



REGIONAL POLICY FORUM OPPORTUNITIES FOR A CLIMATE-SMART FOOD SYSTEM IN VIETNAM



10 APRIL 2019
PULLMAN HANOI HOTEL, 40 CAT LINH, VIETNAM

WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Time	Content	Chair/Participant
08.00-08.30	Registration	
	Inaugural Session	
08.30-08.40	Welcome Address and Introduction of Participants	CIP Regional Director in Asia Dr. Samarendu Mohanty
08.40-08.50	Keynote Address	Dr. Le Quoc Doanh, Vice Minister of MARD Vietnam Dr. Ashwini Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, India
08.50-09.00	Remarks	CIP Board Member Prof. Dr. Vo Tong Xuan
	Session 1. Opportunities and Challenges for Climate-Smart Agriculture	Chairperson: Dr. Leocadio Sebastian, CCAFS
09:00-09.25	Opportunities and challenges for a Climate-Smart Food System	Sampriti Baruah, CIP
09.25-09.40	Opportunities and challenges of the private actor in climate smart	Bui Van Minh, SNV
09.40-09.50	Benefits of extending “Seed Without Border” Agreement to Vietnam	Samarendu Mohanty, CIP
09.50-10.00	Open Discussion	
10.00-10.15	Tea/Coffee break/Group Photo	
	Session 2. Prevailing Food Systems and Related Climate-Smart Agriculture (CRA) Practices	Chairperson: Dr. Dao The Anh, VAAS
10.15-10.25	Solutions/Technologies for climate-smart agriculture in Rice farming and Vegetable, Potato farming – Farmer Presentations	Mr. Le Van Tam, Ma CSV Site, Yen Bai Mr. Tran Hung Sau, Bac Ninh Mrs. Hoang Thi Hau, Chairwoman of Thanh Xuan Communal Farmers Union, Hanoi
10.25-10.30	Remarks by Chairperson	
10.30-11.25	Panel discussion with experts Panelist: Dr. Ha Thuy Hanh, National Extension Center , Dr. Mai Van Trinh, IAE, Dr. Huynh Thi Thanh Tuyen, CIAT, Dr. Tran Dai Nghia, IPSARD	
	Session 3. Reflections of Policy Experts	Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Vo Tong Xuan
11:25-12.25	Panel discussion with experts Panelist: Dr. Ashwini Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, India Dr. Tran Xuan Dinh, Deputy Director General, Crop Production Department, MARD Msc. Le Hoang Anh, Senior Official, Dept of Science, Technology and Environment, MARD Dr. Dao The Anh, VAAS Vice President, MARD	
12:25-12.30	Key Messages and Vote of Thanks	Samarendu Mohanty, CIP

The International Potato Center (CIP) and the Vietnam Academy of Agriculture Sciences (VAAS) in collaboration with Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) organized a Regional Policy Forum on “Opportunities for climate-smart food-system in Vietnam” on 10 Apr 2019 at Pullman Hanoi Hotel, 40 Cat Linh, Hanoi, Vietnam. A total of 78 participants from the government, policy institutes, international organizations, academia and the civil society participated.

Officials from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Economics (IPSARD), Soils and Fertilizers Research Institute (SFRI), Root Crop Research and Development Center (RCRDC), Vietnam Institute of Fisheries Economics and Planning (VIFEP)-MARD, International Cooperation Department (ICD), Institute for Agricultural Environment (IAE), Agricultural Genetics Institute (AGI), along with several other International and National organizations working on the above topic were present in this program.

INAUGURAL SESSION

1. Welcome address by Dr. Samarendu Mohanty, Regional Director for Asia, International Potato Center (CIP)

- Dr. Mohanty welcomed all participants and talked about the “Seed without Border” initiative.
- He said, it takes about 8-10 years to evaluate and release new varieties and 2-5 years to multiply seeds while taking about 10 years to deliver the seeds to farmers. The whole process takes about 20-25 years and can be reduced by 5-10 years through the country collaboration under “Seed without Border” agreement in releasing varieties.
- The programme was initiated by an Agreement between India and Bangladesh in 2013 and has been expanded to include 7 major agriculture countries. Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia are the three potential countries to join the Agreement. Therefore, calling for MARD’s Vice Minister’s consideration and informing that CIP will facilitate the process for effective implementation of the agreement.

