

FINAL REPORT

ON
A SURVEY OF THE
WILDLIFE TRADE OF HO CHI MINH CITY
RESTAURANTS & STREET-KITCHENS



Prepared by: **Nguyen Phuc Bao Hoa**
Julia C. Shaw and
Nguyen Vu Khoi

October 2004

© 2004, Wildlife At Risk

64/1A Tran Huy Lieu, Phu Nhuan district, HoChiMinh city, Vietnam
Telephone & Fax: (84) 8 8452300

Please send any comments on this material to: info@wildlifeatrisk-vietnam.org

1	2
3	4
5	6

Photo by Nguyen Vu Khoi

Cover photos: Photo 1. Bear's hand for restaurant dishes confiscated by FPD-HCMC
Photo 2. Snake wine jars in a restaurant at district 2
Photo 3. An advertisement of bear bile at a restaurant in district 12
Photo 4. An advertisement of deer's horns in a restaurant at district 2
Photo 5: An enclosure of Water monitor lizard at a restaurant in district 9
Photo 6: A bat enclosure in a restaurant at Thu Duc district



FINAL REPORT

ON
A SURVEY OF THE
WILDLIFE TRADE OF HO CHI MINH CITY
RESTAURANTS & STREET-KITCHENS

Abbreviation

FPD-HCMC	Forest Protection Department of HoChiMinh City
HCMC	Ho Chi Minh City
WAR	Wildlife At Risk
ID book	Identification book

Content

Abbreviation	4
Foreword	6
1 Overview	7
1.1 Background	7
1.2 Objective	7
1.3 HCMC restaurants and street-kitchens	7
2. Methodology	8
3 Survey Results: out of 1621 restaurants	9
3.1 Restaurants	9
3.2 Restaurant users	11
3.3 Species-related questions	13
3.4 Why they eat?	16
3.5 A bright picture?	18
3.6 Summary of findings	19
4. Discussion and recommendations	19
5 Conclusion	21
6 References	21
Annex-1 Questionnaire’s responses	22
Annex-2: Commitment, leaflet and poster of the survey	24
Annex-3: The survey’s questionnaires	27

Foreword

This report is an output of effort of Wildlife At Risk (WAR) and Forest Protection Department of HoChiMinh city (FPD-HCMC) in managerial issues of bush meat and wildlife animal's trade in HCMC. The report is analyzed based on data provided by FPD-HCMC. The report reveals the situation of bush meat at HCMC restaurants from August 2003 – September 2004. The regular moving of restaurant in HCMC due to the market is also a difficulty for the survey to cover all aspects of wildlife animal meat trade. However, the output of the report will be valuable to direct ideas of raising public awareness for decision makers in terms of target groups, type of material and priority group of species.

We would like to present the output of the first survey of wildlife meat services at restaurants in HCMC.

1 Overview

Despite the long existence of wildlife animal dishes in restaurants of HCMC and several effort of FPD-HCMC to raise public awareness in wildlife conservation, there are few comprehensive studies on the consumptions of wildlife animals in the market of HCMC. By Decree 18 (1992), Decree 02 (1995), Decree 77 (1996), and Decree 48 (2002), there is a legal requirement/expectation of forestry authorities of HCMC to eliminate the illegal wildlife animal market in HCMC. This study was designed by Wildlife At Risk Vietnam and implemented by FPD-HCMC within 14 months (from August 2003 to September 2004), with the aim to determine the endangered species most threatened by the illegal restaurant trade, and define an effective approach to raise public awareness of key groups of people in community and appropriate and adequate tool in providing conservational education for community.

1.1 Background

A rapid assessment of 132 restaurants in HCMC carried out in 2002 by the Forest Protection Department of HoChiMinh City (FPD HCMC) revealed 42 restaurants (32%) were trading illegal wildlife, with a total of 1,979 kilos of snakes, turtles and ginseng recorded.

Data from all twenty two district Trading Departments and People's Committees of HCMC in April 2003 showed that there are approximately 4,612 restaurants and street-kitchens, ranging from budget to high end venues, registered to operate in the area of HCMC; nearly half of which are thought to offer wildlife as part of their food service.

Information and data on illegal wildlife trade, for both HCMC local consumption and regional trade flows, are deficient and incomplete. The major law enforcement agency for illegal wildlife trade in this town, FPD HCMC, is limited in its staff numbers and capacities and is then outnumbered by wildlife trade activities.

For these reasons, the project 'Survey on Wildlife Trading of HCMC Restaurants and Street-Kitchens' (the Project) was initially proposed by FPD HCMC, developed and encompassed by both FPD HCMC and Wildlife At Risk in Vietnam in the hope to raise public awareness on wildlife conservation, to database the wildlife trade in HCMC, and then make it possible to stop this illegal trade.

This project was solely sponsored by the Wildlife at Risk in Vietnam.

1.2 Objective

To fulfill the project 'Survey of Wildlife Trading of HCMC restaurants and street-kitchens', the objectives are:

1. to raise public awareness on wildlife
2. to database the wildlife trade in HCMC as a baseline,
3. to enforce laws to stop the illegal trade of wildlife in HCMC

1.3 HCMC restaurants and street-kitchens

There are totally 4,612 restaurants and street-kitchens in the area HCMC with detailed trade license numbers, addresses, areas, and types of food and drink serve have been registered at the twenty district People's Committees up to date. The total list of these restaurants was compiled by and is available at FPD HCMC.

Of these, 2,021 restaurants and street-kitchens have been targeted by the project because they are:

- registered to serve alcoholic beverages.
- registered to serve food commonly used together with alcoholic beverage
- have business names under suspicion such as ‘Scents of Forest’, ‘Bird Swamp’, ‘Crocodile’ or even women names

2. Methodology.

The main methodology applied for this survey is direct interview to restaurant owners and users present at the restaurant. A questionnaire form is prepared for a survey team to facilitate standardized information gathering (see annex-1). During the interview, observation by other member of the survey team with semi-structure interview to users and/or waiters is also applied to obtain more information.

One survey team comprises five members from the Cruise Squad of FPD HCMC and local authorities. The survey at restaurants and street-kitchens will be undertaken on working hours or non-working hours depending on the active time of these places.

Survey procedure for one restaurant or street-kitchen:

- survey team visits restaurant and/or street-kitchen allocated by the Project Facilitator
- team leader asks to talk with restaurant or street-kitchens’ owner or representative
- introduces the purpose of the survey, displays supported documents
- asks for the cooperation with these people, informs that the expected surveyed time could be up to twenty minutes
- team leader and one team member interviews these people after being given a questionnaire and fills the questionnaire; reminds that the interviewer can only make the questions clearer but not answer for the interviewee and fills the questionnaire by the interviewers’ attitude
- two team members have the quick inspection around the restaurant and/or street-kitchen and inform the team leader right after the interview for confirming the information given by interviewee
- the other team member has a quick interview with one restaurant or street-kitchen’s user
- if the restaurant or street-kitchen has a violation of wildlife trade and service, team leader makes a record and confiscates all wildlife species or part of wildlife species of the place
- distributes package of awareness documents to the interview, post the poster on wall
- sign commitment between interviewee, FPD people and local authority, post one copy of the commitment on wall, and keep another copy

The sample size of this study is 2,000 restaurants. However, the closing of several restaurants and the overlap of data due to a moving of surveyed restaurants has reduced the number of restaurants for analysis: 1,621 restaurants.

Some secondary data from FPD-HCMC is also referred to give the fuller picture of the wildlife animal trade.

3 Survey Results: out of 1621 restaurants

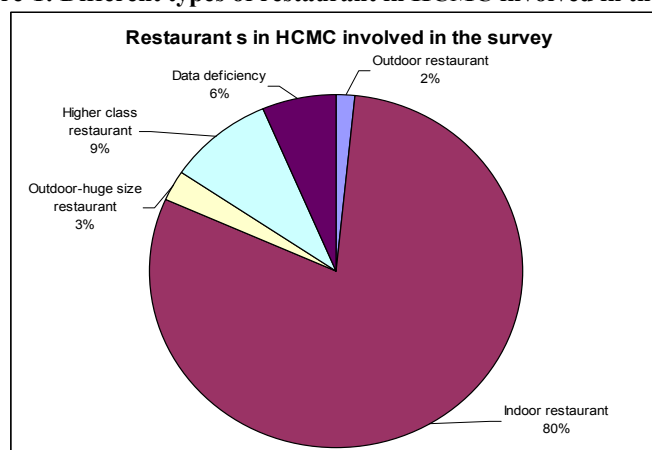
3.1 Restaurants

Restaurant types:

There are four types of the 1621 restaurants that have been classified in the survey:

- The middle-class restaurants: indoor, popular for middle-class people. This type of restaurant is most commonly found in HCMC. In the survey we have 1293 out of total 1621 are grouped in this category (80%).
- Higher-class restaurants: indoor, with air condition and serve more expensive dishes. There are 147 restaurants of this type (9%).
- Grill-hams: this type of restaurant has become popular recently in HCMC; with its characteristics of huge size, usually out-door and serve grilling dishes. There are 49 restaurants of this type (3%).
- Out-door restaurants: serving users that enjoy nature environment. 29 of this type out of total 1621 restaurants.
- Data deficiency: 2 restaurants (2%).

