

FARMER PARTICIPATORY CASSAVA VARIETY TRIALS CONDUCTED IN VIETNAM

By

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OBJECTIVES

- To select high cassava fresh root yield and starch yield by farmers on their own fields to looking for suitable varieties for 3 regions: North, Central and Southern of Vietnam**
- To improve farmer's research capacity on selected and developed new cassava varieties.**

RESEARCH AGENDA

- **Establish interesting group on cassava variety research.**
- **Farmers and researchers discuss and get implementation plan for research**
- **Visit organization and train for farmers and local extensionists**

RESEARCH AGENDA

- **Set up trials by farmers, adviser by researchers**
- **Monitor and evaluate at field days / workshop to select cassava promising varieties.**
- **Expand new adopt varieties and selected by farmers in different environments**

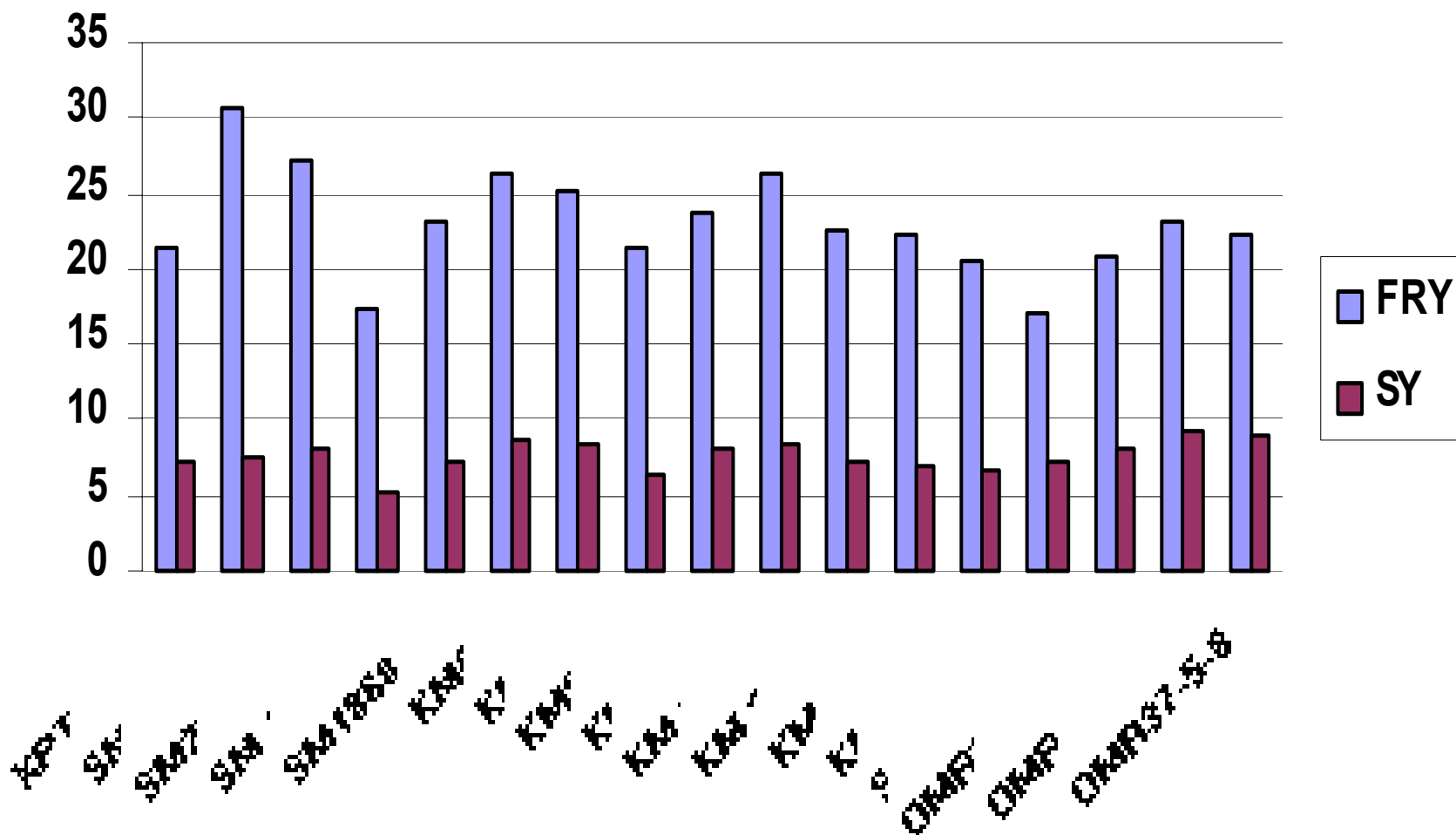
METHODOLOGY

- **Set up experiment based on RCBD, 3 - 4 replications**
- **Use Farmer Participatory Research methodology that trained by CIAT scientists for researchers in Ho Chi Minh city, in 1998.**

