



International Center for Tropical Agriculture  
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# Vietnam Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop

Agricultural Genetics Institute

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Hanoi, Vietnam





# Contents

Introduction	2
Site integration: background and expectations	2
Site integration countries	2
Workshop Objectives	2
Site integration requirements	2
National Consultation	3
Objectives of the National Consultations	3
Presentations organized by System Level Outcomes (SLOs)	3
Questions posed to in-country stakeholders	3
Workshop Highlights	4
A. Northwest Region	5
B. Northeast Region	6
C. Red River Delta Region	7
D. North Central Coast Region	9
E. Central Highlands, South Central Coast and Southeast Region	10
F. Mekong River Delta	11
General Overview & Discussion Highlights	13
CGIAR Group Discussion & Next Steps	13
Annexes	14
1. List of participants	14
CGIAR Scientists	16
2. Workshop agenda	18



## Introduction

### Site integration: background and expectations

The Consortium of CGIAR centres is proposing a second phase of CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs) to effectively contribute to the Strategy and Results Framework (SRF). A key dimension in the SRF and the second phase portfolio is increased integration across the CRPs and a strengthened ability to work with a wide range of partners and stakeholders in achieving key development goals.

To realize this, there will be a focus on improved coordination and collaboration, particularly through a process termed 'site integration', starting in a select set of Geographies.

### Site integration countries

Bangladesh.  
Ethiopia.  
Nicaragua.  
Nigeria.  
Tanzania.  
Vietnam.

## Workshop Objectives

### Site integration requirements

Site integration plans should be developed in a collaborative manner through the established mechanisms and process. They should indicate how CRPs, supported by the CGIAR Centers, will be working together in countries in which they operate. The plans are expected to provide a baseline of what CRPs and Centers are currently doing and to outline a future vision. Site integration is expected to:

1. Provide a sustained mechanism for collaboration amongst CGIAR entities in Vietnam.
2. Provide ongoing dialogue and engagement with partners and stakeholders to understand and align with the national priorities and actions and to establish and maintain partnerships.
3. Provide collective goals and targets from the SRF related to Vietnam, including identification of key goals and targets of the SRF and the way in which these will be worked towards by collective CGIAR presence and identification of clear country outcomes.
4. Alignment of CGIAR research activities (also considering combined systems work; gender and inclusive growth)
5. Production of joint research outputs and public goods including knowledge, technologies, tools, methods, evidence, processes and platforms.
6. Use of a common set of research sites.
7. Sharing of CGIAR facilities, infrastructure and equipment.
8. Making effective and efficient use of CGIAR staff.



9. Achieving greater delivery and scaling of CGIAR research (consider key instruments of communication, CapDev, etc.).
10. Streamlining policy engagement--so that there is a collective process towards engaging with policymakers and policy process, including aggregation of data and knowledge, joint messaging, and 'one voice'.

### National Consultation

A national consultation on site integration was held in Hanoi, Vietnam December 14-15 to discuss key activities of the CGIAR with in-country partners in Vietnam. The aim was to understand national priorities and to explore how these can be aligned with the collective aims of CRPs and Centers in Vietnam. Based on this discussion, Centers will submit site integration plans as part of the submission process for CRP full proposals. CRPs will be expected to outline their involvement in site integration planning (including National Consultations) and their commitment and contribution to the site integration plans developed and submitted.

### Objectives of the National Consultations:

1. To discuss and consult with in-country stakeholders towards refining the CRP2 agenda.
2. To identify opportunities for site integration among CRPs, and with in-country initiatives.
3. To recommend mechanisms for operationalizing CGIAR country coordination in CRP2.

### Presentations organized by System Level Outcomes (SLOs):

- Poverty.
- Productivity.
- Food and Nutrition.
- Natural Resource Management.

### Questions posed to in-country stakeholders:

4. Relevance/usefulness of proposed CGIAR (CRPs2) targets and activities to in-country stakeholders.
5. Recommendations for CGIAR (CRPs2) to address gaps and priorities.
6. Potential partners and partnership arrangements.



## Workshop Highlights

Opening remarks: Professor Nguyen Van Tuat, Vice President for Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS) under the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD)

- Agriculture plays an important role in food security and biodiversity. Production and income is low and for this reason the government of Vietnam is restructuring the agricultural sector to raise production and incomes.
- Support from the CGIAR is crucial to reduce rural poverty and manage resources sustainably.
- The objective of this workshop is to discuss and identify gaps and priorities for research and seek partnerships to strengthen strategies for agricultural development.

