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DONORS' FORUM ON FOOD SAFETY IN VIETNAM



Agro-product and food safety is a really important issue which creates prestige to Vietnamese agro-products in the world markets. The Government of Vietnam places high priority to this issue, many international organizations support projects on food and agro-product quality development and control in Vietnam.

On 1 December 2010, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, International Cooperation Department, International Support Group (ISG) in coordination with the Project "Food and Agro-product Quality Development and Control" (FAPQDCP), the National Agro Forestry Fisheries Quality Assurance Department (NAFIQAD) organized the "Donors' Forum on Food Safety in Vietnam". Opening the Forum, Mr. Luong The Phiet, Director General of the International Cooperation Department expressed that the Government, relevant Ministries and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, considered the agro-products' quality and food safety are focal issues in the agricultural

development policies in the year 2010. A series of legal documents, Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs) and a comprehensive food safety management system were issued to support the determination to strive for improving agro-product quality in Vietnam. Bilateral and multilateral organizations have funded many programs/projects in both short and long terms related food safety and agro-product quality with a variety of commodities (vegetables, fruits, livestock products, seafood...).

Following the Donors' Forum on food safety in Vietnam in 2009, the Forum 2010 targeted updating the donor community the information of on-going

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projects and new legal documents relating to agro-product quality and food safety, introducing the website on food safety www.thucphamantoanviet.vn and unifying coordination mechanism to ensure that foreign aids have been used efficiently and effectively.

According to Mr. Nguyen Nhu Tiep, Director General of NAFIQUAD (MARD) " the Law on Food



Safety was approved by National Assembly in July 2010, and would be enforced from 1 January 2011. The Law includes many new important points in comparison with the previous regulations, in which each relevant agency's responsibilities are clearly defined in order to manage food safety in whole chain of production, trade and consumption. Food safety management should ensure clear assignment, decentralization and coordination among relevant agencies to meet socio-economic development requirements. The State issued policies to promote formulation of the strategy for planning safe food production zones according to supplied food chain, to establish a legal framework for implementing the compulsory roadmap on application of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), Good Hygienic Practice (GHP), Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP). There Ministries have been assigned responsibility of the state management over the the different food groups as regulated by the Law on Food safety. The Ministry of Health is responsible for food additives, bottled water, and functional supplements. The MARD is responsible for the products like cereals, meat, eggs, fresh milk, seafood, vegetables, honey, salt, genetically modified food. The Ministry of Industry and Trade is responsible for alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, dairy

products, vegetable oil, processed products.

Mr. Andrew Smith – Development Counselor of the Canadian Embassy said that, Canada is a major exporter of agro - products, and Canada sets up very high standard system for agro - products. Vietnam is facing with difficulties in agro-product quality and food safety management, Canada found that Vietnamese Government is also giving high priority to this issue. The Government of Canada through the agencies/organizations in Vietnam supported implementation of the project on Food and Agro-product Quality Development and Control.

The project prioritizes to control food safety, increases consumption capacity for commodities: vegetables, fruits, pork and chicken. The project also shares the objectives to other donors in Vietnam to strengthen the agro - product quality and agricultural production management capacity at the localities.

Mr. Gilbert Parent, the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) of the Project "Improving the quality, safety and ability to consume agro-products and foodstuffs in Vietnam" (FAP project) said this project, valued 16 million Canadian dollars, was funded by Canada , and has been implementing from 2008 to March 2013. After 2.5 years implementation, 13/27 pilot sub- projects have been



Projects with food safety

carried out in 9/13 provinces, which monitored activities of meat and vegetables production in the project areas through the product quality control stations. Products made by farmers, after satisfactory inspection, are labeled and supported to sell through product advertisement campaign, setting the national symbol for safe products.



Mr. Ton That Son Phong, Manager of the Project "Improving the quality and safety of livestock products" funded by the World Bank, said that the Project would be deployed in all 3 target groups: livestock, slaughtering, and improved services. The Project would support livestock production in the households linked with markets through the activities such as: supplying agricultural extension services to promote livestock production in line with GAHP, monitoring, evaluating and certifying GAHP farms.

The Project has sub-component to support upgradation of the slaughtering houses and fresh food, improvement of animal quarantine services. The Project also supports capacity building for the Department of Livestock Production and the Department of Animal Health to develop and monitor implementation of food safety, bio-security, and livestock disease control. The project will be started in 2011, and by the year 2013 the project's target is: 39 thousand households will be trained in safe livestock raising process, in which at least 9 thousand households applied GAHP in their production; 130 slaughtering houses and 500 fresh food markets will be upgraded and applied well the food safety control process.

