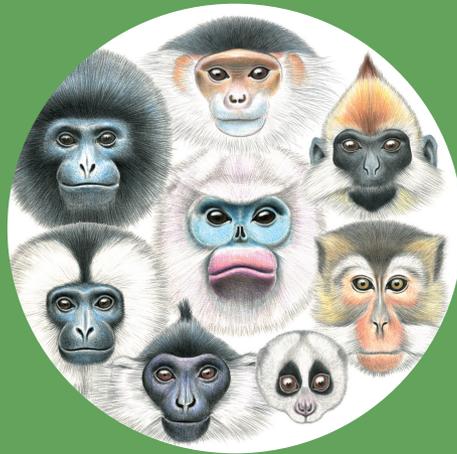




**URGENT CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN FOR
PRIMATES IN VIETNAM TO 2025, VISION TO 2030**



HANOI, 2017

**THE PRIME MINISTER
OF GOVERNMENT**

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

No: 628/QĐ-TTg

Hanoi, May 10th, 2017

DECISION

**APPROVING URGENT CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN FOR PRIMATES
IN VIETNAM TO 2025, VISION TO 2030**

THE PRIME MINISTER

Pursuant to the Law on Organization of the Government dated June 19th 2015;

Pursuant to the Law on Forest Protection and Development dated December 3rd 2004;

Pursuant to the Law on Biodiversity dated November 13th 2008;

To implement the Decision No.218/QĐ-TTg dated February 7th 2014 by the Prime Minister approving the Strategy for the management of special-use forests, marine protected areas, and inland protected areas in Vietnam to 2020, vision to 2030;

At the proposal of the Minister – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development,

DECIDES:

Article 1. To approve the Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, vision to 2030 with the following main contents:

I. VIEWPOINTS

1. Endangered, rare, and precious primates are natural assets of the country; the conservation of primates contributes to overall biodiversity conservation and protection of the natural environment, which is a task of benefit to the whole of society, including all levels, sectors, organizations, communities, and individuals.

2. The Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025 and vision to 2030 must be in line with the Strategy for the management of special-use forests, marine protected areas, inland protected areas in Vietnam to 2020, vision to 2030

and integrated with other agency strategies and plans related to biodiversity conservation and environment protection.

3. The Government encourages all kinds of investment by organizations, scientists, and individuals to support primate conservation in Vietnam and encourages local communities to participate in primate conservation activities.

4. The management, protection, and conservation of endangered primates in Vietnam must be monitored, evaluated, and adaptively managed in accordance with international standards as well as local contexts in each locality.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. General objective

To secure self-sustaining populations of all Vietnamese primate taxa both inside and outside protected areas achieved through effective protection of populations and habitats under the leadership of the central government and with support and appreciation of civil society.

2. Specific objectives

a) To complete a legal framework to secure the conservation and sustainable development of primates and their habitats;

b) To improve law enforcement; to prevent illegal hunting, trapping and trade of primates to 2025 and reduce by 70% illegal hunting activities of primates; to develop at least three standard rescue centers for the rescue and release of primate individuals;

c) To improve scientific research, and to complete a database on primates in Vietnam by 2025 for the management and conservation of primates;

d) By 2025, 70% of officers working on primate conservation will be provided training and enhanced capacity to raise the awareness and complete primate conservation actions; including from all state agencies, social organizations, and individuals, particularly women to achieve gender equality;

e) To enhance partnership in primate conservation in Vietnam to attract international resources and experience.

III. TASKS AND SOLUTIONS

1. Tasks

a) Review and strengthen the legislative framework for primate conservation

- To update national red-listing of primates in Vietnam, including a review of taxonomy as well as providing recommendations for protection of primates for the Vietnam Red Book and IUCN Red List;
- To review legal status of all primate taxa of Vietnam and provide recommendations for strengthening protection.

b) Improve law enforcement for protection of primate populations and their habitats

- To create and support interagency gun control and confiscation in areas surrounding critically endangered primate populations;
- To enhance existing programs to eliminate trapping throughout Vietnam's protected area system;
- To apply SMART software to protected areas where there are critically endangered primates and integrate SMART data on primates into the central SMART database.

c) Integrate and prioritize primate conservation activities in management plans of protected areas within the distribution of endangered, rare, and precious primates.

- To develop guidelines on how to integrate primate conservation activities into management planning of PAs that include the distribution of endangered, rare, and precious primates;
- To train PA management staff on integrating primate conservation into PA management planning;
- Protected areas with key primate populations will allocate annual funds to protecting, studying, and monitoring primates;
- Protected areas with key primate populations will act to reduce deforestation and forest degradation;
- Protected areas with key primate populations will conduct forest protection, restoration, and reforestation to enhance forest quality and expand habitats;

- Development planning within protected areas will take into account the biological functions of resident primate populations to avoid negative impacts through habitat loss or disturbance.

d) Raising awareness and activities of governmental agencies and social organizations on primate conservation by enhancing conservation education programs

- To enhance awareness of legal agencies to ensure arrests and prosecutions of wildlife crimes targeting primates;

- To integrate training on primate conservation into the national strategy on PA capacity building;

- To improve conservation education programs for local communities in PAs with key primate populations, with notice to the role of women and the importance of gender equality;

- To launch a national level awareness campaign to reduce consumption of primates, especially in urban areas;

- To identify and develop training programs and opportunities for young students on primate conservation through provision of scholarships granted by governments, organizations, and individuals; encourage and create inclusive conditions for women to participate in training;

- To integrate primate conservation modules into training and academic programs at universities and colleges with majors in biodiversity conservation as part of national higher education reform to enhance the skill sets of practitioners;

- To integrate primate and biodiversity conservation modules into primary education to enhance the understanding and appreciation of biodiversity conservation among the general society;

- To coordinate with publicly accessible mass media to build communication programs and advertisements to raise awareness about primate conservation and nature conservation in Vietnam.

đ) Conduct scientific research programs to support and improve primate conservation planning of in Vietnam

- To build a database of Vietnam's primates including information on population size and distribution of each species (with MARD as the responsible agency in coordination with MONRE and the Vietnam Primatology Society);
 - To develop and implement species specific action plans including population and habitat viability assessments (PHVAs) for each critically endangered, endemic primate species, to be completed by 2020; and PHVAs for each critically endangered, non-endemic species, to be completed by 2025;
 - To assess PA coverage in relation to current and future primate distributions;
 - To complete species distribution modeling for Vietnam's primates before 2020 to determine and predict the distribution of the species in the future, particularly in the context and impact of climate change;
 - To conduct patrols, assessments and proposals for conservation of rare and precious endangered primate populations distributed in natural forests outside of SUFs system.
- e) Complete national-standardized guidance practices on rescue and post-rescue management of primate individuals (care, transportation, housing, exotic species and translocation)
- To develop documentation to guide all actors engaged in rescuing, caring for, housing, and trans-locating primates;
 - To train and build capacity for actors, including rescue center staff, environmental police, border guards, rangers, and custom agents to be appropriately trained to rescue, care for, house, and translocate primates;
 - To assess and control macaque farming operations to ensure no impacts or demands from this activity extend to wild macaque populations;
 - To assess and propose activities for managing primates released outside of their historic range;
 - To develop and implement emergency management plans for small, critically endangered populations (less than 500 individuals) and actions for mitigating risk (diseases and disasters).

g) Develop protocols for responsible ecotourism programs for endangered, rare and precious primates.

- To assess tourism activities related to primate species and develop best practices and communication strategies for each species;

- To manage all primate viewing sites to ensure that conservation of the species is the top priority with mandatory equitable revenue sharing to local livelihoods, and protected area management;

- To prevent tourism activities involving risk of primate-human disease transfer or supporting exhibition of non-native primate taxa.

h) Coordinate all actors at local, national, and international levels to enhance cooperation, primate conservation outcomes, and stop primate trade

- To establish a Government-level Steering Committee to direct and guide administrative implementation for the Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam;

- To establish a National-level Primate Technical Working Group to support implementation of the Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, vision to 2030;

- To facilitate the Vietnamese Primatological Society (VPS) to become an important organization in research and conservation of primates in Vietnam;

- To develop regional and international cooperation programs and projects to combat illegal primate trafficking;

- To develop Transboundary projects to protect key primate populations that cross provincial or national borders;

- To cooperate and collaborate with international partners such as international NGO's and research institutions to further the implementation of this action plan.

2. Implementation solutions

a) Raise responsibilities of management agencies and the community on primate conservation

- To review and complete legislative framework, policies on biodiversity conservation including primates;
- To strengthen the organization and capacity for state management agencies on primate conservation;
- To develop and implement accordingly guideline documents for the supervision, monitoring and support the protection, conservation and development of primate population and habitats;
- To establish inter-ministerial and inter-regional mechanisms to coordinate activities of agencies and localities in the management and conservation of primates;
- To integrate the conservation of endangered, rare and precious primates of prioritized protection to Strategies, plans, planning, programs and projects on socio-economic development in a sustainable manner;
- To develop a sustainable financial mechanism, favorable policies to mobilize and attract domestic and international organizations and individuals for investment, technology transfer for the sustainable protection and development of primates in Vietnam.

b) Application of science and technology to primate conservation

- To enhance surveys, scientific research on primatology and biological conservation of endemic, endangered, rare, and precious primates;
- To conduct research and apply advanced technology in the conservation, protection, and development of primate populations;
- To modernize infrastructure of universities, institutes and research centers for scientific research on conservation of primates;
- To develop and enhance research stations and primate rescue centers.

c) Communication, Education and awareness raising on primate conservation

- To conduct publicity via mass media on primate conservation; to raise awareness and foster stewardship for primate conservation in their habitats;

- To conduct training of relevant stakeholders in communication, education, and awareness raising about primate conservation.

d) Enhancing international cooperation

- To actively participate in Conventions, International, and Regional Agreements;

- To diversify cooperation in primate conservation to have funds and technical assistance.

- To enhance international cooperation in research, training, HR development and investment in projects for primate conservation;

- To raise cooperation in collection, handling, and sharing of relevant information in primate conservation;

- To prevent the illegal trade and transport of primates, their products among countries.

IV. BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY PROJECTS

1. Budget for implementation:

Budget for implementation of the Plan are prepared and allocated from the State Budget for the Program for sustainable forestry development and allocated to Ministries, agencies, provinces in accordance with their current delegation authority; income from forest environmental services and support from organizations, individuals; other legal resources.

2. Priority projects:

It is approved in principal 8 projects of national priority for the implementation of the Plan (see attached).

V. IMPLEMENTATION

1. MARD is responsible for:

a) Supporting the Prime Minister to chair, coordinate and implement the Plan;

b) Chairing and coordinating with other Ministries, agencies and localities for the implementation of the Plan;

- c) Chairing and coordinating with relevant Ministries and agencies to have guidelines to localities and local units to develop, conduct appraisal and approval of projects on primate conservation;
- d) Following tasks and assigned priority programs, projects and plans;
- đ) Chairing and mobilizing domestic and international funds for the implementation of this Plan;
- e) Having supervision of the implementation progress, organizing preliminary and summary events of the plan implementation in 2025; having periodical reports to the Prime Minister of the Plan implementation;
- g) The Minister of MARD submits to the Prime Minister to establish the Steering Committee for the implementation of the Plan. The Minister of MARD will be the Head of the Committee. The participants, operational rules of the Committee and Coordinating Office will be decided by Head of the Committee.

2. MONRE is responsible for:

- a) Coordinating closely with MARD and other ministries and agencies to carry out tasks under the scope, responsibilities and powers of the Ministry;
- b) Integrating this action plan with the implementation of the National Strategy on Biodiversity in 2020, vision to 2030, to avoid redundancy with other tasks and activities;
- c) Following tasks and assigned priority programs, projects and plans.

3. MPI is responsible for:

- a) Allocating financing expenses for this Action Plan's activities;
- b) Mobilizing domestic and international funds for conservation and sustainable development of endangered, rare and precious primates in NPs and NRs.

4. MOF is responsible for:

Chairing and coordinating with the Ministry of Planning and Investment, based on the availability of state budget and the approved allocated amount by the National Congress, to allocate budget for the implementation of programs and projects for the

conservation of endangered, rare, and precious primate species; having guidelines, supervision, and monitoring the use of funds allocated from the State budget in accordance with the Law on State Budget management and other legal regulations; in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and other ministries, central agencies involved in developing mechanisms of financial policies to promote social mobilization, mobilization of funds rather than the state budget, to encourage organizations and individuals to have investment in conservation and sustainable development of endangered, rare, and precious primates.

5. Other relevant Ministries and agencies (Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism) are responsible for participating in and creating favorable conditions for the implementation of this Action Plan.

6. Law enforcement agencies including Customs, Police, Forest rangers, Border Guard, Market management, Procuratorate and the Court are responsible for coordination with VNFOREST in conducting the inventory, management, and monitoring of primate specimens; strengthening law enforcement to control hunting, use, and illegal trade of primates and their parts and products in domestic markets and at international borders.

7. Relevant PPCs are responsible for:

a) Implementing the Conservation Action Plan in localities following the guidelines of MARD, other ministries, and functional agencies;

b) Mobilizing and allocating local resources and using the allocated resources from the Central government for appropriate purposes and with high efficiency;

c) Organizing publicity, educating about biodiversity and primate conservation; increasing patrols and law enforcement to conserve biodiversity and for primate conservation; increasing the supervision of law enforcement in nature reserves;

d) Integrating effectively tasks and activities of this Action Plan with the provincial Plan for biodiversity conservation; strengthening inter-sectoral coordination; integrating the conservation activities of endangered and precious primates into planning for local socio-economic development;

d) Directing functional agencies to develop investment projects for publicity, supervision, and monitoring of endangered, rare, and precious primate species;

e) Having periodic reports on the status and implementation of the Plan to MARD to consolidate and report to the Prime Minister.

8. Relevant NP and NRs are responsible for meeting requirements of Plan implementation. The Management Boards of NPs and NRs actively develop and directly implement activities of primate conservation for primates that have distribution within their managing areas, have adequate human resources for the conservation of endangered, rare, and precious primate species of prioritized protection; integrate primate conservation with other management and protection activities in NP or NRs that are home to primates.

9. Universities, colleges, and vocational training units (VNU Hanoi University, VNU HCMC University, Thai Nguyen University, Vinh University, Hue University, Tay Nguyen University, HCMC Agriculture and Forestry University, Forestry University, etc.) and Institutes for scientific research (such as the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Southern Institute of Ecology, Institute of Tropical Biology, Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Institute of Vietnam Forestry Science, etc.) chair the development and implementation of scientific research, projects on primate conservation, studies on solutions for minimizing unintentional use and exploitation of primate species; actively coordinate with functional agencies of MARD to expand relations with domestic and international partners to import measures and new technologies to primate conservation in Vietnam.

10. Relevant enterprises, organizations, community and individuals

- Enterprises are responsible for implementing laws and regulations on biodiversity conservation, including rare, precious, and endangered primates; participating, proposing and implementing programs and projects on primate conservation.

- Political and social organizations and local communities are responsible for implementing targets, tasks, and activities of this Action Plan; monitoring and conducting the assessment of primate conservation activities; and publicizing to raise local awareness about responsibilities for primate conservation.

11. Domestic and international organizations and agencies relating to primate conservation have favorable conditions to participate and make proposals for activities and projects for primate conservation, get financial and technical support for research and conservation of primates in accordance with this Action Plan.

12. Vietnamese Primatological Society – VPS will contribute to promote and enhance scientific understanding and conservation of primates in Vietnam. Its purposes includes: 1) raising awareness and improving the quality of the research and conservation activities for primates in Vietnam; 2) raising capacity for research and conservation activities for primates in Vietnam; 3) acting as the focal point of programs and projects on collaborative research and conservation of primates in Vietnam; and representing the primatologist community to collect and contribute comments from experts on primate conservation in Vietnam and across the world.

Article 2. This Decision takes effect as of its signing.

Article 3. Ministers of MARD, other Ministries, the heads of the ministerial-level agencies, the heads of the agencies attached to the Government, the presidents of the People’s Committees of the provinces and centrally-run cities shall have to implement this Decision.

