

Assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

**Report on the Survey of Rural Population
and Agricultural Development
in Asian Countries
—— Viet Nam ——**

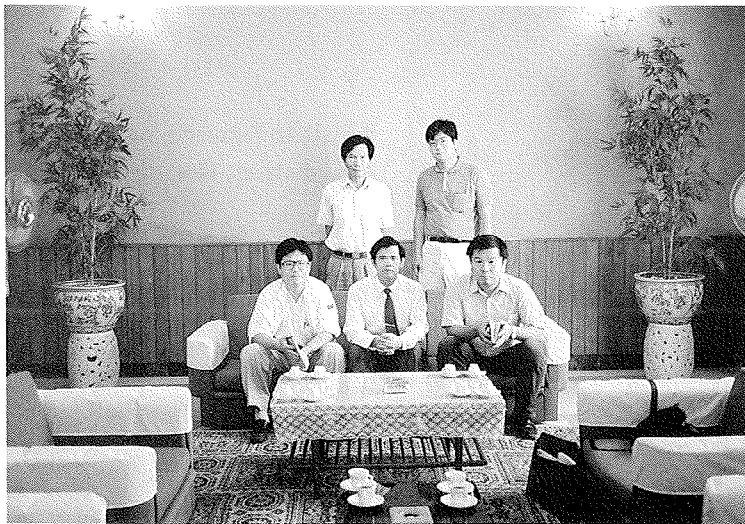
MARCH 1994

**The Asian Population and Development
Association**



◀ Courtesy call on chairwoman
of the Vietnam Parliament
Association for Population and
Development, Hon. Nguyen Thi
Than, M.P.
from right Osamu Kusumoto,
Preliminary study mission
member
Hon. Nguyen Thi Than, M.P.,
chairwoman of the Vietnam
Parliament Association of
Population and Development

Courtesy call on embassy of Japan ▶
from left, Hiroyuki Yushita,
Ambassador
Seiichi Fukui, Study mission
leader
Tomomi Otsuka, Study mission
member

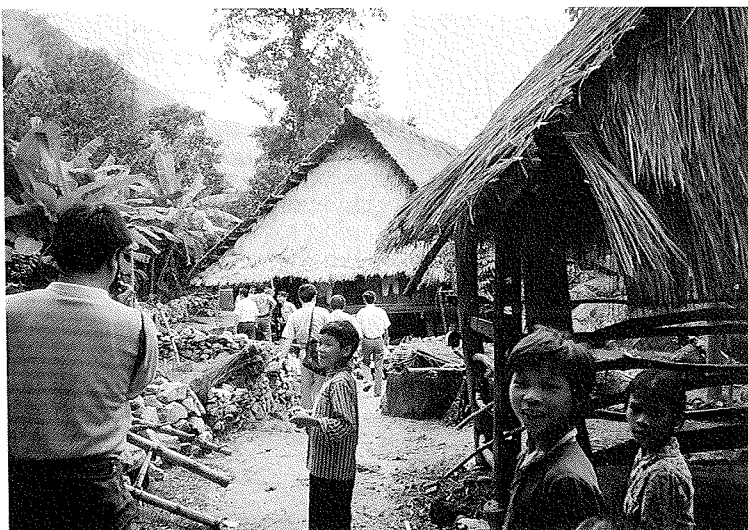


◀ Visit to Ministry of Agriculture
and Food Industry
Center of the front rank Hon.
Ngo the Dan, Vice Minister,
Ministry of Agriculture and
Food Industry (MAFI)
Left of rear rank Dr. Nghiem
Chung Lan, Vice Director,
International Cooperation
Department, MAFI



◀ Visit to Ben Thanh Market at
Ho Chi Minh City

Visit to farmer's house at
Cai be District, Tien Giang ▶
Province
Second from left, Dr.
Nguyen Van Khang, Deputy
Director, Agriculture, Forestry
and Fishery Service, Tien Giang
Province



◀ Visit to farmer's house at Kim
boi district, Hoa Binh province

Foreword

The following report represents the results of a "Survey of the Rural Population and Agricultural Development in the Asian Countries," consigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in 1993, and entrusted to be implemented by the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) for Viet Nam. The survey and compilation of the results were carried out mainly by members of APDA's survey committee (Chairperson: Dr. Shigeto Kawano, Professor Emeritus, the University of Tokyo).

The survey was conducted to pursue the following objective: In extending cooperation in terms of rural and agricultural development to Asian countries, it is necessary to give due considerations to enhance productivity, to develop rural community, and to improve the standards of rural life. In particular, special note must be taken to assist in sustenance of rural population carrying capacities. For this goal, a field survey will be conducted in a model district selected from among the Asian nations to determine the rural community and agricultural development programs to be implemented, with the objective of maintaining and enhancing the population carrying capacities. The results will establish a guideline for Japan's international cooperation in the area of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The field survey in Viet Nam was conducted with the guidance and cooperation of the Hon. Nguyen Thi Than, M.P. Chairwoman, the Vietnam Parliament Association for Population and Development. Also, members of the Japanese Embassy in Viet Nam, Ambassador Hiroyuki Yusita, Mr. Shinji Kubota, Consul General (Ho Chi Minh City), Mr. Kiyoshi Koinuma, Councillor, Mr. Hiroshi Okudaira, Second Secretary.

In Japan, members of the International Cooperation Division, Economic Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Aid Policy Divisions, Economic Cooperation Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, cooperated in the guidance of survey substance and arrangement of the field survey. I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to these people.

I sincerely hope that this report would hopefully contribute to the advancement of the rural community and agricultural development programs in Viet Nam, as well as support the Japanese Govrenment's cooperation there in an effective manner. Furthermore, I would like to note that this report was compiled by and is the sole responsibility of APDA, and does not reflect any views nor polices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or the Japanese Government.

March, 1994
Fukusaburo Maeda
Chairman
The Asian Population and
Development Association

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Chapter One

Outline

1 Comprehensive Proposals

The issue at hand is to consider what measures of international cooperation Japan can take with respect to agriculture in Vietnam.

When dealing with this issue, the problem is to first consider what types of plans for promoting agricultural development Vietnam has itself conceived and put into practice, and within such plans what requests for cooperation Vietnam is making of foreign countries, and in particular of Japan.

These two are naturally closely interrelated, but from Japan's standpoint as the party receiving the solicitation, there are of course financial and technical limits to what Japan can provide, and there may also be restrictions arising in regard to Japan's proper foreign policies and positions. However, even more than this, in order for assistance and cooperation to be conducted effectively, it is of primary importance to gain an accurate, precise understanding of the situation under which requests for assistance are being made and for the plans for promotion of development under the terms of cooperation to reflect this and be based in reality.

Thus, it goes without saying that simply discovering shortages or deficiencies in comparison to developed countries and treating assistance or cooperation as a means of

compensating for such shortages or deficiencies is not the proper way to proceed. To state this in the manner of A. O. Hirschman, a researcher of the problems of developing countries, this would be like trying to transform a developing country at the wave of a wand into a developed country, something like playing at making superimposed photographs, and is by no means a viable measure.

Viable measures must be based in reality. No matter how low the level of income of the country or the people, these are still living beings. There is some sort of economic cycle of their own, though it may have both rational and irrational aspects. Development starts from discovering such irrational aspects, and discovering opportunities and elements by which today's stagnation can be converted to tomorrow's advancement or development - or at least by which one or several steps can be made forward.

Thus, in our survey we aimed at seeing whether or not such preparations were in place in Vietnam, and despite the limited time we had for our own on-site agriculture and forestry survey, we tried to gain as much information as possible on this relationship. In Vietnam we gathered valuable views of many people in the government and related fields.

Even so, frankly we were only able to come up with extremely generalized, comprehensive proposals. We were not able to establish a clear relationship of means and effects in the past course of the Vietnamese economy. Furthermore, the relationship and the reasons for the disparities between plans and actual results are not clear. If there is a mutual interrelationship between the production of rice, maize, potatoes, soy, crafts, and so on and if this can be understood in a unified manner, by understanding this mutual relationship it should be possible to establish the relationship between the basis of the plans and their propriety, but we were not given the necessary information to do this. Furthermore, it seems true that the use of fertilizers and machinery has increased during these ten years, but what effect this has had is not clear.

In addition, why was Vietnam able to shift from an importer to an exporter of rice and so quickly able to export as much as 2 million tons? In a word, this feat is said to be a result of Doi Moi, but if so, what concrete plans under Doi Moi have made this possible? The same is true for the increase in the area of land sowed and harvested. We can only think that for some reason Doi Moi has brought about advantageous effects for producers, but we were not able to obtain documentation explaining this process unconditionally. If this concrete relationship could be elucidated, it should be possible to establish policies for promoting development step by step in the proper direction, and to pursue rationality in the selection of the means for promoting development.

There is no doubt that promoting irrigation and drainage, the supply of fertilizers and mechanization are comprehensive policies for promoting improved productivity, but the problem is how to do this under conditions of limited capital and technological capabilities,

and what procedure to adopt. Simply stating the necessary conditions and calling attention to them is not sufficient. A concrete development policy consists of selecting most profitable means for promoting development based on rigorous calculations of revenue and expenditure, and assistance and cooperation must be positioned within this, but in order to do this it is necessary to elucidate the above stated relationships concretely and in detail. In this sense, it is unfortunate that we were only able to offer comprehensive policy suggestions, but perhaps this does serve to demonstrate that elucidating such relationships is the starting point for assistance and cooperation, and that the point of departure for cooperation is to conduct such fundamental studies.

2 Two Points of View for Scrutinizing the Proposals

Now we would like to discuss two points considering the history of Vietnam over the past century. We believe that both of these are related to the fact that there have been specific factors which have given rise to particular problems and characteristics concerning the economic structure and economic development of Vietnam.

The first is that Vietnam, as French Indochina, was developed as a purely agricultural colony of France. The results were, particularly in the South, the promotion of large-scale delta development by the French colonial bureaucracy and military and related ethnic Chinese and Annamese large landowners and merchants, the amassing of large amounts of rice collected by large landowners as rent and the commercialization of large amounts of machine-polished rice exclusively for the export market. At the time, Vietnam was along with Thailand and Burma (now Myanmar) one of the world's three largest rice exporters, almost a rice granary for not only Western Europe but also Southeast Asian and South Asian colonies which produced mainly coffee, tea, rubber and such raw materials as tin. It was as if Vietnam was one farm, one vast extent of rice paddies with this sole purpose. Inversely, this was also because the internal market was limited and small and the market network weak and inadequate in domestic market. Thus we can say that the external economies in this case included both uneconomical and inefficient factors on all fronts for individual farmers, including the supply and procurement of fertilizers and agricultural machinery and tools, and the processing, sale, and financing of produce.

Now that the colonial system has been eliminated, the weight of economic circulation has naturally shifted to the domestic front, and we can assume that the volume of economic circulation internally has increased. Because of this, the insufficient network is a major hindrance to the vitalization of the economy. As a result of the field survey, we have reported on how tractors have been introduced for tilling land and how buffalo are now more important

as food than as labor force, and the insufficient external economic environment is a major negative condition in this regard as well.

Generally, the sudden increase of such demands where they previously did not exist will bring about various economic difficulties the lack of the necessary conditions for distribution, processing, storage and information. In concrete terms, inadequate processing, repair and storage facilities can be thought of as factors increasing machine maintenance costs, and both diminishing convenience for slaughtering and processing and increasing their costs. The reports focus on the increasing movement of the population to cities and city peripheries, and this should be seen as fundamentally based on the deficiencies of such networks and commercial markets in rural areas.

But, the creation of the external economies is not so easy because of the extensive and complicated entanglement of the political system, society and economy. Problems of regional and administrative systems are likely also involved, especially connected with the problems of the establishment of systems for diffusion of agricultural technique. The solution of this problem is not easy but their importance cannot be underestimated.

Secondly, the fact that Vietnam has a history of being under a system of socialism, though this period was shorter for the South than the North. Now, it seems that only the positive aspects of the liberation from socialism are emphasized, but it seems that there are other aspects as well. It is not clear how aggressively public projects such as the installation of irrigation and drainage facilities and land improvement were carried out, but if the situation in Vietnam is similar to that of China, we should examine the promotion of such projects since Doi Moi, since it is quite possible that the end of central planning could lead to the regression and stagnation of such projects.

Furthermore, if the various policies which were previously conducted in central planning fashion were left up to the autonomous, spontaneous activities of organizations of producers such as cooperatives, the first problem we have to examine is the possibilities for the creation of such organizations as well as the possibilities for their autonomous, spontaneous activities. We have doubts whether organizations which previously had a strongly planned, unified, regulatory character can be changed into autonomous and democratic cooperative organizations, and our information indicates that since Doi Moi there is a rapidly growing gap between the income of farmers and between classes of farmers. If this is the case, we have reservations on whether we can expect there to have cooperative organizations and cooperative activities of the character as mentioned above. The reports describe how previously technical information was conveyed to the agricultural population through leaders of production teams and that now this is done through individual farmers, so this information suggest the importance of the autonomous organization of the farmers and their voluntary by united activities, but it is not clear whether we can expect this or not.

Finally, the fundamental problem is the extent to which Doi Moi carries over the basic systems of socialism and the extent to which it has eliminated them, in other words to what extent it authorizes capitalistic systems. If assistance and cooperation are purely non-reimbursable and unrelated to such conditions this may not be a factor, but if they require redemption and repayment, this point is fundamentally important.

Chapter Two

Rural and Agricultural Development in Surveyed Areas

1 Description of Surveyed Areas

(1) Southern region

The southern region accounts for 75% of Vietnam's rice production, the northern region for 25%. Most of Vietnam's rice exports are from the southern region. One major problem faced by the southern region is the lack of hydraulic power resources, resulting in a shortage of electricity. The rapid growth of the industrial sector is further aggravating the shortage of electricity. There is a plan for sending electricity from the north over 500 kV power transmission lines.

With the rapid growth of the industrial sector, the gap in income between urban and rural areas is growing. It is said that remittances from ethnic Chinese who left Vietnam as refugees are supporting the prosperity of Ho Chi Minh City. According to one source, total remittances are as high as 1 billion dollars per year. Remittances accounted for by official statistics alone amount to 180 million dollars. It is said that a family of five needs an income of 120 dollars per month to live in the city.

① Tien Giang Province

This province is located on the east side of the Mekong Delta, on the delta of the Tien Giang river, a tributary of the Mekong. The capital, My Tho, is located some 60 km southwest of Ho Chi Minh City, and the surveyed area, Cai Be District, is located some 40 km further west.

The main industry of Tien Giang Province is agriculture. The province produces rice and fruits. The income of families producing fruits is good. One family we visited on our survey which produces mainly longans had an annual income of US\$ 9,000 per hectare.

Tien Giang Province produces rice, longans, mangoes, thanh longs, oranges, and coconuts and exports these to Taiwan and Hong Kong. Total exports amount to an equivalent of 5 billion yen.

Cultivation is performed mainly with tractors and other machinery. Unlike the north, there is no cold winter. Rice is grown three times per year, and fodder cannot be grown, so buffalo and other livestock are raised not for cultivation purposes but mostly as food.

The main problems in Tien Giang Province are the lack of processing facilities, damage by salt due to the proximity of the sea, and damage from aluminates. Furthermore, there is an area of sulfur-acidic soil along the border with Cambodia which is suited for growing pineapples, but this area is underdeveloped because of the lack of processing facilities and markets for pineapples.

② Dong Nai Province

Bien Hoa, the capital of Dong Nai Province, is located 30 km northeast of Ho Chi Minh City. It is in the New Economic Zone surrounding Ho Chi Minh City, an area in which there is now a sudden influx of population. This is a hilly area in which such commercial crops as coffee and maize are produced extensively. Xuan Loc District, the surveyed area, is located some 80 km further north of Bien Hoa.

Because this is a hilly area, the climate is good and the living conditions are favorable, but since the area is at a higher altitude than the Dong Nai river, irrigation is difficult and the area suffers from water shortages. This is also an area in which new land is being developed, and because of this many inhabitants acquire febrile diseases.

In the Xuan Dong Commune we surveyed, blood tests showed that 30 to 40% of the inhabitants were infected with malaria. The Xuan Dong Commune is located on land which was cleared six years ago. Electricity is still scarce, irrigation is inadequate, and yield varies greatly due to droughts. The monthly income for an average family is approximately 20 to 30 dollars.

(2) Northern Region

The northern region is distinguished by a high population density, particularly in the Red River delta. This is traditionally a region with a high population density, and we can say that the history of this region has been a battle between a high demographic pressure and improvements in agricultural productivity.

The rate of latent unemployment in the agricultural sector reaches as high as 60 to 70% even in Ha Tay Province, where conditions are relatively favorable. The major problem in the region is how to employ the excess labor force. In Ha Tay Province, this excess labor force is used for rural industries (wood-carving, stone-carving, the manufacture of fireworks, lacquer ware, etc.), and such rural industries account for approximately 40% of household incomes (27% from agricultural products, 33% from livestock, 40% from rural industries).

The population density of Nam Ha Province, which has the highest population density in the northern region, is over 1,000 per square kilometer, and this is the area with the lowest income level in the Red River delta.

With the high latent unemployment rate, the most important issue for the northern region is how to create employment and absorb the demographic pressure. provincial government hopes to increase agricultural productivity by improving agricultural technologies, thereby increasing the ability to support the population, and also to curb population growth by introducing stronger population and family planning programs, and in the future absorb the unemployed by promoting industrialization.

① Nam Ha Province

Nam Ha Province is located to the south of the Red River, and its capital is some 80 km southeast of Hanoi. The area is in the lower reaches of the Red River, and production was previously limited to one season per year due to summer flooding. Rice is the main crop, so income is not high, but through the construction of more drainage facilities rice can now be harvested twice a year on 70% of the agricultural land area and the yield has increased greatly.

Provincial government is attempting to increase income through such rural industries as lacquer ware and metal processing. Furthermore, since the area is located along the coast, provincial government also hopes to increase income through the development of fishery resources and the construction of facilities for export. Provincial government also believes that seawalls must be constructed to protect the coastal area from damage by salt.

② Hoa Binh Province

Hoa Binh, the capital of Hoa Binh Province, is located 70 km west of Hanoi. Hoa Binh Province is located in a mountainous area past the Red River delta. Many minority

mountainous people live in the area, including Muongs and Tays, so the area has diverse living customs. Rice is grown in the valleys among the mountains. These valleys extend to the border with Laos, and this is said to be region described as the Earthly Paradise in Chinese legend.

Since the region is not suited for growing rice, people are switching to other crops. One Japanese pickling company has already set up a subsidiary here, imported seeds for vegetables for pickling from Japan, and is offering technical advice. From February to August, 1993, some 500 tons were shipped out on an experimental basis. Beginning next year the company plans to export some 10,000 tons per year.

We were told that this region is optimum for the production of pickles because the low cost of labor, the soil and the climate make the region suited for the production of vegetables, because the water quality is good, because the air is clean since there are no industrial zones nearby, and because germs do not breed.

2 Survey of Tien Giang Province

(1) Population of Tien Giang Province

Tien Giang Province covers an area of 2,339.2 km² and has a population of 1,557,000 (as of 1991) with 314,000 households. Thus, the population density is 681 persons per km², and the average household consists of 5.0 persons. 14% of the total population lives in urban areas, 85% in rural areas. As can be seen from the fact that the population density for Vietnam as a whole is 209 persons per km², the population density in Tien Giang Province is extremely high.

The major cause for this high population density is the difference between the high birth rate and low death rate, that is the high natural growth rate. More concretely, the crude birth rate is a high 27.6 per thousand, while the crude death rate is a low 7.1 per thousand. Because of this, the annual natural growth rate is 2.05%, a level at which the total population will double in about 35 years.

The second major cause is the high social growth, that is the growth of the population due to migration. Unfortunately we were not able to obtain data on population migration, but according to local officials, there is a substantial influx of population into the area. However, according to information obtained locally: (1) the main destination of the influx population is the New Economic Zone; (2) this population movement has a specific directivity, namely from the northern region (former North Vietnam) to the southern region (former South Vietnam); and (3) this influx is due not to planned settlement under the guidance of the Vietnamese government, but a result of the free will of the individuals. Incidentally, planned settlement is

being conducted in Song Be and other provinces.

From the above indices, it seems certain that the total population of Tien Giang Province is increasing at an annual rate of over 2%. For this province which neighbors Ho Chi Minh City, this rapid increase in demographic pressure is a major problem. In particular, given that the province's major industry is agriculture, which cannot expect rapid increases in productivity as is the case with manufacturing industries, the area has serious population problems. For example, it is said that about 50% of all children are in a state of malnutrition due to poverty.

To solve these population problems, the central and provincial governments are actively promoting family planning programs. However, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is only about 45%, by no means high. The reason for this is that family planning is not widespread in rural areas, as evidenced by the gap in the birth rate between urban and rural areas. Though the total fertility rate (TFR) in Tien Giang Province is 3.8 (as of 1992), in urban areas it is 1.9, below the population replacement level, whereas in rural areas it is a high 3.9.

Incidentally, the most commonly used methods of family planning are IUD (49%), followed by condoms (27%), the pill (22%), and sterilization (0.5%). For sterilization, we obtained information in Cai Be District that previously US\$ 12 incentives were paid to people undergoing sterilization, but that such incentives are no longer offered.

The major reason for this high birth rate is the high infant mortality rate. Because many children die, it is necessary to have more children in order to achieve a family of a certain size. This cause and effect relationship is called the Child Survival Hypothesis. The facts that the infant mortality rate in Tien Giang Province is 40.1 per thousand and that the crude birth rate is a high 27.6 per thousand are in keeping with this hypothesis. In this case, as can be seen from the fact that the birth rate is higher in rural than urban areas, the infant mortality rate should also be higher in rural than urban areas.

From the above, it follows that in order to relieve demographic pressure, it will be necessary to spread family planning further in rural areas, and that there are two extremely important factors for doing so: (1) to further promote maternal health care to decrease the infant mortality rate; and (2) to provide motivation for family planning by promoting IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities. In this sense, the policies adopted by Tien Giang Province, such as vaccinations for children (the vaccination rate is 67% as of September, 1993, and is expected to reach 90% by the end of the year) and the promotion of health at the family level are appropriate and on target.

(2) Agriculture in Tien Giang Province

Two thirds of the agricultural land consists of paddy field, and rice is the major agricultural product. The water conditions are good, and intensive rice farming is spreading, so rice

production has increased by 30% from 1985 to 1991. Aside from rice, the amount of production of vegetables and fruits is also relatively large, because it is located near by Ho Chi Minh City. The average productivity for rice in this area was 4.47 tons per hectare per crop in 1992, quite high in comparison to the national average. With the advancement of multiple cropping of rice and this increase in productivity, the per capital rice production is 656.6 kg, over double the national average.

Future agricultural development plans call for: (1) the use of capital acquired through rice exports for promoting the production of fruits and fish breeding and for constructing processing facilities; (2) cleaning the salt from the 10000 hectares of land between the Mekong and Bassac rivers to allow multiple cropping of rice in order to increase rice production; and (3) improving sulfur-acidic soil to develop 11,000 more hectares of rice paddies to increase rice production.

① Hoa Khanh Cooperative Society in Cai Be District

In this area, the per capita agricultural land area is 920 m², quite large for the province as a whole, and the productivity of rice, the main crop, is also high. Rice was only grown once a year until 1975, but double cropping became possible in 1976, and triple cropping have become common since 1986. Over this period, the yearly rice yield per ha almost doubled from 7.4 tons to 14.5 tons, and the per capita productive capacity increased from 460 kg to 745 kg. Currently, high yield varieties (ML119 and IR64) are grown, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals are used extensively, and new techniques using tractors and pumps have been adopted.

Considering that rice productivity cannot be increased much beyond the current levels, some possible strategies for agricultural development are: (1) to decrease the amounts of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, which are currently being overused, thereby decreasing production; (2) to improve post-harvest techniques and establish facilities (particularly drying facilities); and (3) to switch production to longans and other highly profitable fruits.

3 Report on Survey in Dong Nai Province

(1) Population of Dong Nai Province

Dong Nai Province covers an area of 5,864.5 km² and has a population of 1,675,000 (as of 1991) with 300,000 households. Thus, the population density is 293 persons per km², and the average household consists of 5.6 persons. 25% of the total population lives in urban areas,

75% in rural areas. The province's population density is 84 persons per km², higher than the total for Vietnam, but not as high as Tien Giang Province.

Even so, the high population density is definitely greatly increasing the demographic pressure on the province. Let us look at the causes for this population density briefly using population indices. The crude birth rate in the area is high at 28.4 per thousand, but the crude death rate is low at 4.9 per thousand. As a result, the difference between the two, that is the natural growth rate, is an annual 2.35%, even higher than in Tien Giang Province.

Furthermore, the social growth rate caused by population migration is 17.0 per thousand. Like in Tien Giang Province, this population migration has a specific directivity (from the northern region to the southern region), and is a due not to planned settlement by the government but rather to the free will of the individuals. In addition, we obtained information in Xuan Loc District that there are hygiene problems such as febrile diseases, particularly among the new settlers. The influx of population is causing a variety of unforeseen problems in Dong Nai Province.

If we examine the population growth rate (the natural growth rate plus the social growth rate), the seriousness of the population problems Dong Nai Province is facing becomes clearer. The province's population growth rate is an astoundingly high 40.5 per thousand (4.05% when converted to an annual rate). This means that the total population of the province will double in only 17.5 years. With the population growing so rapidly, it is clear that no matter how much effort is put into economic development and the installation of infrastructure, the results will be offset by the rapid growth of the population.

Though the demographic pressure in Dong Nai Province is still low in comparison to Tien Giang Province, there is no doubt that it is increasing dramatically. With its strong character as a rural area neighboring Ho Chi Minh City, the pressure exerted by the population on agriculture is extremely serious. For example, we obtained information locally that like in Tien Giang Province, decreasing malnutrition of children due to poverty is a major political issue in Dong Nai Province as well.

In order to alleviate such population problems, it is necessary to curb the birth rate. Furthermore, in order to curb the birth rate, it is naturally necessary to promote family planning programs. According to Dong Nai Province officials, the province is investing US\$ 0.12 per inhabitant in family planning programs. However, we were not able to obtain detailed information on the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) or the methods of contraception. There are also indications that in some areas of the province family planning programs are not running smoothly. For example, according to information obtained in Xuan Loc District, 30% of the district's population is Christian (mainly Catholic), and the spread of family planning is slow because of restrictions to contraception for religious reasons. Also, in the rural areas of Dong Nai Province, the birth rate is 30.9 per thousand, the death rate 5.0 per thousand, both

higher than in the urban areas. This high birth rate is evidence that family planning is not very widespread, and the high death rate indicates that a high birth rate is indispensable (refer to the above-mentioned child survival hypothesis).

Still, it appears that the province is actively involved not only in family planning programs, but also in IEC activities for increasing the population's awareness of family planning, maternal health care at the family planning level, and programs to fight malnutrition. As these efforts take effect, family planning should also become more common. This point should be considered when adopting population policies.

(2) Agriculture in Dong Nai Province

Since the area is at a higher altitude than the Dong Nai river, water conditions are generally unfavorable, and only about 25% of agricultural land is irrigated. Rice growing is less important here than in the other surveyed areas. Because of this, much of the cultivated land is used for such regular field crops as maize, cassava and soybean, and such commercial crops as coffee, rubber, tobacco, cotton and cashew nuts. The yield of rice in 1992 was 3.1 tons per hectare, average for Vietnam. Since the percentage of rice paddies among total cultivated land is low, the per capita agricultural land area is high at 1,608 m². Since 1985, the production of such food crops as rice and maize has been decreasing, while the production of commercial crops has been increasing.

Some issues facing agricultural development are: (1) There is much need for technological improvements since the level of technology for dry field farming and orcharding is low; (2) to secure water resources for irrigation and for promoting the production of commercial crops through the construction of reservoirs, etc.; (3) to increase production of fodder crops and promote animal husbandry; and (4) for commercial crops other than rice, to improve marketing techniques in order to deal with price fluctuations and to increase sales efforts.

① Xuan Loc District

This district is located at an altitude of 160 meters, and water conditions are poor. Of the 35,000 hectares of agricultural land, only 5,000 hectares are used for rice, and double-cropping is only possible on 1,000 hectares. Most agriculture consists of maize and other dry field crops. Maize is grown on 15,000 hectares. Chemical fertilizers began being used two years ago, and the annual yield has increased to 5 tons per hectare. Aside from maize, the cultivated land area is also high for coffee and cashew nuts. However, agricultural development is progressing slowly due to the lack of water resources and electricity. Because of this, the dependence on agricultural income is only 50 to 55%, and the dependence on other

non-agricultural activities such as mechanic, rice mills, brick factories, cottage industries such as the manufacture of starch, and the handicraft is high.

Some issues facing agricultural development include: (1) the fact that there are plans for constructing new reservoirs which cannot be implemented for lack of capital; (2) the fact that there is a lack of drying facilities necessary for maize, coffee and cashew nuts, which are harvested in the rainy season; (3) the problem of marketing for selling these commercial crops; and (4) the fact that there are plans for increasing the number of cows raised for meat from 12,000 to 50,000 and selling them in Ho Chi Minh City, but there is a difficulty in the supply of roughage to meet the demand.

4 Report on Survey in Nam Ha Province

(1) Population of Nam Ha Province

Nam Ha Province covers an area of 2418.6 km² and has a population of 2,484,000 (as of 1991). Thus, the population density is 1,046 persons per km². 10% of the total population lives in urban areas, 90% in rural areas. As can be seen from the fact that the population density for Vietnam as a whole is 209 persons per km², the population density in Nam Ha Province is extremely high.

First, let us examine the province's population indices. Whereas the crude birth rate is a high 25.4 per thousand, the crude death rate is a low 4.0 per thousand. Thus, the natural annual growth rate is necessarily high (2.14%). If the population continues to grow at this rate, it will double in 33 years. From these population indices, it seems apparent that the high population growth rate is increasing the population density and that the high population density is increasing the demographic pressure on the province.

The province is putting efforts into developing not only rice farming but also the fishing and fish breeding industries and tourism, but because of the extremely high population density, the income level is quite low.

For this reason, Nam Ha Province is actively promoting family planning programs, and the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) has reached 60%. Despite this, the birth rate remains high. We can say that the major reason for this is the extremely high infant mortality rate. The area has recorded an infant mortality rate of 40.0 per thousand. With such a high infant mortality rate, it is necessary to have many children in order to maintain a constant family size. (On this point, refer to the Child Survival Hypothesis discussed in the section on Tien Giang Province.)

Furthermore, like other provinces, Nam Ha Province is also putting efforts into IEC

activities and maternal health care at the family level to support family planning programs, but also like other provinces it faces major barriers such as insufficient staff, materials and budget.

(2) Agriculture in Nam Ha Province

Nam Ha Province is located at a low altitude in the lower the Red River Basin, so the major agricultural crop is rice. Previously, flooding made it difficult to farm during the rainy season. However, with the construction of drainage facilities, double-cropping is now possible on 70% of the paddy field. Still, the drainage facilities are not fully equipped, and the average rice yield is 3.22 tons per hectare, about the national average. Furthermore, the depth of flooding water is large so the quality of the rice is poor and the rice is not suitable for export. With the high population density, the per capita rice production is 261 kg, extremely low compared to the rice-producing region of the Mekong Delta. Aside from rice farming, other important sources of income are such rural industries as lacquer ware and metal processing, the breeding of fresh-water fish in ponds, and hog raising.

Some plans for future agricultural development include: (1) the repair and construction of new drainage facilities, particularly pumping stations, to increase drainage capacity and achieve a rice production of 1 million tons; (2) the export of 250,000 tons of rice through the introduction of new varieties meeting export standards; (3) the construction of seawalls to protect agricultural crops from damage by salt in coastal areas; (4) the establishment of export destinations, improvements to quality, and the construction of refrigerating and processing facilities to allow annual exports of 60,000 tons of pork; (5) the increase in the production of

Survey of Rural Families in Nam Ha Province

Item	Richer families (150 samples)	Poorer families (50 samples)
Household members (persons)	5	5.5
Family labor force (persons)	3	3
Land holding		
Farm land (ha)	0.358	0.2
Orchard land (m ²)	432	291
Ponds (m ²)	533	93
Farming equipment (\$)	400	--
Household income (\$/year)	1,100	120
Public funds (\$)	80	40
Expenses (\$/year)	500	80
Savings (\$)	550	--
Working days	250	98
Per capita income (\$/day)	1.6	0.34

Note: "Rich families" are households with a monthly income of \$10 or greater per member, "poor families" those with a monthly income of \$2 or less per member.

Source: Nam Ha Province data.

such commercial crops as mulberry, jute, sugar cane, and beans and the construction of processing facilities for these; and (6) improvements in fishing technologies, such as the introduction of large fishing vessels to promote the marine fishing industry.

① Yen Tien District

Previously rice was not grown during the rainy season in this area. Even now that drainage facilities have been constructed and double-cropping is possible, the rainy season harvest is very few once every five years. Rice paddies are the main form of agriculture. Mechanization (the use of tractors and pumps) is progressing. The average yield is 6.7 tons per hectare, and plans call for increasing this to 8 tons in 1993. The productive capacity for food is 425 kg per capita, higher than the average for Nam Ha Province. Perhaps due to the instable income from rice farming, non-agricultural income, particularly income from rural industries (which accounts for 11% of production), is important. Aside from rice, the production of livestock, peanuts, mulberry, soy, green beans and sweet potatoes is also high.

Some plans for future agricultural development include: (1) the improvement of the capacity of drainage facilities, which now only satisfy 60% of the need, and the repair of irrigation canals; (2) the increase in the rice yield from 9 to 10 tons per hectare through the introduction of new varieties and intensive farming; (3) the solution to the problem of electricity shortages and the construction of roads; (4) the construction of processing facilities for silk and pork; and (5) the establishment of new markets for rice, commercial crops and agricultural processed goods.

5 Report on Survey in Hoa Binh Province

(1) Population of Hoa Binh Province

Hoa Binh Province covers an area of 4,611.8 km² and has a population of 682,000 (as of 1991). Thus, the population density is 151 persons per km². 15% of the total population lives in urban areas, 85% in rural areas. The province's population density is quite low compared to the total for Vietnam (209 persons per km²), but considering the fact that much of the province is covered by mountains or hills, the population per cultivated land area is likely quite high. It should also be noted that there are many minority peoples in Hoa Binh Province.

To examine the population indices of Hoa Binh Province, the crude birth rate is 30.7 per thousand, the crude death rate 7.2 per thousand. Thus, the natural growth rate is 23.5 per thousand. Considering that the rate of population influx to the area is 1.2 per thousand, the actual annual population growth rate is 2.47%. (It is said that much of the influx population

consists of employees of power plants in the area). At this growth rate, the population will double in approximately 28 years. Thus, though at present the population density is low, we cannot be optimistic about the situation.

Also, as can be gleaned from the fact that this is a mountainous area with many minorities, the income level is low. Considering this situation, the effect of demographic pressure on Hoa Binh Province is serious. Because of this, the province is actively promoting family planning programs to curb the population growth rate. However, the contraceptive prevalence rate is surprisingly low at 44.5%. It seems justifiable to say that the reason for this is the high infant mortality rate (50 per thousand) in the area. When many children die, it is necessary to have many children in order to maintain a constant family size. (Refer to the Child Survival Hypothesis.)

Incidentally, the most commonly used methods of family planning are IUD (75%), condoms (3%), the pill (2%), and sterilization (20%). This extremely high percentage for sterilization deserves special attention. Such a high percentage is not seen in any other provinces. In Hoa Binh Province, incentives are offered for sterilization: US\$ 1.5 to doctors per sterilization, US\$ 12 to people undergoing sterilization after giving birth to two children, US\$ 8 to people undergoing sterilization after giving birth to three children, and US\$ 3 to persons who recommend sterilization. This system is also unique to Hoa Binh Province, and shows how strongly the province is promoting sterilization.

Some possible reasons for this are that the province is located in a mountainous area, so the means of communication and transportation are limited, and it is difficult to use family planning methods requiring periodic supplies.

However, the issue of minorities is a delicate one requiring much consideration. Thus, even though the area is geographically isolated, it is important to establish frequent communications and to promote IEC activities designed to convey a good understanding of family planning programs in keeping with the cultural contexts of the different minorities.

Furthermore, when conducting such policies, it is also necessary to promote maternal health care and to take adequate considerations that the family planning programs are suited to the lifestyles of the different minorities and do not run contrary to their cultural restrictions.

(2) Agriculture in Hoa Binh Province

Rice and dry field crops are grown in the innumerable valleys scattered about the highlands with an altitude of approximately 500 meters, using the water from rivers. Paddies cover an area of 30,000 hectares, and double-cropping is possible on two thirds of this. The rice yield is low at 2.5 tons per hectare. Aside from rice, other agricultural products include maize and cassava, but their productivity is low. The per capita production of food is 202 kg, the lowest

among the surveyed areas. The production of commercial crops is also limited. A Japanese pickled vegetable processing has established a local subsidiary with 100% financing to produce the raw materials for pickles and partially process them, and is beginning to export to Japan. Since this area is not very suited for growing rice, switching to other crops to increase family incomes may be a good policy deserving more attention. As for livestock, the number of hogs being raised is relatively high, but most are native species, and both productivity and their price are low.

Some directions for future agricultural development include: (1) increasing the production of rice through the introduction of new varieties and the increased use of chemical fertilizers (increasing the amount of fertilizer, including potassium phosphate, from 100 to 500 kg per hectare), with the same paddy area as now; (2) growing beans on the 10,000 hectares of paddies currently single-cropped as a secondary crop; (3) increasing the cultivated land area of coffee and tea using slopes currently not cultivated; (4) increasing the longan, orange and apricot orchards from 10,000 to 50,000 hectares by 1995; (5) introducing hybrid varieties of hogs, developing stable breeding techniques and increasing the number of sheep; and (6) promoting fresh-water fish breeding in baskets and enclosures using rivers and lakes.

① Kim Boi District

60% of the agricultural land in this area consists of paddies, of which double-cropping is possible on half. The average rice yield is 3 tons per hectare per harvest, high compared to other areas of the province. Aside from rice, such food crops as maize and cassava, as well as peanuts, soy, and green beans are also grown. There are few highly profitable agricultural products other than rice, and opportunities for receiving income from non-agricultural activities are limited, so the income level is low (about US\$ 50 or 60 per person per year).

Some policies for agricultural development now being planned include: (1) introducing commercial crops such as peanuts and sweet potatoes on the single-crop paddy land (half of the total paddy area), using the same paddy area as now, to intensify paddy farming; (2) using assistance from the FAO (Pan Program) to plant trees; (3) the distribution of 55,000 saplings to farmers by the provincial government to promote afforestation; and (4) using assistance from OX FAM, a Belgian NGO, to construct small-scale irrigation systems.

Table 1 The Capacity of Food Production in Surveyed Areas

Province	Tien Giang	Dong Nai	Nam Ha	Hoa Binh	National average
Per capita farmland area (m ² /person)	773	1,608	622	1,014	1,033
Per capita paddy area (m ² /person)	637	344	N.A.	422.5	N.A.
The Yield of Paddy, 1992 (t/ha)	4.47	3.1	3.22	2.5	3.35
The Yield of Paddy, 1985 (t/ha)	3.95	3.1	2.58	N.A.	2.78
Per capita rice production (kg/person)	656.5	136.2	261.1	141.6	302.8
Per capita food production (kg/person)	660.5	218.3	286.1	202.1	338.0

Note: 1992 data is used for national averages.

Source: Same as Chap. 3, Table 3.

Table 2 Planted Area of Major Crops (1991/1985)

Units: 1,000 ha

Province	Tien Giang	Dong Nai	Nam Ha	Hoa Binh
Total area	223.9	586.2	249.0	479.0
Farmland area	156.5	289.4	158.0	72.0
Rice	251.8/201.3	59.0/77.6	223.9/216.8	48.2/--
Maize	1.1/1.1	45.0/51.6	8.1/2.4	10.2/4.9
Sweet potato	--	5.7/6.5	13.1/10.0	2.7/0.7
Cassava	--	15.0/23.0	--	8.7/11.2
Soybean	--	29.0/32.8	2.3/0.4	1.8/0.5
Peanut	--	8.2/12.0	5.1/4.8	2.6/2.2
Sugar cane	3.5/4.1	11.0/11.5	0.75/1.1	0.6/0.6
Tobacco	0.1/0.05	8.5/6.0	--/2.9	--
Coffee	--	25.9/4.0	--	--
Rubber	--	37/27	--	--
Pineapple	3.6/1.4	--	--	--

Source: Same as Chap. 3, Table 3.

Table 3 Agricultural Production in Surveyed Areas (1991/1985)

Units: 1,000 tons

Province	Tien Giang	Dong Nai	Nam Ha	Hoa Binh
Rice	1,022.5/790.9	237.4/241.3	854.9/745.4*	102.4/70.7
Maize	1.7/1.9	67.5/108.4	16.9/4.1	11.0/3.6
Sweet potato	--	5.7/6.5	17.3/13.2	2.7/0.7
Cassava	--	202.5/278.6	--	54.8/71.0
Soybean	--	15.9/22.1	3.3/0.2	2.3/0.2
Peanut	--	6.9/10.6	8.3/7.5	2.5/2.1
Sugar cane	138.3/183.9	445.5/427.2	44.9/68.5	1.8/1.3
Tobacco	0.1/0.1	4.3/3.7	--/2.1	--/0.4
Coffee	--	137.3/5.4	--	--
Rubber	--	29.6/21.2	--	--
Pineapple	25.2/4.7	0.7/2.9	3.5/1.3	--

Note: Figures for Nam Ha Province also include Ninh Binh Province.

Source: Same as Chap. 3, Table 3.

Table 4 Livestock and Fishing Industries in Surveyed Areas (1991)

Province	Tien Giang	Dong Nai	Nam Ha	Hoa Binh
Livestock (in 1000s of heads)				
Buffalo	21.0	17.3	38.2	100.0
Cows		40.7	32.6	
Hogs	35.0	216.0	535.7	200.0
Poultry	3,243.2	2,012.0	3,528.0	N.A.
Fishing industries (1,000 tons caught)				
Agriculture	22.2	N.A.	9.4	N.A.
Sea Fish	15.0	25.0	4.8	N.A.
Fresh-water fish	3.2	9.1	4.2	3.5

Note: Figures for Nam Ha Province also include Ninh Binh Province.

Source: Figures for buffalo, cows and hogs obtained from on-site inquiries. For other figures, same as Chap. 3, Table 3.

Survey of Rural Families

Province	Nam Ha	Hoa Binh	Tien Giang	Dong Nai
Item	N=20	N=20	N=20	N=20
1. Household members (persons per household)	5.3	5.1	5.25	5.8
2. Family labor force (persons per household)	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.5
3. Farmland area (ha per household)				
Paddy	0.456	0.26	0.49	0.22
Others	0.055	0.53	0.145	1.13
4. Cultivated area (ha per household)				
Rice	0.912	0.50	1.27	0.26
Others	0.052	0.13	0.06	1.16
5. Agricultural fixed capital and value of equipment owned (per household)	59.1	248.0	155.1	475
6. Average rice yield (kg per ha)	3,892.5	4,046	4,622	2,629
7. Household income (\$ per household)	301	497.65	1,212.75	1,971.9
Including: Rice farming	121.45	112.7	316.65	28.5
Other agricultural	83.2	191.3	421	1,932.3
Non-agricultural	96.35	193.65	475.1	11.1
8. Family debt (\$ per household)	41.35	29.75	116	14.5

Chapter Three

Survey Members and Itinerary

1. Survey Members

(1) Committee in Japan

Shigeto Kawano	Professor Emeritus, the University of Tokyo
Saburo Yamada	Professor, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Nihon University
Yonosuke Hara	Professor, Institute of Oriental Culture, the University of Tokyo
Le Thanh Nghiep	Professor, Faculty of Management and Information Sciences, Josai International University
Yumio Sakurai	Associate Professor, Faculty of Letters, the University of Tokyo
Seiichi Fukui	Associate Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University
Tomomi Otsuka	Assistant Professor, College of Humanity and Sciences, Nihon University
Tsuguo Hirose	Executive Director, Secretary General, Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)
Masaaki Endo	Assistant Secretary General, Asian Population and Develop- ment Association (APDA)
Osamu Kusumoto	Senior Resercher, Asian Population and Development Associa- tion (APDA)

(2) Preliminary Study Mission Member (September 2—September 8, 1993)

Osamu Kusumoto Preliminary study mission member (ditto)

(3) Study mission team member (September 20—October 2, 1993)

Seiichi Fukui Study mission team leader (ditto)

Tomomi Otsuka Study mission team member (ditto)

Osamu Kusumoto Study mission team member (ditto)

2 Cooperators in Viet Nam

(1) Embassy of Japan

Hiroyuki Yusita Ambassador

Shinji Kubota Consul General (Ho Chi Minh City)

Kiyoshi Koinuma Councillor

Hiroshi Okudaira Second Secretary

(2) Government and Insititute

Nguyen Thi Than, M.P. Chairwoman, the Vietnam Parliament Association for Population and Development. Chairwoman, Committee for Social Affairs

Nguyen Thi Hoai Thu, M.P. Vice Chairwoman, the Vietnam Parliament Association for Population and Development Vice Chairwoman, Committee for Social Affairs

Le Trung Son, M.P. Member, Committee for Social Affairs, the National Assembly

Pham Quoc Bao Deputy Director, Department of Foreign Affairs, The office of the National Assembly of Vietnam

Luong Phan Cu	Vice Deputy Director, Department of Social Affairs, The office of the National Assembly of Vietnam
Nguyen Van Tien	Senior Officer, Committee for Social Affairs, The office of the National Assembly of Vietnam
Nguyen Thi Ky	Stuff, Committee for Social Affairs, The office of the National Assembly of Vietnam
Nguyen Thanh Tra	Stuff, Committee for Social Affairs, The office of the National Assembly of Vietnam
Do Xuan Mao	Deputy Director, Department of Labour Culture and Social Affairs, State Planning Committee
Phan Doanh	Vice Director, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, State Planning Committee
Ngo The Dan	Vice Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
Nghiem Chung Lan	Vice Director, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
Nguyen Bich Lien	Deputy Director, Department of Personel, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
Nguyen Dang Sung	Assistant to Director, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
Ho Minh Chau	Program Officer, International Cooperation Depart- ment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
Ha Huy Toan	Director of International Relations Department, Viet

	Nam Bank for Agriculture
Trinh Thanh Binh	Official of International Relations Department, Viet Nam Bank for Agriculture
Truong Van Bien	Vice Director, Food Company Ho Chi Minh City Director, Saigon Satake Rice Mill
Ly Cong Hai	Planning Department, Food Company Ho Chi Minh City
Fumi Idei	Visiting Research Fellow, Institute of World Economy
Ha Tay Province	
Le Hung Quoc	Director, Agriculture and Forestry Service Ha Tay Province
Vu Thuan	Vice Director, Agriculture and Forestry Service Ha Tay Province
Mai Van Buong	Vice Chairman, the People's Committee of Thanh Oai District
Tien Giang Province	
Phan Minh Thanh, M.P.	Chairman, People's Committee of Tien Giang Province Member of Parliament, National Assembly Governor, Tien Giang Province
Nguyen Truong Ky	Vice Chairman, People's Committee of Tien Giang Province
Nguyen Van Khang	Deputy Director, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Service, Tien Giang Province
Le Viet Hung	Chairman, Nam Ky People's Committee.

Le Bun Hai Chairman, Hoa Khanh Commune, Cai Be District,
Tien Giang Province

Nguyen Van Phai Farmer, Hoa Phuc Village, Hoa Khanh Commune,
Cai Be District, Tien Giang Province

Dong Nai Province

Huynh Van Binh M.P. The Chairman of the People's Committee of Dong
Nai Province Member of Parliament, The Vietnam
National Assembly

Nguyen Thanh Tung M.P. Brig. General, Commanding Military Force of Dong
Nai Province Member of Parliament, The Vietnam
National Assembly

Le Hong Nghiep Vice Chairman, Peoples Council, Dong Nai Province

Daug Van Hai M.P. Director, Agricultural Forestry Service, Dong Nai
Province

Ho Van Giang Chairman, People's Committee, Xuan Loc District,
Dong Nai Province

Phung Luu Vice President, Committee for Protection and Care
for Children, Dong Nai Province

Panh Ng Assistant, Vice President, Committee for Protection
and Care for Children, Dong Nai Province

Huy Cao Hai Vice Chairman, Committee for Population and Family
Planning, Dong Nai Province

Tuan Ng Vice Director, Agricultural Service, Dong Nai Province

Thuy Ton	Vice Director, Population and Family Planning, Dong Nai Province
Phaw Dung	Chairman, Xuan Dong Commune, Dong Nai Province
Nguyen Dinh Hung	Secretary, Xuan Dong Commune, Dong Nai Province
Nam Ha Province	
Tran Tich	Vice Chairman, People's Committee, Nam Ha Province
Vu Tinh	Vice Chairman, People's Committee, Nam Ha Province
Nguyen Huu Duong	General Secretary, People's Committee, Nam Ha Province
Nghiem Phu Manh	Director, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Service, Nam Ha
Pham Van Trac	Expert for Foreign Affaris, Office of People's Committee of Nam Ha Province
Pham Thanh Tam	Chairman, Peoples's Committee of Y Yen District, Nam Ha Province
Pham Van Hoan	Vice Chairman, Peoples's Committee of Y Yen District, Nam Ha Province
Dinh Khac Than	Director, Peoples's Committee of Y Yen District, Nam Ha Province
Trinh Duy Phong,	Director, Nam Ha Social War Invalids Labour Office, Wounded Soldiers Enterprise
Duong Van Ngan	Farmer, Con lieu Village, Yen Xa Commune, Y Yen District, Nam Ha Province

Hoa Binh Province

Ha Cong Dong	Vice Chairman, People's Council Hoa Binh Province
Ngo Huy Tuc	Vice President, The Population Planning Family Department Hoa Binh Province
Nguyen Huu Duyet	Director, Agricultural Service Company, Hoa Binh Province
Bui Van Nguyen	Chairman, People's Committee, Kim Boi district, Hoa Binh Province
Bui Van Phen	Farmer, Ha Bi Commune, Kim Boi district, Hoa Binh Province
Ly Chi Minh	Farmer, Ha Son Village, Tu Son Commune, Hoa Binh Province
Yoshihiro Hiratsuka	Director, PACIFIC Co., Ltd., Hoa Binh Province

Preliminary Study Mission Itinerary
Period: September 2,1993 – September 8, 1993

Date	Outline of Survey
September 2 (Thu.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departure from Narita (CX501) 14:30 Arrive at Hong Kong 16:00 Departure from Hong Kong (CX791) 16:55 Arrive at Hanoi.
September 3(Fri.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vist to Dong Xuan Market, Observing market survey and interviews with marchant. • Pay courtesty call on Hon. Nguyen Thi Than, Chairwoman, The Vietnam Parliament Association for Population and Development. • Discussion of survey outline with Counterpart.
September 4 (Sat.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move from Hanoi to Ha Tay Province (Paddy Area). • Visit to provincial Agircultural Office, breifing on agricultural situation of Ha Tay Province by Mr. Le Hung Qouc, Director Agriculture and Forestry Service Ha Tay Province. • Visit to fire cracker factory at Thanh Oai District. • Visit to stone carving factory at Thanh Thuy Village
September 5 (San.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to Hai Phong Port, to see port facility and Economic Processinnng Zone (under constructing)
September 6 (Mon.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, breifing on agricultural situation of Viet Nam by Mr. Nghiem Chung Lan, Vice Director, International Cooperation. • Vist to Embassy of Japan, Discussion of Survey Outline with Councillor Mr. Kiyoshi Koinuma. • Vist to State Palnning Committee, briefing on the role of agriculture in the National Development Plan by Mr. Phan Doanh, Vice Director, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery.

September 7 (Tue.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of Survey Findings to Hon. Nguyen Thi Than, Chairwoman, The Vietnam Parliament Association for Population and Development. • Data Collection related with Population and Agricultural Development.
September 8 (Wed.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10:05 Departure from Hanoi (CX 790) 12:50, arrive at Hong Kong. 14:35 Departure from Hongkong (CX 508) 19:30, arrive at Narita.

Study Mission Itinerary
Period: September 20,1993 – October 2, 1993

Date	Outline of Survey
September 20 (Mon.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11:05 Departure from Narita (CX 501) 14:30 Arrive at Hong Kong (Tomomi Otuka, Osamu Kusumoto) • 11:50 Departure from Fukuoka (CX 515) 13:55 Arrive at Hong Kong (Seiichi Fukui) 19:00 Departure from Hong Kong (CX 765) 22:30 Arrive at Ho Chi Minh City.
September 21 (Tue.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vist to Consulate General of Japan, pay courtesty call on Mr. Shinji Kubota, Consul General. • Vist to Ben Thanh market. • Pay courtesy call on Hon. Nguyen Thi Hoai Thu, M.P., Vice Chairwoman, the Vietnam Parliament Association for Population and Development • Discuss on survey outline with Vietnamese Counterpart.
September 22 (Wed.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move from Ho Chi Min City to Tien Giang Province at Mekong River Delta. Visit to Provincial Agricultural Office, briefing on Agricultural Production in Mekong River Delta. • Visit to Farmer's House at Hoa Khanh Village
September 23 (Thu.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move from Ho Chi Minh City to Dong Nai Province (Hill area) Visit to Provincial Agricultural Office, briefing on agricultural situation of Dong Nai Province by Mr. Duang Van Hai, Director, Agricultural Forestry Service, Dong Nai Province. • Field Survey at Xuan Dong Commune.
September 24 (Fri.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of Survey Findings to Consulate General of Japan. • Visit to Saigon SATAKE Rice Miller, breifing on situation of rice export by Mr. Truong Van Bien Director, Saigon SATAKE. • Report of survey findings to Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Hoai Thu M.P., Vice Chairwoman, the Vietnam Parliament Association

	for Population and Development .
September 25 (Sat.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departure from Ho Chi Minh 7:30 (VN212) 9:30 arrive at Hanoi. • Discuss on the survey outline with Vietnamese Counterpart.
September 26 (Sun.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free
September 27 (Mon.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to Dong Xuan Market, observing market survey for agricultural products. • Visit to Japan Embassy, pay courtesy call on Ambassador Hiroyuki Yushita. Discuss with survey outline with Second Secretary Mr. Hiroshi Okudaira. • Pay courtesy call on Hon. Nguyen Thi Than, Chairwoman The Vietnam Parliament Association for Population and Development.
September 28 (Tues.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, briefing on agriculture and food industry in Vietnam. • Visit to Viet Nam Bank for Agriculture, briefing on the roles of Viet Nam Bank for Agriculture for Agricultural development in Vietnam by Mr. Ha Huy Toan, Director, International Relations • Visit to State Planning Committee, briefing on role of Agriculture in the National Development Plan.
September 29 (Wed.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move from Hanoi to Nam Ha Province (Rice Production Area) • Field Survey of Yen Tien District and Con Lieu Village. • Visit to Provincial Agricultural Office, briefing on agricultural situation of Nam Ha Province by Mr. Nghiem Phu Manh, Director Agriculture and Forestry service of Nam Ha.
September 30 (Thurs.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move from Hanoi to Hoa Binh Province (Mountainous Area) • Visit to Provincial Agricultural Office, briefing on agricultural situation of Hoa Binh Province by Mr. Nguyen Huu Duyet, Director, Agricultural Service Company. • Visit to Pacific Co. LTD. (Vegetable Processing Company)

	<p>briefing on Vegetable Processing of Hoa Binh Province by Director, Mr. Yoshihiro Hiratuka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Survey at Kim Boi district and Ha Son Village.
October 1 (Fri.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of Survey Findings to Hon. Nguyen Thi Than, Chairwoman, The Vietnam Parliament Association for Population and Development. • Data arrangement
October 2 (Sat.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10:05 Departure from Hanoi (CX 790) to 12:50 arrive at Hong Kong. 14:35 Departure from Hongkong (CX 508) to 19:30 arrive at Narita. 15:25 Departure from Hongkong (CX 510) to 20:40 arrive at Fukuoka.

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CÂU HỎI ĐIỀU TRA

Tên làng: *Y Hoa phuc Village, Hoa Khaul Commune*
 Ngày phỏng vấn: *Sept. 22. 1993*
 Tên chủ hộ: *Nguyen van Phai.*
 Số thứ tự hộ gia đình:
 Tên cán bộ phỏng vấn:

CÂU HỎI THỨ NHẤT:

Xin vui lòng cho chúng tôi biết nghề nghiệp của các thành viên trong gia đình:

Họ và tên	Giới	Tuổi	Trình độ văn hoá	Nghề nghiệp	
				Nghề chính	Nghề phụ
Chủ hộ <i>Nguyen van Phai</i>	M	44	<i>4th class</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>ditto</i>
Vợ chồng <i>Duong Thi The</i>	F	44	<i>illiterate</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>ditto</i>
<i>5 Children</i>	SM	22		<i>student</i>	
	2 F.	6			

Số người trong hộ gia đình: *9*

CÂU HỎI THỨ HAI:

Xin vui lòng cho biết bằng cách nào gia đình có đất để sử dụng và hiện tại có bao nhiêu hecta ?

	Số lượng	Thời gian	Bằng cách nào	Từ ai	Giá trị	Diện tích
Đất trồng lúa (ha)			I.P.C.O (<i>I</i>)			
	<i>0.4 ha</i>	<i>2 Crops</i>	I.P.C.O (<i>I</i>)	<i>Father</i>	<i>2000 us\$</i>	
			I.P.C.O ()			
			I.P.C.O ()			
Đất trồng cây khác (ha)			I.P.C.O ()			
	<i>1.2</i>	<i>All year</i>	I.P.C.O (<i>I</i>)	<i>Father</i>	<i>5000 us\$</i>	
			I.P.C.O ()			
			I.P.C.O ()			

I : Thửa kế

②

CÂU HỎI THỨ 3;

Xin vui lòng cho biết về thuế đất của gia đình

Thuế/Cho thuê	Diện tích	Loại hợp đồng thuê	Giá thuê	Từ khi nào
Trồng lúa		1. 2. 3. L. S. O		
No		1. 2. 3. L. S. O		
		1. 2. 3. L. S. O		
		1. 2. 3. L. S. O		
		1. 2. 3. L. S. O		
Trồng cây khác		1. 2. 3. L. S. O		
		1. 2. 3. L. S. O		
No		1. 2. 3. L. S. O		
		1. 2. 3. L. S. O		

Chú thích: 1: Một vụ. 2: Một năm. 3: hơn một năm.

L: Thuê có hợp đồng. S: Thuế đất chia lãi. O: các dạng khác.

CÂU HỎI THỨ 4

Trong năm qua trên diện tích đất nông nghiệp của gia đình, anh (chị) đã gieo trồng bao nhiêu hecta ?

Loại cây	Diện tích gieo trồng		Diện tích thu hoạch	
	Mùa mưa	Mùa khô	Mùa mưa	Mùa khô
Paddy	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Fruit (Longan)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

③ CÂU HỎI THỨ NĂM;

Gia đình có những loại trâu bò, máy móc và cơ sở nhà cửa nào ?

Chủng loại	Thời gian mua	Giá tiền	Sở hữu riêng hay chung với các hộ khác
1-Máy kéo			
2-Tuốt lúa			
3-Cây			
4-Máy bơm	1980	350 US\$	Ownership.
5-Máy tưới			
6-Trâu, bò			
7-L loại khác ← Break House.		10 000 US\$	Own.

CÂU HỎI THỨ 6:

Gia đình có thuê trâu bò hay máy móc không ?

Loại	Cho thuê hoặc thuê	Từ ai. cho ai	Quan hệ	Giá tiền thuê mỗi thời kỳ	Tổng số tiền thuê
Ploughing	C. Thué/thuế	Neighbour	Normal		20 us/year (2 crops)
Harrowing	C. thuê/Thué				
	C. Thué/Thué				
	C. Thué/Thué				
	C. Thué/Thué				

④

CÂU HỎI THỨ 7

Xin vui lòng cho biết gia đình đã trồng loại cây nào trong năm qua.

Loại cây	Thg 7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T 1	T 2	T 3	T 4	T 5	T 6
Paddy			C	P			G					
Moosun Pk						C	P				G	
Longol				G								G

G: Gặt. P: gieo trồng. C: chuẩn bị đất. T: cây

CÂU HỎI THỨ 8;

Trong năm qua gia đình đã bán các loại sản phẩm nông nghiệp hoặc phi nông nghiệp nào? Và bán cho ai?

Gia đình biết được giá bán bằng cách nào và sẽ giữ quan hệ buôn bán với người mua trong bao nhiêu lần?

Tên sản phẩm	Loại sản phẩm		Số lượng bán	Giá bán trung bình	Người mua
	Mùa mưa	Mùa khô			
Paddy			0		
longol	2000kg	2000kg	4000kg	0.5 ^{us\$} /kg	Business

BẢNG HỎI CÂU 8 (TIẾP TỤC)

Bằng cách nào *	Thời gian bao lâu
Cash.	

* Bán bằng tiền mặt, hoặc séc, thẻ tín dụng, Đặt tiền trước, Bán non.

⑤

CÂU HỎI THỨ 9:

Yếu tố nào là quan trọng nhất khi gia đình quyết định giá bán hay mua?

- a - Giá cả hiện nay ở chợ
- b - Giá cả của ngày hôm trước
- c - Chất lượng
- d - Số lượng
- e - Giá mua
- f - Ký hiệu hàng hoá
- g - Các yếu tố khác.

CÂU HỎI THỨ 10:

Ai quyết định cuối cùng về giá bán ?

Head of H/H.

CÂU HỎI THỨ 11:

Trong năm qua gia đình đã thuê bao nhiêu người trong mỗi giai đoạn gieo trồng và phải trả cho họ bao nhiêu tiền ?

Loại cây trồng:

Paddy.

Các giai đoạn	Mùa mưa				Mùa khô			
	Số người	Đối công	Số ngày	Số tiền	Số người	Đối công	Số ngày	Số tiền
Đắp bờ Cày Bừa San phẳng		450 Hiring						
Chuẩn bị giống								
Gieo trồng		No						
Chăm sóc cây		No						
Bơm nước		No						
Bón phân Thuốc trừ sâu Thuốc diệt cỏ		No						
Làm cỏ		No						
Cắt		4 Person	4 days	84\$	4 Person	4	84\$	
Phân loại								
Đóng gói								
Vận chuyển								
Các loại khác								

CÂU HỎI THỨ 12:

Xin gia đình cho biết đã sử dụng các loại thiết bị nào trong năm qua để phục vụ sản xuất ? Và sử dụng bao nhiêu ?

Loại cây:

Các giai đoạn gieo trồng	Mùa mưa			Mùa khô		
	Lao động gia đình	Máy kéo	Các loại khác	Lao động gia đình	Máy kéo	Các loại khác
Chuẩn bị đất Đắp bờ Cày Bừa San phẳng		✓			✓	
Hạt giống	✓			✓		
Gieo trồng	✓			✓		
Chăm sóc	✓			✓		
Bơm nước	✓			✓		
Phân bón Thuốc trừ sâu Thuốc diệt cỏ	✓ ✓			✓		
Làm cỏ	✓			✓		
Gặt						
Phân loại	✓			✓		
Đóng gói	✓			✓		
Vận chuyển	✓			✓		
Các loại công việc khác						

và mua vật tư của ai? Trả tiền bằng cách nào và gia đình tiếp tục có quan hệ buôn bán với khách hàng trong thời gian bao lâu?

Các loại công việc	Số tiền	Mua của ai Trả cho ai	Phương thức thanh toán	Thời gian bao nhiêu lâu
Hạt giống	18 US\$	Company	Cash.	long Time
Phân bón	80 US\$	"	"	"
Thuốc sâu	15 US\$	"	"	"
Thuốc diệt cỏ	20 US\$	"	"	"
Sửa chữa máy	0			
Sửa chữa khác	0			
Xăng dầu máy	0			
Vật tư bao bì	0			

Lưu ý về phương thức thanh toán:

- Tiền mặt. - Thẻ tín dụng
- Tiền séc. - Đặt tiền trước

CÂU HỎI THỨ 14;

Xin gia đình vui lòng cho biết thu nhập của gia đình từ sản phẩm nông nghiệp và chi phí sản xuất trong năm qua?

Loại sản phẩm	Số lượng sản phẩm	Giá bán trung bình	Chi phí sản xuất
Lúa Paddy	4000 kg	400 US\$	250 US\$
Longan	4000 kg	2000 US\$	500 US\$
Gia cầm Pig	200 kg	160 US\$	150 US\$
Trứng			
Đại gia súc			
Gia súc khác			
Các thu khác từ nông nghiệp			

Xin gia đình cho biết trong năm qua các thành viên trong gia đình đã làm những loại việc sau trong bao lâu và mỗi việc kiếm được bao nhiêu tiền?

Họ và tên thành viên trong gia đình	Husband		Wife			
	Bao lâu	Số tiền	Bao lâu	Số tiền	Bao lâu	Số tiền
Làm nông nghiệp	50%					
Phi nông nghiệp	(180 kg)					
Buôn bán						
Hưởng lương						
Thợ thủ công						
Vận tải			300 kg			
House Wife Công nghiệp gia đình						

CÂU HỎI THỨ 16;

Xin cho biết về các khoản vay nợ hoặc tín dụng trong năm qua?
nếu có xin cho biết thêm vay từ ai hoặc cho ai vay và bao nhiêu tiền?

Vay, cho vay	Bao nhiêu tiền	Nội dung hợp đồng (Lãi suất, ngày trả)	Vay từ ai hoặc cho ai vay
No			