Rural Development Administration
National Institute of Crop Science

Sharing of Key Updates/Priorities for Vietnam Rice Sector Development

20th Annual Meeting of the Council for Partnerships on Rice Research in Asia

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Rice Research and Development Priorities (2017-2030)

- Farm Level R&D Priorities
  - Certified seed will be used in 75% growing area with the seed rate of 80 kg/ha by 2020 and 100% growing area by 2030 in the Mekong delta.
  - IPM will be practiced in 75% growing area by 2020 and 90% by 2030; Other practices (AWD, SRI, VietGAP and GlobalGAP…) will applied in 50% growing area by 2020 and 75% growing area by 2030 and the amount of used fertilizers and chemicals will reduced 30% by 2020 compared to the current used in the Mekong delta.
  - Post-harvest loss will be reduced to below 8% by 2020 and below 6% by 2030.
  - Greenhouse gases emission will cut down 10% by 2020 and 20% by 2030 compared to the current level.
  - Contract farming should be 20% of the total rice growing area by 2020 and 50% of the total rice growing area by 2030.

Rice Research and Development Priorities (2017-2030)

- National Level R&D Priorities
  - Market-oriented breeding programs for both domestic and exports with the emphasis for aromatic and high cooking quality rice
  - Sustainable rice cultivation and post harvest technologies
  - Better use of resources and climate change resilient technologies.
  - Application GIS technology for rice cultivationand resources management.
  - Rice market study and trade

Rice Research and Development Challenges

- In-adequate research infrastructure and access to upstream technology, especially in the area of gene/genome technologies for more precise breeding program.
- Climate change challenges, especially salinity intrusion, drought, flooding, pest and diseases greatly affect rice growing.

Priorities for Collaboration with IRRI and/or other partners

- Breeding program for high cooking quality and climate change-ready varieties.
- Developing packages of cultivation practices for each of cultivation regions.
- Application of GIS technologies for resources and rice cultivation management
- Exchange of rice breeding and germplasm materials
- Degree and non-degree training for rice scientists.