

#### CAN THO UNIVERSITY

#### MEKONG DELTA DEVELOPMENT RESERCH INSTITUTE

# AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN VIETNAM: CURRENT STATUS AND CHALLENGES

Nguyen Thanh Binh and Tran Thi Thien Thu 23-02-2017



29. Quang Nam

30. Quang Ngai

31. Kon Tum

32. Binh Dinh

33. Gia Lai

34. Phu Yen

35. Dak Lak

36. Khanh Hoa

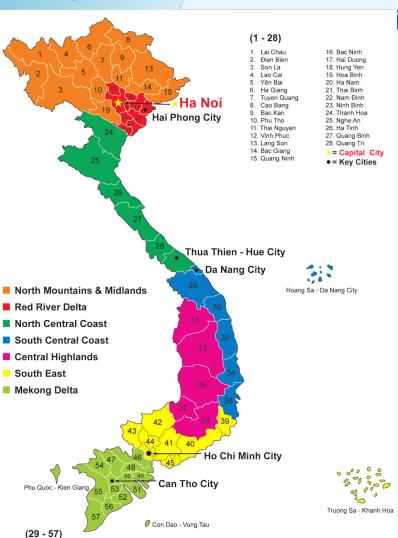
37. Dak Nong

38. Lam Dong

39. Ninh Thuan

40. Binh Thuan

#### Introduction



41. Dong Nai

43. Tay Ninh

45. Vung Tau

46. Long An

42. Binh Phuoc

44. Binh Duong

47. Dong Thap

48. Tien Giang

49. Ben Tre

51. Tra Vinh

50. Vlnh Long

52. Soc Trang

53. Hau Giang

55. Kien Giang

56. Bac Lieu

57. Ca Mau

54. An Giang

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

**MARD** National AE Center **Formal** Regular AE **DARD** Provincial AE Center system from Sub-DARD District AE Station national Contract to Commune/village staff village People's Committee Mass organizations Companies Farmers/ Institutes/Universities Other GOs Clubs Mass media **NGOs** 



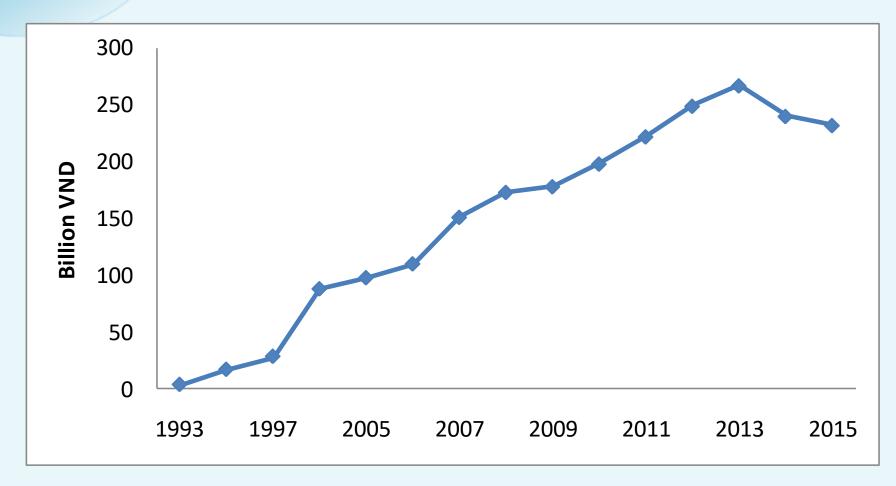
#### **Human resources**

	2012	2015	Qualilty	
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)



