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## HANOI COMMUNIQUE - KEY MESSAGE ON FOOD SECURITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



The 2nd Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change was held from 3-7 September 2012 with the participation of the ministers, researchers, international organizations, private sector, and representatives from 150 countries.

Hanoi Communique is a summary of

the Conference Council which was based on the Roadmap of Action for Hunger of the 1st Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Global Climate Change for held in Hague, Netherlands on 31 October to 5 November 2010.

This Communique emphasized that to feed 9 billion people in 2050 is

one of the biggest challenges of our era since Global food production must rise by at least 70 percent in 2050. Food security, poverty, climate change and sustainable development are inseparable issues and agricultural policy plays a very important role to solve these challenges. Full version of the Hanoi Communique is posted on [www.isgmard.org.vn](http://www.isgmard.org.vn)

# VIETNAM AGRICULTURE TOWARDS GREAT ADDED VALUE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**2<sup>nd</sup>** Draft of Proposal on “restructuring the agricultural sector towards greater added value and sustainable development” is being submitted for the Government approval.

The goals of restructuring are to follow the “three pillars of sustainable agriculture and rural development: social development, economic development and environmental protection”. These 3 pillars were developed towards sustainable development orientation and will provide significant changes in state management functions accordance with the global context. The restructuring approaches are to encourage the participation of foreign and domestic private enterprises through the positive reforms of public investment, state-owned enterprises and policy.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has received many ideas and initiative contributions of domestic and foreign experts, international organizations and development partners during the developing process of the proposal. On 13 September 2012, Department of Planning and International Cooperation Department, through the International Support

Group (ISG), continued working with the ISG Task Force on the “Restructuring of the sector”. All the group members from the FAO, World Bank, IFAD, DANIDA, FAO, USDA, CIDA, JICA, the Netherlands, Oxfarm and research institutions agreed that priority should be given to build up a common understanding of the sectoral Restructuring principles, directions and to support the localities in building the the restructuring plan based on the agricultural potential and PPP modality as well as to strengthen the performance monitoring system to ensure the development effectiveness of the whole sector. In long-term period, the investment should be given to S&T (especially high-tech approach), infrastructure development, environmental protection and social security.

The ISG Plenary Meeting 2012 entitled: Vietnam Agriculture - Sustainable development and great added value will be held to create a dialogue oriented to the three development pillars of agricultural and rural development, which includes: (i) Sustainable Development towards Economic,



Social and Environmental Issues; and (ii) the role of the economic sectors: State –Civil society – Business sector. The objectives of the Plenary Meeting are as follows:

- (i) Discuss the orientation, principles and objectives to increase the added value towards the sustainable agricultural development;
- (ii) Discuss challenges and solutions of restructuring, both within the public investments and priorities for short-term and long term policy, institutional, administrative and other reforms;
- (iii) To improve the investment promotion for the restructuring process from the social resources.

For more information on the agricultural restructuring, please visit [www.isgmard.org.vn](http://www.isgmard.org.vn)

(ISG)

## AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES - KEY TO FEEDING THE WORLD

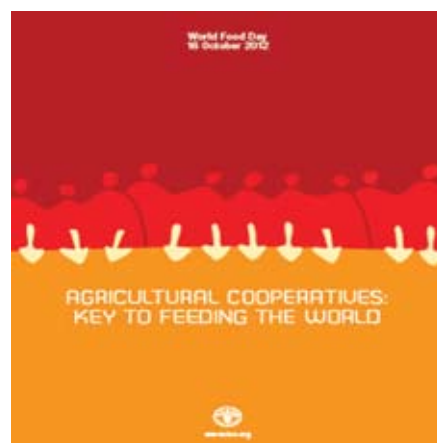
**C** “Agricultural cooperatives – key to feeding the world” is the formal wording of the 2012 theme. It has been chosen to highlight the role of cooperatives in improving food security and contributing to the eradication of hunger.

