

REPORT

Bottom-up participatory prioritization and identification of potential actions and interventions in three A4NH benchmark sites in Vietnam



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CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)

Acronyms

A4NH	Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
FAVRI	Fruit and Vegetable Research Institute
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GSO	General Statistic Office
IFPRI	The International Food Policy Research Institute
KIIs	Key informant interviews
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
NIN	National Institute of Nutrition
NOMAFSI	Northern Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry Science Institute

Contents

1. Background & rationale	1
2. Objectives and description of the activity	1
3. Research questions.....	1
4. Methodology	1
5. Key findings	6
5.1. Food system key issues considered to be the most important at the district level	6
5.1.1. Workshop stakeholder characterization	6
5.1.2. The top three issues of food systems	7
5.2. Stakeholders' roles within the top three issues identified.....	8
5.2.1. Actor mapping for the top three issues in the three sites	8
5.2.2. Important stakeholders and the selection for interviews ranked by issues	14
5.3. Potential actions/interventions/local policies to address identified food-system key issues in the three benchmark sites	15
5.3.1. Participants' characterization	15
5.3.2. Potential actions/interventions to address identified food-system key issues in the rural site (Moc Chau).....	17
5.3.3. Potential actions/interventions to address identified food-system key issues in the peri-urban site (Dong Anh).....	19
5.3.4. Potential actions/interventions to address identified food system key issues in urban site (Cau Giay).....	21

Annexes

Annex 1: Multi-stakeholder consultation workshops at three sites

Annex 2: Ranking criteria to identify top 3 food systems issues

Annex 3: Guideline for actors mapping

Annex 4: Guideline for IDIs with relevant stakeholders

Annex 5: Guideline for group discussion with end users

Annex 6: Identify top 3 issues in Moc Chau

Annex 7: Identify top 3 issues in Dong Anh

Annex 8: Identify top 3 issues in Cau Giay

Annex 9: Stakeholders selected and joined in key informant interviews at 3 sites

Annex 10: Identify top 3 solutions in Moc Chau

Annex 12: Identify top 3 solutions in Dong Anh

Annex 13: Focus Group Discussions with consumers and retailer in Dong Anh

Annex 14: Identify top 3 solutions in Cau Giay

Annex 15: Focus Group Discussions with consumers and retailers in Cau Giay

Reference

List of tables

Table 1. Different steps and tools required for the activity	2
Table 2. Scoring system to evaluate and identify the top three food systems issues	3
Table 3. Scoring system to identify top three potential solutions to address food system issues	5
Table 4. Stakeholders' characteristics.....	6
Table 5. Top three food-systems issues in three sites	7
Table 6. Number of direct and indirect stakeholders related to each issue at three sites	13
Table 7. Stakeholders selected and joined in interviews by issues.....	14
Table 8. Relevant stakeholders by Self-Identified career and experience.....	16
Table 9. Consumers and retailers participating in giving feedbacks as end users by self-identified occupation and age	16
Table 10. Top three solutions for each food-system issue in the rural site	18
Table 11. New suggested solutions by retailers and consumers in rural site	18
Table 12. Top three solutions for each food-systems issue in the peri-urban site	19
Table 13. Feedbacks from end users for solutions in peri-urban site.....	20
Table 14. New suggested solutions by retailers and consumers in peri-urban site.....	20
Table 15. Top three solutions for each issue in urban site	21
Table 16. New suggested solutions by retailers and consumers in urban site	22

List of figures

Figure 1. Actor mapping of issue 1 in the rural site - Moc Chau	8
Figure 2. Actor mapping of issue 2 in the rural site - Moc Chau	9
Figure 3. Actor mapping of issue 3 in the rural site - Moc Chau	9
Figure 4. Actor mapping of issue 1 in the peri-urban site - Dong Anh.....	10
Figure 5. Actor mapping of issue 2 in the peri-urban site - Dong Anh.....	11
Figure 6. Actor mapping of issue 3 in the peri-urban site - Dong Anh.....	11
Figure 7. Actor mapping of issue 1 in the urban site – Cau Giay.....	12
Figure 8. Actor mapping of issue 2 in the urban site – Cau Giay.....	12
Figure 9. Actor mapping of issue 3 in the urban site – Cau Giay.....	13

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1. Background & rationale

In 2019 given both secondary data and primary data from the partial baseline survey (Huynh et al., 2021), food systems profiles have been developed for each of three A4NH benchmark sites¹, covering the rural, peri-urban, and urban areas (Huynh et al., 2020). Through these profiles, a synopsis of the food system was developed to characterize the existing situation, to highlight key food system challenges and to provide a baseline for measuring and monitoring future changes. Additionally, these profiles are considered as an entry point in identifying actionable policy recommendations as well as in prioritizing socio-economic development plans at the local level.

Building on these food systems profiles, we recommend future work that documents the engagement process with local stakeholders to prioritize local food systems' issues and identify possible demand-based actions, interventions, or local policy in three benchmark sites. The policy-engagement process reported on here was carried out from January to December 2020.

2. Objectives and description of the activity

The activity includes two main objectives:

- A prioritization process leading to the identification of food system key issues (based on the food systems profile) which local stakeholders consider as the most important at the district level.
- An identification process of potential actions/interventions/local policy that local decision-makers consider as appropriate ways to address the key-issues prioritized above.