2. KEY NOTE ADDRESS BY VICE MINISTER DR. LE QUOC DOANH

- Vietnam is one of the countries most impacted by climate change. However, great efforts have resulted in impressive achievements: 3.88% growth rate, export at 40 billion USD with 10 key groups of agriproducts to many countries. In the coming time, more challenges have been foreseen. With 8 million farmers and fragmented fields, value chain connection remains weak. Vietnamese government issued policy on restructuring agriculture sector in 2013 and has made remarkable achievement. For example, rice production area has been reduced by 4000 ha and increased aquaculture farming, yet the product remains the same with better rice quality.

- Despite the above achievement, Vietnam acknowledges and hopes to receive further support from international organizations such as CIP, FAO, CCAFS and IRRI
- The topic of the workshop today is great. Participants are therefore expected to discuss about further policy and resources needed while international organizations are to provide further support with in-the field programmes to fight against climate change.
- In future, Vietnam's MARD and the Indian Ministry of Agriculture may sign MOU for future collaboration.

3. DR. ASHWINI KUMAR, JOINT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE, INDIA

- Dr. Ashwini Kumar expressed his honor to attend the workshop and also to share with Vietnam about India's challenges on climate change impacts.
- India has growing seed market and has a lot of experience in variety development as well as supporting farmers in the field and dealing with variety shortage, etc.
- India has been cooperating with 7 countries who have received new variety from India and keen on further collaboration with Vietnam. India will share variety data for Vietnam's acceptance and commercialization as well as support to cooperating countries to develop new variety of high quality to adapt to climate change. India will commit to carry out further research to develop new climate change varieties.

4. REMARKS BY PROF. DR. VO TONG XUAN, CIF BOARD MEMBER

- Vietnam has initiated 10 innovations with CGIAR since 1991 and gained remarkable achievements. The innovations started when Vietnam became the second rice exporter with too much rice while the country has coped with increasing climate change impacts. The government has shifted from rice intensive production into rotational crop production.
- The government's latest resolution 120 on sustainable development of Mekong Delta to adapt to climate change has directed taking into consideration of land, water resources context so as to replace rice with other crops as well as increase aquaculture production. Vietnam has tried to cope with climate change impacts. Salinity intrusion is still happening in the Mekong Delta, which requires the government to develop climate resilient varieties to cope with the situation.
- The workshop today would address climate resilient seed system which can be applied quickly for the future collaboration. Therefore, it is expected that participants would have fruitful discussions and achieved good results with participation of different organizations.

SESSION 1. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

Chaired by Leocadio Sebastian, CCAFS

Dr. Leocadio Sebastian gave brief introduction about food system and food security and the difference between the two concepts. Food system includes food production, processing, packaging, marketing, distribution and consumption. A climate-smart food system support food security.

1. PRESENTATION “OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR A CLIMATE-SMART FOOD SYSTEM: INSIGHTS FROM RED RIVER DELTA REGION AND MEKONG RIVER DELTA REGION” BY SAMPRITI BARUAH, CIP

- Agriculture of Vietnam contributes 21% of the GDP vital role of rice production. However, the rice consumption has been declining while demands for meat, fish and dairy products are rising. Red River Delta (RRD) and Mekong Delta (MD), two major food production areas of Vietnam, have also been most impacted by climate change with increasing salinity intrusion and changing rain patterns. This requires food production to diversify crops to be more resilient to climate change. Other drivers for food system include innovation, technology and infrastructure, political and economic drivers, socio-cultural drivers and demographic drivers.
- In-depth analysis of climate change challenges to crop production showed a highly intensive cropping system with unregulated rate of input used with no alertness of soil conservation as well as not much crop rotation or inter-cropping practices. Farmer production depends much on farmer cooperative with good supply chain connection from companies to farmers. However, pressure often comes from companies as buyers who make decision on varieties or even inputs to be used rather than the farmers’ decision, this restricts varietal replication and adoption. There is also lack of awareness of soil conservation or CSA practices, with minimum response to CSA from the FGD and KIIs in both MD and RRD.
- Production priority of the Tra Vinh, Bac Lieu (MD) and Thai Binh, Bac Ninh (RRD) faces with climate change impacts such as salinity intrusion, rain patterns change, high costs of inputs and low market price. Climate change impacts become more unpredictable and what we could do is to develop more resilient varieties.
- Information nodes showed that farmers have limited information about pest management and agri-credit and insurance. They depend much on the companies, cooperative, community and neighbor for crop production