For FAO and its partners, agricultural cooperatives are natural allies in the fight against hunger and poverty. Their importance has also been acknowledged through the United Nations’ declaration of 2012 as the International Year of Cooperatives.

It has been said repeatedly that we have the means to eliminate hunger

and malnutrition. What is needed is the establishment of an enabling environment that allows small producers to take full advantage of available opportunities. Strong cooperatives and producer organizations are an essential part of that enabling environment.

FAO supports member governments in helping cooperatives and producer organizations to thrive, by developing adequate policies, legal frameworks, economic incentives, and forums for dialogue on policy making. In addition, FAO generates evidence, knowledge and good practice that supports the emergence of more self reliant,



inclusive, gender- equitable, and market oriented producer organizations and cooperatives.

(NTH)



## PPP APPROACH STRENGTHENED IN AGRICULTURE

Public Private Partnership (PPP) model takes a very important and effective role in the development of agriculture. In the framework of The 2nd Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change, the experts shared their experiences to attract private sector investment in Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) through PPP approach. There are two key points for the model to be successful:

- Farmers must be the center of the partnership
- The sustainability of PPP model must be ensured

Few years ago, Vietnam started learning from international experiences in agricultural sector and one of them was implementing PPP in agriculture. Vietnam has cooperated with 15 international organizations in the field of tea, coffee, beans, fruits and vegetables... Within 5 years, the sector has been working effectively. Especially in the tea and coffee sector, the PPP model has developed very quickly.

The role of the Government is to provide financial support to the farmers at the very beginning for their production (30%



supported). Once their products reach high quality standard, they will sell for a higher price. In order to better perform PPP model, the small farmers must stay together to form a larger farm which can be competitive in the market with the business sector. The farmers will be the center of this partnership.

Sharing experiences at the conference, Rwanda representative said, the close cooperation between the public and private sectors will help to solve social issues and create livelihoods for communities; however, priority should be given to mobilize the private sector capital. Along with the traditional financial tools, an innovative financial mechanism should be developed in order to attract funding and credit from abroad. But, it's not easy for farmers in poor countries to participate in the value chain, because

the support from poor countries for farmers can't be competitive with the support of powerful nations for their own farmers.

Brazilian expert said that the sustainability of the investment in agriculture must be ensured.

In order to develop the PPP model, Vietnam must complete and clarify the legal framework, which was noted at the legal framework for public private partnership approach seminar held in the Ministry Planning and Investment of Vietnam on 24 September 2012 in Hanoi.

H.E Bui Quang Vinh, Minister of Planning and Investment said: Vietnam is aiming to become a modern industrial country by 2020. To achieve this goal, Vietnam has launched some measures to mobilize the foreign and domestic private investment towards the PPP approach. The Government issued Decree 108/2009 / ND-CP on regulations for investment through BOT, BTO, BT approaches and Decision 71/11/2010 on issuing the pilot investment regulation towards PPP approach. However, in order to attract private investors to participate in PPP, Vietnam has to continue to improve and complete the legislation documents on PPP in accordance with international standards, especially when Decision 71 will be expired in 2013.

(HNN)

## TARGET PROGRAM ON NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### INITIAL RESULTS AFTER TWO YEARS OF NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT

At the end of September 2012, the Central Steering Committee of the Target program on New Rural Development held a 2-year-preliminary conference and set tasks and solutions in the future.

According to the Central Steering Committee, after two years of implementation, all the provinces and cities have finished strengthening provincial steering apparatus. The southern provinces have strengthened the district steering apparatus, 70%

of communes have established the Project management and 60% of the communes have established the Steering Committee on New Rural Development and many communes have even established the Village Steering Committee. In the northern areas, there are 24 out of 31 provinces have established the Coordination Office and 2 out of 31 provinces have established the Provincial Management Board for New Rural Development (equivalent to Department level).



It is worth noting that after two years of program implementation, Vietnam has built nearly 5,000 production models

(Cont. page 4)

(increase the value of income from 20% to 25%).