According to Dr. Trinh Khac Quang, Research Institute for Vegetables and Fruit, currently there are 736 hectares of vegetable cultivation nationwide, the total production of 12 million tons per year. However, the current area of safe vegetables only reaches 4.8% of vegetable cultivation area. The Project "Improving the quality of fresh vegetables and food safety through access to value chains in Vietnam" funded by FAO with the amount of 533,770 USD from 2010 to the end of the year 2012.

The Project is being implemented in three areas: Moc Chau (Son La Province), Don Duong District (Lam Dong Province), Yen My District (Hung Yen Province). The Project will identify vegetable species growing in Vietnam which

have high potential for export based on market analysis of the major countries. In parallel, the Project provides specialized training courses for farmers, sets criteria for assessing, monitoring and inspecting fresh products in

the project sites, thus improving market linkages among vegetable producers and domestic and international markets in order to enhance the value and consumption capacity of the products (ISG).

STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AMONG ASEAN AND ASEAN +3 IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES



The 32nd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry - (AMAF) and the 10th AMAF +3 (China, Japan and South Korea) Meeting and the 2nd ASEAN - China Ministerial Meeting on Food Safety and SPS cooperation took place between 20 and 25, October, 2010 in Phnom-Penh, Cambodia. Vietnamese delegation headed by MARD Vice Minister Ho Xuan Hung with participation of representatives from related Departments, Directorates include: ICD, DAH, DPP, NAFIQAD and Directorate of Forestry. At the Meetings, the Ministers affirmed the importance of cooperation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries under the framework of AMAF and AMAF+3, and required to continue enhancing cooperation in the region. Especially, the Ministers discussed and made many important decisions relating to the fields of food security, response to global climate change to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, establishment of regional standards, application of new technologies that are compliance with international standards

to strengthen the position and competitiveness of ASEAN agro-products, toward a sustainable and dynamic developed ASEAN community.

The Ministers agreed that ASEAN should have strategic and comprehensive approach, and apply specific policies in promoting and maintaining food security in the region, to ensure the long term food demand and particularly in case of emergencies, through the enhancement of food production while still assuring the effectiveness of market mechanisms and the regional integration progress. Simultaneously, it is necessary to have a balance between long-term food security and livelihood improvement for farmers in the region.

The Meeting highly appreciated the achievements in implementation of (i) the Framework Programme for ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS); (ii) Strategic Plan of Action on Security Strategy (SPA-FS) and recorded the efforts of the region and its partners such as ADB, WB, FAO for their support and coordination. The Meeting

also supported the proposals on strengthening the participation of private sector and public-private partnership in regional food security.

The Ministers focused on discussing and promoting implementation of "Strategy on multi-sectors approach to response to climate change impacts to food security, agriculture, forestry and fisheries ASEAN-AFCC". The Ministers approved the establishment of the sub-committee on climate change response to ASEAN food security, agriculture, forestry and fisheries while promoting implementation AFCC and High-level Declaration on Climate Change to ASEAN food security, agriculture, forest and fisheries. Food security is always associated with political and socio-economic stability of the region, therefore the Ministers also agreed to urge ASEAN countries and China, Japan and South Korea to soon sign and implement the "Agreement on ASEAN +3 Emergency Rice Reserve".

Under the cooperation framework on food safety and sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) between ASEAN and China, the Ministers agreed to approve the Action Plan in the period of 2011-2012 to implement the MoU on strengthening SPS cooperation between ASEAN and China.

The Ministers also highly appreciated the cooperation of China, Japan and South Korea, other International Organizations and countries such as Australia, Germany, ADB, FAO, and SEAFDEC with ASEAN in the fields of food security, agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The 33rd AMAF and the 11th AMAF + 3 meetings will be organized in Indonesia in Oct 2011.

(Tran Cong - ICD/MARD).

DIALOGUE ON FOOD SECURITY IN ASIA



Dialogue on Food Security was co-organized by ASEAN and FAO in cooperation with ADB and the EU-FAO Food Security Program on 15-16/11/2010 in Bangkok, Thailand.

Representatives from ASEAN member countries including Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam attended the Dialogue. Other representatives from ASEAN's partners, UN organizations, international organizations, development partners and civil society organization also participated.

The Dialogue raised the difficulties encountered during the implementation of regional security and on food security initiatives, which have been developed and carried out in both global and the ASEAN level.