2. PRESENTATION “OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF THE PRIVATE ACTOR LINKING WITH FARMERS IN CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE BY MR. BUI VAN MINH, SNV

- With increasing climate change impact in the MD, one of the solution is to change crops to cope with climate change impacts. SNV presented a case of linking with private actor in organic coconut production in Ben Tre. Betrimex Company is a pioneer in coconut market,

export coconuts to 40 countries. However, the company also faces challenges such as hard competition from other countries, difficulties in production area, salinity intrusion, fragmented farming area, technology and resources. Realizing that the linkage in the value change is weak. The project has identified areas for interventions as linking farmers with the private by training farmers on production as per the requirement and organizing third party certification as organic coconut. The material production area is assured while companies commit buying 100% coconut and promote market. The project started in 2016 with 8 households, yet now has been expanded to include 700 participating households.

- Such business model faces with some challenges: production in remote area and low quality production do not meeting market required standards. Low capacity, traditional working style with companies hinders the cooperation. Low income from agriculture production do not provide incentive for farmers to attend CSAs programme.
- Lessons learned include: it takes time for the model to be successful, we should start with pilot model, strengthen communications, capacity building activities to get farmers' agreement on the mutual collaboration mechanism of farmers group and companies.

3. BENEFITS OF EXTENDING “SEED WITHOUT BORDER” AGREEMENT TO VIETNAM BY DR. SAMARENDU MOHANTY, CIP

- Dr. Mohanty already pitched about the benefits of “Seed without Border” agreement at the welcome address taking advantage of the Vice-Minister’s presence and invite Vietnam to join the initiative. If Vietnam join the agreement, the key benefit would be to save time by speeding the process of varietal release, seed multiplication and varietal out scaling for the benefit of farmers without sacrificing quality.
- The agreement would include all crops. The plan is to bring the initiative to SAARC/ASEAN countries. The only requirement is that countries who join the agreement have to share and make the data of seed releasing available to other member countries. CIP would facilitate the learning process for Vietnam delegate/experts to travel to other South Asian countries where necessary

SESSION 2: PREVAILING FOOD SYSTEMS AND RELATED CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA) PRACTICES

(Chaired by Dr. Dao The Anh, VAAS)

1. FARMER PRESENTATION ON CSA PRACTICES

Mr. Le Van Tam, Ma CSV Village in Yen Bai

Mr. Trần Hùng Sáu, potato farmer in Bac Ninh

Mr. Le Van, Tan potato farmer in Bac Ninh

Question	Answer
<p>What are the CSA practices at Ma CSV site in Yen Bai and what are the benefits gained?</p>	<p>Mr. Le Van Tam</p> <p>Before the CCAFS project in 2014, farmers experienced crop loss. With the support of the project, we have improved our communications system, developed community library, and organized trainings for the farmer in improving farming techniques, composting straws for fertilizers, planning cassava in the sloping land with grass in between for better moisture and higher quality. We have also been trained in raising worms to feed livestock, which help reducing up to 95% of the industrial feed for chicken. Waste from worm is used as fertilizer for fruit trees. For chicken farming, we have been guided to use bio-mat to reduce smell, chicken survival rate reaches 98% and the model has been replicated throughout the village.</p> <p>We have also implemented polyculture: semi-intensive cows raising, planting fruit trees, composting cow manure for fertilizers for fruit trees. Pomelo plantation thanks to the technical support, we can gain the yield of 300-400million VND per season.</p> <p>Farmers in Ma CSV have also been invited to share good CSA practices in Cao Bang, Yen Bai whereas 17 other provinces have also come to Ma CSV to learn about our good practices. I would like to express great thanks to CCAFS' support for the project.</p>
<p>What are the CSA practices in potatoes farming and the challenges?</p>	<p>Mr. Tran Hung Sau</p> <p>The potato production area is large, about 2.000ha, yielding 18-20 tons/ha. For the handling and consumption, I propose the project to support with cold storage as potatoes are harvest may face with low market price. If cold storage is provided, we can</p>