Figure-1: Different types of restaurant in HCMC involved in the survey

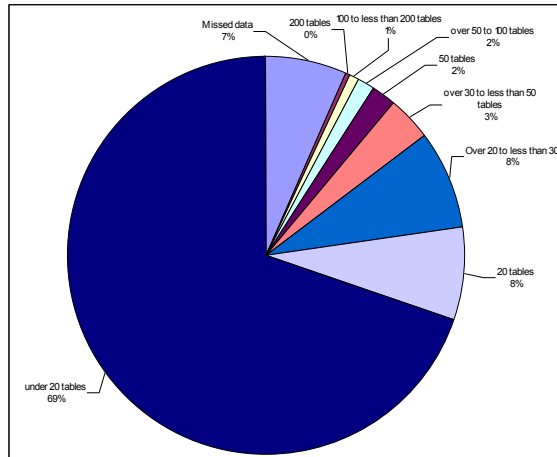


Size and Scope:

Only 110 questionnaires (out of 1621) were not be filled up with the restaurant scope (occupied 6.8%), of which:

- Only 2 restaurants can serve 200 tables at a same time (0.1%), one table can be used for 6 to 10 users.
- 12 have 100 to less than 200 tables (0.7%).
- 25 have more than 50 tables but less than 100 (1.5%).
- 33 restaurants have 50 tables each (2%).
- 56 restaurants have between 31 and less than 50 tables each (3.5%).
- 129 restaurants have between 21 and 30 tables each (8%).
- 126 have 20 tables each (7.8%).
- Another 1128 have less than 20 tables at each restaurant (69.6%).

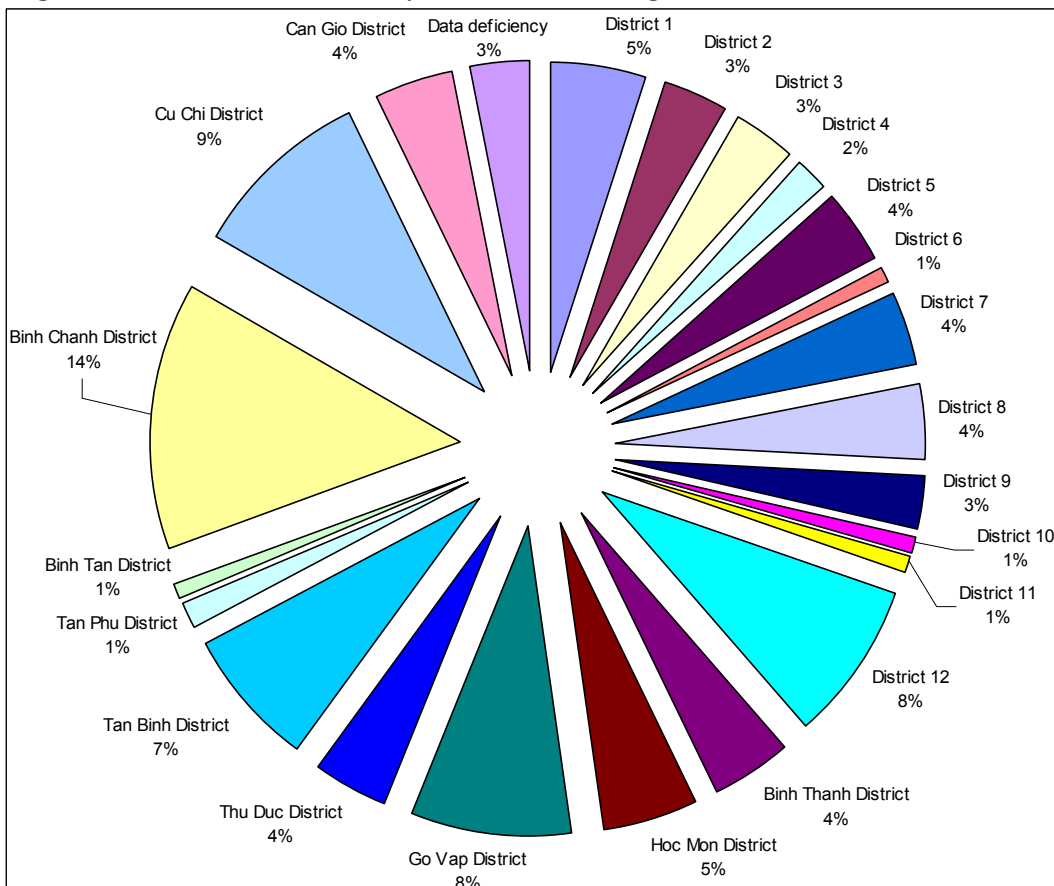
Figure 2: Size and scope of restaurant involved in the survey



Distributions:

These 1621 restaurants dispense out on 18 districts out of total 22 districts in HCMC.

Figure 3: distribution of 1621 surveyed restaurants through out HCMC



The restaurants are located through out HCMC, but mainly concentrated in 4 main districts: Binh Chanh district, Go Vap, District 12 and Tan Binh district. Theses districts are on the outskirts of HCMC which mostly have some labour groups including immigrants from other provinces who came and stayed.

Registrations:

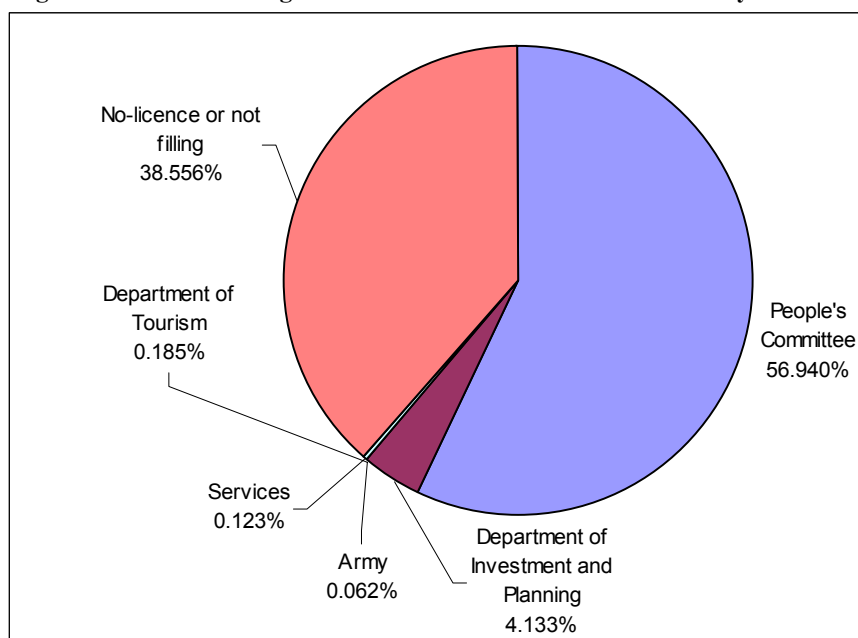
The list of 2,021 restaurants that has been gathered by HCMC FPD from district trade departments in 2003 is not updated at the time of the survey performed because the area of food serve is quite active.

To check the registration status of the restaurants is also an objective of FPDHCM in the survey. However, this part has been quite often neglected by FPD interviewers, only 966 (60%) questionnaires out of 1621 have this part filled up. Of these 966 restaurants:

- 923 restaurants registered their operation at their local district People's Committee and trade divisions.
- 67 restaurants registered at HCMC Department of Trade.
- 1 issued by Army Force.
- 3 by HCMC Tourism.
- 2 by service, and

625 other restaurants statuses unclear.

Figure 4: Situation of registered restaurants involved in the survey



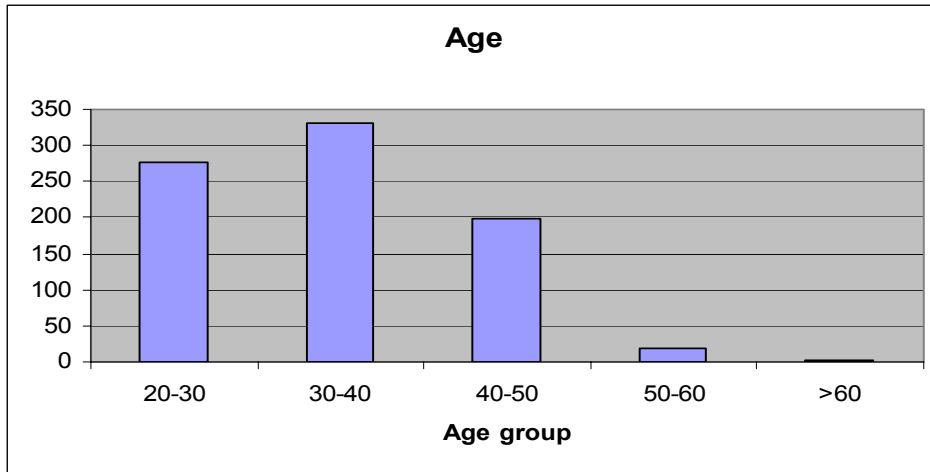
3.2 Restaurant users

845 restaurant users have been contacted and interviewed at the surveyed 1621 restaurants. In a final run, total number of restaurant users interviewed is expected to be equivalent to 50% of the total number of restaurants and restaurant owners.

