

REPORT ON
FINAL WORKSHOP AND PROPOSAL POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE
CASSAVA IN DAK LAK

Project: Developing value-chain linkages to improve smallholder cassava production systems in Vietnam and Indonesia - AGB/2012/078

Date: July 03, 2020
 Venue: Meeting hall – Tay Nguyen University (TNU), Dak Lak_VietNam
 Aim: Report of Project results to Partners, Policy review, and new activity in cassava in Dak Lak provinve

No.	Time	Activity/content	Responsible
1	8:00 – 8:30	Registration	TNU
2	8:30 – 8:40	Opening speech	TNU Leader
3	8:40 – 8:50	Hand over project Result documents to relevant stakeholder	TNU team, NGUYEN VAN NAM
4	8:40 – 8:50	General report on CIAT activity in Việt Nam	Cù Thị Lệ Thủy/CIAT
5	8:50 – 9:05	- Technical results and dissemination	NGUYEN VAN MINH
6	9:05 – 9:20	- Value chain result and upgarde	LE DUC NIEM, NGUYEN VAN DAT
7	9:20-9:30	- Policy report on cassava value chain	NGUYEN VAN NAM
8	9:30 – 10:00	Speeches from - MARD - Agency of District - Farmer - Cassava factory	ALLS
11	11:30 – 11:50	Release recommendations policy on cassava sustainable development	DARD,
12	11:50 –	Closing speech	TNU

12:00

13 12:00 Lunch ALLS

II. Participants in the Workshop

1. Regarding the State management agencies in Dak Lak:

- Mr. Nguyen Hac Hien - Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Dak Lak province.

- Mr. Tran Van Dong - Deputy Head of Agriculture Division of Eakar district.

- Mr. Nguyen Van Kien - Head of Eakar District Agricultural Extension Station.

- Mr. Ho Duc Hoang - Deputy Head of Agriculture Division of Krong Bong District.

- Mr. Nguyen Duc Trung - Head of Eakar District Agricultural Extension Station.

- Ms. Le Thi My Hanh - Deputy Head of Plant Protection Station in Krong Bong district.

- Mr. Dinh Van Thin - Vice Chairman of People's Committee of EaSar commune, Eakar district.

- Mr. Nguyen Thanh Hoa - Vice Chairman of Cu Kty Commune People's Committee, Krong Bong District.

- Mr. Phan Thanh Cam - Vice Chairman of People's Committee of Dang Kang Commune, Krong Bong District.

- Nguyen The Thai - Head of National Defense Economic Delegation 737.

2. On the side of enterprises, tapioca starch factory in Dak Lak:

- Mr. Đào Trọng Tuấn - Director of Đại Việt alcohol factory.

- Mr. Nguyen Cong Son - Director of Dak Lak Tapioca Starch.

- Mr. Nguyen Dinh Tuan - Deputy Director of Ea Kar Cassava Starch Company.
- Mr. Pham Van Phong - Representative of Yen Binh cassava company, Cu Pui commune, Krong Bong district.
- Dr. Nguyen Huu Luan - General Director of Minh Tam Fertilizer Joint Stock Company.
- Mr. Nguyen Van Toan - Representative of HUCO Dak Lak Fertilizer Joint Stock Company

3. Regarding the farming households in the project implementation area:

- Mr. Bui Hong Xuat - Hamlet 12, Hoa Le commune, Krong Bong district, Dak Lak.
- Mr. Ma Nhai - Buon Ngo B, Hoa Phong commune, Krong Bong district, Dak Lak.

4. For CIAT: Ms. Cu Thi Le Thuy.

5. On the side of Tay Nguyen University:

- Dr. Nguyen Thanh Truc - Rector of Tay Nguyen University.
- Assoc.Prof.Dr. Nguyen Van Nam - Vice Rector of Tay Nguyen University.
- Assoc.Prof.Dr. Van Tien Dung - Head of Science & International Relations Department, Tay Nguyen University.
- TNU project members Truong Tan Khanh, Do Thi Kieu An, Nguyen Van Dat, Nguyen Thi Quynh Nhi and other guests.

