



**2014 -2015 Geo-data for Agriculture and Water (G4AW) Facility
Vietnam: Informative Workshop
Quick Scan Report
Summary**

Hanoi, June 2014



- **Goal of the Quick Scan:**

- Up-to-date information assessment for G4AW Quick Scan as **input for matchmaking** and use of spatial information in support and improvement of Agricultural practices.

1. Assessment of Vietnam and Agriculture Sector:

Major economic data:

Table 1 Major Economic Data for Vietnam		
Indicator	2005	2013
GDP Per capita (USD current prices)	680.0	1,550.0
GDP growth rate	8.4%	5.4%
Agriculture share of GDP (incl. forestry and fishery)	19.3%	19.7%
Exports (USD Billion)	32.0	132.0
Registered FDI (USD Billion)	5.8	22.3
Inflation Rate	8.5%	6.0%
Population	83.5 million	88.7 million
Source: General Statistics Office. World Bank for GDP per capita		

Title

Table 2: Vietnam: Main Agriculture Exports (2013)	
Products	USD Thousands
Seafood	6,717,430
Rice	2,925,222
Coffee	2,721,389
Rubber	2,492,054
Cashew nut	1,646,676
Cassava and cassava products	1,100,420
Fresh and processed vegetables and fruit	1,094,886
Pepper	889,776
Tea	229,719
Total Agriculture	19,817,572
Source: GSO – 2013	

AGRICULTURE
SECTOR

20% of GDP

15% of Exports

45% of Labour

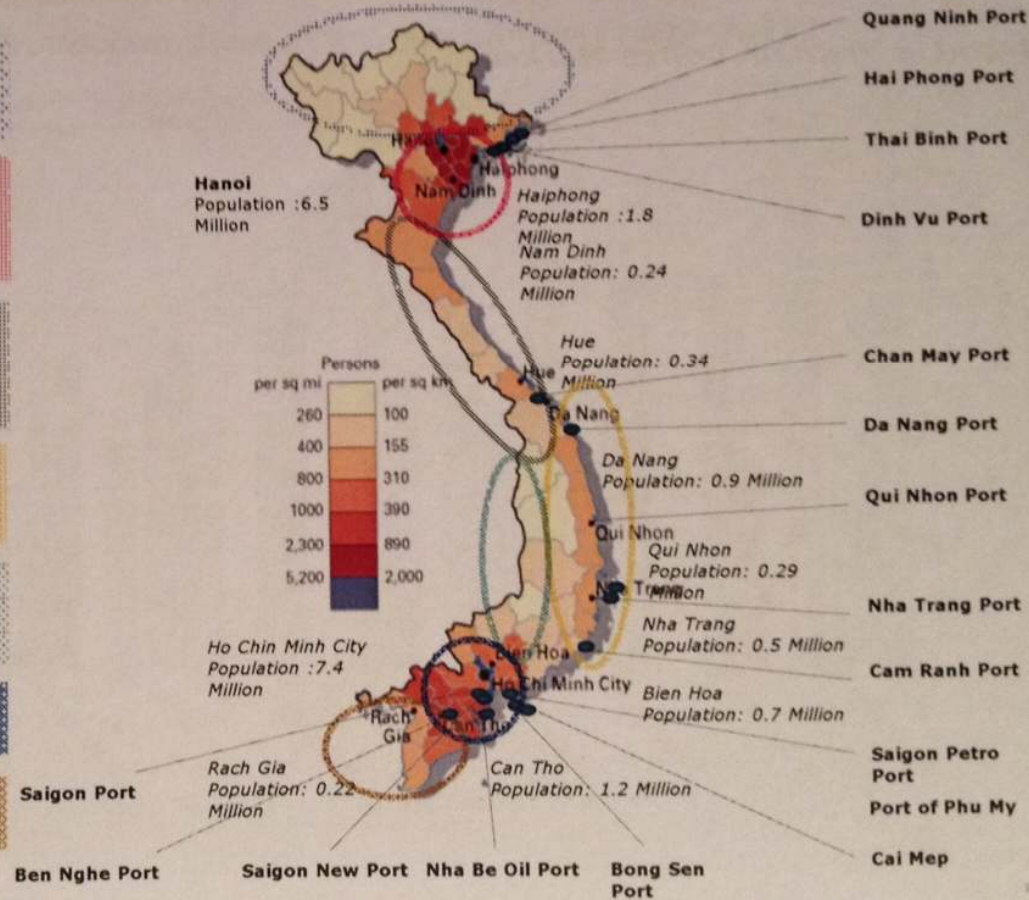
Vietnam represents a good opportunity in terms of scalable impact for the G4AW Facility

Two major population centres (Hanoi & Ho Chi Minh)

Three deep water ports · Seven agro climatic regions



- Northern mountainous and middle highlands region**
 - Large population of buffalo and pigs
- Red river delta region**
 - Second largest rice producer
 - Strong cattle and pig production (exotic breeds) center
- Northern central coast region**
 - Mountainous region with industrial crops such as rubber, coffee, peanuts
 - Belts of buffalo production
- Southern central coast region**
 - Beef cattle well developed accounting for 22% of the national herd
- Central highlands region**
 - Strong industrial crop belt (rubber, coffee)
 - Developed beef and pig industry
- North-east of Southland region**
 - Well developed cash and industrial crop
- Mekong river delta region**
 - Main rice and seafood growing region



Source: Rabobank



Connecting People's Capacities

2. GOVERNMENTAL EFFORTS AND POLICY ON FOOD SECURITY

Agriculture & Food Security

To ensure food supply sources: ~3.8 mm Ha / 43 MM paddy
To meet nutrition needs: Malnutrition below 5%
To ensure people's accessibility to food: 100% population covered

Agriculture & Climate

- **Green Growth Strategy:** GHG emission reductions, green technologies, green infrastructure, renewable energies.
- **Climate Change Approach:** DRR, Food & water security, role of Government, others
- **Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation**

Water & Sanitation

- **Water & Sanitation – Basic Services Access Approach:**
- i) Improved Health of the Rural Population;
- ii) Improved Living Conditions and;
- iii) Reduced Environmental Pollution from Human and Livestock Excreta.

