

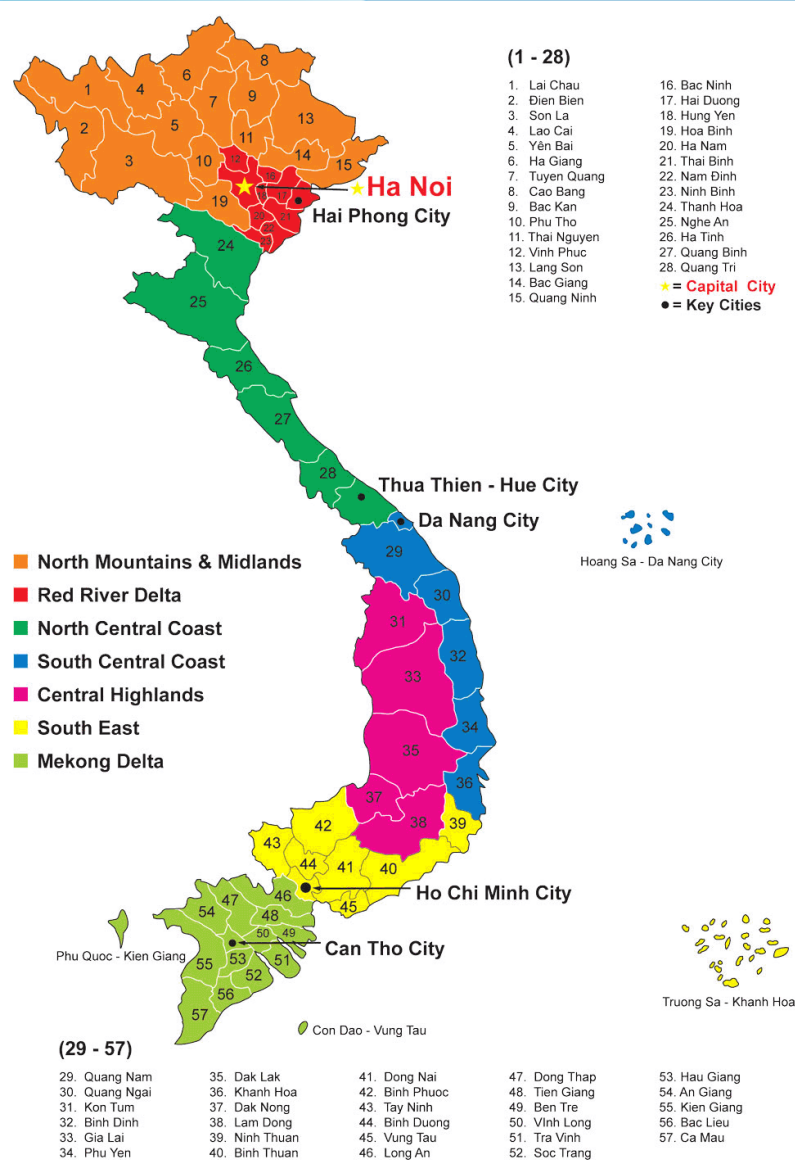
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN VIETNAM: CURRENT STATUS AND CHALLENGES

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Introduction



Area (1000km²) 330.9

Population (million) 91.7

Rural population (%) 66.0

Sharing of agricultural sector

- Labor forces (%) 44.0

- GDP (%) 17.0

- Export value (%) 15.6

GDP pc in 2015 (USD) 2,109



Since the Le Dynasty (980), the first furrow for every rice crop was ploughed by the King himself in order to encourage farmers

