

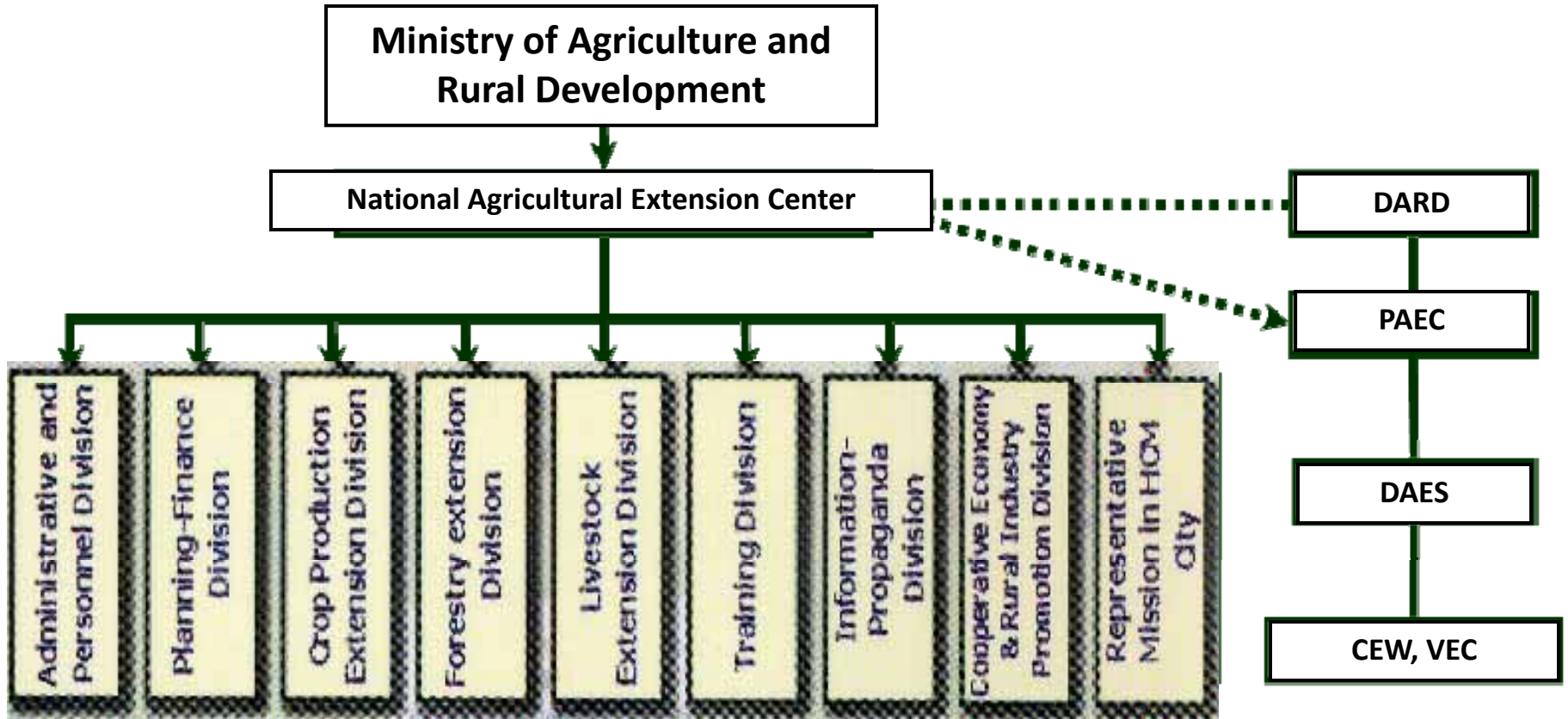
IPM programme in Vietnam

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1. The state extension system

Organizational system

The Central level



Organizational system

The local level

- **Province:** 64 Agriculture Extension Centers: 1.903 staff
- **District:** 567/596 districts have AE Stations (Acc. for 95%), 4.0251 staff
- **Commune:** 11.232 staff (**Increased by 21%** compared to 2010; Acc. for 71% of total communes)
- **Village:** 780 AE clubs with 20.000 members (reduced 70% of 2007)
- **About 1 E/280 Farming Households**

Coordinating agencies

There are 122 agencies including research institutes, research centers, training colleges, associations, mass organizations, enterprises, media and others

