

VIET NAM AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC EXTENSION: STATUS AND ORIENTATIONS

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Key facts

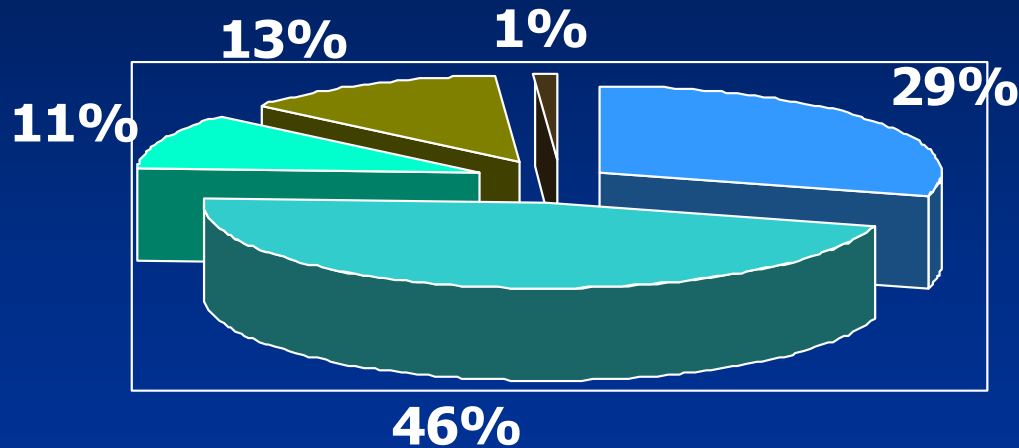


VN: Population

- Population: 87 mil. persons
- Population density: 260 person/km²
- Urban population: 28.11%
- Rural population: 71.89%