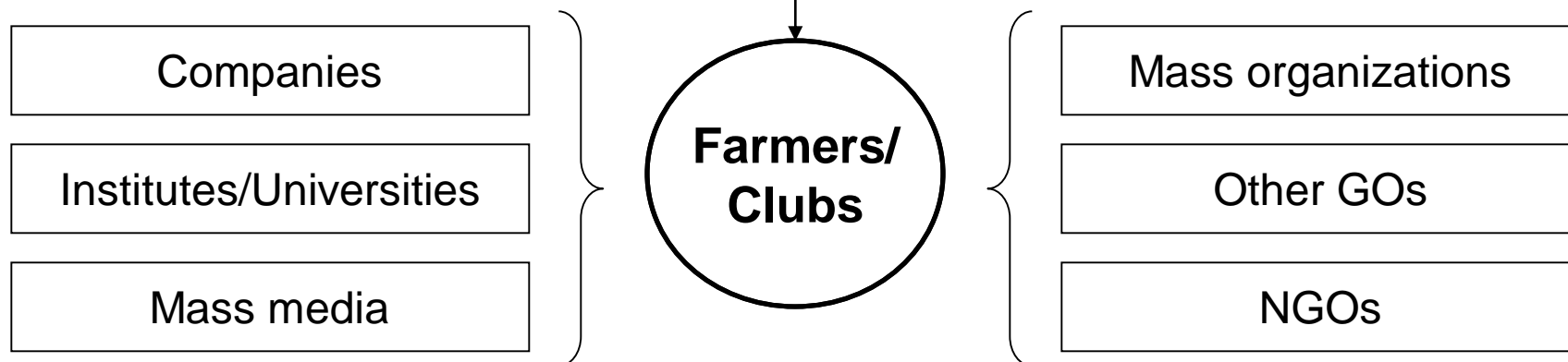
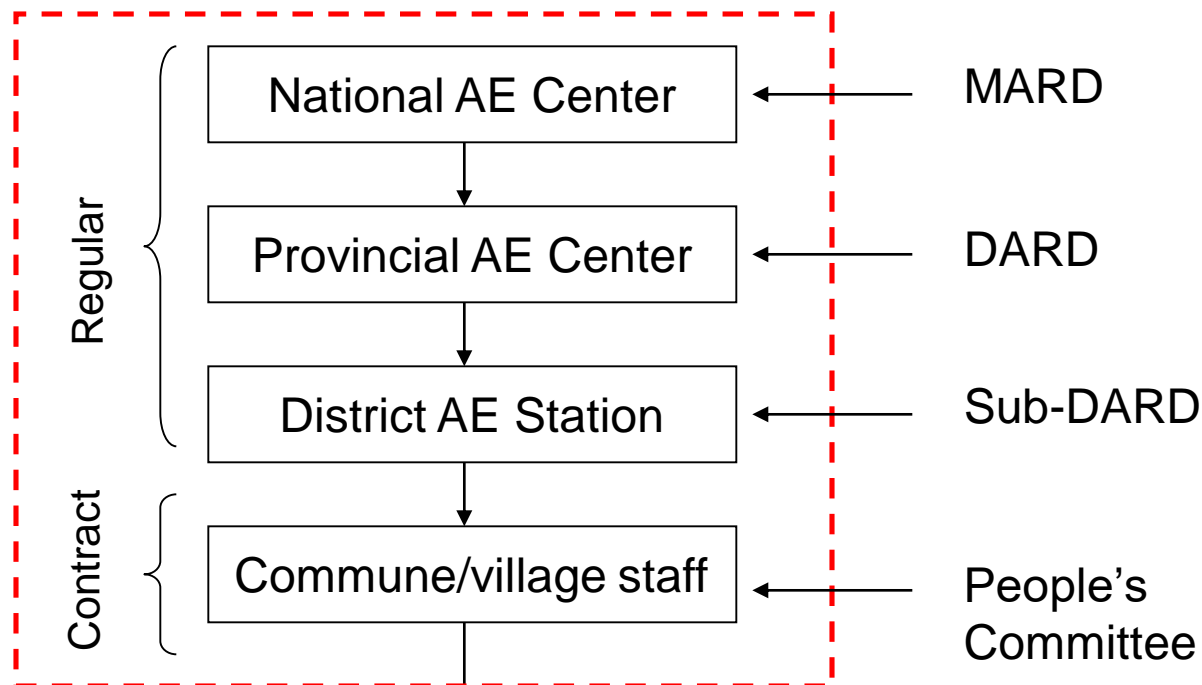
Agricultural extension system
was created in 1993