According to the plan, the capital and financial resources for Target Program on NRD includes: 23% from the central budget; 23% from the ongoing national target programs and targeted support projects; 17% from the direct financing to follow the regulation; 30% from credit; 20% from the private sector and other economic forms and 10% from the contribution of community.

In National Assembly Forum, Minister Vuong Dinh Hue said that the draft state budget expenditures for agriculture and rural areas have increased rapidly over the years. In order to ensuring the expenditures from the state budget for agriculture and rural areas have a higher growth rate than general state budget expenditures rate, thus the proportion of spending on agriculture and rural areas was increased compared to total budget expenditures from 32.8% in 2008 to 39.8% in 2011. In 2012, the central budget for Target Program on NRD was 1110.3 billion VND in the Northern provinces (excluding Hanoi), increased 17.6% compared to 2011. It was 565.4 billion VND and increased 14% compared to 2011 in the Southern provinces respectively. The local investment was also higher compared



to 2011. These increases ensured the goal of the Central Resolution 7.

To successfully implement the program, the government said that priority should be given to the mobilization and diversification of resources for New Rural Development, especially the investment from the private enterprises in the directly paybackable projects. Out of that, it also includes the voluntary contributions of the people, the credit, non-refundable aid from the business sector, organizations and individuals for investment projects...

The planning process for new rural areas was slow; by the end of August 2012, the whole country just reached nearly 70% of communes approving the New Rural Development Project. The approval rates were still low at some provinces. In fact, the preparation

process of New Rural Development is currently exposing many inadequacies such as not following the work plan of the commune, focusing too much on infrastructure but production, environment and culture...; solutions

are not appropriate in reality, the approval process at the district level is formalistic.

Speaking at the conference, H.E Cao Duc Phat, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development emphasized that New Rural Development is the major policy of Vietnamese Party and State and is currently implemented widely by many localities. Program implementation time is limited, while the program content has a lot of work to do and the progress needs to be ensured. Minister suggested the provinces should pay more attention to the implementation of the program and resources investment. Priority should be given to strengthen the monitoring process for the National Target Program on New Rural Development to be successful and effective.

(NTT)

## FAO's technical assistance to Vietnam's new rural development progress

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will help Vietnam carry out a project that provides technical support to coordination work and implement the National Target Programme on New Rural Development during the 2012-2013 period.

Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development, in collaboration with Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development are responsible for the implementation of all project activities. The project costs a total of 433,000 USD with 397,000 USD coming from the official development assistance.

One important thing is to conduct an assessment of the results of the implementation of NRD during the first years and analyze the requirement for results-based M & E system that would collect information on 19 criteria approved for NTP.

It aims to improve capacity of the leadership involving



in implementation of the national target programme on management, planning and organisation through an open and distance learning programme. The project contributes to ensure sustainability of rural livelihoods and narrow the development gap between urban and rural areas./.

(HNN)



## ASEAN DYNAMISM:

# AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION & FOOD SECURITY 2040

**W**orkshop on Initial findings of the JICA study: “ASEAN Dynamism – Agricultural Transformation & Food Security 2040” was held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, in collaboration with JICA on 21 September 2012. The study focus on the Agricultural Transformation & Food Security in Vietnam, Indonesia and Philippines; Agricultural Transformation & Food Security 2040 (Vietnam Country Study).

Food security should be closely linked with the Millennium Development Goals, Climate Change and Sustainable development issues. Initial findings of this study will help the agricultural sector to clarify the problem-oriented, and determine the policy to promote food security in Vietnam

(HNN)



## ASEAN agrees to strengthen cooperation on food safety



*Vietnamese delegations in the Meeting. (Photo taken by Hoang Chuong/Vietnam+)*

**T**he 34th Meeting of Asean Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) was held on 27 September 2012 in Vientiane, Laos PDR. The Vietnamese delegations were headed by Vice Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, H.E Bui Ba Bong.

The meeting focused on reviewing the content within AMAF 2011-2012 and the cooperation of 11th AMAF +3. Many relevant issues were discussed such as food security, climate change, new technologies following international standards for crop production, livestock, fisheries to increase the position and competitiveness of ASEAN agricultural

products in regional and international markets.

