

SHIFT REPORT

Vietnam Stakeholder Consultation Report

December 2022



Acknowledgements

This work is part of the CGIAR Research Initiative on Sustainable Healthy Diets through Food Systems Transformation (SHiFT). This research is being implemented by CGIAR researchers from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (the Alliance), and the International Potato Center (CIP) in close partnership with Wageningen University and Research (WUR). The Alliance and WUR prepared this publication. We would like to thank all funders who supported this research through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund: <https://www.cgiar.org/funders/>

Information included in this report is extracted from group discussions session in the SHiFT workshop that was held on June 24, 2022 in Hanoi and the consultation event on November 24, 2022 in Thai Nguyen province co-chaired by Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT. We express our deepest appreciation for the time and willingness of all stakeholders to contribute to these two events , including the Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development (DCRD) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Sub-departments of Agriculture and Rural Development of 26 Northern provinces of Vietnam, the Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA), associations, experts, and journalists from the media. In addition, we would like to thank all note takers who devoted time to capture all information. We could not have gained such invaluable insight for the future implementation plan of SHiFT without their great contribution.

Process team

The Alliance

Tuyen Thi Thanh, Huynh

Huong Thi Mai, Pham

Thanh Thi, Duong

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Abbreviations

A4NH	Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
CASRAD	Center for Agrarian Systems Research and Development
DCRD	Department of Cooperative and Rural Development
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
NIN	National Institute of Nutrition
SHiFT	Sustainable Healthy Diets through Food Systems Transformation
The Alliance	The Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture
VAAS	Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Sciences

Background and objectives

SHiFT combines high-quality nutritional and social science research capacity with development partnerships to generate innovative, robust solutions that contribute to healthier, more sustainable dietary choices and consumption of sustainable healthy diets. We build on CGIAR's unparalleled track record of agricultural research for development, including ten years of work on food systems and nutrition under the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), particularly under the research flagship Food Systems for Healthier Diets.

SHiFT is co-led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (the Alliance) in close collaboration with Wageningen University and Research (WUR) and with contributions from the International Potato Center (CIP).

SHiFT's research priorities are built on the work carried out by the former Food Systems for Healthier Diets (FSHD) flagship, which was being part of the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH-FSHD) implemented from 2017 to 2020. FSHD focused on improving diets in low- and middle-income countries through a food systems approach. SHiFT aims to stimulate the demand for and consumption of sustainable, healthy diets and the supply of nutritious, safe, affordable, and sustainably produced foods (abbreviated as sustainable nutritious foods), while also improving livelihoods, gender equity, and social inclusiveness in all food systems sectors.

SHiFT priority countries include Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Viet Nam, followed by India, Benin, Senegal, Guatemala, and Honduras. SHiFT consists of five work packages (WPs): Consumers and their Food Environment (WP1); Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and the Informal Sector (WP2); Governance and Inclusive Food Systems (WP3); Trade-off Scenario Analysis (WP4); Catalyzing Food Systems Transformation (WP5).

Understanding, engaging and capacitating the different food system stakeholders will provide diverse perspectives to foster collaborations to leverage transformative actions across the food systems to improve outcomes. Stakeholder analysis is an essential step to facilitate knowledge generation about the intentions, interrelations, interests and resources that diverse actors hold to shape policy and programming decisions in the food system. Knowing the behavioural dynamics of stakeholders is necessary to design strategies that ensure equitable participation, understand their potential impact on transformational processes, mobilize resources and evidence, and gain insights about priority policy and implementation. The SHiFT project will begin with a mapping of key stakeholders with whom the project needs to engage with in order to achieve food system transformations.

The main purpose of the stakeholder consultation was:

- Gain information from multiple stakeholders in food systems who impact SHiFT in improving outcomes, strengthening collaborations and managing risks.
- Explore the food systems actor landscape and support identification of the key network/multi-stakeholder platforms and the Strategic Partner(s) for SHiFT
- Strengthen the connections between SHiFT researchers and national partners in food systems for sustainable healthy diets and other relevant sectors who are active in the food systems transformation process in the country and contribute to update and validate the stakeholder map along the food systems for Vietnam.

- To provide an overview and integrate the food system transformation lens in different national processes related to food systems transformation, e.g. the Zero Hunger National Action Program and share contents of the National Action Plan on Food System Transformation;

The information of this report is extracted from group discussions with stakeholders in the SHiFT workshop that was held on June 24, 2022 in Hanoi and the consultation event on November 24, 2022 in Thai Nguyen province co-chaired by Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT.

Potential groups for SHiFT initiative and engaging with stakeholders in the food systems transformation process in the country

During the SHiFT event held on 24 June 2022, focus group discussion and plenary sessions were conducted to explore and get feedback from different stakeholders. Participants were divided into 2 groups with a mixed composition in each, comprising representatives from

- (i) Governmental sectors (Ministries and research institutions);*
- (ii) Universities;*
- (iii) International Non-government organizations (NGO);*
- (iv) Local NGOs;*
- (v) Private sector (enterprises, cooperatives);*
- (vi) CGIAR centers; and (vii) others (local organizations, PhD students, etc.).*

One group discussed about Work Package 1 and Work Package 3 and the other focused on Work Package 2 and Work Package 5. (See Annex 1. Group members). For each work package, participants discussed about target groups, issues related to food systems, and how stakeholders engage.