Opening remarks: Dr. Leo Sebastian, CCAFS Regional Program Leader for Southeast Asia

- The CGIAR continues to evolve with more responsive programs and structure as it responds to the changing challenges of its stakeholders.
- Our objective is to establish a more integrated system within the CGIAR. All the CRPs will end next year and phase two will commence, combining site integration.
- We are required to work together in certain areas, initially in the 6 top priority countries. Working together with in-country partners is key to address national priorities.

Opening remarks: Dr. Dindo Campilan, CIAT Regional Director for Asia

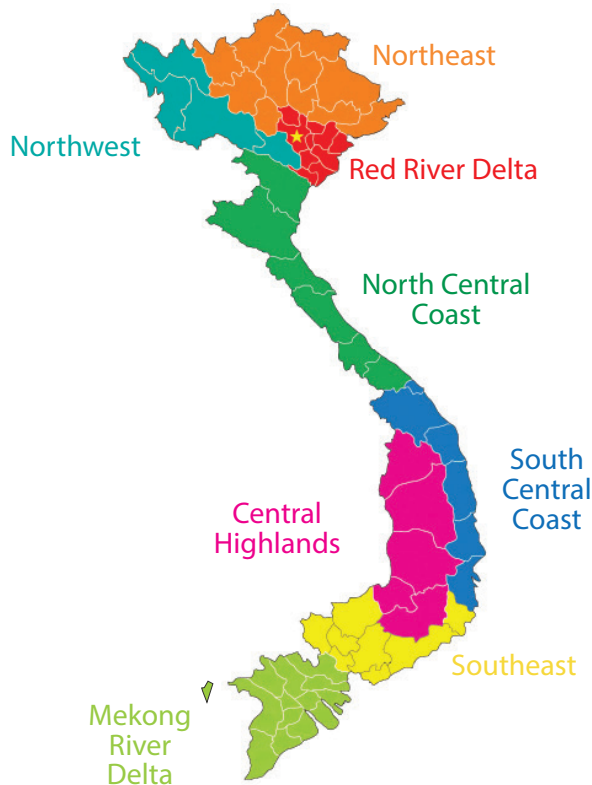
- CGIAR Goals have been revised for refined focus on contributing to: productivity; poverty reduction; food and nutrition; natural resource management.

- Vietnam is one of six top priority countries for the CRPs, so today is key to discuss future collaboration.
- Diversity: Vietnam has 8 agro-ecological regions with different characteristics, needs, opportunities and research gaps which vary from the Mekong River Delta to the Northwest Region. Today we will dive into the details of the ecoregions and discuss what Vietnam needs - specifically which Centers will have strategic interventions for the different regions.
- Key outputs: goals, identify opportunities for site integration, and recommend mechanisms for operationalizing coordination in Vietnam. To address key outputs we also seek feedback from our national partners: what do you think of the relevance and usefulness of the CGIAR goals? What are the gaps and priorities to address?

Opening remarks: Professor Le Huy Ham, Director General of the Agricultural Genetics Institute (AGI)

- It is crucial information that Vietnam has been chosen as one of the top priority countries for the CGIAR for the next phase of the CRPs. We need to raise awareness about this, especially about the 10 CGIAR centers operating in Vietnam.
- The agro-ecological approach is very important in each region. Better coordination between CGIAR centers, and better cooperation between CGIAR centers and researchers in Vietnam is very welcome.

Targets and proposed CGIAR activities for Vietnam presented by region: Northwest; Northeast; Red River Delta; North Central Coast Region; Central Highlands, South Central Coast and Southeast; Mekong River Delta



## A. Northwest Region

Identified CGIAR CRPS in the region:  
WLE, PIM, RTB, L&F, A4NH, CCAFS, FTA, GRISP.

Reduced poverty - Livelihood improvement

- Soil erosion (WLE).
- Agroforestry scaling (FTA).
- Cassava value-chain, indigenous pig value chain (RTB, L&F).
- Cassava crop management (RTB).
- Irrigation for coffee (WLE).

Improved food and nutrition security for health

- Animal & plant (maize) pest surveillance (A4NH).
- Crop residues for feed (L&F).
- Tree genetics, domestication (FTA).
- Agro-climate information systems (CCAFS, GRISP).

Improved natural resource systems and ecosystems services

- Landscape environmental services (WLE).
- PFES/REDD+ (CCAFS, GRISP).
- Social forestry in swidden agriculture communities (FTA).
- Inclusive governance for natural resource management (PIM).
- Food nutrition inventory (A4NH).
- Improving dietary diversity through improvement of agricultural systems (A4NH).