691 (82%) out of the 845 interviewed users are men.

331 (40%) out of the 826 interviewed persons are at the age between 30-40, closely follow-up by a group of people at age 20-30: 276 (33%).

Figure-5: People of different age groups interviewed at 1621 restaurants



360 (48%) out of 746 persons answered the occupation question, in which 24% answered people reveal their job are workers (see figure 6). Associated with job is education level of interviewed persons that more than 60% have the high-school certificates (see figure7).

Figure 6: Education level of interviewed users

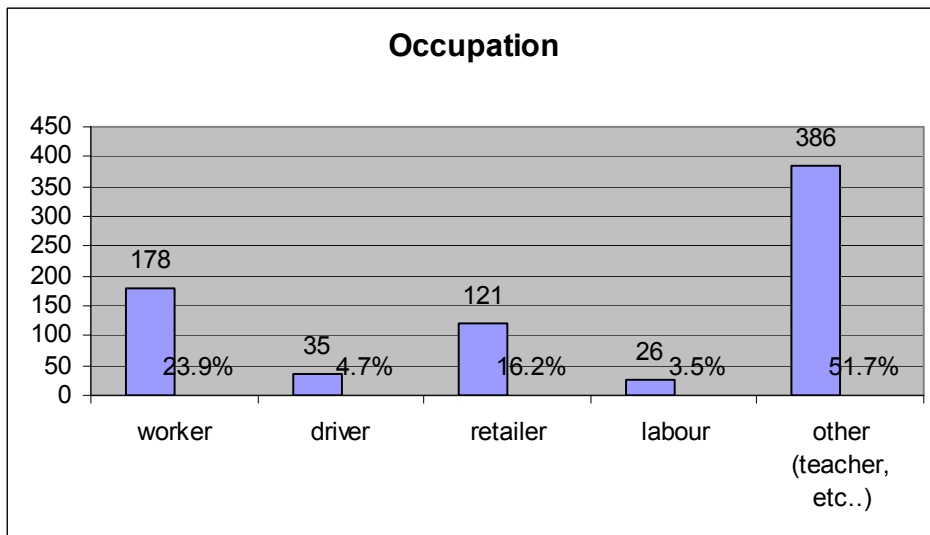
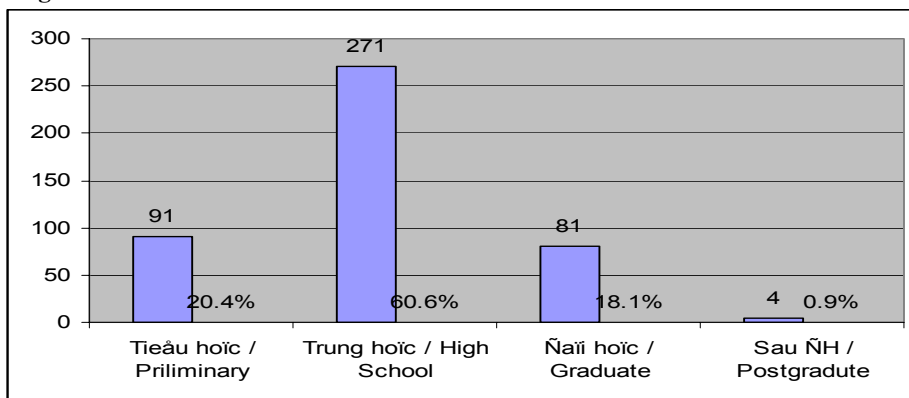


Figure 7: Education level of interviewed users



3.3 Species-related questions

40 animal species or group of species has been included in the survey questions or by the interviewees.

Most species-related questions have been designed for both restaurant owners and users to discover the level of their knowledge on wildlife in Vietnam.

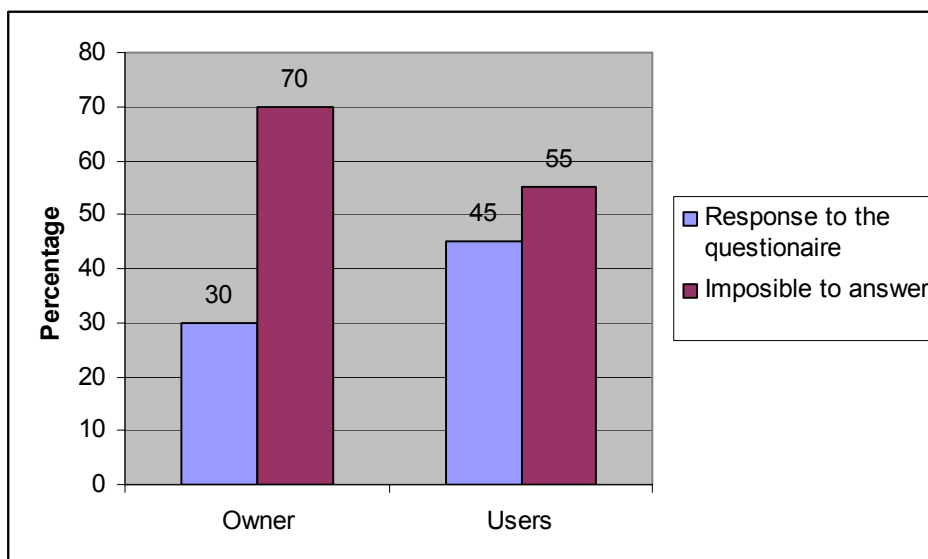
Endangered species:

First focused question is a list of 5 endangered species of Vietnam. Of particular concern is that only 132 (8%) out of 1621 restaurant owners can produce a complete 5-species list, 370 (23%) can produce incomplete list, and the remaining 1,119 (69%) owners can not make a suggestion on an endangered species in Vietnam.

Of the 859 users, 385 (45%) people can give their list, of which 101 (12% of interviewed persons) did give a complete list. The other 474 (55%) users have not known any endangered animal species of Vietnam.

Conclusion is that only 30,3% of restaurant owners understand that there are some endangered animal species in Vietnam, while this rate among the users is of significant higher: 45%. But this is still a low rate of Vietnamese knowledge the risk of Vietnam fauna.

Figure 8: Cooperation and capability of response to the five endangered species question between restaurant's owner and users



There is no significant different reply in the endangered species given between the owner group and the user group in the top 5 species (see annex-1)

- Tiger stands first as the most endangered species in Vietnam, according to these 887 people (502 owners and 385 users), this species have a frequency at 650 out of 3,017 answers.
- Elephant takes the second place at frequency 542.
- Rhino at 360 frequencies.
- Panther 4th rank with 314 (nearly 50% lower than the 1st rank)
- The Bear, surprisingly, is at rank 6th!
- The top 5 species are all high frequency than the next 5 species in the list.
- Of particular interest, most primate species has been appeared at lower frequency only at 8 to 25.
- Apart from snake with high frequency in the list, most reptiles and birds have low frequency.