3. Research questions

- What are the key issues within the food system that local stakeholders consider as the most important at the district level in the three benchmark sites?
- What are potential actions/interventions/local policy required to address the identified food system key issues in three benchmark sites?

4. Methodology

Policy engagement encompasses interactions with policymakers, practitioners, and relevant members. It covers “a spectrum from new insights generated by collaborative research, conferences, and seminars, to briefing and advisory activities” (Arts and Humanities Research Council, 2013, p.1). These interactions can be effective in different forms of engagement. This activity involves different types of workshops, meetings, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions with specific stakeholders as representatives of local authorities as well as those with good understanding about the benchmark sites (e.g., researchers, experts, etc.).

Our work at the three benchmark sites was composed of three main steps:

- Step 1: Identifying key issues and potential partners
- Step 2: Following-up with specific partners on key issues to identify potential solutions and propose actions/interventions; and
- Step 3: Soliciting feedback from end-users/final beneficiaries for actions/interventions.

Each step was associated with a set of tools that helped different stakeholders (i.e., local authorities, researchers, experts, etc.) to understand the objectives and what needed to be done (Table 1). These tools aimed at creating an open space in which different stakeholders could actively engage.

¹ Three benchmark sites include Moc Chau district - Son La province (the rural area), Dong Anh district – Hanoi (the peri-urban area) and Cau Giay district – Hanoi (the urban area).

Table 1. Different steps and tools required for the activity

Step	Activities	Methods/Tools
Preparation	Prepare a list of tools/criteria	
Step 1: Key issue and potential partner identification	Three consultation workshops that bring different stakeholders (i.e., local authorities, researchers, experts, etc.) together in each benchmark site were carried out to identify three key food system issues. A plan for the process of engagement was also discussed and planned. Identifying potential partners at each benchmark site related to each specific key issue.	Consultation Workshops; Key informant interviews (KIIs-KPIs) Actor mapping exercise
Step 2: Follow-up with specific partners on key issues to identify potential solutions as well as to propose actions/interventions	Meetings with specific partners to further discuss on each top key issue in order to identify potential solutions as well as to propose actions/interventions. Identifying top three solutions for each key issue.	In-depth interviews Ranking exercise
Step 3: Feedback from end users/final beneficiaries	Focus group discussions (FGDs) with consumers and sellers as end-users to get their feedback on the top three solutions identified in Step 2 and to identify other potential actions/interventions that may be needed.	FGDs

- **Step 1: Identifying the top key issues and potential partners**

Step 1 embraces the process of selecting the top three issues that local stakeholders at the district level consider as the priority from a wide range of issues identified in consultation workshops. It helps relevant stakeholders better understand what issues they need to prioritize, why they need to focus on these issues, and which potential partners are directly and indirectly related to these key issues. In step 1, a 1-day participatory workshop per benchmark site that brings different stakeholders together was carried out. Invited stakeholders included local authorities, researchers, and experts among others.

Potential workshop participants were selected by compiling a list of stakeholders involved in the development of food-systems profiles and experts recommended by local coordinators/partners in each site to ensure participatory and multidisciplinary (*Annex 1: Multi-stakeholder consultation workshop*). In general, the workshop works best if there is a minimum of 20-25 participants (with at least 2 persons coming from a relevant unit). Representatives of all stakeholder groups involved in food systems were invited. The first part of the workshop aimed to briefly provide a thorough understanding of highlighted issues existing in each food-systems component of the locality (in this case, the presentation of current issues indicated in the food-system profiles) and then undertake a priority-setting exercise to identify the top three issues. This exercise allowed participants to discuss and review the list of food-system issues and criteria and thereby identify the most urgent ones that need to be prioritized.

For the priority setting exercise, the participants were divided into two groups based on identification numbers that were given to each participant prior to the workshop (Mayton et al., 2020). Each group

was provided with the available list of current food-system issues mentioned in the “Food-Systems Profile” and a clear explanation of the criteria. To select options under each criterion, each participant put his/her identification number next to the answers that they believe were most relevant. Participants were given enough time to reflect on and discuss among themselves on the criteria presented. The discussion results were then compiled and analyzed by using a scoring system shown in Table 2 (see also *Annex 2: Ranking criteria*). Weighting was applied to ensure the inclusion of opinions among participants from different sectors. The top food-systems issues were the three issues with highest average score.