The Dialogue showed that in 2009, the Leaders ensured food security issue as a long-term policy and top priority, reminded the ASEAN Committee to complete the desired objectives in the World Food Summit and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as identified the importance of cooperation and partnership among ASEAN, dialogue partners, development partners, social communities and private organizations.

Defining the food security in ASEAN region, the Dialogue considered the Programmes and Activities of the Convergence Matrix in implementation of food security as a regional cooperation framework interested by the related partners.

The Dialogue mentioned the concerns such as high food price, productivity, competition in the food use for biological energy, disease, land degradation, water scarcity together with the increasing of climate change phenomenon...all impact to the regional food security.

The Dialogue also discussed the key policies of food security and priority activities, efforts to promote food security such as (i) management of demand, use and nutrition of major food, (ii) food security and bio-safety; (iii) policy reform and investment by the private sector in food supply chain, and

(iv) monitoring and cooperation mechanisms in the Convergence Matrix implementation.

In management of demand, use and nutrition of major food, the Dialogue suggested to start at production process management, diversification of the food crops rather than rice, especially at the sub-regional areas. This existing issue could be handled by strengthening the farmer organizations and right of small farms as well as promotion of livelihood and social safety net for farmers through focusing on crop cultivation by the local residents. Enhancing capacity in planning and using land as well as knowledge and information exchange through the working networks were also considered.

Regarding the food security and bio-safety, the Dialogue identified the need of monitoring the Action Plans in movement of diseases and pesticides across the borders, pesticide use policies (including profiles of pesticides, early warning system, quarantine harmonization,...), and the dialogue on biotechnology and food security policies.

Regarding the policy reform and investment by the private sector in the food supply chain, the Dialogue suggested to focus on the public-private partnership; identify the instability of food prices; promote diversified models of investment in agriculture and food security; establish regular dialogues among public-private organizations in the region (ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, ASEAN Ministers of Economy); introduce to farmers organization, and progress of the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) as the fundamental issues for establishing food security news / cooperative food markets and understanding the current situation of "food- fuel -material", and the ability to create a regional forum on rice trade and cooperation between public and private sector.

Regarding the monitoring mechanism and Convergence Matrix Implementation cooperation, the Dialogue suggested to establish a regional mechanism for collaborating and monitoring the goals of the Action Plan on Food Security in ASEAN region. The Dialogue raised the urgent requests to strengthen the capacity of ASEAN Secretariat in carrying out these functions with the assistance of FAO, dialogues of ASEAN's partners and other international organizations as well as development partners. The Dialogue also suggested to discuss the existing mechanisms (AFSIS Project, Working Groups related to Food Security under ASEAN region, FAO country report, and supports from Civil Social Organizations (CSOs) as a temporary agreement on monitoring and cooperation.

The Forum acknowledged the diversified food security initiatives supported by ASEAN dialogue partners, development partners and CSOs at national, regional and global levels, which will be enhanced and coordinated. Among other initiatives, the followings were presented:

- IRRI Rice Action Plan 2008, and Global Rice

Scientific Partners (GRiSP)

- EC-FAO Food Security Programme : Integrated Food Security Information for Decision Making.

At the end of the Dialogue, participants requested

FAO and ASEAN Secretariat to continue guide for annual regional dialogue and cooperation on food security related to the initiative in ASEAN region. (Phan-Thi Khanh Hoa -Vietnam SPS Office / ICD-MARD, Vu Thi Hong Hanh-ICD/MARD).

PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM TRANSFER BIOTECHNOLOGY TO FARMERS CONTRIBUTING IN FOOD SECURITY



On 10/12/2010, Dekalb Vietnam Company (under the Monsanto Group) combined with T&A Ogilvy Company organized the workshop “Opportunities and Prospects of biotechnology application in sustainable agriculture development in Vietnam”. Mr. Nguyen Thanh Ky, Director of International Relation of Dekalb

said that among 6 billion people living in the world currently, there are 1 billion under poverty. By 2050, the world population is expected to increase 42% in comparison with the current figure. Therefore, in the 40 coming years, the world will need to produce food as much as the total production of 10 thousand past years, biotechnology application will be an effective measure to increase productivity and production of agro-products rapidly while maintaining natural resources and improve living standard for farmers.