	<p>have more time to sell the products in the market at better price.</p> <p>I would like to take the opportunity to thank the local government in supporting varieties and possible cold stores.</p> <p>Mr. Le Van Tan</p> <p>We have advantages of the provincial government's attention in developing potato production in winter. I just propose to deliver the seeds about 10 days earlier so as to avoid bad weather conditions. I also propose the government to promote export of potatoes as the handling and storage of our products can meet the export market requirements.</p>
	<p>Dr. Dao The Anh</p> <p>We should expand the production of potato seeds instead of importing it. Potato originates from cold region, climate change and increasing temperature should also be considered. The development of potato value chain should also be paid attention. We can also learn the experience from India about the cold value chain which has received strong investment from the government.</p>

2. PANEL DISCUSSION

Dr. Ha Thuy Hanh, Deputy Director General, National Extension Centre

Dr. Mai Van Trinh, Director General, Institute of Agriculture Environment (IAE)

Dr. Huynh Thi Thanh Tuyen, Researcher, Agrobiodiversity and Food Systems - Seeds System, CIAT

Dr. Tran Dai Nghia, Director of Department of Natural Resources and Environment Economics, IPSARD

Question	Answer
<p>What are the CSA practices/technology supported by the National Extension Center for</p>	<p>Dr. Ha Thuy Hanh</p> <p>We have discussed much about climate change and Vietnam has undertaken many CSAs. From the</p>

<p>Rice/Maize/Potato/Vegetables?</p>	<p>agriculture extension system, we have developed pilot models, conducted trainings, communications to farmers on climate change, application of advanced technologies, new varieties resilient to climate change impacts such as salinity intrusion and drought in the Mekong Delta and also have a project on potato production in winter for farmers during 2015-2018 in the Red River Delta applying CSAs. For rice, we have applied soil management, AWD. We have also held contest on CSA practices for farmers.</p> <p>The Center also transfer some new varieties and support drought, saline and damaging cold areas with new CSA farming practices. Crop calendar development is the regular activity of the center. However, the center would like to collaborate to develop climate adaptive crop calendar, including varieties, production techniques, consumption for the whole 7 agri-production areas of the countries.</p> <p>The Center has conducted a lot of communications on the market and yet to do more with production linkage. CIP can also share research information in the center's website.</p>
<p>Based on the research results that assessment of the prospect of applying CSA practices/solutions in cultivation, what are the shortcomings/obstacles in scaling up CSA practices? In order to replicate CSA should a CSA be recognized as a technical progress or some form of action to institutionalize the application/replication/mobilization of resources for development or replication?</p>	<p>Dr. Mai Van Trinh</p> <p>There has been assessment of CSAs practices, yet some issues to consider are below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The assessment parameters are not adequate in terms of inputs, outputs, preparation steps, effectiveness in responding to climate change, and the economic. Therefore the replication may / may not be successful. - Farmers capacity is not yet ready to catch up with CSA practices - CSA practices are often taken from other perspective, hence not applied properly, farmers often go for economic benefits despite environmental benefits - Infrastructure for CSA replication is not ready yet. If it is easy to pilot CSA at household level whereas it is

	<p>difficult to upscale CSA practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selecting appropriate technology for the context, for example the rice variety can be applied in RRD but not in MD. - When changing CSA crops, we also need to find the market for the product consumption. - Price of CSA technology is higher than the traditional farming practices, thus farmers are not willing to pay higher price for the new technology. - Co-benefits: economic benefits should also be prioritized so as to convince farmers to adopt it. - Payment for ecological services: we need incentive mechanism when farmers attending in the CDM such as carbon credit and linkage with carbon credit market.
<p>How can we encourage farmers to apply/learn more about climate variation effects on their food systems practices? What can be done for linkages between climate variation and nutrition sensitive food systems contributing to evidences based policy recommendations?</p>	<p>Dr. Huynh Thi Thanh Tuyen</p> <p>CIAT in Vietnam has implemented projects/programs applying food system for diets and nutrition, working on food supply chain to deal with issues of malnutrition and obesity. We have also implemented model based on the local context, proving that crops can help dealing with not only nutrition issues but also environmental issues.</p> <p>To contribute to the evidences-based policy recommendations, CIAT can support in doing research on pathway of climate variables that effect the food value chain and food environment. The policy maker would need evidences of each stage of the food chain to take interventions. We also develop crop calendar to be suitable with the farmers and linking it with climate change impacts awareness raising.</p> <p>The agriculture product with nutrition information should also be developed to promote the product brand for further replication.</p>
<p>What policies in Vietnam support the creation of a climate smart food value chain and which are the policies that need reforms and</p>	<p>Dr. Tran Dai Nghia</p> <p>Food production models have been collated by MARD and shared in the website. If we ask farmers about CSA,</p>