Table 2. Scoring system to evaluate and identify the top three food systems issues

No.	List of criteria/question	Score	Description
(a)	Is this issue relevant to any sector below (Multidisciplinary)? (Multiple choice) 1. Agriculture 2. Health 3. Industry and Trade 4. Other (specify) 5. Not relevant to any sector 6. Don't know	>=1	Each mentioned sector is counted 1 point
		0	Not relevant to any sector
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(b)	Is this issue relevant to any target groups/ beneficiaries? (Multiple choice) 1. Women 2. Children 3. Adolescent 4. Ethnic minority groups 5. Other (specify) 6. Not relevant to any target group/beneficiaries 7. Don't know	>=1	Each mentioned target group/beneficiary is counted 1 point
		0	Not relevant to any target group/beneficiary
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(c)	Is this issue related to/mentioned in local policies/plans? (Multiple choice) 1. Socio-economic development plan of the district in the next 5 years 2. Annual socio-economic development plan 3. Annual development plan 4. Other (specify) 5. Not mention in any policies/plans 6. Don't know	>=1	Each mentioned policy/plan is counted 1 point
		0	Not relevant to any target policy/plan
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(d)	Level of priority to solve the issue in the local setting: 1. Urgent 2. Not urgent 3. Don't know	1	This issue is urgent to be solved in the local setting
		0	This issue is NOT urgent to be solved in the local setting
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(e)		1	This issue is being defined as an issue to be solved in organization's task/plan

No.	List of criteria/question	Score	Description
	Is this issue being defined as an issue to be solved in your organization's task/plan? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	0	This issue is NOT being defined as an issue to be solved in organization's task/plan
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(f)	Action/project/implementation has been done to tackle this issue	>=1	Each mentioned action / project / implementation that has been done to tackle this issue is counted 1 point
		0	NO action/project/implementation has been done to tackle this issue
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(g)	Current action/ project/ implementation is being carried out to tackle this issue	>=1	Each mentioned current action/ project/ implementation that is being carried out to tackle this issue is counted 1 point
		0	NO current action/ project/ implementation is being carried out to tackle this issue
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(h)	Other relevant criteria to evaluate the urgency of food-systems issues (specify)	>=1	For each additional criterion to be defined, the appropriate scoring system will be applied to determine the score for each option. Generally, each mentioned option is counted 1 point
		0	Options showing NOT relevant
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
<p>The average score of each food-systems issue will be calculated as below: <u>Average score of each food-systems issue = Average [(a)*2**+(b)+(d)+(e)+(f)+(g)+(h)]</u> **We double the criterion 'Multidisciplinary' because this indicator is the most important one to determine local stakeholder-engagement levels in addressing local food systems issues. The top three food-systems issues with average highest score would be selected.</p>			

As soon as the top three food-systems issues were indicated, they would be presented and validated with workshop participants. To capture the likely different opinions in the group which included different stakeholders of different disciplines and experience, it was important to effectively facilitate, allowing participants to speak freely without feeling spoken over by more assertive participants.

Following the key-issue identification, the next activity involves actor mapping to indicate the direct or indirect roles that stakeholders play in the identified issues, and to characterize stakeholders' function, level of engagement and nature of inter-connections (*Annex 3: Actor mapping guideline*). This was implemented in the second part of the workshop. The mapping process was broken into three sub-steps, including preparation, listing, and mapping of stakeholders, and categorization. For the preparation, the participants were divided into three groups, each group discussed one specific identified issue. Participants of similar disciplines and experience were assigned to different discussion groups. Participants were first asked to list all direct stakeholders in the inner circle and then indirect stakeholders in the outer circle (Herens, 2018). Direct stakeholders are those who can directly resolve the relevant issue, whilst indirect stakeholders are those supporting the process. Each group spent 20 minutes discussing the assigned issue and then moved to the other groups to provide feedback in 10 minutes. Ultimately, identified stakeholders were categorized by their influence on

between one and all three issues, and three actor maps were presented to achieve participants' consensus.

- **Step 2: Follow-up with specific partners on key issues to identify potential solutions and propose actions/interventions**

Step 2 involves the process of prioritizing solutions that are proposed by relevant stakeholders to address the key issues. Once the actors' maps were defined, the stakeholders were ranked for each location by their direct and indirect influence on issues to be selected for solution identification and action/intervention proposal. Stakeholders that were identified with a direct role and/or who played the most important role in resolving key issues, together with stakeholders appearing most frequently in the indirect circle were prioritized for in-depth interviews (*Annex 4: In-depth Interview guideline*).

The results from in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders were compiled and analyzed using the scoring system (Table 3) to define the top three potential solutions to address each food systems issue.

Table 3. Scoring system to identify top three potential solutions to address food system issues

No.	List of criteria/question	Score	Description
(a)	Financial capacity of the organization	>=1	Each mentioned financial capacity/source is counted 1 point
		0	NO financial capacity/source
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(b)	Technical capacity of the organization	>=1	Each mentioned technical capacity/ is counted 1 point
		0	NO technical capacity
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(c)	Receive any supportive policies from government? 1. Yes (specify) 2. No	>=1	Each mentioned support policy is counted 1 point
		0	NO support policy
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(d)	Is there any potential for private sector participation in implementing the solution? 1. Yes (specify) 2. No	>=1	Each private sector participating in implementing the solution counted 1 point
		0	NO potential for private sector participation in implementing the solution
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(e)	Is there any network/partner involved in implementing the solution? 1. Yes (specify) 2. No	>=1	Each mentioned network/partner involved in implementing the solution is counted 1 point
		0	NO network/partner involved in implementing the solution
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(f)	Is that solution possible to implement? 1. Yes (specify) 2. No	1	YES. The solution is possible to implement is counted 1 point
		0	NOT possible
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
(g)	Other criteria/feedbacks	>=1	For each additional criterion to be defined, the appropriate scoring system will be applied to determine the score for each option. Generally,