In 2010, three FDI companies in cooperation with MARD has imported genetically modified corn varieties to experimentally grow in Vietnam for bio-safety assessment. Syngenta Vietnam Limited Company experimented GM corn varieties containing Bt genes resistant to stem-bore insect and herbicides. Monsanto Group experimented GM corn resistant to lepidopteran insect and herticide. Pioneer Hi-Bred experimented GM corn resistant to lepidopteran

insect. According to Mr. Nguyen Thanh Ky, Monsanto is one of 12 foreign groups involved in the PPP programs with the MARD, Monsanto will base on first success in the experiment of GM corn variety in Vietnam to mobilize resources from enterprises in order to trade the GM corn varieties in Vietnam markets to farmers nationwide. Beside that, Monsanto group also involved in agricultural extension, training of advanced cultivation technique for farmers. Not only Monsanto supplies the variety, but also provides value added chain such as corn processing for animal feed, foodstuff. Mr. Nguyen Hong Chinh, Director of Legislation of Dekalb said that Monsanto has been supplying corn varieties to farmers in Vietnam for many years, especially hybrid corn from America such as C919; 9901; 9955, which are much interested by farmers. MARD raised the target by the year 2011 that GM crops will be produced widely in cultivation areas of Vietnam

(NTT).

INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION

INVESTMENT PROMOTION FORUM INVESTMENT PRIORITY IN THE NORTHWEST REGION

To mobilize capital sources and promote economic development for the Northwest region, recently, in Yen Bai Province, Northwest Steering Committee, Ministry of Planning and Investment and Yen Bai Provincial People’s Committee co-organized the “Northwest Investment Promotion Forum – 2010”.

Mr. Truong Vinh Trong, member of the Politburo, Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the Northwest Steering Committee attended and chaired the Forum, leaders of ministries, provinces in the region and representatives from financial groups, enterprises were also in attendance.



In the early 9 months of 2010, the Northwest has had more than 2,100 new enterprises established with registered capital of over 11,500 billion VND. The average registered capital of enterprises in the region reached nearly 5.4 billion/enterprise, increased 19,1% in comparison with the same period last year. In the region, there are mainly small and medium enterprises operating in major sectors such as: mining, metallurgy, energy industry, agriculture, forestry and fisheries processing, rubber plantation...

Regarding foreign investment, up to October 2010, there have been 253 investment projects in validity with the total registered capital of US\$ 1.53 billion, account for 0.8% of total FDI of the country. Average investment of US\$ 6 billion/project, is lower than the national average (16 million US\$ per project). Currently, Lao Cai, Phu Tho, Lang Son are the top provinces in attracting foreign investment in

the Northwest region.

Deputy Prime Minister Truong Vinh Trong affirmed that the Government of Vietnam was always listening and willing to acquire comments from international organizations, domestic and foreign investors, creating favorable conditions for infrastructure improvement and business development so as to enable the Northwest region well developed, equal to its potential, strength and particularly its strategic - important location.

Preventatives of ministries have announced new policies and projects, aiming at prioritizing investment and development for the Northwest region, thus mobilizing resources, increasing attractiveness and forming the belt-line roads, developing waterway and strengthening the airway; improve the quality of economic development planning, develop the regional raw material. Heavy investment would be made to processing industry of

agricultural-forestry-fisheries products that have great potential and strength such as: Tea, coffee, maize, rubber, cow milk, cattle, poultry...

Chairing the Forum, Deputy Prime Minister Truong Vinh Trong emphasized: Ministries/sectors, provinces should speed up approval of investment plans; MARD should provide more guidances to the localities on developing investment projects in the fields that MARD manages. Ministry of Transportation should promote and fasten the investment progress in key transportation routes in the region. Provincial People's Committees should do a good job to attract investments, proactively and timely handle problems or report and coordinate with other ministries/sectors to create favorable conditions for development investors in the region.

INVESTMENT PROMOTION IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL SECTORS AT THE NORTHERN CENTRAL PROVINCES



Attracting investment in agriculture and rural sectors is the major priority of the Government of Vietnam to develop economy. However, in the past, investment in agriculture and rural sectors has been still in shortage and weakness. Contributing to the promotion of investment decisions in this area, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in collaboration with Quang Binh Provincial People's Committee has held a Forum on investment promotion in agriculture and rural sectors in the Northern Central Provinces.

The Northern Central Coastal Provinces have great potential natural resources, suitable for tropical agriculture. The provinces in the Northern Central region have comparative advantage for diversified agricultural and rural development such as natural land area, long coastal area, water surface area for aquaculture, its

location lying on the main north-south transport axis, diversified geographical conditions with mountains, plains and many ports, deep water bays... With the above favorable conditions, the Northern Central Coastal region can develop varied agricultural cultivation, animal husbandry, fisheries, salt production and forest plantation in order to attract human and capital resources and create driving force for economic growth in the region.

