AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT (ARD) – TRILATERAL HUNGARIAN-VIETNAMESE-LAOS SAMPLE TO DEVELOP POULTRY BREEDING IN SOUTH – EAST ASIA

(Hungary – CIDA – Vietnam trilateral MGE-NEFE project)

Association of Hungarian Small Animal Breeders for Gene Conservation

Kisné Do thi Dong Xuan
Leader of the project
Senior Research Fellow (ATK - KATKI)

Dr. Szalay István
Chairman of MGE
Deputy Director General (ATK - KATKI)
Providing aid to many developing countries in the world, Hungary aid:
- to Vietnam in research for development since the middle of the 20th century
- formation of a number of specialists in agricultural and many other fields of sciences
- Since 1976 both Vietnam and Laos had got Hungarian high education scholarships
COMMUN ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARIAN VIETNAMESE COLLABORATION


-2003: 3rd Viet-Hung workshop on Domestic Animal Production and Aquaculture (NIAH- Hanoi)

-The 2nd and 4th Hungarian –Vietnamese Conference were held in Godollo – Szarvas initiating by KATKI and its Hungarian partners: HAKI and MGE
Research Institute for Animal Breeding and Nutrition
Division of Small Animal Research (KÁTKI)
Since 2006, ATK is the legal successor of KATKI,
5th Vietnamese – Hungarian International Conference

on Animal Production and Aquaculture for Sustainable Farming
and Hungarian – Vietnamese MGE NEFE Project Major
Conference (CTU, Can Tho (2007))

Association of Hungarian
Small Animal Breeders for
Gene Conservation (MGE)
Godollo

Research Institute of Animal
Breeding and Nutrition
(ATK) Herceghalom –
Godollo

Research Institute for
Fisheries, Aquaculture
and Irrigation (HAKI)
Szarvas
FRAME WORK AND APPLICATION OF ARD FOR HUNGARIAN-VIETNAMESE-LAO CO-OPERATION

I- FRAMEWORK

II- APPLICATION OF ARD
   - The bases of the network development

III- CONCLUSIONS
THE FRAME WORK

- **NEFE PROJECT**: financed by Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (KUM), co-financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), managed by MGE and the specialists of ATK-KATKI

- **AIM**: Helping Vietnam- Laos in development and poverty reduction

- **DETERMINATION OF THE ARD OBJECTIVES**: ARD assists in creating optimal conditions that help the agricultural improvement in the developing countries in their effort to develop the countryside.
The ARD is multi-dimensional. Operating in different, sometimes changing environments, analysis and intervention to develop the agriculture in developing countries cannot be one-dimensional nor is one response valid for all times and every situation.
The ARD has to provide an **analytical approach** and need to be **holistic**. It is not a strategy for selecting interventions in countries. **The specific natural conditions of the partner country and their local conditions are done.**
The analysis of the local conditions is crucial for planning, programming, budget decisions, and for the design of an intervention.
Causes and expression for agricultural development differ between ethnic groups and traditions.
regions and different geographical-ecological conditions.
Sustainable use of the environment is necessary to maintain long term efficiency in research for development, providing a livelihood for both the countryside and the marginal regions.
Conservation of domestic animal genetic resources (AnGR) has to be elaborated or maintained for a long period.
Introduction of exotic breeds may also be needed, but in this case, separation has to be ensured and endangerment of local ones has to be excluded.
To purchase the knowledge on the traits of local breeds as well as studies for adaptation of exotic breeds under the climate, ecological and social conditions of the developing country is also indispensable in ARD.
The bases of the network development
Our NEFE projects studied the development of poultry breeding in Vietnam establishing a trilateral Hungarian- Vietnamese- Lao network for reducing the poverty by developing poultry breeding in South-East Asia.
IMPORTANT POINT OF VIEW IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Being poor in economy Laos and Vietnam’s montainous regions are extremely rich in the biodiversity

The development of the animal breeding has to answer the purpose of the environmental protection and traditions’s conservation

PROTECTION OF THE LOCAL ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

„Van pa” pig • „Binh Dinh” duck • „Muong Khuong” pig • „U-Riu” zebu

„O Ke” chicken • „Mong Cai” pig • „Dong Tao” pig • „Bau Quy” pig
Co-operation history should play an important role in the implementation of the project.

Built in the seventy years by Hungary and completely installed by Hungarian equipments. Cam Binh station hatched all the turkey eggs sent by MGE-NEFE project.

Through the expansion of our project Cam Binh can recruit Hungarian relations and Hungarian experts can attend again the functioning of Hungarian aid in Vietnam.
OLD HUNGARIAN POULTRY BREEDS (POULTRY GENE BANK OF GODOLLO)
BREEDING ORGANISATION: MGE
BREEDER: ATK (KATKI)

- **Chicken**
  - Hungarian Chicken (white, yellow, speckled, partridge-colour)
  - Transylvanian Naked-neck Chicken (white, black, speckled)

- **Guinea fowl**
  - Hungarian Landrace

- **Turkey**
  - Copper turkey
  - Bronze turkey

- **Duck**
  - White Hungarian
  - Wild colour Hungarian

- **Goose**
  - Hungarian Goose (colour varieties)
  - Frizzled Hungarian Goose (colour varieties)

ATK (KATKI) possesses a rich scale of old HUBA poultry breeds which is the first basis of the trilateral co-operation in poultry research for development. Excellent for high quality and low input production, since the 90-ies several old Hungarian poultry breeds were studied in their reproductive parameters in tropical conditions. In 2002 Vietnam imported the first HUBA guinea-fowl population and in 2006 the first HUBA turkey breeds for adaptation experiments.
Before starting any type of breeding development programme the adaptation study is an indispensable procedure. It would be irresponsible for the donor country to export directly the breed without analysing production traits, under different conditions.
For collecting wide and deep arguments to expand poultry breeding development in Vietnam and Laos we analysed the local conditions from the great dense towns to the marginal mountainous regions. The so called poor rural areas of Vietnam and Laos are almost intact in their ecology and extremely rich in natural resources, therefore, ecological aspect have to determine the type of development.
Education and training on poultry breeding is also involved in **trilateral co-operation**. Basic information on breeds and special rearing methodology on old Hungarian poultry is **provided by the Hungarian institutions**, while – according to the results of adaptation experiments and experiences with the breeds in the tropics – **complete technology for South-East Asian production is given by the Vietnamese institution**.
CONCLUSIONS

ARD is an excellent tool for agricultural development in the developing countries. Hungarian-Vietnamese-Lao co-operation can be based on that framework, if completed with special aspects of local conditions and ecology.

Poultry research for development (PRD) is a tool of poverty reduction for the rural poor, if applied for family mixed farms in a sustainable way, including aspects of agro-biodiversity and agro-ecology.

Introduction of old Hungarian poultry breeds into South-East Asia will enhance and strengthen the co-operation of historical background, if this process includes all aspects of gene conservation of local breeds which is vital to maintain sustainability of local agriculture.

The programme outlined here surely cannot be applied for mass production of a whole country. Nevertheless, it can be a tool for many rural people to produce high quality products both for own consumption and for market purposes without considerable change of either their lifestyle or agro-environment around them.
“Development aid” described in the project will provide developing country’s people “what the partner country really need” instead of “what the partner country has to need”.