

# Viet Nam and FAO

## Achievements and success stories

FAO Representation in Viet Nam  
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## Introduction

Viet Nam has been making solid progress towards both the World Food Summit (WFS) targets and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that call for hunger to be reduced by half by 2015, attaining the first goal of the MDGs in 2010. However, 11.5 million people, some 14 percent of the population, still remain undernourished. In Viet Nam, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, are important sectors of the economy, accounting for 21 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2009. About 70 percent of the population live in rural areas and 48 percent depend on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Despite lingering food security issues, Viet Nam has emerged as one of the most striking economic success stories of recent years. Rapid economic growth combined with direct government action to assist the poorest households and communities have significantly reduced the incidence of poverty in Viet Nam.

From the devastation of the post-war period, Viet Nam has undergone a transformation in food security to become the world's second largest exporter of rice, and through the decades the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has played an important role in this major achievement.

FAO was established in 1945 to develop rural areas that are home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people. In 1978, FAO began working in Viet Nam and since then, FAO has provided technical assistance and advice to the government and has been involved in the implementation of some 400 programmes and projects in the areas of sustainable agricultural development, pesticide management, marketing, trade initiatives, forestry, fisheries, animal health and livestock production are also reinforced. Other focal areas of FAO's operation in Viet Nam include food safety and security, nutrition and gender initiatives.

In recent years, there has been considerable development of the FAO programme in Viet Nam, and its integration under the One UN initiative. The total value of FAO projects and programmes for Viet Nam, including those with regional scopes for the period of 2006-2010 was over US\$36 million.

FAO supports the intensification of agriculture, forestry and fisheries production. It has assisted in facilitating Viet Nam to join in international conventions on plant protection, genetic resources, climate change and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC). Technical assistance and support has been provided to generations of sector specialists and leaders to build the necessary capacity to achieve food sufficiency and security.

In the recent past, the cooperation between FAO and Viet Nam has increasingly shifted to the provision of policy support and advice, helping Viet Nam assume greater leadership regionally and globally in various aspects of sustainable development.



## 1. Main achievements

### 1.1 Early years

**F**AO first started working in Viet Nam in 1978 and a representation was established in Hanoi one year later. At that time, the challenges facing the country were huge. Years of war had devastated the nation's physical, economic and institutional capital. At the same time, Viet Nam was isolated from much of the outside world and many of the traditional channels of development assistance were out of reach.

During those difficult years, FAO quickly became an important partner and the main contributor of technical assistance in the agricultural sector. Indeed in the early 1980s, FAO's programme in Viet Nam was its third largest in the world after India and China.

One of the main goals of the partnership was to restore development in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Rebuilding the institutional landscape was an immediate priority. A large part of FAO's initial assistance was in the field of institutional and capacity development. Help was provided to establish a number of new institutions, including the Institute of Agricultural Science, the Soils and Fertilizer Institute and the National Plant Protection Service, as well as to strengthen existing organizations.

Through such technical assistance projects, Viet Nam gained access to up-to-date technologies, equipment and techniques. Perhaps more importantly, the country's stock of human capital, scientific knowledge and technical expertise was significantly enriched.

### 1.2 New challenges in the 1990s

As a predominantly agrarian society, the transition from a centrally planned to a market oriented economy has had a huge impact on agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Viet Nam. Virtually every aspect of the rural economy has been affected.

In response to the new challenges, the focus of FAO's involvement changed during the 1990s towards a concentration on the provision of policy advice. FAO has contributed its knowledge and expertise to policy development and planning, including the formulation of

key policy and programme documents such as the National Plan of Action for Nutrition, the National Strategy for Rural Development and the National Strategy for Agriculture towards the year 2010. At the same time, FAO has contributed to the formulation of legislation aimed at enhancing the ability of the agricultural sector to respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by the new market environment.

Specific examples of activities in the early years and in the 1990s are summarized under 'Success Stories' section.

### 1.3 FAO today: Striving for a food secure future

Nutrition is key to achieving the long-term goal of achieving food security and good health throughout the country. This requires paying special attention to access by all segments of the Vietnamese population to adequate supplies of foods that contribute to better diet and nutrition.



FAO has secured funding from the MDG Achievement Fund — Child Nutrition and Food Security Window — for a three-year joint programme with UNICEF and WHO, addressing and assisting the government's challenges in nutrition and food security.

The Organization provides technical expertise through the project "Capacity building for the food inspection system in Viet Nam" to help the Government of Viet Nam develop a food safety law and by-law documents under

the UN's One Plan Fund. Viet Nam's national assembly endorsed the law in 2010, and when the law comes into effect in July 2011, a series of technical decrees are expected to be adopted.

FAO is also supporting capacity building and policy reform. Through FAO executed projects in areas such as fresh vegetables and rice seed production, international food safety standards are gradually being introduced.

Rapid and effective assistance was also provided by FAO through its *Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)* during the brown plant hopper and ragged stunt virus epidemic of 2006-2007, which affected rice in the Mekong Delta. Emergency supplies of rice seeds to flood victims in the northern mountainous provinces of Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai in 2008 were also delivered through a TCP intervention.

#### 1.4 Pesticide management and risk management

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are chemical substances that possess toxic properties. They resist degradation, bio accumulate, are transported through air, water and migratory species across international boundaries and are deposited far from their place of release. They accumulate in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and could have significant impacts on human health and the environment.

Viet Nam has suffered substantially from the effects of POPs. The most negative impacts are associated with the



wartime use of chemical defoliants. Being aware of environmental issues related to POPs, the Viet Nam Government has prepared policies and implemented specific actions aimed at the sound management of chemicals, including POPs.

Viet Nam was one of the first countries to sign and to ratify the Stockholm Convention on POPs. The government has adopted a series of legal documents on prohibition of the production and use of all POPs pesticides in Viet Nam. Government agencies involved in this effort are the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE).

The Government of Viet Nam is in the process of developing a national waste management plan to address POPs and other waste material on a national scale. This project will provide systems and structures to the national environment body (MONRE and MARD on how to manage wastes effectively and how to prevent accumulations of similar wastes in the future.

FAO is directly supporting the outcomes on (i) improving capacity for the elimination of POPs pesticides stockpiles and (ii) improvement to pesticide management and prevention of future accumulation of obsolete stocks. FAO will provide technical expertise through series of activities including development of technical specifications for the safeguarding and disposal of wastes training of government staff on the supervision of safeguarding and disposal contractors, deployment of the Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) at MARD to assist in future management of pesticides in Viet Nam, development of a comprehensive communications strategy related to pesticide management, and development of tools for site characterization and risk assessment.

#### 1.5 Fisheries

Small-scale fisheries play a very important role in South and Southeast Asia, employing millions of people. However, small-scale fishers are often extremely vulnerable, relying on fish stocks that are increasingly depleted because of fishing overcapacity, access conflicts and inadequate management. These communities make

important, but often poorly recognized contributions to the food security and development of many millions of people, and to national and regional economies.



A four-year *Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme for South and Southeast Asia* (RFLP) is being implemented in six countries in the region: Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam. The main aim of the programme is to strengthen capacity among participating small-scale fishing communities and their supporting institutions. The programme also focuses on improving livelihoods and sustainable fisheries resources management, including co-management for sustainable utilization of fishery resources. Improved safety, vulnerability reduction for fishing communities and improved quality of fishery products are also elements of the programme, which includes income diversification opportunities and access to micro-financing.

The main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the programme are coastal fishers, processors, traders and their families and communities, including local authorities. Government organizations and institutions responsible for the administration, management and development of coastal fisheries at local, district/province and national levels will also benefit from the programme.

### 1.6 Disaster risk management

Viet Nam is prone to natural disasters like typhoons, storms, floods, droughts, mudslides, forest fires and salt-water intrusion. The country is preparing for more

severe and adverse impacts associated with global warming and climate change, such as rising sea levels and increasingly frequent natural disasters. In this context, 70 percent of Viet Nam's population lives in rural areas and about 60 percent of the agriculture labour force are considered most vulnerable. FAO has joined with the Vietnamese Government to develop and implement strategies and policies that will improve coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of disasters.



Currently, FAO is assisting MARD and the Central Committee of Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) in the northern mountainous region to strengthen technical and institutional capacity building for preparedness and mitigation through disaster risk analysis, good early warning systems and climate change adaptation with a sustainable approach.