Recipients:

- Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers;
- Ministries, Ministerial-level agencies, Agencies attached to the Government;
- PPC;
- Parliament Office;
- Supreme People's Court;
- People's Procuratorate of the Supreme;
- State Audit;
- National Financial Supervisory Commission;
- Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front;
- Central bodies of mass organizations;
- Government Office;
- File.

**ON BEHALF OF THE PRIME
MINISTER
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER**

Trinh Dinh Dung

ANNEX

LIST OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

(Attached with Decision No.628/QĐ-TTg of May 10th 2017 by the Prime Minister)

No	Name	Timing	Focal agency	Coordinating agency
1.	Review and strengthen legislative framework on primate conservation	2017	MARD	MONRE
2.	Improve law enforcement for protection of primate populations and their habitats	2018	MARD	MONRE, PPC
3.	Integrate and prioritize primate conservation activities in management plans of protected areas within the distribution of endangered, rare and precious primate populations	2017-2025	MARD	MONRE, MBs of NPs and NRs, PPC
4.	Develop protocols of responsible-ecotourism for endangered, rare and precious primates	2020	MARD	PPC, MBs of NPs and NRs, organizations
5.	Raising awareness program about primate conservation by enhancing conservation education programs	2017-2025	MARD	MONRE, PPC, MBs of NPs and NRs
6.	Conduct scientific research programs to support and improve primate conservation planning in Vietnam	2017-2025	MARD	MONRE, PPC, MBs of NPs and NRs
7.	Complete national-standardized guidance practices on rescue and post-	2019	MARD	MONRE

	rescue management of primate individuals (care, transportation, housing, exotic species, and translocation)			
8.	Coordinate all actors at local, national, and international levels to enhance cooperation, primate conservation outcomes, and stop primate trade	2017-2025	MARD	MONRE, PPC, MBs of NPs and NRs, organizations

**URGENT CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN FOR
PRIMATES IN VIETNAM TO 2025, VISION TO 2030**

HA NOI, 2017

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ABBREVIATION

Animals Asia	Animals Asia Foundation
CI	Conservation International
ENV	Education for Nature - Vietnam
EPRC	Endangered Primate Rescue Center – Cuc Phuong National Park
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoEAST	Endangered Asian Species Trust – Cat Tien National Park
IEBR	Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources
IPS	International Primatological Society
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NP	National Park
NR	Nature Reserve
PA	Protected Area
PanNature	People and Nature Reconciliation
PHVA	Population and Habitat Viability Assessment
PPC	Provincial People’s Committee
SIE	Southern Institute of Ecology
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
TRAFFIC	TRAFFIC – the wildlife trade monitoring network
VNU	Vietnam National University in Hanoi and HCMC
VNUF	Vietnam National University of Forestry
WAR	Wildlife at Risk
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

FOREWORD

Vietnam is recognized as one of the countries with the highest biodiversity in the world. Biodiversity also plays a very important role in the sustainable development of the country, particularly development of the economic sectors of forestry, fisheries, agriculture, health care, and industry and tourism; bringing benefits and livelihoods to millions of people. However, during recent socio-economic development, the biodiversity of Vietnam has declined rapidly including at the ecosystem, species, and genetic levels.

In past years, the Government of Vietnam (GoV) has implemented several measures and commitments on biodiversity conservation in Vietnam, with special attention to the conservation of threatened animals and plants (those listed as vulnerable, endangered, and critically endangered). Many laws and legal documents will be promulgated to strengthen biodiversity conservation efforts including the Law on Forest Protection and Development; Law Environmental Protection; Law on Biodiversity and some important strategies including: Strategy for national environmental protection until 2020 and vision to 2030, and Strategy for the management of special-use forest systems, marine protected areas, inland water protected areas to 2020, vision 2030. While there are many conservation achievements, biodiversity conservation in Vietnam is still facing threats including from illegal hunting and trapping of wildlife, deforestation, environmental pollution, and climate change. Such challenges have been causing serious threats to the existence of endangered, rare, and precious species, including primates.

Twenty-five species and subspecies of primates occur in Vietnam including four endemic, endangered species: Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*), Delacour's langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*), Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus poliocephalus*), and Con Dao long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis condorensis*). It is particularly noteworthy that three species, the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey, Delacour's langur, and Cat Ba langur, are listed among the top 25 most endangered primates in the world, 2014-2016 and the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey is listed the top 100 threatened species on earth. Although a focus of conservation activities for many years, Vietnam's primates have been threatened by illegal activities including hunting, trafficking and consumption, habitat loss, and habitat disturbance. Thus, it is necessary to develop an urgent conservation action plan for primates in Vietnam.

To implement the Decree 160/2013/ND-CP dated November 12th 2013 by the GOV on species identification and management of rare and precious endangered species and Decision 218/QĐ-TTg dated February 7th 2014 by the Prime Minister approving the Strategy for the management of SUFs, marine PAs, inland PAs in Vietnam to 2020, vision to 2030, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) has chaired and cooperated with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) to develop the **“Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, vision to 2030”**. This action plan includes specific actions and guidelines for the conservation of primates in Vietnam. This document will also contribute to raising awareness amongst agencies, organizations, communities, and all other stakeholders on the needs and importance of conservation actions for Vietnam’s primates.

PART 1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PRIMATE CONSERVATION

1.1. Global Primate Conservation

The order Primates is one of the best studied mammalian groups because this is the order in which *Homo sapiens* is classified. To date, Primates includes approximately 690 species and subspecies. The vast majority of primate taxa are found in the tropics of Latin-America, Africa, Madagascar, South Asia and Southeast Asia.

According to the IUCN Species Survival Commission Primate Specialist Group, 48% of primate taxa are threatened with extinction – listed by IUCN as Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR). The primate experts also noted that the main threats to primates are destruction of habitats, habitat quality reduction, and hunting, trapping, and illegal trading.

Since 2002, IUCN in partnership with CI and IPS published a list of the World's 25 Most Endangered Primates biennially. The list contributed to raise awareness and improve conservation effectiveness for some of the most endangered species of primates globally. Three primates of Vietnam are listed in the publications, including: Tonkin snub nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*), Delacour's langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*) and Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*) – which are all endemic to Vietnam. Thus, Vietnam clearly faces serious conservation challenges to protect its primates.

1.2. Overview of Primate Conservation in Vietnam

As noted above, Vietnam is home to an impressive diversity of primates with 25 taxa (Annex 1) and Vietnam trails only Indonesia in Southeast Asia in the number of primate taxa found within its borders. At present, 22/25 (88%) of Vietnam's primates are threatened; thus the primates of Vietnam are at a much higher risk of extinction than are primates at the global level.

1.2.1. Primates of Vietnam

Primates of Vietnam have three families: lorises (Loridae), macaques (Cercopithecidae) and gibbons (Hylobatidae) (Details in Annexes 1 and 4).

In Vietnam, lorises of Vietnam (Loridae) have only 1 genus (*Nycticebus*) with two species: Bengal slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*) and pygmy slow loris (*N. pygmaeus*). These two species are distributed in most NPs and NRs in

Vietnam, however their populations are in serious decline due to hunting and trapping, in-situ use for traditional medicines and decoration, and illegal trade.

Old world monkeys (Cercopithecidae), in Vietnam are represented by two subfamilies: macaques (Cercopithecinae) and leaf monkeys (Colobinae). This group is diverse with 17 taxa. Of which:

- Cercopithecines are represented by a single genus *Macaca* with six taxa including the Con Dao longtailed macaque (*M. fascicularis condorensis*), which is endemic to Vietnam, distributed only in some islands of Con Dao NP. The other five species are distributed in most NPs and NRs. They are often targets for hunting and trapping for meat, traditional medicines, and illegal trade. Their habitats have been adversely affected and reduced. Recent assessments revealed that their populations in the wild seriously decreased in Vietnam.

- Colobines are represented by three genera: *Trachypithecus*, *Pygathrix*, and *Rhinopithecus*. Seven species of *Trachypithecus* are found in Vietnam inhabiting primarily evergreen forests. All of these species are threatened and most have limited distribution ranges, being found in some NPs and NRs. Delacour's langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*) and the Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*) are endemic to Vietnam and both are critically endangered.

Pygathrix has three species: Red-shanked douc (*Pygathrix nemeaus*) distributed from Pu Mat NP (Nghe An) to Chu Mom Ray NP (Kon Tum), Grey-shanked douc (*P. cinerea*) – an endemic species in Vietnam having a limited distribution in the five provinces of Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Gia Lai, and Kon Tum, and Black-shanked douc (*P. nigripes*) distributed from Chu Mom Ray NP (Kon Tum) to Cat Tien NP (Dong Nai).

Rhinopithecus has only one species, Tonkin snub nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*), an endemic species in Vietnam with a limited distribution in some provinces including Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, Bac Kan, Thai Nguyen, Bac Giang, and Quang Ninh.

Most leaf monkeys (colobines) of Vietnam are endangered, rare and precious primate species and are facing threat of extinction due to illegal hunting, use, trade, and lost or affected habitats.

Gibbon (Hylobatidae) has only one genus *Nomascus* with six species: western black-crested gibbon (*Nomascus concolor*), Cao Vit gibbon (*N. nasutus*), white-cheeked gibbon (*N. leucogenys*), Siki gibbon (*N. siki*), yellow-cheeked gibbon (*N. gabriellae*), and the northern buffed-cheeked gibbon (*N.*

annamensis) which was only described in 2010. Gibbons in Vietnam are distributed mostly in evergreen forests in some NPs and NRs and are facing serious threats from habitat loss, illegal hunting, and trade.

1.2.2. Threats

a) Habitat Loss and Disturbance

Habitat loss and destruction are the greatest threats to the existence of primates in Vietnam. Such activities as burning trees for cultivation, exploitation of wood and non-timber forest products, changing forest land to agricultural land, urbanization, development of infrastructure (transportation system), development of hydro power plants, exploitation of natural resources, etc. are the main reasons for the reduction and loss of habitats of primates and loss of biodiversity.

Forest destruction and habitat fragmentation are major threats to the long term viability of primate populations. Such threats not only directly reduce the quality of habitat and number of animals, but facilitate the exploitation of non-timber forest products. Furthermore, habitat fragmentation can lead to population fragmentation, which can lead to a long-term loss of genetic diversity due to inbreeding and genetic drift.

b) Illegal Hunting, Trapping, and Trafficking

Hunting and trapping are major threats to the sustainability of primate communities in Vietnam. Such activities have serious impacts on the existence of primate individuals. Though the control of gun hunting is improving, some local hunters still design, keep, and illegally use guns for hunting wildlife including primates. In addition, more terrestrial primates such as monkeys can be hunted using simple snare traps in forests in Vietnam nationwide.

Illegal trade of wildlife including animal and plant species is one of the main reasons for the extinction of many wildlife species including primates in Vietnam. Largely, primates are hunted and trapped for trade for food, medicines, pets, and decoration purposes. It is easy to find primate individuals kept as pets despite their trade and use being illegal.

1.2.3. Management and Conservation

In 1992, the GoV first published Vietnam's Red Data Book, which listed 16 primates in Vietnam. This Red Data Book was amended and supplemented in 2007 to list most primates in Vietnam. The GoV also promulgated legal documents on management and conservation of wildlife animal and plant

species including primates such as Law on Forest Protection and Development (2004), Law on Biodiversity (2008), Decree No. 32/2006/ND-CP, and Decree No.160/2013/ND-CP. Furthermore, the National strategy on biodiversity to 2020, vision to 2030 (Decision No.1250/QD-TTg dated July 31st 2013 by PM) and Strategy on SUFs, marine PAs, inland PAs of Vietnam to 2020, vision to 2030 (Decision No.218/QD-TTg dated February 7th 2014) all mentioned the request to develop of plans and programs for the conservation of rare, precious, and endangered species including primates in Vietnam.

Particularly, in 2006, “*A Conservation Action Plan for the Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey in Vietnam*” was published. This action plan listed necessary conservation activities for the conservation and development of endemic and endangered snub-nosed monkeys in Vietnam.

Over the past 50 years, a system of 34 NPs, 133 NRs and landscape PAs have been designated and established all throughout Vietnam for the conservation of biodiversity including endangered primates. Notably, some SUFs paid special attention and considered primates as the flagship species and symbol for conservation, such as Delacour’s langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*) in Cuc Phuong NP and Van Long NR (Ninh Binh), Hatinh langur (*Trachypithecus hatinhensis*) in Phong Nha – Ke Bang NP (Quang Binh), Cao Vit gibbon (*Nomascus nasutus*) in Cao Vit Gibbon Species/Habitat Conservation Area in Trung Khanh (Cao Bang), western black-crested gibbon (*Nomascus concolor*) in Mu Cang Chai Species/Habitat Conservation Area (Yen Bai), Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*) in Na Hang NR (Tuyen Quang) and Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey Species/Habitat Conservation Area in Khau Ca (Ha Giang), Red-shanked douc (*Pygathrix nemaeus*) in Son Tra NR (Da Nang), and Grey-shanked douc (*P. cinerea*) in Kon Ka Kinh NP (Gia Lai).

In recent years, many programs and research projects on primates will be conducted in Vietnam and many scientific reports and training courses completed towards scientific staff gaining international qualifications in primate research and conservation.

Primate conservation in Vietnam has received special interest from many domestic and international conservation organizations and agencies. Many conservation projects have made significant contributions to the protection and development of endangered primate populations in Vietnam, such as: the Endangered Primate Rescue Center – Cuc Phuong NP (since 1993), Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey Conservation Project in Khau Ca (since 2004), Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project in Cat Ba NP (since 2000), Cao Vit Gibbon

Conservation Project in Cao Bang (since 2002), and Dao Tien Rescue Center in Cat Tien NP (since 2008).

Some notable achievements of primate conservation in Vietnam in the past 20 years include: 1) none of Vietnam's primates have gone extinct; 2) Successful rescue procedures are developed at both Primate rescue centers in Cuc Phuong NP and Cat Tien NP; 3) successful discovery of a large snub-nosed monkey population in Khau Ca (Ha Giang); and 4) discovery and description of 2 new primate species including the grey-shanked douc (*Pygathrix cinerea*) and northern buff-cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus annamensis*).

PART 2

CONSERVATION NEEDS AND FOUNDATIONS OF THE URGENT CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN FOR PRIMATES IN VIETNAM TO 2025, VISION TO 2030

2.1. Conservation Needs

Of 25 primate taxa recognized in Vietnam, 22 are facing the threat of extinction (details in Annex 2). Main threats to their survival are illegal hunting and trapping for use and trade, and habitat loss and habitat degradation. In the past 50 years, the GOV has made various efforts to implement measures and commitments towards biodiversity conservation, including the conservation of Vietnam's endemic, threatened primates. In the legal framework of biodiversity conservation, primates are priorities for conservation stipulated in laws and regulations. It is well noted that Decree No. 160/2013/ND-CP dated on November 12th 2013 by the GOV identifies criteria of species and management of threatened species of conservation priority, which includes 16 primate species. **Section d, Clause 1, Article 10** of Decree 160/2013/ND-CP clearly stipulates that: *“Each species prioritized protection is preserved through a separate preservation program and assigned to an agency responsible for preservation of such species”*.

On February 7th 2014, the Prime Minister promulgated the Decision No. 218/QĐ-TTg to approve a **“Strategy on management of special use forests, marine protected areas, inland protected areas to 2020, vision to 2030”**, which includes targets for conservation and development of threatened wildlife species to be led by MARD in coordination with MONRE.

At the 25th IPS Congress in Hanoi, primatologists emphasized the conservation importance of primates in Vietnam and recommended the GOV to urgently develop and promulgate a national conservation action plan for primates, particularly including the three species listed in the top 25 most endangered primates in the world.

The **“Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, vision to 2030”** will be developed to implement the targets of biodiversity conservation of the GOV, and strengthen conservation activities for primate taxa in Vietnam. This Action Plan will help raise awareness amongst agencies, organizations, individuals, and communities on the necessity and importance of conservation activities for Primates in Vietnam.