- **About adolescents as a group to be focused in SHiFT initiative**
 - Most participants agreed to select adolescents as the target group of the study because adolescents can be influenced and they are better at learning new knowledge and ideas. Focusing on this group would help to leverage long-term impacts on their health later in life. Adolescents can potentially influence the next generations as they become parents. Nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions need to consider nutrition improvement for those groups.
 - In addition, there is a need to consider the relationship between this group and the people and the environment around them. In particular, the study should look at the connection and interlinkages between the individual and decisionmakers in the families of adolescents, family and society (e.g. In school – students, teachers, catering companies, farmers, and vendors).
 - It was suggested to place a larger focus on local foods, particularly the need to study nutritional properties of local foods.
 - The need to develop a communication campaign to disseminate information about the nutrition value of the local produce to the community.
- **About small, micro, and medium enterprises as a group to be focused in SHiFT initiative**

- Focuses on consumers, yet it needs to consider the strong linkage with the private sector to capture a better understanding of consumer behavior because retailers closely link with consumers and have the best understanding of consumer insights and preferences.
- MSMEs that provide processed food are a very important group to collaborate with. They are key actors in addressing the issues in WP1 and WP2. Therefore, one or two organizations representing this group need to be involved.
- ***How to engage with stakeholders in the food systems transformation process in the country***
 - SHiFT is clearly aligned with the Government's plan, including National Target Programs, the Zero Hunger program, the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Program, the National Action Plan for Food System Transformation and other ongoing programs.
 - Innovative interventions on sustainable healthy diets for all, including the poor and vulnerable groups in Vietnam are needed. It is highly recommended that SHiFT also focuses on areas that face extremely difficult agricultural and climate-related conditions.
 - SHiFT holds a great potential to collaborate with state management agencies such as MARD by contributing to policy, development of training courses, and organization of technical support for nutrition-related models.
 - Current costs for healthy diets are high. To ensure equal access to healthy diets for all, attention must be paid finding ways to reduce the price of nutritious foods. The roles of MOIT and MOH in this process are important.
 - SHiFT should consider collaborating with universities (such as HUST) as they have good capacity in terms of conducting research to develop products with competitive prices, providing training to MSMEs, as well as supporting these enterprises in their business practices.
 - SHiFT should connect with the Food Safety Working Group.
 - There are other One CGIAR initiatives that are closely related to SHiFT, such as SAPLING and One Health initiatives. The One Health is about food and food safety, disease transmission from animals to humans (mainly in relation to the consumption of wild animals). We can exchange expertise to increase impacts.
 - In some government programs such as Zero Hunger, a series of training materials such as handbooks and guidelines were developed. This is a good example for SHiFT to follow in its approach to raising awareness through education. The SHiFT could engage with the Zero Hunger Program.

Mainstreaming and integrating sustainable healthy diets and food system approach in relevant national processes relating to food systems transformation in Vietnam

SHiFT and its strategic partners, Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS), National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) and Institute for Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD) provided an overview and integrated the food system framework and discussed on how to effectively promote the linkage of the Zero Hunger National Action Program in Vietnam and food system transformation in the country.

Integrating sustainable healthy diets and food system approach with future plan of different national processes related to food systems transformation and potential linkage with the SHiFT

Sustainable healthy diets and food system approach were introduced to different stakeholders via events. During the event on “Achievements of the Zero Hunger National Action Program for the period of 2018-2021 and plan towards 2025”¹ co-organized by the Alliance, the Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development (DCRD) – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), and the Thai Nguyen Department of Agriculture and Rural Development on the 24th November, 2022 (see *Annex 2 for the agenda and Annex 3 for the list of participants*), main contents of the food system approach and sustainable food system National Action Plan were provided by Dr. Dao The Anh, the Vice-President of VAAS (see *the presentation in Annex 4*). The National Action Plan aims to improve efficiency and integrates economic, social, cultural, and environmental values from production to processing, distribution, and consumption, as well as improve the living standard of rural residents in association with environmental protection, rights, and interests of stakeholders, and social equality. It sets out strategic tasks for food system transformation in Vietnam and its commitments to five action tracks outlined in the United Nation Food System Submit for the medium and long terms.

During the phase one of 2018-2021, the Zero Hunger National Action Program has received much technical support from the Alliance, under the CGIAR Research Program - Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) ([see the blog under A4NH](#)) and to be continued with the initiative SHiFT, together with strategic partners.

Initial results of nutrition sensitive interventions of the Zero Hunger Program in the period of 2018-2021 together with efforts of partners in the upcoming time will help Vietnam to synchronously and effectively deploy the National Action Plan on Food system Transformation in order to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and actively participating in ensuring global food security and nutrition. This National Action Plan will contribute to resource mobilization from domestic and international funds in order to support for programs/projects.