Table-1: Ranking endangered species in the list of 40 based on the viewpoint of restaurant owner and users

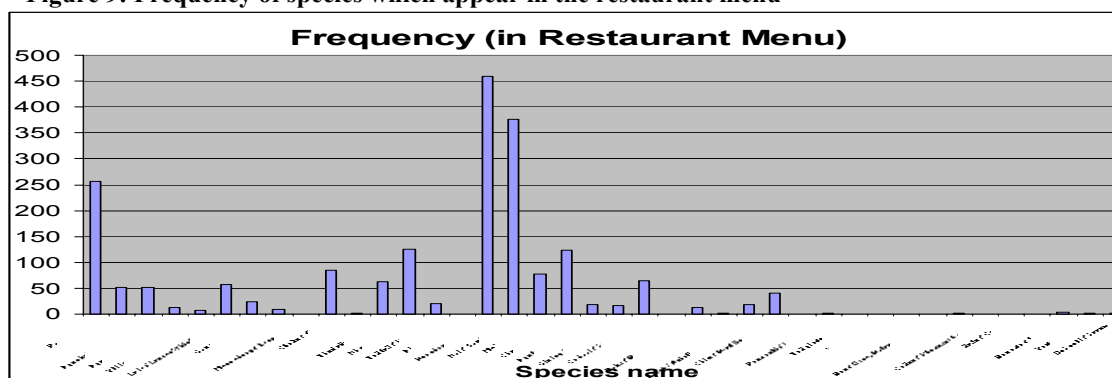
Rank	Species	Fre.	Rank	Species	Fre
1	Hổ / Tiger	650	21	Mễn / Munjtac	8
2	Voi / Elephant	542	22	Dê núi (Sơn dương) / Serow	7
3	Tê giác / Rhino	360	23	Sếu / Crane	7
4	Báo / Panther	314	24	Le le / Lesser Whistling Duck	4
5	Bò / Gaur, Bateng, Kouprey	296	25	Rùa núi / Land Turtle	3
6	Gấu / Bear	236	26	Cheo / Chevrotain	3
7	Rắn / Snake	163	27	Thỏ rừng / Hare	3
8	Rùa / Turtle	113	28	Kỳ đà / Water Monitor	3
9	Tê tê / Pangolin	62	29	Chim / Bird (in general)	2
10	Saola	46	30	Luồi, Culi / Loris	1
11	Heo rừng / Wild Pig	31	31	Cua đĩnh / Asiatic Soft-shell Turtle	0
12	Công / Pheasant Peacock	29	32	Vịt trời / Spot-billed Duck	0
13	Khỉ / Macaque	25	33	Gà nước / Rail	0
14	Nai / Sambar Deer	22	34	Kỳ nhông / Salamander	0
15	Voọc / Langur	21	35	Kỳ tôm / Monitor X	0
16	Bò cạp / Scorpion	19	36	Giông đất / Monitor Y	0
17	Chồn / Civet	16	37	Cu đất / Spotted Dove	0
18	Nhím / Porcupine	14	38	Baba / Hawksbill Sea Turtle	0
19	Mèo rừng / Leopard Cat	9	39	Cá (chình) / Eel	0
20	Vượn / Gibbon	8	40	Dơi / Bat	0

Species on restaurant menus:

28 species have been noticed on the 1621 restaurant menus, in the order below:

(1) Heo rừng / Wild Pig: frequency 257, (2) Nai / Sambar Deer 376, (3) Rắn / Snake: 257, (4) Nhím / Porcupine: 126, (5) Cheo / Chevrotain: 123, (6) Civet / Chồn: 85; (7) Mễn / Munjtac: 78; (8) Spotted Dove (Cu Đất): 65; (9) Thỏ rừng / Hare: 63; (10) Le le / Lesser whistling-duck: 57; (11) Kỳ nhông / Salamander: 52; (12) Rùa / Turtle: 51, (13) Chim / Bird (in general): 41, (14) Gà nước / Rail: 24, (15) Tê tê / Pangolin: 20; (16) Kỳ tôm / Monitor: 19; (17) Cua đĩnh / Asiatic soft-shell turtle: 18; (18) Giông đất / Monitor Y: 16, (19) Kỳ đà / Water Monitor: 12; (20) Baba / Hawksbill Sea Turtle: 12; (21) Dơi / Bat: 10, (22) Vịt trời / Spot-billed duck: 7, (23) Bò cạp / Scorpion: 3; (24) Voọc / Langur: 2 (25) Gấu / Bear: 1, (26) Dê núi / Serow: 1; (27) Rùa núi / Land turtle: 1; (28) Báo / Panther 1, and (29) Cá chình / Eel:1.

Figure 9: Frequency of species which appear in the restaurant menu



Species at restaurants:

There are 15 species (37,5% of the list) which have been discovered at sites. According to restaurant owners, they do not store wildlife animal at sites cause wildlife animal are not so popular the dishes (particularly at the SARS and avian flu outbreaks). But they can phone to have wildlife animal delivery anytime the users order the dishes. Some species are kept at the restaurant for display such as gibbon, monkey. The regular species found in the restaurant are snake in general. Two lizard species of Vietnam, which are clouded monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*) and water monitor (*Varanus salvator*), were found in some restaurants. Both species are listed in the “Red data book of Vietnam” at category of “Endangered”.

Favorite species:

No difference between the users’ favorite species list given by restaurant owners and users:

According to owners:

- (1) Heo Rừng / Wild pig 79,
- (2) Rắn / Snake 65,
- (3) Nai / Sambar deer 42,
- (4) Chồn / Civet 19,
- (5) Nhím / Porcupine 16,
- (6) Rùa / Turtle 8;
- (7) Le Le / Lesser Whistling Duck 6,
- (8) Cua Đỉnh / Asiatic Soft-shell turtle 5;
- (9) Cu Đất / Spotted-dove 5,
- (10) Mễn / Munjtac 5;
- (11) Thỏ Rừng / Hare 5;
- (12) Gà Nước / Rail 4;
- (13) Chim / Bird (in general) 3;
- (14) Giông Đất / Monitor Y 13;
- (15) Cheo/ Chevrotain 3;
- (16) Tê Tê / Pangolin 3,
- (17) Kỳ Đà / Water Monitor 3,
- (18) Ba Ba / Hawksbill Sea Turtle 2,
- (19) Kỳ Tôm / Monitor X 2;
- (20) Kỳ Nhông / Salamander 2;
- (21) Voi / Elephant 1;
- (22) Vượn / Gibbon 1;
- (23) Gấu / Bear 1, and
- (24) Vịt Trời / Spot-billed duck 1.

According to users:

- (1) Rắn / Snake 130,
- (2) Heo Rừng / Wild pig 99,
- (3) Nai / Sambar Deer 82,
- (4) Rùa / Turtle 34,
- (5) Chồn / Civet 31,
- (6) Nhím / Porcupine 28,
- (7) Mễn / Munjtac 27
- (8) Thỏ Rừng / Hare 23,
- (9) Cheo / Chevrotain 20,
- (10) Le Le / Lesser whistling-duck 18
- (11) Kỳ Đà / Water monitor 13
- (12) Tê Tê / Pangolin 11,
- (13) Gà Nước / Rail 10
- (14) Vịt Trời / Spot-billed duck 8,
- (15) Kỳ Nhông / Salamander 7,
- (16) Dơi / Bat 4,
- (17) Khi / Macaque 3
- (18) Gấu / Bear 3
- (19) Mèo Rừng / Leopard cat 2
- (20) Ba Ba / Hawksbill sea turtle 1, and
- (21) Cu Đất / Spotted dove.

And, interestingly, the list of top three species that have been eaten by users is significantly similar to the list of favorite species given by owners: (1) Snake, (2) Wild Pig and (3) Sambar deer, and this top three species are not changed when the sample size of study is increased.

Hard to find species:

This question was designed to restaurant owners and users to understand which wildlife species have been becoming rare in the market (and in the wild).

Table 2: Results of species hard to find between the two surveyed groups

No.	<u>Owners' idea</u>		<u>Users' idea</u>	
	Species	Frequency	Species	Frequency
1	Tê Tê / Pangolin	22	Chồn / Civet	45
2	Rắn / Snake	20	Rắn / Snake	39
3	Chồn / Civet	20	Nai / Sambar deer	38
4	Nai / Sambar deer	11	Nhím / Porcupine	32
5	Nhím / Porcupine	10	Tê Tê / Pangolin	30
6	Heo Rừng / Wild pig	10	Rùa / Turtle	28
7	Gấu /bear	6	Heo Rừng / Wild Pig	27
8	Kỳ Đà / Water Monitor	3	Gấu /bear	19
9	Kỳ Tôm / Monitor X	3	Mễn / Munjtac	18
10	Rùa / Turtle	2	Cheo / Chevrotain	17
11	Le Le / Lesser Whistling Duck	2	Hổ / Tiger	15
12	Vịt trời / Spot-billed Duck	1	Kỳ đà / Water Monitor	11
13	Đoi / Bat	1	Khỉ / Macaque	8
14	Mèo Rừng / Leopard Cat	1	Mèo Rừng / Leopard Cat	8
15	Cheo / Chevrotain	1	Tê Giác / Rhino	7
16	Chim / Bird (in general)	1	Voi / Elephant	5
17	Tê Giác / Rhino	1	Báo / Panther	4
18	Hổ / Tiger	1	Thỏ Rừng / Hare	4
19			Đoi / Bat	3
20			Gà nước / Rail	2
21			Le Le / Lesser whistling duck	2
22			Kỳ Nhông / Salamander	2
23			Bò / Gaur, banteng, Kouprey	1
24			Vượn / Gibbon	1
25			Ba Ba / Hawksbill Sea Turtle	1

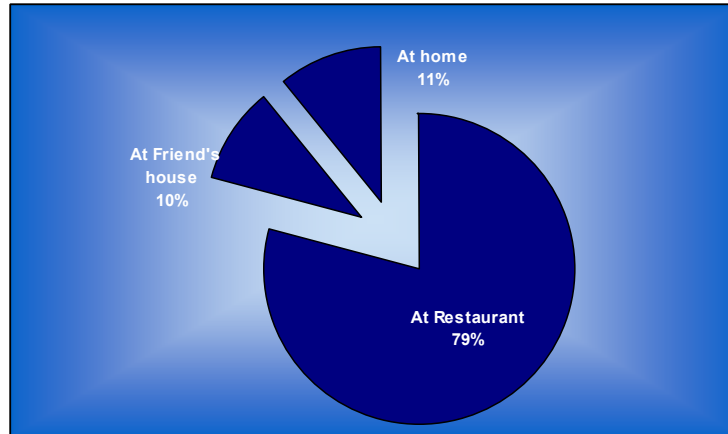
There is same top 5 species in the list of species hard to find for both restaurant owners and users. Snake species, again, appear in the list as a group that both users and restaurant owners want to mentioned. And the list provided by users has a little bit more diversity than the one given by restaurant owners.

