

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**



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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

- 1998: 1st Viet-Hung workshop on Small Anim.Res., Sust. Agric.Dev. in intergrated Farming systems, Thu Duc University, Hochiminh City
- 2003: 3rd Viet-Hung workshop on Domestic Animal Production and Aquaculture (NIAH- Hanoi)
- The 2nd and 4nd Hungarian –Vietnamese Conference were held in Godollo – Szarvas initiating by KATKI and its Hungarian partners: HAKI and MGE



Research Institute for
Fisheries, Aquaculture
and Irrigation (HAKI)
Szarvas



Institute for Small
Animal Research
(KÁTKI)



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

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T
K



Dr. Rátky József
General Director



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

LAOS 2007



LAOS 07

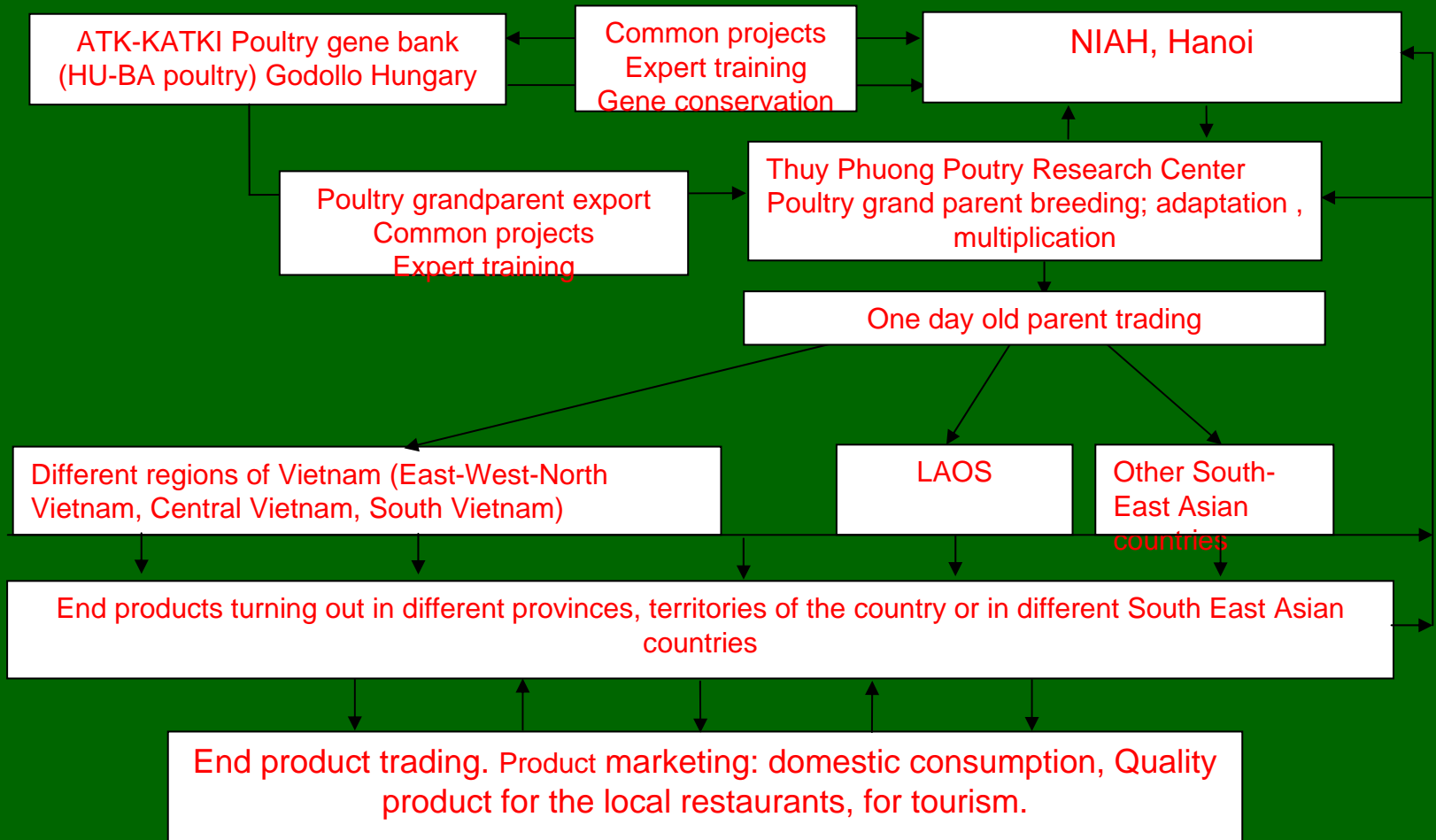


To purchase the knowledge on the traits of local breeds as well as studies for adaptation of exotic breeds under the climate, ecological and social conditions of the developing country is also indispensable in ARD.

The bases of the network development

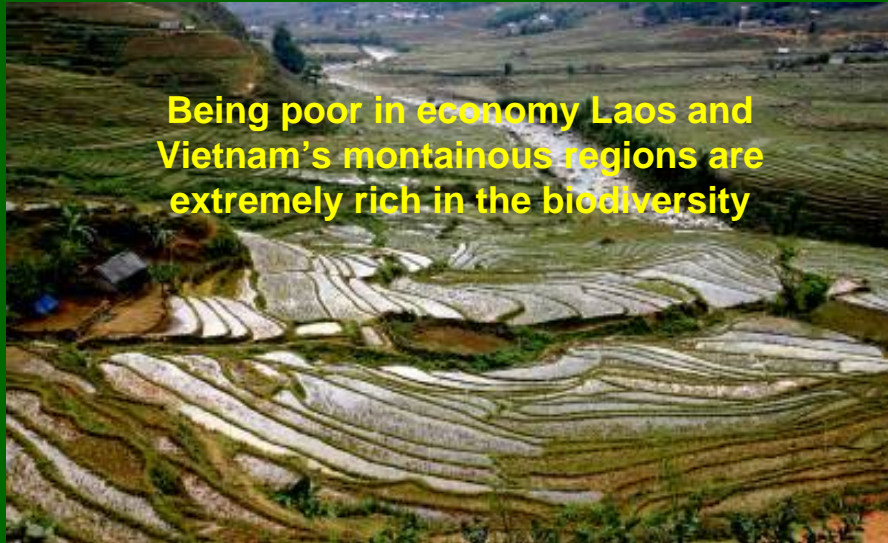
APPLICATION OF THE ARD

Figure 1. Scheme of tri- or multilateral co-operation of Hungary with Vietnam and other South-East Asian countries for poultry breeding 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



PROTECTION OF THE LOCAL ANIMAL GENETIC RESSOURCES



„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 adaption 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”.