¹ The meeting was attended by 103 representatives and various stakeholders FAO, Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS), Vietnam National University of Agriculture, Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development, Department of Finance under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, representatives at the provincial level of 26 provinces in the North, experts of the Program, and journalists from media.



Plans for key activities for the Program in the upcoming time were presented. Those plans are associated with the support from SHiFT and its strategic partners:

- Develop specific plans for each ministry and relevant agencies in the Program. These plans should be embedded with 03 National Targeted Programs: Sustainable Poverty Reduction Support Program, Ethnicity and Mountainous Region Program, New Rural Development Program.
- For provinces where nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions have been implemented, continue to implement more 3-5 interventions in each province in 2023 in order for the upscale to all communes. For provinces where these interventions had not been piloted in the first phase, 5-7 interventions will be developed in each province. VAAS and NIN will advice for the implementation of interventions.
- Implement more communication activities to raise awareness and knowledge of participants on the importance of nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions and their benefits.
- Continue to conduct training on how to implement and manage nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions for local authorities, and local management staff.
- Strengthen collaboration with national research institutes (VAAS, NIN, etc.) and international NGOs (Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, etc.) and develop a specific plan together to take up support on expertise from those organizations.
- Develop the monitoring and evaluation scheme in details to keep track of the progress and ensure the quality of activities. This work need to be consulted from the Alliance.

Challenges on multi-sector collaboration for planning and implementation of the transformation in the country

Some challenges on multi-sector collaboration for planning and implementation of the food system transformation that the SHiFT initiative needs to consider were indicated, including:

- Lack of mechanism to integrate tasks of different programs, for instance, of the Zero Hunger National Action Program with other programs, such as Sustainable Poverty Reduction Support Program, Ethnicity and Mountainous Region Program, New Rural Development Program, National Nutrition Program, etc. In addition many provinces under the Zero Hunger National

Action Program are not allocated a budget, leading to improper assignment of staff and resource mobilization for the implementation of the food system transformation.

- Lack of mechanisms to attract capital and resources from the private sector, NGOs, businesses, development projects to design and transfer interventions.
- Local staff to be assigned and their capacities to guide the implementation of interventions are limited. Due to limited financial resources, many communes have not received training on how to manage and conduct interventions. Financial resources from different programs are mainly integrated from other 03 National Targeted Programs (including Sustainable Poverty Reduction Support Program, Ethnicity and Mountainous Region Program, New Rural Development Program) that lead to the complexity in financial management. At current time only 8 out of 28 Northern provinces have been allocated funds.
- Many of households participating in interventions are ethnic minorities and not fluent in Vietnamese, thus the language barrier will limit them to communicate in Vietnamese and use technical guidance.
- Many households participating in interventions are so poor that even do not have enough money to invest in production as expected.
- Local staff and farmers are not aware of hidden hunger which leads to deficiency of vitamins and minerals. Knowledge of farmers in terms of nutrition and healthy diets is limited that need more consultation from governmental programs.

Commitment to support the Program and sharing of the stakeholder mapping and get feedback from the Alliance

Ms. Tuyen Huynh, team leader of Food Environment and Consumer Behaviour and CGIAR convener shared information of some initiatives of the Alliance to be implemented in Vietnam with the objectives in relation to activities of the Zero Hunger National Action Program. She expressed the commitment of the Alliance in cooperation and support in terms of expertise and finance resources for the Zero Hunger in upcoming years.

The stakeholder mapping was shared with participants together with documents of the SHiFT (e.g. brochure, leaflet – see *Annex 4*). Researchers of the Alliance strongly interacted with different stakeholders to get information validated for the exercise of stakeholder mapping and platform/network identification along the food systems for Vietnam.

Recommendations

The consultation process indicates that SHiFT is in line with different national programs in Vietnam (e.g. the Zero Hunger National Action Program) and highlights concerns of different stakeholders. It suggests the way for SHiFT to effectively strengthen collaboration and manage risks. Some recommendations to SHiFT and its partners for potentials and opportunities for further collaboration include consideration of targeted groups to focus (e.g. adolescents, private sectors, etc.), collaboration with different stakeholders like universities or other programs, networks, support on M&E schemes and training guidance, etc.

To gain strength in nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions and good multi-sector collaboration with SHiFT, it also needs activities to improve production and raise awareness of households and communities to have better food choices and healthier diets. These should be implemented jointly by different provinces via networks of information sharing and skill complementation. In addition, for best

results, it is necessary to involve different stakeholders in collaborating closely to integrate nutrition sensitive activities.