3.4 Why they eat?

403 out of 483 interviewed users confessed to eating wildlife animal, 1 of them often eats the bush meat, and 9 of them have consumed our heritage once a month, and 345 just eat wildlife “sometimes” and the other 128 person reply as the 1st time eaters of bush meat.

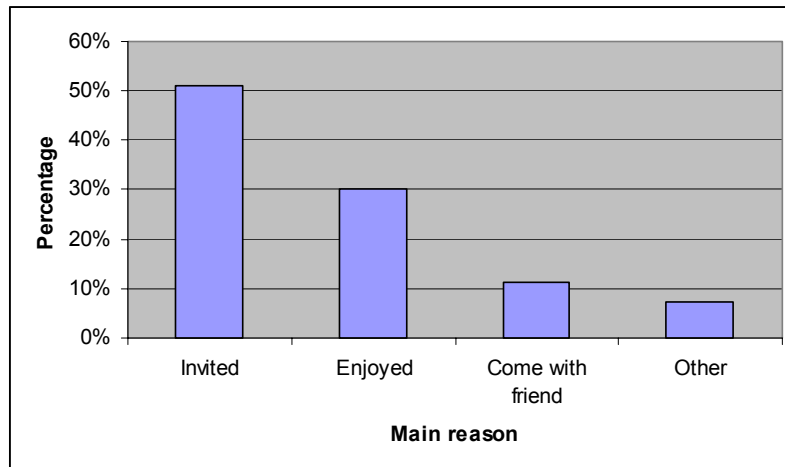
316 replies on where they most eat wildlife: 250 cases at restaurants, 32 at friends' homes and 34 at homes. This figure reveals that the focus of this project on restaurant is on the right track.

Figure 10: Places often visited to eat wildlife animal by users



393 replies on the reason for eating wildlife animals: most common explanation is being invited: 201 cases. 119 cases, of particular concern, are those who enjoy eating wildlife. 44 cases eat wildlife animals because of being invited but pay the bills, 29 other reasons.

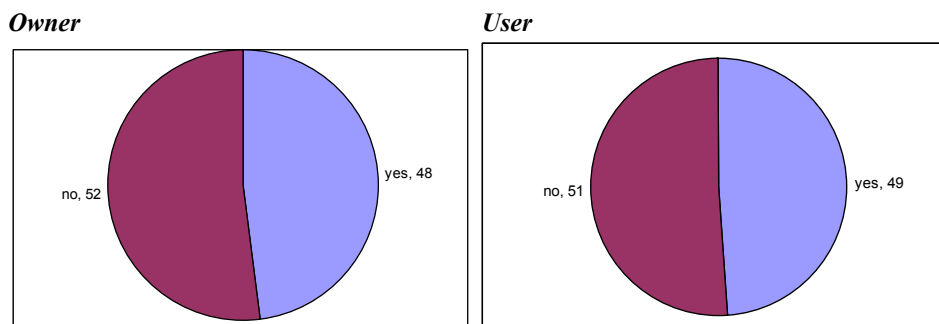
Figure 11: Reasons to eat wildlife meat by users



In the first 2 categories, the reason of “invited”, in some context, could be understood as “enjoyed”. This is because their friend knows they can and like to eat the bush meat and invited them otherwise they will raise the “other” reasons. It can be concluded that people enjoy or like to eat wildlife meat still occupy around 50% in communities. This is a high percentage that threat to nature of Vietnam.

654 (48%) out of 1374 replied owners and 405 (49%) of 820 replied users think that Vietnam has more diverse wildlife than others countries.

Figure 12: Similar view point on Vietnam fauna diversity of 2 interviewed groups



3.5 A bright picture?

The survey of wildlife consumption in HCMC restaurants is portrayed with a majority of interviewed people with positive thinking about Vietnam’s wildlife and heritage.

Are you concerned about endangered species, or finishing Vietnam’s heritage: **Yes:** 1192 /1366 (87%) replied owners and 692/838 users (82.5%).

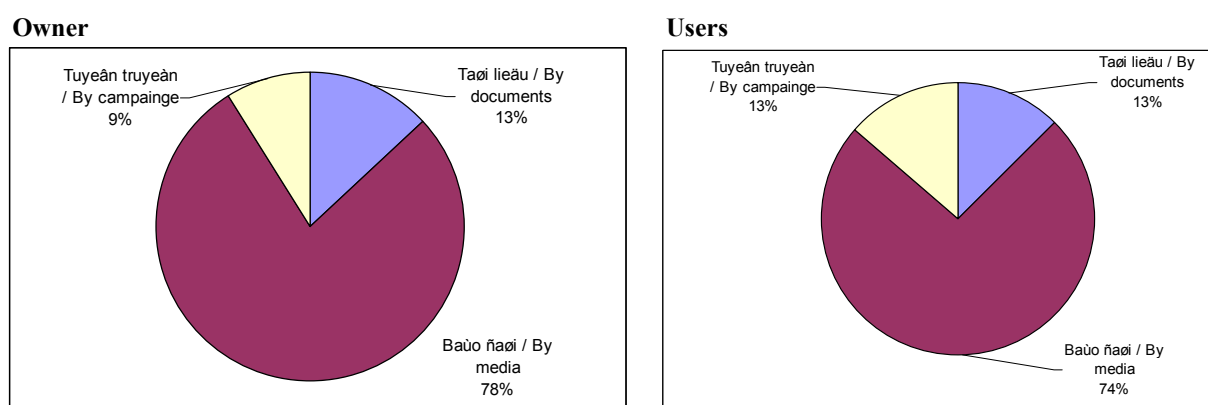
Do you care whether Vietnam’s children will see these species: **Yes** 1067/1294 (82,5%) replied owners and 730/843 (86.6%) replied users.

Have you heard any connections between wildlife and human diseases: **Yes:** 938/1366 (69%) replied owners and 608/847 (72%) replied users.

Only 34/1581 (2%) restaurants have been reprimanded or fined.

The media seems to be the most preferable tool to raise public awareness on wildlife and nature conservation, 724/929 replied owners and 466/630 replied users like this way most. Campaigns could be another option, according to 83 owners and 85 users. 122 owners and 79 users thought that documents and leaflets are best helpful.

Figure-13: View point of 2 interviewed groups on approaches of public awareness



3.6 Summary of findings

1. A long term willingness to protect Vietnam's endangered wildlife heritage
- 2a. A general lack of awareness of endangered species in the wild
- 2b. A general consensus of awareness of species which are now most difficult to find, i.e., endangered by trade from the wild: pangolin, civet, snake, deer, and porcupine (although specific snake species are not mentioned). [N.B. The first three species correspond with findings from a survey in Hong Kong on wildlife most eaten, where 44% of respondents eat wildlife in Hong Kong and 35% in China (Lee 1998).]
- 2c. An awareness of the link between contagious wildlife disease with wildlife traded
- 2d. A specific knowledge that elephants, gaur, rhinos, tiger, bear and panther are endangered by a few restaurant owners.
- 2e. A general lack of awareness of legal alternatives for endangered species traded, and the corresponding cultivation or marketing of nutritional or medicinal substitutes
- 2f. A preference for learning from the Media rather than campaigns or leaflets.
3. Wildlife is eaten by 20-50 year olds, in particular by men, and those educated to school level.
4. Species most eaten (pig, deer, snake, hare, and turtle) and favorite species (snake, pig, deer, turtle and civet) include species not yet endangered (pig, deer, and a range of snake species), which can be bred more easily in captivity than endangered species, labeled/branded, and supplied by legally licensed (FPD) restaurants to take demand off the species in the wild, and aid enforcement [Military snake farm to contact.]
5. Wildlife is still on the menu in HCMC, despite protection by Decree 77 (1996). In particular: wild pig, Sambar deer, snake, and porcupine are on the menu, while primates are displayed when they can be rescued to the Endangered Primate Rescue Centre, Cuc Phuong, and standardized yellow plastic advertising for bear bile is on display in most wildlife restaurants.