### 1.7 Fighting bird flu and promoting animal health

Following the onset of avian influenza in 2003, the *Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD)* was set up in Viet Nam. FAO works regionally and nationally to combat avian influenza in close collaboration with governments and national and international partners bringing together technical expertise in socio-economics, disease control, farming systems, agricultural and pro-poor policy, communications and extensions.

The programme works under four major multi-sectoral initiatives, including the *Joint Government-UN Programme*,

the World Bank's *VAHIP Project*, the *One UN Initiative* with the largest contribution to FAO coming from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) projects. FAO has worked closely with Viet Nam's government to develop robust, coherent disease control strategies including outbreak detection, investigation, response, laboratory support, epidemiological investigation and capacity building. FAO has also assisted with laboratory support to encourage the transition from detection of agents to diagnosis of diseases.

In April 2010, FAO supported the *Inter-Ministerial Conference on Animal and Pandemic Influenza (IMCAPI)* held in Viet Nam's capital, Hanoi. The goal of the conference was to set the scene for a 20-year worldwide effort, to tackle threats to people's health that will emerge from domestic and wild animals. The broad objective was to devise new and improved strategies for the future.

FAO is also supporting the government's efforts to prepare a new overall avian influenza, pandemic preparedness plan, and to address other infectious animal to human disease threats.

FAO has continued and expanded the *ECTAD programme* for the prevention and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), including the UN Joint Programme and two USAID projects. FAO is also collaborating with the World Bank on the *Viet Nam Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Project (VAHIP)*. It has further promoted the development of policy and strategy for the control and prevention of animal diseases that affect humans and the environment, and advised the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and his staff. Specifically, FAO has provided immediate emergency support to assist Viet Nam with early detection, response and control of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) and other pig diseases.

## 2. Selected successful FAO programmes

### 2.1 Improving nutrition and food security through better farming techniques

Viet Nam has achieved a significant improvement in maternal and child nutrition during the last three decades, but reducing the extent of malnutrition remains

a public health priority. There are significant differences in food consumption habits and patterns between peoples living in the midlands and mountainous areas, urban and rural environments, and among different ethnic groups.

Among children under five years of age, the rates for underweight and stunting are 20.2 percent and 35.8 percent respectively. It has been reported that an estimated 27 percent of mothers with children less than five suffer from chronic energy deficiency. Viet Nam has one of the lowest levels of breastfeeding in Southeast Asia. Only 57 percent of babies are breastfed within the first hour of birth despite 80 percent of deliveries occurring in health facilities. Only 17 percent of babies are breastfed exclusively during the first six months of life. In addition, only 41 percent of infant children aged six to 11 months are given appropriate complementary food.

Nutrition is the key to the long-term goal of achieving health and food security throughout the country. But, achieving this goal will require special attention to the supply, adequacy and access by all segments of the population to safe and healthy foods that contribute to better diet and nutrition.

To assist Viet Nam with its food security goals, FAO is working on capacity building and policy reform. Through its regular funding of projects, such as fresh vegetables, rice seed production, International food safety standards are gradually being introduced. An example is the project *Capacity building for improvement of seed source quality and rice production for food security in the highland and mountainous regions in Viet Nam (TCP/VIE/3101)*.

This project was implemented from November 2007 until October 2009 in six mountainous provinces, including Phu Tho, Ha Giang, Yen Bai, Bac Kan, Quang Nam and Gia Lai. Its development objective was to help Viet Nam realize its national strategy for social equity, peace and sustainable development by building the capacity for highland and mountainous communities to produce good quality rice seeds and practice sustainable rice cultivation.

Upon completion, the project demonstrated remarkable and sustainable achievements. Organizing and managing

the implementation of a multi-institutional project, the *Northern Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry Science Institute (NOMAFSI)* worked in close partnership with the target provinces' departments of agriculture and rural development, local extension workers and farmers and other relevant institutions to achieve all of the project's planned outputs. Valuable unplanned results were also produced. The project's achievements and contributions to food security for mountainous regions in food, crop seeds and the environment, including resilience to natural hazards, are impressive.

Under the project, many local, traditional rice varieties of specialty values were refined and their production was promoted. Newly developed and strengthened pure-line rice varieties were also tested and introduced for large-scale production. Together with appropriate rice cultivation technologies developed by the project, availability of these varieties greatly helped mountainous farming communities improve their livelihoods and living conditions. The project also helped them protect their land, water and forest resources in the difficult conditions of farming on the sloped and narrow terrain.

The project produced major achievements in capacity building and raising awareness among local communities and authorities about sustainable development, especially regarding self-sufficiency in the supply of rice seeds and the need to adapt to climate change. It also succeeded in establishing community systems of rice seed production and supply that will further promote the development of partnerships and collaboration between researchers, farmers and decision-makers towards sustainable rural development in the mountainous regions of Viet Nam.

## 2.2 Pesticide and risk management

The Government of Viet Nam has prepared policies and initiatives that will support the environmentally sound management of chemicals including POPs. FAO-managed components of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) aim to improve Viet Nam's capacity to eliminate stockpiles of POPs. FAO is working to improve pesticide management, and to prevent the future accumulation of obsolete stocks by providing the tools needed to improve

the management of new pesticide imports. FAO is developing a comprehensive communications strategy related to pesticide management, tools for site characterization and risk assessment, and a pesticide container management system.

Another FAO project "Capacity Building and Policy Reform for Pesticide Risk Reduction" being implemented under the UN's One Plan Fund, is helping Viet Nam strengthen its policy and regulatory frameworks for pest and pesticide management. It also enhances the capacity of Viet Nam to conduct research activities with smallholder vegetable, rice and fruit farmers, resulting in improved livelihoods, healthier and more sustainable crop production, and pesticide risk reduction.

## 2.3 Small-scale brackish water fish cage culture with vulnerable households in Hai Tien village, Thuan An town, Thua Thien Hue province (TFD-08/VIE/001)

Though small-scale fisheries employ millions of Vietnamese, they struggle to achieve food security. Fish stocks are increasingly depleted because of fishing overcapacity, conflicts over access to fisheries and inadequate fisheries management. Because fishing communities make important but often poorly recognized contributions to the food security and development of many millions of people and to national and regional economies, FAO and Viet Nam are working to improve the sector in a number of areas.





The fisheries project entitled *Small-scale brackish water fish cage culture with vulnerable households* was implemented in the village of Hai Tien in the coastal town of Thuan An. The target group was the most vulnerable households, especially mothers with children who were rescued from big cities. Because of their low income, many families sent their children to big cities such as Ho Chi Minh to work as cheap labour so they could supplement the family income.

The children were brought back to their families by the non-profit group Blue Dragon and were provided with educational support. However, it was clear that if the income problems of the families were not tackled, these children would again face the risk of being sent back to the cities. FAO developed a *Telefood* project to increase the income of these poor families by providing the necessary inputs to start cage culture of brackish water fish as a continuous source of income.

The families were predominantly fishing households involved in a mixture of sea and lagoon capture fishing as well as small-scale fish-cage culture, with some existing knowledge and experience in these activities. The project was designed to increase their income and fish productivity by enhancing the small-scale brackish water fish-cage culture.

Starting at the end of 2009, the 12 households participating in the project successfully cultivated brackish water fish in cages with an average output of 145.7 kilograms per family, resulting in additional income of US\$584. Out of this amount, on average, US\$451 was saved to cover recurring costs for the next crop, depreciation for the fish cage, and contingency money or family savings.

Despite the unusually hot weather in 2010, and challenges such as high prices for fish feed and relatively low prices for cultivated fish, all the project households were able to raise the fish without major fish mortality because of the improved care-taking techniques they learned through the project. They were satisfied with their initial achievement and were highly motivated to continue the fish-cage cultivation to supplement their income.

In addition to extra income and fish to eat, there were some noticeable positive impacts from this small project. The women participating in the project were more respected in the family, especially by their husbands, and the women themselves developed higher self-esteem, a more orderly life and a better environment for their children. The project was highly valued both by local families and Viet Nam's authorities. It is likely that it will be replicated elsewhere in the country in 2011.