Annex 1. List of Group Member

Group 1 (Work Package 2, 5) Facilitated by Ms. Huong Pham (Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT)	Group 2 (Work Package 1, 3) Facilitated by Ms. Phuong Nguyen (IFPRI)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development (DCRD), MARD - Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS), MARD - The French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) - RIKOLTO - Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT - International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) - International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) - Hanoi University of Science and Technology (HUST) - Moc Chau Farmer Union - Tri Viet Agricultural Food Trading Production Co. Ltd. - Bac Tom Safe & Organic Food Chain - Wageningen University and Research (WUR) - SME support Center - Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) - Department of Cultural and Sociology Research, Hanoi Institute for Socio – Economic Development Studies - Health Division, Cau Giay People's Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Cooperation Department (ICD), MARD - Institute for Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD), MARD - National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Ministry of Health - General Department of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Health - Agriculture Genetics Institute (AGI) - The Vietnam Institute of Educational Sciences (VINES) - Institute of Human Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS) - Vietnam Standards and Quality Association (VINASTAS) - The Institute of Preventive Medicine and Public Health (IPMPH), Hanoi Medical University - Fruit and Vegetable Research Institute (FAVRI) - International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) - Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT - SME support Center - Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) - Health Center of Cau Giay district

Annex 2. Agenda

WORKSHOP AGENDA **Results of the Zero Hunger National Action Program** **during the period 2018 - 2021 and plans towards 2025**

Time: 8.00 – 11.30, 24 Nov. 2022

Venue: May Plaza, No. 668 Phan Dinh Phung, Thai Nguyen, Vietnam

Time	Contents	Responsibility
8:00 - 8:30	Registration	DCRD
8:30 - 8:35	Introduction of the workshop	Mr. Phan Van Tan, DCRD-MARD
8:35 - 8:45	Opening remark	Mr. Le Duc Thinh, DCRD-MARD
8:45 - 9:00	Results of the Zero Hunger Program during the period 2018 - 2021	Mr. Phan Van Tan, DCRD-MARD
9:00 - 9:10	Plans for the Zero Hunger Program towards 2025, of which is associated with food system transformation	Mr. Ma Quang Trung, expert of the Program
9:10-9:20	Overview of the Vietnam food system transformation integrated in the Zero Hunger Program	Mr. Dao The Anh VAAS
9:20 - 9:30	Use of financial resources to implement the Program in the period 2022-2025.	DARD Thai Nguyen
9:30 - 9:45	Coffee break	All participants
9:45 - 10:00	Nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions: Advantages, challenges, and solutions for the next phase	Vietnam National University of Agriculture
10:00 - 11:15	Discussion: - International organizations: Song Ha Nguyen, FAO; Tuyen Huynh, Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT - National organizations - Provincial agencies - NGOs and UN agencies (FAO, the Alliance) - Others	All participants
11:15 - 11:30	Closing and remarks	Mr. Le Duc Thinh, DCRD-MARD

Annex 3. List of participants

No.	Position	Organization	Gender
1	Head	DCRD – MARD	Male
2	Vide head of Office of Social Security	DCRD – MARD	Male
3	Representative Assistant	FAO Việt nam	Male
4	Expert		Male
5	Vice president	VAAS	Male
6	Team leader of Food Environment and Consumer Behaviour	The Alliance	Female
7	Senior Research Associate	The Alliance	Female
8	Research Associate	The Alliance	Female
9	Director	Thai Nguyen DARD	Male
10	Staff	DCRD – MARD	Female
11	Department of Social Security	DCRD – MARD	Female
12	Staff	Bac Can DARD	Male
13	Staff	Department of Finance – MARD	Male
14	Head	Sub-Department of Rural Development Cao Bang	Male
15	Head of Office of Cooperative Economic	Sub-Department of Rural Development Cao Bang	Male
16	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Bac Giang	Male
17	Staff	Bac Giang University	Female
18	Staff	Bac Giang University	Male
19	Staff	Thai Nguyen DARD	Male
20	Staff	VNUA	Male
21	Correspondent	Agriculture Newspaper	Male
22	Correspondent	VN Newspaper	Male
23	Correspondent	People Newspaper	Male
24	Staff	Thai Nguyen DARD	Male
25	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Yên Bái	Male
26	Correspondent	Hà Nội Broadcast	Female
27	Correspondent	Hà Nội Broadcast	Male
28	Correspondent	Agriculture Newspaper	Male
29	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Phú Thọ	Male
30	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Tuyên Quang	Male
31	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Tuyên Quang	Female
32	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Tuyên Quang	Female
33	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Lai Châu	Male
34	Rector	Institute for Management for Agriculture and Rural Development	Male

No.	Position	Organization	Gender
35	Staff	Thai Nguyen DARD	Male
36	Staff	Thai Nguyen DARD	Male
37	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Tuyên Quang	Male
38	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Tuyên Quang	Male
39	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Bắc Giang	Male
40	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Cao Bằng	Male
41	Correspondent	Agriculture Newspaper	Male
42	Correspondent	Agriculture Newspaper	Female
43	Correspondent	Agriculture Newspaper	Male
44	Correspondent	Agriculture Newspaper	Male
45	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Yên Bái	Male
46	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Yên Bái	Female
47	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Yên Bái	Male
48	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Yên Bái	Female
49	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Yên Bái	Male
50	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Lạng Sơn	Male
51	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Lạng Sơn	Male
52	Staff	Department of Finance – MARD	Male
53	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Male
54	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Male
55	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Male
56	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Male
57	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Female
58	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Female
59	Staff	Võ Nhai People Committee, Thái Nguyên	Male
60	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Male
61	Staff	Võ Nhai People Committee, Thanh Hóa	Male
62	Staff	Võ Nhai People Committee, Thanh Hóa	Male
63	Staff	Võ Nhai People Committee, Thanh Hóa	Female
64	Staff	VNUA	Male