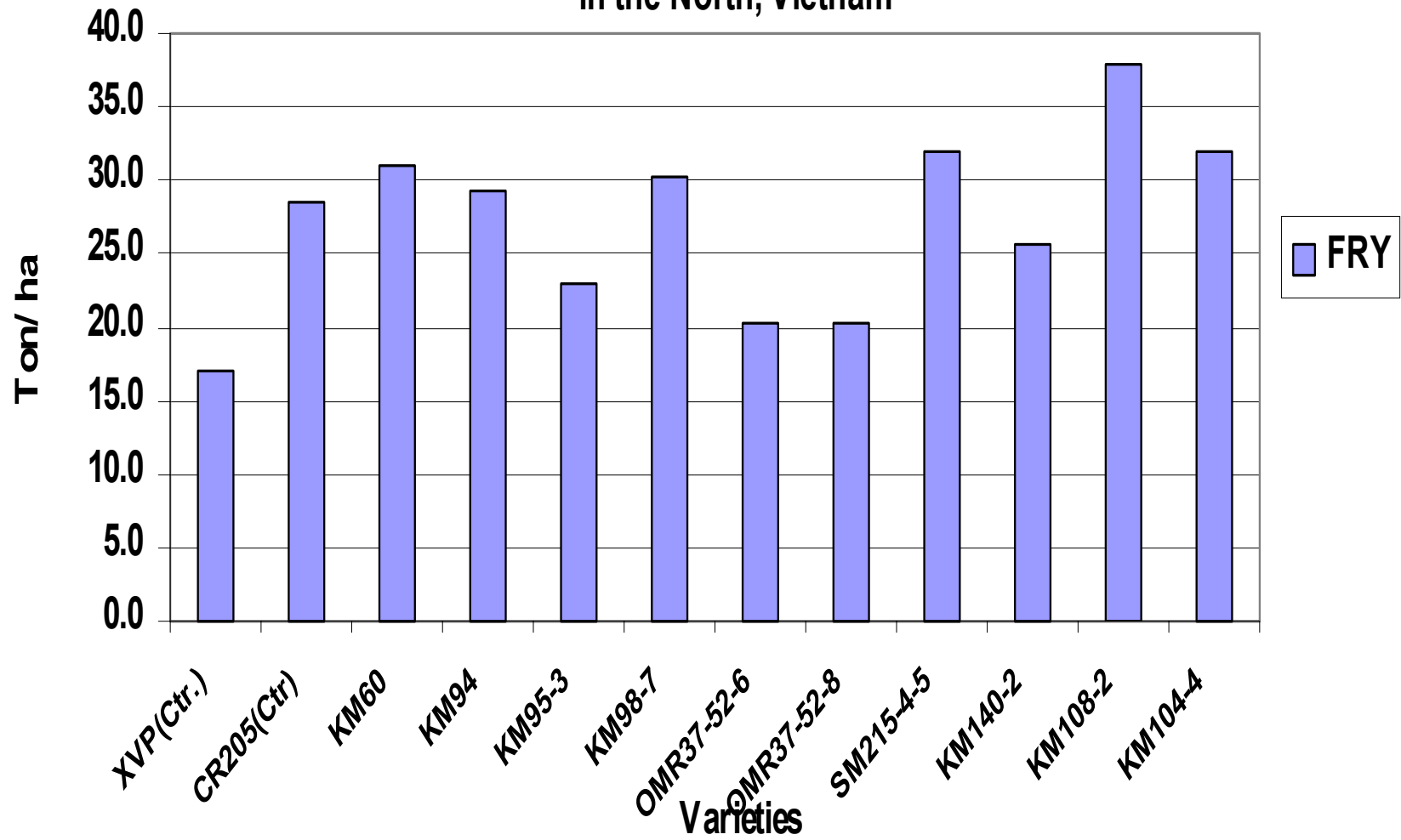
METHODOLOGY

- + Collect and evaluate the research results based on local criterions /data gathers and science**
- + Data analysis by farmers at field days and laboratories by researchers**

