



Pro-Poor Livestock
Policy Initiative (PPLPI)
www.fao.org/ag/pplpi.html

Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry,
and Fishery Statistics General
Statistics Office of Vietnam

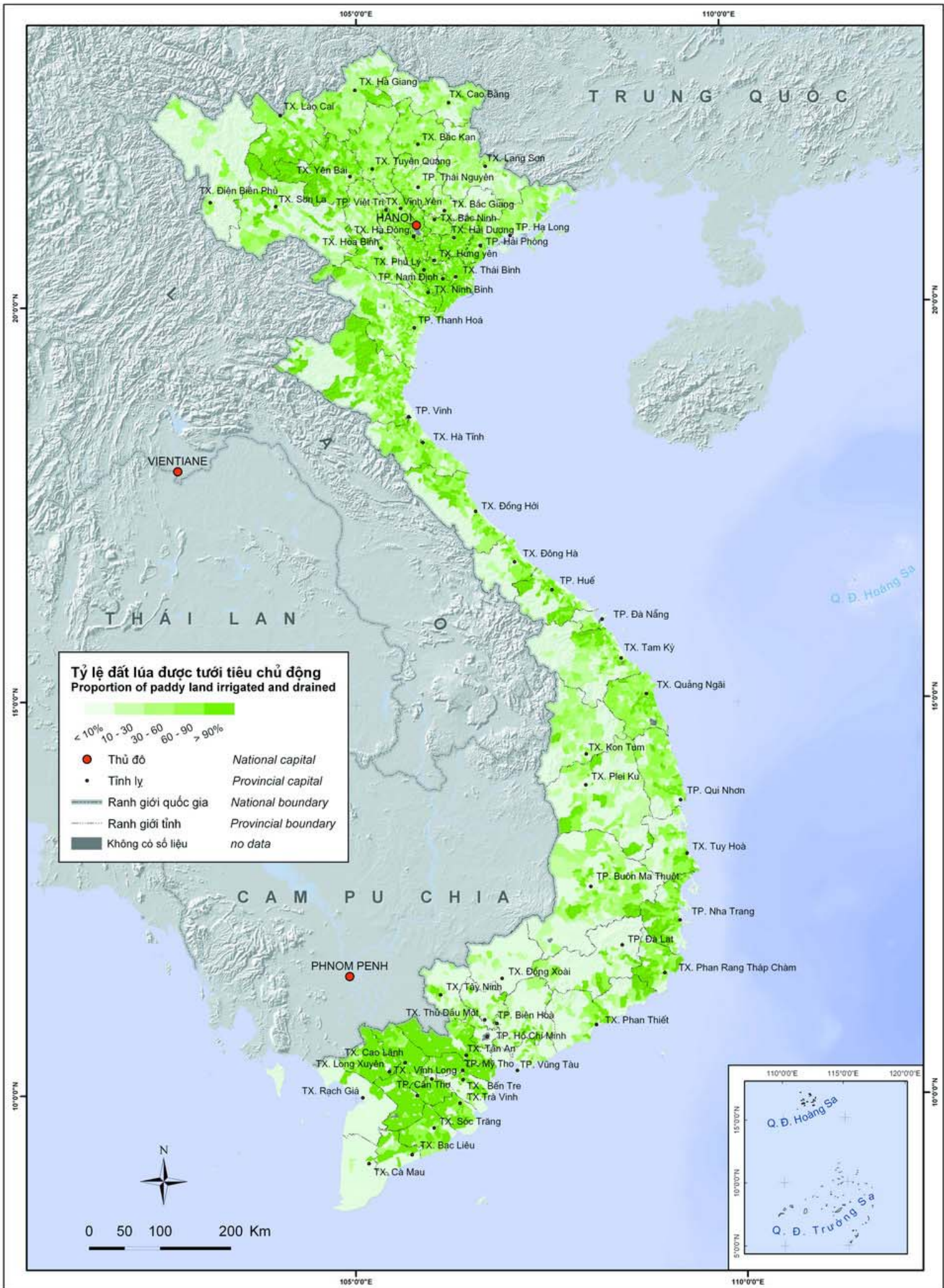


Agricultural Atlas of Viet Nam A Depiction of the 2001 Rural Agriculture and Fisheries Census

Agriculture, Forestry and Aquaculture - Crop Agriculture

Proportion of Paddy Land Irrigated and Drained

At the time of the 2001 census, of the 9.34 million hectares of agricultural land in Vietnam more than 4.1 million hectares were paddy land. As the most important crop, cultivated rice ensures the country's food security and is an important source of export revenue. The government has invested in a range of irrigation schemes for paddy land, particularly in the country's rice-growing focal points of the Red River Delta and Mekong River Delta. By 2001, 80 to 90% of total paddy land was irrigated and drained and thus capable of two annual plantings. Conversely, the lowest percentages of irrigated and drained paddy land occur in the northern mountainous regions, particularly the Northwest and the Central Highlands, where rice is cultivated in mountain fields and terraces, as well as in the Southeast, the southern tip of Ca Mau Province and the coastal areas of Kien Giang. In these areas only one rice crop is possible per year. The pattern of irrigated paddy shown by the map suggests that the success of irrigation and drainage schemes depends heavily on the geographical context; rough terrain and limited water sources impacting negatively on investment into irrigation works.



0 50 100 200 Km