No.	Position	Organization	Gender
65	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Male
66	Correspondent	Thai Nguyen Newspaper	Female
67	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Hòa Bình	Male
68	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Hà Giang	Male
69	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Hà Giang	Male
70	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Hà Giang	Male
71	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Hà Giang	Male
72	Staff	VNUA	Female
73	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Male
74	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Male
75	Vice Director	Department of Planning and Investment Thái Nguyên	Male
76	Vice Head of Office	Department of Labor Thái Nguyên	Male
77	Correspondent	Ethnicity Newspaper	Female
78	Correspondent	Ethnicity Newspaper	Male
79	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Nghệ An	Male
80	Staff	Project Management Board Nghệ An	Male
81	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Female
82	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Female
83	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Lạng Sơn	Male
84	Staff	Định Hóa People Committee, Thái Nguyên	Male
85	Staff	Định Hóa People Committee, Thái Nguyên	Male
86	Staff	Định Hóa People Committee, Thái Nguyên	Male
87	Staff	Linh Thông People Committee, Thái Nguyên	Male
88	Staff	Duy Kỳ People Committee, Thái Nguyên	Female
89	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Lai Châu	Female
90	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Lai Châu	Female
91	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Phú Thọ	Female
92	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Phú Thọ	Male
93	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Phú Thọ	Male

No.	Position	Organization	Gender
94	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Cao Bằng	Male
95	Vice Chairman	Võ Nhai People Committee, Thái Nguyên	Male
96	Staff	Võ Nhai Agriculture Office, Thái Nguyên	Male
97	Staff	Võ Nhai Agriculture Office, Thái Nguyên	Male
98	Staff	Võ Nhai Agriculture Office, Thái Nguyên	Male
99	Staff	Sub-Department of Rural Development Thái Nguyên	Female
100	Correspondent	VTV5	Female
101	Correspondent	VTV5	Male

Annex 4. Presentations and brochure

Presentation in Vietnamese



Hệ thống thực phẩm bền vững ở Việt Nam và Chương trình Không còn nạn đói

PGS. TS. Đào Thế Anh,
Viện Khoa học Nông nghiệp Việt Nam (VAAS)

Thái Nguyên, 24/11/ 2022

Hệ thống LTTP là gì? (Food system)

Hệ thống LTTP bao gồm toàn bộ các tác nhân và các hoạt động gia tăng giá trị liên quan đến sản xuất chế biến, phân phối, tiêu thụ, thất thoát và lãng phí LTTP (HPLPE, 2014)

Hệ thống LTTP không chỉ bao gồm ngành nông nghiệp, chăn nuôi, thủy sản, mà còn bao gồm ngành công nghiệp thực phẩm, ngành y tế, và rộng hơn nữa là cả môi trường kinh tế, xã hội và tự nhiên

Tại sao cần áp dụng tiếp cận Hệ thống LTTP?

Vì Mập cân An ninh lương thực luôn không thể giải quyết được các vấn đề của An ninh lương thực với bao gồm cả an ninh dinh dưỡng và an toàn thực phẩm

Images: Vũ Thị Phương Thanh, CIAT

HỆ THỐNG THỰC PHẨM BỀN VỮNG

HỆ THỐNG THỰC PHẨM BỀN VỮNG (SFS) là một hệ thống thực phẩm đảm bảo an ninh lương thực và dinh dưỡng cho tất cả mọi người bằng cách dự phòng các cơ sở kinh tế, xã hội và môi trường tạo ra an ninh lương thực và dinh dưỡng cho các thế hệ tương lai không bị tổn hại (HPLPE, 2014).

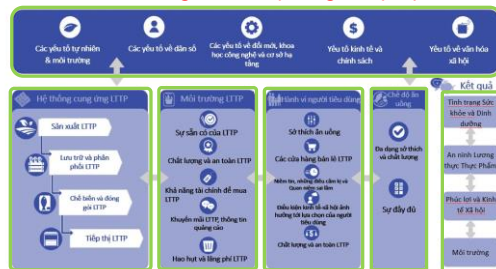
Đã được đưa vào Chương trình Không còn nạn đói của Việt Nam tuy nhiên chưa triển khai đồng bộ

11 giải pháp Nâng cao giá trị của nông nghiệp vì Hệ thống thực phẩm bền vững (FAO, 2020)

1. Người tiêu dùng tham gia
2. Hiểu biết về nhu cầu Thị trường
3. Giá đúng
4. Kiến thức sản xuất bền vững
5. Quản lý đầu vào
6. Dịch vụ hậu cần
7. Đóng gói
8. Chứng nhận
9. Tài chính, đầu tư có trách nhiệm
10. Thể chế hoá hành động tập thể vì HTTP bền vững
11. Đa dạng đối tác và tư vấn