### 1. Relevance/usefulness of proposed CGIAR (CRPs2) targets and activities to Vietnamese stakeholders

- All useful interventions, but scattered.
- In the Northwest, maize is the predominant cash crop but leads to land degradation. What approaches can be prioritized to address this?.
- Need sustainable management of integrated systems to address maize mono-cropping systems to prevent land degradation, diversify, e.g. by integrating trees and agroforestry.
- REDD, forest protection – can they be combined?
- How can we support farming households to access markets and adopt CSA practices, given that farm sizes are very small?.
- Socio-economic issues – isolation/remoteness, diverse ethnic groups, difficult transportation, small plots need to be addressed.
- Key interventions: pigs, cassava, coffee: integrated systems are needed, with agroforestry to address land degradation and problems caused by intensification.

### 2. Recommendations for CGIAR (CRPs2) to address gaps and priorities

- Need to address overriding issues – e.g. climate change (also good for funding purposes) in an integrated manner and focus on bigger questions, then select appropriate interventions, rather than going into area with commodity focus.
- Land degradation a focus for this region. Huge degradation: Upper watershed management.
- Outputs should be integrated and able to be applied to different regions (i.e. an approach).

- Should link with concept of Climate-Smart Villages - scale approach at village level.
- Should give more attention to link between agriculture, nutrition and health – ‘smart agriculture for health’ can be one component of Climate Smart Agriculture approach.
- Policy issues: appropriate evidence for decision-making; land regulation policy and upper watershed conservation.
- Impact assessment and risk assessment of land use conversion to coffee and rubber.
- Research on factors of adoption of innovations, farmer capacity, knowledge and awareness to adapt to rapid socio-economic and climate change, participatory, adaptation learning processes.
- CIAT: is it necessary to address across province, border (with China) issues in implementing activities? For examples, pest and disease management.
- NIAP: concepts of CSA and CSV should be understandable for farmers and local authorities.
- ACIAR: How will value chain research on vegetables, cassava etc. work based on the agro-ecological approach?.
- Health Bridge Canada: nutrition for people in different regions is not focused enough, especially in remote regions. The emphasis is rather on production, productivity and quantity. Therefore, it is urgent to do research on human nutrition and public health for the people in the regions of northwest and northeast.

### 3. Potential partners and partnership arrangements

- Involve key decision-makers from different levels in research to build confidence in results.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES & GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	UNIVERSITIES	NGOS, PRIVATE SECTOR & ASSOCIATIONS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & DONORS
DARD, DONRE	WUR, CARES	CARE, CCD	HEALTHBRIDGE, JICA, AVRDC
FSCN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH NIN, SFRI, VAAS, NOMAFSI, IMHEN, NIVR, HSPH PPI, PPRI			

## B. Northeast Region

Identified CGIAR CRPS in the region:  
PIM, RTB, CCAFS, GRISP.

Reduced poverty - Livelihood improvement

- Cassava value chain development (PIM).
- Crop management (RTB).
- Smallholder crop production (RTB, PIM).
- Cold and drought-tolerant rice (GRISP).

Improved food and nutrition security for health

- Potato breeding (RTB).
- Banana disease management (RTB).
- Climate smart agriculture (CCAFS).

Improved natural resource systems and ecosystems services

- Soil conservation and fertility (RTB).
- Climate smart agriculture (CCAFS).
- Climate-smart villages (CCAFS).
- Landscape mitigation modeling (CCAFS).

### 1. Relevance/usefulness of proposed CGIAR (CRPs2) targets and activities to Vietnamese stakeholders

- Sustainable smallholder soil and crop management policy in this area has to be tackled to reduce poverty – especially landscape management level.
- VAC, VACR systems needed (small scale) (CCAFS, RTB, Livestock, Fish).
- Sustainable smallholder soil/crop intensification/management (CCAFS, RTB, Livestock, Fish, FTA).
- Potato: improve available seed systems (RTB) Inputs on seed systems and disease management needed; banana disease management questionable relevance.
- Develop local specialty markets based on local biodiversity (PIM).
- Productivity: cold and drought-tolerant rice production (GRISP). Sustainable soil / crop management. Improved available seed systems, enough high potato quality material but just not available. How to set up planting material to provide good materials.
- Shift focus from maize consumption to improve ethnic minority nutrition and provide new protein source crops.

- Agro-Ecology management (Soil conservation and fertility (RTB)).
- Make systems more flexible to respond to climate change – need to be flexible.
- Water management (CCAFS).
- Agro-biodiversity improvement.

## 2. Recommendations for CGIAR (CRPs2) to address gaps and priorities

- Focus for research in this region is land degradation.
- Cannot know priorities without knowing why those communities are poor – need assessment.
- Priority for the area: minimize farmer dependence on input, fertilizers, use local alternatives, soil and agro-ecology management of commercial crops.
- Sustainable soil and crop intensification and landscape assessment a key priority for the region.
- Novel specialty markets and commodity value chains need improvement.
- Cassava value-chain development – better linkage between farmer and produce quality (PIM).
- Banana disease management.
- Improvement of ethnic minority nutrition – shift focus from maize to protein opportunity.
- Ecosystems: need strong soil conservation, climate smart agriculture with focus on flexible short-term crops that can be easily harvested to allow flexibility during extreme weather events like typhoons, with improved water management and agro-biodiversity options.
- CIAT: Cassava is a crop grown short-term to help farmers make more income and move up.
- CCAFS: Sustainable smallholder soil / crop intensification and management: finding integrated way of managing smallholder agricultural systems / agroforestry needed.