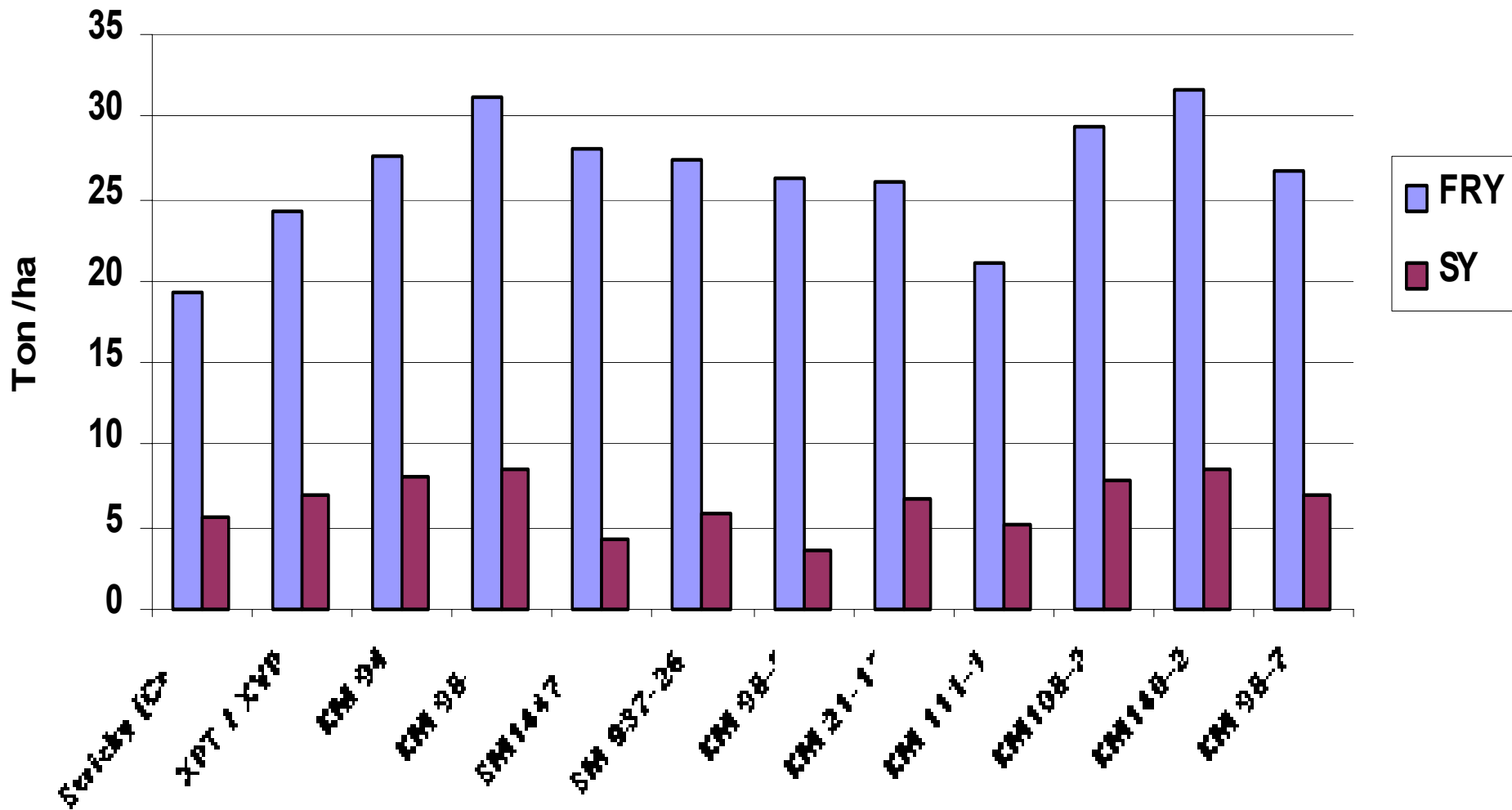
**Chart 1. Fresh and starch yield of cassava varieties
in the Ha Tay and Thai Nguyen province,
in the North, Vietnam**