## 2.4 Disaster risk management (UNJP/VIE/037/UNJ)

*Strengthening capacities to enhance coordinated and integrated disaster risk reduction actions and adaptation to climate change in agriculture in the Northern mountain regions of Viet Nam* is a project designed to establish a practical disaster risk reduction (DRR) action plan and climate change adaptation in three pilot provinces where agriculture is particularly vulnerable to natural hazards.

In response to flooding in 2008, Viet Nam's Government requested rehabilitation assistance from FAO to help poor flood-affected households in Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai provinces restart rice cultivation. The region was hit by a series of natural disasters, including cyclone Kammuri in August 2008, followed by cyclone Hagupit in September 2008. Effective planning, preparedness and institutional support are needed to adapt to and minimize the adverse effects of future natural disasters.

Together with technical capacity building, two other major areas have been recognized as needing improvement: provincial, district and community level seed production, storage and maintenance, and early warning products, including weather and climate forecasting products for agricultural applications. Improvements in these areas would help save lives and better safeguard the livelihoods of rural Vietnamese farmers.

Well-coordinated DRR actions and climate change adaptation need to address existing vulnerabilities and risks in agriculture. The availability of location-specific data on disaster impacts and spatial information on vulnerability and risks provides the tools needed to

understand areas of concern. These could help authorities make better-informed decisions in disaster preparedness.

Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation converge at the local level. To put community-level operations into action, it is essential to introduce and demonstrate through a guided learning process a set of locally adapted, innovative and gender-sensitive technologies for climate change adaptation in agriculture. This will further enhance local awareness about disaster preparedness and adaptation to climate change. Such training would also reinforce the resilience of local communities to the impacts of current climatic extremes, which are expected to increase in intensity and frequency in the context of climate change.

The project also seeks to preserve livelihood assets, on-farm employment and household food security particularly among the most vulnerable men and women. Successfully tested good practice examples would provide the basis for further replication in similar agro-ecological regions in the country.

The project is designed to play a catalytic role, ensuring close interaction and coordination between line agencies at provincial and district levels. The Viet Nam Government, through MARD, has confirmed that its agencies are fully committed to the implementation of the project.

## 2.5 Avian influenza and animal health

FAO *ECTAD* is successfully carrying out disease surveillance in livestock in general, and for HPAI in particular. This support has helped the Department of Animal Health to successfully upgrade the Transboundary Animal Disease Information System (*TAD-info*®) which is a data management system fully dedicated to animal and zoonotic disease information management and analysis, plus the Laboratory Information System (LabNet), in development and application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) at the Regional Animal Health Offices (RAHO) and in veterinary epidemiology capacity building. *TAD-info*® has served as the official livestock disease reporting system for Viet Nam's government for HPAI and other diseases. The disease reporting system has been established in 64 provincial Sub-Departments of Animal Health (SDAH). Today, 210 officers from SDAH, 14 RAHO

staff and 5 DAH Epidemiology staff have increased their capacity to use this software through training. FAO has also developed database *System Software for Laboratory Diagnostic Management* within the DAH's LabNet, which helps in the management of a laboratory network comprising nine referral laboratories for livestock disease diagnosis and surveillance including HPAI.



FAO *ECTAD* has supported a network of laboratories in Viet Nam. These laboratories are capable of providing diagnostic services for transboundary animal diseases (TADs) of importance to Viet Nam, with a major focus on highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). Early detection of a TAD is an essential component for rapid response to control an outbreak of a disease in real-time. FAO is working closely with the government to sustain the activities of this network of laboratories for rapid diagnosis and surveillance of diseases. The network comprises eight regional animal health laboratories

spread evenly across the country, in addition to a central referral point at the National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis (NCVD) in Hanoi. All nine laboratories are routinely carrying out HPAI diagnosis on suspected samples by applying real-time reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests. These laboratories also perform post-vaccination monitoring.

In 2006, the Government of Viet Nam published *Viet Nam's Integrated National Operational Program for Avian and Human Influenza (OPI)*, popularly known as the Green Book. This is now undergoing a review for the years 2010-2016. FAO ECTAD has contributed a discussion document for the review including 11 key recommendations and achievable milestones for consideration, plus a proposed pathway for success. It is expected that by 2016 progressive elimination of avian influenza can be achieved on a zonal basis beginning with selected and contiguous provinces.

A comprehensive *Applied Veterinary Epidemiology Training (AVET)* Programme has been developed in partnership between the Hanoi University of Agriculture (HUA), the government and FAO ECTAD. This training is extremely important as it provides official field veterinarians in government services with epidemiology skills to apply in disease investigation, control and response. The mode of delivery and the contents of the training programme have been designed to suit Vietnamese conditions. The training schedule includes three weeks of classroom exercises in Hanoi and six weeks of field project implementation.

Early detection and rapid response to control an outbreak of disease is one of the major challenges faced in the veterinary sector. FAO ECTAD is working closely with the government to create a sound foundation on which Viet Nam's veterinarians can standardize their approaches to the control of avian influenza. As part of the outbreak control system, 17 standard operating procedures (SOP) have been developed to help control avian influenza with 14 appended job description cards. These documents describe the duties of 14 disease control roles, as well as the reporting lines to be followed. This new version of the SOP for outbreak investigation and response is awaiting adoption by the government.

## Success stories

### 1.1 Duck research and production

VIE/86/007, 1988-1993, \$581 809

Viet Nam has paid much attention to improve the quality of food and to diversify production in terms of the grain sown area capacity and the high man-land ratio. Following the request of the government, a project on *Duck research and production* was provided under VIE/86/007 with the assistance of UNDP and FAO in September 1988. The project aimed to improve duck production and generate additional income through the development of high producing yield stock. FAO was designated as the executing agency and the Duck Breeding and Research Centre (DBRC) Dai Xuyen/Ministry



of Agriculture and Food Industries (MAFI) as the counterpart agency responsible for implementation.

The project achieved some remarkable results: (1) A commercial hybrid meat type duck species was developed; (2) The processing plant building at the new site near the Animal Husbandry Research Institute (AHRI) was completed; (3) A separate duck extension unit was set up to advise cooperatives/state farms and farmers and to coordinate provincial and people's committee's extension units, AHRI and DBRC; (4) Professional and technical staff of DBRC, AHRI, related institutions, senior government officers visited Thailand, England, France, Italy, Indonesia for field investigations of intensive duck production. Technicians directly involved at farm/field level also trained in Thailand on various facets of duck development: economics and management, nutrition and feeding, breeding, processing, health care and hatchery management; (5) A feasibility study team consisting of livestock economist/mission leader, CTA and national consultants was fielded in 1991 to thoroughly assess the potential development, investment requirements and other inputs for commercial duck production; (6) A marketing outlet for ducks was established in Hanoi. The processing plant became fully operational in September 1991.

Through the project, a lucrative duck value chain was established. Duck production in the Mekong Delta not only provided meat and eggs to the domestic market but also competed successfully with China and other countries in Southeast Asia.

### 1.2 Improving the well-being of poor farmers by developing milk production from local resources

The Technical Cooperation Programme project TCP/IE/6613, *Improving the Well-being of Poor Farmers by Developing Milk Production from Local Resources*, was approved in August 1996 with the objective to provide assistance in training and implementing milk production systems based for local cattle and Bach Thao goats fed

on local resources to produce milk, beef, fuel and fertilizer at smallholder-farm level. Moreover, based on consumer demand for cheese, it was agreed that the project would also concentrate on goat production and processing the goat milk into high-quality cheese.

The project was implemented at five sites: Son Tay town and Ba Vi district, the provinces of Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang and Thua Thien Hue with a total output of 165 improved goats to farmers in each site. The Rabbit and Goat Centre, Animal Husbandry Research Institute was designated as the main counterpart and technical agency.

At the end of the project, nutrition and income at farm household level were improved through milk production and cheese processing with simple technologies and equipment which could be obtained locally. Training courses were held in all five cooperating centres with participation of more than 600 farmers on: management and feeding goats for meat and milk; clean milk production; collection, pasteurization and processing of milk into cheese; planting of multipurpose trees and shrubs and harvesting of foliage; installation and maintenance of low-cost plastic bio-digesters; and use of e-mail to communicate among the five centres during project activities.

