

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Vietnam

Project/Initiative Title: IPM Rice/vegetables- Improvement of plant protection services in Vietnam- Biological control agents developments and IPM 1990

Scale: Experimental-
Community level

Nos. farmers: 19,150

Hectares: 9,500

Agro-Ecological Zone: I

Improvement types

1x	2	3x	4	5	6x	7	8	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
2a	3,5c

A. Key Impacts

A1 - Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Rice	3600 kg/ha	3900 kg/ha	8%
Cabbage	30600 kg/ha	38600 kg/ha	26%

A2 - Impacts on natural capital

- ?? Reduction of pesticide use ranging 2,5- 6 times per crop
- ?? Use natural enemies and biological agents against harmful pests
- ?? Determine key pests and develop method of their control
- ?? Coverage of IPM on other cash crop, except food crop
- ?? Develop technologies in production of biological agents and botanical pesticides against pests.

A3 - Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? Develop method of farmers participatory in IPM research and extension.
- ?? Clarify factor influencing on render equity in IPM courses and method of enhancement of theirs effectiveness
- ?? Develop method of community participation in biological control method. Method of selection of farmers in IPM training based on women farmers associations, etc.

A4 - Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? Awareness of harmful pesticides on farmer life, environment, human health.
- ?? Willingness of farmers in IPM community training by principle bearing by doing based

on demonstration model and farmer owned fields.

?? Method of promotion of farmers financial capacity in IPM training and practice. Mutual benefit in sustainable agriculture especially for poor farmer class.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

Changes in input use:

?? Use effective input for agricultural production, knowing when and why and how to use.

Change in local/ regional food security:

?? To contribute in rice sustainable production by eliminating the risk in pest outbreak epidemics.

?? Number of pesticides used significantly reduced on IPM fields. Low cost input production techniques has been studied and developed, especially for poor farmers

Key Successes:

?? IPM training and implementation with the emphasise of the use biological agents and natural enemies against key pests of agricultural crop.

?? Minimize chemical pesticides used in agriculture and protect the environment.

?? Enhance food quality and gain market value by safe and clean agricultural products

?? Social impact of IPM community on quality and cost of agricultural products

?? Botanical pesticide safe for food storage and insect- free.

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital

Type 2: Intensification of single sub-component of farm system

Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components

Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies

Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital

Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes

Type 7: Access to Finance

Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns

Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	IPM techniques in intensive farming system
Type 2		
Type 3	x	?? Techniques and technologies in biological agent production and application ?? Method use of botanical pesticides against agricultural pests.
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	?? IPM research and training with farmers participation ?? Farmers community learning and involving in IPM field research and training. ?? Farmers by farmers extension method in agricultural

		technologies and biological control of pest training ?? Learning by doing approach in biological control agents
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

- ?? IPM training and implementation with the emphasis of the use biological agents and natural enemies against key pests of agricultural crop.
- ?? Minimize chemical pesticides used in agriculture and protect the environment.

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

The Vietnam Government launched and promoted actively the biological control pest approach. It was organised the National IPM program with its standing committee

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

Local financial contribution was not very high as required. Subsistence in the safe agricultural production was limited and no agreement between market consuming and farmers- growers

Lacking in - Market price, farmers attitude and economic stimulation for those, who want to pursue IPM sustainable agricultural production.

C4 – Policy issues

Lacking in - Market price, farmers attitude and economic stimulation for those, who want to pursue IPM sustainable agricultural production.

C5 – Scaling-up

IPM is very helpful, but it lacks technical information data to train farmers. It needs to strengthen field research on IPM, subsidise IPM- based agricultural products in orders to promote farmers to scales- it up.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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