4. Discussion and recommendations

During the study, FPD-HCMC has given a fine of 172,203,000VND (approximate to 11,000 USD) to 13 restaurants, 12 souvenir shops, 6 trading sites those which have broken the wildlife animal laws. Beside this, FPD-HCMC has confiscated 43 individual wildlife animals equal to 65.8kg endangered species (such as Indian small civet / Chồn Hương; Leopard cat / Mèo Rừng; Snake / Rắn; Lizard / Kỳ Đà; Otter / Rái Cá; Pangolin / Tê Tê; Grey-shanked doucs langur/ Vọc và Chân xám, etc...); and 252 individuals of normal wildlife animal (equal to 49Kgs) such as: Dúi, Lesser whistling duck / Le Le; Asiatic soft-shell turtle / Cua Đinh; Wild pig /Heo Rừng; Turtle / Rùa; Lesser coucal / Bìm Bịp; Gecko / Tắc kè; Monitor X / Kỳ Tôm and bush meat); and 112 wildlife animal products as Wild pig teeth, civet specimen; crocodile and snake belts.

FPD-HCMC also cooperated with Police department of district 1, 12 and Tan Phu to give a fine of 5,000,000VND; 72,000,000VND and 10,000,000VND, respectively, to wildlife animal traders and confiscated of 39 kg bush-meat at district 1, 47 Long-tailed macaque at district 12 and at Tan Phu district with 70.1 kg endangered wildlife animal species & 46.9 kgs of normal wildlife species, 134 parts of wildlife animal and 463 jars of snake wine.

Surveying on wildlife animal meats at restaurants in HCMC is a dynamic issue because several small restaurants often change their address, are closed and/or a new restaurant opened. Beside this, the capability of FPD-HCMC rangers is limited on identifying endangered species and protected species and bush meat. However, the first valuable output from the survey is the priority group of species kept on site, and still heavily traded in restaurants of HCMC: identified as some lizards and snake species.

Although a thousand leaflets on regulations of wildlife trading have been delivered to surveyed restaurants, with posters to encourage endangered species eating to stop (Annex-2), regular monitoring and other types of public awareness need to be conducted for different groups of people. Even with the FPD rangers, some valuable training is needed on identifying endangered species with ID books to support their enforcement work, updated with new regulations. Following are several recommendations for decision makers:

1.- Indoor middle class restaurants will be the main group of restaurant in HCMC to be focused for any campaigns of public awareness. According to analyzed data, the restaurant type becomes common place which users prefer.

2.- The size of restaurant is defined by the number of tables, of which the main size of restaurant is under 20 tables. Based on this size, assumption of regular changes of the restaurant may create a difficulty for FPD-HCMC to tracking of restaurants with violations in wildlife animal trade.

3.- The outskirts districts of HCMC such as Binh Chanh, Go Vap, district 12 and Tan Binh are the first geographical areas to commence the public awareness for FPD-HCMC. Construction in the districts is developed in recent years which may become a barrier in covering all geographical areas. FPD-HCMC needs more volunteers from local communities in close cooperation with local authorities (Wards' police or Ward's People's Committee) to regulate monitoring of restaurants in the area.

4.- Nearly 40% of surveyed restaurants have not yet registered with the relevant authorities. This will contribute to the difficulties in monitoring the status of trading wildlife animal and bush meat. It is suggested that FPD-HCMC cooperate with relevant authorized departments to tackle the issues for the effectiveness of raising public awareness.

5.- The survey has revealed that men between the age 20-40 should be the main target group for any action in relating to raising public awareness. This group of people often comes to the outdoor restaurants for drinks with friends. Several channels to approach to the group such as advertisement during football matches on television, at football matches at the stadium, posters at small size outdoor restaurants, campaigns at several special festivals or national and traditional holidays, etc....

6.- Most interviewed users are workers with high school education level. Therefore the ideas for public awareness for the group related to endangered species, conservation view points should be interpreted adequately and appropriately to public.

7.- Analyzed data also reveals that nearly 70% restaurant owners did not know any endangered species while only 8% restaurant owners can fill in 5 endangered species. It is suggested that any poster on any endangered species should state clearly the conservation status of species in order to raise awareness for both restaurant owner and users. Programmes of public awareness also need to be designed to be suitable and special for restaurant owners, who will be play a role as informants on endangered species for the community.

8.- Probably people only think endangered species are mammals, while several endemic birds, reptiles and marine species are also need to be protected, including the recently listed Humphead Wrasse on CITES Appendix II.. Other groups of species (selected priority species) should be

raised on the public awareness campaigns. All primate species are protected by Vietnamese law and can be confiscated and rescued to the Endangered Primate Rescue Centre, Cuc Phuong.

9.- The restaurant owners are also group of people who need to receive training on endangered species in the way of informal training such as filling questionnaires, receipt the poster or leaflets on endangered species.

10.- Snake and some endangered reptile species are still in the list of some restaurant menu. It is valuable to provide a comprehensive training of snake for FPD-HCMC staff, particular the staff of mobile team. They are the people who often do the regular patrol in HCMC. The people need to be trained in a skill of identify some endangered snake at restaurants for confiscation and safety

11.- Posters, and leaflets of endangered snakes need to be presented at the restaurant for raising public awareness on the issue.

5 Conclusion

The survey on wildlife animal meats traded at restaurants in HCMC produced valuable findings for any further action on public awareness to reduce the trading of bush meat. This study brings some knowledge to restaurant owners and users through delivery of several posters and leaflets to the surveyed restaurants. The survey also benefits by restaurant owners signing a commitment to stop the illegal trade in wildlife and the supply of wildlife animals and wildlife parts. Much of the follow up work has fallen into the capacity of FPD rangers for effective monitoring and patrol works.

6 References

A survey of the wildlife trade of HoChiMinh City Restaurant & Street-Kitchens Project document. 2003, Wildlife At Risk.

Lees, S (1998). Attitudes of Hong Kong Chinese towards wildlife conservation and the use of wildlife at medicine and food. TRAFFIC East Asia, Hong Kong.

Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (1992): Red Data Book of Vietnam. Vol. I: Animals. Science and Publishing House, Hanoi.

Wildlife Animal Trade Monitoring at Selected Market in Guangzhou and Shenzhen, South China, 2000-2003. 2004, Kadoorie farm & Botanic garden Technical report No. 2.

Annex-1 Questionnaire's responses

1a) Owner-responses to the questionnaires

No.	Species	In menu	Found at site	Favorite eaten species	Species that hard to find now	Endangered species of VN
1	Rắn / Snake	257	8	65	20	107
2	Rùa / Turtle	51	1	8	2	74
3	Kỳ nhông / Salamander	52	1	2	0	0
4	Kỳ đà / Water monitor	12	1	3	3	0
5	Vịt trời / Spot-billed duck	7	0	1	1	0
6	Le le / Lesser whistling duck	57	0	6	2	1
7	Gà nước / Rail	24	0	4	0	0
8	Dơi / Bat	10	1	0	1	0
9	Mèo rừng / Leopard cat	0	0	0	1	2
10	Chồn / Civet	85	0	19	20	7
11	Gấu / Bear	2	0	1	6	112
12	Thỏ rừng / Hare	63	0	5	0	1
13	Nhím / Porcupine	126	0	16	10	3
14	Tê tê / Pangolin	20	1	3	22	34
15	Khỉ / Macaque	0	1	0	0	10
16	Heo rừng / Wild pig	459	1	79	10	13
17	Nai / Sambar deer	376	1	42	11	14
18	Mễn / Munjtac	78	0	5	0	7
19	Cheo / Chevrotain	123	0	3	1	0
20	Kỳ tôm / Monitor X	19	1	2	3	0
21	Giông đất / Monitor Y	16	4	3	0	0
22	Cu đất / Spotted dove	65	4	5	0	0
23	Lười, Culi / Loris	0	0	0	0	0
24	Baba / Hawksbill Sea Turtle	12	3	2	0	0
25	Cá (chình) / Eel	1	0	0	0	0
26	Cua đinh / Asiatic soft-shell turtle	18	2	5	0	0
27	Chim / Bird (in general)	41	0	3	1	1
28	Vượn / Gibbon	0	1	1	0	1
29	Rùa núi / Land turtle	1	0	0	0	3
30	Tê giác / Rhino	0	0	0	1	171
31	Voi / Elephant	0	0	1	0	299
32	Hổ / Tiger	0	0	0	1	354
33	Bò / Gaur, Bateng, Kouprey	0	0	0	0	170
34	Báo / Panther	1	0	0	0	169
35	Công / Pheasant peacock	0	0	0	0	14
36	Sếu / Crane	0	0	0	0	4
37	Saola	0	0	0	0	29
38	Bò cạp / Scorpion	3	0	0	0	8
39	Voọc / Langur	2	0	0	0	10
40	Dê núi / Serow	1	0	0	0	1