2.2. Foundations

2.2.1. Legislative Framework

“Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, vision to 2030” has been developed on the legal basis of:

1. Law on Forest Protection and Development (2004);
2. Law on Biodiversity (2008);
3. Law on Environment Protection (2014);
4. Decree No.23/2006/ND-CP dated March 3rd 2006 by the GoV on the implementation of Law on forest protection and development;
5. Decree No.32/2006/ND-CP dated March 30th 2006 by the GoV on the management of forest endangered, rare and precious animal species;
6. Decree No.82/2006/ND-CP dated August 10th 2006 by the GoV on management of export, import, re-export, introduction from the sea, transit, breeding, rearing and artificial propagation of endangered species of precious and rare wild fauna and flora;
7. Decision No.79/2007/QD-TTg dated May 31st 2007 by the Prime Minister on approval of “National action plan of biodiversity to 2010 and vision to 2020 for the implementation of Convention of Biological Diversity and Cartagena Protocol on biological safety”;
8. Decree No.65/2010/ND-CP dated June 11th 2010 by the GoV on detailed regulations and guidelines for implementation of some articles of biological diversity law;
9. Decision No.1250/QD-TTg dated July 31st 2013 by the Prime Minister on approval of “National strategy for biodiversity to 2020, vision to 2030”;
10. Decree 160/2013/ND-CP on the criteria for identification and management of endangered, rare and precious species prioritized for protection;
11. Decision No.218/QD-TTg dated February 7th 2014 by the Prime Minister on approval of “Strategy on management of special use forests, marine protected areas, inland protected areas to 2020, vision to 2030”;
12. Decision No.1976/QD-TTg dated October 30th 2014 by the Prime Minister on approval of “Planning of special use forest system in Vietnam to 2020, vision to 2030”.

2.2.2. Scientific Foundations

Together with very large mammals such as Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*), tigers, bears, gaur (*Bos gaurus*), banteng (*Bos javanicus*), and Saola (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*), primates are mammals playing an important role in maintaining balance, diversity, and the development of forest ecosystems in Vietnam.

Of more than 690 primate taxa have been recognized and described in the world, and IUCN and IPS announced a list of the top 25 most endangered primates in the world. On this list, there were 3 primate species endemic to Vietnam, including: Tonkin snub nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*), Delacour's langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*) and Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*). In addition, 4 of the 25 primate species and sub-species in Vietnam are endemic or only found in Vietnam, including: Tonkin snub nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*), Delacour's langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*), Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*) and Con Dao long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis condorensis*). These primates will be the focus of conservation attention from GoV agencies and conservation organizations.

This action plan has been developed under the guidelines of Committee for Species conservation of IUCN¹ with the participation of domestic and international primatologists and other relevant agencies and organizations. This plan provides orientation and detailed guidelines for primate conservation activities in Vietnam. Furthermore, this Plan will also provide information and programs to donors and conservation organizations in terms of coordination and participation in primate conservation in Vietnam.

¹ IUCN/SSC. 2008. *Strategic Planning for Species Conservation: A Handbook*. Version 1.0. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN Species Survival Commission. 104pp.

PART 3

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

3.1. Viewpoints

1. Endangered, rare and precious primates are natural assets of the country; the conservation of primates contributes to overall biodiversity conservation and protection of the natural environment, which is a task of benefit to the whole of society, including all levels, sectors, organizations, communities, and individuals.

2. The Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025 and vision to 2030 must be in line with the Strategy of special use forests, marine protected areas, inland protected areas to 2020, vision to 2030 and integrated with other agency strategies and plans related to biodiversity conservation and environment protection.

3. The Government encourages all kinds of investment by organizations, scientists and individuals to support primate conservation in Vietnam and encourages local communities to participate in primate conservation activities.

4. The management, protection and conservation of endangered primates in Vietnam must be monitored, evaluated, and adaptively managed in accordance with international standards as well as local contexts in each locality.

3.2. General Objective

To secure self-sustaining populations of all Vietnamese primate taxa both inside and outside protected areas achieved through effective protection of populations and habitats under the leadership of the central government and with support and appreciation of civil society.

3.3. Specific Objectives

a) a) To complete a legal framework to secure the conservation and sustainable development of primates and their habitats;

b) To improve law enforcement; to prevent illegal hunting, trapping and trade of primates to 2025 and reduce by 70% illegal hunting activities of primates; to develop at least three standard rescue centers for the rescue and release of primate individuals;

c) To improve scientific research, to complete a database on primates in Vietnam by 2025 for the management and conservation of primates;

d) By 2025, 70% of officers working on primate conservation will be provided training and enhanced capacity to raise the awareness and complete

primate conservation actions; including from all state agencies, social organizations, and individuals, particularly women to achieve gender equality;

đ) To enhance partnership in primate conservation in Vietnam to attract international resources and experience.

3.4. Tasks and Solutions

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

Action Plan 1.1: Update national red-listing of primates in Vietnam, including a review of taxonomy as well as providing recommendations for protection of primates for the Vietnam Red Book and IUCN Red List;

Expected outcomes:

– Primates in Vietnam will be reviewed, assessed, and updated in terms of taxonomy to propose updated conservation status information for each species for the Vietnam Red Book and IUCN Red List.

– An updated list in terms of taxonomy and conservation status of all primate species and subspecies in Vietnam will be announced and publicized through mass media to relevant organizations and individuals.

Action Plan 1.2: Review legal status of all primate taxa of Vietnam and provide recommendations for strengthening protection.

Expected outcomes:

– All primate species and sub-species in Vietnam will be updated by taxonomists and reviewed as to their conservation status, management, and protection in accordance with laws and regulations.

– All primate species and sub-species in Vietnam will be reviewed and assessed as the basis for a proposed update of management and protection in accordance with current legal regulations such as Decree No.32/2006/ND-CP, Decree No.160/2013/ND-CP, CITES, bilateral agreements and other relevant legal documents.

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

Action Plan 2.1: Create and support interagency gun control and confiscation in areas surrounding critically endangered primate populations.

Expected outcomes:

- To develop and implement coordinating mechanisms among relevant agencies (including forest rangers, police, and army) in law enforcement on the management, monitoring, and use of hunting guns in all protected areas with primates.

- All hunting guns inside and around habitats of endangered, rare, and precious primates of prioritized protection should be confiscated and closely monitored, particularly in some areas with an important primate population.

Action Plan 2.2: Enhance existing programs to eliminate trapping throughout Vietnam’s protected area system.

Expected outcomes:

- All kinds of traps and snares in key primate conservation areas will be removed to decrease threats to primates and forest animals in these areas.

- Programs on trap controlling will be developed and implemented in NPs and NRs of key primate conservation importance.

Action Plan 2.3: Apply the Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool (SMART) to PAs where there are endangered primates.

Expected outcomes:

- SMART software is applicable for the monitoring and supervision of primates in NPs and NRs.

- Technical staff and forest rangers will be trained (or have already been trained) and will participate in using the software in primate and biodiversity conservation activities.

- A SMART database on primates will be developed, collected, managed, and integrated with the central SMART database.

Task 3: Integrate and prioritize primate conservation activities in management plans of protected areas within the distribution of endangered, rare, and precious primates.

Action Plan 3.1: Develop guidelines on how to integrate primate conservation activities into management planning of PAs that include the distribution of endangered, rare, and precious primates.

Expected outcomes:

- Develop and implement guiding documents for the integration of conservation activities with management plans and planning of NPs, NRs that include the distribution of endangered, rare, and precious primates.

Action Plan 3.2: Train PA management staff on integrating primate conservation into PA management planning.

Expected outcomes:

– Key technical staff and forest rangers of NPs and NRs that include the distribution of endangered, rare, and precious primates will be provided with training and capacity building for integration of conservation activities with management plans and planning of NPs, NRs.

Action Plan 3.3: Protected areas with key primate populations will allocate annual funds to protecting, studying, and monitoring primates.

Expected outcomes:

– The annual budget will be allocated to conservation activities through research, protection, and monitoring of population and habitats of primates in wild environments.

Action Plan 3.4: Protected areas with key primate populations will act to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

Expected outcomes:

– Habitats of primates in NPs and NRs will be protected and sustainably developed to provide good living conditions for primate populations and other wildlife.

– Human activities having adverse impacts that degrade forest quality will be prevented and closely controlled.

Action Plan 3.5: PAs with key primate populations will conduct forest protection, restoration, and reforestation to enhance forest quality and expand habitats.

Expected outcomes:

– PAs that are identified as important habitat areas for key critically endangered primate species will conduct restoration, quality enhancement, and expansions to ensure the sustainable existence of *in-situ* species such as Tung Vai and Khau Ca (Ha Giang); Trung Khanh (Cao Bang); Van Long NR (Ninh Binh); Cat Ba NP (Hai Phong); Kien Luong (Kien Giang).

Action Plan 3.6: Development planning within protected areas will take into account the biological functions of resident primate populations to avoid negative impacts through habitat loss or disturbance.

Expected outcomes:

– Characteristics, biological, and ecological functions of primates will be reviewed during the development and management plans of NPs and NRs that include the distribution of endangered, rare, and precious primates prioritized for protection to mitigate adverse impacts on or fragmentation of primate habitats such as that of the Tonkin snub nosed monkey in Tung Vai and Khau Ca, Crested gibbon in Trung Khanh, Delacour’s langur in Van Long NR, Cat Ba langur in Cat Ba NP and Indochinese silvered langur in Kien Luong.

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

Action Plan 4.1: Enhance awareness of legal agencies to ensure arrests and prosecutions of wildlife crimes targeting primates.

Expected outcomes:

– Raise awareness of the importance of primate conservation activities within relevant agencies, particularly the capacity of law enforcement staff in dealing with violations and wildlife crimes through in-depth trainings on primate conservation.

Action Plan 4.2: Integrate training on primate conservation into the national strategy on PA capacity building.

Expected outcomes:

– Training on primate conservation will be strengthened and integrated into the nationwide training strategy for capacity building for staff and forest rangers of NPs and NRs. Through these trainings, capacity of NPs and NRs on primate conservation will be improved towards completing other tasks and actions in this Conservation Action Plan.

Action Plan 4.3: Improve conservation education programs for local communities in PAs with key primate populations, with notice to the role of women and the importance of gender equality.

Expected outcomes:

– Develop materials and documents for conservation education with a focus on endangered primates in accordance with specific conditions and distributed to local communities in PAs within the distribution of primates of prioritized protection.

- Educational materials about primate and biodiversity conservation will be collected, published, and distributed to relevant organizations and individuals and local communities living nearby the distribution of primates of prioritized protection.

- Mass media and education on primate conservation will be developed in various manners with the participation of women to secure gender equality in access to information and to enhance education and training.

Action Plan 4.4: Launch a national level awareness campaign to reduce consumption of primates, especially in urban areas.

Expected outcomes:

- Development of a publicity strategy for awareness raising against using products from or relating to primates (glue, medical alcohol with primate materials, decorations, etc.) that is distributed to local communities. This strategy will be primarily conducted in urban areas and other relevant areas including centers of consumption and trade of products having origins from or relating to primates.

- Publicity activities are designed with clear contents and broadcast in appropriate mass media channels, with a focus on the important role of both men and women in primate conservation.

Action Plan 4.5: Identify and develop training programs and opportunities for young students on primate conservation through provision of scholarships granted by governments, organizations, and individuals; encourage and create inclusive conditions for women to participate in training.

Expected outcomes:

- Short term and long term in-depth trainings on research and conservation of primates will be introduced to students at universities and other places of higher education. Women students will be especially encouraged and inclusive conditions created for them to participate in training at universities and institutes. These programs will be led by high-level, prestigious primate experts in Vietnam as well as international experts. International cooperation and exchange will be encouraged and enhanced through these programs.

- Scholarship funds will be established by Governments, organizations, and individuals to fund research and conservation projects led by students

pursuing education on primate conservation, especially women students pursuing education on primate conservation.

- Summer internship programs, summer camps, and research stations for primate conservation in the field will be established for students, especially women students and researchers and with inclusive and favorable conditions for in-situ primate conservation activities and projects.

Action Plan 4.6: Integrate primate conservation modules into training and academic programs at universities and colleges with majors in biodiversity conservation as part of national higher education reform to enhance the skill sets of practitioners.

Expected outcomes:

- In-depth lectures on research and conservation of primates will be developed and integrated at universities and colleges having majors in biodiversity conservation, such as the Forestry University, HCMC Agriculture and Forestry University, Hue Agriculture and Forestry University, Thai Nguyen Agriculture and Forestry University, Natural Science Universities in Hanoi and HCMC, Tay Nguyen University, etc.

- Lecturers at universities and colleges will be trained to deliver strong and well-informed lectures on primate conservation.

- Some lectures and practical internship programs on primate conservation will be developed so that students gain profound hands-on knowledge on the work and importance of primate conservation.

Action Plan 4.7: Integrate primate and biodiversity conservation modules into primary education to enhance the understanding and appreciation of biodiversity conservation among the general society.

Expected outcomes:

- A framework and lectures on primate and biodiversity conservation will be developed, implemented, and integrated into primary education curricula to raise awareness and knowledge among youth on conservation topics.

- Lecturers participating in the programs will be trained on primate and biodiversity conservation in Vietnam.

Action Plan 4.8: Coordinate with publicly accessible mass media to build communication programs and advertisements to raise awareness about primate conservation and nature conservation in Vietnam.

Expected outcomes:

– Communication programs and advertisements on primate conservation and nature conservation will be developed and shown via various mass media outlets so that they can easily and rapidly reach society-at-large.

– Communication programs and advertisements on primate conservation and nature conservation will be prioritized to integrate with communications and advertisements of all relevant agencies, organizations and individuals in this Action Plan. Notably to secure gender equality in the access of information and participation in primate research and conservation.

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

Action Plan 5.1: Build a database of Vietnam’s primates including information on population size and distribution of each species (with MARD as the responsible agency in coordination with MONRE and the Vietnam Primatology Society).

Expected outcomes:

– A digital database on primate studies and conservation will be developed, updated, and shared publicly. This database will include information on scientific research outputs, conservation, distribution of primates in Vietnam, reference documents on global studies and conservation of primates, and updated information on surveys, monitoring, and conservation of primates in Vietnam.

Action Plan 5.2: Develop and implement species specific action plans including population and habitat viability assessments (PHVAs) for each critically endangered, endemic primate species, to be completed by 2020; and PHVAs for each critically endangered, non-endemic species, to be completed by 2025.

Expected outcomes:

– Population and Habitat Viability Assessments (PHVAs) will be completed for each endemic and critically endangered primate species before 2020 and for critically endangered, non-endemic primates before 2025 as the basis for long term planning for conservation of primates in Vietnam.

- Detailed conservation activities for each primate species will be conducted to ensure effective and sustainable species conservation efforts.

Action Plan 5.3: Assess PA coverage in relation to current and future primate distributions.

Expected outcomes:

- Correlation with and expected developments of forest coverage in NPs and NRs as related to the distribution of primates have been studied and assessed as the basis for planning and proposals for medium and long term management and conservation solutions, such as for the Tonkin snub nosed monkey in Tung Vai and Khau Ca (Ha Giang); Crested gibbon in Trung Khanh (Cao Bang); Delacour’s langur in Van Long NR (Ninh Binh); Cat Ba langur in Cat Ba NP (Hai Phong); Indochinese silvered langur in Kien Luong (Kien Giang).

Action Plan 5.4: Complete species distribution modeling for Vietnam’s primates before 2020 to determine and predict the distribution of the species in the future, particularly in the context and impact of climate change.

Expected outcomes:

- Updated distribution information and distribution modeling of each primate species in Vietnam will be completed before 2020 to identify and predict the distribution of each species in the future, particularly in the context of anticipated global climate change.

- The tolerance of primates in Vietnam to climate change should be studied and assessed thoroughly in order to identify the outlook and plan for reaction to climate change.

Action Plan 5.5: Conduct patrols, assessments and proposals for conservation of rare, precious, endangered primate populations distributed in natural forests outside of SUFs system.

Expected outcomes:

- All rare and precious endangered primate populations distributed in natural forests outside of the SUFs system will be studied and surveyed for the identification and proposal of solutions for the conservation of important populations.

- Feasibility studies and proposals for choosing project areas to set up a species and habitat protected areas for important populations will be conducted.

– Species and habitat protected areas for important populations in approved areas will be established.