Irrigation

- Improving efficiency of irrigation sector
- Building capacity for disaster prevention and response to CC
- Contributing to modernization of rural infrastructure

3. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR / VIETNAM

1) Challenges to address climate change risks in the agriculture sector

2) Challenges to address Sustainable Crop Production and Food Safety

3) Challenges related to land use and planning: Agriculture expansion, forestry landscapes conservation and restoration

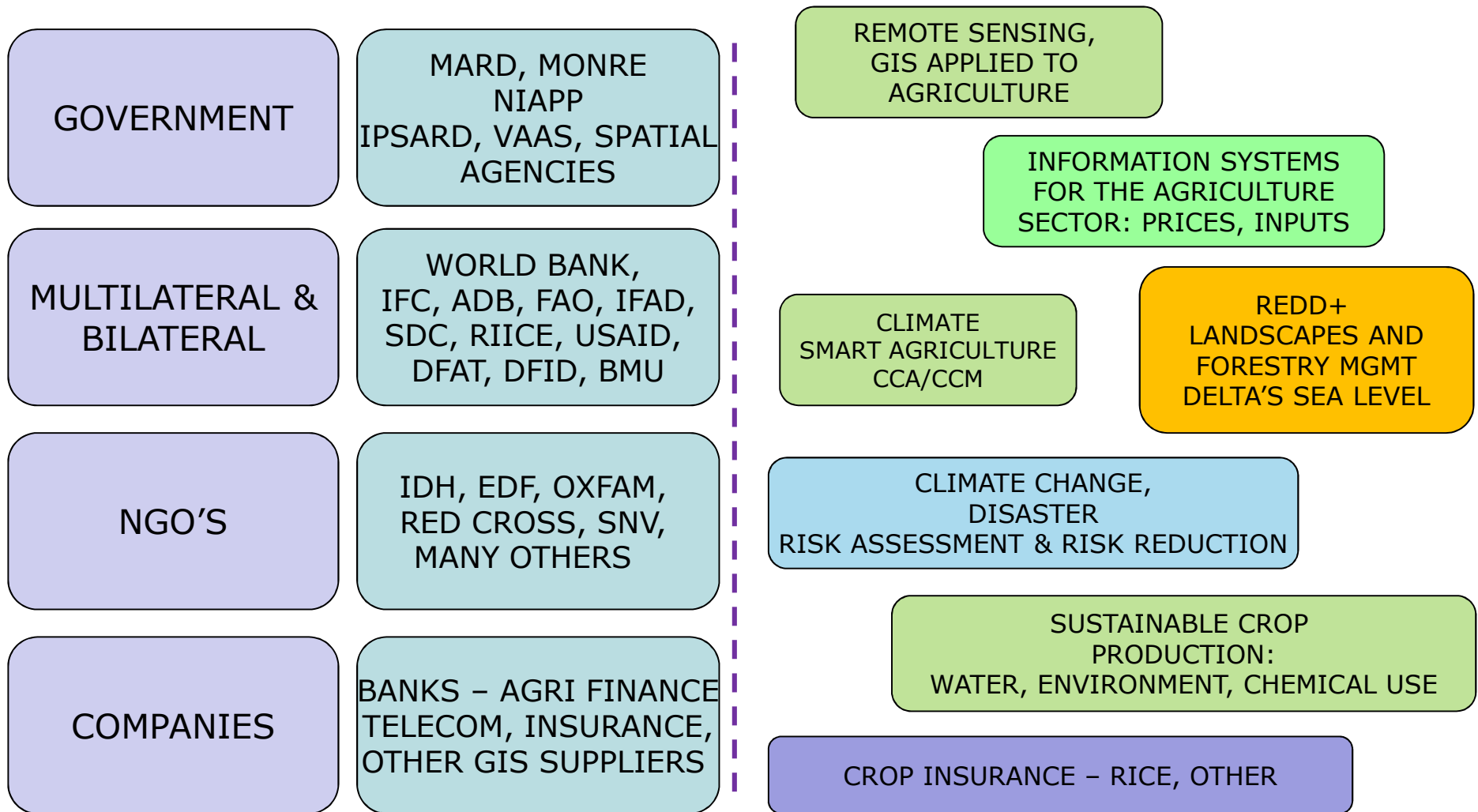
4) Challenges related to water management IN the agriculture sector

5) Challenges related to efficient crop insurance mechanisms / CCA

6) Challenges to address poverty reduction in rural areas. Still reduced benefits for farmers.

7) Challenges related to access to finance

4. ONGOING RELEVANT ACTIVITIES IN VIETNAM



ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS AND BOTTLENECKS IDENTIFIED VALIDATION PROCESS DURING THE WORKSHOP (June 18th, 2014)

- During the informative workshop and additional number of problems and constraint were identified, as follows:

8) Infrastructure constraints in the rural area, bringing inefficiencies in the sector

9) Lack of relevant GIS data and/or low cost satellite images relevant for the agriculture sector, especially at Provincial level.

10) Lack of information on i) water demand in the agriculture sector and ii) water quality in rural areas