No.	List of criteria/question	Score	Description
			each mentioned option is counted 1 point
		0	Options showing NOT relevant
		Missing value	Don't know or don't answer
<p>The total score for each solution to address the relevant issue will be calculated as below: <i>Total score of each solution = SUM [(a)+(b)+(d)+(e)+(f)+(g)]</i> <i>If different participants (1, 2, 3...n) proposed the same/similar solution, that solution would be merged and the score of this solution = Score of solution proposed by participant 1 + Score of solution proposed by participant 2+ ... + Score of solution proposed by participant n</i> The top three solutions with the highest scores would be selected.</p>			

- **Step 3: Feedback from end users**

A series of focus group discussions with end users including retailers and consumers were carried out to corroborate the identified top three solutions addressing food-systems issues in three benchmark sites (*Annex 5: Focus Group Discussion guideline*). Retailers and consumers indicated what they agreed or disagreed with regarding the identified solutions and propose more solutions and actions/interventions they considered beneficial for their respective groups.

5. Key findings

5.1. Food system key issues considered to be the most important at the district level

5.1.1. Workshop stakeholder characterization

Overall, the number of participants joining in the workshop at three sites ranged from 19 to 27, which ensured that relevant sectors in the local setting were represented. The workshop in the rural site received both the biggest number and the most diverse group of stakeholders to participate (Table 4).

Regarding sectors of participants, while participants in the agriculture sector accounted for a large proportion in the rural and peri-urban areas, participants in the urban area appeared to be quite diverse.

In the urban area, nearly 80% of participants held a high position at their agency. For governmental institutions, most of stakeholders were coming from implementing agencies in the rural and urban areas, but from mostly managing agencies in the urban area (Table 4).

Table 4. Stakeholders' characteristics

Characteristic		Rural	Peri-urban	Urban
Total participants (#)		27	23	19
Number of stakeholder groups (#) ²		16	14	13
Sector (%)	Agriculture	48.1	34.8	5.3
	Economic	7.4	17.4	15.8
	Health	11.1	8.7	10.5
	Education	0	21.7	10.5
	Other	33.3	17.4	57.9 (36.8% from people committee)
Position (%)	High level (Director/vice director)	45.8	39.1	78.9
	Staff	54.2	60.9	21.1

² Stakeholder groups refer to ministries, departments or divisions in the locality, universities, research institutes, cooperatives, social unions, etc.

Characteristic		Rural	Peri-urban	Urban
Gender (%)	Male	66.7	47.8	47.4
	Female	33.3	52.2	52.6
Role in management or implementation (%)	Governmental institutions ³ - Managing agency	22.2	30.4	63.2
	Governmental institutions - Implementing agency	51.9	52.2	31.6

5.1.2. The top three issues of food systems

Table 5 indicates the top three issues in the three benchmark sites. Food-safety issues were remarkably given a priority across three sites. Nevertheless, it was expressed in the entire food supply chain in the peri-urban site, while was only given a focus on traditional markets in the peri-urban and urban sites. The limited knowledge of consumers about nutrition was also ranked as one of the top food-systems concerns in the peri-urban and urban areas. Additionally, while under-nutrition was mentioned as one of top food systems problems in the rural area, diet quality, and nutritional quality received more attraction in the peri-urban and urban area (*Annex 6: summary results for the rural area, Annex 7: summary results for the peri-urban area, and Annex 8: summary results for the urban area*).

Table 5. Top three food-systems issues in three sites

Issues	Rural	Peri-urban	Urban
Rural			
1. Although local agricultural production for various food sources has been growing rapidly, consumption from various food groups remains locally low	x		
2. Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers	x	x	x
3. Stunting and wasting are prevalent and are even more common among young children from poor communes.	x		
Peri-urban			
1. Diets are problematic and unbalanced due to urbanization		x	
2. Nutritional and food safety knowledge are limited among consumers		x	x
3. Food safety in the entire food chain is significant concern for consumers	x	x	x
Urban			
1. The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants is a big concern.			x
2. Consumers' nutritional knowledge is generally limited.		x	x
3. Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers	x	x	x

³ Governmental institutions include managing agencies and implementing agencies. The managing agency (e.g. People's Committee, division, etc.) is in charge of state management on the common field or relevant areas while the implementing agency (e.g. Station of Crop Production and Plant Protection, civil society organizations, etc.) is responsible for the overall implementation of the actions.

5.2. Stakeholders' roles within the top three issues identified

5.2.1. Actor mapping for the top three issues in the three sites

The number of stakeholders directly or indirectly involved in addressing the key issues depend on the nature of each issue. Knowing the extent of the actor network will help propose future appropriate interventions. Figures 1-9 and Table 6 show direct and indirect stakeholders and their interconnections. Generally, the food-safety-related issues were highlighted by the large network with the involvement of the biggest number of stakeholders across the three sites (from 14 to 17 stakeholders) (Table 6). This point has been indicated in the management structure on food safety from central to local level and along the food supply chain in Vietnam (World Bank, 2017).

While issues related to nutritional knowledge of consumers were received relatively high involvement of stakeholders in the peri-urban site, not many stakeholders were found to be involved in this issue in the urban area.