**Chart 2. Fresh yield of cassava varieties on FPR trial
in the North, Vietnam**



**chart 3. Fresh and starch yield of cassava varieties
on FPR trial in the central, Vietnam**



**Chart 4. Fresh and starch yield of cassava
in the south , Vietnam**

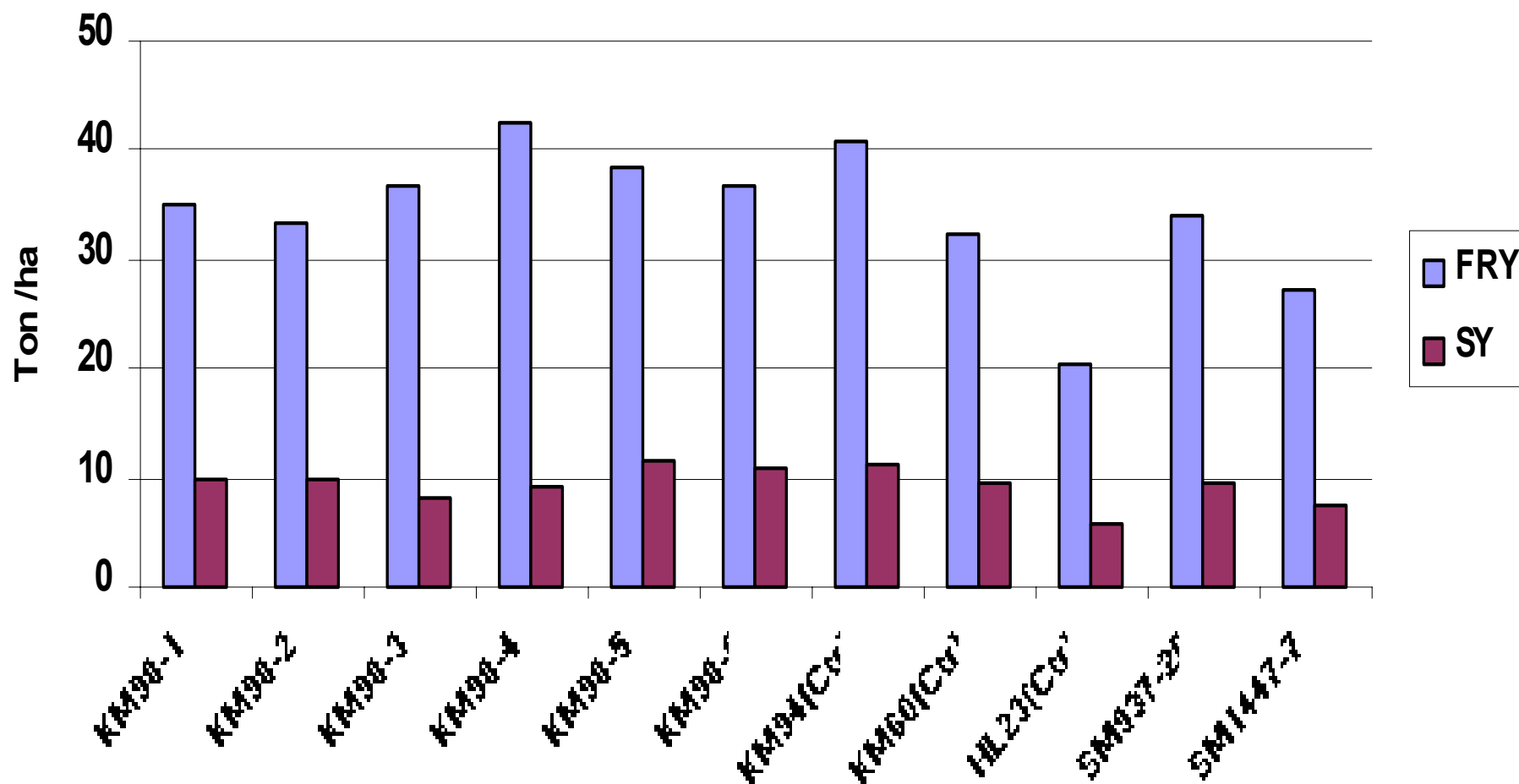
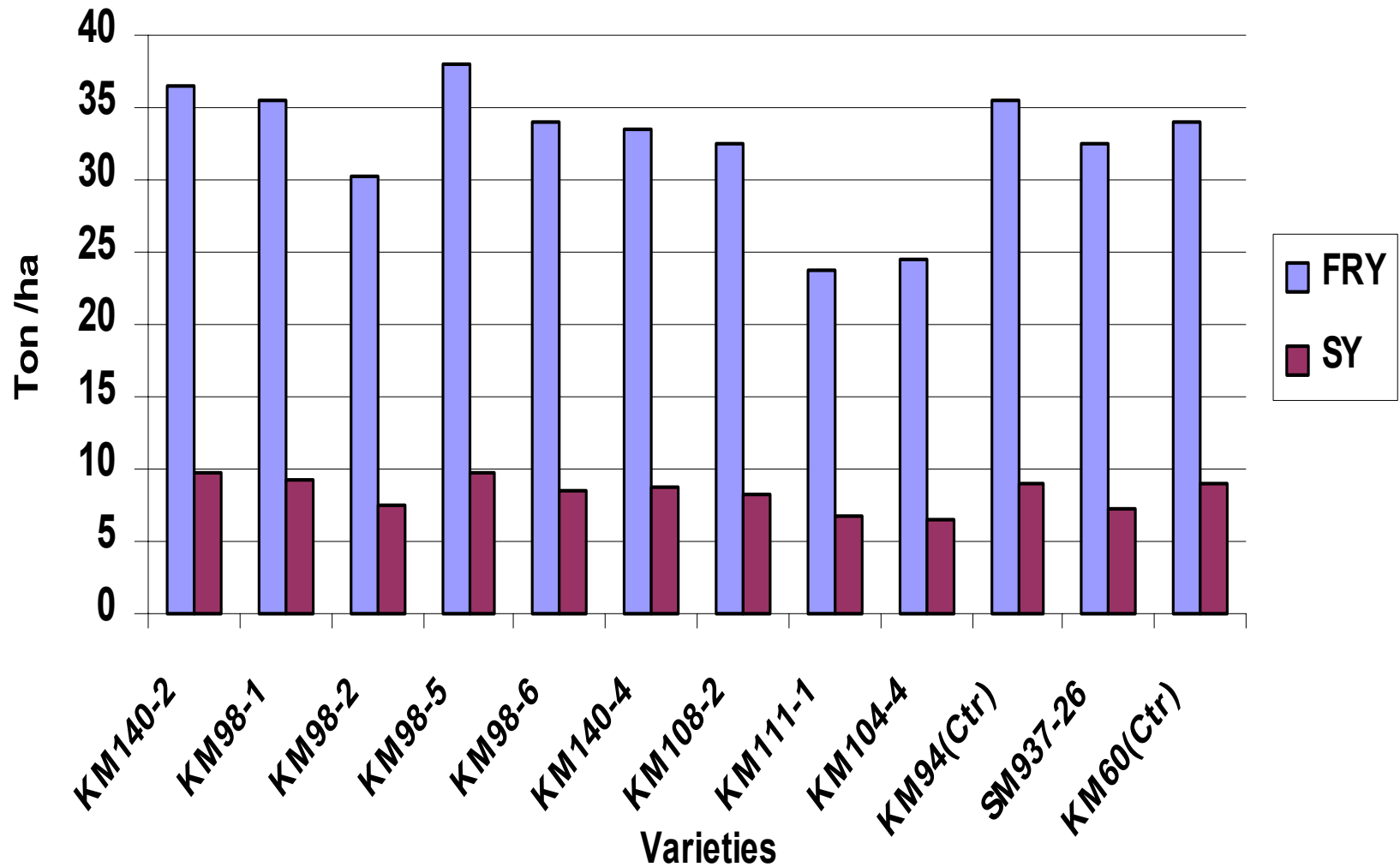
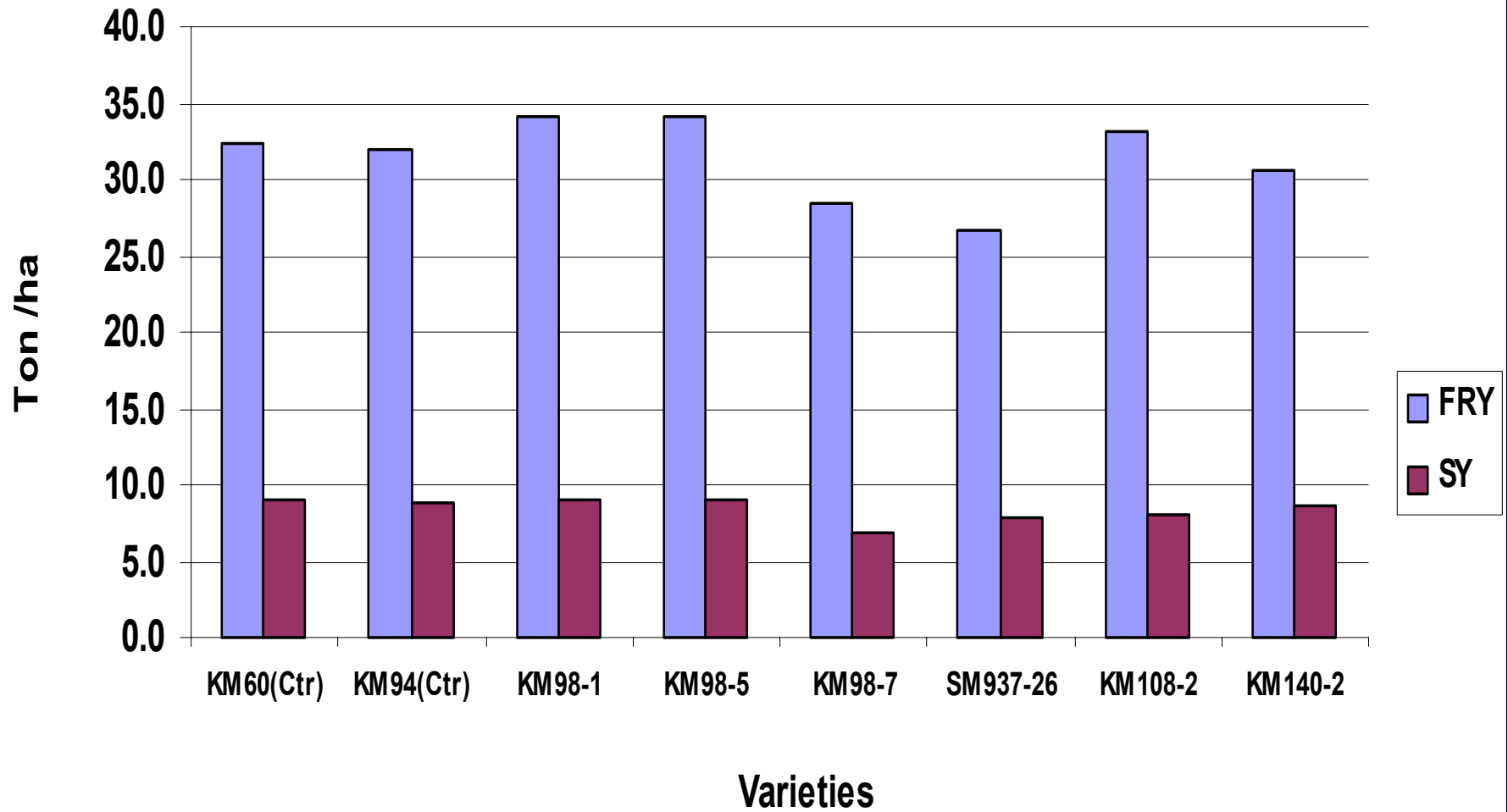


