



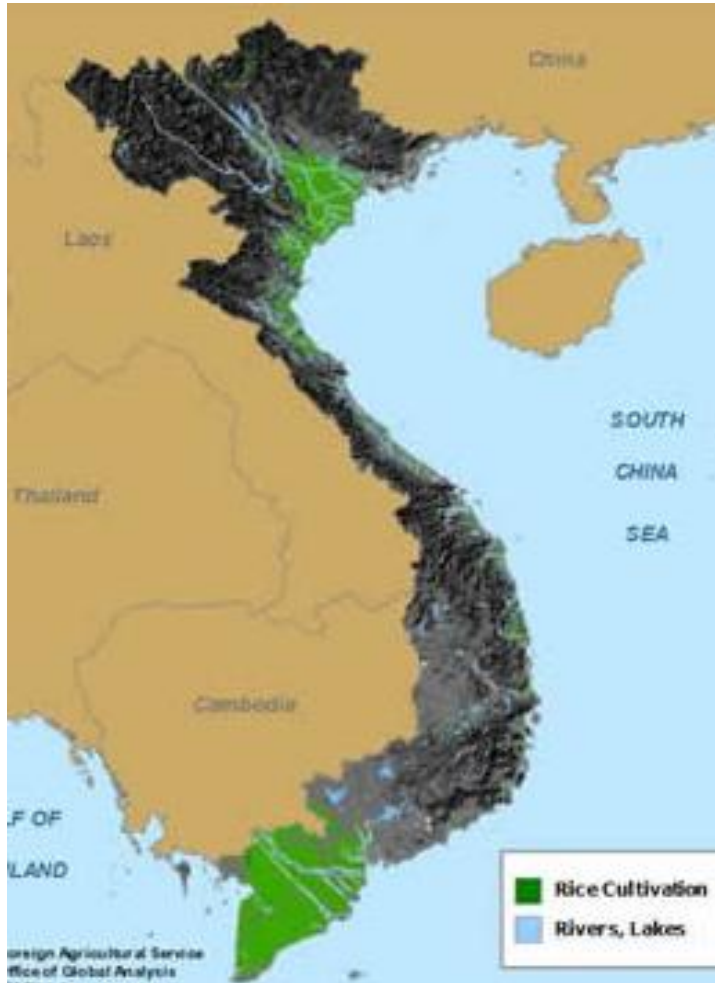
CUU LONG DELTA RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