Structure of AE in Vietnam

**Formal
AE
system
from
national
to
village**





Human resources

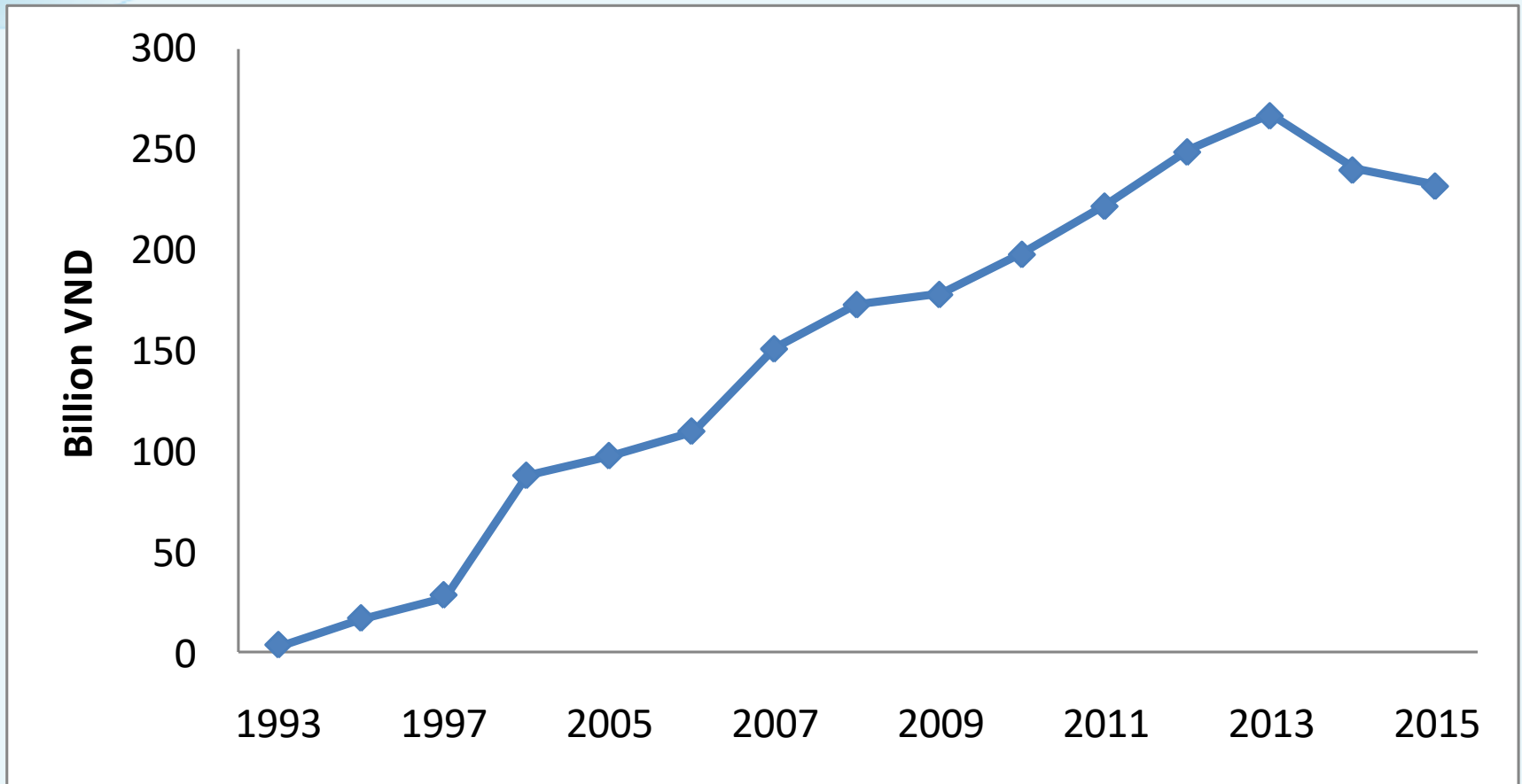
	2012	2015	Quality
Province	2.140	2.114	>80% bachelor and higher level
District	4.036	4.347	
Commune	8.390	8.780	24% Bsc and college
Village	21.321	21.479	Low education
Total	35.887	36.720	

(Source: NAEC, 2015)



