

Agricultural Policies In Viet Nam 2015

Getting the books **Agricultural Policies In Viet Nam 2015** now is not type of challenging means. You could not and no-one else going as soon as books deposit or library or borrowing from your friends to gain access to them. This is an completely simple means to specifically acquire lead by on-line. This online declaration Agricultural Policies In Viet Nam 2015 can be one of the options to accompany you similar to having additional time.

It will not waste your time. believe me, the e-book will definitely tune you new business to read. Just invest tiny times to door this on-line broadcast **Agricultural Policies In Viet Nam 2015** as with ease as evaluation them wherever you are now.

Agricultural Policies In Viet Nam 2015

Downloaded from <ftp.wagmtv.com> by guest

BLAZE DAKOTA

Assessing the impact of rice policy changes in Viet Nam and the contribution of policy research
Wider Studies in Development E

This annual report monitors and evaluates agricultural policies spanning all 6 continents, including the 36 OECD countries, the 6 non-OECD EU Member States, and 12 emerging economies. It is a unique source of up-to date estimates of support to agriculture using a comprehensive system of measuring and classifying support to agriculture - the Producer and Consumer Support Estimates (PSEs and CSEs), the General Services Support Estimate (GSSE) and related indicators - which provide insight into the increasingly complex nature of agricultural policy and serve as a basis for OECD's agricultural policy monitoring and evaluation.

Public Policy and Agricultural Development OECD Publishing

Many developing countries-Viet Nam included-continue to struggle to raise incomes per capita. A common feature of the growth and development process is a fundamental change in the pattern of economic activity, as households reallocate labour from traditional agriculture to more productive forms of agriculture and modern industrial and service sectors. Broad structural transformation and widespread poverty reduction is the combined result of these large-scale shifts in work and labour allocation when they realise desired development goals. The roots of this volume grow from when the first pilot Viet Nam Access to Resources Household Survey (VARHS) was carried out in 2002. The success of this inspired the Central Institute of Economic Management (CIEM) in Hanoi, the Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (CAP-IPSARD), the Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs (ILSSA), and the Development Economics Research Group (DERG) of the University of Copenhagen, together with Danida and later on UNU-WIDER, to plan and carry out a more ambitious VARHS from 2006, increasing coverage and representativeness to more than 2,150 families and 12 provinces across the various regions of Viet Nam. The VARHS covering these very same households had by 2014 been carried out five times, i.e. every two years. It is on this high quality panel data foundation and almost 15 years of study and policy work using the VARHS data the present volume builds, in its effort to bring out the essential rural micro-economic characteristics and insights of a dynamic South-East Asian economy in transition from a centrally planned towards a more market based economy.

Growth, Structural Transformation, and Rural Change in Viet Nam Intl Food Policy Research Inst
Vietnamese land-tenure policy reforms were embedded into general economic reforms (Doi Moi), enabling the country's transition toward a market economy. Since 1998, they were implemented incrementally together with complementary instruments such as agricultural market liberalization and new economic incentives. Major steps included disentangling socialist producer cooperatives and assigning land-use rights to its former members, developing and adapting a national legal framework (Land Law), and enhancing tenure security through gender-balanced inheritable land-use certificates. In addition to promoting individualized rights, successive reforms have contributed to accelerating the agricultural transformation process by encouraging perennial crop and agroforestry systems (and thus long-term leasehold), and allowing rural land rental and land sales markets to re-emerge. During the 1990s, combined reform efforts sped up agricultural growth and industrialization, thereby enhancing food security, and combating hunger and rural poverty. Individualized rights, liberalized product and input markets, and a new entrepreneurial spirit resulted in intensified irrigated rice production, agricultural diversification, and better food quality. Although reform achievements--accompanied by policy interventions such as export quotas--are tremendous in terms of improved nutritional status and rural livelihoods, more efficient farming and agrarian structures, more secure land investment, access to collateralized credit, and poverty reduction, some challenges to consolidate reforms exist. These challenges include addressing increased urban-rural and regional income disparities, landlessness resulting from emergency land sales, misuse of local elites' power in land allocation, and endangered "commons" through land privatization.
Vietnamese Agricultural Policies OECD Food and Agricultural Reviews Agricultural Policies in Viet Nam 2015

During the extensive restructuring process of doi moi, Vietnam changed from a food-importing to a rice-exporting country. The success of this initiative also resulted in more fundamental changes in institutions and macro-level policies concerning agriculture. This monograph analyses the nature and impact of reforms on economic growth, changes in production structure and the shifting role of the state in agricultural activities. It then assesses the challenges that continue to confront rural Vietnam.

