

TECHNOLOGICAL CONSULTATION AND BACKUP FOR YOUNG GENERATION ENTRY INTO FARMING

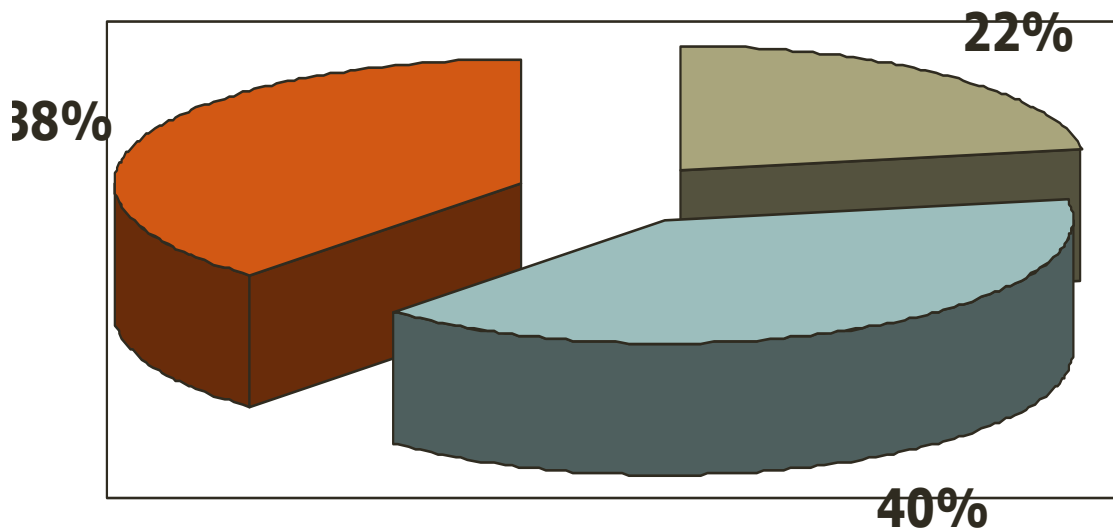
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Vietnam population

- Land area: 320,000 km²
- Population: 90 mil. (01/11/2013)
- Population density: 272 persons/km²
- Urban population: 28.11%
- Rural population: 71.89%

Structure of GDP



■ Agriculture ■ Industry ■ Service

Agriculture (including forestry and fishery) contributes 22% to national GDP and tending to reduce

Agricultural product export ranking

- ✓ Number 1 or 2 in the world:
pepper, cashew, rice, coffee, cassava
- ✓ Number 3 to 6 in the world:
tea, rubber, fishery



CROPS PRODUCTION 2013

- Rice sowing Area: 7,900,000 ha (+ 139,000 ha compares to 2012).
Yield: 5.56 t/ha (- 0,6 t/ha); Production: 44.1 millions tons (+ 338,000 tons).
- Maize: Area 1,158,000 ha, Production: 5,15 million tons.
- Vegetable: Area 1,039,000 ha, Production: 14.81 millions tons.
- Fruits: Area 832,000 ha.