## 3. Potential partners and partnership arrangements

- Involve key decision-makers from different levels in research to build.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES & GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	UNIVERSITIES	NGOS, PRIVATE SECTOR & ASSOCIATIONS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & DONORS
DARDs	THAI NGUYEN UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, VNUA	SRD, SDC, HELVETAS	WORLD BANK, ADB, ACIAR, CIRAD, IRD, PLAN INTERNATIONAL
NOMAFSI, FCRI, NIAPP, NIN, SFRI, IAE, PPRI, LOCAL EXTENSION NETWORK AND PEOPLES COMMITTEE			

## C. Red River Delta Region

Identified CGIAR CRPS in the region:  
WLE, RTB, L&F, A4NH, CCAFS, GRISP.

Reduced poverty - Livelihood improvement

- Potato, cassava, fish breeding (RTB, L&F).
- Integrated fish farming systems (L&F).
- Pig value chains (L&F).
- Salt tolerant rice varieties (CCAFS, GRISP).

Improved food and nutrition security for health

- Food safety, zoonosis, antibiotic resistance, aflatoxins (L&F).
- Agricultural waste re-use and health risks (L&F, A4NH).

Improved natural resource systems and ecosystems services

- ICT climate information services (CCAFS).
- Integrated fish farming systems (L&F).

### 1. Relevance/usefulness of proposed CGIAR (CRPs2) targets and activities to Vietnamese stakeholders

- Cassava is not a priority crop here; research is relevant because the laboratories are here.
- Vegetables should be included. River delta is an important provider for Hanoi.
- Value chain work on crops (vegetables, onion, carrots) / pigs (meat), including organization,

linkages to companies and markets, contract farming and services needs to be considered.

- Water management: (i) Lack of water for agriculture (hydropower), (ii) Pollution of water (pesticides, sewage, handicraft villages) and need to do pollution monitoring.
- Potato, tomato, sweet potato, melon, vegetables, maize, rice are key crops. Fruits: grapes, litchi, longan. Livestock: pig cattle at large scale: need more research.
- Food safety (pesticides, livestock, aflatoxins, zoonotic diseases). Norms and standards.
- From farm to fork (vertical linkages), effective control systems (i.e.: through certification / market integration).
- How can small-scale farmers / vegetable / pig producers / aquaculture participate?.
- Urban food systems: role of markets (different types).
- PESICO / ORION active for potato processing. Options for storage?.
- Climate forecasting and appropriate recommendations to farmers / decision makers for adaptive options (crops, calendars).
- How to use agricultural waste for making animal feed: relevant topic for Vietnam.
- Television / radio still important for weather forecasts and news. ICT could be an option, but not the only one.

## 2. Recommendations for CGIAR (CRPs2) to address gaps and priorities

- Formulating joint questions that can integrate programs (then select sites for contrasting), rather than site integration based on ecoregions. Food systems, farming systems, value chains: centers will become more scattered if all based in different ecogeographies.
- Do a mapping exercise based on the current presence / investments of all the centers.
- VNUA: we should identify specific characteristics of each agro-ecological zone/region, constraints and opportunities so we can link issues together. This will make it easier to capture an overall picture of a region, including conditions, constraints and opportunities.
- RIA1: All programs should be aligned with action plans of different ministries (MARD, MoNRE, etc.) to achieve production and productivity.

- 500 million ton of rice straw is mostly burned. What can we do? Biofuel not successful.
- Rice, potato & vegetable systems are an integrative element (based on rotation design).
- Need to engage with the private sector and engage with market .
- Rice research is needed, but need some focus on common areas to tackle.
- Land capacity per person in the region is very small and, therefore, it is very difficult for farmers to do market-oriented farm production. How could we resolve this?.
- In aquaculture: should focus on high-value commodities like tilapia and shrimp; Aquaculture and fisheries are not mentioned: Conversion from rice-shrimp to fish pond to better benefit farmers and maximize the use of land should be considered.
- CIAT: Rural and urban consumers in the region Hanoi and peri-urban areas are important.
- ICRAF: crops focus - what about perennial trees/ forest /agro-forestry systems?.
- International Vegetable Research Center: Flooding should be addressed; supply of vegetables to Hanoi is stated as important, but there are missing clear activities to make this happen.
- Vegetables can be intercropped with egg plants to prevent them from dying during flood. Should have permanent vegetable plantations, not seasonal to protect and recover soil health.
- NOMAFSI: Sea level rise problem; how to diversify crops, i.e. shifting from rice to other crops, such as vegetables and/or other crops that have higher economic values.
- Rice fixed at 2.8 million ha nationwide; not possible to convert in these areas: policy issue.
- Mechanization, food quality/food safety: key areas to be tackled.