Agricultural Policy and Institutional Reforms in Vietnam Intl Food Policy Res Inst

The marketing and policy research on rice of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is described, and the conclusions and recommendations are discussed in the context of the

decisionmaking processes in Viet Nam. The role of IFPRI's publication and communications in informing the policy environment are discussed. The author describes the perceptions of partners and stakeholders of the influence of the outcomes of the IFPRI project. They show that the research was regarded as being of high quality, independent, rigorous, and timely. A strong foundation of primary and secondary data gathering and analysis from Viet Nam gave the modeling work on policy options a high degree of credibility among key policymakers. Linking the spatial equilibrium model with income distribution analysis based on national household surveys allowed IFPRI to satisfy policymakers that relaxing rice export quotas and internal trade restrictions on rice would not adversely impact on regional disparities and food security and would have beneficial effects on farm prices and poverty, giving a degree of confidence to policymakers that relaxing the controls would be in Viet Nam's national interest. They made these decisions earlier than would have been the case without the IFPRI research. A framework for the evaluation of policy research and advice is described, which explicitly recognizes the possibility of alternative suppliers of these two components to IFPRI. The framework is used to assess the impact of IFPRI's research with Viet Nam on alternative internal and external trade policies for rice in that country. The policy assessment framework is used to measure the economic impact of the policy changes, and the contribution of IFPRI's work with Viet Nam on the policies from 1995–97. Around 40 percent of the contribution of IFPRI is estimated to have accrued to the rest of the world as Viet Nam is now a major player in world rice trade.

Agricultural Policies and Economic Development in Vietnam Oxford University Press
Agricultural products are one of Vietnam's most important exports, contributing considerably to the overall export turnover of the country. Vietnam's agricultural exports are easily affected by external factors. It is overly dependent on the Chinese market, and its agricultural products do not as yet meet strict global standards. Challenges facing Vietnam's export of fruits and vegetables to the Chinese market include technical barriers, long risk assessment periods, restrictions on products exported through official quotas to the Chinese market, and frequent changes in China's policy on border crossings. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the importance of market diversification to this sector. To further develop its agricultural export sector, Vietnam needs to gather and consolidate information on import standards and guide its farmers on product quality requirements. Besides, efforts to gradually diversify its markets are essential for it to avoid being dependent on a small number of partners and markets. Vietnam's participation in international organizations such as ASEAN, APEC, WTO, and AEC exemplifies its increasingly active efforts at seeking new development opportunities. The seventeen bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements which have been signed by Vietnam partly demonstrates efforts at achieving market diversification.

Agricultural Development and Land Policy in Vietnam Institute of Southeast Asian
Vietnamese food systems are undergoing rapid transformation, with important implications for human and environmental health and economic development. Poverty has decreased, and diet quality and undernutrition have improved significantly since the end of the Doi Moi reform period (1986-1993) as a result of Viet Nam opening its economy and increasing its regional and global trade. Yet poor diet quality is still contributing the triple burden of malnutrition, with 25 percent

stunting among children under age 5, 26 percent and 29 percent of women and children, respectively, anemic, and 21 percent of adults overweight. Agricultural production systems have shifted from predominantly diverse smallholder systems to larger more commercialized and specialized systems, especially for crops, while the 'meatification' of the Vietnamese diet is generating serious trade-offs between improved nutrition and sustainability of the Vietnamese food systems. The food processing industry has developed rapidly, together with food imports, resulting in new and processed food products penetrating the food retail outlets, trending towards an increase in the Westernized consumption patterns that are shifting nutrition-related problems towards overweight and obesity and, with it, an increase of non-communicable disease-related health risks. While regulatory policies exist across the food system, these are not systematically implemented, making food safety a major concern for consumers and policy makers alike. Where data exists, it is not easy to aggregate with data from across food system dimensions, making it difficult for Viet Nam to make an informed analysis of current and potential food system trade-offs. In our research, we reviewed existing literature and data, and applied a food systems framework to develop an initial food systems profile for Viet Nam and to identify a comprehensive set of research questions to fill current data gaps identified through the review. Insights on these would provide the comprehensive evidence needed to inform policy makers on how to develop new food systems policies for Viet Nam, and further refine and improve existing policies to achieve better quality diets and more sustainable food systems in Viet Nam. Based on these, we then engaged with stakeholders to develop research priorities in the Viet Nam context and identified 25 priority research questions. This paper aims to stimulate such reflections by clearly outlining key areas for research, government policy, and development programs on priority investment to build the evidence base around inclusive food systems interventions that aim to result in healthier diets and more sustainable food systems for Viet Nam

Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2020 Org. for Economic Cooperation & Development
"Agriculture is a key focus of Vietnam's economic development; however, private businesses have been reluctant to strongly engage with the agricultural sector. The number of registered enterprises operating in agriculture is disproportionately small, as is private investment into the sector. This is negatively affecting total factor productivity growth in agriculture, which is expected to decline further. The Vietnamese government has introduced a series of policy initiatives aimed at promoting private investments and business activity in agriculture. The most recent initiative, articulated through the Decree 57, was designed to support the development of emerging agricultural entrepreneurs, in order to harness the inventiveness and competitiveness of private enterprises. This SRA evaluated the operational effectiveness and adequacy of Decree 57, to identify any misalignment between the policy design and the behavioural responses by the private sector, to recommend possible improvements to the decree, and to propose future policy directions for evidence-based agricultural policy in Vietnam."--Website.

Food Price Policy in an Era of Market Instability Intl Food Policy Res Inst
Food price volatility is one of the major challenges facing current and future global food systems. This book analyses how and why governments responded as they did to the global food crisis of 2007-09 and what their decisions can teach us about policy interventions.

Past Performance and Current Status of Agricultural and Rural Development in Vietnam Oxfam

By examining and comparing agricultural policies in India, Indonesia, China, and Vietnam, this study helps fill a significant gap in development research. The report provides an assessment of conceptual and measurement issues related to the effects of trade and domestic-support policies and policy reforms on the incentives of agricultural producers and presents empirical estimates of the degree of protection or disprotection in the four countries. From India's countercyclical policy outcomes and Indonesia's high levels of agricultural protection, to the trend toward modest support of agriculture in China and Vietnam, the report's results demonstrate both how changes in agricultural policy can improve farmers' incentives as economic growth occurs and how difficult it is to reform entrenched policy interventions. Through such findings, the report contributes to policy discussions on creating pro-poor policies related to agricultural support and trade, both at the domestic level and in international negotiations.

The Challenges and Achievements OECD Publishing

OECD Food and Agricultural Reviews Agricultural Policies in Viet Nam 2015 OECD Publishing

Selected Issues Intl Food Policy Res Inst

This document is the inception report for an ADB-funded TA on Agricultural Sector Program. The overall objective of the TA is to assist the government in designing an agricultural program to help establish a competitive market-based and diversified system through policy reforms in several critical areas and subsectors. The specific objectives of the TA are: i) to assess the impact of previous policy changes in the sector and the current status of agricultural strategies and plans; ii) to conduct detailed analysis and provide recommendations for future policy and institutional changes; and iii) to prepare draft strategies for the sector for the next 5, 10 and 20 years, and a proposal for an agricultural development program. This report is organized into five chapters, including the introduction (chapter 1). Chapter 2 reviews the past performance and current status of the agricultural sector. The chapter stresses the achievements of the past 10 years, after Resolution No. 10 recognized the household as an autonomous economic agent, setting in motion impressive agricultural growth. The chapter reviews progress in production, market orientation and poverty reduction. It also highlights the shift of emphasis from agricultural production to rural development. Chapter 3 discusses the main constraints to accelerating growth in a sustainable and equitable manner. It provides a conceptual framework that stresses the agrarian and rural structure of Vietnamese society and the implications for analysis of constraints. Constraints are classified into three time periods: short term (5 years), medium term (10 years), and long term (more than 10 years). Chapter 4 gives an overview of several global changes that will affect future sectoral performance. Together with the analysis of past performance, current status, and constraints carried out in the previous chapters, this allows identification of the major issues facing agriculture in Viet Nam. Chapter 5 reviews the Asian Development Bank funded Agricultural Sector Program carried out between 1995 and 1998. It examines the loan agreement and the program's impact on income and poverty, as well as the impact of the technical assistance projects on rice and land.

Country gender assessment of agriculture and the rural sector in Viet Nam Food & Agriculture Org.

One of a series of working papers put out by the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the ANU. Examines the economy and countryside in Vietnam and the relevance of rural development

policies. Reviews reforms and their impact, concluding that market growth and not policy, has been the principal cause of the observed pattern of development. Includes a list of references.