MARD, 2013



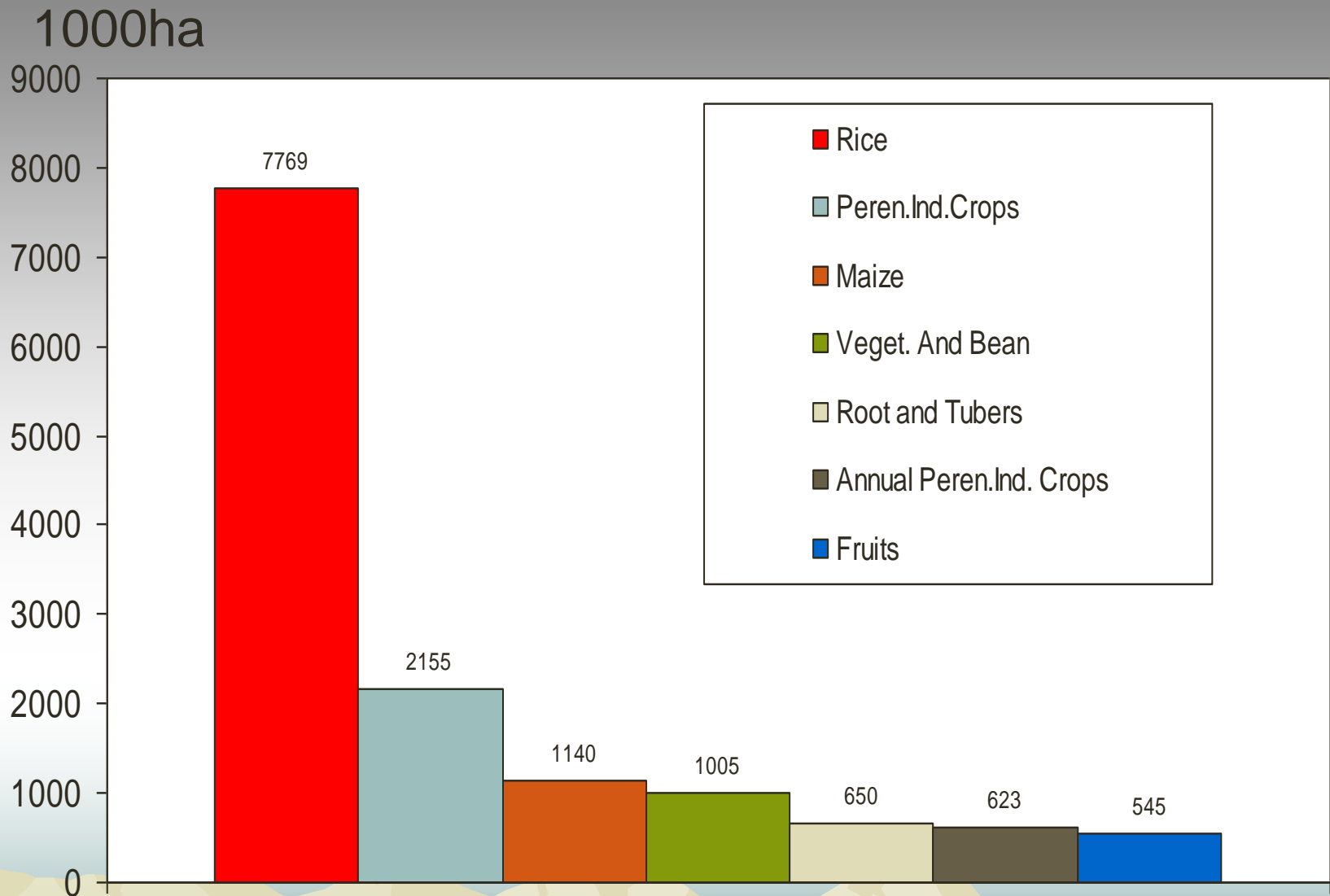
CROPS PRODUCTION 2013 (2)

- Tea: Area 130,000 ha, Production 960,000 tons;
- Coffee: Area 630,000 ha, Production 1,250,000 tons,
- Rubber: Area 970,000 ha, Production 867,000 tons;
- Black pepper: Area 60,000 ha, Production 125,000 tons,
- Cashewnut: Area 310,000 ha, Production 285,000 tons,

MARD, 2013



PLANTED AREA OF MAIN CROPS IN VIETNAM, 2013



MARD, 2013

Challenges and difficulties in agriculture production

- Stagnant agricultural productivity
 - Slow rate of investment
 - Underdeveloped marketing channels, institutions and infrastructure
 - A widening gap amongst population groups
 - Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources
 - Limited capacity of public institutions
 - Vulnerability to natural hazards, including climate change
- Need of efficient and sustainable development

To develop sustainable agriculture production?