### 3. Potential partners and partnership arrangements

RESEARCH INSTITUTES & GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	UNIVERSITIES	NGOS, PRIVATE SECTOR & ASSOCIATIONS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & DONORS
SUB-DAH/DAH, MINISTRY OF HEALTH	HSPH, VNUA	FRESH STUDIO	FAO / WHO / CIRAD
FCRI, AGI, SFRI, RIA, VAWR, NIVR, VIFEP, SUB-, RCRDC, PPRI, IWRP, IAE, IPSARD, IMHEN, CEWAREC, VAAS, ICAFIS, PPRI, NIHE, NIN			OXFORD UNIVERSITY (EPIDEMIOLOGY, FOOD SAFETY)

## D. North Central Coast Region

Identified CGIAR CRPS in the region:

CRPS: PIM, A4NH, CCAFS, L&F, FTA, GRISP, RTB.

Reduced poverty - Livelihood improvement

- Cassava and sweet potato value chains and Root, Tubers, and Banana crops management (RTB).

Improved food and nutrition security for health

- Fish breeding & genetics, pig value chain upgrading, pig genetics (L&F).
- Food safety zoonosis, aflatoxins (A4NH).

Improved natural resource systems and ecosystems services

- Agro-climate information, climate-smart village, scaling of CSA technologies, climate-smart aquaculture and agriculture (CCAFS).
- Mitigation modeling, landscape hydrological and carbon modelling (L&F, CCAFS).
- REDD Plus, social forestry in swidden agriculture communities, gender mainstreaming (FTA).

#### 1. Relevance/usefulness of proposed CGIAR (CRPs2) targets and activities to Vietnamese stakeholders

- Natural Resource Management should be prioritized for climatic resistance (drought, salinity, low soil fertility, storm) to lead to productivity increase. Focus on poverty reduction comparing rice and aquaculture farmers, with productivity comparisons to reduce production cost.
- Aflatoxin important for export. Cassava and sweet potato (45-50% of national Sweet potato area), compete with more compatible crops e.g. peanut,

sweet potato - climate resistant crops. Thanh Hoa and Quang Binh grow lot of cassava.

- Dairy husbandry (TH Farm in Nghe An; Hoang Anh Gia Lai) and pig farming – nutrition and health: important to follow international standards and get advice on these.
- Cassava – by-products (slice and dry not much leftover), if starch (residual), cassava stems for mushroom. Nigeria developed animal feed cassava peel – need to explore.
- Policy issues? Need to be addressed and explored.

#### 2. Recommendations for CGIAR (CRPs2) to address gaps and priorities

- Research on economic and environmentally sustainable units of scale (small, medium, large).
- Research at different scales needed: political systems not based on sustainability analyses.
- Variety improvements in rice: salt and drought tolerant rice varieties; Drought-tolerant annual crops (yield improvement); livestock production needed.
- Improved market links – markets for smallholder farmers.
- CSA aquaculture - shrimp, fish (saltwater), clam have potential but need exploration.
- Forecast – rice, root tuber, legumes, vegetables, aquaculture needed.
- Improved “production packages” (not only varieties) requested.
- Important to add fodder grass and fodder bush, animal & fish feed production from cassava and maize by-products.
- Capitalize on locally available species varieties, local breeds, market development and involve local research centers to do research on crops that are resilient to impacts of climate change (pea nut, rice, etc.).
- RIA1: how to develop aquaculture in the region in the context of harsh weather conditions (hot in the summer; cold in the winter? Need to link smallholder fish farmers to markets.

### 3. Potential partners and partnership arrangements

RESEARCH INSTITUTES & GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	UNIVERSITIES	NGOS, PRIVATE SECTOR & ASSOCIATIONS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & DONORS
DARD, DONRE	VNUA, HUAF, HSPH	FARMERS UNION, ICAFIS	CARE, IFAD
NIAPP, NIAS, NIVR, RIA, VIFEP, PPRI, IMHEN, FRSI, NORTHCENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	VINH UNIVERSITY		

## E. Central Highlands, South Central Coast and Southeast Region

Identified CGIAR CRPS in the region:

WLE, RTB, L&F, A4NH, FTA, CCAFS, GRISP.