RICE INDUSTRY RESTRUCTURING PROGRAM IN VIETNAM

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General Information

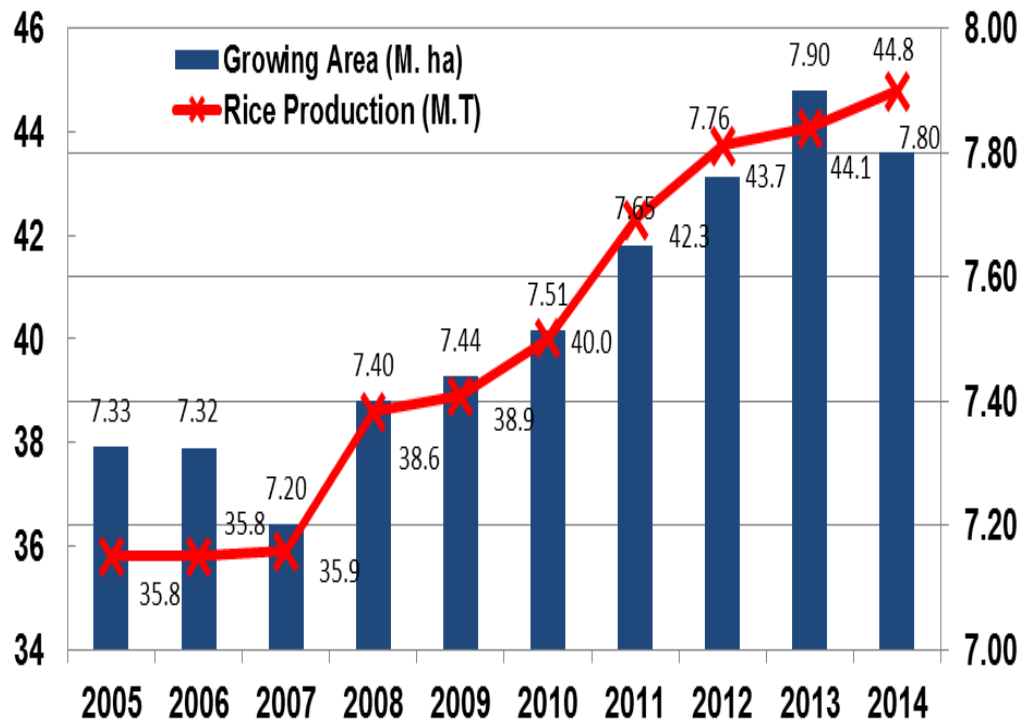


- Population: 90 M
- Area: 330,958 km²
 - Rice land: 4.12 M ha
 - Rice growing area: 7.75M ha
- The main rice growing areas:
 - Mekong Delta
 - Red River Delta
 - Coastal Lowlands

Rice Production in Vietnam

(M. tons)

(M. ha)



- Rice has contributed for:
- National food security
 - Poverty reduction
 - Social economic stability
 - One of the main export commodities
 - Economic growth

Challenges for Rice Industry in Vietnam

- Low competitiveness and yet to meet market demands (both domestic and international).
- Low efficiency (economic, environmental) and farmers' income getting smaller and nonstable.
- Long and inefficient value chain from production to the consumers.
- Yet to be adapted to global climate changes.

Rice Industry Restructuring Program

- Objectives

To increase rice production efficiency for ensuring:

- National food security,
- Jobs and incomes for rice farmers,
- Environmental protection
- Sustainable development

- Specific objectives to 2020
 - Ensuring farmers' profitability above 30% total investment
 - Usage of certified seeds at > 75% growing area and at the average seed rate of < 80 kg/ha for the South.
 - Percentage of application of technologies such as: > 75% for IPM, > 50% for 1M5R, SRI, AWD... and use less than 30% fertilizers and chemicals;
 - Reduce post harvest loss below 8%;
 - Reduce GHG more than 10% from current level;
 - Establish contracted rice production fields for > 20% total growing area;

Main program activities

1. Sustainable rice production systems

- Growing seasons: identified for each regions
- Rice farming systems: maintains approx. 3.8 M ha for rice land, but rice growing area only about 7 M ha, ***the rest shifted for other more economic efficient crops;***
- ***Rice varieties:*** high quality, aromatic and high market value varieties; short growth duration and resistant to biotic and abiotic stresses; hybrid rice about 10% for high risk of food security area.
- Packages of cultivation technologies: sustainable and specific for each of growing areas.

2. Value chain and post harvest management:

- Improving value chain: encourage investment in rice industries; main rice export port located in can Tho city....
- Post harvest management: rice harvester, rice dryers, storage facilities, credit incentives...
- Rice processing: investment incentives for rice and rice residues processing industries.

3. Organizing rice production:

- Production: larger farms, land accumulation, cooperatives...., shift part of farmers to non-farm activities, encourage investment from rice import countries for rice industries....
- Restructuring Vietnam Food Association (VFA) for further engagement in rice production and processing and working directly to rice farmers.



4. Rice marketing and policy:

- Better market forecasting and marketing;
- Involvement of more and diverse investors for rice production and processing;
- Minimizing the use of non-market tools for export management.



5. Global climate change and risk management

- Minimizing global climate change impact for rice production: mitigation and adaptation methods
- Risk management: weather forecasting and calamities readiness; rice production insurance program

6. Protection of resource, environment and rice culture and heritage.

7. Rice qualities and nutrition value and food safety

8. Genders in rice production

9. International collaborations



Package of implementing measures

- Innovations in science and technology.
- Infrastructure improvement for rice production and consumption (market).
- Management and policy.
- International collaboration.

Thank you for your attention !