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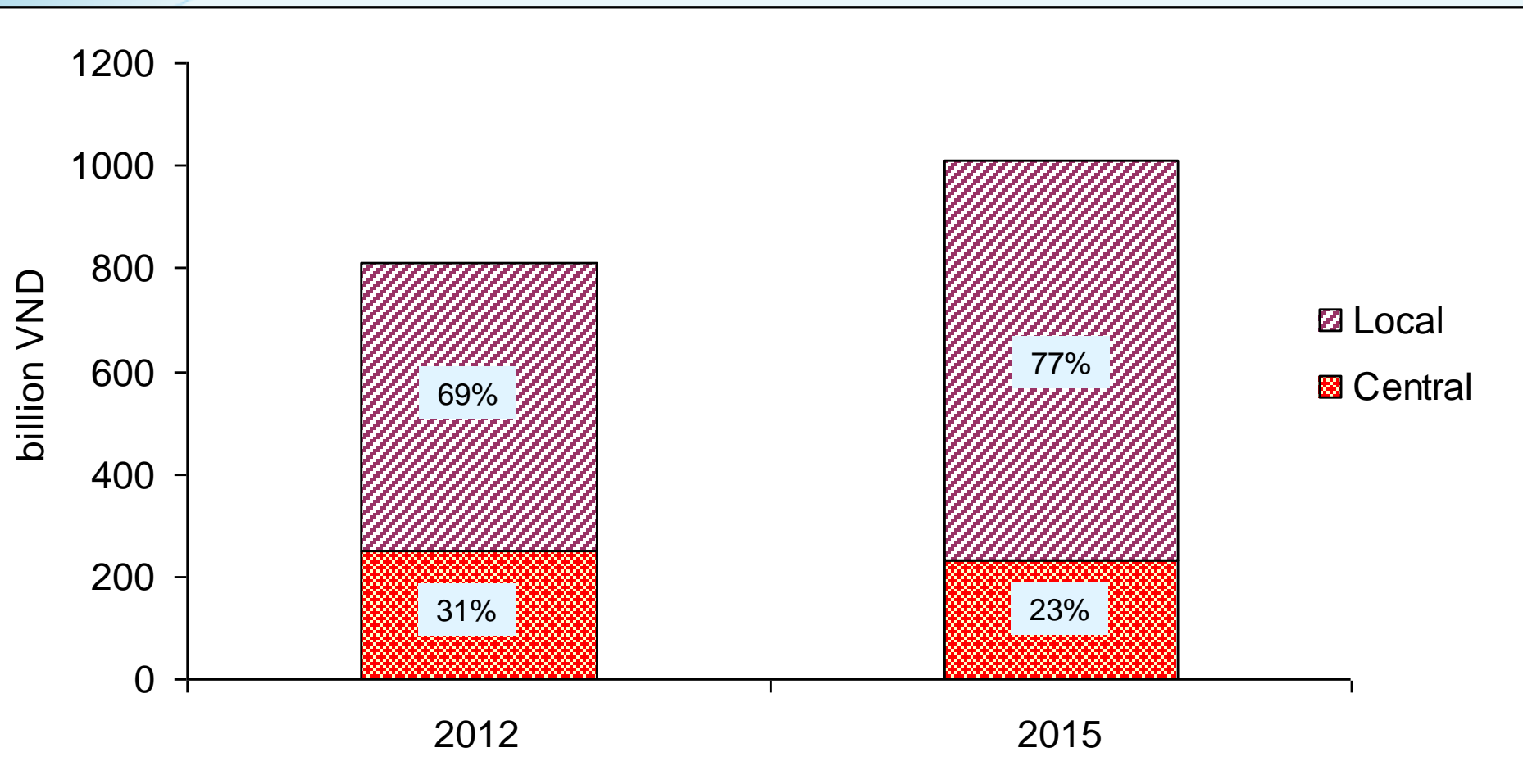
Finances - central budgets



(Source: NAEC, 2015)