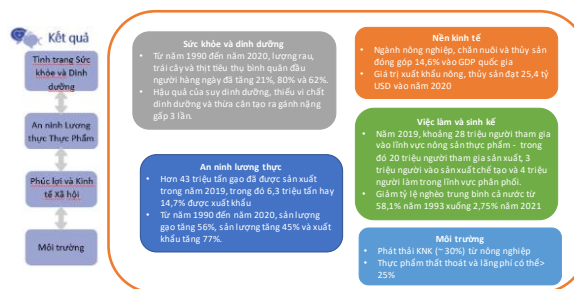


Khung cấu trúc Hệ thống LTTP (CFS)



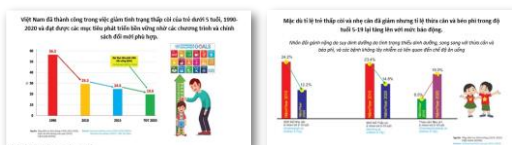
Source: Adapted from de Brauw et al. (2019)

Tầm quan trọng của các Hệ thống LTTP của Việt Nam



Tình trạng dinh dưỡng và sức khỏe là một trong những đầu ra quan trọng của Hệ thống Lương thực thực phẩm

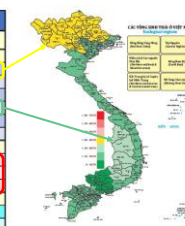
Suy dinh dưỡng (nhẹ cân, thấp còi, gầy còm), thừa cân béo phì, thiếu vi chất dinh dưỡng là chỉ số đầu ra của hệ thống thực phẩm



Sự chênh lệch về tỷ lệ suy dinh dưỡng trẻ em giữa các khu vực thành thị và nông thôn, miền núi, và các nhóm dân tộc

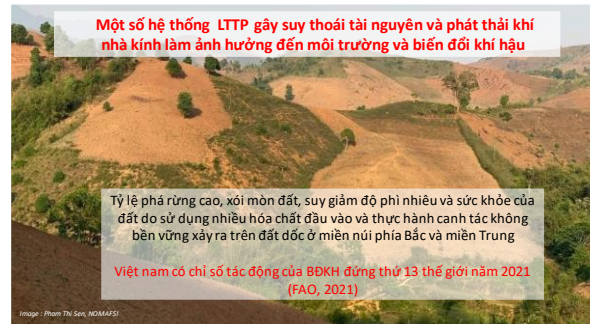
Tỷ lệ SDD thể thấp còi ở trẻ em <5 tuổi vẫn còn rất cao ở các vùng miền núi phía Bắc và miền Trung, nơi có tỷ lệ hộ nghèo cao. Tình trạng thấp còi cũng cao nhất ở các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (32%)

Vùng kinh thái (Geographical area)	%	95% CI
Toàn quốc (Nationwide)	19.6	
Theo vùng kinh thái (By Geographical area)		
Miền núi phía Bắc (Northern midlands and mountain areas)	37.4	(34.0 - 40.8)
Khu vực đồng bằng sông Hồng (Red River Delta)	11.2	(9.3 - 14.0)
Khu vực Trung bộ và Duyên hải miền Trung (Northern Central area & Central coastal area)	17.4	(14.5 - 20.3)
Tây Nguyên (Central Highlands)	28.8	(26.2 - 31.1)
Đông nam bộ (South East)	9.7	(8.2 - 11.2)
Belt sông Cửu Long (Mekong River Delta)	12.4	(10.2 - 15.1)
Theo vùng thành thị/nông thôn (By Urban/Rural area)		
Thành thị (Urban)	12.4	(10.2 - 15.1)
Nông thôn (Rural)	14.9	(12.8 - 18.9)
Miền núi (Mountainous)	36.0	(24.6 - 47.0)
Giới (By Sex)		
Nam (Boy)	18.6	(12.9 - 27.1)
Nữ (Girl)	20.6	(11.1 - 35.5)



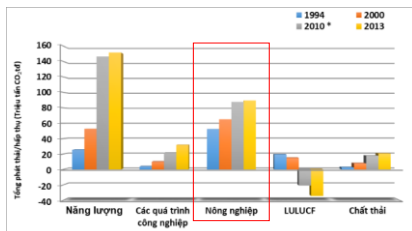
Những thách thức, khó khăn trong sử dụng đất nông nghiệp trước diễn biến phức tạp của biến đổi khí hậu ở Việt Nam

1. Số lượng và cường độ các hiện tượng thiên tai do biến đổi khí hậu gây nên ngày càng tăng và diễn biến rất phức tạp, hạn chế việc dự báo, phòng chống và đối phó của các địa phương trên toàn quốc. Thiên tai do biến đổi khí hậu gây nên liên tục đã gây tổn thất nặng nề cho công quỹ và tài sản của Nhà nước và cộng đồng
2. Những hậu quả nghiêm trọng của thảm họa thiên tai đã tác động mạnh đến diện tích đất và chất lượng đất nông nghiệp (sụt lún đất, xói mòn rửa trôi đất, hoang mạc hóa, nước biển dâng lấn đất, đất bị mặn hóa, bị khô hạn, bị suy giảm dinh dưỡng....)
3. Những hoạt động năng cao hiệu biết và năng lực đối phó với diễn biến của khí hậu tại nhiều địa phương vùng nông thôn là chưa đủ và chưa cụ thể nên nông dân vẫn là những người phải hứng chịu những tổn thương lớn về đất đai, tài sản và cả tính mạng khi có các thiên tai xảy ra.