b) Users' response to the questionnaires

Species	C3: Có ăn Eaten species	C4: Thích ăn Favorite species	C7: Khó tìm Hard to find	D8: Ở VN / Endangered species of Vietnam
Rắn / Snake	213	130	39	56
Rùa / Turtle	59	34	28	39
Kỳ nhông / Salamander	26	7	2	0
Kỳ đà / Water monitor	30	13	11	3
Vịt trời / Spot-billed duck	13	8	0	0
Le le / Lesser whistling duck	48	18	2	3
Gà nước / Rail	31	10	2	0
Dơi / Bat	8	4	3	0
Mèo rừng / Leopard cat	4	2	8	7
Chồn / Civet	63	31	45	9
Gấu / Bear	1	3	19	124
Thỏ rừng / Hare	93	23	4	2
Nhím / Porcupine	56	28	32	11
Tê tê / Pangolin	12	11	30	28
Khỉ / Macaque	4	3	8	15
Heo rừng / Wild pig	304	99	27	18
Nai / Sambar deer	230	82	38	8
Mễn / Munjtac	94	27	18	1
Cheo / Chevrotain	65	20	17	3
Kỳ tôm / Monitor X	0	0	0	0
Giông đất / Monitor Y	0	0	0	0
Cu đất / Spotted dove	2	1	0	0
Lười, Culi / Loris	0	0	0	1
Baba / Hawksbill sea turtle	2	1	1	0
Cá (chình) / Eel	0	0	0	0
Cua đinh / Asiatic soft-shell turtle	0	0	0	0
Chim / Bird (in general)	0	0	0	1
Vượn / Gibbon	0	0	1	7
Rùa núi / Land turtle	0	0	0	0
Tê giác / Rhino	0	0	7	189
Voi / Elephant	0	0	5	243
Hổ / Tiger	0	0	15	296
Bò / Gaur, Bateng, Kouprey	0	0	1	126
Báo / Panther	0	0	4	145
Công / Pheasant peacock	0	0	0	15
Sếu / Crane	0	0	0	3
Saola	0	0	0	17
Bò cạp / Scorpion	0	0	0	11
Voọc / Langur	0	0	0	11
Đê núi / Serow (Sơn dương)	0	0	0	6

Annex-2: Commitment, leaflet and poster of the survey

- a) Commitment between restaurant owners and FPD-HCM representative in stopping illegal trade or services wildlife meat at restaurant

Cộng Hòa Xã Hội Chủ Nghĩa Việt Nam
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc



CAM KẾT

Không Mua Bán, Phục Vụ hoặc Sử Dụng trái phép Động Vật Hoang Dã

Tôi tên là sinh năm CMDN.....
thay mặt cho gia đình, đơn vị, hộ kinh doanh của chúng tôi.....
tại.....
Giấy phép kinh doanh:.....do.....
.....cấp ngày

Sau khi đã được tuyên truyền và giải thích về Luật Bảo Vệ và Phát triển Rừng của nước Cộng Hòa Xã Hội Chủ Nghĩa Việt Nam. Nghị Định 48/2002/NĐ-CP ngày 22/4/2002 của Chính Phủ về danh sách các loài động thực vật quý hiếm và các biện pháp bảo vệ. Chỉ Thị 12/2003/CT của Thủ Tướng Chính Phủ ngày 16/5/2003 về tăng cường những biện pháp trong bảo vệ và phát triển rừng. Quyết Định 2399/QĐ-UB-KT của Ủy Ban Nhân Dân TP.HCM ngày 14/5/1997 trong việc bảo vệ, gây nuôi, kinh doanh, sử dụng và buôn bán động vật hoang dã.

Thay mặt cho gia đình, đơn vị, hộ kinh doanh, tôi cam kết:

1. Không kinh doanh hay buôn bán hay vận chuyển trái phép động vật hoang dã hay một phần của động vật hoang dã
2. Không tàng trữ hay sử dụng trái phép động vật hoang dã hay một phần của động vật hoang dã
3. Không phục vụ các thức ăn từ động vật hoang dã hay một phần của động vật hoang dã
4. Không trưng bày hay quảng cáo hay chế biến động vật hoang dã hay một phần của động vật hoang dã
5. Nếu vi phạm bản cam kết này tôi sẽ bị xử lý theo pháp luật và bị chấm dứt kinh doanh
6. Tôi cam kết sẽ tuyên truyền mọi người tham gia chấp hành các quy định trong bảo vệ động vật hoang dã.
7. Cung cấp thông tin cho Chi Cục Kiểm Lâm TP.HCM những trường vi phạm có liên quan đến kinh doanh, vận chuyển và sử dụng trái phép động vật hoang dã.

Bản Cam Kết này lập thành hai bản, Chi Cục Kiểm Lâm TP.HCM và Ủy Ban Nhân Dân Quận Huyện giữ một bản. Quán ăn nhà hàng giữ một bản, dán lên tường để mọi người biết và thực hiện.

..... ngày 2004

Đ/d CCKL TP.HCM

Người cam kết

b) The leaflet of the survey delivered to restaurant owners

XỬ PHẠT HÀNH CHÍNH

Tổ chức, cá nhân có hành vi vi phạm pháp luật gây thiệt hại đến tài nguyên rừng, tùy theo mức độ mà bị xử phạt hành chính theo Nghị định 17/2002/NĐ-CP ngày 08/02/2002 hoặc bị truy cứu trách nhiệm hình sự theo quy định của pháp luật.

I. Xử phạt hành chính:


Khoản 7, Điều 1 NĐ17/CP: Vi phạm các quy định về bảo vệ động vật hoang dã là hành vi săn bắt, giết, mua, bán, tàng trữ nuôi nhốt, vận chuyển, sử dụng động vật hoang dã quý hiếm (nhóm IIB) và động vật hoang dã thông thường (kể cả sản phẩm của các loài động vật đó) có nguồn gốc từ tự nhiên mà không được cơ quan nhà nước có thẩm quyền cho phép hoặc được phép nhưng đã vi phạm các quy định về chế độ quản lý động vật hoang dã thì bị xử phạt:

- Phạt tiền từ 100.000đ đến 500.000đ nếu có hành vi: không có giấy phép săn bắt, mua bán, vận chuyển động vật hoang dã...
- Phạt trên 500.000đ đến 1.000.000đ: nếu săn bắt động vật hoang dã tại khu vực cấm...
- Phạt trên 1.000.000đ đến 5.000.000đ: nếu động vật hoang dã thông thường có giá trị đến 10.000.000đ, hoặc động vật hoang dã quý hiếm có giá trị đến 5.000.000đ.
- Phạt trên 5.000.000đ đến 15.000.000đ: nếu động vật hoang dã thông thường có giá trị đến 25.000.000đ, hoặc động vật hoang dã quý hiếm có giá trị đến 15.000.000đ.
- Phạt trên 15.000.000đ đến 35.000.000đ: nếu động vật hoang dã thông thường có giá trị đến 50.000.000đ, hoặc động vật hoang dã quý hiếm có giá trị đến 30.000.000đ.

- Phạt trên 35.000.000đ đến 50.000.000đ: nếu động vật hoang dã thông thường có giá trị đến 70.000.000đ, hoặc động vật hoang dã quý hiếm có giá trị đến 50.000.000đ.
- Người có hành vi vi phạm ngoài việc bị phạt cảnh cáo hoặc phạt tiền còn bị phạt bổ sung: Tước quyền sử dụng các loại giấy phép, tịch thu tang vật, phương tiện, công cụ, thu hồi giấy phép kinh doanh.


II. Truy cứu trách nhiệm hình sự:

(Điều 190 Bộ luật hình sự năm 1999): Tội vi phạm các quy định về bảo vệ động vật hoang dã quý hiếm: Người nào săn, bắt, giết, vận chuyển, buôn bán trái phép động vật hoang dã quý hiếm bị cấm theo quy định của Chính phủ hoặc vận chuyển, buôn bán trái phép sản phẩm của loại động vật đó, thì bị phạt tiền từ năm triệu đến năm mươi triệu đồng, cải tạo không giam giữ đến hai năm hoặc bị phạt tù từ sáu tháng đến ba năm....



Bảo Vệ và Phát triển động vật hoang dã

2004



BẢO VỆ VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN ĐỘNG VẬT HOANG DÃ

- Các loài động vật hoang dã là một bộ phận không gi thay thế được của hệ thống sinh thái tự nhiên trên trái đất, chúng cần phải được bảo vệ cho hôm nay và mai sau.
- Các loài động, thực vật hoang dã có giá trị khoa học, văn hóa, giải trí và kinh tế ngày càng cao.
- Nhân dân và Chính phủ phải là những người bảo vệ và phát triển tốt nhất cho động vật hoang dã.

LUẬT BẢO VỆ VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN RỪNG QUY ĐỊNH

Điều 19: Việc khai thác các loài thực vật rừng, săn bắt các loài động vật rừng phải tuân thủ theo quy định của Nhà nước về quản lý, bảo vệ động thực vật rừng.