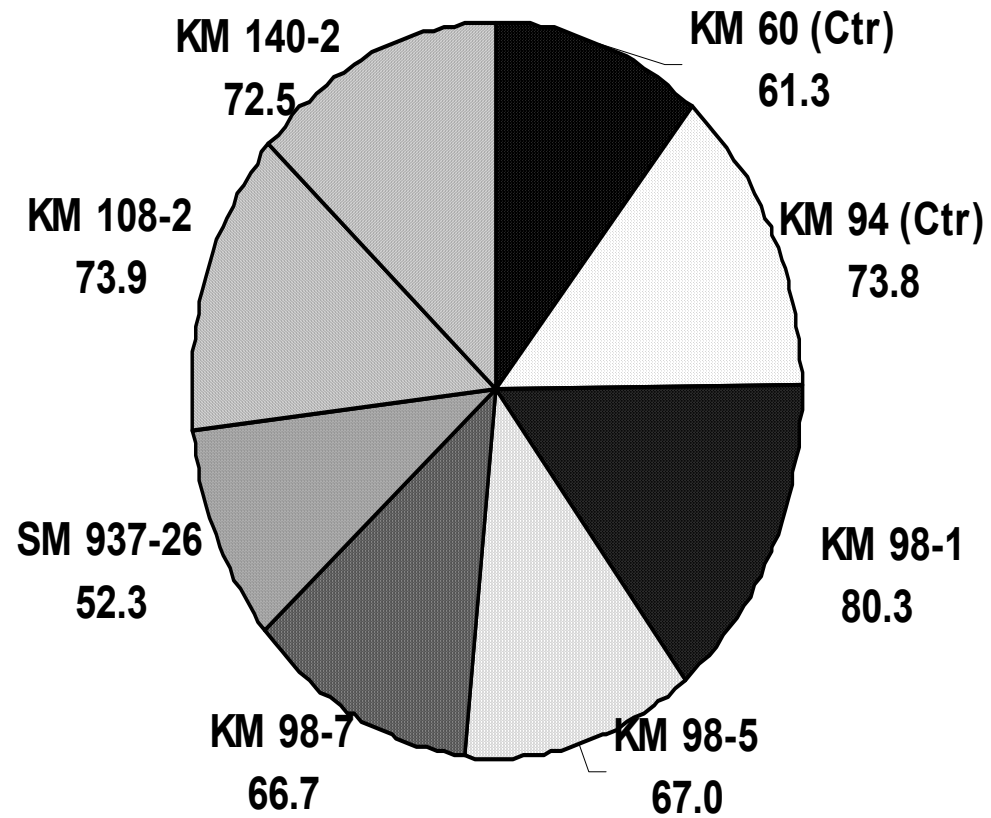
Chart 5. Fresh and starch yield of cassava varieties on FPR trial in the south, Vietnam