Nông nghiệp tác động đến Biến đổi Khí hậu

Phát thải khí nhà kính tại Việt Nam [MONRE, 2017]



Tóm tắt một số đặc điểm về Hệ thống LTTP của Việt Nam

- Biến đổi nhanh chóng
- Chưa bền vững
- Chính sách hỗ trợ chưa phù hợp
- Nhận thức chưa đồng bộ
- Thiếu minh bạch và chưa đầu tư chưa có trách nhiệm
- Cần thiết phải có kế hoạch hành động quốc gia, kêu gọi các tác nhân cùng hành động



Các hành động ưu tiên chuyển đổi Hệ thống thực phẩm bền vững đến 2030 của LHQ

1. Đảm bảo mọi người tiếp cận được thực phẩm an toàn và dinh dưỡng
2. Chuyển đổi sang tiêu dùng bền vững, tiêu dùng xanh
3. Đẩy mạnh sản xuất NN sinh thái có trách nhiệm với môi trường
4. Thúc đẩy sinh kế bao trùm thông qua tiếp cận thị trường
5. Tăng cường khả năng thích ứng với tổn thương, cú sốc và sức ép với nhóm yếu thế

Một số giải pháp cho sự thay đổi là gì?

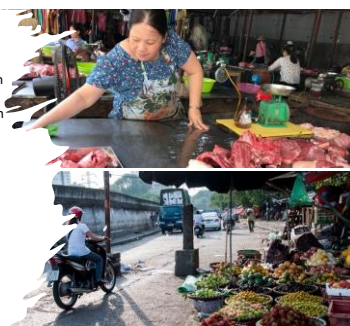
Rà soát chính sách; Truyền thông thay đổi nhận thức xã hội; ứng dụng khoa học - công nghệ, chuyển đổi số minh bạch hoá; Đầu tư có trách nhiệm; Tăng cường năng lực của nhóm yếu thế (dân tộc thiểu số...)

Source: Nhóm khoa học của UN Food Systems Summit

Kế hoạch hành động quốc gia chuyển đổi Hệ thống LTTP minh bạch, trách nhiệm và bền vững đến 2030


1. Rà soát, đánh giá và hoàn thiện cơ chế, chính sách, các quy trình, tiêu chuẩn, quy chuẩn cho sản xuất, chế biến và tiêu dùng lương thực, thực phẩm theo hướng minh bạch, trách nhiệm và bền vững
2. Phát triển hệ thống nghiên cứu đổi mới sáng tạo và dịch vụ cung ứng đầu vào cho sản xuất nông nghiệp thực phẩm theo hướng minh bạch, trách nhiệm và bền vững
3. Phát triển sản xuất nông nghiệp sinh thái theo hướng minh bạch, trách nhiệm và bền vững
4. Phát triển hệ thống chế biến và phân phối và chuỗi giá trị lương thực thực phẩm theo hướng minh bạch, trách nhiệm và bền vững
5. Thúc đẩy thực hành tiêu dùng lương thực thực phẩm theo hướng minh bạch, trách nhiệm và bền vững

Kế hoạch Hành động quốc gia chuyển đổi Hệ thống LTTP sẽ góp phần huy động thêm nguồn lực trong và ngoài nước để hỗ trợ cho Chương trình Không còn nạn đói đến năm 2030




Cảm ơn!

Image: F. Unger, ICR, CIAT



Sustainable Healthy Diets through Food Systems Transformation – SHiFT



SHiFT's main goal is to ensure sustainable healthy diets for all through food systems transformation, making it the only CGIAR initiative with this primary focus. SHiFT's aims are to stimulate the demand for/consumption of sustainable healthy diets and the supply of nutritious, safe, affordable, and sustainably produced foods (sustainable nutritious foods), while also improving livelihoods, gender equity and social inclusiveness in all sectors of food systems.

OUTCOMES

SHiFT'S 3-Year Outcomes (by 2024)
(Especially for women, youth, and other marginalized groups)

Stakeholders in Vietnam will initiate the implementation of at least six solutions to:

Increase demand for *sustainable healthy diets*.

- Improve the ability of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and informal businesses to deliver *sustainable nutritious foods* and create inclusive income opportunities.
- Address issues related to gender equality, youth, and social inclusion in food systems.


Stakeholders in Vietnam will increase their understanding and capacity to:

- Engage in governance and political economy issues around food systems transformation for sustainable healthy diets.
- Navigate trade-offs among food systems outcomes related to inclusion, sustainability, climate change, food safety, and diet quality.
- Implement a coherent, multisectoral set of actions to accelerate food systems transformation for sustainable healthy diets.