Land use structure

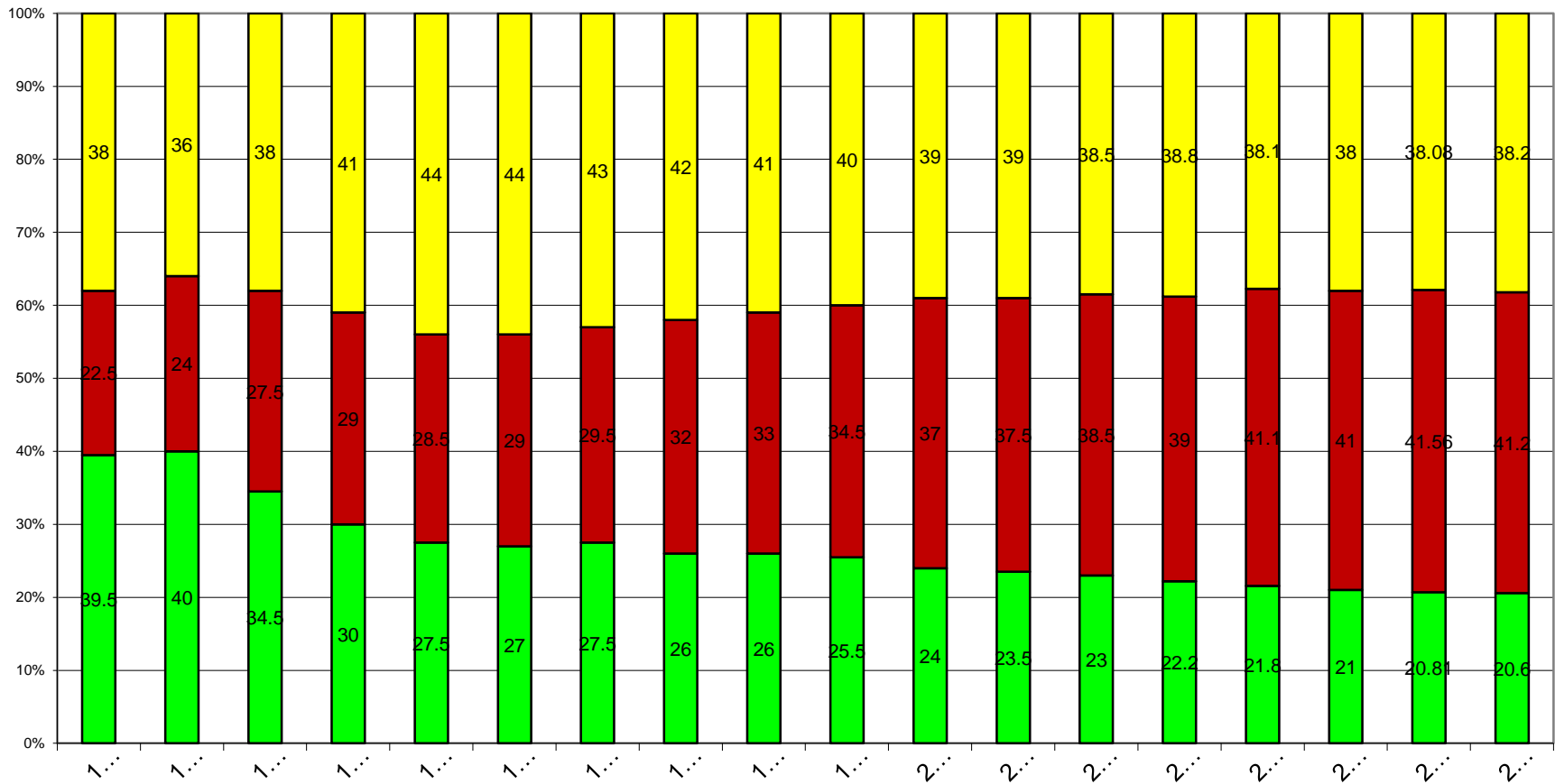


- Agricultural Land accounting for 29% of Natural area
- Most of land are slopping one



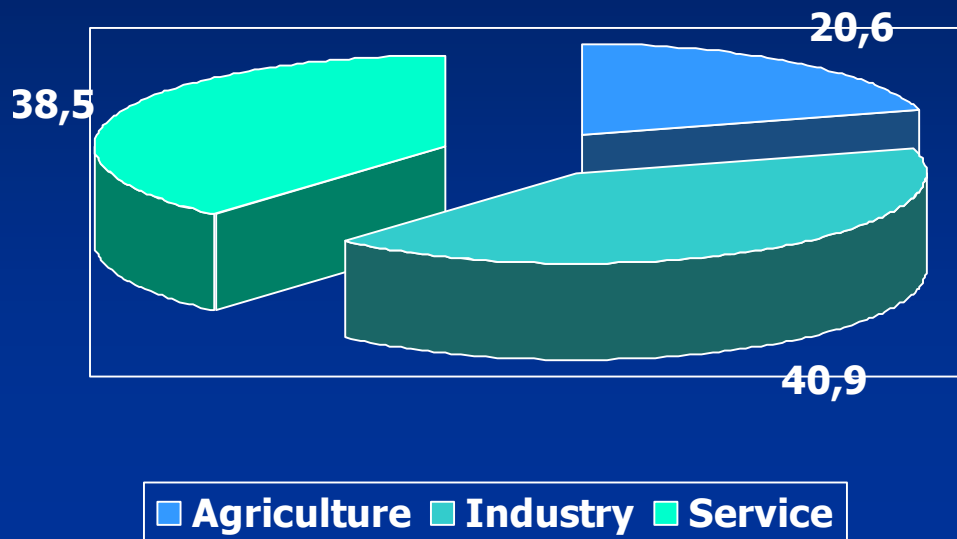
Structure of GDP 1990-2009

Cơ cấu kinh tế Việt Nam 1990-2008



Since the reform in 1986, agriculture's contribution to national GDP fell by half, from 40% into less than 20%. (Source: GSO, 2009)