Experiences from Asian Countries and Implications for Viet Nam Bernan Press(PA)

This book critically re-examines the currently dominant paradigm of agricultural development policy from historical and comparative perspectives. Examining the experiences of 11 developed countries in their earlier stages of development and the experiences of 10 developing and transition economies in the last half a century, the book offers an in-depth discussion on a range of public policies for agriculture, some currently in use and others forgotten in the mist of history. After presenting the overarching theoretical framework and a synthesis of findings over the 21 countries examined, the book presents six detailed case studies of agricultural policy in the last half a century in two Latin American countries (Chile and Mexico), two African countries (Ethiopia and Ghana), and two Asian countries (India and Vietnam). Each chapter examines a wide range of policies, including land policy (land tenure reform and land quality improvement), knowledge policy (research, extension, education, and information), credit policy (specialized banks and agricultural credit co-operatives), physical inputs policy (irrigation, transport, electricity, and divisible inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, and farm machinery), policies intended to increase farm income stability (price stabilization measures, insurances, and trade protection), and policies intended to improve agricultural marketing and processing. Through its historical and comparative approaches, the book frees our "policy imagination" by showing that the range of policies and institutions that have produced positive outcomes for agricultural development has been much wider than any particular ideological position – be it the pre-1980s statist one or the pro-market NCW – would admit. It also shows that the willingness to experiment with new policies and institutions, and the willingness to learn from other countries' successes and improve upon their solutions, were important in all agricultural success stories.

The Economy and the Countryside in Vietnam ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute

By examining and comparing agricultural policies in India, Indonesia, China, and Vietnam, this study helps fill a significant gap in development research. The report provides an assessment of conceptual and measurement issues related to the effects of trade and domestic-support policies and policy reforms on the incentives of agricultural producers and presents empirical estimates of the degree of protection or disprotection in the four countries. From India's countercyclical policy outcomes and Indonesia's high levels of agricultural protection, to the trend toward modest support of agriculture in China and Vietnam, the report's results demonstrate both how changes in agricultural policy can improve farmers' incentives as economic growth occurs and how difficult it is to reform entrenched policy interventions. Through such findings, the report contributes to policy discussions on creating pro-poor policies related to agricultural support and trade, both at the domestic level and in international negotiations.

A Political Economy Analysis OECD Publishing

This review, undertaken in close co-operation with the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, assesses the performance of Vietnamese agriculture over the last two decades, evaluates Vietnamese agricultural policy reforms, discusses the policy framework for sustainable investment in agriculture and provides recommendations to address key challenges in the future.

The OECD Food and Agricultural Reviews provide comprehensive assessments, according to different angles, of countries' agricultural policies, including OECD estimates of the level of support; major reform efforts and their potential impacts; or conduciveness of the broad policy framework to generating the innovation that will improve agricultural productivity sustainably.

Vietnam's Transforming Economy & WTO Accession National Library of Canada = Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

This annual report monitors and evaluates agricultural policies spanning all six continents, including the 36 OECD countries, the five non-OECD EU Member States, and 13 emerging economies.

A Rising Dragon on the Move Intl Food Policy Res Inst

The Country Gender Assessment (CGA) was commissioned by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) from October 2017 to February 2018 as a way to gauge Viet Nam's progress in achieving gender equality in agriculture and the rural sector and as a mechanism to guide FAO's strategic mission in Viet Nam. Its objective is to inform FAO country-level planning and programming in line with national development priorities and FAO's mandate and strategic framework. The Assessment is also aimed at facilitating FAO's contribution to the UN Country Team report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) with up-to date and objective information on the situation of rural women in the country. The

methodology of the CGA included a desk review of policies and programmes on agriculture, food and nutrition security and gender equality, a quantitative analysis of national statistics, in-depth interviews with FAO Viet Nam partners and qualitative surveys and focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted in two provinces (Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai).

Huge Growth and Challenges CIMMYT

This review, undertaken in close co-operation with the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, assesses the performance of Vietnamese agriculture over the last two decades, evaluates Vietnamese agricultural policy reforms, discusses the policy framework for sustainable investment in agriculture and provides recommendations to address key challenges in the future.

The OECD Food and Agricultural Reviews provide comprehensive assessments, according to different angles, of countries' agricultural policies, including OECD estimates of the level of support ; major reform efforts and their potential impacts ; or conduciveness of the broad policy framework to generating the innovation that will improve agricultural productivity sustainably.

Implications for Agricultural and Rural Development Food & Agriculture Org.

Little research has been done concerning Doi Moi's impact on the provinces and the uneven growth between the northern and southern regions. Focusing on the impact of Doi Moi at the provincial level, this study examines the displacement of Marxist institutions by Market institutions, and how this transformation resulted in the different levels of performance at the provincial level.