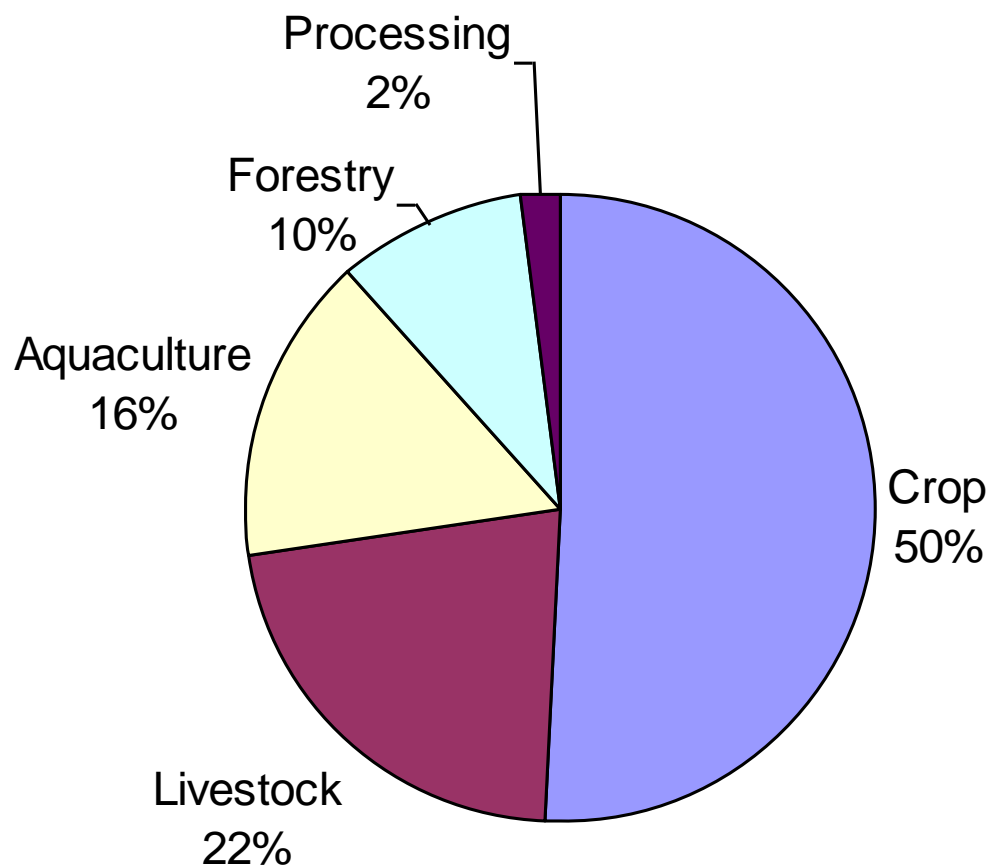
Finances – central and local



(Source: NAEC, 2015)



Central budgets by sector in 2015



(Source: NAEC, 2015)



Central budgets by regions in 2015

Region	Sharing of (as percentage)			
	Budget allocation	Rural households	Rice production	Aquaculture production
Red River Delta	19.6	25.0	14.9	16.6
Northern Midlands and MA	31.2	15.0	7.4	2.9
North Central and CSA	22.8	23.4	15.2	6.4
Central Highlands	5.6	6.0	2.7	0.9
South East	3.3	9.7	3.0	3.4
Mekong River Delta	17.5	20.9	56.8	69.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Source: NAEC, 2015)



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Principles

- Farmer needs, governmental orientation
- Promote role of farmers' participation
- Better linkages “4 Houses”
- Socialization, PPP
- Democracy, publicity, PME
- Contents, approaches are suitable for each agro-ecological zones and groups

(Source: Decree 02/2010/ND-CP)