Reduced poverty - Livelihood improvement

- Cassava value chain development and crop management (RTB).
- Pig value-chain development (Livestock).
- Smallholder tree-crop production (Coffee & Cocoa) (FTA).
- Potato breeding (RTB).

Improved food and nutrition security for health

- Indigenous pig systems (Livestock) and indigenous pig genetics (Livestock).
- Eco-efficiency and crop residues in livestock feed and nutrient cycling (Livestock).
- Food safety (A4NH).

Improved natural resource systems and ecosystems services

- Landscape analysis (FTA).
- Analysis of forestry, farm and settlement dynamics (FTA).
- Ground water management (WLE).

#### 1. Relevance/usefulness of proposed CGIAR (CRPs2) targets and activities to Vietnamese stakeholders

- Cassava value chain development is important to reduce poverty.

- Pig, cow and goat value chains should be considered.
- Ground water management is needed to address water issues relating to coffee plantation.
- Studies around coffee should be promoted.
- Eco-efficiency is important when it comes to cassava, maize, sugar cane, livestock.
- Potato breeding is not quite relevant in Central Highlands as the area is small.

#### 2. Recommendations for CGIAR (CRPs2) to address gaps and priorities

- Integrated research program focusing on deforestation and forest degradation drivers such as coffee, rubber, and maybe cassava (FTA).
- Genetics research support to coffee rejuvenation (CIAT?).
- Sustainable sloping land and agricultural practices needed to address soil erosion and water issues and pest and disease issues (CAFS, FTA).
- Development and monitoring of integrated land use planning needed (IFPRI, FTA).
- Development of fisheries and aquaculture to address poverty and food & nutrition (World Fish).
- Water sharing and watershed management (transboundary, inter-province, etc.) to address water shortages (IWMI).
- Ruminant animals (ILRI, CIAT).
- Cross cutting issue: Agricultural insurance needs to be addressed (IFPRI).
- Long-term goal – promote public-private partnerships and work with research institutes; that is the first step.
- Coffee is the focus of our government. We have a focus on this crop, but because of price fluctuation in the market we need to monitor and supervise planning long-term.
- IAS: We can grow forages in the Central Highlands for livestock intensification.
- CARES: Better to consolidate a few large issues that can involve all CG-centers and local partners to work together, to avoid overlapping activities. For example, soil erosion, food safety, food security, water use efficiency, etc. can be dealt with in 1-2 integrated activities.
- Need to partner with the private sector to improve value chains.
- NOMAFSI: Intensive farming has been very high,

which has brought more pests and diseases from overuse of fertilizers and pesticides. This overall has led to higher GHG emissions, partly because of having too much of chemical fertilizer (e.g. nitrogen) in the soils. We should reduce the amount of fertilizers through different approaches: Landscape approach; Agro-ecological region approach; Innovative participatory approach: to

make local stakeholders carry on project work after projects finish.

- We should ensure stronger follow-up with farmers after trails have ended.
- AGI: CG-centers can specifically help with tools to monitor land-use plans needed in the region.

### 3. Potential partners and partnership arrangements

- Establishment of a Coordination Committee (CC) comprising of representatives of CGIAR, MARD, PPCs, Research Institutes & Universities, private sectors, and NGOs.
- The CC shall be in charge of fund raising (proposal development, donor meeting, etc.) and policy advocacy.
- An MOU between partners is also needed.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES & GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	UNIVERSITIES	NGOS, PRIVATE SECTOR & ASSOCIATIONS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & DONORS
DARDs	TAY NGUYEN UNIVERSITY, NLU, HUE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (HUAF)	TROPENBOS, NESTLÉ	IDH – THE SUSTAINABLE TRADE INITIATIVE, AGRICULTURE RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT (CIRAD)
WESTERN HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY SCIENCE INSTITUTE (WASI) INSTITUTE OF POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IPSARD) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL SCIENCE (NIAS) AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE FOR SOUTHERN COASTAL CENTRAL OF VIETNAM (ASISOV) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY RESEARCH (NIVR), NIAPP, RIA3, VINAFISH, VICOFA, FIPI, MONRE (GDLA), INSTITUTE OF WATER RESOURCES PLANNING	VINH UNIVERSITY	OXFAM	SNV, HA-GL

## F. Mekong River Delta Region

Identified CGIAR CRPS in the region:  
WLE, PIM, CCAFS, A4NH, L&F.

Reduced poverty - Livelihood improvement

- Grain quality and value chain (A4NH) .
- Water control infrastructure development & operation (WLE).
- Agriculture product quality & value chain (CCAFS).
- Rice-crop management (CCAFS).
- Rice value-chain analysis (CCAFS).
- Sustainable rice farming systems (CCAFS).