Actors in Vietnam's extension system

Actor	Approach used	Main target group	Technical focus
Public extension service	Technology promotion: Demonstration models, input subsidy, mass training and lectures	Model farmers who are mainly in the better-off group	Modern farming technologies, mainly for crop production, especially food and cash crops
Plant protection and veterinary services	Risk mitigation: Site training on techniques for risk mitigation	All types of farmers	Crop pest and disease management, veterinary medicine and vaccination campaigns
Implementing organizations of socio-economic development programs	Socio-economic development: Small-scale demonstration models with input subsidy, mass training and lectures	Poor and disadvantaged farmers in the mountainous and remote areas	Successful experiences in food production and cash generation
Cooperatives	Information provision: mass training and lectures	All type of farmers	Mainly economic activities for rice production, market, credit, and irrigation
Mass media	Broadcasting of new techniques and farmers' experiences	All types of farmers who have access to the mass media	Techniques on commodity agricultural production
Mass organization	Knowledge exchange: mass training, lectures and experience exchange	All types of farmers who register as their members	Small-scale animal husbandry (pig and poultry), credit scheme, integrated farming systems, etc.
Extension clubs	Information provision and knowledge sharing	All types of farmers	Wide range of content depending on farmers' requests and interests
Commodity corporations and companies	Agricultural commodity promotion: Training, input and credit provision	Contract farmers; mainly well-off farmers	Production techniques for industrial agricultural products such as tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, etc.
Private service providers	Commercial service promotion: On-site training providing recommendations on input use, mass training and lectures	All types of farmers who can afford to purchase inputs	Information on using seeds, chemical fertilizer, pesticides, veterinary medicines and animal feeds
International development organizations and NGOs	Participatory extension: Farmer Field Schools, Participatory Technology Development, etc.	Poor farmers and farmer groups	Wide range of content for livelihood improvement

Source: Beckman, 2001; Dalsgaard *et al.*, 2005; Van De Fliert *et al.*, 2007; Goletti *et al.*, 2007; Minh *et al.*, 2010 and 2011.

Main approaches

Conventional extension approaches employed by the public system and private sectors

Technology promotion & transfer

Demonstration models together with input subsidy

Mass training and lecture

Model farmers (better-off farmers)

Advanced technologies from research/extension

Commercial service promotion

Site training to provide recommendation on inputs

Mass training and lecture

Farmers who can buy agricultural inputs

Guidance on use of inputs supplied by the companies

Agricultural commodity promotion

Training

Input service provision

Credit provision

Farmers who possess land (contract farmers)

Technologies for agricultural export promotion

Participatory extension approaches promoted by international donors/NGOs

Farmer Field School

Training of master trainers

Training of trainers

Training of farmers

Farmer club

Poor, medium & disadvantaged farmers

Integrated crop-livestock techniques with local knowledge promotion

Participatory technology development

Technology development through participatory studies & experiments

Technology diffusion through formal and informal channels

All types of farmers but priority given to poor and pro-poor farmers

New technologies are developed and adjusted to local conditions and proven by local farmers

II. IPM programme

- **Major problems in crop production:**
 - Overuse nitrogen fertilizers
 - Misuse chemical pesticides
 - → More pesticides, productivity reduced, health and environment...)
- **Vietnam participated in *the FAO's Southeast Asia Inter-country Program (ICP) on IPM in 1989***

Development:

- *Ecosystem studies in rice fields in the North, Central and South of Vietnam from 1990-1991.*
- *A national committee 1994 for the National IPM Program MARD (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) and included 9 ministries and unions.*
- *The Plant Protection Department (PPD) of MARD: coordinating and implementing the National IPM Program, and the Provincial Plant Protection Sub-Departments (PPSDs) manage the program at the local level.*
- *A large number of IPM programs on rice and on other crops (vegetables, cotton, tea, soybeans, and groundnuts) also have been implemented with the assistance from the governments of Australia, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Denmark, non-governmental organizations, and local financial resources.*
- *1994-2005 8.5% farmers were trained (NIPMP, PPD, 2005)*

- **Major objective:**

Improve informed decision making capacity of farmers through improved knowledge and skill to ensure effective production based on human health and environment protection.