The number of indirect stakeholders appeared to be highest in issues related to nutrition status (stunting/wasting, diets) in both rural and peri-urban sites.

Rural

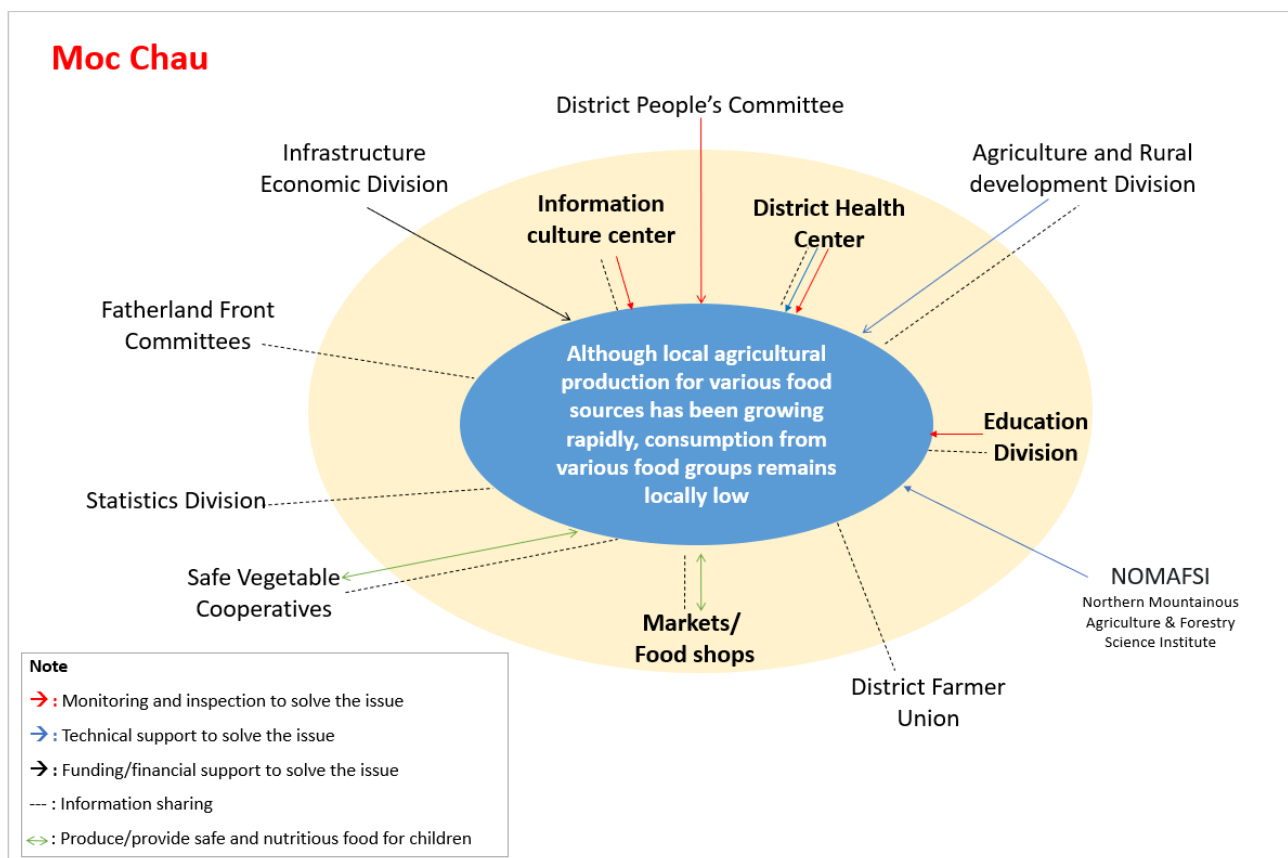