To promote the potentials and advantages of the region, Investment Promotion Forum for six Northern Central Coastal Provinces was expected to help the domestic and foreign investors who desire to invest in agriculture and rural sectors, have the opportunity to understand more about various projects as well as mechanisms, preferential policies of the Central and local governments for investment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the region. The Forum provided a chance to listen to the experiences of developed countries on scientific and technical applications in the high technology agriculture development and also an opportunity for investors to share experiences and

investment in agriculture and rural development in Vietnam.

At the Forum, investors have signed three investment projects in agriculture and rural areas: project on high-tech area for flowers, roots and fruits plantation between Nghe An May Forestry Joint Stock Company and Green 2000 Company (Israel); Joint venture project on planting chili and maize for export between Nhat Linh Co., Quang Binh and Green World Corporation (South Korea); and 402 ha rubber plantation project by the 15 Army Corps (Ministry of Defense) in Quang Binh

The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Dr. Cao Duc Phat affirmed at the Forum, "Investors will find their opportunities for investment in agriculture and rural development in the Northern Central Region". According to



Signing of investment project on high-tech area for flowers, roots and fruits plantation between Nghe An May Forestry Joint Stock Company and Green 2000 Company (Israel)

the Minister, along with the available potentials and strengths, recently, many mechanisms and policies encourage investment in agriculture and rural sectors have been issued by the Government, which create favorable conditions for developing quickly agriculture and rural sectors in the Northern Central region

The Decree No 61/2010/ND-CP on encouraging business to invest in agriculture and rural areas is a typical example. According to this Decree, there are 28 fields of investment incentives including production, trade and rural infrastructure development.

Chairman of the Quang Binh People's Committee granted Investment license for enterprise at the Forum

During the discussions at the



Forum, some investors said that, in order to develop the national agriculture in general, and agriculture in the Northern Central region in particular, leaders and managers in agricultural sector have to formulate a long-term development strategy, simultaneously to invest in high-tech in these areas in order to increase the added value per area.

"At present, our rubber

development plan is already backward. According to the plan, we would have to develop 500,000 ha rubber by 2015 (including 50,000 ha in the Northern Central region). However, up to now we have already developed 800,000 ha (100,000 ha in the Northern Central region) _ Mr. Tran Ngoc Thuan, Deputy General Director of the Vietnam Rubber Industry Corporation said.

Mrs. Thai Thi Huong - General Director of the North-Asia Bank said: "Generally, our agriculture is still "backward", investment in high-tech areas was yet really focussed. As I acknowledge, Vietnam is an agricultural country, however every year, we have to import up to 90% of the dairy products. If we invest high-tech in milk production, such problem can be removed completely". (NTT)

FDI CAPITAL FLOWS IN PROCESSING SECTOR

According to statistical data of FDI into Vietnam, the largest concentration ratio is in the estate, however the capital flows into processing industry and manufacture have increased steadily both in terms of new projects and projects with increased capital. At the Conference on Business Environment and Investment Opportunities in Vietnam on 21/12/2010, Mr. Sung Ki Seog, Director of Chamber of Commerce/Trade, Korean Embassy (KOTRA) mentioned the investment strategy in Vietnam of South Korean Investors "The technical industries such as

electronics, steel, spare parts and materials are considered our focus, together with expanding into areas of infrastructure construction, telecommunication, finance, retails and distribution...". Japanese investors' concerns in 2011 to the Vietnamese market also concentrate in the processing industry, automotive and motorcycles manufacturing with approximately 81.8% surveyed enterprises that are interested in.

In the study of Vietnam competitiveness in 2010 which has just been announced, Prof. Michael Porter (Harvard Business University) also mentions that

the tended shift of FDI project in the fields of processing and manufacturing from China to Vietnam will continue to rise. With the advantage of geographic location, culture and cheap labor, Vietnam is considered the most profitable country in this trend. Therefore, FDI attraction in Vietnam will continue to raise the question about the feasibility of attracting the projects that create high added value or high technological value in the country. However, skilled workforce and the linkage between FDI and domestic enterprises still seem to be a barrier for this orientation.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

PROJECT ON RURAL CLEAN WATER SUPPLY FUNDED BY WB IS SUPPORTED BY MANY ENTERPRISES

On the 13th December, 2010, MARD hold the Workshop "Support Policy of result-based outputs". Ms. Victoria Kwakwa, Country Manager of the WB in Vietnam said that the Project on Rural Clean Water Supply funded by WB involved 24 enterprises and benefited over 7,000 households. The project is funded 13.5 billion VND by the WB, contributed 3.8 billion VND by local residents and invested 6.3 billion VND by enterprises. Up to now, 6

solid water supply stations, 196.5 km water pipelines and 29 deep drilled wells have been built.