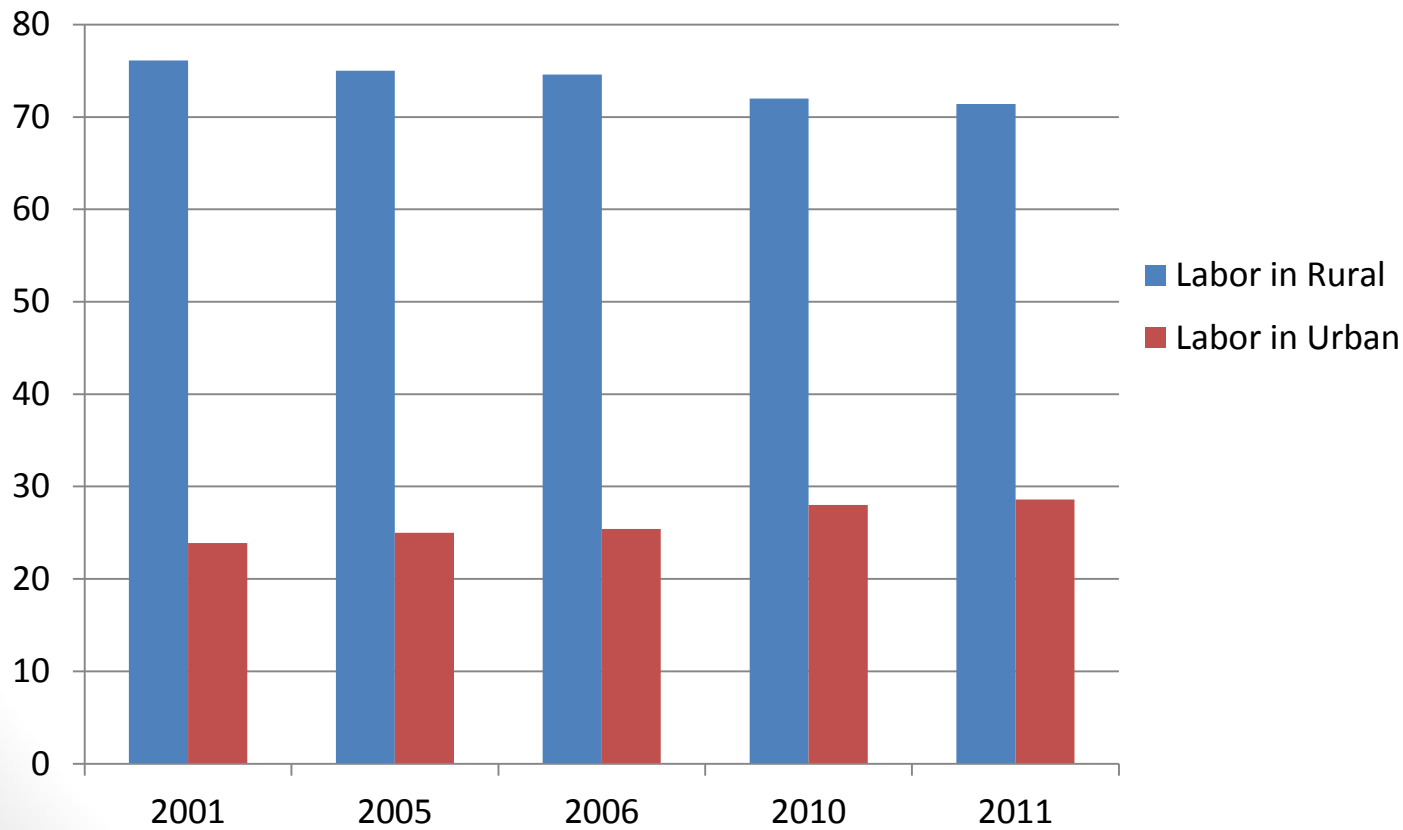
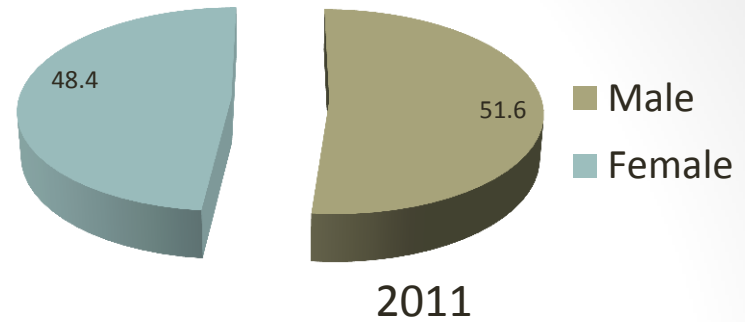
Agriculture development should tightly link to the trend of economic restructuring towards industrialization and modernization:

1. Maintain an appropriate workforce in agriculture to ensure national food security in the short and long term, both at the household level and the community
2. Increase the absolute number and proportion of workers in forestry, fisheries, and livestock; reduce the absolute number and proportion of labor in crop production.