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

Action Plan 6.1: Develop documentation to guide all actors engaged in rescuing, caring for, housing, and translocating primates.

Expected outcomes:

– Documented guidelines on rescue, caring for, keeping, and moving confiscated primate individuals in Vietnam will be developed, standardized, and applied to all relevant stakeholders nationwide.

– The guidelines will be updated and adapted to incorporate and standardize with new and effective rescue methods.

Action Plan 6.2: Train and build capacity for actors, including rescue center staff, environmental police, border guards, rangers, and custom agents to be appropriately trained to rescue, care for, house, and translocate primates.

Expected outcomes:

– Functional agencies including rescue staff, environment policemen, customs agents, border guards, and forest rangers will be trained on primate rescue measures, particularly skills of rescue, caring for, and moving of primates during rescue.

Action Plan 6.3: Assess and control macaque farming operations to ensure no impacts or demands from this activity extend to wild macaque populations.

Expected outcomes:

– Breeding farms of monkeys (macaques) in Vietnam will be closely supervised, evaluated, and monitored to make sure that there are not impacts or demands from this breeding activity that impact wild monkey populations; specifically that wild populations are not illegally hunted to be introduced into breeding farms, zoos, or households.

Action Plan 6.4: Assess and propose activities for managing primates released outside of their historic range.

Expected outcome:

– All primates that have been released in habitats outside of their historic range will be assessed and given appropriate management for mitigating adverse impacts to native species.

Action Plan 6.5: Develop and implement emergency management plans for small, critically endangered populations (less than 500 individuals) and actions for mitigating risk (diseases and disasters).

Expected outcome:

– *In situ* emergency management plans for all populations of endemic and critically endangered of primates including Cat Ba langur, Delacour's langur, and Tonkin snub nosed monkey will be developed in order to closely manage these priority species, minimizing risks of diseases and disasters to long term species conservation.

– *Ex situ* emergency management plans for all critically endangered primates individuals such as Cat Ba langur, Delacour's langur, Red-shanked douc, grey-shanked douc, and white-cheeked crested gibbon will be developed for effective care in rescue centers, breeding farms, and zoos to maintain health status, caring conditions, and prevent risks. Accordingly, appropriate measures for conservation will be proposed and enforced in a possible condition and necessity in order to improve conservation efforts of these endangered primates.

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

Action Plan 7.1: Assess tourism activities related to primate species and develop best practices and communication strategies for each species.

Expected outcome:

– Tourism activities' impacts on endangered, rare, and precious primates such as Delacour's langur in Van Long (Ninh Binh), Cat Ba langur in Cat Ba NP (Hai Phong), and Red-shanked douc in Son Tra (Da Nang) will be studied and assessments made as well as proposed measures for management and mitigation of tourism impacts.

– Guideline documents will be developed to include norms and guidelines for ecotourism relating to each endangered primate species, which

will be developed and delivered for communication to individuals and groups involved in related tourism activities.

Action Plan 7.2: Manage all primate viewing sites to ensure that conservation of the species is the top priority with mandatory equitable revenue sharing to local livelihoods, and protected area management.

Expected outcome:

– Tourism sites focused on viewing of primates will be managed and monitored to ensure that endangered primates will be protected under laws and regulations without adverse impacts from tourism.

– Benefit sharing from ecotourism will be developed and approved to make favorable conditions for the Management Boards of NPs, NRs, tourism units and individuals to have rights and tasks in the protection and sustainable exploitation of natural resources (primate species) to tourism.

Action Plan 7.3: Prevent tourism activities involving risk of primate-human disease transfer or supporting exhibition of non-native primate taxa.

Expected outcome:

– Tourism activities in areas within the distribution of endangered and critically endangered primates are considered risky as they could bring diseases from human beings. Non-native species exhibited with primates must be checked and closely monitored.

– The exhibition of non-native species in areas within the distribution of endangered and critically endangered primates must be limited and gradually ended to mitigate the risk of bringing diseases to the locality.

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

Action Plan 8.1: Establish a Government-level Steering Committee to direct and guide administrative implementation for the Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam.

Expected outcome:

– A Steering Committee will include representatives of MARD, MONRE, other relevant ministries and agencies and some experts in primatology to have direction on the implementation of this Conservation Action Plan. The Committee will be responsible for reporting to the Prime

Minister on the implementation and proposals for the conservation of endangered, rare, and precious primates in Vietnam in order to reach action plan targets.

Action Plan 8.2: Establish a National-level Primate Technical Working Group to support implementation of the Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, vision to 2030.

Expected outcome:

– The working group on primates will include experts in primatology, conservationists, and management staff. This group will support advisory and technical assistance to the Steering Committee during the implementation of the Action Plan.

Action Plan 8.3: Facilitate the Vietnamese Primatological Society (VPS) to become an important organization in research and conservation of primates in Vietnam.

Expected outcome:

– The Society will move towards active operation with the participation of domestic and international primatology experts, conservationists, management staffs, conservation organizations and anyone interested in primate conservation. For specific research and conservation activities, members of the Society will play an important part in the implementation of this Action Plan.

Action Plan 8.4: Develop regional and international cooperation programs and projects to combat illegal primate trafficking.

Expected outcome:

– Regional and international cooperating programs and projects will be developed and enforced with the participation of government and non-governmental agencies to enhance the prevention of wildlife trade, including primate trade. Trade and exchange of primates listed in Appendix 1 of CITES in Vietnam will be closely monitored.

Action Plan 8.5: Develop Transboundary projects to protect key primate populations that cross provincial or national borders.

Expected outcome:

– Inter-provincial conservation programs and projects on primates will be developed and conducted with prioritization of critically threatened species

such as the snub-nosed monkey in Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang; Delacour's langur in Ninh Binh, Ha Nam, and Hanoi; Red-shanked douc in Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, and Da Nang; Grey-shanked douc in Quang Nam, Binh Dinh, Quang Ngai, Kon Tum, and Gia Lai; white-cheeked crested gibbon in Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, and Son La.

– Inter-border programs and projects in nature reserves will be developed and strengthened to protect primates with populations in Vietnam and neighbouring countries such as the Black crested gibbon, Cao Vit gibbon (in Vietnam and China); red-shanked douc and Hatinh langur (in Vietnam and Laos); black-shanked douc and yellow-cheeked Crested gibbon (in Vietnam and Cambodia).

Action Plan 8.6: Cooperate and collaborate with international partners such as INGO's and research institutions to further the implementation of this action plan.

Expected outcome:

– International organizations and individuals will be encouraged to participate activities of this Action Plan in accordance with laws and regulations of Vietnam.

– Programs and international cooperation projects on scientific research and in-situ conservation of endangered primates will be encouraged and prioritized.

Such above tasks and activities can meet general needs for primate conservation with 8 prior projects (Details in Annex 1). Other prior activities for each species will be presented in Annex 4.

PART 4

IMPLEMENTATION SOLUTIONS

4.1. Raise Responsibilities of Management Agencies and Community on Primate Conservation

- To review and complete legislative framework, policies on biodiversity conservation including primates;

- To strengthen the organization and capacity for state management agencies on primate conservation;

- To develop and implement accordingly guideline documents for the supervision, monitoring and support the protection, conservation and development of primate population and habitats;

- To establish inter-ministerial and inter-regional mechanisms to coordinate activities of agencies and localities in the management and conservation of primates;

- To integrate the conservation of endangered, rare and precious primates of prioritized protection to Strategies, plans, planning, programs and projects on socio-economic development in a sustainable manner;

- To develop a sustainable financial mechanism, favorable policies to mobilize and attract domestic and international organizations and individuals for investment, technology transfer for the sustainable protection and development of primates in Vietnam.

4.2. Application of Science and Technology to Primate Conservation

- To enhance surveys, scientific research on primatology and biological conservation of endemic, endangered, rare, and precious primates;

- To conduct research and apply advanced technology in the conservation, protection, and development of primate populations;

- To modernize infrastructure of universities, institutes and research centers for scientific research on conservation of primates;

- To develop and enhance research stations and primate rescue centers.

4.3. Communication, Education and Awareness Raising

- To conduct publicity via mass media on primate conservation; to raise awareness and foster stewardship for primate conservation in their habitats;

- To conduct training of relevant stakeholders in communication, education, and awareness raising about primate conservation.

4.4. International Cooperation

- To actively participate in Conventions, International, and Regional Agreements;

- To diversify cooperation in primate conservation to have funds and technical assistance.

- To enhance international cooperation in research, training, HR development and investment in projects for primate conservation;

- To raise cooperation in collection, handling, and sharing of relevant information in primate conservation;

- To prevent the illegal trade and transport of primates, their products among countries.

4.5. Budget for Implementation

Budget for implementation of the Plan are prepared and allocated from state budget for the Program for Sustainable Forestry Development and allocated to Ministries, agencies, provinces in accordance with their current delegation authority; income from forest environmental services and support from organizations, individuals; other legal resources.

PART 5

IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES

5.1. Responsibilities

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for:

a) Supporting the Prime Minister to chair, coordinate and implement the Plan;

b) Chairing and coordinating with other Ministries, agencies and localities for the implementation of the Plan;

c) Chairing and coordinating with relevant Ministries and agencies to have guidelines to localities and local units to develop, conduct appraisal and approval of projects on primate conservation;

d) Following tasks and assigned priority programs, projects and plans;

d) Chairing and mobilizing domestic and international funds for the implementation of this Plan;

e) Having supervision of the implementation progress, organizing preliminary and summary events of the plan implementation in 2025; having periodical reports to the Prime Minister of the Plan implementation;

g) The Minister of MARD submits to the Prime Minister to establish the Steering Committee for the implementation of the Plan. The Minister of MARD will be the Chair of the Committee. The participants, operational rules of the Committee and Coordinating Office will be decided by Chair of the Committee.

2. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is responsible for:

a) Coordinating closely with MARD and other ministries and agencies to carry out tasks under the scope, responsibilities and powers of the Ministry;

b) Integrating this action plan with the implementation of the National Strategy on Biodiversity in 2020, vision to 2030, to avoid redundancy with other tasks and activities;

c) Following tasks and assigned priority programs, projects and plans.

3. Ministry of Planning and Investment is responsible for:

a) Allocating financing expenses for this Action Plan's activities.

b) Mobilizing domestic and international funds for conservation and sustainable development of endangered, rare and precious primates in NPs and NRs.

4. Ministry of Finance is responsible for:

Chairing and coordinating with the MPI, based on the availability of state budget and the approved allocated amount by the National Congress, to allocate budget for the implementation of programs and projects for the conservation of endangered, rare, and precious primate species; having guidelines, supervision, and monitoring the use of funds allocated from the State budget in accordance with the Law on State Budget management and other legal regulations; in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and other ministries, central agencies involved in developing mechanisms of financial policies to promote social mobilization, mobilization of funds rather than the state budget, to encourage organizations and individuals to have investment in conservation and sustainable development of endangered, rare, and precious primates.

5. Other relevant Ministries and agencies (Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism) are responsible for participating in and creating favorable conditions for the implementation of this Action Plan.

6. Law enforcement agencies including Customs, Police, Forest rangers, Border Guard, Market management, Procuratorate and the Court are responsible for coordination with VNFOREST in conducting the inventory, management, and monitoring of primate specimens; strengthening law enforcement to control hunting, use, and illegal trade of primates and their parts and products in domestic markets and at international borders.

7. Relevant PPCs are responsible for:

a) Implementing the Conservation Action Plan in localities following the guidelines of MARD, other ministries, and functional agencies;

b) Mobilizing and allocating local resources and using the allocated resources from the Central government for appropriate purposes and with high efficiency;

c) Organizing publicity, educating about biodiversity and primate conservation; increasing patrols and law enforcement to conserve biodiversity and for primate conservation; increasing the supervision of law enforcement in nature reserves;

d) Integrating effectively tasks and activities of this Action Plan with the provincial Plan for biodiversity conservation; strengthening inter-sectoral

coordination; integrating the conservation activities of endangered and precious primates into planning for local socio-economic development;

đ) Directing functional agencies to develop investment projects for publicity, supervision, and monitoring of endangered, rare, and precious primate species;

e) Having periodic reports on the status and implementation of the Plan to MARD to consolidate and report to the Prime Minister.

8. Relevant NPs and NRs are responsible for meeting requirements of Plan implementation. The Management Boards of NPs and NRs actively develop and directly implement activities of primate conservation for primates that have distribution within their managing areas, have adequate human resources for the conservation of endangered, rare, and precious primate species of prioritized protection; integrate primate conservation with other management and protection activities in NPs or NRs that are home to primates.

9. Universities, colleges and vocational training units (VNU Hanoi University, VNU HCMC University, Thai Nguyen University, Vinh University, Hue University, Tay Nguyen University, HCMC Agriculture and Forestry University, Forestry University, etc.) and Institutes for scientific research (such as the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Southern Institute of Ecology, Institute of Tropical Biology, Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Institute of Vietnam Forestry Science, etc.) chair the development and implementation of scientific research, projects on primate conservation, studies on solutions for minimizing unintentional use and exploitation of primate species; actively coordinate with functional agencies of MARD to expand relations with domestic and international partners to import measures and new technologies to primate conservation in Vietnam.

10. Relevant enterprises, organizations, community and individuals

- Enterprises are responsible for implementing laws and regulations on biodiversity conservation, including rare, precious, and endangered primates; participating, proposing and implementing programs and projects on primate conservation.

- Political and social organizations and local communities are responsible for implementing targets, tasks, and activities of this Action Plan; monitoring and conducting the assessment of primate conservation activities; and publicizing to raise local awareness about responsibilities for primate conservation.

11. Domestic and international organizations and agencies relating to primate conservation have favorable conditions to participate and make proposals for activities and projects for primate conservation, get financial and technical support for research and conservation of primates in accordance with this Action Plan.

5.2.12. Vietnamese Primatological Society – VPS will contribute to promote and enhance scientific understanding and conservation of primates in Vietnam. Its purposes include: 1) raising awareness and improving the quality of the research and conservation activities for primates in Vietnam; 2) raising capacity for research and conservation activities for primates in Vietnam; 3) acting as the focal point of programs and projects on collaborative research and conservation of primates in Vietnam; and representing the primatologist community to collect and contribute comments from experts on primate conservation in Vietnam and across the world.

5.2. Monitoring and Evaluation

5.2.1. Monitoring

Monitoring of the Action Plan is aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of conservation objectives and goals by providing information and feedback to policy makers to adjust the Plan and have significant solutions.

Main work related to monitoring under this Plan includes:

- Assessment of results and shortcomings in accordance with objectives, actions, and implementation progress;
- Mobilization of resources and financing;
- Analysis, assessment of effectiveness and impacts of Plan implementation;
- Identification and analysis of outstanding issues having impacts on the implementation of the Plan and necessary solutions for amendment.

5.2.2. Evaluation

The focus of evaluation will be on evaluating the effectiveness and impacts of the action plan for conservation of primate species in Vietnam. Evaluation will be based on the objectives and actions of the Plan. Objectively, evaluation must be conducted by independent organizations and agencies including international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

Main contents of the evaluation include:

- Change on policies, socio-economic and environment aspects relating to objectives of the Plan;

- The implementation of objectives and actions of the Plan such as protection and development of primate populations, improvement and expansion of living habitats, local living standards, and contributions of projects on primate protection to socio-economic development;
- The coordination of conducting the Plan among Ministries, agencies, and relevant organizations.

PART 6

IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS

6.1. Environmental Impacts

The implementation of this “Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, vision to 2030” will ensure the existence and stable habitats for primates, especially endangered, rare, and precious primate species in Vietnam. Via conservation activities, forested areas will be protected and developed in a sustainable manner, primates and other wildlife species will be monitored closely, and there will be stable and sustainable development of the natural environment. This will bring the practical benefits for the environment; natural forests will be protected and developed; water sources and natural resources will be preserved; conservation and storage of genetic resources as well as biodiversity information will be conducted; natural disasters will be limited; natural habitats and ecological security for human beings will be protected.

The conservation of primates and other wildlife species living within their habitats will contribute to environmental protection, nature reserves and biodiversity conservation to prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change.

6.2. Socio-economic Impacts

The implementation of this conservation action plan will create more jobs to attract local people and communities to participate actively in primate conservation and nature conservation, creating livelihoods to help improve incomes and economic development for local communities in primate conservation project areas.