Những loài thực vật, động vật rừng quý hiếm phải được quản lý bảo vệ theo chế độ đặc biệt, danh mục và chế độ quản lý bảo vệ những loài thực vật, động vật rừng quý hiếm do Hội đồng Bộ trưởng quy định.

Điều 20: Nghiêm cấm mọi hành vi phá rừng, đốt rừng, làm chiếm đất rừng, khai thác, vận chuyển, mua bán lâm sản, săn bắt động vật rừng, chà đạp gia súc vào rừng trái với quy định của pháp luật.

Điều 25: Việc xuất khẩu thực vật, động vật rừng phải được Bộ Lâm Nghiệp (nay là Bộ Nông Nghiệp & PTNT) cho phép.

Việc nhập nội giống thực vật, động vật rừng phải đảm bảo những nguyên tắc sinh học và những quy định về kiểm dịch quốc gia, không gây hại đến hệ sinh thái và phải được Bộ Lâm Nghiệp cho phép.

NGHỊ ĐỊNH 18/HĐBT 17-01-1992


Thực vật, động vật rừng quý hiếm trong Nghị Định này gồm những loài có giá trị đặc biệt về khoa học, kinh tế và môi trường, có số lượng, trữ lượng ít hoặc đang có nguy cơ bị diệt chủng.

Động vật rừng quý hiếm: thuộc nhóm IB là loài có giá trị đặc biệt về khoa học, kinh tế và môi trường, có số lượng, trữ lượng ít hoặc đang có nguy cơ bị diệt chủng; nhóm IIB là loài có giá trị kinh tế cao, đang bị khai thác quá mức, dẫn đến cạn kiệt có nguy cơ bị diệt chủng.

Động vật hoang dã thông thường là tất cả loài còn lại không nằm trong danh mục động vật hoang dã quý hiếm.

MUA, BÁN, VẬN CHUYỂN HỢP PHÁP ĐỘNG VẬT HOANG DÃ (cần có)

1. Đối với động vật hoang dã thông thường phải có:
 - a) Giấy phép săn bắt động vật hoang dã thông thường (bản chính hoặc sao y bản chính của Hạt kiểm lâm sở tại).
 - b) Giấy phép vận chuyển do Hạt kiểm lâm sở tại cấp (mẫu thống nhất).
2. Đối với động vật hoang dã theo quy định tại Nghị định 18/HĐBT phải có:
 - a) Văn bản cho phép vận chuyển của Bộ Nông Nghiệp và PTNT.
 - b) Giấy phép vận chuyển đặc biệt do Chi cục kiểm lâm sở tại cấp.
3. Đối với động vật hoang dã có nguồn gốc nhân giống, gây nuôi sinh sản phát triển phải có:
 - a) Xác nhận của Chi cục kiểm lâm sở tại; đối với tổ chức cá nhân gây nuôi, nhân giống sinh sản (bản chính hoặc sao y bản chính của Hạt kiểm lâm sở tại).
 - b) Hóa đơn bán hàng (đối với tổ chức cá nhân kinh doanh) hoặc bảng kê mua hàng (đối với tổ chức cá nhân thu mua trong dân)
 - c) Giấy phép vận chuyển do Hạt kiểm lâm sở tại cấp theo mẫu thống nhất.
4. Đối với động vật hoang dã đã được xử lý tịch thu phải có:
 - a) Biên lai thu tiền bán lâm sản.
 - b) Giấy phép vận chuyển do cơ quan kiểm lâm sở tại cấp đối với loại thông thường và giấy phép vận chuyển đặc biệt do Chi cục kiểm lâm sở tại cấp đối với động vật hoang dã quý hiếm.



c) The poster of the project pasted at all surveyed restaurants

**BẮT NÓ TRONG RỪNG
LÀ VI PHẠM LUẬT.
BÁN NÓ CHO NHÀ HÀNG
LÀ VI PHẠM LUẬT.
GIẾT NÓ LÀ VI PHẠM LUẬT.
ĂN THỊT NÓ
CŨNG LÀ VI PHẠM LUẬT!**



Hiện tại có hơn 120 loài thú quý đang có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng tại Việt Nam nhưng rất nhiều trong số này đang bị chế biến thành món ăn đặc sản tại các nhà hàng. Đừng trở thành người vi phạm pháp luật khi khuyến khích hình thức thương mại này. Hãy bảo vệ di sản thú rừng quý hiếm của Việt Nam.

 **WAR**
WILDLIFE AT RISK

Photography: Cat Tien Conservation Project, WWF Vietnam - Phan Viet Lam, MDCZ Zoo - Ngô Văn Ti, Institute of Tropical Biology

4. Do you have store or freezer for wild animals? Y / N What wild animals do you have stored or frozen?

5. Number of customers consumes wild animals today (interviewer counts them):
Number of customers of the restaurant on week day: on weekend day:

6. What are the customers' most five favorite species? (in order)

7. Are there plant or animal alternatives?

8. Would you pay more for wild animals than animals bred in captivity? Y / N

9. Are some wild animals more difficult to find now? Y / N. If yes, please specify five species most:

D. Additional questions for Awareness

10. Do you know of any wildlife species threatened with extinction in Vietnam? Give five names if you can:

11. Do you know of any wildlife only found in Vietnam?

Why/which source do you know that?

- 12. Does Vietnam have a more diverse wildlife than other countries? Y / N
- 13. Are you concerned about using endangered species, or finishing Vietnam's resources? Y / N
- 14. Do you care whether Vietnam's grandchildren will see these species? Y / N
- 15. Have you heard any general news about the health risks of eating wildlife from unknown sources? Y / N.
- 16. Have you heard any specific news on the connection between the wildlife trade and SARS? Y / N
- 17. Has your restaurant been given information on the protection and management of wild animals yet? Y / N
When?
- 18. Do you know the penalties of using endangered wildlife in Vietnam? Y / N
- 19. Has your restaurant been reprimanded or fined on the trade of endangered wildlife yet?
- 20. Would you like more information on how to protect Vietnam's heritage for the future? Y / N
What type of information?
- 21. Do you have any suggestions for the management of Vietnam's wildlife? any comments

Respondent

Interviewer

b) Questionnaire for restaurant's users

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development HCMC
FOREST PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence – Freedom -Happiness

SURVEY FORM FOR RESTAURANT USERS

A. Site

Ref no.....

Date: _____ District: _____

Restaurant category: restaurant / street kitchen Restaurant name: _____

Interviewer: _____ Restaurant license: _____

B. Selection of respondent (restaurant user)

For random sampling please take the occupied table closest to the entrance of the restaurant.

C. Core questions

1. Have you ever eaten wild animals? If yes, which species:

(if not, go to question)

Snake Turtle Salamander Lizard Eel Wild Duck Whistling Duck Crake/Rail Bat Civet Leopard
cat Badge Bear Rabbit Deer Porcupine Pangolin Monkey Wild pig

Marine species:

Other species:

Other comment:

2. If so how often?: scarcely / sometimes / once a month/ once a week / more than once a week

3. What are your favorite species? (In order)

4. What is your favorite recipe?.....

5. Do you take drinks with wild animals in? Y / N If so, how often? Scarcely/ sometimes / always

6. Where do you usually eat wild animals? Outside / at home

7. Give three reasons that you eat wildlife?

1

2

3

8. Do you mind choosing alternative plant / animal species (e.g. if sold out)? Y / N

9. Would you pay more for wild animals than animals bred in captivity? Y / N

10. Are some wild animals more difficult to find now? Y / N which one?

D. Additional questions for Awareness

11. Do you know of any wildlife species threatened with extinction? Give five names if you can:

--	--	--	--	--

12. Do you know of any wildlife only found in Vietnam?

--	--	--	--	--

Why/which source do you know that?

- 13. Does Vietnam have a more diverse wildlife than other countries? Y / N
- 14. Are you concerned about using endangered species, or finishing Vietnam's resources? Y / N
- 15. Do you care whether Vietnam's grandchildren will see these species? Y / N
- 16. Have you heard any general news about the health risks of eating wildlife from unknown sources? Y / N
- 17. Have you heard any specific news on the connection between the wildlife trade and SARS? Y / N
- 18. Do you know the penalties of using endangered wildlife in Vietnam? Y / N
- 19. Have you seen information on the protection of wild animals yet? Y / N
- 20. Have you ever been reprimanded or fined for trading or using endangered wildlife? Y / N
When?
- 21. Would you like more information on how to protect Vietnam's heritage for the future? Y / N
What type of information?.....
- 24. Do you have any suggestions for the management of Vietnam's wildlife?

E. Profile

(Interviewer fills in)

Gender: Male / Female
 Age 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 over 60

(Interviewer asks)

Education level: preliminary school / high school / university / post-degree
 Have your received education outside Vietnam?
 Occupation:
 Approx. monthly income (you can refuse to answer!):

Interviewer