

MALICA orientation for food quality promotion and policy in Vietnam

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Some trends of food markets in Vietnam

- Signs of imperfect correlation between food supply and demand
- Starting time of concentrated retailing and processing
- # Increasing role of agri-product quality standard
- Consumers begin to participate in quality control and be partners of producers.
- Here actors in rural area and re-arrangements of responsibility in the value chain (farmer group, coops, enterprises, etc).
- #Government is building the law and strategy for food safety and quality promotion.

Malica objectives

- ** To build capacity on market analysis and city/countryside relationships of public and private decision-makers in Vietnam by research-action, training and communication.
- **To promote stakeholders' relationships in value chains (farmers, traders, consumers, agri-business)
- To promote the management of food quality and food safety by institutional and technological
- **To promote collective action for small and poor producers

Research activities

#Dynamics of the domestic market and impact of WTO and regional commitment

#Guaranteeing food safety and quality through private and public institutions

Food distribution chain, quality and poverty

Present involvement in research and development projects

- #IFAD/Malica project on "Linking rural poor rural households with supermarkets and other quality chains": June 2007-June 2009
- #Impact of Wto on domestic food chains (Cirad funding)
- #End of activities for Duras (pork marketing) and M4P (street vendors), possible second stage

Training programmes

#For researchers and public officials

- Quality control.
- Survey methods.
- Scientific writing.

For producer groups

- △ Agro-ecology, organic agriculture.
- Quality management and promotion.
- Responsible marketing

Nature of targeted Food quality

Specific quality related to origin

(Green and organic vegetables, mountain Hmong beef, special fruits and rice...)

Food safety as a multi-dimentionnal problem

- #Public health (public good)
- XValue chain (actors' cooperation, consumer support...)
- # Financial (production cost, marketing cost, standardisation and control cost...)

Policy recommendation for food safety and origin protection

- Hoint responsibility of public administrations and private agents (incl. Farmer organisations)
- **X** Legislative framework should differentiate:
 - Public (generic standards): obligatory minimum level of non toxicity
 - Private (specific standards): stricter requirements; voluntary codes of practices; e.g. organic vegetables, AsianGap
- # The control of food safety requires negative incentives (sanctions) and positive incentives (preventive measures)
- # Public-private product-process food safety control has to be tested in different commodity chains.
- Third-party certification institution for quality management in the value chain needs to be promoted

Policy recommendation for food safety and origin protection

- # Important steps of action:
 - Assessments of consumer and traders' demand for quality criteria
 - Farmers' collective action on joint protocol design and control
 - □ Farmers-Traders-Consumers exchange of information and commitments on quality
 - Sanctions on frauds by relevant administration to be established in Vietnam

Policy recommendations for collective action and food quality promotion

- # Collective action is crucial for food quality control:
 - Collective internal control decreases the cost of external control
 - Closer relations between farmers, traders and consumers reduce uncertainties related to quality
- Xarious models of collective quality management need to be:
 - Evaluated by researchers
 - Advocated by policy makers
 - Disseminated by training to farmers and local institutions
- # Regulatory and accounting system of cooperatives and associations needs to be improved