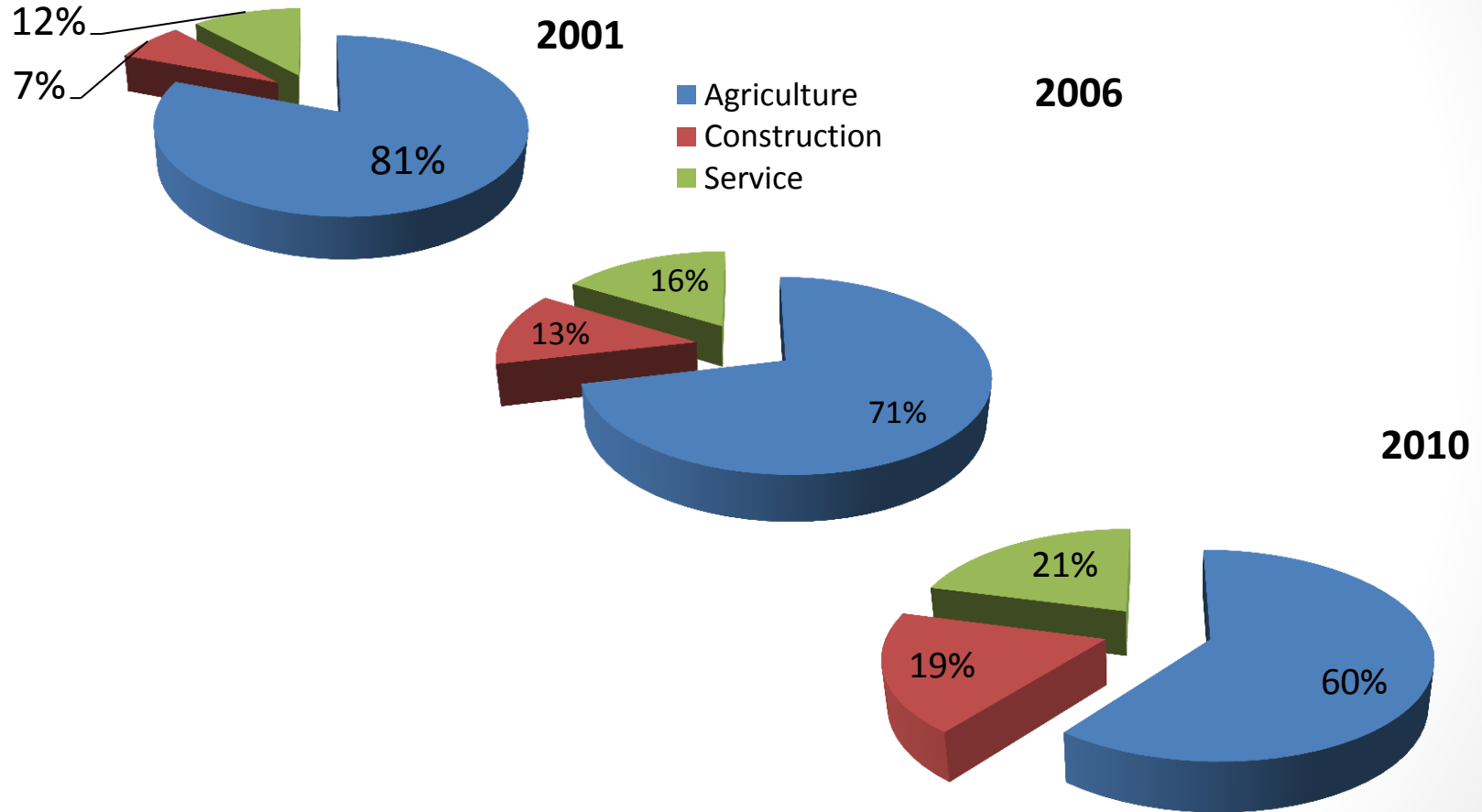
Labor in Vietnam

- Majority from farming families
- Inherent distinctive characteristics due to:
 - small household scale
 - shifting from self-sufficiency to commodity production,
 - limited technical infrastructure
 - manual labor,
 - low productivity,
 - Poor farming habit