Next steps of SHiFT in Vietnam

2021	Proposal preparation	Stakeholder feedback (A4NH → SHiFT)
Jan – Mar 2022	Six-month inception phase	
Apr – May 2022	Define and engage the CCU	Agree to use three benchmark sites
Jun 2022	Engage Anchor Institutes	Stakeholder mapping
Jul – Aug – Sep 2022	Stakeholder consultations/ policy baseline	SHiFT launch **June 24**
Oct 2022 – 2023	Household and food environment survey	Qualitative studies
Oct 2022 – 2023	E-course on food systems	Vendor survey
2023-2024	Identify promising innovations and policies	Test innovations
	Trade-off analysis	Co-design and implement coherent set of actions w/MSP


Abbreviations: A4NH = CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health, CCU=Country Coordination Unit, MSP = multi-stakeholder platforms



INITIATIVE ON

**Sustainable
Healthy Diets**

For SHiFT's information in Vietnam, contact
Tuyen Huynh, SHiFT Country Coordinator
Email: t.huynh@cgiar.org
Visit <https://on.cgiar.org/SHiFT>



SHiFT's Work Packages are implementing in Vietnam

Work Package 1: Consumers and Their Food Environment			
Objective 1 Characterize food consumption, dietary patterns, and the nutritional and health status of consumers, and in particular, marginalized populations in Vietnam.	Objective 2 Characterize Vietnamese food environments (FEs) of marginalized populations, how FEs shape dietary patterns, and how consumers shape FEs.	Objective 3 Evaluate potentially scalable consumer- and FE-focused policies, innovations, and guidelines to shift consumption patterns toward <i>sustainable healthy diets</i> in Vietnam.	Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence on the state and key drivers of — and inequalities in — consumption of <i>sustainable healthy diets</i> and nutrition and health outcomes in Vietnam. Valid measurement tools and analytical methods. A set of effective, scalable policies, innovations, and guidelines to improve consumption of <i>sustainable healthy diets</i> by marginalized groups in Vietnam.
Work Package 2: MSMEs and the Informal Sector			
Objective 1 Identify and support Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and informal actors in Vietnam that can supply and sell more affordable <i>sustainable nutritious foods</i> in food environments.	Objective 2 Identify innovations to overcome firm- and system-level constraints inhibiting the delivery and sale of <i>sustainable nutritious foods</i> to marginalized populations in Vietnam.	Objective 3 Evaluate innovations that help MSMEs and the informal sector in Vietnam to deliver <i>sustainable nutritious foods</i> to marginalized populations.	Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typology of wholesalers, processors, caterers, and retailers with potential to deliver more <i>sustainable nutritious foods</i>, tailored to Vietnam. Evidence on scalable interventions that overcome barriers limiting supply of <i>sustainable nutritious foods</i> and provide decent employment in Vietnam. Stakeholder guidelines for facilitating youth and female employment in MSMEs and the informal sector in wholesale, processing, catering, and retail sectors in Vietnam.
Work Package 3: Governance and Inclusive Food Systems			
Objective 1 Expose policy and governance lock-ins and barriers in Vietnam that maintain food systems on their current unsustainable trajectories.	Objective 2 Identify policy and governance lessons derived from system transitions and transformations in other sectors in Vietnam and elsewhere.	Objective 3 Propose governance and policy solutions to address structural barriers, remove active resistance, and enable Vietnamese food systems to transition towards more sustainable outcomes.	Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence on policy and governance lock-ins and barriers in Vietnam. Validated frameworks, methods, and tools that can help diagnose the impediments to <i>sustainable healthy diets</i>, fair livelihoods, and sustainable environments in Vietnam. Contextualized policy lessons for Vietnamese policymakers and other key actors to help transition food systems toward healthier, more sustainable, and more equitable outcomes for all.
Work Package 5: Catalyzing Food System Transformation			
Objective 1 Characterize food consumption, dietary patterns, and the nutritional and health status of consumers, and in particular, marginalized populations in Vietnam.	Objective 2 Characterize Vietnamese food environments (FEs) of marginalized populations, how FEs shape dietary patterns, and how consumers shape FEs.	Objective 3 Evaluate potentially scalable consumer- and FE-focused policies, innovations, and guidelines to shift consumption patterns toward <i>sustainable healthy diets</i> in Vietnam.	Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional multistakeholder platform in Vietnam. Procedures, tools, and metrics to develop capacity in Vietnam for food systems transformation. Learning framework to extract lessons learned from Vietnam's experiences in delivering outcomes and scaling innovations and identify next steps in food system transformation toward <i>sustainable healthy diets</i>.

Annex 5. Link media clippings

Link to reportage in Vietnamese

<https://nongnghiep.vn/chuong-trinh-khong-con-nan-doi-nang-cao-chat-luong-doi-song-nguoi-dan-d338135.html>

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ALLIANCE OF BIOVERSITY INTERNATIONAL AND CIAT

Headquarters – Via di San Domenico, 1, 00153 Rome, Italy. Tel. (+39) 06 61181

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