<p>what else is needed?</p>	<p>they may not know. Yet they may know about biogas, AWD practices. We have also got CSA practice manual guiding the method and channel to mobilize funding.</p> <p>In terms of the policy in Vietnam, CSAs models are proposed to be integrated for policy impacts. The direction for sector development strategy has already integrated CSA models. Value chains of key agriculture products at national, provincial level and specialty should be assessed at each stage to identify proper interventions to increase effects for the whole chain.</p> <p>We need to enhance the adaptation capacity of the CSA system to support food security while reducing emissions.</p> <p>Dr. Dao The Anh</p> <p>CSA practices have been studied yet clearly information on these practices have not been synchronized. VAAS is developing the database to be accessible for policy makers</p>
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SESSION 3: REFLECTIONS OF POLICY EXPERTS - ON THE PATH AHEAD

(Chaired by Prof. Dr. Vo Tong Xuan)

1. PANEL DISCUSSION

Dr. Ashwini Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, India

Dr. Trần Xuân Định, Deputy Director General of Crop Production Department

Ms. Lê Hoàng Anh, Senior Officer, Department of Science, Technology and Environment, MARD

Dr. Đào Thế Anh, VAAS Vice President

Question	Answer
<p>The current seed production and dissemination system in India (How “Seed without Border” is helping timely availability of climate resilient seeds)</p>	<p>Dr. Ashwini Kumar</p> <p>India has also been coping with climate change impacts on food production. The scientist has worked hard to develop new varieties which are resilient to climate change impacts and increasing temperature. We have also conducted research on new nutrition and diet system with new cereal varieties with higher nutrition. Organic farming practices have been applied in 50.000ha with composting by-products for fertilizers.</p> <p>We also conducted farmer field training on reduced used of chemicals, applying pest management techniques, and replacing chemical pesticides with bio pesticides.</p> <p>We have also developed marketing strategy for each product to support farmers. Support from government is very important in helping farmers to sell products at good price. Public investment in storage is critical to support farmer to reduce production costs. We have also applied credit system to support farmers with CSA practices in adopting new crops of higher economic value for 600.000ha production area. When farmers supported by the government will have more incentive to adopt CSAs.</p>
<p>The current seed release policy in Vietnam: how long does it take for a new variety to get released?</p>	<p>Dr. Trần Xuân Định</p> <p>MARD has paid attention to programme on climate change adaption. The sector restructure programme of MARD has gained many achievements. All sub-sectors of MARD, including crop production sector, have also implement projects on its own sectoral restructuring. Rice production for example, we have implemented the restructuring and got good results in new rice variety preparation, applying advanced techniques to reduced emission. However, rice production is facing with challenges in terms of export values and rice brand. MARD has been pushing to promote rice brand, assigning projects/programme on climate resilient rice variety development in cooperation with international organizations. Other crop varieties development</p>