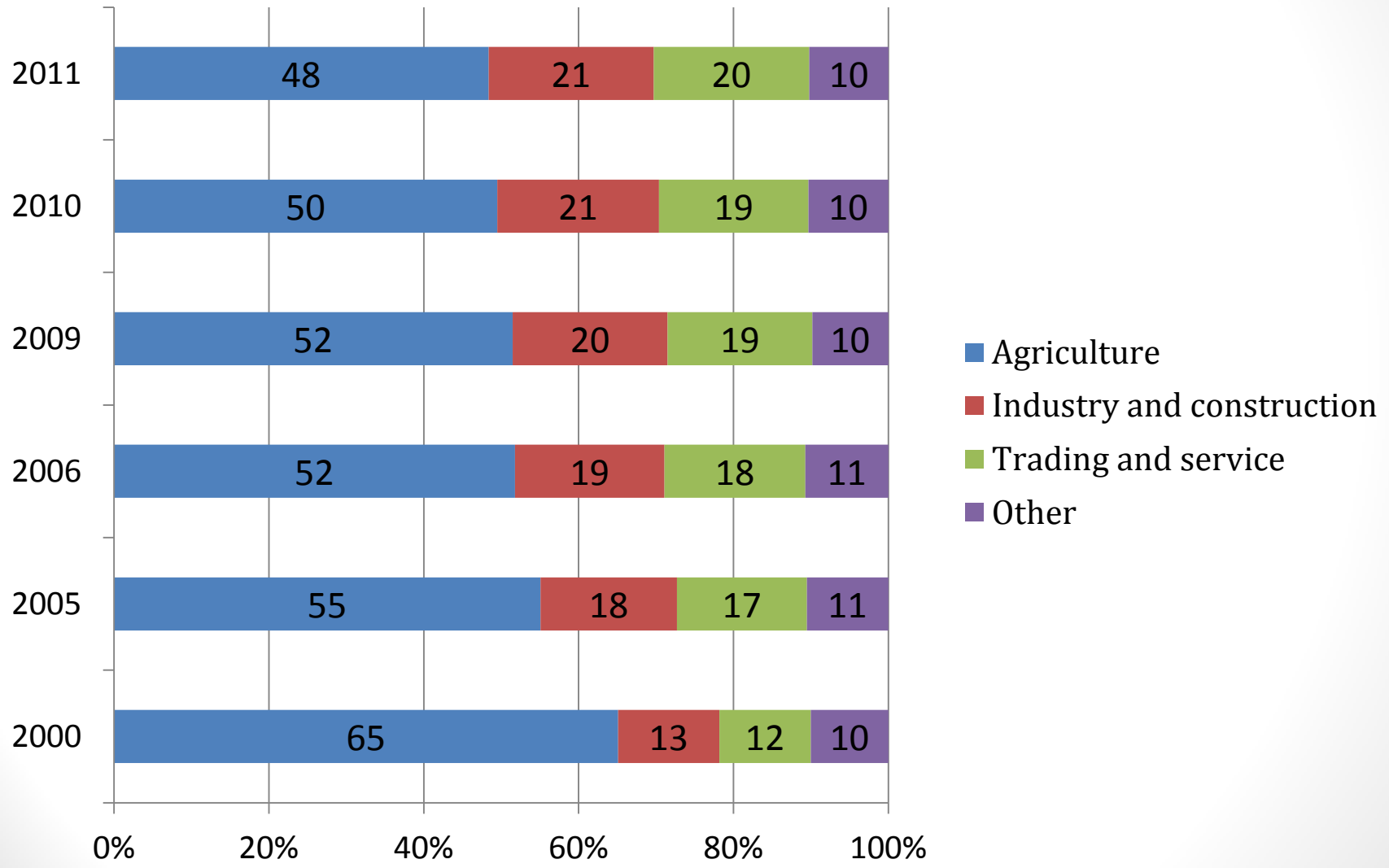
Proportion of labor in rural and urban in Vietnam (2001-2011)