Improved food and nutrition security for health

- Climate-smart aquaculture (L&F).
- Aflatoxin research and pig diseases (L&F).

- Integrated fisheries & aquaculture development (L&F).
- Improved rice varieties (A4NH).
- Fish foresight & modeling (A4NH, L&F).
- Pest & disease management (L&F).
- Fish and shrimp genetic breeding (L&F).

Improved natural resource systems and ecosystems services

- ICT based information services (CCAFS).
- Climate-smart villages (CCAFS).
- Water & nutrient management (WLE).
- Climate-smart agriculture (CCAFS).
- Climate-smart varieties (CCAFS).
- Alternate Wet & Dry (AWD) irrigation (CCAFS).
- Greenhouse gas mitigation in rice (CCAFS).

- Farm & regional water management (salinity, acidity, sediment) (WLE).

### 1. Relevance/usefulness of proposed CGIAR (CRPs2) targets and activities to Vietnamese stakeholders

- Value chain improvement.
- Research on new and quality seed.
- Natural resource management.
- Postharvest and processing.
- Production focusing on food nutrition: granting quality.
- Livestock.
- Pesticide application.
- Certification of agricultural products, including seeds.
- Sustainable markets for agricultural products/ commodities.
- Assess the impacts of TPP and AEC on vulnerable commodities/sectors (e.g. livestock).
- Nutrition of small farmers (change behaviors in production progress).
- Rice; Aquaculture: fish, shrimps; Animal feed control; Market issues for different commodities.

### 2. Recommendations for CGIAR (CRPs2) to address gaps and priorities

- Propose prioritized fields for research: private sector, research, policy.

### 3. Potential partners and partnership arrangements

- Sustainable cultivation systems in the context of climate change: through research on Climate-Smart Agriculture models to scale.
- IAS: The region has strengths in rice, fish and fruit production: these should be considered.
- Livestock: toxicity in livestock production issues need to be addressed.
- There should be standards for agricultural production.
- There is a need for a better multi-disciplinary approach.
- Should involve different stakeholders in research, e.g. farmer organizations, policy making divisions, private sector, etc. to achieve impact and make best policies for smallholders.
- IAE: CGIAR centers have succeeded in many projects/programs through introducing models/ technologies to smallholder farmers. These models/technologies are often small and not easy for upscaling. Approaches need to be flexible between top-down and bottom-up depending on different research programs (from the CGIAR and/ or MARD) and work nature. To be able to upscale these models, we need to align CGIAR activities with national, regional, and local development plans/ strategies.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES & GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	UNIVERSITIES	NGOS, PRIVATE SECTOR & ASSOCIATIONS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & DONORS
DARDS, SUB-NIAPP - SUB-INSTITUTE FOR AGRI. PLANNING & PROJECTION IPSARD - INSTITUTE OF POLICY & STRATEGY FOR AGRI. & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	CTU - CAN THO UNIVERSITY AGU - AN GIANG UNIVERSITY	AN GIANG PLANT PROTECTION JOINT STOCK COMPANY (AGPPS, NEW NAME: LOC TROI GROUP). VINAUSEN - VIETNAM AUSTRALIA ENVIRONMENT J.S.CO. BAYER VIET NAM: BAYER CROP SCIENCE & BAYER ANIMAL HEALTH	ICAFIS - INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATING CENTRE FOR AQUACULTURE & FISHERIES SUSTAINABILITY
CLRRI - CUU LONG RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE IAE - INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT IAS - INSTITUTE OF AGRI. SCIENCE FOR SOUTHERN VIETNAM PPRI - PLANT PROTECTION RESEARCH INSTITUTE VIAEP - VIETNAM INSTITUTE OF AGRI. ENGINEERING AND POSTHARVEST TECHNOLOGY RIA2 - RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR AQUACULTURE NO.2 NIVR - NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY RESEARCH SIWRP - SOUTHERN INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESOURCES PLANNING SCAP - SOUTHERN CENTER OF AGRI. POLICY & STRATEGY	VINH UNIVERSITY	OXFAM	SNV, HA-GL

## General overview & discussion highlights

- ACIAR: Increasingly vegetable products are traded over huge distances, from Lao, Cambodia, Vietnam to China. With an eco-regional approach, how do you take these large value chains into consideration? Also will increase competition with global commodities.
- How to prioritize nutrition. Try to increase income and focus on nutrition, diets and diversity in northwest area so would be interested in further research on this. If we do not have the national partners in nutrition we cannot engage with them, they have limited resources.
- Should think about indigenous species that can contribute to improved production.
- Research and development agricultural interventions are now targeting value chains in cities such as Hanoi and urban areas as well.
- Topics need to be prioritized in a bottom-up approach, focusing on key themes.
- Need to focus on water techniques and irrigation management to serve agriculture in Vietnam.
- Different regions have different priorities. How do we ensure quality research and encourage the private sector and farmers to take part in the value-chain? We should approach them first.
- How to combine national and regional policy? Policy makers are missing in this workshop.