	<p>such as potatoes, maize have been gained achievements with the support from CIP, CIAT.</p> <p>The government policy has always been adapted to the new context. The concept of food security has been extended to nutrition security. The government have issued many supportive policy for sustainable production for farmers.</p>
<p>What are the government strategies/programs to encourage crop diversification, promoting good quality and stress tolerant seeds, investing in training of agriculture and extension officials?</p>	<p>Ms. Lê Hoàng Anh</p> <p>CSA have been attended by MARD since 2008 with different policies issued to respond to the National Strategy on Climate Change, Green Growth, and the National Programme to respond to Climate change. MARD has been active in integrating climate change into sectoral programs/project with clear directions.</p> <p>In terms of international cooperation, Vietnam has strongly committed in implementing Paris Agreement with nationally determined contributions. In order to implement the commitment, the government has worked hard to achieve co-benefits of livelihood improvement and emission reduction. MARD has also implementing the programme on greenhouse gas emissions up to 2020. Many organizations have been applying integrated approach in food production and bring co-benefits to farmers such as landscape management approach with CSAs piloted in specific areas.</p> <p>MARD issued Plan 984 in 2014 to strengthen research and transfer and selection of new varieties, advanced techniques to enhance competitiveness. Since MARD's clear understanding of the needs for climate change adaptation, the instructions will be given in the correct directions.</p>
<p>Should Vietnam become a member of "Seed without Border"? And what are the likely benefits?</p>	<p>Dr. Dao The Anh</p> <p>Variety is one the most important adaptation solutions for an agricultural country. Thanks Dr. Mohanty for "Seed without Border" initiative. It really takes much time to develop a new variety. Therefore with the imitative, we can take advantage of researchers' work to save time. The cooperation between India</p>

	<p>and Vietnam will bring about the advantages of India's varieties which are resilient to drought and high temperature. While Vietnam's advanced techniques can be also exported to other countries, as VAAS has exported rice and bean seeds to other countries. As spoken by the Vice Minister Doanh this morning, Vietnam is ready to become a member of the agreement and will need to discuss further about the technical terms and conditions in the coming time.</p>
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2. OPEN Q&A FROM PARTICIPANTS FOR THE PANELISTS

Question	Answer
<p>Mr. Luong Van Khoi, Ministry of Planning and Investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the most climate change impacted areas, crops and livestock in Vietnam? In those areas, what are solutions for crops and livestock replacement? - So as to have food security policy on restructuring crops for Vietnam, the government should issue policy on value chain investment to support farmer in ensuring output consumption. - Climate change impacts on irrigation, hydro power development may affect the irrigation water. Therefore it would not be enough to just do research on crops and livestock but need to take integrated approach to land use, energy, water in the context of climate change 	<p>Mr. Tran Xuan Dinh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MARD has assigned General Department of Water Resources to develop salinity intrusion with climate change impact within 10-20 years and the map of droughts due to climate change for production areas relying on rain water (Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan) - MARD has also carried out planning for each sub-sectors taking into account of climate change and market information. - For each group of crops: For 7 key crops of high export value, the production is enhance to meet the standards of export markets. MARD has also issued policy on developing agriculture cooperatives to promote farmers with businesses for closed supply chains with transparent information about production, harvest, handling, etc. as well as promote public private partnerships, which have been recently participated by coffee, tea businesses. Sector development strategy along with the others will be implemented towards sustainable and safe production.

	<p>Dr. Tran Dai Nghia</p> <p>MARD has conducted vulnerability assessment for production areas, based on which holistic solutions are taken for each sub-sectors</p>
<p>Dr. Nguyen Thuong Lang, University of National Economics</p> <p>Why does Vietnam have to learn from Cambodia in rice production?</p>	<p>Prof.Dr. Vo Tong Xuân:</p> <p>Cambodia has promoted rice brand very quickly though IFC support in rice processing and trade promotion although Vietnam is more advanced in rice production, we still can learn from Cambodia's experience in brand promotion</p>
<p>Dr. Tran Dai Nghia</p> <p>How to join "seed without border" without considering biosecurity?</p>	<p>Dr. Mohanty</p> <p>On joining the agreement, member countries only need to share data so as to save time in releasing seeds, not to import varieties, hence no problem with biosecurity</p> <p>Dr. Ashwini Kumar</p> <p>Some variety of the country's speciality, the country only need to share date on the disease resistance and it is up to them to share the variety or not.</p> <p>Dr. Mohanty</p> <p>CIP support in developing potato suitable with tropical climate and only available in Vietnam. If Vietnam join the agreement and Phillipines can access the data yet decisions on recognition or receiving the variety are to be made by the country.</p>
<p>Dr. Vu Duong Quynh, Institue for Agriculture Environment Studies</p> <p>Presentation on the findings by Ms. Baruah with 16/16 households not</p>	<p>Ms. Sampriti Baruah</p> <p>The samples are 16 focus group discussions not households. The way of asking questions is very important therefore it was communicated in local</p>