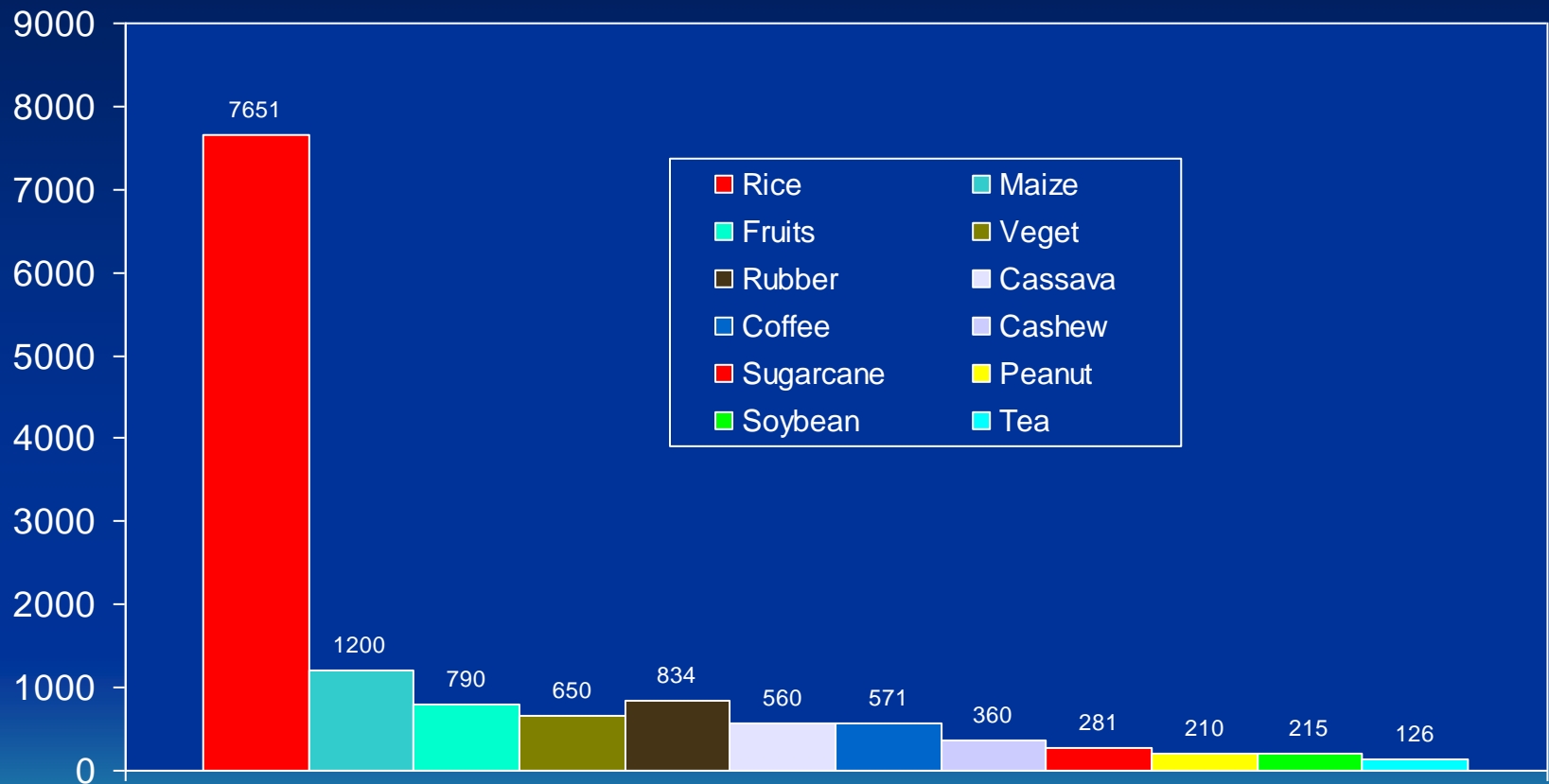
Structure of GDP 2011, %



- Share of Agriculture (including Forestry and Fishery) in GDP tend to declining, accounting for 20.6% in 2010 (40% in 1990)

Planted Area of Selected Crops, 2011

'000ha



Achievements



Achievements-2011

Growth rate:

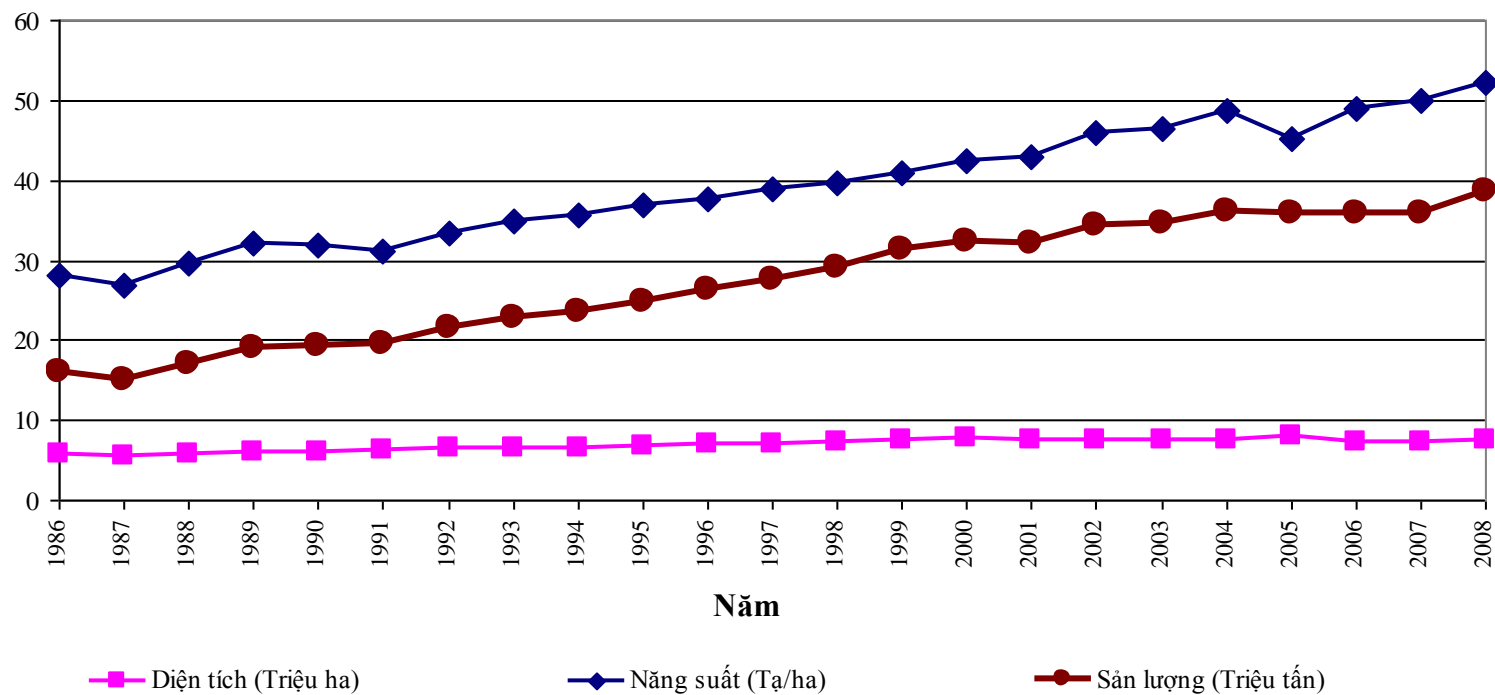
- Agriculture: + 4.8%
- Forestry: + 5.7%
- Fishery: + 6.1%



Production 2006-2011

Parameters	2006	2011
Rice (paddy), Mt	38.85	42.32
Coffee, 1000t	985	1,168
Rubber (dried latex), 1000t	555	811
Pepper, 1000t	78.9	111.0
Cashew nut, 1000t	273	318
Tea (Fresh buds), 1000t	649	888
Meat, 1000t	3,073	4,170
Fishery products, 1000t	3,722	5,432
Wooden products, mil. m3	3.13	4,043