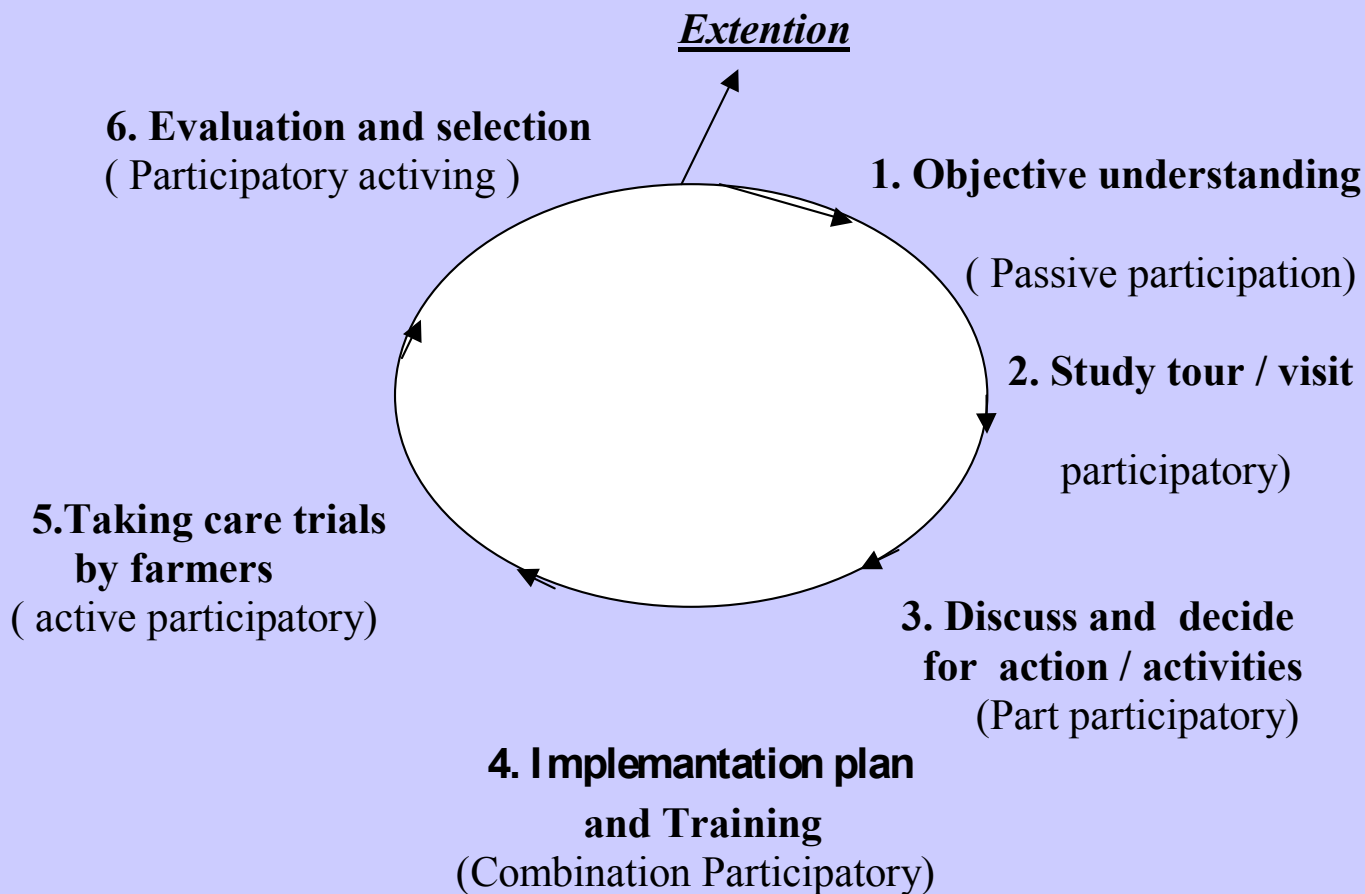
**Chart 6. Fresh and starch yield of cassava on FPR trial
in whole Vietnam**