This Action Plan also helps to deal with existing problems in the management, protection, and conservation of primates; to handle conflicts between biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development goals; to promote the green sustainable development of Vietnam.

Conservation and sustainable development of endemic, endangered, rare, and precious primates of Vietnam is also the conservation and development of natural, cultural, and traditional values for long life afterwards.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Priority Projects

No	Name	Focal Agency	Coordinating Agency	Estimated Cost (billion VND)	Funding Sources
1	Review and strengthen legislative framework on primate conservation	MARD	MONRE IEBR, SIE, VNU, VFU, VPS	5	State budget
2	Improve law enforcement for protection of primate populations and their habitats	MARD	MONRE Ministry of Public Security Ministry of National Defense IEBR, SIE, VNU, VFU, VPS	40	State budget
3	Integrate and prioritize primate conservation activities in management plans of protected areas within the distribution of endangered, rare and precious primate populations.	MARD	MONRE VPS IEBR, SIE, VNU, VFU, IUCN, WWF, WCS, FFI, GIZ, TRAFFIC, EPRC, GoEAST, AsiaAnimals, WAR, Association of Vietnam's NPs and NRS	50	State budget
4	Raising awareness about primate conservation by enhancing conservation education programs	MARD	MONRE VPS IEBR, SIE, VNU, VFU, IUCN, WWF, WCS, FFI, GIZ, TRAFFIC, EPRC, GoEAST, AsiaAnimals, WAR	30	State budget
5	Conduct scientific research programs to support	MARD	MONRE VPS, IEBR, SIE, VNU, VFU,	50	Non-business expenditure source

	and improve primate conservation planning of in Vietnam		IUCN, WWF, WCS, FFI, GIZ, TRAFFIC, EPRC, GoEAST, AsiaAnimals, WAR, Association of Vietnam's NPs and NRS	100	Assistance of International organizations
6	Complete national-standardized guidance practices on rescue and post-rescue management of primate individuals (care, transportation, housing, exotic species and translocation)	MARD	MONRE VPS, IEBR, SIE, VNU, VFU, IUCN, WWF, WCS, FFI, GIZ, TRAFFIC, EPRC, GoEAST, AsiaAnimals, WAR	24 26	State budget Assistance of International organizations
7	Develop protocols of responsible-ecotourism for endangered, rare and precious primates	MARD	MONRE VPS, IEBR, SIE, VNU, VFU, IUCN, WWF, WCS, FFI, GIZ, TRAFFIC, EPRC, GoEAST, AsiaAnimals, WAR	8 10	State budget Assistance of International organizations
8	Coordinate all actors at local, national, and international levels to enhance cooperation, primate conservation outcomes, and stop primate trade	MARD	MONRE VPS, IEBR, SIE, VNU, VFU, IUCN, WWF, WCS, FFI, GIZ, TRAFFIC, EPRC, GoEAST, AsiaAnimals, WAR, Association of Vietnam's NPs and NRS	8 10	State budget Assistance of International organizations

Annex 2: List of Primates in Vietnam

TT	Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status				
			32	160	VNRB	IUCN	CITES
	Lorises	Loridae					
1	Pygmy slow loris	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	IB	X	VU	EN	I
2	Bengal slow loris	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	IB	X	VU	EN	I
	Cercopithecids	Cercopithecidae					
	Leaf monkeys	Colobinae					
3	Grey langur	<i>Trachypithecus crepusculus*</i>	IB	X	EN	EN	II
4	Delacour's langur	<i>T. delacouri</i>		X	CR	CR	I
5	Francois' langur	<i>T. francoisi</i>	IB	X	EN	EN	II
6	Indochinese silvered langur	<i>T. germaini**</i>	IB	X	VU	EN	II
7	Annamese silvered langur	<i>T. margarita***</i>	IB	X	VU	EN	II
8	Hatinh langur	<i>T. hatinensis</i>	IB	X	EN	EN	II
9	Cat Ba langur	<i>T. poliocephalus</i>	IB	X	CR	CR	I
10	Grey-shanked douc	<i>Pygathrix cinerea</i>	IB	X	CR	CR	I
11	Red-shanked douc	<i>P. nemaus</i>	IB	X	EN	CR	I
12	Black-shanked douc	<i>P. nigripes</i>	IB	X	EN	CR	I
13	Tonkin snub-nosed monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	IB	X	CR	CR	I
	Macaques	Cercopithecinae					
14	Stump-tailed macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	IIB		VU	VU	II
15	Assamese macaque	<i>M. assamensis assamensis</i>	IIB		VU	NT	II
16	Long-tailed macaque	<i>M. fascicularis fascicularis</i>	IIB		LR	LC	II
17	Con Dao long-tailed macaque	<i>M. fascicularis condorensis</i>	IIB			CR	
18	Northern pig-tailed macaque	<i>M. leonina</i>	IIB		VU	VU	II
19	Rhesus macaque	<i>M. mulatta</i>	IIB		LR	LC	II
	Gibbons	Hylobatidae					
20	Northern buff-cheeked gibbon	<i>Nomascus annamensis***</i>	IB	X		EN	I
21	Western black-crested gibbon	<i>N. concolor</i>	IB	X	EN	CR	I
22	Yellow-cheeked crested gibbon	<i>N. gabriellae</i>	IB	X	EN	EN	I
23	Northern white-cheeked gibbon	<i>N. leucogenys</i>	IB	X	EN	CR	I
24	Cao Vit gibbon	<i>N. nasutus</i>	IB	X	EN	CR	I
25	Southern white-cheeked gibbon	<i>N. siki****</i>	IB	X	EN	CR	I

Notes:

32 – Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB – Group IB. Wild Animal Species are strictly prohibited to exploitation and use for commercial purposes.

160 – Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: X – species under list of endangered, precious and rare species

VNRB – Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): CR – Critically Endangered; EN – Endangered; VU – Vulnerable
IUCN – IUCN Red List (2016): CR – Critically Endangered; EN – Endangered; VU – Vulnerable; LC – Least Concerned
CITES – CITES: I – Appendix I; II – Appendix II
*named as *Trachypithecus barbei* (*T. phayrei*); ** named as *Trachypithecus villosus* (*T. cristatus*);
*** newly described in 2010, known as *Nomascus gabriella*; **** ugraded from subspecies *Nomascus leucogenys siki* of White-cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus leucogenys*).

Annex 3: List of priority areas for primate conservation in 2017 – 2025

No.	Protected areas	Location (province/city)	Total area (ha)	Endangered primates
National Parks				
1.	Ba Be	Bac Kan	10.048,00	– Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (habitat) – Francois’ langur
2.	Bach Ma	Thua Thien-Hue	34.380,00	– Red-shanked douc – Northern buff-cheeked gibbon
		Quang Nam	3.107,00	
3.	Bến En	Thanh Hoa	14.735	– Bengal slow loris – Pygmy slow loris
4.	Bidoup-Nui Ba	Lam Dong	57.512,00	– Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon
5.	Bu Gia Map	Binh Phuoc	25.926,00	– Bengal slow loris – Pygmy slow loris – Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon
6.	Cat Ba	Hai Phong	15.996,36	– Cat Ba langur
		Quang Ninh	1.366,60	
7.	Cat Tien	Dong Nai	51.721,6	– Annamite silvered langur – Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon
		Lam Dong	27.228,77	
		Binh Phuoc	4.193,00	
8.	Chu Mom Ray	Kon Tum	56.237,00	– Grey-shanked douc – Red-shanked douc – Black-shanked douc – Northern buff-cheeked gibbon
9.	Chu Yang Sin	Dak Lak	66.980,20	– Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon
10.	Con Dao	Ba Ria-Vung Tau	5.830,70	– Con Dao long-tailed macaque
11.	Cuc Phuong	Ninh Binh	11.440,00	– Delacour’s langur
		Hoa Binh	5.972,50	
		Thanh Hoa	4.996,30	
12.	Du Gia-Cao Nguyen da Dong Van	Ha Giang	13.651,20	– Tonkin snub-nosed monkey
13.	Hoang Lien	Lao Cai	21.009,00	– Western black-crested gibbon
		Lai Châu	7500,00	
14.	Kon Ka Kinh	Gia Lai	42.057,30	– Grey-shanked douc – Northern buff-cheeked gibbon

No.	Protected areas	Location (province/city)	Total area (ha)	Endangered primates
15.	Lo Go-Xa Mat	Tay Ninh	19.156,00	– Pygmy slow loris – Voọc bạc – Black-shanked douc
16.	Mui Ca Mau	Cà Mau	15.262,00	– Indochinese silvered langur
17.	Nui Chua	Ninh Thuan	22.513,00	– Bengal slow loris – Pygmy slow loris – Black-shanked douc
18.	Phong Nha-Ke Bang	Quang Binh	123.320,78	– Bengal slow loris – Pygmy slow loris – Red-shanked douc – Hatinh langur – White-cheeked gibbon siki
19.	Phu Quoc	Kien Giang	29.625,00	– Indochinese silvered langur
20.	Phuoc Binh	Ninh Thuan	19.684,00	– Black-shanked douc
21.	Pu Mat	Nghe An	93.524,70	– Red-shanked douc – Grey langur
22.	Ta Dung	Dak Nong	20.242,39	– Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon
23.	Vu Quang	Ha Tinh	52.741,50	– Endangered species
24.	Yok Don	Dak Lak	111.125,95	– Annamite silvered langur – Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon
		Dak Nong	2.728,00	
Nature Reserves/Species and Habitat Conservation Areas				
25.	An Toan	Binh Định	22.450,00	– Grey-shanked douc
26.	Ba Na-Nui Chua	Da Nang	27.980,60	– Red-shanked douc
27.	Bac Huong Hoa	Quang Tri	23.486,00	– Red-shanked douc – White-cheeked gibbon siki
28.	Son Tra Peninsula	Đà Nẵng	2.591,10	– Red-shanked douc
29.	Binh Chau-Phuoc Bửu	Ba Ria-Vung Tau	10.263,00	– Black-shanked douc
30.	Cham Chu	Tuyen Quang	15.262,30	– Tonkin snub-nosed monkey
31.	Dakrong	Quang Trị	37.681,00	– Red-shanked douc – Northern buff-cheeked gibbon

No.	Protected areas	Location (province/city)	Total area (ha)	Endangered primates
32.	Bac Ma	Ha Giang	9.042,50	– Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (habitat)
33.	Hoang Lien-Van Ban	Lao Cai	25.094,00	– Western black-crested gibbon
34.	Hon Ba	Khanh Hoa	19.285,83	– Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon
35.	Kim Hy	Bac Kan	15.715,02	– Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (habitat)
36.	Kon Chu Rang	Gia Lai	15.446,00	– Yellow-cheeked gibbon – Grey-shanked douc
37.	Muong La	Son La	17.000,00	– Western black-crested gibbon
38.	Na Hang	Tuyen Quang	21.238,70	– Francois' langur – Tonkin snub-nosed monkey
39.	Nam Nung	Dak Nong	12.307,80	– Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon
40.	Ngoc Linh	Quang Nam	17.190,00	– Grey-shanked douc
41.	Ngoc Linh	Kon Tum	38.008,66	– Grey-shanked douc
42.	Nui Ong	Binh Thuan	23.834,00	– Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon
43.	Phong Dien	Thua Thien-Hue	41.508,70	– Red-shanked douc
44.	Phong Quang	Ha Giang	8.445,60	– Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (habitat)
45.	Pu Hoat	Nghe An	34.589,89	– Grey langur – White-cheeked gibbon
46.	Pu Hu	Thanh Hoa	22.688,37	– Bengal slow loris – Pygmy slow loris – Grey langur – White-cheeked gibbon
47.	Pu Huong	Nghe An	40.186,50	– White-cheeked gibbon
48.	Pu Luong	Thanh Hoa	17.171,53	– Delacour's langur (habitat)
49.	Sao la Thua Thien-Hue	Thua Thien-Hue	15.519,93	– Red-shanked douc – Northern buff-cheeked gibbon
50.	Song Thanh	Quang Nam	75.274,34	– Grey-shanked douc
51.	Ta Kou	Binh Thuan	8.407,00	– Black-shanked douc – Annamite silvered langur
52.	Tay Yen Tu	Bac Giang	12.172,20	– Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (habitat)
53.	Van Hoa Dong Nai	Dong Nai	64.752,00	– Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon

No.	Protected areas	Location (province/city)	Total area (ha)	Endangered primates
54.	Van Long	Ninh Binh	2.235,00	– Delacour’s langur.
55.	Xuan Lien	Thanh Hoa	23.815,50	– Grey langur – White-cheeked gibbon
56.	Mu Cang Chai	Yen Bai	20.108,20	– Western black-crested gibbon
57.	Asian Elephant NR	Quang Nam	17.484,36	– Grey-shanked douc
58.	Nam Dong	Thanh Hoa	646,95	– Grey langur
59.	South Xuan Lac	Bac Kan	4.155,67	– Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (habitat)
60.	Sao La Quang Nam	Quang Nam	15.380,00	– Grey-shanked douc
61.	Trung Khanh	Cao Bang	9.573,68	– Cao Vit gibbon
62.	Hon Chong	Kien Giang	964,70	– Indochinese silvered langur
63.	Huong Son	Ha Noi	3.760,00	– Delacour’s langur
64.	Nui Ba Đen	Tay Ninh	1.761,00	– Indochinese silvered langur
65.	Yen Tu	Quang Ninh	2.783,00	– Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (habitat)
Other sites				
66.	Tung Vai Forest (Quan Ba)	Ha Giang	~ 5.000	– Tonkin snub-nosed monkey
67.	Karst forest of Thach Hoa – Dong Hoa (Tuyen Hoa)	Quang Binh	~ 1.000	– Hatinh langur
68.	Karst forest of Kim Bang	Ha Nam	No information	– Delacour’s langur
69.	Primary forests in Kon Plong and Kon Ray Distrcits	Kon Tum	~ 120.000	– Grey-shanked douc – Nornthern buff-cheeked gibbon
70.	Lam Binh Forest Enterprise	Tuyen Quang	No information	– Francois’ langur
71.	Primary forests in Quang Truc, Tuy Duc Dsitric	Dak Nong	~ 35.000	– Pygmy slow loris – Black-shanked douc – Yellow-cheeked gibbon

Annex 4: Information of Primates in Vietnam²

1. Pygmy slow loris (*Nycticebus pygmaeus*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): VU
- IUCN Red List (2016): EN
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: *N. pygmaeus* occurs throughout Vietnam and also east of the Mekong River in eastern Cambodia, Lao PDR, and southernmost China (southeastern Yunnan). The western limit of its distribution is uncertain but it appears to be absent or very rare west of the Mekong plain. The global population is unknown.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: *N. pygmaeus* occurs throughout Vietnam in forested areas up to 1,500 m elevation, but at very low densities. The key threats to species include hunting and habitat loss due to development and fragmentation. The species is heavily exploited in Vietnam and internationally for their use as exotic pets and in traditional medicines. The site with the highest recorded density (0.48 individuals/km, confirmed by independent studies) is Bu Gia Map National Park in Binh Phuoc Province, which is a key site for conservation for this species, as is Dong Nai Nature Reserve.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Control of illegal wildlife trade in lorises including demand reduction efforts and mitigation of illegal online trade. Action 2: Capacity building for protected area scientific staff and community members at key conservation sites to conduct nocturnal population surveys, monitoring, and demand reduction. Action 3: Surveys in northern and central Vietnam to improve understanding of distribution and population size of both species. Action 4: Standardize best practices for rehabilitation, release and post-release monitoring of healthy individuals confiscated from wildlife trade.