<p>knowing about AWD, SRI may be due to small number of samples or the way to communicate with farmers: they may know about water-saving irrigation instead of AWD</p> <p>In terms of CSA replications: Information Department, National Extension Center have conducted strong communications to encourage CSA in rice production and increase awareness of the farmers. However, there is lack of assessment of the model sustainability after project ends and reason for not sustaining the practices, like SRI practices in Ha Nam were not sustained with the reason of not having guiding document from Crop Production for further replication. There should be in depth assessment so as to draw lesson learned for CSAs replication.</p> <p>One of the lessons learned is that previous pilot models are implemented in “push” mechanism (projects support funding to conduct the models, which will be stopped when no more funding is provided). Instead we may shift into “pull” mechanism (farmers apply CSAs and project recognize or award the good results of the models). However, again further assessment should be done before replication.</p>	<p>language and not English.</p> <p>Mr. Tan, translator, shared that only Tra Vinh farmers know about SRI while farmers in Bac Ninh, Thai Binh, Bac Lieu have no idea about it. We may need to recheck with the District’s Agriculture Division to validate the information.</p> <p>When the project ends, cooperative group, farmer unions play critical role in sustaining CSA practices as Vietnamese farmers have habit of working with their local community or cooperatives</p> <p>Dr. Leocadio Sebastian</p> <p>We should considered different perspectives of the whole system with different interactive factors. Vietnam may not have issues with varieties yet may have other measures to identify and deal with difficulties or shortcomings. Food system in Vietnam is good yet there remain areas for improvement to increase income for farmers.</p>
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Dr. Mohanty hoped to continue the discussions about the food system of Vietnam and other countries. Farmers need diversification of crops to adapt to climate change. It is believed that Vietnam will be able to share data on varieties development when joining the “Seed without Border” agreement. He proposed MARD to develop protocol for Vietnam to join the agreement. He concluded the workshop by expressing thanks to Dr. Kumar and Vice Minister Doanh as well as other participants for attending the workshop and hope to continue receiving further contributions and collaboration after the workshop.

MEDIA COVERAGE

1. Print Media coverage Links

<https://m.nongnghiep.vn/nganh-luong-thuc-viet-nam-thich-ung-thong-minh-voi-bien-doi-khi-hau-post239977.html>

<https://en.vietnamplus.vn/farming-production-adapts-to-climate-change/150811.vnp>

<http://vovworld.vn/en-US/spotlight/forum-discusses-climatesmart-food-system-to-cope-with-climate-change-739716.vov>

<http://en.baobacgiang.com.vn/bg/business/agricultural-product-brands/285929/farming-production-adapts-to-climate-change.html>

<https://vietnamnews.vn/environment/518567/climate-smart-food-production-key-for-agricultural-sector.html#2Li6mirckfTAJcPO.97>

2. Television Broadcast Coverage Links

1) Television Channel of National Assembly

 [GIAI PHAP LUONG THUC UNG PHO BIEN DOI KHI HAU.mp4](#)

2) VTC 10

https://portal.vtc.gov.vn/chitiet/50096-viet-nam-va-the-gioi-10-04-2019.html?fbclid=IwAR3UKSgR6MR7M88gWUfvUpaS-NU3b20d7A_2Vd4Wz8AiWjzErGietoH2zsk

(English subtitle starting at 3.12 minutes), you may need to wait for few seconds of advertisement.

3) Nhan Dan People's Television

<https://youtu.be/oIHqpl8lcfI>

4. VTC 10

https://portal.vtc.gov.vn/chitiet/50096-viet-nam-va-the-gioi-10-04-2019.html?fbclid=IwAR3UKSgR6MR7M88gWUfvUpaS-NU3b20d7A_2Vd4Wz8AiWjzErGietoH2zsk

(English subtitle, phút 03:10-04:1)

5. Truyền hình nhân dân

<https://youtu.be/oIHqpl8lcfI> (phút 00:30-01:25)

6. Truyền hình Quốc hội/Television Channel of National Assembly

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fkQGoQY05ppm-1_CieUhvxsqa_kQbmxq/view

7. Thông tấn xã Việt Nam

<http://vnews.gov.vn/ban-tin-thoi-su-11h-ngay-1042019> (phút 14:10-15:15)

8. VTC16 <https://youtu.be/5ijVZVIHwrM>

PHOTO GALLERY