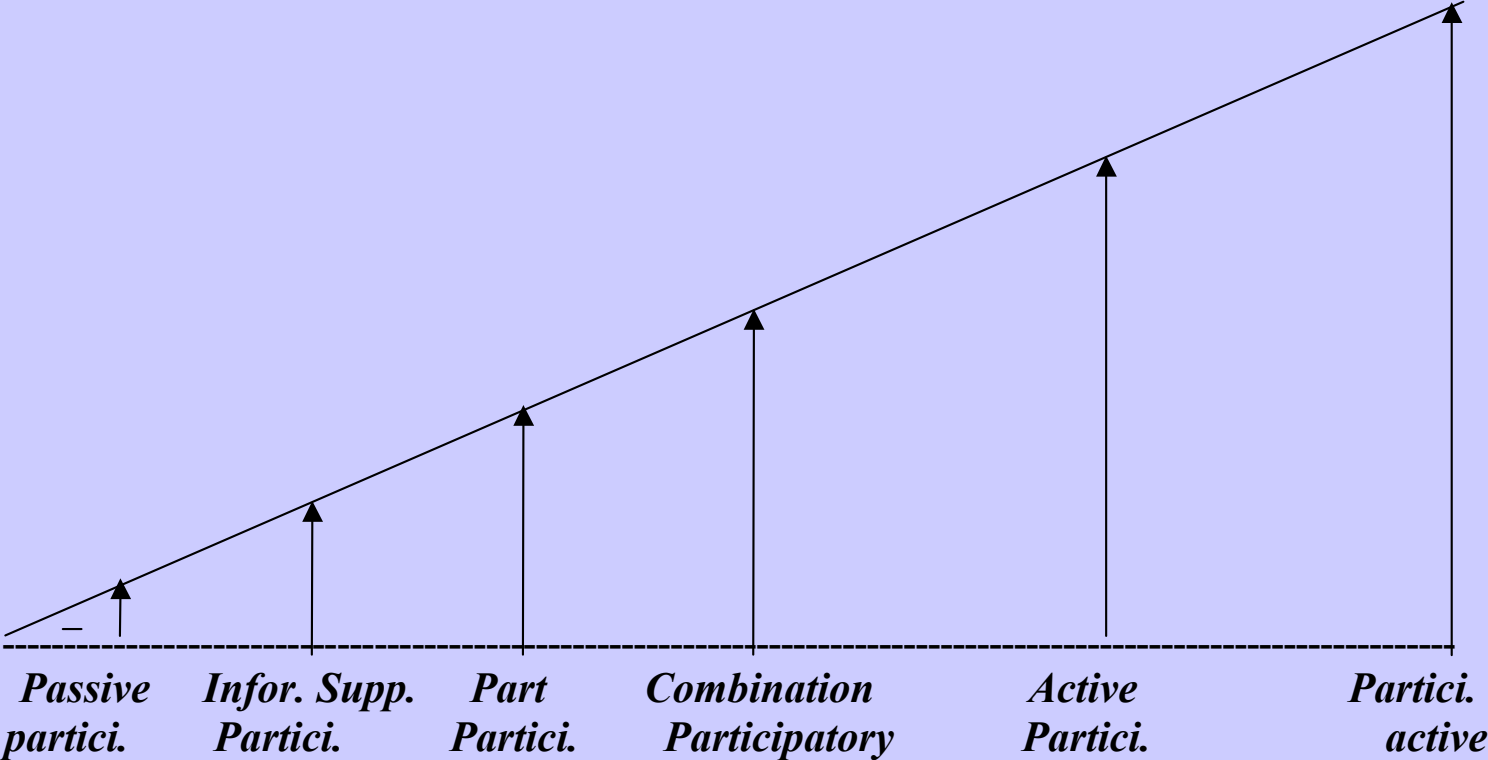
**Chart 7. Percent preferred farmer on cassava varieties
on FPR trial in whole Vietnam**



THE PROCESS OF BUILDING CAPACITY FOR FARMER TO CONDUCT FPR CASSAVA VARIETIES TRIALS.



LEVEL DEVELOPING OF FARMER PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH



CONCLUSIONS

- **In the North**, KM 94; KM 98-7 and KM 60 preferred 65 - 100% by farmers and were developing
- **In the central** , KM 98-1 preferred by % 100 farmers and were developing Besides KM98-1, farmers also liked KM98-5, KM94.. And KM108-2 and KM 140-2.
- **In the south**, KM98-5, KM 94 and KM98-1 preferred and developed, and KM 140-2 and KM 140-4 are promising cultivars

CONCLUSIONS

- ***In whole Vietnam***, most of farmers like KM 98-1, KM 94; KM 140-2 and KM 108-2, then KM 98-5; KM 98-7; KM 60 and SM 937-26KM 98-1, especially the areas of KM 94 and KM 60 became larger and, then KM 98-1 and KM 98-5. Recently, KM 140-2 is let out promising clone.

Level developing for farmers research capacity is from low to high:

- *Passive participation* →
- *Information supplying participatory* →
- *Part participatory* →
- *Combination participatory* →
- *Active participatory* →

Six steps in the process of building capacity for farmers:

1. Discuss with farmers the objective
(passive participation);
2. Study tour to visit research organizations
(information supplying participatory);
3. Discuss and decide on the activities
(Part participatory);

4. Implementation plan and Training
(Combination Participatory);
5. Farmers establish and take care of trials
(active participatory)
6. Evaluation and selection at field day and
workshop in commune *(participatory active)*.

STRENGTHEN OF CASSAVA VARIETY FARMRE PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

- Farmers and researchers are equal , avoid to think that farmers are only the enemy in research.
- Improve methodology assess building for approaching in farmers participatory breeding research should be done.
- Number of treatments should be low (3-5 treatments). Farmers can easily to monitoring and evaluation.

STRENGTHEN OF CASSAVA VARIETY FARMRE PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

- Build opportunity for farmers to present the their evaluated results by themselves
- Training on analysis skill simply in research results
- Build farmer' s self-confidence in research that is an essential part of the process, while it empowers farmers to contribute to their own and their community's development.