Shifting of labor structure



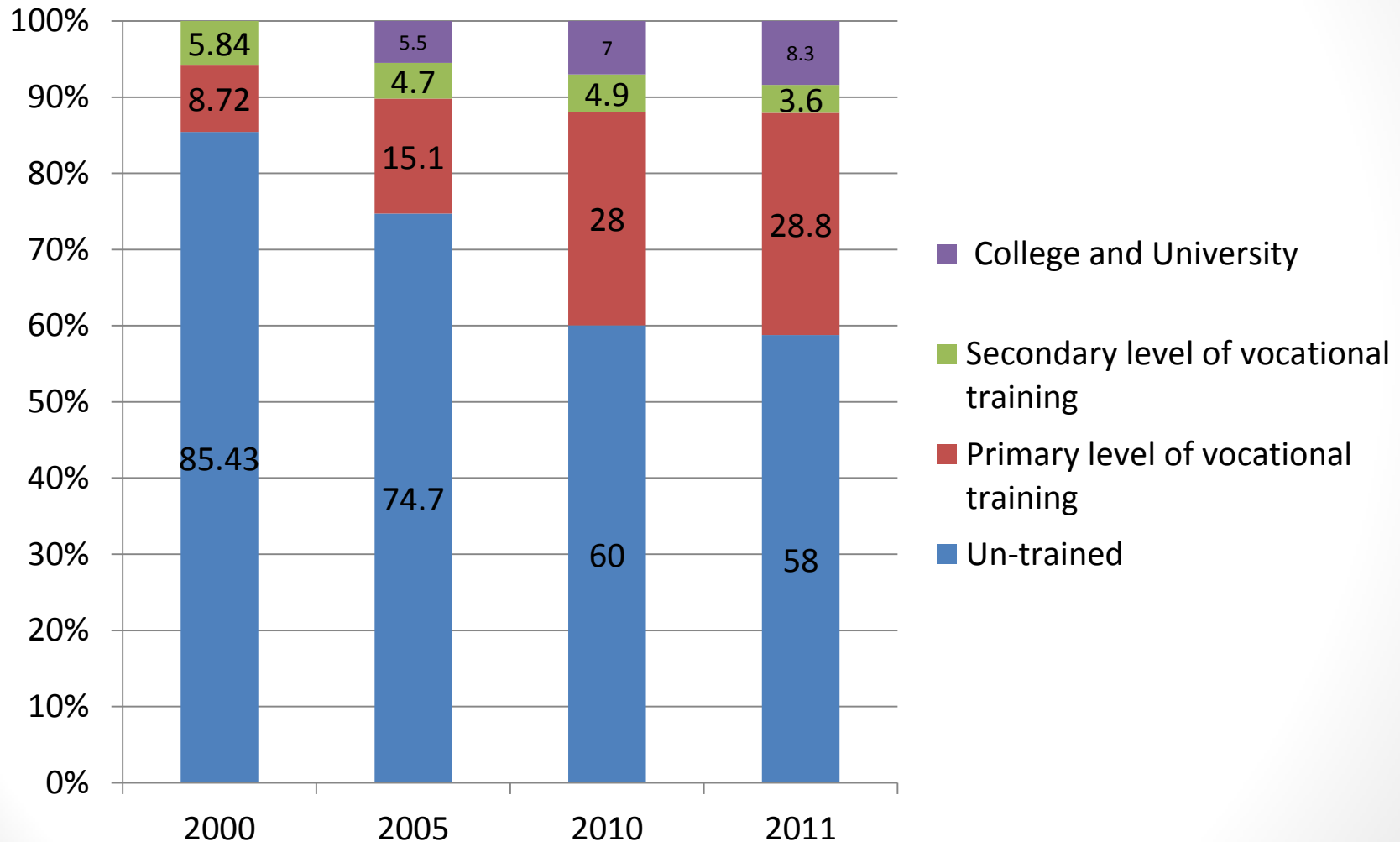
Proportion of young labor (>15 years old)



