

Review of: "Perception of Biodiversity versus Connection to Nature: Which Can Influence Wildlife Product Consumption in Vietnam?"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Introduction Clarity and Context

- The introduction is clear in highlighting the issue of Wildlife Product Consumption (WPC) in Vietnam and its impact on biodiversity loss. However, it could benefit from providing more context on the significance of this issue at a global or regional scale. Why is it particularly important to address WPC in Vietnam? Is Vietnam a hotspot for biodiversity or a key player in international wildlife trade?

Definition and Explanation of Acronyms:

- While the acronyms (WPC, CTN, POB) are defined initially, it would be helpful to remind the reader of their meanings periodically throughout the text. This can prevent readers from getting confused as they navigate through the text.

Data Sources and Methodology:

- The text mentions using "publicly available survey data" but lacks important details about the data source. For instance:
 - What organization or institutions conducted the surveys?
 - When were the surveys conducted?
 - How representative is the data of the entire population of Vietnam?
 - Were there any limitations or biases in the data collection process that need to be considered?
- Providing more information about the methodology used for Bayesian logistic regressions and structural equation models would help readers understand the validity and reliability of the results.

Causality and Directionality:

- The text discusses associations between POB, CTN, and WPC but doesn't delve into the direction of causality. For instance:
 - Does a higher level of perception of biodiversity (POB) lead to increased wildlife product consumption (WPC), or does WPC influence people's perception of biodiversity?
 - Similarly, does a stronger connection to nature (CTN) result in reduced WPC, or does reduced WPC lead to a

stronger connection to nature?

- Clarifying the direction of causality or discussing the potential bidirectional relationships between these factors would provide a more comprehensive understanding.

Policy Recommendations and Feasibility:

- While recommending financial penalties to reduce WPC, it's essential to elaborate on the practicality and feasibility of such measures. Questions to consider include:
 - Are there existing regulations on wildlife protection in Vietnam, and how effective have they been?
 - What challenges might arise in implementing financial penalties?
 - Are there successful examples from other regions or countries where such penalties have been effective?
- Additionally, discussing alternative conservation strategies or a multi-faceted approach that combines penalties with education and awareness campaigns could provide a more well-rounded perspective.

Conclusion and Implications:

- The critique could benefit from a concise conclusion that summarizes the primary findings and their implications for wildlife conservation in Vietnam. This should tie together the study's results and policy recommendations to provide a clear takeaway for readers.

Language and Grammar:

- The text is generally well-written, but some minor grammatical issues should be addressed. For example, "financial penalties are advised" could be revised to "financial penalties are recommended" for clarity.

In summary, while the text presents valuable information on the issue of WPC in Vietnam, providing more context, explaining the data sources and methodology, addressing causality, discussing feasibility of policy recommendations, and offering a clear conclusion would enhance its comprehensiveness and impact.