With regards to the challenges and opportunities found in securing food in the region, the ASEAN ministers expressed satisfaction on the good progress in the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action on ASEAN Food Security (SPA-FS), including the entry-into force of the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) Agreement.

The meeting agreed to implement the initiatives such as reduced emissions from deforestation in developing countries (REDD), Sustainable forest management (SFM), forest law enforcement and governance (FLEG) in order to improve the productivity, sustainable use of water resources, solutions for climate change and GHG limitation. These initiatives will contribute to improve the farmer's livelihood and ensure food security

in ASEAN. The delegates agreed to strengthen cooperation on ensuring food safety and SPS issues through the coordination of policies and initiatives comments SPS cooperation. It's also noted the efforts to establish a long-term vision/perspective on the management of ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (ASEAN GAP) in preparing for economic integration

The meeting highly appreciated the ASEAN Cooperation on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution, Pan ASEAN Timber Certification, Forest Products Promotion Scheme, Cooperation in Forest Products Development, ASEAN Social Forestry Network, and Asia Forest Partnership. The meeting also expressed the appreciation for the assistance and support, in advancing cooperation on food, agriculture and forestry in ASEAN region, rendered by various dialogue partners and international organizations, among others: Australia, China, European Commission, India, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russia, United States of America, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)./. (TVC)

## ASEAN officials discuss food safety

The ninth meeting of the ASEAN Expert Group on Food Safety opened in Hanoi on 17 October 2012 to share information and experience in food safety management with ASEAN member countries as well as international friends in terms of food pollution and disease transmission through food and foodstuff are threatening the health of the world community.

During the three-day meeting, experts from ASEAN member countries will discuss how to realise the proposals on food safety, the building of a food safety system meeting the international standard, helping consumers in the region have access to best quality and safe foodstuff./.

(HNN)



## VietGAP improved towards international standards from 2015

Circular No. 48/2012/TT-BNNPTNT dated 26 September 2012 on the regulations for the order, procedures and operation management of certification organization. The circular also mentions the regulations for the evaluation and responsibilities of related agencies, organizations and individuals in the certification of fisheries, crop production, and livestock production in accordance with the good agricultural practices in order to improve the quality of Vietnamese products.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has been building



a roadmap in order to upgrade the standard of good agricultural practises (VietGAP) for vegetable, fruit, tea in order to intergrate with international GAP since 2015.

Ministry will promote the application of VietGAP once the following conditions are met: focus production (in which, farmers work together) and market-based production. Department of Crop Production, in collaboration with the Management Board for agricultural Projects, is designing a logo for the general products cetified by VietGAP in order to identify certified products on the market, especially some countries in ASEAN region.

(VĐX)

## FAO Food Price Index launched

The situation with food prices is in the limelight of world media at the moment. One of the lessons learned from the 2007/08 situation is that a major factor in the increase in the international price of certain commodities was the unilateral policy measures taken by some countries, such as export bans on rice.

Today, we are better prepared. We have better mechanisms to coordinate policies and for countries to understand the unintended effects of their policies. Many countries have also put safety nets in place. Much of the future evolution of food prices will depend on the decisions that countries make as well as on the weather situation.

The FAO Food Price Index is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It consists of the average of five commodity group price indices (representing 55 quotations), weighted with the average export shares of each of the groups for 2002-2004. The data are provided at the beginning of each month.

FAO is launching a website with the most relevant and updated information on this subject. It includes technical and non-technical information. We hope that you will find it useful.

The website is available at [www.fao.org/position-food-prices-2012/](http://www.fao.org/position-food-prices-2012/) and available in English , French and



Spanish and will be updated as the situation evolves, with additional information in these three languages.

Username : faor (in lowercase);  
Password : fp-2012

For feedback, comments and suggestions please contact: [Internal-Communications@fao.org](mailto:Internal-Communications@fao.org)

(HNN)



## \$3.74 million to Promoting Climate Resilient Rural Infrastructure in 15 Northern Mountain Provinces

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) has approved a \$3.74 million entitled “Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Provinces”.