## CGIAR group discussion & next steps

1. One site, different CRPs: integration could focus around a transect area, or a value chain, doesn't need to be an area. Value chains could be the basis for integration.
2. Policy: livelihood and land use threats – we have to look at agricultural livelihood vs. other issues and specifically address policy issues.
3. Youth and gender: The workshop did focus enough on the issue.
4. Capacity development: Struggling with capacity strengthening. Not enough young professionals benefiting from CGIAR scholarships.
5. Potential gaps: vegetables not a commodity focus of the CGIAR. How can we address vegetables? Is vegetable in A4NH under nutrition?.
6. No one to represent the institutional theme "Policy, Institutions and Markets".
7. Moving forward – There is a need for CRP (program) specific inputs and identification of focal persons.
8. Circulate outputs to CGIAR programs focal person/ directors.
9. A committee is needed to take forward site integration work going forward. There is also a need to coordinate CGIAR in-country activities, events, news etc.

## ANNEX 1 - List of Participants

### In-Country Partners

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## ANNEX 2 - Workshop Agenda

Day 1 (14 December)

TIME	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE
08.30 - 09.00	Workshop Overview	Dindo / Delia
09.00 - 11.00	Presentation by CRPs (each 10min +5min Q&A) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the CRP's key targets (outputs/ outcomes/impacts) in VN?</li> <li>2. What research activities (flagships) will the CRP implement, and where?</li> <li>3. What additional activities are being considered/ envisioned if any?</li> <li>4. Which in-country partners will the CRP work with?</li> <li>5. Which other CRPS will the CRP link with?</li> </ol>	Representative/s per CRP <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A4NH</li> <li>2. CCAFS</li> <li>3. FTA</li> <li>4. GRiSP</li> <li>5. L(&amp;F)</li> <li>6. PIM</li> <li>7. RTB (HT)</li> <li>8. WLE</li> </ol>
11.00 - 11.45	Summative exercises <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CRPs X VN eco-regions*: potential site integration</li> <li>2. CRPs X CRPs: potential inter-program collaboration</li> </ol>	Georgina Smith Stefan de Haan
1145-1230	General discussion  Forming working-groups for target VN eco-regions (for Day 2 plenary presentation and small-group discussion)	Dindo Campilan Leo Sebastian
12.30 - 13.30	Lunch	ICRAF
13.30 - 17.00	Preparation of presentation/facilitation materials for Day 2 by respective working groups	All participants

Day 2 (15 December)

TIME	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE
08.30 - 09.00	<p>Opening session</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Welcome remarks</li> <li>2. Introduction of participants</li> <li>3. Overview of CGIAR strategic results framework: cultivating partnership with Vietnam</li> <li>4. Overview of workshop objectives, sessions and expected outputs</li> </ol>	<p>Delia Catacutan VAAS president Participants</p> <p>Leo Sebastian</p> <p>Dindo Campilan</p>
09.30 - 09.45	COFFEE/TEA BREAK AND GROUP PHOTO	
09.45 - 10.00	Vietnam agricultural/rural development agenda and priorities across eco-regions	MARD-ICD DG
10.00 - 10.15	R&D challenges in Vietnam's key eco-regions and potential CGIAR contributions	Dr. Le Huy Ham
10.15 - 11.30	<p>Presentations of CGIAR targets and proposed activities in VN eco-regions (each 10min +5min Q&amp;A)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Northwest</li> <li>2. Northeast</li> <li>3. Red river delta</li> <li>4. North central coast</li> <li>5. Central highlands</li> <li>6. Mekong river delta</li> </ol> <p>Note: List of target eco-regions subject to further discussion</p>	Representatives of CGIAR VN working groups
11.30 - 12.00	General discussion	Stefan de Haan Hung Nguyen

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Day 1 (December 7)

TIME	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE
12.00 - 13.30	Lunch	CIAT
13.30 - 13.45	Introduction to small-group discussion	Georgina Smith Lua Hoang Thi
13.45 - 15.30	Small-group discussion (by VN eco-region) <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Relevance/usefulness of proposed CGIAR (CRPs2) targets and activities to VN stakeholder groups</li><li>2. Recommendations for CGIAR (CRPs2) to address gaps and priorities</li><li>3. Potential partners and partnership arrangements</li></ol>	All participants
15.30 - 15.45	Coffee / Tea	
15.45 - 17.15	Presentation of small-group outputs	Group rapporteurs
17.15 - 17.30	Summary and closing remarks	Dindo Campilan

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