Later, the project extended its activities to other provinces and institutions in Viet Nam, involved in poverty alleviation activities in rural areas. The project led Viet Nam in becoming a leading country in ASEAN in goat keeping. This unique TCP in Viet Nam was decorated by the Eduard Saouma prize for its impact.

### 1.3 Fruit fly management

Agricultural diversification, particularly in horticulture and fruit production, was identified by the government of Viet Nam as a means to increase food availability and income of farmers. However, in the past a wide range of pests and diseases reduced fruit and vegetable production. Insect pest control measures in use at the time were based almost exclusively on the application of broad-spectrum insecticides used as a regular prophylactic treatment. IPM in fruit production needed to start by developing and introduction management practices for

a single pest problem. Once satisfactory results were achieved, IPM activities would be extended to the management of other pest problems.

One of the most serious pests is the fruit fly (Tephritidae), a great concern to farmers as it causes substantial production losses. The range of fruits which can be damaged by the fruit fly is wide: guava, peach, cucurbits, citrus, litchi and dragon fruit as well. Because fruit fly management is an essential component of IPM in fruit, the government called for assistance from FAO and project TCP/VIE/8823 *Fruit Fly Management* was approved in November 1998. Implemented by MARD, the objective of the project was to strengthen the national capacity to manage pest fruit flies in order to maximize the implementation of IPM programmes for fruit and vegetable production.

At the onset, an inventory was made of the fruit fly species that occur in Viet Nam, providing essential information of common species occurring in different periods of the year. A fruit fly infestation survey was also set up to collect more information on fruit infestation which became useful for the effective use of bait sprays. During May/July 1999, a 7-week trial for bait sprays was conducted in Sapa district on peach trees and the results were positive. A similar experiment was conducted on guava in Thanh Liem district (Ha Nam province) in July/August 2000 and a protein bait spray trial was conducted in a guava plantation in Cai Be district (Tien Giang province, southern Viet Nam) from October 1999 to early March 2000.

The fruit fly control technique continues to date. Continued and sustained follow up action has been ensured by government research institutes and NGOs, contributing actively to the quality of fruits in Viet Nam in the light of accession to the WTO.

### 1.4 Cultivation of edible mushrooms in Thai Binh Province

The TCP/VIE/0065 project, *Cultivation of Edible Mushrooms in Thai Binh Province*, was implemented in Thai Binh Province during 2000-2002 with the aim to (i) set up a pilot mushroom unit in Thai Binh province for the production of mycelium and spawn, and the

development of adapted simple cultivation techniques; (ii) train technicians in managing a mycelium and spawn laboratory, culture collection, maintenance and storage; (iii) develop a scheme for the distribution of quality spawn to supply interested farmers in rural and urban areas and (iv) introduce new lines of edible saprophytic mushroom suitable to local conditions, and disseminate information on mushroom cultivation to selected small farmers.

After the project, a mycelium bank was established at Hanoi and Thai Binh centres containing 35 strains suited to most varied environmental conditions. Trained field technicians were provided with knowledge of cultivation techniques at family level of edible saprophytic mushrooms. In addition, training courses that specifically addressed women and the agronomists of the Thai Binh agricultural extension centre were conducted with the aim of extending the number of field technicians and reinforcing the existing network.

The programme brought significant economic benefits for Thai Binh province, where 90 percent of inhabitants are engaged in farming, and family income depends on the yield of this crop, both as a commodity (rice) and a by-product (straw). The experience of Thai Binh project became a model and similar schemes were initiated in other parts of Viet Nam at the initiative of local cooperatives or non-governmental organizations.

## 1.5 South-South Cooperation

Viet Nam recognizes its role in supporting global food security through South-South Cooperation (SSC). Viet Nam has played a fundamental pioneering role in the history of SSC, and has contributed widely to its success through its contribution of experts and technicians and by sharing technical skills with other developing countries.

The first SSC agreement, signed in November 1996 with Senegal, involved a large number of experts and technicians. Following this, Viet Nam signed further agreements with other countries, including Benin in December 1998, Madagascar in November 1999, Lao DPR in November 2001, the Republic of Congo in November 2001, Mali in November 2005, Chad in March 2010 and



Namibia in May 2010. An agreement with Tanzania was established in August 2010.

Viet Nam's experts have introduced improved agricultural practices for rice production, pest management, horticulture and small-scale irrigation and aquaculture that contributed to a considerable enhancement of agricultural production and incomes. Host countries have expressed strong appreciation for the contributions from Viet Nam.

The *SSC Programme* presents some challenges in operations because of its novel nature, the highly specialized expertise required, and the logistics of sending a large number of experts and technicians to other parts of the world, many of whom are away from home for the first time.

## 1.6 Effective response to brown plant hopper and ragged stunt virus in rice

Rice is central to Viet Nam: a major crop and staple food grown on about 94 percent of the country's arable land. Rice is cultivated in diverse ecosystems, but irrigated rice accounts for about 80 percent of the 3.4 million hectares used to grow rice. Viet Nam produces about 36 million tonnes of rice annually and exports 4-5 million tonnes. Recently, rice production has been threatened by various species of insect pest plant hoppers.

In 2005 and 2006, brown plant hopper (BPH) outbreaks occurred in southern Viet Nam, prompting the government to issue a decree halting rice exports in



November 2006. The BPH carried two types of viruses: ragged stunt virus (RSV) and grassy stunt virus (GSV). In 2009, other viruses caused by small brown plant hoppers and white backed plant hoppers were observed in rice and maize in provinces in central and northern Viet Nam.

In response to the outbreaks, FAO supported community-based management of plant hoppers and their associated diseases. The *FAO Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme in Asia*, through the *National IPM Programme* of the Plant Protection Department of MARD, has supported capacity building of government staff, farmer training through farmer field schools (FFS) and post-FFS activities to strengthen farmers' knowledge of ecologically sound management of plant hoppers and associated diseases, and the generation of information to strengthen the policy framework for short- and long-term solutions to the problem.

Results of the pilot activities in seven provinces in southern Viet Nam in 2007 showed that farmers trained in IPM, FFS and post-FFS, reduced the use of insecticides by about 83 percent compared with control farmers. In contrast, when farmers use chemical insecticides, problems become worse because the balance in the ecosystem is destroyed and leads to pest resurgence. There was no significant difference in yields from pilot and control fields.

## 1.7 Forestry

Viet Nam is a moderately forested country with around 13 million hectares of forest, covering approximately 40 percent of the country. This cover is comprised of temperate and subtropical pine-dominant forests, mixed conifer and broadleaved forests, dry upland and moist lowland dipterocarp forests and coastal mangroves.

Viet Nam have over 3.5 million hectares of plantations, much of which have been planted through the government's *Five million hectares reforestation project* and more than 5 million hectares of protected forests. Its forestry strategy aims to reach a target forest cover of 47 percent by 2020. Viet Nam has been able to arrest net deforestation, and systematically increase forested area through a programme of afforestation and reforestation supported by policy and institutional changes, including land tenure reform. However, there is serious concern about fragmentation and degradation of natural forests including mangroves, and the loss of lowland forests with high biodiversity potential.



FAO's work in Viet Nam's forestry sector has been directed towards a broad range of objectives including policy support to reform state-owned forestry enterprises, institutionalizing community-based forest management, and field support in piloting agro-forestry models which link communities to the market.

More recently, FAO has been working with the government through the *Reduced Emissions for Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) Programme* to prepare the country for REDD+ under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and to strengthen national capacity in forest resources assessment.

## 1.8 Gender

The rural economic structure in Viet Nam has been undergoing a transformation because of industrialization. Agriculture is less valued as Viet Nam diversifies towards export industries with an accompanying occupational transition. However, agriculture still plays an important role in the livelihood of most of the population, with 70 percent living in rural areas. Of this 70 percent, 50.7 percent are female and continue to play a important part in agricultural and rural development, as well as in the urbanization and industrialization process of the country.

Though a major force in agriculture, and accounting for a large number of the human resources of the country, rural women still face many difficulties compared with their male counterparts in rural areas, and even with women in urban areas.

In the light of this situation, FAO identified gender equity as one of the Organization's key objectives in its new strategic framework for the next 10 years. Gender has been effectively mainstreamed in all the country programmes and is emphasized in all operational projects.