The project, funded by the Global Environment Fund (GEF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), will be implemented in 15 northern mountain provinces from 2012 to 2015.

(TV)



## 11,660 BILLION VND IN BUILDING MEKONG RIVER DELTA DIKES



Mekong River Delta Dikes

On 25th September 2012, the Prime Minister signed Decision No. 1397/QĐ-TTg approving the Mekong River Delta Irrigation Plan in 2012-2020 and Orientation to 2050 in terms of climate change and sea level rise.

Accordingly, in order to ensure the

safety of welfare, production and infrastructure for 32 million people in the Mekong River Delta, the Prime Minister decided to invest 11,660 billion in building and consolidating dikes along the river; 6,370 billion in building dikes along the sea; 4,760 billion for flood control project and 125,310 billion in building the coastal sewer and finalizing the irrigational interior field system...

Besides, the Prime Minister also emphasized the requirements to improve the quality of residential areas and protect the town, towns and cities in flooding areas. The Prime Minister also encouraged the close cooperation

among the project for irrigation, transport and people in general infrastructure development in order to achieve high efficiency in investment. Priority was given to enhance water storage on the big rivers and canals to ensure a stable and sustainable fresh water supply for the whole areas. It was also necessary to improve the non-structural solutions to cope with climate change, such as crops and livestock changing, water-saving irrigation, creating new rice varieties which have high resistant to salinity, drought, flooding...

The Decision takes effect from the date of signing.

(TV)

## GREEN ECONOMIC STANDARD FOR PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROJECT APPLIED FROM 2015

This content is stipulated in Decision 1393/QĐ-TTg dated 25/09/2012 of the Prime Minister on approving the National Strategy for Green Growth.

In detail, in order to restructure and improve economic institutions

towards making green of existing industries and encourage economic development of efficient use of energy and natural resources with high value ..., the Prime Minister requested that from 2015 all the public investment projects must apply the green

economy standards accordance with the specific sub-sector, energy use standard, raw materials, appropriate design of ecological conditions, inclusive effects of climate change. Since 2017, all motor vehicles purchased by public funds must meet the emission standards...

This Decision takes effect from the date of signing. (TV)

## Legislation Documents Relating To Agriculture And Rural Sector Issued In Quarter III/2012

Date of Issue	Contents
<b>Prime Minister</b>	
08/10/2012	Decision 1489/QĐ-TTg on approval of the national target program Sustainable poverty reduction period from 2012 to 2015
03/10/2012	Official Document 1589/TTg-KTTH on increasing preferential credit capital for program of canals solidity, rural road development, infrastructure of aquaculture and trade villages in rural areas.
25/09/2012	Decision 1397/QĐ-TTg on approval of Cuu Long Delta irrigation planning period from 2012 to 2020 and orientations to 2050 in terms of climate change and rising sea level.