Figure 1. Actor mapping of issue 1 in the rural site - Moc Chau

Moc Chau

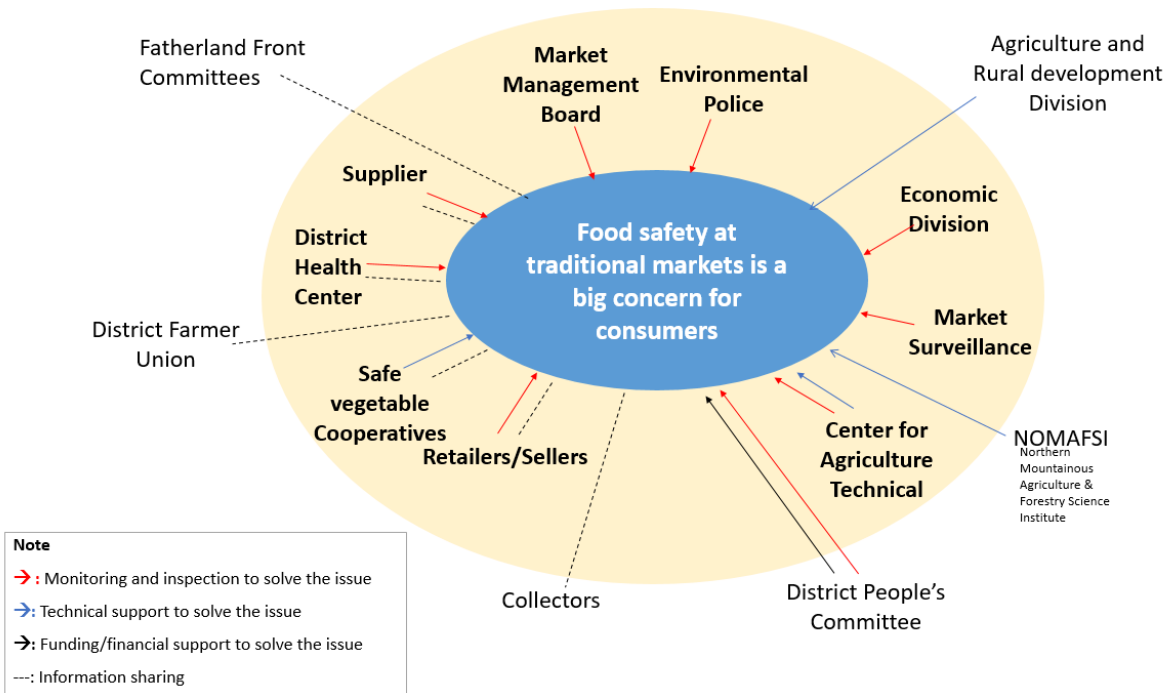


Figure 2. Actor mapping of issue 2 in the rural site - Moc Chau

Moc Chau

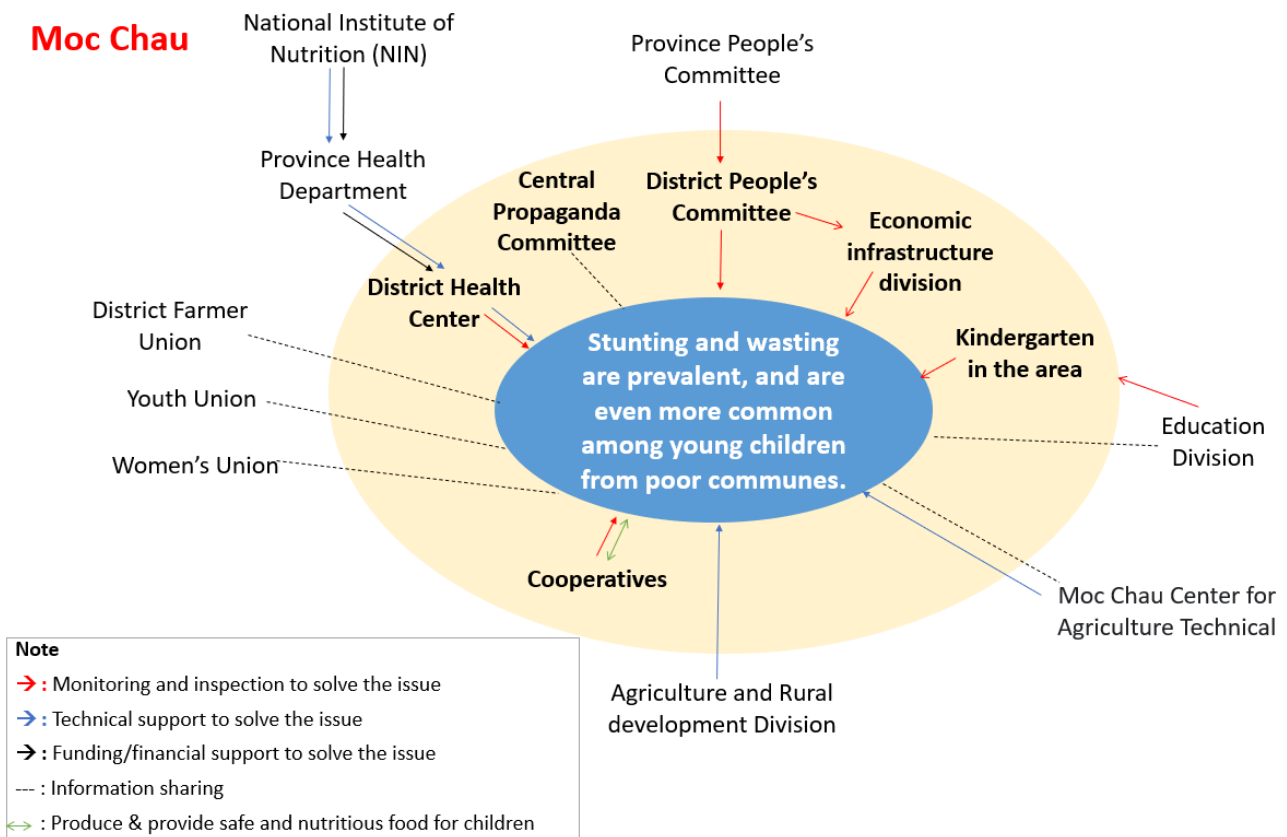