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Contents and activities

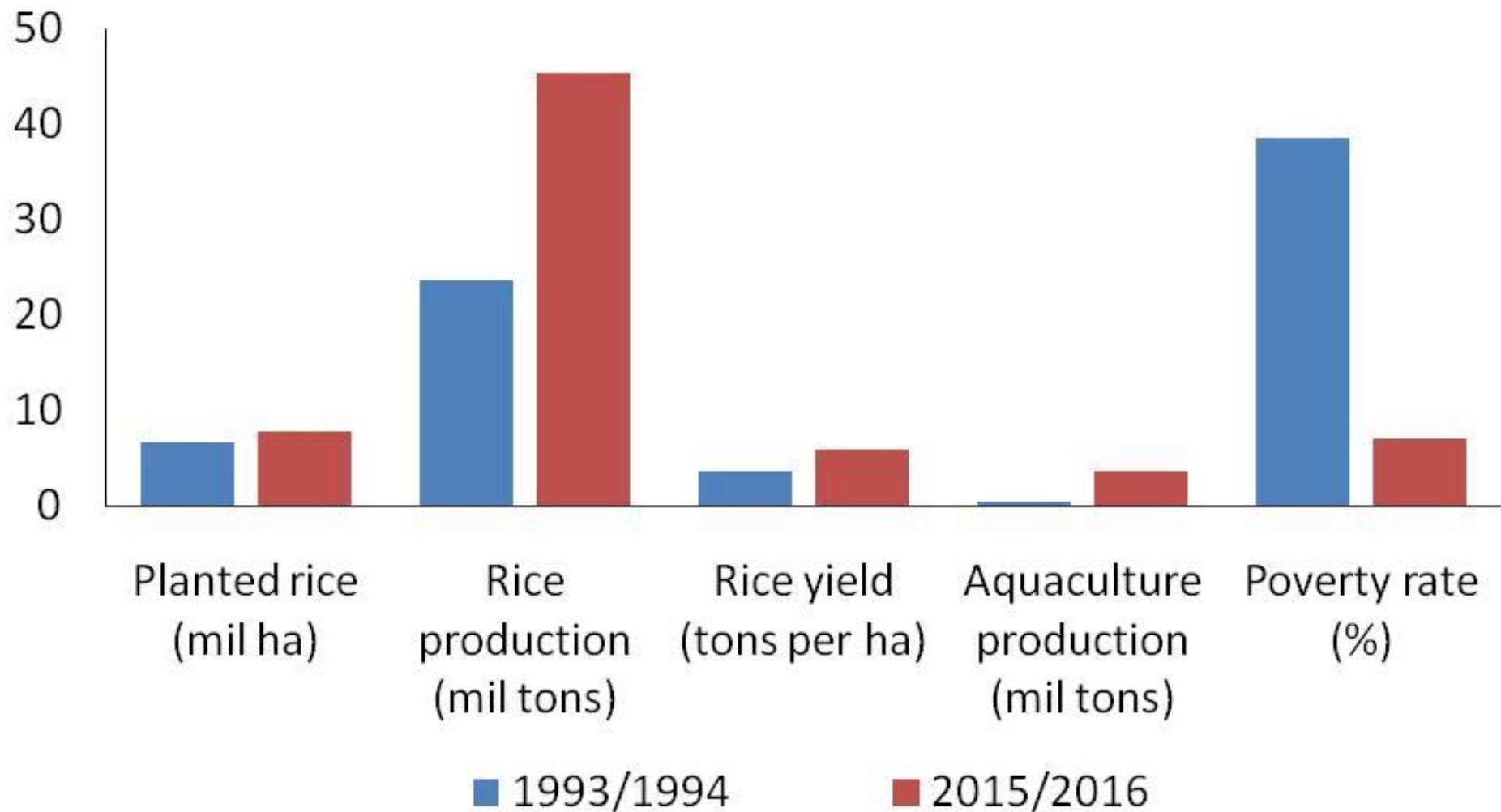
- Training and education
- Information, propaganda
- Demonstration and adoption
- Consultation and services
- International collaboration





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Contribution to Agricultural development and poverty reduction





Key problems and challenges

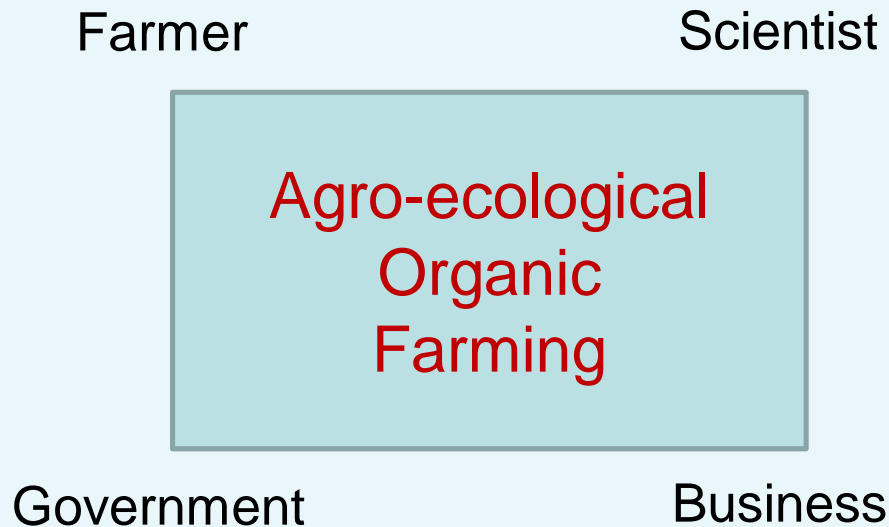
- Lack of human resource: qualitatively and quantitatively (the ratio of extension workers to farming households is only 1:1,331)
- Lack of financial investment: USD 1.2 per farming household from central budget
- Poor linkage and weak coordination
- Still top-down approach
- Threats for agriculture: small-size, lack of marketing strategy, overuse chemicals, climate change, etc



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As conclusion

Research on Agro-ecological farming and better linkages “4Houses” are important





THANK YOU!