MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND PROJECTION

KAPEX Joint Research for Administration of Agricultural Land System for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in the Context of Climate Change in Viet Nam

ACTION PLAN

Hanoi, May 2014

1. Introduction

Vietnam has a total land area of 33.1 million km^2. However, hilly land account for three quarters, capable land for agricultural production accounts for only a modest proportion. The area capable of agricultural production has basically used (fallow land accounts for only a small proportion in the coastal areas, river ... difficult to exploit) for the purposes of agriculture and non-agriculture.

Vietnam population in 2011 was 87.84 million people, populations live in rural areas and income primarily from agriculture accounted for 68.25%. Thus nearly 60 million people living in rural areas, mainly engaged in agricultural production on the land for agricultural production of 10.1 million hectares only, so that the average land per agricultural household/population is at very low level compared to the world average.

Agricultural sector plays an important role in the national economy, as follows: The agricultural sector feeds over 68.20% of the population live in rural areas; Provide food for the whole society; Provide materials for consumer processing industries and food processing industry; Provide land and cheap and stable labor for the development of other economic sectors; Creating jobs for rural labor: The labor rate in the agricultural sector in 2010 accounted for about 52% of workers in the country; Producing valuable goods for exports, increase foreign exchange revenue for the country: in 2010 agricultural export revenue reached 19.15 billion U.S. dollars, accounting for 26.5% of total exports of the country (in 2000 accounted for 29%); Ensure national food security, contribute to national security; Have an important contribution to the successful implementation of poverty alleviation programs in the country; Contribute to sustainable development and to create political, economic and social stability; Have an important role in helping overcome economic difficulties, (Agriculture contributes 20.9% of the national GDP (2000: 24.5%)).

Shortcomings:

- Agricultural structure is shifting slowly, processing industry has been slow developed. Within the agricultural sector itself, the share of crop cultivation was quite large, in 2010 was 76.2%, livestock was only 21.6%.
- The process of structural change in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a number of localities runs spontaneously, unplanned, is in unsustainable risk
- Agricultural production is fragmented and small-scale, only few concentrated production areas are formulated;
- The production value of some crops is low (paddy yield increases slowly due to the weather), low agricultural land use efficiency (average total rice value is VND 70 million/ha/year);
- The invested infrastructure for agricultural production is inappropriate with the restructuring of agriculture sector and adapt to climate change;
- General policies for the agricultural sector has been developed, however, those policies are not specific, and limited impact to agricultural production;
- Soil quality is being degraded by excessive cultivation and effects of climate change (saline intrusion).

2. Methodology

Cultivation restructuring towards large-scale production development in association with preservation, processing and consumption of the value chain base on promoting advantages of products and regions. Promote the application of science and technology, especially high technology to increase productivity, quality, cost reduction and adaptation to climate change. Focus on:

- Restructuring land use / converting plants structure;
- Promote information dissemination, enhance knowledge of staff and farmers in the field agricultural land use and management
- Investment in research and application of science and technology (high value and climate change adaptive crop varieties and animal breeds), infrastructure for agricultural production ...
- Reorganization of production along with processing and marketing of products, improve the value of product throughout production chain

3. Expected outcomes

- Expected outcome 1: Enhance the capacity of people and officials in the field of land use and management in terms of climate change.
- Expected outcome 2: Develop information systems and data (including maps, data ...) in the field of agricultural land use and management.
- Expected outcome 3: Develop an action plan for the agricultural land use and management
- Expected outcome 4: Develop/ recommend policy system for efficient agricultural land use in terms of climate change.

4. Activities

- Provide training for staff and people in the field of agricultural land use and management
- Collect, analyze, and synthesize information and data on land resources
- Review, adjust and supplement the planning of agricultural land use.
- Research and application of cropping patterns towards sustainable development and adaptive to climate change.
- Develop plan for improving the infrastructure system to meet the agricultural production requirements in terms of climate change.
- Analyse, evaluate, and propose policies in the field of agricultural land use and management of in conditions of climate change.

5. Lesson learnt

- There should be an adequate system of legal documents to enable effective agricultural development (agricultural laws have not been developed in Vietnam).
- Agricultural production is less effective, which requires big investment and support from the Government.