Figure 3. Actor mapping of issue 3 in the rural site - Moc Chau

Peri-urban

Dong Anh

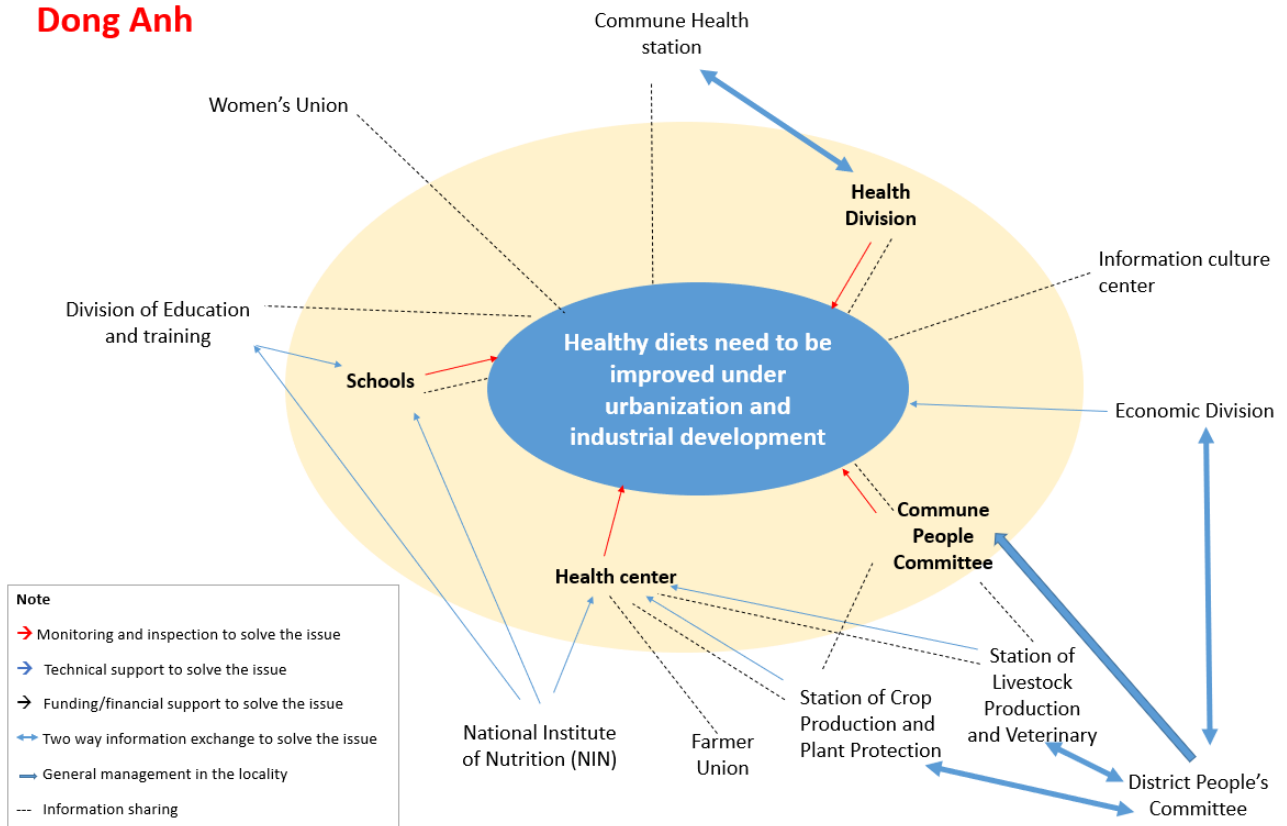


Figure 4. Actor mapping of issue 1 in the peri-urban site - Dong Anh

Dong Anh

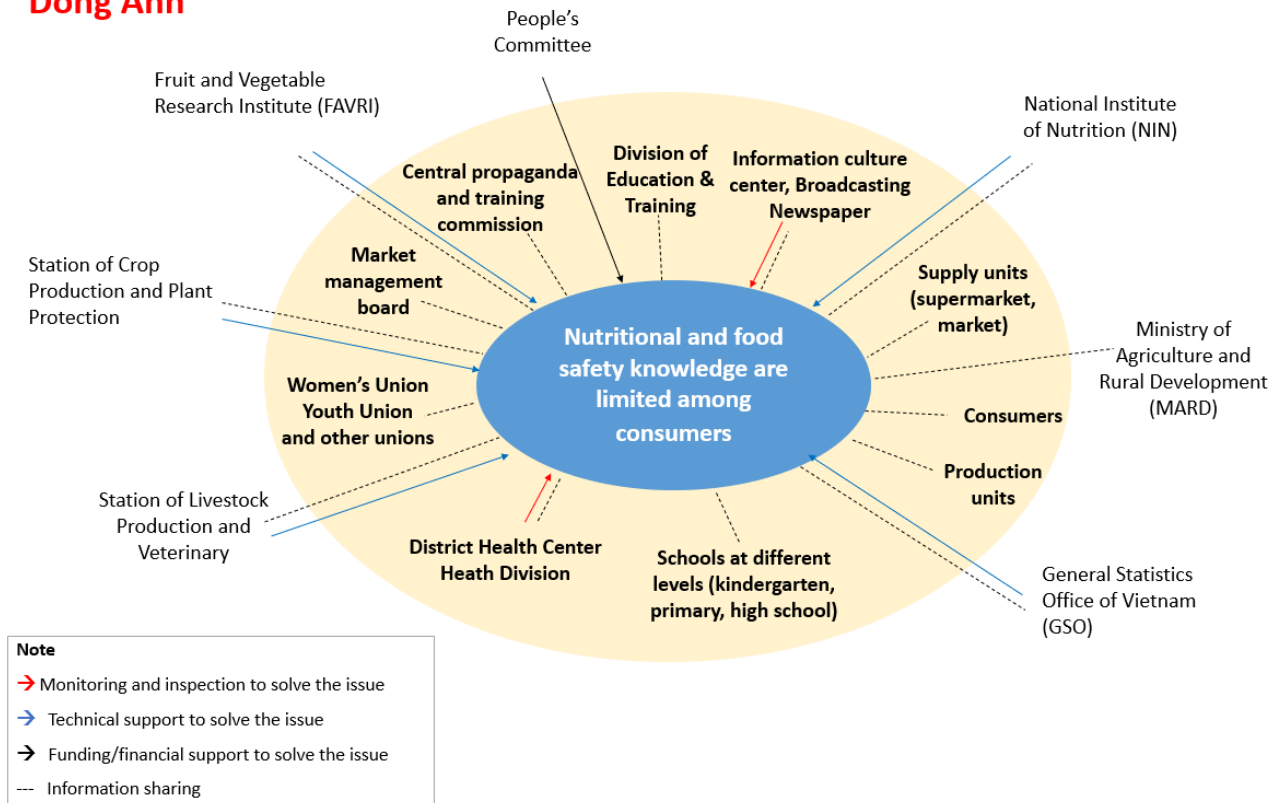