II. Main content of the Workshop

1. Dr. Nguyen Thanh Truc, Rector of Tay Nguyen University gave the opening speech, thanking the donor organizations and stakeholders for working with Tay Nguyen University to successfully implement cassava project in Dak Lak province.

looking forward to continuing to receive the cooperation of future parties to develop the socio-economy in the Central Highlands region.

2. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Van Nam and Mrs. Cu Thi Le Thuy hand document of the results of the project in Dak Lak (2016-2020) to relevant stakerholder

3. Comments of delegates at the Workshop

Mr. Dao Trong Tuan, Director of Dai Viet Alcohol Plant

- Absolutely agree with cassava varieties that the project has tested in Dak Lak and some varieties that CIAT has put into trial.
- Currently farmers often buy fake fertilizers, so the production process has encountered many difficulties, so it is necessary to have the involvement of state agencies to advise farmers which fertilizers should be used accordingly.
- It is necessary to have measures to grow cassava in different season so that the factory have cassava materials all year round.
- The government should have specific policies for cassava, not agriculture in general.

Mr. Do Van Thuan, defense economic delegation 737

- The our function is to develop economy for farmers in border areas, so it is necessary to have the linking of factories and enterprises in economic development.
- At present, the land resource of the unit is very large but there is still no suitable crop in this area
- In Easup, more than 90% farmer now grow cassava, but the current input for growing cassava in EaSoup is very high due to make soil beds, and extreme climate.

Therefore, the project needs to:

- In addition to researching and finding good varieties suitable to climatic conditions, it is necessary to have cultivation methods suitable to the soil for Easoup region, so cassava will become a key crop of the district.
- The application of mechanization in cassava production is still a big challenge for many farmers here because they do not have financial conditions.
- Need to increase training courses for farmers on cassava production, especially fertilizer use.
- More cassava models are needed so that people can be learned in cassava production.
- How to grow cassava to bring better income than other crops and to develop, it is necessary to attract more businesses and factories to invest in this field
- The our office has a land and is ready to receive scientific and technical measures from the project to transfer to farmers. Partly funding can be provided when transferring technology to farmers here.

Mr. Tran Van Dong, Deputy Head of Agriculture Division of EaKar District

- The research results of the project have shown a lot of good measures in cassava production. However, in order to transfer these advances: It is necessary to continue to build more demonstration models locally and replicate them through extension activities
- Cassava starch factories no longer have purchasing contracts with farmers as before, this is a very risk thing for factories to actively control raw materials in production. Farmers can grow cassava in Dak Lak, but sell it in many different places. The factory will depend greatly on the cassava collecting agent and farmers' profits will also be affected by this.
- Funding to support the production of cassava of the state is almost not available now

- There should be a state agency making the linking farmers, and factories to perform joint contracts to maintain supply of raw materials
- When there is a contract between a farmer and a factory, it is possible to perform a better crop in production.
- In fact, there have been many state programs and policies for agricultural production, but when implemented, often there is no funding
- The State needs to support and accompany factory in agricultural development, it will be better for this linkage.
- On the other hand, from the cassava production area to the factory, which is mostly far from the difficult roads, it is also a big obstacle for farmers, so the government needs to pay attention to infrastructure to developed for this group of people.

Mr. Nguyen Duc Trung, Head of Agricultural Extension Station, Krong Bong District

- The research results of the project are very good, but in order for the research results to be brought to the farmers, it is necessary to have specific and synchronous policies of the superior state management agencies at the district and commune levels.
- Currently, the project has tested good breeds suitable to the conditions in Krong Bong.
- This year in the district, many households have destroyed coffee to grow cassava, because cassava brings more income than some other crops. Therefore, the project needs to guide people in the method of rapid propagation at the production site to serve farmers in Krong Bong district.

TS Nguyen Huu Luan, General Director of Minh Tam Fertilizer Joint Stock Company

- Agree with the opinions of the delegates, it is very difficult to bring the varieties and techniques that the project recommends to farmers, but it is difficult for us to do so.
- There are many types of fertilizers floating on the market that have affected cassava farmers when buying fake fertilizers. It is recommended that the State management agencies recommend to farmers the current and reputable fertilizer enterprises in Vietnam.
- At present, the cost of inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, etc. to produce cassava is quite high due to many administrative procedures, infrastructure in Vietnam is low ... etc.
- It is necessary to have policies and adjust administrative procedures accordingly to help fertilizer enterprises, provide inputs for better production process. Because agricultural production is seasonal, if administrative procedures are delayed leading to inputs such as fertilizer for pesticides, etc., it will affect the productivity of farmers who do not make it in time. , quality and income of farmers.

Mr. Ma Nhai, farmer in Buon Ngo B, Hoa Phong commune, Krong Bong district

- Before 2000s, in the area of the majority of farmers were growing beans, corn, etc.
- The family has been planting cassava since 2003 but the productivity is not high. In 2016, Krong Bong cassava factory brought KM419 cassava to farmers.
- Currently in the cassava garden of the family, there are about 4 to 5 varieties of cassava including the varieties that the project has tested, knowing how to apply technical measures from model making of the project should bring about productivity, quality and good income for the family.

- After each planting crop, cassava will be left for the next crop and for the neighbors in the village. Currently, there are more than 90 households in the village planting cassava seed that the trial project has left.
- Cassava farmers cost a lot but the price is still low and unstable.
- Previously, the factory had a contract with a farmer, so the farmers could advance fertilizer from the factory, now there is no contract, the farmers buy fertilizer themselves, so they have financial difficulties and sometimes they have to buy Fake fertilizer from the market leads to poor productivity and quality.

Mr. Dang Ngoc Toan, policy consultant

- 10 years ago we also talked about cassava and now the cassava production activities of farmers are still almost the same.
- We only talk about cassava in the short term without long-term thinking because it is now globalized in terms of trade.
- Market requirements for cassava products should be shared in the global market for farmers, factories, regulatory agencies

TS Nguyen Bach Mai, expert on cassava

- 10 years ago to achieve a starch content of 30% is a very difficult thing in cassava production, but now it is not difficult anymore. However, now the factories buy farmers' products if less than 30% of the starch content is deducted, if greater than 30%, the farmers are not allowed to raise money, which is a disadvantage for farmer.
- So the plants need to share this problem with people, take the starch content of 30% as a standard, if lower then subtract, if larger must add money to farmers. If this can be done, it is very easy to apply the same technical and good measures as the project has tested and recommended.

Mr. Mai Hac Hien, Deputy Head of Department of Agriculture and Plant Protection

- Receive and record the all comments from the stakeholders to the State management agency on agriculture of Dak Lak province.
- Cassava is still a key crop in Dak Lak province, a hunger eradication and poverty alleviation crop for poor households. Therefore, it is necessary to propose specific and specific policies for cassava.

In addition, it is necessary to integrate agricultural production programs to support cassava.

- Need to strengthen the role of the District People's Committee in intermediating the linkage between farmers and factories.
- There should be more specific studies on cassava varieties for each specific region in Dak Lak, forming areas of disease-free production of cassava for the Central Highlands.
- No need to expand the cassava production area, but should go into intensive farming to increase productivity, improve quality, need to go into deep processing, certified production.
- Should diversify forms of technology transfer for cassava cultivation to farmers.
- It is necessary to supplement investment incentive policies for enterprises and factories to expand the market to reduce dependence on the Chinese market, especially after the EVFTA agreement takes effect.

Project team closing the meeting and have party