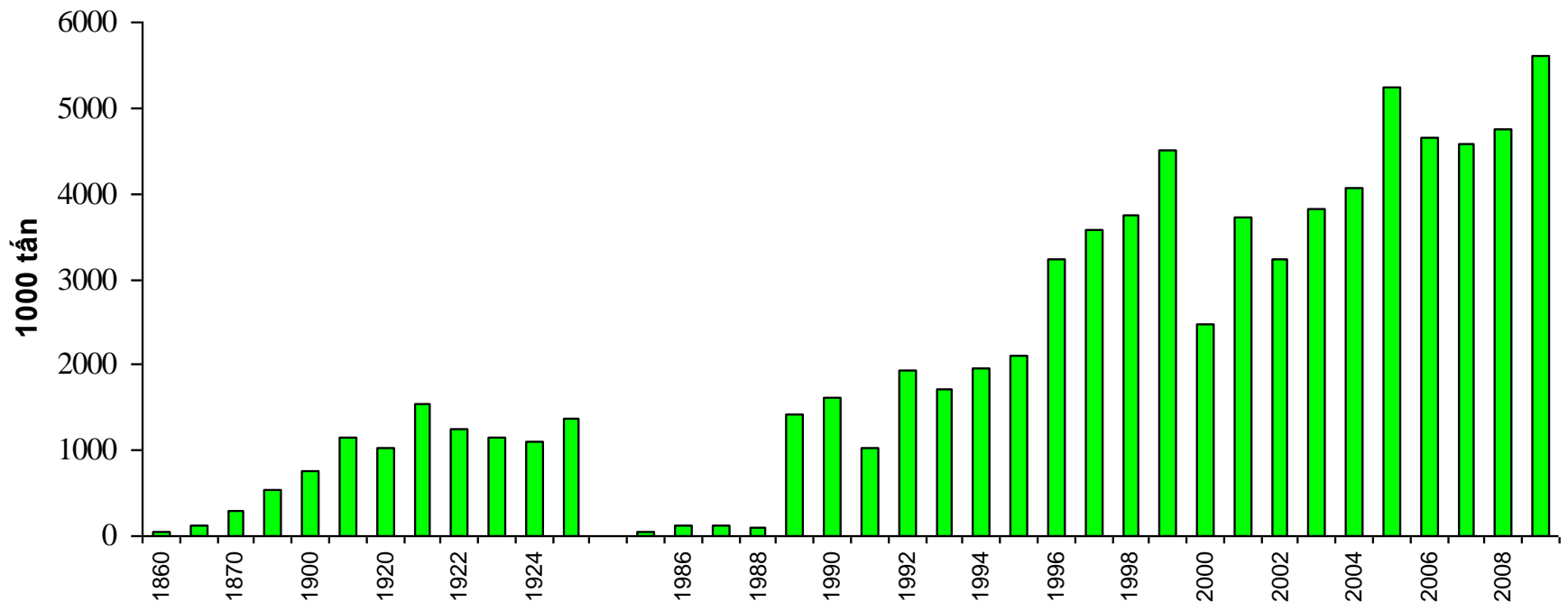
Rice production in Vietnam 1986-2008



Sourcen: Trần Văn Đạt 2002, GSO

Rice Export 1860-2009

Xuất khẩu gạo của Việt Nam 1860-2009



Export, 2011

Products	Bil. USD	%
Agriculture	13.7	54.8
Fishery	6.1	24.4
Forestry	3.9	15.6
Other	1.3	5.2
Total	25.0	100.0

Decisive Factor:
Productivity Improvement



Factors effecting to Productivity

- i) Varieties improvement;
- ii) ICM
- iii) Post-harvest handling
- iv) Hard-working and skill Farmers



Overall Objective for Agriculture

Every Decade:

- Production Growth increase by 20%, ensuring food security at national and household levels
- Poverty reduced by 20%
- GHG emission reduced by 20%



3 Pillars for development

In the past

1. Policy Renovation: i) Land allocation to farmers, ii) Households are key production unit-instead of cooperatives)
2. Investment (mainly to water resources sector)
3. Science and Technology Development

Now and onward

1. Science and Technology Development and Effective Transfer
2. Policy renovation (land policy, investment restructuring...)
3. Small and Medium Enterprises



Research and Development Priorities

1. New Crop varieties and Animal breeds development
2. Integrated Technology focusing on improving effectiveness of input (seeds, fertilizers, labor, waters, feeds)
3. Post harvest Handlings
4. Natural resource management
5. Food safety
6. Climate change mitigation and adaptation
7. Production models and policy



Science and Technology

has increasingly role in improving
productivity, quality, competitiveness of
the products

But,

How to effectively transfer research
result to production, narrowing gap
between Research and Production



Actors

- ❖ The government extension system (Extension centers);
- ❖ Research institutions;
- ❖ Universities;
- ❖ Enterprises; Private Sectors
- ❖ NGOs; and
- ❖ Volunteer extension organizations (Associations, Common Interest Groups).