Figure 4.1. Pygmy slow loris

Photo: Tran Van Bang/SIE

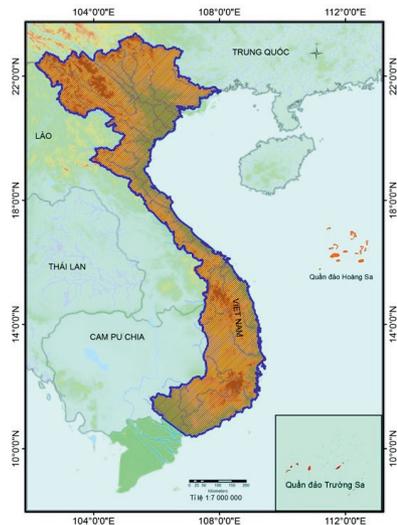


Figure 4.2. Distribution map of Pygmy slow loris in Vietnam

²Source and maps from Nadler & Brockman (2014) và IUCN (2015)

2. Bengal slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): VU
- IUCN Red List (2016): EN
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: *N. bengalensis* has a wide range, occurring in Bangladesh, north-eastern India, Myanmar, Thailand north of the Isthmus of Kra, Lao PDR, China (southern and western Yunnan and possibly southwestern Guangxi), Cambodia west of the Mekong River, and Vietnam. The global population is unknown

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam:

N. bengalensis occurs in forested areas up to 2400m and has a disjunct distribution in Vietnam; it has been known historically to occur throughout northern and central Vietnam as far south as Quang Nam Province, and there is also a large population on Phu Quoc Island. However, recent surveys have not recovered Bengal lorises in Quang Nam and suggest very small, dwindling populations in the north, with more animals seen being traded than during forest surveys. Additional important sites for conservation would include protected areas in northern Vietnam that have confirmed populations of both species, such as Na Hang Nature Reserve. The key threats to species include hunting and habitat loss due to development and fragmentation. The species is heavily exploited in Vietnam and internationally for their use as exotic pets and in traditional medicines. Rapid development for tourism on Phu Quoc also threatens the only confirmed healthy population of *N. bengalensis* in Vietnam.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Control of illegal wildlife trade in lorises including demand reduction efforts and mitigation of illegal online trade. Action 2: Capacity building for protected area scientific staff and community members at key conservation sites to conduct nocturnal population surveys, monitoring, and demand reduction. Action 3: Surveys in northern and central Vietnam to improve understanding of distribution and population size of both species. Action 4: Standardize best practices for rehabilitation, release and post-release monitoring of healthy individuals confiscated from wildlife trade. Action 5: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment on Phu Quoc to mitigate the impacts of developments on loris habitats.



Figure 4.3. Bengal slow loris
Photo: Hoanhg Minh Duc/SIE

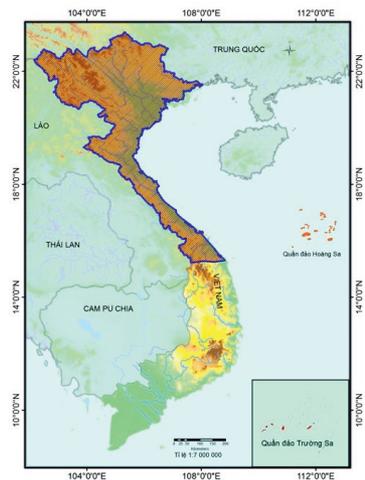


Figure 4.4. Distribution map of Bengal slow loris in Vietnam

3. Delacour's langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam's Red Data Book (2007): CR
- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: Endemic to Vietnam

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: This species is restricted to a small region of northern Vietnam including portions of Ninh Binh, Hoa Binh, Thanh Hoa, and Ha Nam Provinces. Recent surveys (Nadler, 2015) have documented that the occurrence of this species in nine areas and the total wild population is estimated to be between 234 and 275 individuals. In addition, eight local populations have been eradicated during the past 16 years. An ex-situ population of 15 animals exists at the Endangered Primate Rescue Center (EPRC). The key threats to this species is habitat loss due to development and fragmentation and especially hunting.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Extending Van Long NR to include an additional 4,000 ha and upgrading this protected area to national park status. This would more than double the area of good habitat for the largest remaining wild population. Action 2: Translocating members of isolated groups, particularly those outside of protected areas, to improve the genetic diversity of populations that receive these animals, either captive or wild. Action 3: Develop a large and viable ex-situ population as an insurance colony which can function as a basis for developing a second viable in-situ population. Action 4: Explore possibility of a reintroduction program for the Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex. Action 5: Improved protection of all remaining populations particularly those in protected areas.



Figure 4.5. Delacour's langur
Photo: Le Khắc Quyết

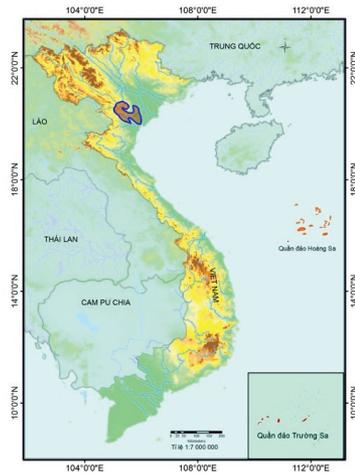


Figure 4.6. Distribution map of Delacour's langur in Vietnam

4. Indochinese silvered langur (*Trachypithecus germaini*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): VU (as named *T. villosus*)
- IUCN Red List (2016): EN
- CITES: Appendix II

Global status and distribution: *T. germaini* occurs to the west of the Mekong River in Southern Lao PDR, where it has been reported as far north as about 15.4°N, south to the tip of the Mekong Delta in Ca Mau province. The southernmost record is reported (South limit of 8°50’ N) in Ca Mau Province. It is widely distributed throughout Cambodia west of the Mekong, from the Cardamom Mountains in the southwest, through the flooded forests of the Tonle Sap Lake, and across the Northern Plains landscape bordering Lao PDR. It also occurs along the Mekong River in northern Cambodia, in particular along the braided section of the Mekong between Stung Treng and Kratie Towns. To the west, it occurs through Kanchamburi Province in southern Thailand to the Bay of Bengal in Myanmar. Global population is unknown.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: *T. germaini* occurs in a very small area of southern Vietnam and is confirmed in Kien Giang Province on Phu Quoc Island and the Kien Luong Karst area; in one location in An Giang Province, and in a small area of Cau Ma Province. Key sites for conservation include the Kien Luong Karst area and Phu Quoc NP. Population in Vietnam is likely less than 500 individuals. The key threats to this taxon include hunting, habitat loss due to development and fragmentation. In particular limestone quarrying will destroy the habitat of half of the subpopulation in Kien Luong in the coming years and rapid development for tourism on Phu Quoc.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment on Phu Quoc to mitigate the impacts of developments on silvered langur habitats. Action 2: Work with limestone mining companies in Kien Luong to develop corridors between forested limestone blocks. Action 3: Surveys in Phu Quoc Island to improve understanding of distribution and population size.



Figure 4.7. Indochinese silvered langur

Photo: Le Khắc Quyet

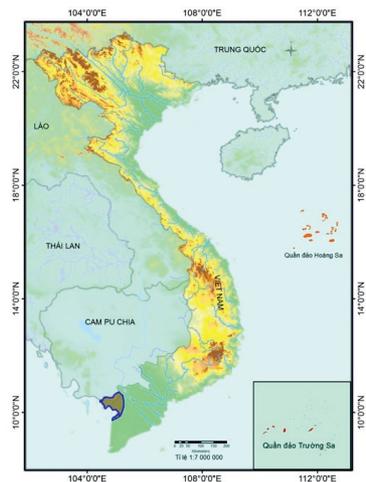


Figure 4.8. Distribution map of Indochinese silvered langur in Vietnam

5. Annamite silvered langur (*Trachypithecus margarita*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): VU (under *T. villosus*)
- IUCN Red List (2016): EN
- CITES: Appendix II

Global status and distribution: East of the Mekong River in Lao PDR (south of 16°23’N), Cambodia, Central and Southern Vietnam (south of 14°30’N). Global population unknown but appears to be rare throughout its range.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: It is confirmed in a small number of locations from Gia Lai Province (14°30’N) with the southernmost record at 10° 24’N in Ba Ria – Vung Tau Province (Tran Van Bang pers.com). Isolated populations occur throughout this region including key sites for conservation in Ta Kou NR, Cat Tien NP, Bu Gia Map NP, Kon Ka Kinh NP, Yok Don NP, and Chu Mom Ray NP. Population in Vietnam is likely to be less than 1,000 individuals. The key threats to the taxon include habitat loss due to land use changes, especially in the Central Highlands in Vietnam, hunting, use in traditional medicine, and the pet trade.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites; Action 2: Control of illegal wildlife trade; Action 3: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on silvered langur habitats; Action 4: Surveys in key sites to gain a much better idea of distribution and population size.



Figure 4.9. Annamite silvered langur

Photo: Tran Van Bang/SIE

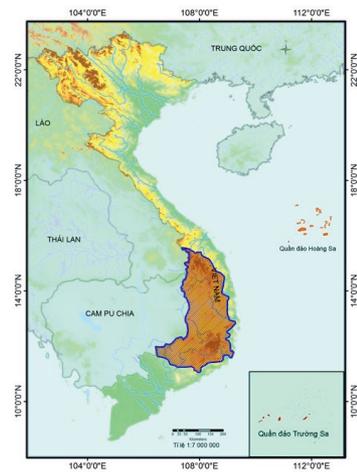


Figure 4.10. Distribution map of Annamite silvered langur in Vietnam

6. Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam's Red Data Book (2007): CR
- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: Endemic to Vietnam

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Restricted to Cat Ba Island, Hai Phong Province, which is the only site for the taxon. A small ex-situ population of five animals exists at the Endangered Primate Rescue Center. Total wild population estimated to be approximately 70 individuals divided into three sub-populations, two of which are currently breeding (Cua Dong and Sanctuary) and one which is not (Hang Cai). Historically hunting caused the decline that led to the current status, however current threats revolve around issues with small population size and increasing disturbance due to tourism.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Develop and implement a plan for meta-population management including in-situ and ex-situ populations. Action 2: Review and revise national park zoning to ensure protection of habitat corridors and appropriate habitat for population expansion. Action 3: Assess tourism and development impacts on current and future population and ensure biological needs of the taxon are included in planning. Action 4: Implement continuous population monitoring of all sub-populations. Action 5: Conduct ecological research on the taxon to educate management plans. Action 6: Extend education and awareness of the species to neighboring provinces, especially in Quang Ninh province.



Figure 4.11. Cat Ba langur
Photo: Le Khắc Quyet

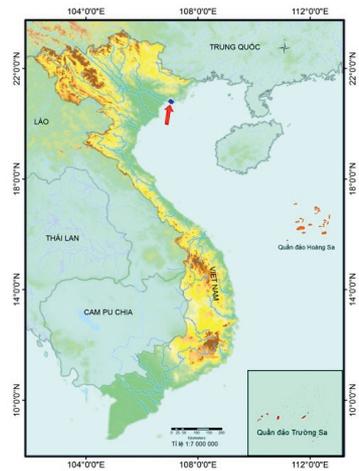


Figure 4.12. Distribution map of Cat Ba langur in Vietnam

7. Francois' langur (*Trachypithecus francoisi*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam's Red Data Book (2007): EN
- IUCN Red List (2016): EN
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: Francois' langur is restricted from South China to Northeast Vietnam. Global population is estimated 1.600 – 2.000 individuals.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Francois' langur is recorded in Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, Cao Bang, Bac Kan and Thai Nguyen Province. However, due to illegal hunting and habitat loss, many Francois' langur populations in Tuyen Quang, Cao Bang, Bac Kan and Thai Nguyen have been eradicated. Recently, there are a few records of this species in Du Gia NR (Ha Giang), Lam Binh Forestry Enterprise and Na Hang NR (Tuyen Quang), Ba Be NP (Bac Kan). The key threats to the taxon include illegal hunting and trapping for traditional medicine, habitat loss and fragmentation due to agricultural encroachment, construction and hydrodams. Estimated population number is 180 – 200 individuals.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Conduct intensive census surveys in Du Gia NR (Ha Giang) and Lam Binh Forestry Enterprise (Tuyen Quang); Action 2: Conduct field surveys to confirm status and distribution in Vietnam. Action 3: Establish a species/habitat conservation area in Lam Binh. Action 4: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites. Action 5: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on its habitats.



Figure 4.13. Francois' langur

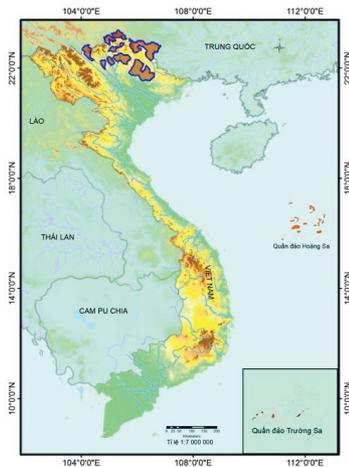


Figure 4.14. Distribution map of Francois' langur in Vietnam

8. Hatinh langur (*Trachypithecus hatinhensis*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): EN
- IUCN Red List (2016): EN
- CITES: Appendix II

Global status and distribution: Hatinh langur occurs in the forests on limestone of Central Vietnam and Central Lao PDR. Global population is unknown.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Hatinh langur occurs Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri Provinces. The largest population is in Phong Nha-Ke Bang NP (Quang Binh) having an estimation of about 150 individuals (Nguyen Van Truong, 2013) to 2.143 (± 467) individuals (Haas et al., 2009). Other smaller populations are recorded in Thach Hoa Commune of Tuyen Hoa District (Quang Binh), Ke Go NP (Ha Tinh), Khe Net and Khe Nuoc Trong NRs, and Long Dai Forestry Enterprise (Quang Binh) and Bac Huong Hoa NR (Quang Tri) (Nadler và Brockman, 2014). The key threats to the taxon include illegal hunting and trapping for traditional medicine, habitat loss and fragmentation due to agricultural encroachment.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Conduct intensive census surveys in Phong Nha-Ke Bang NP and forest of Thach Hoa Commune, Tuyen Hoa District (Quang Binh). Action 2: Conduct field surveys to confirm status and distribution in Vietnam. Action 3: Assess conservation potential of the species in Tuyen Hoa District (Quang Binh). Action 4: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites. Action 5: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on its habitats.



Figure 4.15. Hatinh langur
Photo: Le Khắc Quyet

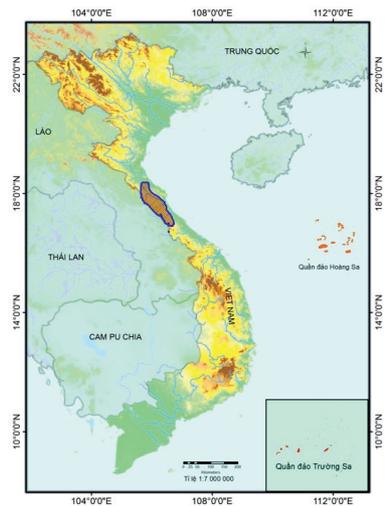


Figure 4.16. Distribution map of Hatinh langur in Vietnam

9. Grey langur (*Trachypithecus crepusculus*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007):EN
- IUCN Red List (2016): EN
- CITES: Appendix II

Global status and distribution: Grey langur occurs in Southwestern China, Southern Myanmar, Northern Thailand, Northern and Central Lao PDR and Northern Vietnam. Global population is unknown.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Grey langur has reported from Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Son La, Yen Bai, Hoa Binh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe An Provinces. Recently, there is very few data on its population status in Vietnam. The largest known population is in Xuan Lien NR (Thanh Hoa), and probably Pu Hoat NR (Nghe An). Number of population is estimated about 500 individuals. The key threats are illegal hunting for traditional medicine and local consumption, habitat loss and fragmentation due to agricultural encroachment, construction and hydrodam development.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Conduct intensive census surveys in Xuan Lien NR (Thanh Hoa) and Pu Hoat NR (Nghe An). Action 2: Conduct field surveys to confirm status and distribution in Vietnam. Action 3: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites. Action 4: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on its habitats. Action 5: Promote scientific studies of behavioral ecology and conservation for long term.



Figure 4.17. Grey langur
Photo: Le Khắc Quyet

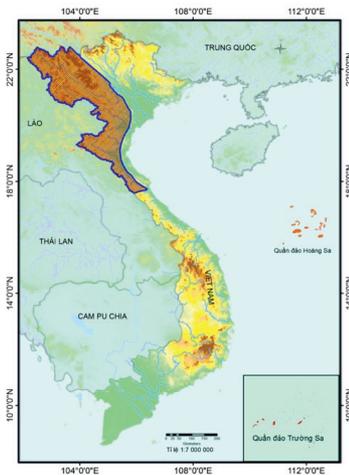


Figure 4.18. Distribution map of Grey langur in Vietnam

10.