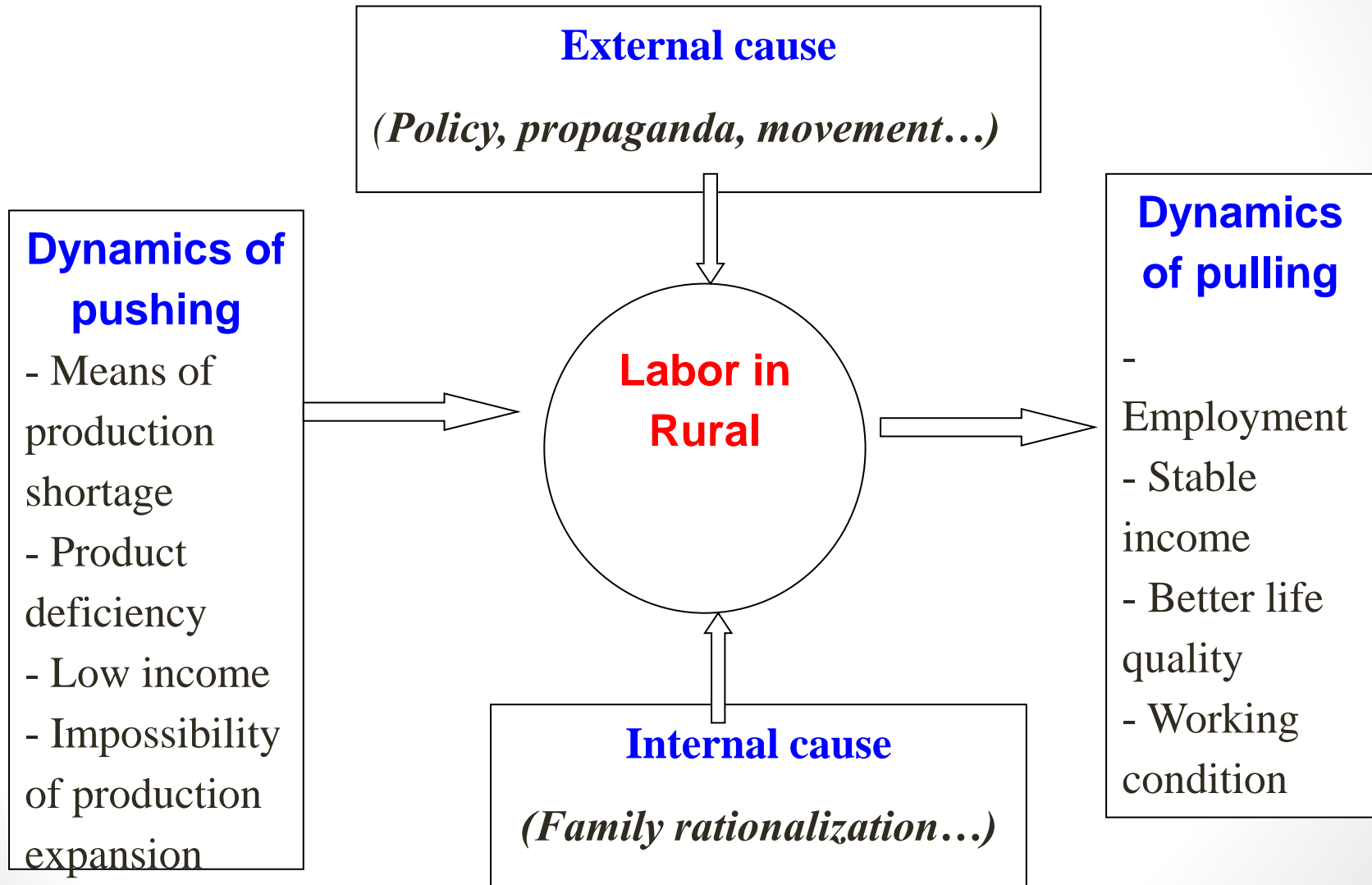
Education level of rural labor (2000-2011)

Edu. level	2000	2005	2010	2011
Illiterate	4.8	4	4.3	4.1
Primary school attending	18.5	13.1	13.1	12.3
Primary school graduate	31	29.1	27.4	24.8
Secondary school graduate	34.6	32.6	28.3	33.1
High school graduate	11.2	21.2	26.9	25.7