- **4 principles of IPM**

a/ Grow healthy crops

b/ Protect natural enemies

c/ Conduct regular field observation

d/ Farmers become experts

Farmers Field School (FFS): basic tool, very first step in farmer's learning process

Field experiment designed, managed by Farmers, at
Vienglan, Yenchau, 2007





Farmers Fields School, IPM in rice,



Observation ecosystem



Analysis ecosystem

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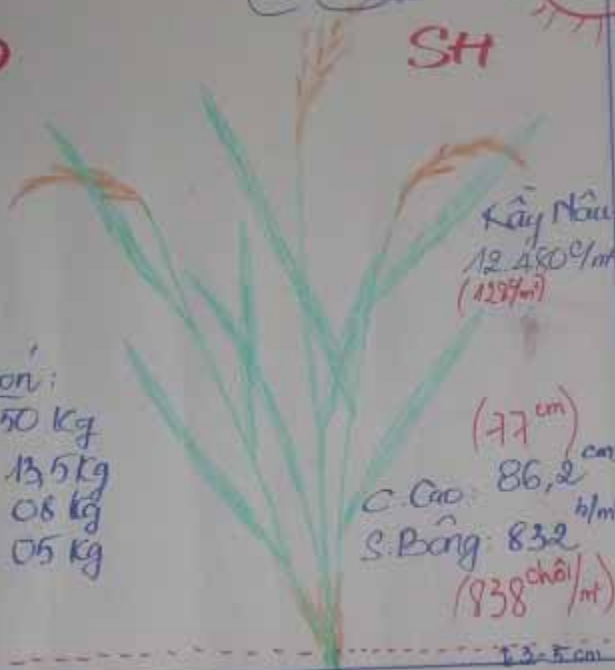
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Phân bón:

- HC: 50 Kg
- Urê: 13,5 Kg
- DAP: 08 Kg
- Kali: 05 Kg

BIXL: Phun
- Amista top
- Chess



Phân bón:

- Urê: 14,5 Kg
- DAP: 09 Kg
- Kali: 05 Kg

BIXL: Phun
- Amista top
- Chess

Kây Nâu
10.720 (200%/m²)

Chức Cao: 91,2 (76,4 cm)
S. Bông: 716 (720 chồi/m²)

Filia 60⁰⁰ công

Field experiment on planting density at Vienglan, Yenchau, 2007



25 hills/m²



50 hills/m²

Farmers Fields School, IPM in rice,





Discussion on input, out put




Presentation and discussion

Results in Training

 Training of Trainers (TOT)	
1. Rice	1161
2. Vegetables	552
3. Cotton	168
4. Tea	58
5. Corn	40
6. Sweet potato	12
7. Orange	10
 Training of Farmer Trainers	
1. Rice	5425
2. Vegetables	266
3. Cotton	42

(NIPMP, PPD, 2005)

Results in Training

 Training farmers		
Crop	No of FFSs	No farmers
1. Rice	29097	872910
2. Vegetables	1592	47760
3. Cotton	328	8355
4. Tea	374	10095

8.5% of 11 million farmers, (NIPMP, PPD, 2005)



Manual



Pano



Leaflet

(Angiang PPD, 2010)

MUỐN LÀM GIÀU IRRI
HÃY ÁP DỤNG INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1 PHẢI **5 GIẢM**

GIỐNG
XÁC NHẬN

LƯỢNG GIỐNG
PHÂN ĐẠM
THUỐC BVTV
NƯỚC TƯỚI
THẮT THOÁT SAU THU HOẠCH

HƯƠNG TỚI NỀN NÔNG NGHIỆP BỀN VỮNG
 Địa chỉ liên hệ :
CHI CỤC BẢO VỆ THỰC VẬT AN GIANG
 SỐ 4 NGUYỄN DU , P . MỸ BÌNH , TPLX , AG ĐT : 0763.854 698













(Angiang PPD, 2010)




Sowing seeds together, avoiding migrated BPH
(Angiang PPD, 2010)



Reduction of post harvest loss (Angiang PPD, 2010)

Impact evaluation results (DANIDA component 2000-2005)

Indicator	Baseline survey	Midterm survey	Evaluation by independ. consultants
Insecticide	-63%	-69%  <small>Vnvogu.ttf</small>	-63%
All pesticides	-22%	-40%	-47%
Yield increase	13%	21%	20%

Important achievements:

- Protect successfully rice crop from BPH and virus disease outbreak 2007-2009)
- Strengthen collaboration and form interest groups in villages;
- Become key factors in technology application activities
- Contribute local leaders on production policy, sustainable Agric. Development Strategy
- General education to young generation
- Community development
- Culture development
- ...

Program Future

- New period – to combine with Food Safe Program; Food Security Program; Environment program
- Continue training human resources for provinces and districts
- Continue development of models for safe vegetable production; sustainable intensive production, adaption to the climate change
- Attention to high pest risk area
- More FFSs funded by local governments and other sources
- ...

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !