

VIETNAM UNION OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATIONS
(VUSTA)

VIETNAM FARMERS' UNION
(VNFU)

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

**“POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF WTO ON AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS IN THE NORTH- WEST OF VIET NAM”**

Son La town, 12th May 2004

Supported by SNV Vietnam, VECO, Oxfam GB

Hanoi 5/2004

WORKSHOP REPORT
**“Possible impacts of WTO on agricultural products
in the North- West of Viet Nam”**
Son La town, 12th May 2004

1. Introduction

On 12th May 2004, the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations (VUSTA) and Vietnam Farmers Union (VNFU) organised a regional workshop on “Possible impacts of WTO on agricultural products in the North –West region of Vietnam” in Son La town of Son La province. It was the second time VUSTA and VNFU worked together to organise a workshop related to Vietnam’s accession to WTO. The workshop was technically and financially supported by SNV Vietnam, VECO, and Oxfam GB.

The workshop’s programme is in Annex 2. The presentations and the transcription of discussion sessions are also attached.

2. Workshop’s summary and conclusions

More than 80 participants representing Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), VUSTA, VNFU, Provincial People Committees (PPCs), concerned departments and organisations of Son La, Dien Bien, Lao Cai and Lai Chau provinces as well as international organisations such as SNV Viet Nam, VECO, Oxfam GB, Action Aid gathered to discuss possible impacts of WTO and its Agreement on Agriculture on agricultural products in the North-West of Vietnam. The specific objectives of the workshop were:

- To raise awareness of concerned organisations of opportunities and challenges of Vietnam’s accession to the WTO, particularly of the possible impacts of WTO on agricultural products in the North- West region through sharing information on international experiences and practices.
- To inform participants of Vietnam’s Government’s WTO preparation, macro-level policy development related to trade and agriculture.
- To build up measures to minimise negative impacts of WTO on agricultural products in the North West region and its farmers.

The workshop focused on information dissemination to raise participants’ awareness and understanding about WTO and related issues. The speakers highlighted important points regarding the objective, organisational structure and decision-making procedures of the WTO and the Agreement on Agriculture. Also, the progress of Vietnam’s negotiation to join WTO was discussed. The viewpoints, concerns and recommendations of national policy makers (MARD, MoFA), mass organisations and local non-governmental organisations (VNFU, VUSTA), and provincial stakeholders (Son La PPC) were presented and brought into discussion.

Various international speakers (e.g. VECO, Searice) shared their experiences regarding the WTO and its implications on agricultural products and local seed production and supply by presenting optimistic and pessimistic examples (e.g. Philippines). The group and plenary discussion sessions in the afternoon allowed participants to share their opinions and concerns as well as to work together on an action plan to support the local agriculture and farmers to prepare for the WTO accession.

Some of the **main issues identified** were:

- This workshop is the second activity towards a multilateral coordinated approach to developing plans and activities regarding Vietnam's accession to the WTO. It again affirms the important role of VUSTA, VNFU and provincial stakeholders in assisting this process and the follow-up activities of this workshop.
- The Agreement on Agriculture of WTO is one of the most important agreements because it has direct impacts on food security situation of member countries. It is also the most controversial agreement due to differences in opinion between developed and developing countries regarding market access and protection of the agricultural sector. The failure of the Ministerial Meeting in Cancun Mexico last year is due to the disagreement between developed countries (represented by EU, USA, Japan) and developing countries on export subsidies for agricultural products.
- Vietnam's accession to WTO is important because WTO membership can provide Vietnam with access to advanced technologies to improve productivity of its agricultural sector. Moreover, by joining the WTO, Vietnam can make use of the Dispute Settlement Body to resolve trade conflicts.

However, there are **still various issues to be addressed**:

- There is a great need for information dissemination and awareness raising amongst the population, especially for people working at the meso and grassroots levels about the WTO and its implications. Financial support and human resources from the Government and international organisations need to be reserved to facilitate the dissemination of information and sharing of experiences on WTO accession.
- The government of Vietnam needs to take appropriate measures to support the preparation for the WTO accession of local governments, especially for the poor and remote regions like the North West. There is also a requirement for government policies that aim at improving the agricultural sector in the region and strengthening the competitiveness of local agricultural products. Government's support could be directed to increasing investment in infrastructure development, improving irrigation network, credit access and seed supply. More attention should be paid to agricultural extension services for farmers, technology transfer and introduction of advanced technologies in production and processing of agricultural products, especially provision of high quality varieties.
- Local governments in the region need to develop and implement plans focusing on development of highly competitive agricultural products such as indigenous varieties of maize and rice, tea, anise, cinnamon and so on. Emphasis should be placed on creating support programs and safety nets for poor farmers upon Vietnam joining WTO, as the poor will be hit the hardest by the negative consequences of WTO accession. Mass organisations and local non-governmental organisations like the VNFU and VUSTA need to be directly involved in the local and national policy-making process.
- There is a need for more research into possible impacts of WTO on key products in various regions to be able to make informed decisions and necessary preparations to reduce negative impacts on food security and the agricultural sector. Therefore, the active involvement of the different stakeholders at all levels is essential.

- The Government's WTO negotiation team need to be well aware of local needs and issues as well as provinces' capacity in order make informed decisions during the negotiation process. The policy dialogue between national policy makers, particularly the negotiation team members, and provincial stakeholders should be facilitated and promoted.
- It is essential to prepare farmers in the North West region before joining the WTO. There are still many problems need to be solved that relate to production planning, processing, marketing and storage and access to land, inputs, capital, and technologies. More attention should be given to agricultural products in the region that have competitive advantages.
- It is important to ensure that trade reforms are linked to support mechanisms for producers in different regions, especially for poor farmers.
- It is recommended to enhance relations with international organisations to exchange information, share experience and work together to improve agricultural policies.
- It is needed to institutionalise and promote the implementation of the Ordinance on Plant Variety to ensure the Vietnam's agro-bio diversity. The Government should support the local seed production and supply in the informal sector. More attention should be given to preserving and developing indigenous rice varieties in the North West region and supporting a competitive local seed sector that allows farmers to access good quality seeds.

The results of this workshop will be presented to the government to take into consideration during the 8th negotiation round of Vietnam. It is hoped that this workshop will contribute to engaging all relevant stakeholders in the discussion and awareness raising about possible impacts of WTO on agricultural products in the North West region in Viet Nam. As there is not much time left until Vietnam joins WTO (15 months), the cooperation between VUSTA and the VNFU will be critical in assisting the government of Vietnam to prepare for WTO accession in 2005.

3. Recommendations on possible follow-up activities

- Establishing of a working group consisting of members of VUSTA and the VNFU with support from (international) organisations such as SNV, VECO and Oxfam GB. The first task of the working group will be developing an action plan for an awareness raising campaign for provincial and grassroots levels on WTO issues.
- Organising similar workshops at the regional level in other regions of Vietnam to inform provincial and grassroots stakeholders about the WTO. The workshops should target specific groups of farmers (e.g. rice, coffee, tea farmers) to discuss in-depth specific problems and recommendations.
- Training of trainers from VUSTA and VNFU in WTO issues so they can carry out similar workshops at provincial and local levels.
- Developing training materials to be used by trainers and participants in the workshops.
- Formulating and carrying out research projects (conducted by VUSTA and VNFU) to be linked with training activities at the national, provincial, and local levels.
- Organising a meeting between the Government's Negotiation Delegation members and participants of this workshop to discuss new developments of Vietnam's WTO accession and local needs.
- Strengthening cooperation between VUSTA, VNFU and other institutions and organisations in Vietnam that could be working on WTO issues such as universities, NGO's, media, etc.

SNV Vietnam, VECO, Oxfam GB could support follow-up activities by:

- Providing the working group with up-to-date information on WTO issues.

- Providing expertise for the development of training programmes and workshops for trainers within VUSTA and VNFU (policy development and advocacy, facilitating the policy dialogue and linkages between the national level and lower levels, etc.).
- Supporting policy development and cooperation at national and international level.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

I. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AT THE WORKSHOP

Question 1: People in other countries seem to be excited when their countries join the WTO but Vietnamese people appear indifferent to this. Is 2005 the right time for Vietnam to join the WTO? Why 2005 instead of 2007 or 2010? What is Vietnam's biggest obstacle after we join WTO? Is it certain that other WTO member countries will approve Vietnam's membership in 2005?

Answer: By 2005, it will be 10 years since Vietnam applied for WTO membership in 1995. The fact that Government is determined to join WTO in 2005 is justified by the current complex transformations worldwide. Moreover, during the negotiation process, there are some charters, which force Vietnam to accept in 2005. During this time, there are two things that need considering:

- First, Vietnam economy will be a competitive economy when we join WTO.
- Second, Vietnam's WTO membership has to be approved by 148 other countries. Their approval depends on the tariffs package offered by the Vietnamese Government.

If Vietnam's accession to the WTO is delayed until 2007 or 2010, we will be put at a disadvantage because our neighbouring countries (China - a competitive market economy - and Cambodia - with a much less developed economy compared with Vietnam's) have joined WTO. If we make some concessions in the next rounds of negotiation, it's certain that we'll join WTO in 2005.

The biggest barrier for Vietnam after joining WTO is tariffs. How much can we concede? What tariff level is acceptable for our economy? Our economy will be open and competitive after acceding to WTO. There will be domestic competition between local enterprises and international competition between Vietnam's enterprises and international rivals. Therefore, we'll have to improve our trade and production practices. We have to comply with the Vietnam-USA Bilateral Trade Agreement.

Question 2: Are there more advantages or more disadvantages when we join WTO?

Answer: It is this question that the Government has to take into thorough consideration. Each country's political and economic system can cause more or less advantages/ disadvantages.

Question 3: WTO negotiation with other countries is difficult but it is even more difficult within the country. How can the difficulties be overcome?

Answer: WTO negotiation within the country is much more difficult than negotiation with foreign countries. Every line ministry thinks that it is important and wants to protect their own sector while the benefits are limited. For example, both agricultural and industrial sectors want to be protected whereas industrial products are inputs for agriculture and vice versa. That is why there is a lot of competition. There is a lot of competition even within the agricultural sector.

Question 4: The major products in the North West of Vietnam are short-term food crops such as maize. Sugar, milk and other processed products have to be imported. Poor farmers will be hit the hardest when we join WTO whereas enterprises reap the benefits. Moreover, it is difficult for people in remote areas to access information.

Answer: We will have to cope with fierce competition once the economy is opened. It's clear that poor farmers, who do not have access to information, in difficult and remote areas will be likely to lose in competition. However, the Government has paid great attention to poverty reduction and regional economic development. Hence, after joining WTO, we will have to put more emphasis on regional development and create favorable conditions for the whole local economy, not only for agricultural products.

Question 5: What policies has MARD proposed to the Government to prepare for Vietnam's WTO accession?

Answer: In accordance with the Government's commitments, MARD will develop a program aiming at enhancing competitiveness. We have to give this a priority instead of introducing protection policies. We have to improve seed quality rather than protect it – an unsustainable measure. Many proposals have been approved by the Governments: improving the quality of seeds and animals, input subsidies, veterinary medicines, plant protection, increasing productivity, lowering prices, as well as developing rural infrastructures and communication networks. Another policy is to promote agricultural product consumption through Government procurement.

WTO is an institutional framework that only gives us orientation. We will soon have to cope with more competition from regional trade liberalization commitments such as AFTA, ASEAN-CHINA, ASEAN-JAPAN. Major products in the North West are the maize, tea, and milk. The milk production program has to consider its competitiveness. Local dairy products can still generate profits at the moment thanks to low labor costs. But we should not set an ambitious target of providing 100% percent for domestic milk consumption. Our tropical agriculture may not allow us to compete with temperate countries in milk production.

Question 6: Can the North West provide enough milk to replace imported milk? Is it better to use imported hybrid seeds or local seeds?

Answer: At the moment, Vietnam's milk products meet only 15% of the domestic demand. 85% of milk consumed domestically is imported. We will try to meet 40% of the domestic demand by 2010. We cannot say for sure right now if locally produced milk will be able to replace imported milk.

We cannot completely replace local agricultural varieties with imported hybrid varieties because of the unique geographical and climatic conditions in the North West. Different ethnic minorities groups living in the regions also have different production practices. Hence, we can import only the high-yield varieties that can adapt to local natural conditions. We can also improve the productivity of local varieties.

Question 7: How many percent of the Philippines' population are farmers now? What measures is the Philippines Government taking to relieve farmers' difficulties after joining WTO? Have farmers' difficulties led to any political unrest?

Answer: 38% of the Philippines' population is currently employed in the agricultural sector. It was about 60-70 % in the 1970s. The overall agricultural production has been reduced due to the Government's policies to shift from agricultural economy to industrial economy.

There has been a research on the possible linkages between WTO impacts and farmers' uprising. Since the 1990s and after the country acceded to the WTO, there have been more uprisings as farmers' land is now used to grow industrial trees, resulting in unemployment. There was a large exodus of migrants from rural areas, squatting in big cities. But the migrants often cannot find stable jobs in cities and have to live in very bad conditions. Poor living conditions and unemployment have made the country top the criminal rate in South East Asia. In my opinion, this is a chain consequence rather than the direct impact of the country's WTO membership.

Question 8: How has the Philippines Government coped with the impacts of its WTO accession on the agricultural sector after 9 year?

Answer: The major problem of the agricultural sector is that local producers cannot compete with imported products. The Government has advised domestic producers not to produce such products as maize, rice that cannot compete with foreign products. The land used for growing these products before is now used to grow industrial plants such as palm trees and pineapple. This tendency has been very common in the Central and Southern Philippines. This is the idea of not only the Government but also many economic advisors.

II. GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Workshop's participants were divided into three groups. Members of each group were randomly selected and, therefore, included representatives of different institutions, organisations and businesses. Each group discussed one of the questions below:

1. Discussion on the policy issues. What do the provinces need to do to facilitate the WTO process and to secure food security in NW VN?
2. Farmer needs with regard to agricultural production and surviving in a competitive market. How to shape the four party model?
3. The role of local actors in the strategic preparation for the WTO entry – producers, businesses, LNGO's etc.

1. Group 1.

Discussion question: Discussion on the policy issues. What do the provinces need to do to facilitate the WTO process and to secure food security in NW VN?

Discussion summary:

- Macro policy: the Government should introduce sound and suitable agricultural development policy for the North West region, including price subsidy for good seeds.
- A strategic plan of action on regional socio-economic development should be developed and implemented.
- Following measures need to be taken to support the strategic action plan:
 - + Information dissemination and awareness raising for farmers
 - + Capacity building for local governments, line departments and farmers
 - + Incentives to attract high calibre people to work in difficult areas should be introduced
 - + Capitalizing on regional advantages to increase income of farmers

- + Developing and preserving good traditional cultivation practices, more attention given to local good seeds
- Regarding food security: it is necessary to guarantee three factors: land, seed and technology
- It is necessary to localize the competitive good seeds and to build up local trademarks for these products.

2. Group 2

Discussion question: Farmer needs with regard to agricultural production and surviving in a competitive market? How to shape the four party models?

Discussion summary:

Farmers' needs:

- Providing information on WTO to various target groups by various approaches
- Providing support to farmers in:
 - + Infrastructure development (road, public facilities, machines and equipments)
 - + Access to credit and seeds
 - + Mechanisation, favourable land policy, price subsidy, transport subsidy
 - + Delivery and distribution of commodities
 - + Technological transfer and R&D
 - + Food processing (including post-harvest storage)
- Capacity building and training for farmers
- Marketing for products, both supply and demand sides

The four- party model:

- The State plays a central role in monitoring and coordinating the cooperation of 4 parties. The State should have clear mechanisms to connect research with development, provide financial support and necessary information.
- Businesses: making order for farmers and scientists and do marketing for products of farmers.
- Scientists: developing and applying technologies upon requests from the government and businesses; farmers' demands and needs should be taken into account in research; providing technical instructions for farmers.
- Farmers: Implementing the contracts ordered by businesses under the technical instruction of scientists

3. Group 3

Discussion question: The role of local actors in the strategic preparation for the WTO entry – producers, businesses, LNGO's etc.

Discussion summary:

- Local governments at all levels need to disseminate information about WTO and to update information on WTO entry (estimating the progress and impacts)
- Strengthening local competitiveness, harmonizing local conditions into the new context of competitive production and trade after WTO accession.
- Setting up a local steering committee on WTO accession to do preparatory work
- Developing a strategy or plan to support poor farmers to ensure food security and develop their production upon Vietnam's joining WTO (the role of local government, mass organizations, producers are important)

- Clarifying the responsibility of each agency on the basis of local plan of action on WTO accession.

Workshop Program

Date/time	Contents	Presenter/Facilitator	Notes
7.30- 8.00	Registration	Organizing Committee	
8.00- 8.15	-Introduction of participants, Chairpersons (VNFU, VUSTA, SNV) and Secretariat	Mr. Tran Phu Mac Director of International Dept. VNFU	
8.15- 8.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening speech by VUSTA - Welcome speech by SNV - Welcome speech by Son La PPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ass. Prof. Dr. Ho Uy Liem Vice-President, VUSTA - Mr. Harm Duiker NRM Programme Coordinator SNV Vietnam - Leader of Son La People's Committee 	
8.45- 9.15	New developments of Government's WTO negotiation, Adaptation of Vietnam's agricultural and trade policies	Ms. Nguyen Hong Bac Chief WTO Bureau Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Q&A
9.15-9.45	AoA, WTO challenges for agriculture, and the adjustment of Vietnam's agricultural policies in conformity with WTO requirements	Ms. Pham Thi Tuoc Vice Director Department of Planning and Projection, MARD Member of the Government Negotiation Delegation on WTO	Q&A
9.45 — 10.00	Tea break		
10.00- 10.40	Experience of the Philippines: impacts of WTO entry on the domestic agriculture and agro-products	Dr. Neth Dano, SEARICE, Philippines	Q&A
10.40-11.10	Four party model to assist farmers in market demand production	Ms. Hoang Dieu Tuyet Standing Vice-Chairwoman VNFU	Q&A
11.10 — 11.30	Local seed production in Vietnam upon joining WTO	Dr. Nguyen Manh Don-VUSTA Ms. Elise Pinnars - VECO	
11.30 — 12.00	Discussion	VUSTA/VNFU	Q&A
12.00-13.30	Lunch		

13.30 — 14.00	Agricultural production in the North-West: potentials and challenges	Dr. Cam Van Doan Vice- Chairman Son La People’s Committee	Q&A
14.00-15.00	Group discussion	VUSTA/VNFM (3 facilitators for 3 groups)	
15.00-15.15	Tea break		
15.15-16.30	Group discussions’ summary and plenary discussion	VUSTA/VNFM	
16.30	Closing	Prof.Dr. Ho Uy Liem Vice-chairman VUSTA	
18.00	Dinner		

Annex 3

WORKSHOP
IMPACTS OF WTO ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN
NORTH WEST REGION OF VIETNAM
Sonla Town 12/5/2004

List of Participants

No	Name of participants	Title	Organization	Address
I	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)			
1	Ms. Pham Thi Tuoc	Vice Director	Planning and projection Department - <i>MARD</i>	Ditto
II	Ministry of Foreign Affairs			
2	Ms. Nguyen Hong Bac	Team Leader	WTO Bureau MOFA	Dito
III	Provincial bodies			
	Sonla province			
3	Dr. Cam Van Doan	Vice Chairman	People Committee	
4	Mr. Nguyen Van Vinh	Expert	PPC	
5	Mr. Ho Chau	Expert	PPC	
6	Mr. Nguyen Van Thao	Vice Director	Youth Union, PPC	
7	Mr. Lo Van Na	Director	Science and Technology Dept	
8	Mr. Ha Van Man	Expert	Science and Technology Dept	
9	Mr. Nguyen Vu Dien	Vice Director	Administration Office, PPC	
10	Mr. Quang Van Dan	Chairman	Farmer Union	
11	Mr. Vi Manh Doan	Vice - Chairman	Farmer Union	
12	Mr. Tran Quang Minh		Farmer Union	
13	Mr. Do Thanh Huy		Farmer Union	
14	Mr. Lu Van Dung		Farmer Union	
15	Ms. Nguyen Thi Loi		Farmer Union	
16	Mr. Quang Quynh Doi	Vice Chairman	Farmer Union	
17	Ms. Dao Thi Bich		Farmer Union	
18	Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Trung	Director	Agriculture and Rural Development Dept	
19	Mr. Cam Huu Ai	<i>Director</i>	Natural Resource and Environment Department	
20	Mr. Nguyen Thai Hung	Director	Planning and investment Dept	
21	Mr. Phan Trung Hai	Expert	Planning and investment Dept	
22	Mr. Tran Dung Tien	Expert	Planning and investment Dept	
23	Ms. Quang Thi Thoong	Director	Agricultural Extension Center	
24	Ms. Dao Thi Oanh	Chairman	Women Union	
25	Ms. Nguyen Thi Dien	Vice Director	Provincial Party Office	
26	Mr. La Tuan	Journalist	Sonla Newspaper	
27	Mr. Nguyen Anh Son	Journalist	Son La Newspaper	

	Lai Chau province			
28	Mr. Nguyen Dang Dao	Vice-Chairman	People Committee	
29	Mr. Nguyen Hong Ha	Director	Science and Technology Dept	
30	Mr. Nguyen The Dan	Director	Planning and Investment Dept	
31	Mr. Phan Thuy Nghia	Chairman	Farmer Union	
32	Mr. Bui Van Mac	Director	Agricultural Extension Center	
	Lao Cai province			
33	Mr. Hoang Long	Vice Director	Agriculture and rural development Dept	
34	Mr. Ngo Van Duc	Vice Director	Agricultural Extension Center	
35	Mr. Nguyen Van Hoi	Expert	Planning and investment Dept	
36	Mr. Nguyen Dinh Tuan	Expert	Administration Office, People Committee	
37	Mr. Nguyen Van Cu	Chairman	Farmer Union	
38	Mr. Bui Ngoc Anh	Expert	Natural Resource and Environment Dept	
39	Mr. Duong Ba Truc	Chairman	Sonla USTA	
40	Ms. Dinh Thi Hung	Vice Director	Women Union	
	Dien Bien City			
41	Mr. Mua A Son	Vice Chairman	People Committee	
42	Mr. Pham Duc Hien	Director	Agriculture and rural development Dept	
43	Mr. Nguyen Dinh Thi	Director	Agricultural Extension Center	
44	Ms. Le Thi Phuong	Director	Trade Department	
45	Mr. Le Van Bien	Vice Director	Planning and Investment Dept	
46	Mr. Nguyen Ba Phi	Chairman	Farmer Union	
47	Mr. Nguyen Cong Hai	Director	Dien Bien Agricultural Cooperative	
48	Mr. Dang Van Khan	Director	Science and Technology Dept	
49	Mr. Tran Quoc Phu	Director	Natural Resource and Environment Department	
50	Mr. Ngo Ngoc Khue	Expert	Natural Resource and Environment Department	
51	Mr. Pham Tien Lo	Director	Moc Chau Tee Factory	
IV	VNFU			
52	Dr. Pham Quang Ton Tuyet	Vice-Chairman	VNFU	
53	Mr. Tran Phu Mac	Director	IRD-VNFU	
54	Ms. Nguyen Hong Van	Expert	IRD-VNFU	
55	Mr. Nguyen Xuan Dinh	Expert	IRD-VNFU	
56	Ms. Vu Le Y Voan	Expert	IRD-VNFU	
57	Mr. Nguyen Xuan Thang	Expert	IRD-VNFU	
58	Ms. Be Thi Yen	Expert	VNFU	
59	Ms. Nguyen Thi Hang	Expert	VNFU	
V	VUSTA			
60	Prof. Ho UY Liem	Vice Chairman	VUSTA	
61	Dr. Nguyen Manh Don	Director	Science and Technology Dept - VUSTA	
62	Mr. Ngo Thuan Khiet	Vice Director	Science and Technology Dept - VUSTA	

63	Ms. Le Thi Huong	Expert	VUSTA	
64	Dr. To Ba Trong	Director	VUSTA	
65	Mr. Nguyen Thanh Vinh	Vice director	Administration Office, VUSTA	
66	Mr. Pham Van Tan	Vice Chairman	Thai Nguyen USTA	
67	Mr. Luong Thanh Nhi	Vice Chairman	Yen Bai USTA	
68	Mr. Phan Huy Cuong	Expert	Yen Bai USTA	
69	Mr. Dang Quoc Tu	IT expert		
VI	SNV			
70	Mr. Harm Duiker	NRM Program Coordinator	SNV -Vietnam	
71	Ms. Hoang Lan Anh	Programme officer	SNV-Vietnam	
VII	International Organizations			
72	Ms. Elisabeth C.M. Pinnars	Advisor Organization Development	VECO- Vietnam	
73	Ms. Hoang My Lan	Policy officer	VECO	
74	Ms. Le Kim Dung	Programme Coordinator	Oxfam- GB	
75	Mr. Nguyen Chi Dung	Officer	Oxfam -GB	
76	Ms. Nguyen Hoai Chau	Policy officer	AAV	
77	Ms. Elenita C. Dano	Advisor	SEARICE	
VIII	Media			
78	Mr. Tran Hong Vu	Journalist	Nhan Dan Newspaper	