FAO's work in gender mainstreaming has now been adopted by several Vietnamese line ministries. These include the General Statistics Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development both at the national and the provincial level; the Ministry of Labour, Invalids



and Social Affairs, and the Vietnamese Women's Union, especially at the provincial and the district level through project activities related to food security and safety.

FAO has conducted capacity-building activities in gender mainstreaming for disaster risk management, and also provided guidance material on gender mainstreaming in agriculture and food security for the UN in Viet Nam. Together with the Programme Coordination Groups on Gender and Sustainable Development, FAO has been monitoring developments of relevant programmes in the field of gender and climate change.

FAO is taking part in *the Joint Programme on Gender Equality*, which aims to provide strategic, coordinated and multi-sector capacity building and technical assistance to build the capacity of national and provincial officials in Viet Nam so that they can better implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the Law on Gender Equality (GEL) and Law on Domestic Violence (DVL) from 2009-2011.

## 1.9 Green trade production

The collection and processing of natural raw material from forested areas and the production of handicrafts (usually during times when there is little farm work) constitute the most important sources of additional locally realized income for farmers. In fact, it is primarily the additional income generated from handicraft production or the collection of raw materials that decides whether or not the smallholder farmer can lead a life below or above the national poverty line.

Being mainly export-oriented, the Vietnamese handicrafts sector is internationally recognized by suppliers as one of the most competitive among developing countries. In



general, handicrafts are produced at the household level, whereas raw material supply, product finishing and packaging are mostly undertaken by small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Several hundreds crafts exporters and some international corporations are sourcing work in Viet Nam with large producer networks throughout the country and are providing employment for 1.35 million people in 2 000 villages.

A three-year *UN Joint Programme a Green production and trade to increase income and employment opportunities for the rural poor* was established and financed by the Spanish *MDG Achievement Fund* and in-kind contributions from VIETRADE and VIETCRAFT, government institutions under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The programme aims to increase income and employment opportunities for raw material growers and collectors, and grassroots producers of handicrafts and small furniture, targeting 4 450 poor households in four northern provinces of Viet Nam, namely Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Hoa Binh and Phu Tho. The approach is to develop better integrated, pro-poor UNJP/VIE/033/SPA, \$1.7 million, 2009-2012 and environmentally sustainable green value chains, enabling poor growers, collectors and producers to improve their products and to link them to more profitable markets. The project produces attractive and modern prototypes of traditional crafts, including lacquer, bamboo and wood-based products.

### 1.10 Integrated management of lagoon activities (IMOLA) project in Thua Thien Hue province

IMOLA is a trust-fund project implemented by FAO and jointly funded by the Italian and Vietnamese governments. The project GCP/VIE/029/ITA, \$2.9 million started in August 2005 and is aimed at assisting Thua Thien Hue province to promote the livelihoods of local fishers through the sound and sustainable management of natural resources in the Tam Giang-Cau Hai Lagoon, which is the largest lagoon system in Southeast Asia.

As both the population and the economy of Thua Thien Hue province are growing, the Tam Giang-Cau Hai Lagoon ecosystem has come under increasing pressure. Over-exploitation of fisheries resources by capture fisheries and encroachment on critical habitats by



aquaculture ponds are key contributors to the deterioration of fisheries resources.

Because the financial burden of monitoring, surveillance and control measures are high, provincial authorities increasingly view the participation of resource users as a necessary element of the fisheries management system. Since it would be difficult to effectively implement any management measure as long as the fishing operation is conducted under an open access regime, provincial authorities consider group user rights as appropriate to be promoted under a co-management system. The Provincial People's Committee delegated power to the district to allocate fishing rights to fisheries associations at the grassroots level.

The *IMOLA* programme supports the implementation of provincial decisions through the establishment and strengthening of fisheries associations (FA) and the development of effective co-management mechanisms. The facilitation of this participatory process includes the development of bylaws, zoning plans, regulations, strategies, action plans, guidelines, and training on a variety of topics including alternative livelihood options.

To date, *IMOLA* has assisted the establishment and strengthening of 22 local FAs in eight communes, which accounts for roughly half of the existing lagoon FAs in the province. With the development of lagoon resource management regulations coupled with the demarcation of lagoon water surfaces to each of these local FAs, the project has encouraged area-based lagoon co-management in close collaboration with local authorities.

With technical assistance in the form of aquaculture and fishing gear mapping by *IMOLA*, the FAs and the authorities have the necessary data for better management planning. Apart from establishing conservation areas and joint lagoon-patrolling teams with local authorities, FAs have also played a significant role in implementing reduction of fishing gears to lower the fishing pressure in the lagoon.

Despite lingering technical and financial challenges, the lagoon co-management model in Thua Thien Hue is regarded a success story, recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), and is expected to be replicated in the future.

### 1.11 UN-REDD

*UN-REDD Programme for Viet Nam UNJP/VIE/044/UNJ* (NTE: December 2011) Although not suffering the excessive levels of deforestation found in some other countries in the region, deforestation is locally significant in Viet Nam, especially in the Central Highlands. Furthermore, over two-thirds of Viet Nam's natural forests are considered poor or regenerating, while rich and closed-canopy forest constituted only 4.6 percent of the total in 2004. The project prepares national capacity for implementing Reduced Emissions for Reforestation and Forest Degradation – Plus (REDD+), a mechanism being negotiated through the United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project is designed to achieve this through interventions at the central government level to coordinate and manage the process of establishing tools to implement a REDD programme; piloting REDD capacity development at the local levels, and integrating regional efforts to prepare for REDD with other lower Mekong Basin countries.

### 1.12 Forest and tree resources

*Support to National Assessment and Long Term Monitoring of the Forest and Tree Resources in Viet Nam (NFA) GCP/GLO/194/MUL(FIN)* (NTE: March 2014). *National Forest Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Programme (NFIMAP)* has the potential to be the source of information for national decision making on forestry-related issues. The NFA project is intended to improve the concept and the

objectives of *NFIMAP*, as well as the quality and scope of information with particular emphasis on monitoring the dynamic of changes in the land use system and REDD+, and serving the needs of greenhouse gas reporting. It is also intended to enhance the capacity of the organizations and institutions that are planning and implementing forest inventories and to introduce new and appropriate technologies.

### 1.13 Agro forestry

*Market-Oriented Agro forestry to Reduce Poverty in Quang nam Province GCP/VIE/027/ITA (Phase 1) and GCP/VIE/035/ITA (Phase 2)* (NTE: July 2011). This project promotes reforestation while providing economic benefits to the rural people, by supporting the development of environmentally sound and profitable agro forestry systems on lands that are currently unused and barren. Experience in Phase 1 showed that improved management of agro forestry lands significantly increased production and achieved higher incomes from sale of agro forestry products, and better food security. However, most poor households are constrained by lack of labour and capital to fully develop their lands or raise livestock and other alternative sources of income. The interventions include provision of direct inputs; establishing a micro-finance programme to give farmers more access to capital required in farm and enterprise development; improving farmers' access to timely and accurate market information, and development of rural enterprises.



## 1.14 Bird flu

*Viet Nam Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Project* **UTF/VIE/034/VIE** (NTE: 2010-12). The main objective of the project is to respond to pig mortalities now occurring in Viet Nam and institute the necessary disease control and management measures that will result in veterinary services' capacity to respond to emerging pig diseases.

*Immediate Technical Assistance to Strengthen Emergency Preparedness for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Viet Nam* **OSRO/RAS/604/USA B06** (NTE: 2009-11). The project is ongoing and the objective is to achieve a disease-free country by the end of 2010 when Viet Nam would no longer present a risk for the development of human pandemic influenza from the H5N1 virus.



*Strengthening the Management of Public Health Emergencies in Viet Nam – with focus on the Prevention and Control of Diseases of Epidemic Potential including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Phase II* **OSRO/VIE/701/UNJ** (NTE: 2006-11) The objectives are reduced risk of a global pandemic of HPAI emanating from Viet Nam and enhanced national and local capacity to manage outbreaks of diseases of epidemic potential caused by human and animal pathogens – through support to implementation of the *Viet Nam Integrated National Operational Programme for Avian and Human Influenza, 2006-2010 (OPI)*.