- Plans and programs for agricultural / rural development should include climate change factors.
- Apply advanced techniques to produce crop varieties / livestock breeds capable to cope with climate change.
- Products of scientific research are not only to meet the market demand, but also taking into account for sustainable development, and response to climate change.
- Development of agriculture not only concentrates on growth, but also need to consider the sustainability.
- Agricultural development should consider the advantages of each region or locality.
- Comprehensive agricultural development not only concentrates on agricultural production but also include the development of industries, services and tourism.
- Preserving the traditional culture: traditional Korean style houses, traditional way of paper producing, cuisine… are well preserved and integrated with modern life.
- Promoting rural industry: the village is attracting a lot of tourist, who are willing to buy the traditional product of this region.
- Developing rural tourism: the traditional rural area itself can be improved and became a tourist site.

Viet Nam *Action plan*

Agriculture Overview

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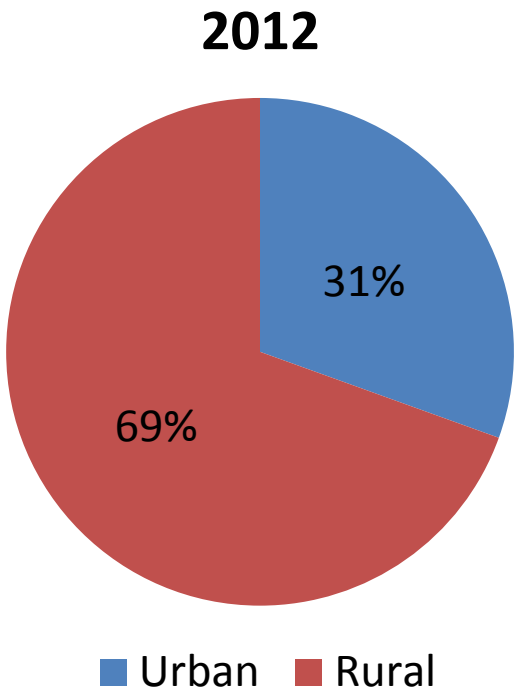

Agriculture Overview

- 51,4 million people are in working age (accounted for 58.5% of population)
- 70% population are living in rural area and also 70% labor force are working in rural area
- Only 15.4% labor force has been trained in vocational courses
- 48.4% labor force working in agriculture, forestry and aquaculture but contribute just over 20% GDP

Agriculture Overview

- Foundation for developing economy.
- Agro-sector contribute 20.9% of total GDP (2010)

Agricultural product Export: usd 19.15 bill (2010), accounting for 26.5 of export turn-over

Providing raw material for food and other industries.

Feeding more than 68.2% of rural population.

Food sources for the entire urban area in Viet Nam.

Absorbing 52% of rural labor.

Food security
Poverty reduction
Social stabilization

Shortcomings

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The process of structural change in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a number of localities runs spontaneously, unplanned, is in unsustainable risk.
Small scale, scattering of agricultural production; Lack of production area **concentrated**
Low production value and productivity due to CC; ineffective land use (average production value 1ha/70 million vnd/year)
Infrastructure system is not suitable to respond to the restructure of agricultural sector, as well as, adapt CC conditions.
Lack of specific legal framework for agricultural production
Soil degradation, due to overuse and CC.

Methodology

Restructuring agricultural land use toward large scale production, connection with preservation, processing, and market of agricultural products, based on advantages of each region; Promoting advantage science technologies to increase productivity, quality, value, and reduce cost, as well as, adapt to CC.

- Restructuring agricultural land use/crop;
- Promoting propaganda activities; capacity building for local people and staff, worked in agricultural land use management.
- Researching, applying the advantage technologies (varieties with high economic value and CC adaptable), and agricultural infrastructure …
- Reorganizing producing methodology, connection with processing and market of agricultural products; enhancing each stage of value chain.

Expected outputs

Output 1: capacity building for local people and staff, related to agricultural land use sector in the context of CC.

Output 2: setting up the system of information and data (including data, map…) in the agricultural land use sector.

Output 3: developing an action plan of agricultural land use and management in the context of CC.

Output 4: Studying/recommending a legal framework for effective use of agricultural land in the context of CC.

Activities

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