Public/Governmental Extension in Vietnam



History

- ❑ Public Extension system was founded in 1993 under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- ❑ 5 levels:
 - National
 - Provincial
 - District
 - Commune
 - Village



History

- ❑ Founded in 1993 as Department of Agriculture and Forestry Extension (DAFE), functioning as Production Governing and Technology Transfer body.
- ❑ In 2003, DAFE has been devided into:
 - Department of Agriculture
 - National Center for Agriculture and Forestry Extension
- ❑ In 2008, Establishing National Center for Agriculture and Fishery Extension (After merging MARD and Ministry of Fishery) - NAEC

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Provincial Department of
Agriculture and Rural Development

National Centre for
Agriculture and Fishery Extension

Planning
Division

Financing
Division

Training
Division

Information and
Communication
Division

Technology Transfer
Division

Regional Rep. Office
in Central VN

Regional Rep. Office
in HCMC

Regional Rep. Office
in Mekong Delta

Provincial Center for Agriculture And Fishery Extension/DARD
1,903 Extension workers (30 persons/Province)

Distrist People Com

Agr. Division

District Extension Station
4,025 Extension workers/659 districts
(6 persons/District)

Commune Extension
11,232 persons/10,306 communes

Village/Hamlet Extension
17,587 persons/43,681 villages

Functions

- ❑ Developing policies and mechanisms of management for extension in agriculture, forestry, fishery, rural industry;
- ❑ Developing economic-technical cost-norms for extension works;
- ❑ Organize and guide the transfer of advanced technology through setting up demonstration models, disseminating information, training
- ❑ Providing services and
- ❑ International collaboration.



Human resources

- ❑ Total number of public extension workers (as of 31 Dec 2011): 34,747 people, (on average 1 public extension worker per 280 farming households).
- ❑ 31.6% is female and
- ❑ 34.8% is ethnic group



Human resources

- ❑ NAEC headquarter has 82 staffs
- ❑ All provinces/cities have Extension Centers with 1,903 staff (5.5% of total), an average of 30 persons/center.
- ❑ District level: 585/648 districts have Extension Stations (90,3%) with 4,025 people (11.6% of total), the average is 6 persons/station.
- ❑ Commune level: 11,232 extension workers (32.3% of total), or 1.2 people per commune.
- ❑ Village/hamlet level: 17,587 staff.



Funding, 2011

Total	State budget	Provincial budget
20.0 mil.USD	54.5%	45.5%



Main activities

- ❖ Setting up models demonstrating new varieties, technologies (including local and imported).
- ❖ Field days;
- ❖ Training farmers on new technologies, new policy ...through: face-to-face training, training via TV, radio, brochures, CD, VCD, DVD, via websites; ToT, training of key farmers; Farmer's field schools
- ❖ Science and technology forums, specific festival and exhibitions.
- ❖ Advanced technologies used in demonstration models, and training must be approved by the Scientific Council at the Ministry level (for being applied at a national scale) or at the provincial level (for being applied at regional scale).
- ❖ Receive feedback on technologies or policies.



Success Stories

- 1) New variety introduction: Rice, Maize, Coffee, Cashew, Rubber, Tea, Groundnut, Cassava, Cassia and Eucaliptus. Policy: Subsidy for seed (30-100%), Training
- 2) Technology Transfer: From single technology transfer: IPM, INM, IWM, SSNM, .. To package of technology: 3R-3G (3 Reductions: Seed, N-, and number of sprays; 3 Gains: Yield, quality and income increase); 1 must do and 5 reductions (Must use certified seed; 5 Reductions: Seeds, Fertilizer, Labor, Water, Losses)
- 3) Field echange between famers (from 8-12 pieces to 1-2 pieces of land) and land concentration