*Strengthening Coordination Network for Diagnosis and Surveillance for the Control and Prevention of Highly*

*Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Southeast Asia* **GCP/RAS/221/JPN** (NTE: 2008-11) The main purpose of the project is to control HPAI in the Southeast Asian sub-region and contribute towards international efforts to progressively control HPAI in Asia in order to reduce the risk of a human pandemic, increase food security, and promote the livelihoods of poor farmers in the region.

*Gathering Evidence for a Transitional Strategy (GETS) for HPAI H5N1 Vaccination in Viet Nam* **OSRO/VIE/801/USA** (NTE: 2006-11) The objective of this project is to provide field data by testing a number of alternative strategies including differing vaccination strategies and the complimentary strategy of improved surveillance.

*Support to the FAO ECTAD Communication Unit to Conduct Strategic, Multi-Disciplinary HPAI Communication Research for Policy Advocacy and Capacity Building* **OSRO/GLO/707/USA** (NTE 2009-11) The project will contribute to the overall goal the FAO ECTAD communication unit, which is to create an enabling policy and social environment at the global, regional and country levels in order to facilitate and support the effective implementation of the FAO/OIE Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of HPAI.

*Developing and Maintaining Public-Private Partnerships for the Prevention and Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1* **OSRO/INT/805/USA** (NTE: 2011-09) The objective of this project is to strengthen and maintain public-private partnerships to support poultry health and production systems in countries worst-affected by HPAI.

## 1.15 One World, One Health

The One UN Programme has provided FAO with US\$10,000 to implement a relevant activity under the *Communicable Diseases, Zoonoses and Animal Diseases through the UN Thematic Group*. (2010-12). The objective of this project is to identify the constraints present in rural Viet Nam to control zoonotic diseases transmitted from pigs to humans, to define potential areas for improvement in health in humans and better husbandry practices, thus using a human-animal-ecosystem interface more commonly known as the one health approach, has been presented to the colleagues and partners in the Thematic Group.

## List of selected projects

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Assistance a l'Institut National de Bacteriologie et de Pathologie Veterinaire – Saigon	TCP/VE/6602	1976	1977	71 000
Assistance Technique a l'Agence Centrale de Production et de Controle des Semences	TCP/VE/6601	1976	1977	170 000
Soils and Fertilizers Institute	VE/76/008/ /01/12	1978	1991	1 778 560
Lutte Contre la Nielle du Riz	TCP/VE/8802	1978	1978	250 000
Fourniture de Semences de Sorgho Destinees Aux Regions Affectees Par les Recentes Crues	TCP/VE/8803	1978	1979	50 000
Sechage et Conditionnement de Semences de Base	TCP/VE/8804	1979	1980	250 000
Rehabilitation of Fish Seed Farms	TCP/VE/8906	1979	1981	98 000
Action d'urgence Contre la Trypanosomiase	TCP/VE/0001	1980	1981	57 000
Fourniture d'urgence de Semences de Legumes a la Suite du Typhon No. 4 (Typhon Joe)	TCP/VE/0002	1980	1981	100 000
Post-Harvest Protection	VE/80/014/ /01/12	1981	1993	3 034 557
Action d'urgence Contre la Trypanosomiase du Buffle (Phase II)	TCP/VE/0105	1981	1983	130 000
Selection de Varietes de Canards – Formation de Specialistes	TCP/VE/0107	1982	1983	225 000
Logging Training and Development	VE/80/019/ /01/12	1982	1991	3 567 780
Developpement de l'Aquaculture Dans les Lacs Artificiels ( Phase I )	TCP/VE/2202	1983	1984	192 258
Assistance to Soyabean Development Programme	TCP/VE/2205	1983	1985	161 083
Forest Engineering Institute	VE/80/016/ /01/12	1983	1991	1 242 883
Forest Management Planning	VE/82/002/ /01/12	1983	1993	1 637 659
Developpement de l'Aquaculture Dans les Lacs Artificiels ( Phase II )	TCP/VE/2204	1984	1984	173 825
Coconut Industry Development	VE/80/009/ /01/12	1984	1991	1 495 081
Maize Development	VE/80/004/ /01/12	1984	1991	1 885 508
Forest Product Research (Shell-Lac)	VE/80/018/ /01/12	1984	1995	647 332
Remote Sensing dor Assessing Agricultural Resources	VE/83/004/ /01/12	1984	1994	1 008 421
Horticulture Research	VE/80/005/ /01/12	1984	1992	993 204
Plant Protection Services	VE/82/009/ /01/12	1984	1991	2 577 288
Development of Phuoc Lang Duck Breeding Centre	TCP/VE/4402	1984	1985	37 506
Assistance to Apiculture Development	TCP/VE/4405	1984	1986	155 111
Cultures de Champignons pour l'Alimentation (Formation)	TCP/VE/4406	1985	1986	90 532
Assistance d'urgence a l'Agriculture	TCP/VE/4408	1985	1985	201 660
Consolidation du Programme Elevages Associes	TCP/VE/4407	1985	1985	119 465
Agricultural Research	VE/82/001/ /01/12	1985	1991	1 668 243
Forestry for Community Development	GCP/VE/011/SWE	1985	1992	144 783

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Cotton Improvement and Extension	VIE/84/001/ /01/12	1985	1993	1 366 328
Milk Production and Processing at Moc Chau State Farm	VIE/80/013/ /01/12	1985	1995	1 687 196
Forestry Training	VIE/80/017/ /01/12	1985	1993	541 040
Renforcement du Centre d'Information Scientifique et Technique Agricole	TCP/VIE/4509	1985	1987	78 578
Assistance d'urgence Au Secteur Agricole Par la Fourniture d'Insecticides	TCP/VIE/4512	1985	1986	132 701
Assistance d'urgence a la Production Agricole Par la Fourniture de Semences Maraicheres	TCP/VIE/4511	1985	1986	139 985
Assistance to Pilot Pig Performance and Progeny Testing Station	TCP/VIE/4503	1986	1987	159 234
Assistance to Forest Tree Seed Production	TCP/VIE/4510	1986	1987	170 958
Sericulture	VIE/80/011/ /01/12	1986	1994	1 146 320
Cashew-Nut Development	VIE/85/005/ /01/12	1986	1993	1 166 431
Mushroom Production in the South	VIE/85/011/ /01/12	1986	1995	727 367
Prawn Seed Production and Aquaculture Development Nghia Binh	VIE/83/002/ /01/12	1986	1993	873 067
Formation en Education Nutritionnelle et Systeme de Suivi et Evaluation du Projet Pam 2651	TCP/VIE/6651	1986	1986	56 849
Rehabilitation of Fishery Communities	TCP/VIE/6653	1986	1987	250 103
Fourniture d'urgence de Fongicides pour la Protection des Cultures Rizicoles	TCP/VIE/6657	1986	1987	84 030
Atelier Pilote de Pre-Melange pour la Production d'Aliments Porcins	TCP/VIE/6652	1987	1989	250 000
Assistance to Strengthen Cuc Phuong National Park	TCP/VIE/6654	1987	1988	131 000
Development of Artemia Culture for Aquaculture Use	TCP/VIE/6656	1987	1988	72 000
Formation a la Production de Concentres Animaux	TCP/VIE/6655	1987	1989	249 000
Veterinary Disease and Vaccine Production (Phase II)	VIE/86/006/ /01/12	1987	1993	1 164 277
Citrus and Lychee Production	VIE/86/005/ /01/12	1987	1993	1 508 151
Freshwater Fish Culture	VIE/86/011/ /01/12	1987	1993	1 105 958
Agricultural Planning and Projections	VIE/86/024/ /01/12	1987	1993	1 659 330
Assistance d'urgence a la Campagne de Lutte Contre la Punaise du Riz	TCP/VIE/5761	1987	1987	157 003
Rehabilitation Agricole des Zones Endommagees Par les Typhons	TCP/VIE/6763	1987	1988	87 893
Reduction of Forest Timber Wastage	VIE/86/029/ /01/12	1988	1999	90 127
Coffee Rehabilitation	VIE/80/008/ /01/12	1988	1993	1 607 670
Agricultural Genetic Centre Development	VIE/87/005/ /01/12	1988	1995	1 010 672
Duck Research and Production	VIE/86/007/ /01/12	1988	1993	581 809
Handling and Distribution of Fertilizer	VIE/86/003/ /01/12	1988	1995	2 421 431
Seaweed Culture and Processing	VIE/86/010/ /01/12	1988	1995	779 079
Water Management	VIE/86/001/ /01/12	1988	1996	1 017 506
Beef Development	VIE/86/008/ /01/12	1988	1993	1 166 192