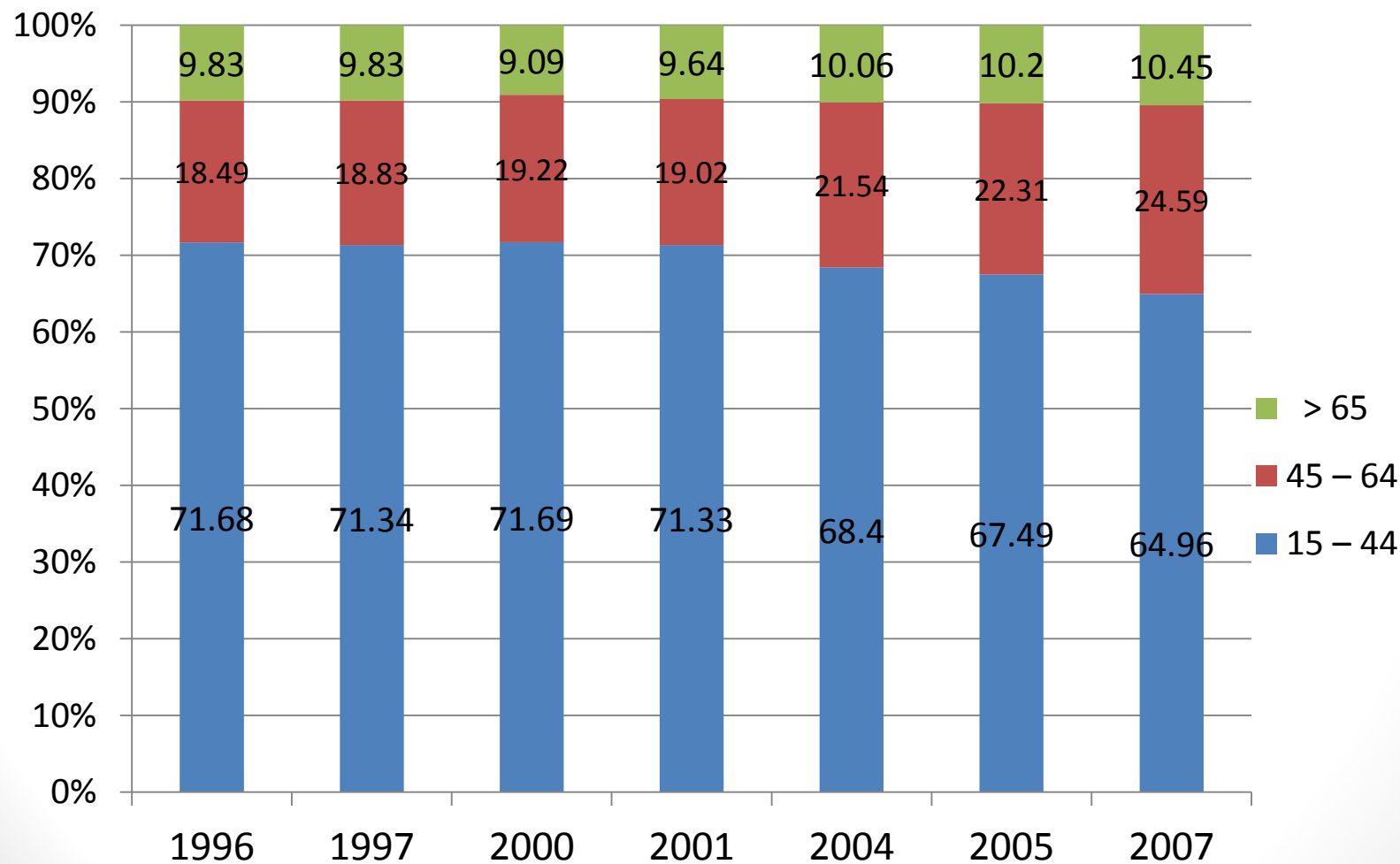
Professional qualification of labor in rural in 2000-2011



Dynamics of employee shifting in rural area in Vietnam



Proportion of rural labor of different age groups



Rural labor

- Lack of education and training
- poor knowledge and skills
- lack of manners and discipline of industrial production,
- problems in accessing scientific and technological applications

→ to improve the quality of rural workers and encourage young generation into farming, there is a need of proper policies and training programs to improve professional qualification and labor discipline

Policies to encourage young generation's involvement in farming production

- Decision 354 / TTg 28/4/2000 encouraging young intellectual labor volunteer to work in mountainous region
- Decision 149/2000 / QD-TTg (dated 28/12/2000): incentives for young intellectuals who volunteered to participate in the mountainous rural development
- Resolutions 26-NQ/TW (dated 5/8/2008) on agriculture, farmers and rural encourage young intellectuals to work in rural areas
- Professional training for rural labor
- Policies on land resource, infrastructure development, credit and finance, public investment, education and training

THANK YOU!