Constraints

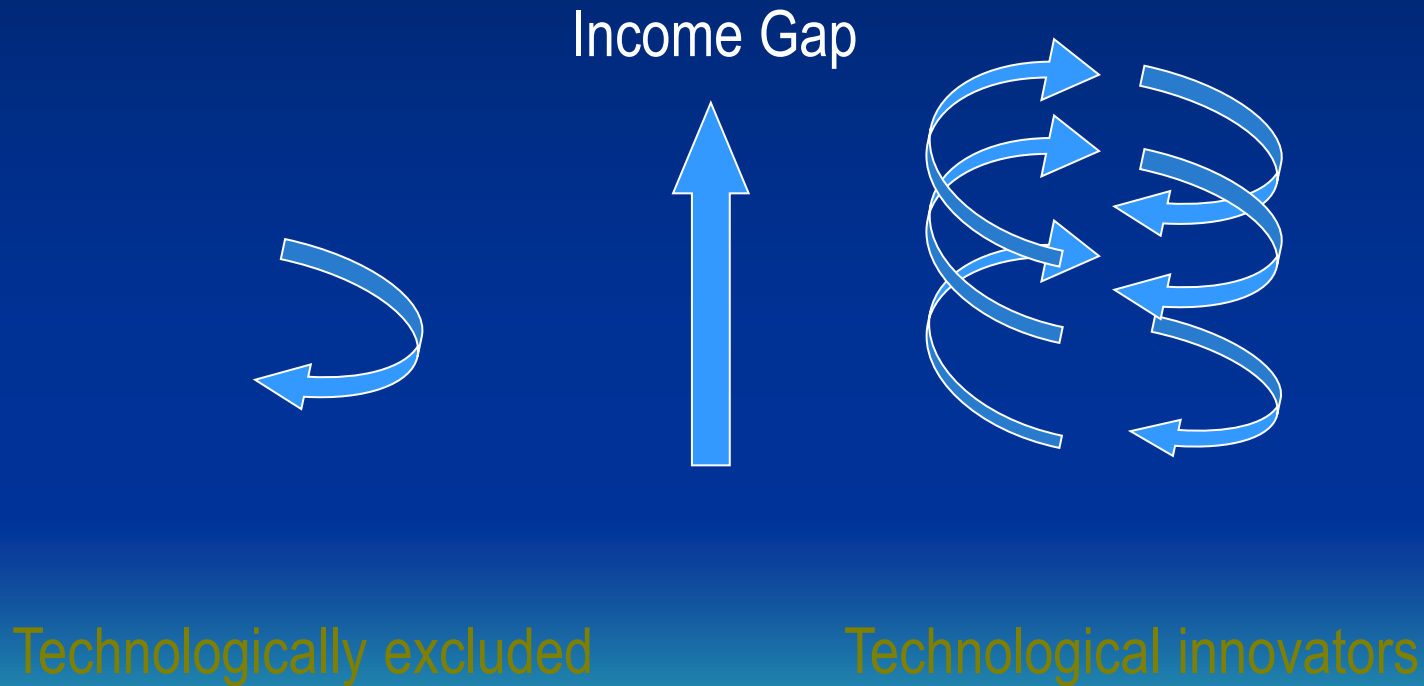
- 1) Human resources are lacking in both quantity (1 people per 280 farming households) and quality (15% received professional training in the field of extension, 210 MSc. And 6,000 Undergraduate (17.6% of total).
- 2) Most of activities focusing on crops and livestock; lack in processing and marketing of products.
- 3) The extension methods do not yet satisfy the diversified demands of the different farming systems,
- 4) The barrier of languages in communication with ethnic groups

Constraints

- 5) A top down, supply-driven approach is still a common method in planning and carrying out government extension activities.
- 6) The current extension policies and program is mainly focused on the governmental extension system, extension without any payment. The linkages among extension – research - education are not yet well developed.
- 7) The involvement of local authorities and farmers is limited (participatory).



Widen gap between innovators and non-innovators countries



Solutions for strengthening public agricultural extension

- 1) Socialize the agricultural extension system, where government plays a role in coordination, building legal frameworks for technology transfer, technical standards and agricultural extension services for poverty elimination in remote areas and ethnic minority groups.
- 2) Agricultural extension approaches should be shifted from top down and one way to two way information flow; from supply-driven to farmer-led, community-led and demand-driven and participatory agricultural extension
- 3) Shifting from single technical recommendations to packages of technical advice.



Solutions for strengthening public agricultural extension

- 4) Demand-based agricultural extension services with payment should be tested and scaled out as well.
- 5) Strengthen linkages between research and extension for improving quality of technology transfer.
- 6) Prioritise agricultural extension services for the high value crops and wealthy commodity chains where they can support and harmonize with extension systems for the poor. Special priority should be given to key agricultural products with large areas or significant export value, like rice, coffee, rubber, tea, cashew nut, and fisheries... as well as focus on high technology adaption and building new rural areas.



Solutions for strengthening public agricultural extension

- 7) Strengthen international cooperation on agricultural extension to update new technology, approaches and methodologies.
- 8) Improve human resources training in both professional knowledge as well as ethnic languages. Update and improve training materials, as well as training methods and curriculum. Maximise advantages of the internet and mass media in knowledge transfer; establish technical forums; and build online knowledge banks. Harmonize transfer and advisory services.





Thank you!