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Seed Production	VIE/87/027/ /01/12	1988	1993	384 975
Plant Protection Services (Phase II)	VIE/88/031/ /01/12	1988	1994	508 833
Forest Seed Production	VIE/86/026/ /01/12	1988	1995	1 134 108
Chicken Development	VIE/86/009/ /01/12	1988	1993	664 519
Fuelwood Afforestation	VIE/86/027/ /01/12	1988	1998	1 113 865
Forest Fire and Insect Pest Management	VIE/86/028/ /01/12	1988	1994	1 102 787
Seeds Certification and Variety Evaluation	VIE/86/002/ /01/12	1988	1994	746 749
Agricultural and Food Production Review	VIE/88/033/ /01/12	1988	1993	463 010
Improved Storage Facilities for Agricultural Products	VIE/88/021/ /01/12	1988	1992	46 479
Vegetable Production	VIE/85/016/ /01/12	1988	1992	577 445
Viet Nam - APO - Mr J.P. Lilleso assigned to FAO Representative in Viet Nam	GCPA/VIE/801/DEN	1988	1991	99 332
Emergency Assistance to Rice Bug Control Campaign	OSRO/VIE/701/SWE	1988	1991	152 859
Production of Pineapple on Acid Sulphate Soils	VIE/86/004/ /01/12	1988	1994	460 143
Small-Scale Fishing Technology Marine Products	VIE/88/016/ /01/12	1988	1993	50 828
Improving Groundnut Seed Production	TCP/VIE/7851	1988	1989	118 000
Improving the Status of Rural Women	FPA/VIE/820/FPA	1988	2000	47 648
Promotion of Soyabean Products Development	TCP/VIE/8852	1988	1990	148 000
Strengthening Seed Potato Production	TCP/VIE/6760	1989	1989	191 000
Forestry Sector Review	VIE/88/037/ /01/12	1989	1999	877 977
Training in Formulation of Technical Cooperation Projects	TCP/VIE/8953	1989	1990	205 300
Production Animale par l'Utilisation Ressources Fourrageres	TCP/VIE/8954	1989	1991	166 000
Assistance to Groundnut Irrigation	TCP/VIE/8955	1989	1991	236 000
Rehabilitation of Fishing in Quang Nam-Da Nang and Thanh Hoa	TCP/VIE/8956	1989	1990	350 000
Nutrition Improvement with Reference to Vitamin A Deficiency	GCP/VIE/013/AUL	1989	1998	1 184 797
Training in Modern Forestry Management	GCP/VIE/012/AUL	1989	1993	135 184
Policy Impact Analysis and Planning	TCP/VIE/0051	1990	1991	241 027
Problem Soil Management	TCP/VIE/9052	1990	1990	70 000
Assistance to Leather Research Centre in Hanoi	VIE/85/013/ /38/37	1990	1993	55 398
Handling and Distribution of Fertilizer	VIE/86/003/ /13/12	1990	1990	500 000
Hormones Production for Fish Breeding	VIE/88/005/ /01/12	1991	1994	715 740
Improvement of Temperate Fruit Trees in Northern Viet Nam	TCP/VIE/0053	1991	1991	149 000
Income Generating Activities (VIE/91/P01)	FPA/VIE/101/FPA	1991	1993	95 436
Porgramme de Rehabilitation Forestiere/Amenagement de Bassin Versant Pour la Prov. de Quang-Ninh (Assist. Preparatoire)	GCP/VIE/014/BEL	1991	1993	212 202
Fish Processing and Income Generation by Women (VIE/88/W01)	UNO/VIE/001/FEM	1991	1992	12 430

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Assistance to Forestry Sector Review	GCP/VIE/015/AUL	1991	1994	67 326
Tropical Forestry Action Plan	TCP/VIE/0155	1991	1991	70 000
Watershed Management	VIE/92/03T/ /08/12	1992	1993	60 249
Support for the Wide-Spread Utilization of New Generations of High-Yielding Rice Varieties and F1 Hybrids	TCP/VIE/2251	1992	1994	259 000
Support in Agricultural Policy Analysis for Transition to a Market-Oriented Economy	TCP/VIE/2252	1992	1994	254 000
Agricultural Extension Programme	VIE/92/01T/ /08/12	1992	1993	79 260
Fishery Sector Policy Review	VIE/92/02T/ /08/12	1992	1993	137 433
Food Quality Control	TCP/VIE/2253	1992	1993	167 000
Settlement of Displaced Minorities at Nui Coc Reservoir Through Aquaculture Training and Rehabil. of Reservoir Fishery	TCP/VIE/2254	1992	1994	150 000
Fertilizer Donation and Distribution – Viet Nam	GCPF/VIE/016/NET	1992	1996	7 167 440
Technical Support to WFP Reforestation Project	VIE/92/022/ /01/12	1993	1995	826 288
Technical Support to WFP Reforestation Project	VIE/92/022/ /09/12	1993	1995	116 645
Preparation for Donor Conference	TCP/VIE/2355	1993	1993	93 000
Formulation of a National Plan of Action for Nutrition	TCP/VIE/2356	1993	1994	169 400
Assistance in Developing a New Cooperative System	TCP/VIE/2357	1993	1993	44 000
Agricultural Support Services Programme	TCP/VIE/2358	1994	1995	310 000
Format. des Nutritionnistes pour la Planific. et l'Implantat. des Programmes Nutritionnels dans le Dev. Rural du Viet Nam	GCP/VIE/018/FRA	1994	1997	638 200
Irrigation Sector Review	VIE/94/02T/ /08/12	1994	1995	151 214
Fresh Water Fish Culture and Extension (Extension Phase)	VIE/93/001/	1994	1996	574 738
Food Processing for Income Generation	VIE/94/01T/ /08/12	1994	1995	50 708
Control of Parasitic Infections and Other Diseases in Village Ruminants	TCP/VIE/4451	1994	1996	287 280
Assistance in Developing a New Cooperative System (Phase II)	TCP/VIE/4452	1994	1996	259 000
Training Nutrition and Agriculture Trainers to Promote Household Food Security and Improve Nutrition	TCP/VIE/4553	1995	1996	85 000
Participatory Watershed Management in the Hoang Bo District (Quang Ninh Province)	GCP/VIE/019/BEL	1995	1999	1 426 905
Country Capacity Strengthening for NFAP Implementation in Viet Nam	GCP/VIE/020/ITA	1995	2000	1 717 700
Building for Smallholder Forestry Development in Five Provinces in Northeast Viet Nam	VIE/96/014/ /01/99	1996	1998	249 015
Follow-Up Agriculture and Food Production Sector Review	VIE/95/01T/ /08/12	1996	1997	100 000
Integrated Agricultural Support Services	VIE/95/033/ /01/99	1996	1998	366 266
Integrated Snail Management in Rice	TCP/VIE/6611	1996	1998	234 000