11. Grey-shanked douc (*Pygathrix cinerea*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): CR
- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: This species occurs in central Vietnam and possibly a small area in NE Cambodia. Global population is unknown but likely less than 2,000.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: This species occurs in Quang Nam, Kon Tum, Quang Ngai, Gia Lai and Binh Dinh Provinces of central Vietnam in an area of about 28,000 km². Estimate whole population in Vietnam is about 1,450-1,700 individuals. There are 13 isolated sub-populations currently confirmed with available data. Among those sub-populations, 4 sub-populations live in protected forests (Kon Ka Kinh National Park, Kon Chu Rang Nature Reserve, Ngoc Linh National Park, Song Thanh Nature Reserve) with about 560-600 individuals in the area of 1,200 km² nature forest. Kon Ka Kinh NP has a largest remain grey-shanked douc with about 250 individuals in area of 420 km². 9 sub-populations live in un-protected forests contain other half total number of the species with about 600 individuals. The newest survey of sub-population of grey-shanked douc is in Kon Plong district forest. This reveals that the sub-population of about 450 individuals in Kon Plong is very important for the exchange of gene pool. The key threats to the taxon include hunting for traditional medicine and local consumption and loss and fragmentation of forest habitats due to legal and illegal logging, conversion for agriculture and building hydro power station, and construction of roads.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Establish a protected area or appropriate conservation measure to conserve the sub-population in Kon Plong forest, Kon Tum Province. Action 2: Conduct surveys to estimate the population status of sub-populations live outside the protected forests in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen. Action 3: Establish a green corridor between Kon Ka Kinh National Park and Kon Chu Rang Nature Reserve to save the gene flow between the two protected areas. Action 4: Integrating the primate monitoring program on protected forest Plan in Kon Ka Kinh NP, Song Thanh NR, Kon Chu Rang NR and Ngoc Linh NR. Action 5: Conduct education initiative at the provincial level to inform public about the species and conservation value of the grey-shanked douc.



Figure 4.19. Grey-shanked douc

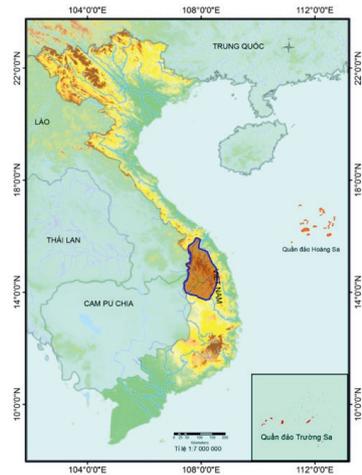


Figure 4.20. Distribution map of Grey-shanked douc in Vietnam

12. Red-shanked douc (*Pygathrix nemaeus*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): EN
- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: Red-shanked douc occurs in Lao, North central and Central Vietnam, and Northeastern Cambodia. Global population estimation is unknown. The large and important populations are in Lao.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Red-shanked douc occurs in a range from Nghe An to Kon Tum Province. The key sites of its conservation are Phong Nha-Ke Bang NP (Quang Binh) containing the largest Vietnam’s population of about 2.000 individuals, Dak Rong NR (Quang Tri), Bach Ma NP (Thua Thien-Hue and Da Nang), Son Tra NR containing about 600 – 700 individuals. There are probably unknown populations outside of PA system. The key threats are illegal hunting for local consumption and traditional medicine, and trade for pets and zoos. Habitat loss and fragmentation due to conversion to agriculture and construction of roads and hydrodams are also threatening to rapid population declination in Vietnam.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Conduct field surveys on status and distribution of populations outside of PA system in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien-Hue, Da Nang and Quang Nam. Provinces. Action 2: Integrate primate monitoring program into operational program of PAs containing Red-shanked doucs. Action 3: Initiate conservation awareness and education programs for communities and social organizations. Action 4: Continue to study Red-shanked douc populations in Phong Nha-Ke Bang NP and Son Tra NR.



Figure 4.21. Red-shanked douc
Photo: Le Khac Quyet

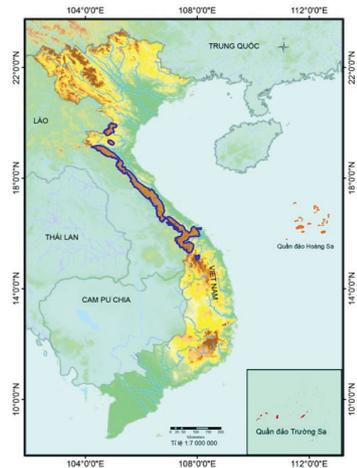


Figure 4.22. Distribution map of Red-shanked douc in Vietnam

13. Black-shanked douc (*Pygathrix nigripes*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IIB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam's Red Data Book (2007): EN
- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: Black-shanked douc distributes in South Vietnam and East Cambodia. Global population number is unknown. The largest population is estimated 40,000 individuals in Seima Biodiversity Conservation Area (Cambodia).

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Black-shanked douc occurs in a range from Chu Mom Ray NP (Kon Tum) to Cat Tien NP (Dong Nai). Key populations are confirmed in Ta Kou NR (Binh Thuan), Nui Chua NP (Ninh Thuan), Bu Gia Map NP (Binh Phuoc), Bidoup-Nui Ba NP (Lam Dong) và Cat Tien NP (Dong Nai). The key threats to the taxon include hunting to supply the commercial demand from the pet trade and zoos, traditional medicine and local consumption, and loss and fragmentation of forest habitats due to legal and illegal logging, conversion for agriculture.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Conduct field surveys of populations outside of protected areas. Action 2: Integrate primate monitoring program into operational program of PAs containing Black-shanked doucs. Action 3: Initiate conservation awareness raising programs for local communities, authorities and social organizations. Action 4: Promote scientific studies of behavioral ecology and conservation for long term.



Figure 4.23. Black-shanked douc

Photo: Le Khắc Quyet

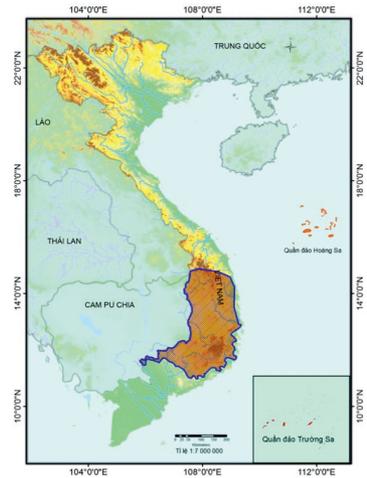


Figure 4.24. Distribution map of Black-shanked douc in Vietnam

14. Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): CR
- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: Endemic to Vietnam

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Restricted to a small area in Northeast Vietnam and presently confirmed to occur only in Tuyen Quang and Ha Giang Provinces. Key sites for conservation include Khau Ca and Tung Vai in Ha Giang and Na Hang NR and Cham Chu NR in Tuyen Quang. The Global population is thought to be less than 200 individuals (approximately ~110 at Khau Ca, ~30 Tung Vai, <30 in Na Hang, <20 in Cham Chu). Hunting and habitat degradation are the primary threats to Tonkin snub-nosed monkeys. Cardamom cultivation is a particular threat to the population at Tung Vai.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Gun confiscation programs in areas surrounding present populations of Tonkin snub-nosed monkeys. Action 2: Mitigate impacts of cardamom cultivation at Tung Vai. Action 3: support process of protected area designation in Quang Ba with focus on appropriate zonation. Action 4: Habitat restoration and expansion program for the Khau Ca forest area. Action 5: review boundary of Du Gia – Dong Van NP ensuring that ecologically important habitat is protected (particularly on the southern edge of Khau Ca) and then clear demarcation. Action 6: habitat protection of the forest corridor linking Khau Ca forest and Du Gia forest. Action 7: Intensive population survey in Tat Ke, Ban Bung, Cham Chu, and Du Gia.



Figure 4.25. Tonkin snub-nosed monkey

Photo: Le Khac Quyet

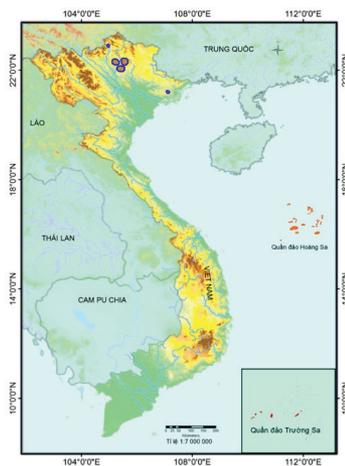


Figure 4.26. Distribution map of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey in Vietnam

15. Stump-tailed macaque (*Macaca arctoides*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IIB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): VU
- IUCN Red List (2016): VU
- CITES: Appendix II

Global status and distribution: Stump-tailed macaque occurs in a wide range in Southeast Asia including Northern Myanmar, South China, Lao, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia. Global population estimation is unknown.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Stump-tailed macaque occurs in almost forested regions from Ha Giang to Dak Nong Provinces. There is no population assessment in Vietnam, however, the number of population of Stump-tailed macaque seems to be declined rapidly. The key threats to the taxon include hunting to supply the commercial demand from the pet trade and zoos, traditional medicine and local consumption and loss and fragmentation of forest habitats due to legal and illegal logging, conversion for agriculture. Habitat loss and fragmentation due to conversion to agriculture and construction of roads and hydrodams are also threatening to rapid population declination in Vietnam

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Conduct field surveys to confirm status and distribution in Vietnam. Action 2: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites. Action 3: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on its habitats.



Figure 4.27. Stump-tailed macaque

Photo: Le Khắc Quyet

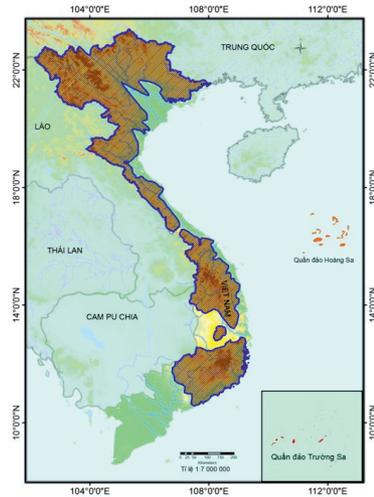


Figure 4.28. Distribution map of Stump-tailed macaque in Vietnam

16. Northern pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca leonina*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IIB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Không
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): VU
- IUCN Red List (2016): VU
- CITES: Appendix II

Global status and distribution: Northern pig-tailed macaque occurs in Eastern Bangladesh, Northeastern India, South China, Myanmar, Lao, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. Global population estimation is unknown.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Northern pig-tailed macaque is recorded from Ha Giang to Central Vietnam. The Annamite Mountains has high density. The key threats to the taxon include hunting to supply the commercial demand from the pet trade and zoos, traditional medicine and local consumption and loss and fragmentation of forest habitats due to legal and illegal logging, conversion for agriculture. Habitat loss and fragmentation due to conversion to agriculture and construction of roads and hydrodams are also threatening to rapid population declination in Vietnam

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Conduct field surveys to confirm status and distribution in Vietnam. Action 2: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites. Action 3: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on its habitats.



Figure 4.29. Northern pig-tailed macaque

Photo: Hoang Minh Duc/SIE

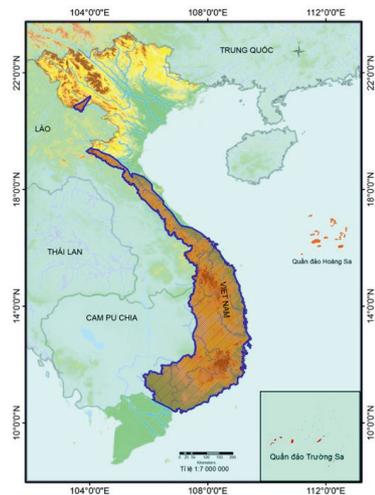


Figure 4.30. Distribution map of Northern pig-tailed macaque in Vietnam

17. Assamese macaque (*Macaca assamensis*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IIB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Không
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): VU
- IUCN Red List (2016): VU
- CITES: Appendix II

Global status and distribution: Assamese macaque occurs widely from Bhutan, Southwestern China, Northeastern India, Northern Lao, Myanmar, Northwestern Thailand and Northern Vietnam. Global population estimation is unknown.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Assamese macaque distributes from Ha Giang to Quang Nam Provinces. The key threats to the taxon include hunting to supply the commercial demand from the pet trade and zoos, traditional medicine and local consumption and loss and fragmentation of forest habitats due to legal and illegal logging, conversion for agriculture. Habitat loss and fragmentation due to conversion to agriculture and construction of roads and hydrodams are also threatening to rapid population declination in Vietnam

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Conduct field surveys to confirm status and distribution in Vietnam. Action 2: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites. Action 3: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on its habitats.



Figure 4.31. Assamese macaque

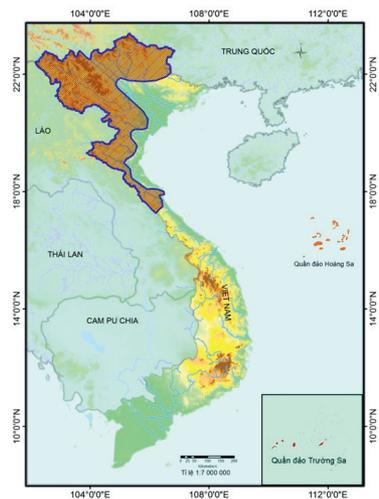


Figure 4.32. Distribution map of Assamese macaque in Vietnam

18. Long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis fascicularis*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IIB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Không
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): LC
- IUCN Red List (2016): LC
- CITES: Appendix II

Global status and distribution: Long-tailed macaque occurs in Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, Philippine, Singapore, South Thailand, Cambodia and South Vietnam. Global population estimation is unknown.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Long-tailed macaque commonly distributes from Thua Thien-Hue to Southern provinces. The key threats to the taxon include hunting to supply the commercial demand from the pet trade and zoos, traditional medicine and local consumption and loss and fragmentation of forest habitats due to legal and illegal logging, conversion for agriculture. Habitat loss and fragmentation due to conversion to agriculture and construction of roads and hydrodams are also threatening to rapid population declination in Vietnam

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Conduct field surveys to confirm status and distribution in Vietnam. Action 2: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites. Action 3: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on its habitats.



Figure 4.33. Long-tailed macaque
Photo: Hoang Minh Duc/SIE

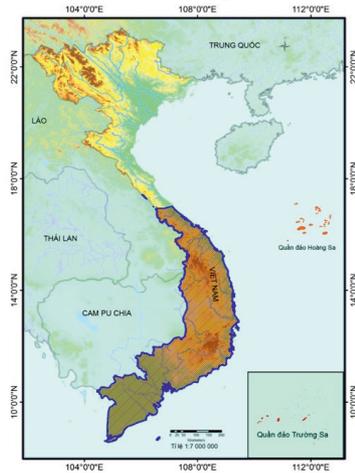


Figure 4.34. Distribution map of Long-tailed macaque in Vietnam

19. Con Dao long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis condorensis*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IIB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Không
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): LR

- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: Appendix II

Global status and distribution: Endemic to Vietnam.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Endemic to the islands of Con Son, Hon Ba, Bay Cach and Hon Troc of the Con Dao archipelago, Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province; Con Dao National Park is the only site to conserve this taxon. Genetically and morphologically distinct from the mainland population. Estimated population 1500-2000 individuals. Key threats include tourism and infrastructure development projects, human-macaque conflict, potential introduction on non-native macaques and potentially hunting.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Review development plans including road development on west of island and tourism infrastructure development to avoid fragmenting population on Con Son from that on Hon Ba; Action 2: Initiate human-macaque conflict avoidance programme; Action 3: Address artificial provisioning of macaque populations on Con Son and Hon Dai islands; Action 4: Remove non-native population of *Macaca arctoides* from Hon Dai island to mainland Vietnam; Action 5: Conduct undercover wildlife trade assessment; Action 6: Conduct additional genetic research to clarify whether two taxa of long-tailed macaques occur in the archipelago.