This project is implemented under the support model of outcome based, that improves stakeholders' responsibility in the projects that support poor rural people. The achievements showed that this approach is necessarily expanded to increase the quality of rural infrastructure works.

In the coming time, the WB will



carry out soft loans outcome-based model. Farmers and enterprises involve in construction of domestic works to serve the life the households or village/commune infrastructure, if the constructed works are with good quality, they are entitled to access the loan.

The objective of Vietnam to 2020 is to ensure 100% citizens using clean water in line with national standard

Chu Khoi

COLLABORATION BETWEEN VIETNAM AND MOZAMBIQUE IN PRODUCING WATER RICE AND RUBBER



The Agreement of the project "Technique Improvement for increasing water rice productivity in Nante, Maganja da Costa District, Zambezia Province, Mozambique in period 2010-2014" was signed on 4 December, 2010.

The Agreement was signed between the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Hanoi and International Cooperation Agency of Japan (JICA).

Objectives of the project are to double productivity and production of water rice in the Intabo water resource system in Nante.

In project's framework, 6 Vietnamese experts will be nominated to work in Mozambique in order to transfer techniques on water rice cultivation and Japanese chief technical advisor, coordinator will be also assigned to Mozambique to work with Vietnamese experts.

Beside that, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Hanoi and JICA will receive staff/ experts from Mozambique to train in Vietnam and Japan.

Professor Vo Tong Xuan as the rice expert in the Mekong Delta as well as advisor of JICA said that rice cultivation techniques of Vietnam were proved successfully in firstly adaptable experiment in Siera Leone, Nigeria, Liberia, Sudan and Mozambique. With support of Japan, African countries will get benefit from such common efforts.

The project "Technique Improvement for increasing water rice productivity in Nante" is implemented under the program

Rice development Alliance in Africa", which was initiated by JICA in May, 2008 in order to assist attempts of African countries to double rice production from 11 million tons at present to 28 million tons by the year 2018./.

During the visit of the Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique to Vietnam, the delegation paid visit and worked with the Vietnam Rubber Industry Corporation, Phu Rieng Rubber Company, Lai Khe Rubber Research Centre..ect..



The Vietnam Rubber Industry Corporation will invest in rubber plantation in Mozambique.

List of legal papers and regulations to implement the Resolution 24/2008/NQ-CP dated 28/10/2008 of the Government relating to the Action program on carrying out the Resolution 7 on Agriculture, Rural, Farmer

Decrees of Government			
No	Title, No, issuing date,	Contents	Lead Ministries/ agencies
1	Decree 41/2010/NĐ-CP dated 04/6/2010	Credit policy for agriculture and rural development	State Bank of Vietnam
2	Decree 61/2010/NĐ-CP dated 4/6/2010	Encouragement policy for enterprises for agriculture and rural investment	MPI
3	Decree 109/2010/NĐ-CP dated 04/11/2010	Rice export	MOIT
TT Decisions of Prime Minister			
1	Decision 22/QĐ-TTg dated 05/01/2010	Approve Project on "Rural Culture development" in period of 2010-2015 and orientation to 2010	MOIT
2	Decision 23/QĐ-TTg dated 06/01/2010	Approve Project on "rural trade development" in period of 2010-2015 and orientation by the year 2010	Ministry of Industry and Trade
3	Decision 176/QĐ-TTg dated 29/01/2010	Approve Project on development of advanced technology application by the year 2020	MARD
4	Decision 193/QĐ-TTg dated 02/02/2010	Approve the program on revising new rural development plan	Ministry of Construction
5	Decision No 800/QĐ-TTg dated 04/6/2010	Approved National Target Program on new rural development in the period of 2010-2020	MARD
6	Decision 1956/2009/QĐ-TTg dated 27/11/2009 issued by Prime Minister	Government approved the Project "Vocational Training for rural labor by the year 2020"	MOLISA
7	Decision 491/QĐ-TTg dated 16/4/2009	The National Criteria on new rural development	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development