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Low Cost Meat Processing Technologies	TCP/VIE/6612	1996	1998	244 000
Improving the Wellbeing of Poor Farmers by Developing Milk Production From Local Resources	TCP/VIE/6613	1996	1997	221 000
Strengthening National Capacity for Hybrid Research and Hybrid Seed Production Technology	TCP/VIE/6614	1996	1997	296 000
Freshwater Fish Culture Extension	VIE/97/035/ /09/12	1997	1998	63 032
Nutrition Improvement Project with Special Reference to Preventing Vitamin A Deficiency (Phase II)	GCP/VIE/021/AUL	1997	2000	1 597 187
Support to Forest Policy Formulation and Legislation	TCP/VIE/6715	1997	1999	377 000
Policy and Strategy for Agri. Cooperative Development	VIE/98/010/ /08/12	1998	1999	150 132
Agricultural Research Master Plan for Viet Nam	VIE/98/019/ /08/12	1998	2002	260 100
Policy Support for a Competitive Agriculture in ASEAN	TCP/VIE/8821	1998	2000	223 000
Design Assistance and Operational Advice for an Agricultural Insurance Programme	TCP/VIE/7822	1998	1999	67 000
Fruit Fly Management	TCP/VIE/8823	1999	2000	278 000
Developing an Export Inspection and Certification Programme	TCP/VIE/8924	1999	2000	198 000
Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs to Flood Affected Districts of Binh Thuan Province	TCP/VIE/8926	1999	2000	349 000
Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs to Flood Affected Districts of Quang Tri Province	TCP/VIE/8925	1999	2000	398 000
Aquaculture in Northern Uplands	VIE/98/009/ /09/12	2000	2003	149 800
Participatory Watershed Management in the Hoanh Bo District (GCP/VIE/019/BEL) (Phase II)	GCP/VIE/023/BEL	2000	2003	1 514 795
Aquaculture Development in Northern Uplands	VIE/98/009/ /01/99	2000	2003	166 251
National Strategy for Aquatic and Animal Quarantine	VIE/99/015/ /08/12	2000	2001	48 000
Gender Dimension in Viet Nam's Transitional Agriculture and Rural Development for Policy and Programme Planning	VIE/99/018/ /08/12	2000	2002	78 000
Policy and Strategy for Sustainable Food Security	VIE/00/009/ /08/12	2000	2001	85 319
Cultivation of Edible Mushrooms in Thai Binh Province (Recoded from TCP/VIE/0065)	TCP/VIE/9065	2000	2002	165 554
Cultivation of Edible Mushrooms in Thai Binh Province	TCP/VIE/0065	2000	2002	61 439
Support to the Minister of Planning and Investment to Prepare the Ad-Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy	VIE/00/016/ /08/12	2000	2001	93 690
Emergency Supply of Rice Seeds to Flood-Affected Farm Households in An-Giang	OSRO/VIE/001/DHA	2000	2001	378 800
Emergency Supply Seeds Agricultural Inputs to Flood-Affected Farm Household in Dong Thap Province (Recoded from TCP/VIE/0067)	TCP/VIE/9067	2000	2001	364 710
Technical Support for the Five Million Hectare Reforestation Programme	TCP/VIE/0066	2001	2003	177 777



Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Technical Support for the Five Million Hectare Reforestation programme (Recoded from TCP/VIE/0066)	TCP/VIE/9066	2001	2003	87 321
Strengthening National Food Security Information System, Viet Nam	GCP/VIE/024/ITA	2001	2004	1 539 218
Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs to Flood Affected Farmers in the Mekong Delta, Viet Nam	OSRO/VIE/002/NOR	2001	2001	219 485
Emergency Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable Fish Farmers in the Flood-affected Province of Can Tho	OSRO/VIE/101/SWI	2001	2001	66 000
Emergency Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable Fish Farmers in the Flood-affected Province of Dong Thap	OSRO/VIE/102/NOR	2001	2001	123 000
Emergency assistance to rehabilitate the aquaculture sector in the flood-affected province of An-Giang	TCP/VIE/0168	2001	2002	224 000
Policy for International Competitiveness of Agricultural Products	VIE/01/001/ /08/12	2001	2002	95 057
Fisheries Marketing and Credit in Viet Nam	MTF/VIE/025/MSC	2001	2003	161 590
Emergency Supply of Rice Seeds to Flood-affected Households in the Mekong Delta	TCP/VIE/0171	2001	2003	400 000
Emergency Supply of Seeds to Flood-affected Households in Central Viet Nam	TCP/VIE/0172	2001	2002	400 000
Strengthening the Capacity of the International Co-operation Department of the Ministry of Fisheries	TCP/VIE/0169	2002	2003	230 798
Analysis of the Rural, Agricultural and Fisheries Census	TCP/VIE/2801	2002	2003	137 681
Implementation of the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS) and Capacity Building in Pipeline Development and Project Formulation	TCP/VIE/2902	2002	2004	266 406
Emergency Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable Households in the Mekong River Delta through the Provision of Fishing Equipment during the Flood Season – Recoded from TCP/VIE/2904	TCP/VIE/2804	2002	2003	243 909
Improvement of Coffee Quality and Prevention of Mould Formation and Ochratoxin a (OTA) Contamination	TCP/VIE/2903	2003	2005	398 438
Integrated Pest Management of Coconut Leaf Beetle ( <i>Brontispa longissima</i> Gestro) in Viet Nam	TCP/VIE/2905	2003	2005	346 631
Formulation of Recommendations for Participatory Rural Environmental Management	VIE/00/018/ /08/12	2003	2004	62 500
Emergency supply of rice seeds and fertilizer to drought affected households in the Central Highlands	TCP/VIE/2906	2003	2004	400 000
Training on Statistical Information Management	TCP/VIE/2907	2003	2005	275 200
Capacity Building, Extension, Demonstration and Support for the Development of Market-Oriented Agroforestry in Quang Nam Province – Viet Nam (Phase I)	GCP/VIE/027/ITA	2004	2008	1 656 175

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Analysis of the rural, agricultural and fisheries census (Recoded from TCP/VE/2801 and thereafter from TCP/VE/2901)	TCP/VE/2901	2004	2004	118 719
Technical Support for the Five Million Hectare Reforestation Programme – Phase II of TCP/VE/0066	TCP/VE/3002	2004	2004	47 910
Emergency assistance for the control of avian influenza	TCP/VE/3003	2004	2006	387 979
Integrated Management of Lagoon Activities in Thua Thien and Hue Provinces	GCP/VE/029/ITA	2005	2011	2 926 990
Strengthening the Management of Public Health Emergencies in Viet Nam with Focus on the Prevention and Control of Diseases of Epidemic Potential	OSRO/VE/501/UNJ	2005	2006	2 017 062
Emergency Assistance for Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Viet Nam	OSRO/VE/601/IRE	2006	2007	321 042
Strengthening the Management of Public Health Emergencies in Viet Nam – with focus on the Prevention and Control of Diseases of Epidemic Potential including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Phase II	OSRO/VE/701/UNJ	2007	2010	2 326 974
Capacity building for improvement of seed source quality and rice production for food security in the highland and mountainous regions in Viet Nam	TCP/VE/3101	2007	2009	257 000
Viet Nam Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Project	UTF/VE/034/VE	2007	2010	1 045 000
Capacity building to enhance positive impacts of WTO accession on the fisheries sector and alleviate coastal poverty	TCP/VE/3102	2008	2009	250 000
Market-Oriented Agroforestry to Reduce Poverty in Quang Nam Province – (follow-up phase to GCP/VE/027/ITA)	GCP/VE/035/ITA	2008	2011	1 200 000
Emergency assistance for early detection, response and control of PRRS and Other Pig Related Diseases in Viet Nam	TCP/VE/3104	2008	2009	429 000
Gathering Evidence for a Transitional Strategy (GETS) for HPAI H5N1 Vaccination in Viet Nam	OSRO/VE/801/USA	2008	2011	4 000 000
Emergency supply of rice seeds to flood victims in northern mountainous provinces of Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai	TCP/VE/3202	2008	2009	500 000
Capacity building and policy reform for pesticide risk reduction in Viet Nam – One UN-2 initiative	UNJP/VE/041/UNJ	2009	2011	1 088 235
Capacity building for the food inspection system in Viet Nam (OPFMAC) – ONE UN-2	UNJP/VE/042/UNJ	2009	2011	816 176
Food Safety Information, Education and Communication (OPFMAC) – ONE UN-2	UNJP/VE/043/UNJ	2009	2011	300 000

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Strengthening Capacities to Enhance Coordinated and Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction Actions and Adaptation to Climate Change in Agriculture in the Northern Mountain Regions of Viet Nam – One Plan II	UNJP/VE/037/UNJ	2009	2011	450 000
Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Strategies for Children and Vulnerable Groups in Viet Nam (MDGF-2007)	UNJP/VE/039/SPA	2009	2012	1 092 727
Viet Nam Joint Programme on Gender Equality (MDGF-1694)	UNJP/VE/033/SPA	2009	2012	90 000
UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme	UNJP/VE/044/UNJ	2009	2011	1 690 814
Green Production and Trade to Increase Income and Employment Opportunities for the Rural Poor (MDGF-2065)	UNJP/VE/038/SPA	2010	2013	607 867
Assistance to the floriculture sector	TCP/VE/3203	2010	2011	470 000
Strengthening Vietnamese SPS Capacities for Trade – Improving safety and quality of fresh vegetables through the value chain approach	MTF/VE/046/STF	2010	2012	533 770

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