18/09/2012	Official Document 1438/TTg-QHQT on the approval of the list of technical assistance projects “The establishment of the Water Resources Information System” funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
18/09/2012	Official Document 1440/TTg-QHQT on the approval of the list of projects “Poverty Reduction in the Central Highlands” funded by the World Bank (WB).
18/09/2012	Official Document 1437/TTg-QHQT on the approval of the list of projects funded by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).
17/09/2012	Decision 1284/QD-TTg on the use of the nationally reserved disinfectant chemical substance for local support.
17/09/2012	Official Document 1393/TTg-QHQT on the approval the list of projects funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
<b>Governmental Office</b>	
24/09/2012	Official Document 7474/VPCP-QHQT on the negotiations with the World Bank of Grant Agreement for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program based on the results in 08 provinces in the Red River Delta.
<b>Government</b>	
02/10/2012	Resolution 65/NQ-CP on the approval and signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Government of the ASEAN member countries and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on strengthening agricultural - forestry cooperation.
<b>MARD</b>	
09/10/2012	Decision 2452/QD-BNN-KHCN on the approval of the list of programs and central extension projects period 2013 - 2015.
09/10/2012	Official Document 3458/BNN-TCLN on the guide of the implementation of Circular 03/2012/TTLT-BKHDT-BNNPTNT-BTC.
05/10/2012	Decision 39/2012/QD-TTg on promulgating the Management Regulation of pot plant, shade trees, old trees.
04/10/2012	Decision 1454/QD-TTg on the use of the nationally reserved disinfectant chemical substance for local support.
04/10/2012	Decision 2415/QD-BNN-TCLN on the establishment of the Science and Technology Council through technical measures of national forest inventory and investigation in 2013 - 2015.
04/10/2012	Decision 2410/QD-BNN-TCTS on the approval of plan of new Decree to replace Decree 31/2010/ND-CP dated 29/03/2010 of the Government on sanctioning of administrative violations in aquaculture sector
04/10/2012	Decision 2409/QD-BNN-TCCB on the authorization of the specialized digital signature certification management of MARD to the Director of the Department of Science, Technology and Environment.
03/10/2012	Decision 2405/QD-BNN-HTQT on approving the contents of the project entitled “Efficient use of nutrients for sustainable aquaculture development in central Vietnam in the context of climate change” funded by Denmark.
02/10/2012	Decision 2390/QD-BNN-KTHT on changing the project implementation plan “expanding the poverty reduction model” in 2012
02/10/2012	Official Document 4826/BNN-KTHT on the implementation of poverty reduction programs in first 6 months of 2012
26/09/2012	Circular 49/2012/TT-BNNPTNT on issuing the “additional list of permitted livestock for production and trade”
26/09/2012	Decision 2324/QD-BNN-HTQT on allowing to receive technical assistance funding in the implementation of the National Target Program on clean water and Rural sanitation funded by AusAID (phase III only)
26/09/2012	Official Document 3287/BNN-TCCB on changing and adding the key careers and vocational schools for key careers.
26/09/2012	Decision 2331/QD-BNN-TCC on the establishment of the Steering Committee for the project “Strengthening the professional quality training and management of agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and salt in 2011-2015.”
26/09/2012	Decision 2320/QD-BNN-TCCB on amending and supplementing the Regulation on Management and Organization of activities of the project “Forestry Development to improve life in the Central Highlands.
26/09/2012	Announcement 4733/TB-BNN-VP on the conclusion of the Deputy Minister Vu Van Tam at the meeting for comments on the revised Circular draft of Circulars on aquaculture.
26/09/2012	Announcement 4734/TB-BNN-VP on the conclusion of the Deputy Minister Nguyen Thi Xuan Thu of linkage project of the Cuu Long Delta to develop production and consumption of rice, fruits, seafood and rural vocational training.
25/09/2012	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development issued Circular 47/2012/TT-BNNPTNT of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on regulations on the management of natural exploitation and normal forest animals feeding.
20/09/2012	Decision 2269/QD-BNN-KHCN on establishing Council of evaluation strategic environmental assessment report of the Vietnam wood processing industrial Planning up to 2020 and orientations to 2030.
17/09/2012	Circular 46/2012/TT-BNNPTNT on amending and supplementing some Articles of the Circular 44/2009/TT-BNNPTNT dated 21/7/2009 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on guiding the financial management from foreign aid resource under the Ministry of Agriculture and rural Development.
12/09/2012	Circular 45/2012/TT-BNNPTNT on promulgating “additional list of fertilizers permitted for production, trading and use in Vietnam.”
11/09/2012	Circular 44/2012/TT-BNNPTNT on promulgating “additional list of plant varieties permitted for production and trading in Vietnam.”
30/08/2012	Decision 2089/QD-BNN-TCLN on the publication of national forest status in 2011.

Publication permit No: 32/GP-XBBT, dated 19<sup>th</sup> July 2010 by the Press Department,  
The Ministry of Information and Communication  
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