Figure 4.35. Con Dao long-tailed macaque

Photo: Nguyen Van Truong

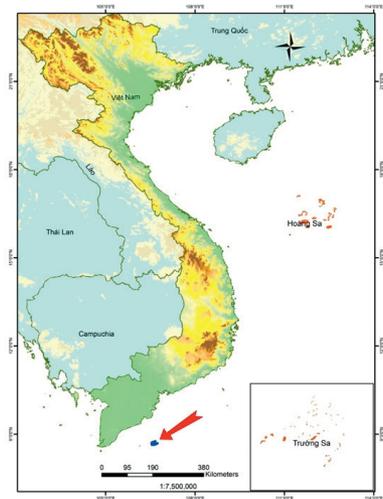


Figure 4.36. Distribution map of Con Dao long-tailed macaque

20. Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IIB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Không
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): LC
- IUCN Red List (2016): LC
- CITES: Appendix II

Global status and distribution: Rhesus macaque is recorded in almost throughout Asia, from East Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Central and South China, North and Central India, Nepal, Pakistan, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao and Vietnam. The global population is unknown.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Rhesus macaque occurs in a wide range from Ha Giang to Dak Lak Provinces, parts of Dak Nong Lam Dong Provinces. The key threats to the taxon include hunting to supply the commercial demand from the pet trade and zoos, traditional medicine and local consumption and loss and fragmentation of forest habitats due to legal and illegal logging, conversion for agriculture. Habitat loss and fragmentation due to conversion to agriculture and construction of roads and hydrodams are also threatening to rapid population declination in Vietnam

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Conduct field surveys to confirm status and distribution in Vietnam. Action 2: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites. Action 3: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on its habitats.



Figure 4.37. Rhesus macaque
Photo: Hoang Minh Duc/SIE

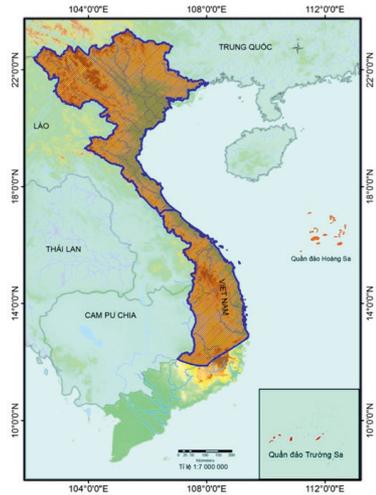


Figure 4.38. Distribution map of Rhesus macaque in Vietnam

21. Northern buff-cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus annamensis*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: NE
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: NE
- Vietnam's Red Data Book (2007): NE
- IUCN Red List (2016): NE
- CITES: No

Global status and distribution: Central Vietnam; Central and Southern Lao PDR, Northeastern Cambodia. Global population unknown but significant populations in SE Lao PDR and NE Cambodia.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Relatively widespread in Vietnam, found in nine provinces from Quang Tri in the north to Gia Lai and in the south and within at least 11 protected areas. Key sites for conservation include the contiguous Dak Rong and Phong Dien Nature Reserves with more than 80 groups; Song Thanh, Ngoc Linh (Kon Tum) and Ngoc Linh (Quang Nam) Nature Reserve complex; and the Kon Ka Kinh, Kon Cha Rang Nature Reserve (Gia Lai Province), Kon Plong District (Kon Tum Province) complex. The species population is relatively well known in Vietnam with >200 groups confirmed although additional groups doubtless exist. Holdings of the taxon in ex-situ institutions is unknown and likely confused due to changing taxonomy. The key threats to the taxon include hunting to supply the commercial demand from the pet trade and zoos, traditional medicine and local consumption and loss and fragmentation of forest habitats due to legal and illegal logging, conversion for agriculture, and construction of roads and hydroelectric dams.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites; Action 2: Control of illegal wildlife trade in gibbons including confiscations and crackdown on gibbon traders; Action 3: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on gibbon habitats; Action 4: Landscape level planning for gibbon and other biodiversity conservation ensuring maintenance of habitat corridors through key sites for conservation; Action 5: Joint protection efforts between communities and management authorities in key protected sites for conservation; Action 6: Additional research to determine the distributional boundaries between *N. annamensis* and *N. siki*.



Figure 4.39. Northern buff-cheeked gibbon

Photo: Ben Rawson/IUCN

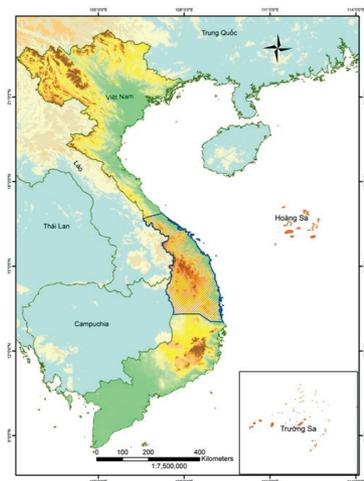


Figure 4.40. Distribution map of Northern buff-cheeked gibbon in Vietnam

22. Western black-crested gibbon (*Nomascus concolor*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): CR
- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: No

Global status and distribution:

Northwestern Vietnam; Northwestern Lao PDR; Southwest China. Global population may number about 2,500 individuals with the majority of the population found in Yunnan Province, China.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Restricted to a single population in Mu Cang Chai SHCA, Yen Bai Province and adjoining Muong La District, Son La Province. The population in Hoang Lien-Van Ban NR is likely functionally extinct. The total population remaining in Vietnam is ~20 groups with the majority occurring in Mu Cang Chai SHCA. Deforestation and hunting have led to the species decline in Vietnam. In the Muong La/Mu Cang Chai SHCA area the main threats to gibbons are hunting with guns, conversion of forest for agriculture, expanding understory cardamom cultivation and ongoing forest degradation processes.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Gun control; Action 2: Support designation of the Muong La Nature Reserve which includes appropriate zoning based on biodiversity values and boundary demarcation in conjunction with participatory land-use planning; Action 3: Develop village level regulations for forest resource use to control deforestation and forest degradation processes and hunting; Action 4: Reduce impacts from fuelwood collection through fuel efficient stoves and fuelwood plantations; Action 5: Stream PFES funding into village level forest protection contracts and support community-based patrolling; Action 6: Ensure transboundary coordination between management authorities in Muong La and Mu Cang Chai SHCA for enforcement and threat mitigation.



Figure 4.41. Western black-crested gibbon

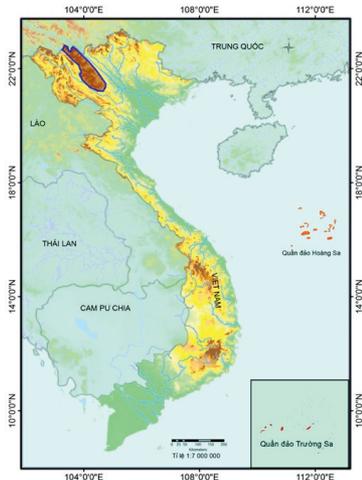


Figure 4.42. Distribution map of Western black-crested gibbon in Vietnam

23. Yellow-cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus gabriellae*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam's Red Data Book (2007): EN
- IUCN Red List (2016): EN
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: Southern Vietnam; Eastern Cambodia. Global population unknown but significant populations E Cambodia.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Relatively widespread in Vietnam and likely the most common gibbon taxon. Found from Gia Lai and Yen Phu Provinces in the north to Binh Thuan Province in the south. Key sites for conservation include Cat Tien National Park and surrounding State Forest Enterprises and parts of Dong Nai Nature Reserve; Bu Gia Map National Park and surrounding forests; and the Chu Yang Sin National Park, Bi Dup-Nui Ba National Park, Phuoc Binh National Park and Hon Ba Nature Reserve complex. There are ex-situ holdings of the taxon nationally and internationally. The key threats to the taxon include hunting to supply the commercial demand from the pet trade and zoos, traditional medicine and local consumption and loss and fragmentation of forest habitats due to legal and illegal logging, conversion for agriculture, and infrastructure development.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites; Action 2: Control of illegal wildlife trade in gibbons including confiscations and crackdown on gibbon traders; Action 3: Improved development planning and environmental impact assessment to mitigate the impacts of developments on gibbon habitats; Action 4: Landscape level planning for gibbon and other biodiversity conservation ensuring maintenance of habitat corridors through key sites for conservation; Action 5: Joint protection efforts between communities and management authorities in key protected sites for conservation.



Figure 4.43. Yellow-cheeked gibbon

Photo: Le Van Dung

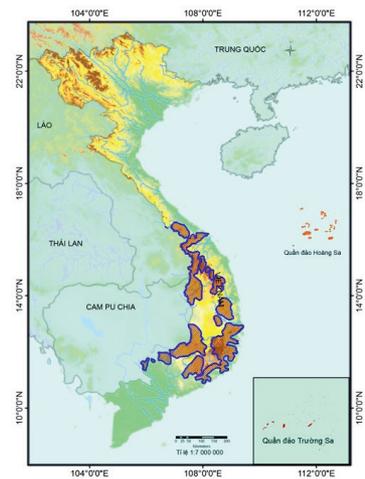


Figure 4.44. Distribution map of Yellow-cheeked gibbon in Vietnam

24. White-cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus leucogenys*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): EN
- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: Appendix I

Global status and distribution: Northwestern Vietnam; Northern Lao PDR; Southwest China (provisionally extinct).

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Confirmed extant in the provinces of Dien Bien, Son La, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh. Key sites for conservation include Pu Mat NP, Xuan Lien NR and Muong Nhe with other protected areas within the distribution of the taxon thought to hold small populations. Recent local level extinctions have been recorded inside protected areas, highlighting the high threat the taxon is under. Total population in Vietnam may be 300 groups, highly fragmented within and between sites. Significant ex-situ populations exist in both national and international facilities. Large scale deforestation and high hunting pressure have resulted in remaining populations being isolated, internally fragmented and under severe pressure.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Identify key locations/concentrations of gibbons within priority protected areas for targeted protection; Action 2: Gun control and effective enforcement in priority protected areas; Action 3: Engage communities impacting key populations and disseminate environmental education and involve in conservation activities (e.g. patrols); Action 4: Assess populations in under-surveyed areas that may hold significant populations; Action 5: Develop transboundary conservation between key protected areas in Vietnam and Lao PDR.



Figure 4.45. White-cheeked gibbon

Photo: Le Van Dung

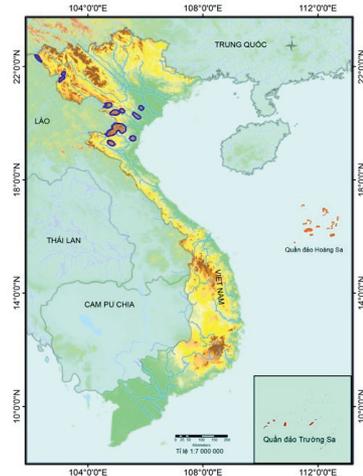


Figure 4.46. Distribution map of White-cheeked gibbon in Vietnam

25. Cao Vit gibbon (*Nomascus nasutus*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam's Red Data Book (2007): CR
- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: No

Global status and distribution: Endemic to Cao Bang Province Vietnam and Guang Xi Province, China. Estimated number of population is 130 individuals.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam:

Restricted to a single forest block on the Sino-Vietnam border, included in the transboundary protected areas of the Cao Vit Gibbon Conservation Area (Vietnam) and Bangliang National Nature (China). No ex-situ population exists. Total population estimated to be ~130 individuals in 24 groups and is believed to be increasing. Large scale deforestation and hunting have led to the species decline. Lack of available habitat for population expansion and small population size represent significant threats as does ongoing forest degradation.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Assisted natural regeneration of habitats in the core zone and reforestation activities in the bufferzone; Action 2: Reduce anthropogenic impacts on gibbon habitat through development of fuelwood and elephant grass plantations, goat removal and cattle exclusion fencing; Action 3: Develop conservation-friendly community livelihood development projects through trainings and study tours; Action 4: Transboundary cooperation between Vietnamese and Chinese protected areas, forestry and law enforcement officials; Action 5: Population monitoring and research to understand the population dynamics of the taxon.



Figure 4.47. Cao Vit gibbon
Photo: Nguyen Van Truong

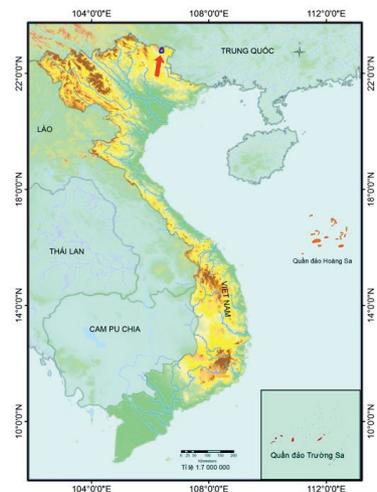


Figure 4.48. Distribution map of Cao Vit gibbon in Vietnam

26. Southern white-cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus siki*)

- Decision No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB
- Decision No. 160/2013/ND-CP: Yes
- Vietnam’s Red Data Book (2007): CR
- IUCN Red List (2016): CR
- CITES: No

Global status and distribution: Central Vietnam; Central Lao PDR. Global population unknown.

Summary Status and distribution in Vietnam: Restricted to the Central Vietnamese provinces of Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri. Key sites for conservation include two large forest complexes, the Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park-Truong Son State Forest Enterprise and Khe Giua State Forest Enterprise-Bac Huong Hoa Nature Reserve which contain the majority of the Vietnamese population, although these populations are undocumented. Animals of the taxon exist in national and international zoo collections. The key threat to the taxon in Vietnam is hunting.

Priority Conservation Actions: Action 1: Comprehensive population surveys in key sites for conservation and set up of population monitoring; Action 2: Gun control in communities adjacent to key population sites; Action 3: Targeted and sustained patrolling in areas with high concentrations of gibbons within key sites; Action 4: Detailed threat assessments and threat mitigation plans.



Figure 4.49. Southern white-cheeked gibbon

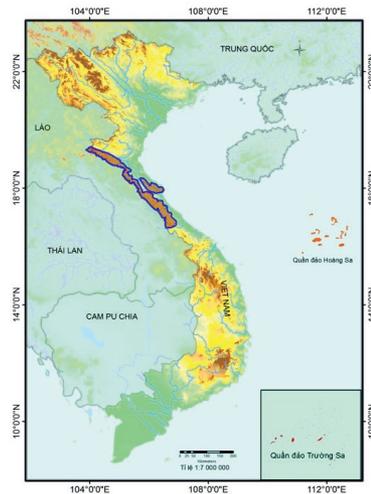


Figure 4.50. Distribution map of Southern white-cheeked gibbon in Vietnam

Annex 4: List of agencies, organizations, individuals and donors participating to develop the Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, vision to 2030

1. Steering Committee

1. Head of VNFOREST
2. Head of Department of Nature Conservation – VNFOREST
3. Head of VEA
4. Head of Biodiversity Department – VEA

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12	Ms. Tham Thi Hong Phuong	Member/Project Officer of GIZ

- International editorial advisers:

No	Name	Agency	Responsibility
1	Dr. Herbert Covert	University of Colorado (USA)	Head
2	Dr. Ben Rawson	WWF	Member
3	Dr. Mary Blair	American Museum of Natural History	Member
4	Mr. Tilo Nadler	Endangered Primate Rescue Center in Cuc Phuong NP	Member

3. Primate Experts

No	Name	Agency
I	Vietnamese experts	
1	Dr. Ha Thang Long	Frankfurt Zoological Society
2	Dr. Hoang Minh Duc	Southern Institute of Ecology

3	Dr. Dong Thanh Hai	VNUF
4	Dr. Nguyen Manh Ha	Southern Institute of Ecology
5	Mr. Vu Ngoc Thanh	VNU Hanoi University
6	Mr. Thach Mai Hoang	VNU Hanoi University
II	International experts	
1	Dr. Christian Roos	German Primate Center
2	Dr. Amy Levine	Denver Zoo
3	Dr. Jonathan O'Brien	University of Colorado
4	Mr. Neahga Leonard	Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project
5	Dr. Jake Bruner	IUCN

4. Donors

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