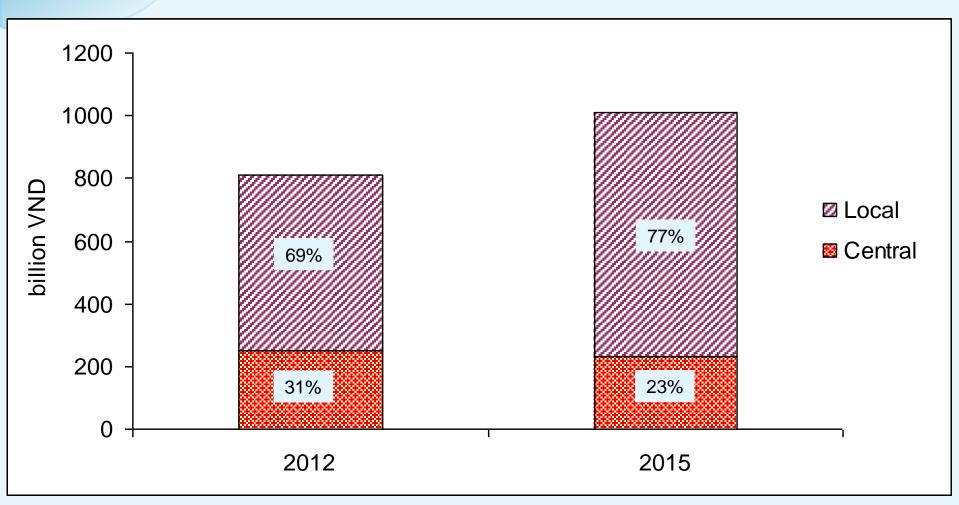
#### Finances - central budgets



(Source: NAEC, 2015)



#### Finances – central and local

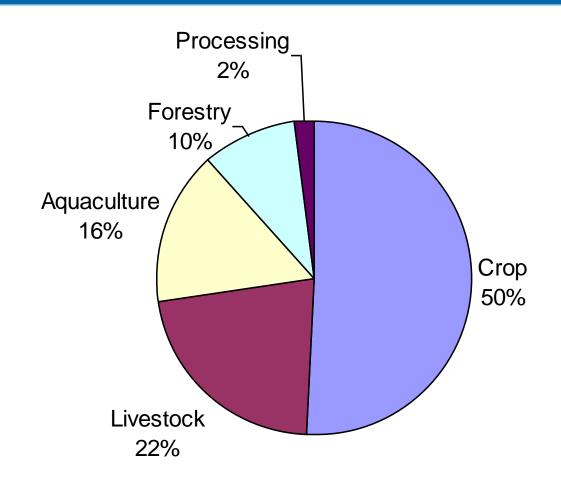


(Source: NAEC, 2015)

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#### Central budgets by sector in 2015



(Source: NAEC, 2015)

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#### Central budgets by regions in 2015

	Sharing of (as percentage)			
Region	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)



## **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)



#### **Contents and activities**

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



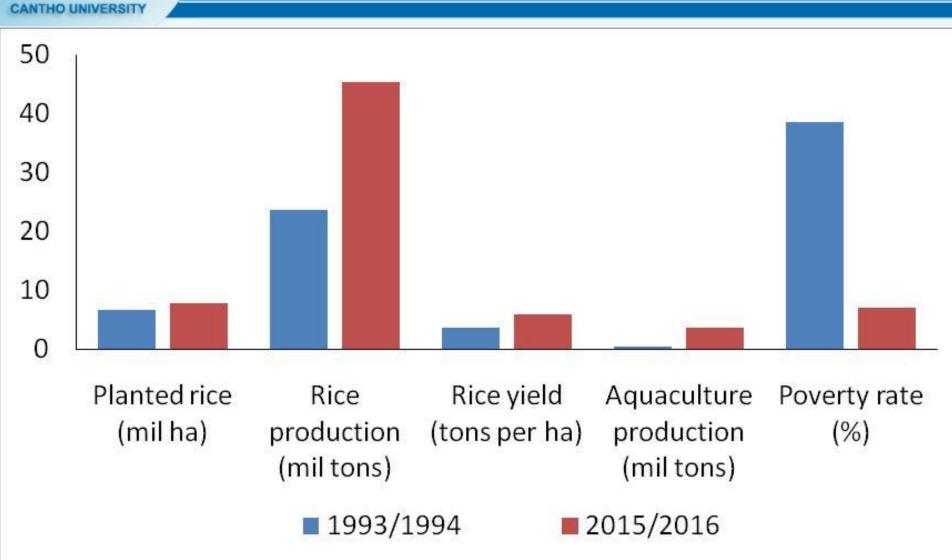








# Contribution to Agricultural development and poverty reduction





### 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



#### As conclusion

## Research on Agro-ecological farming and better linkages "4Houses" are important

Farmer

Scientist

Agro-ecological
Organic
Farming

Government

**Business** 