Figure 5. Actor mapping of issue 2 in the peri-urban site - Dong Anh

Dong Anh

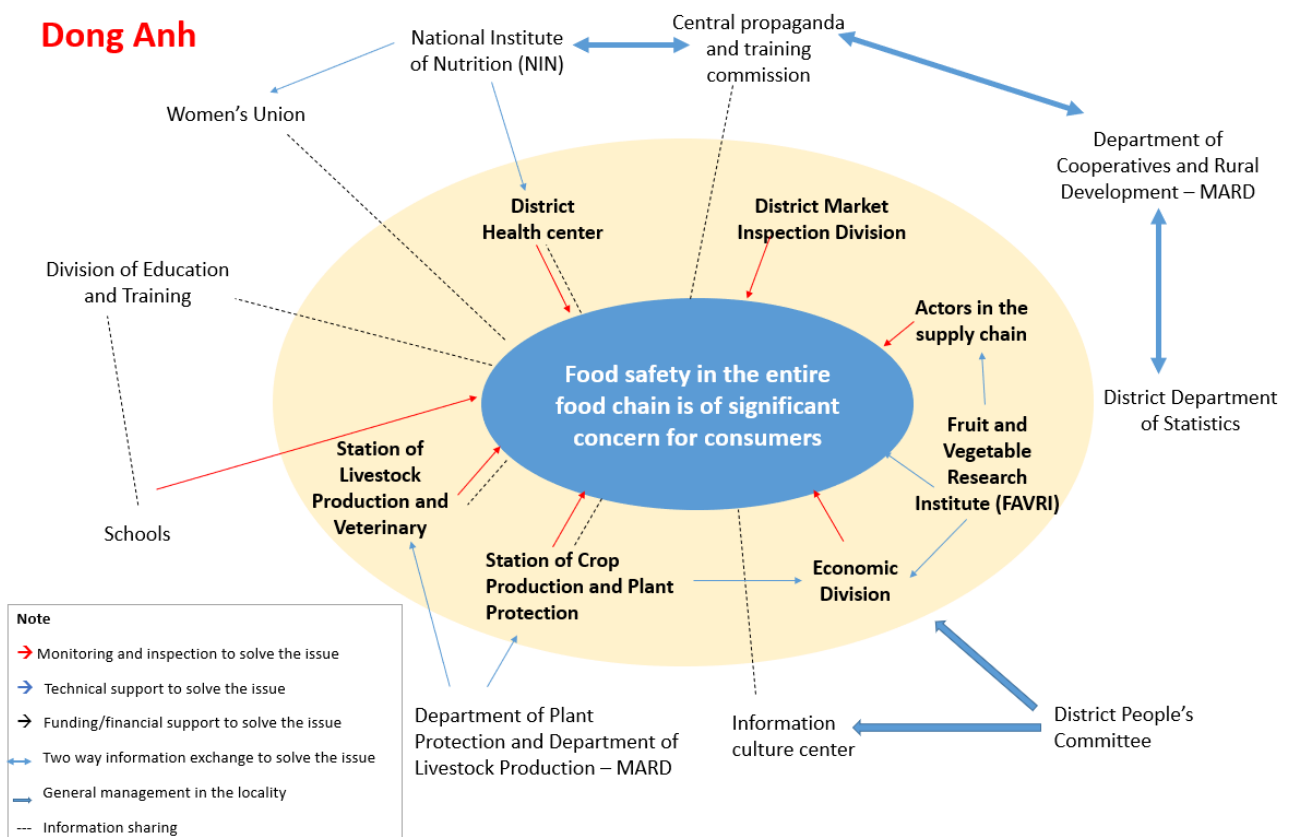


Figure 6. Actor mapping of issue 3 in the peri-urban site - Dong Anh

Urban

Cau Giay

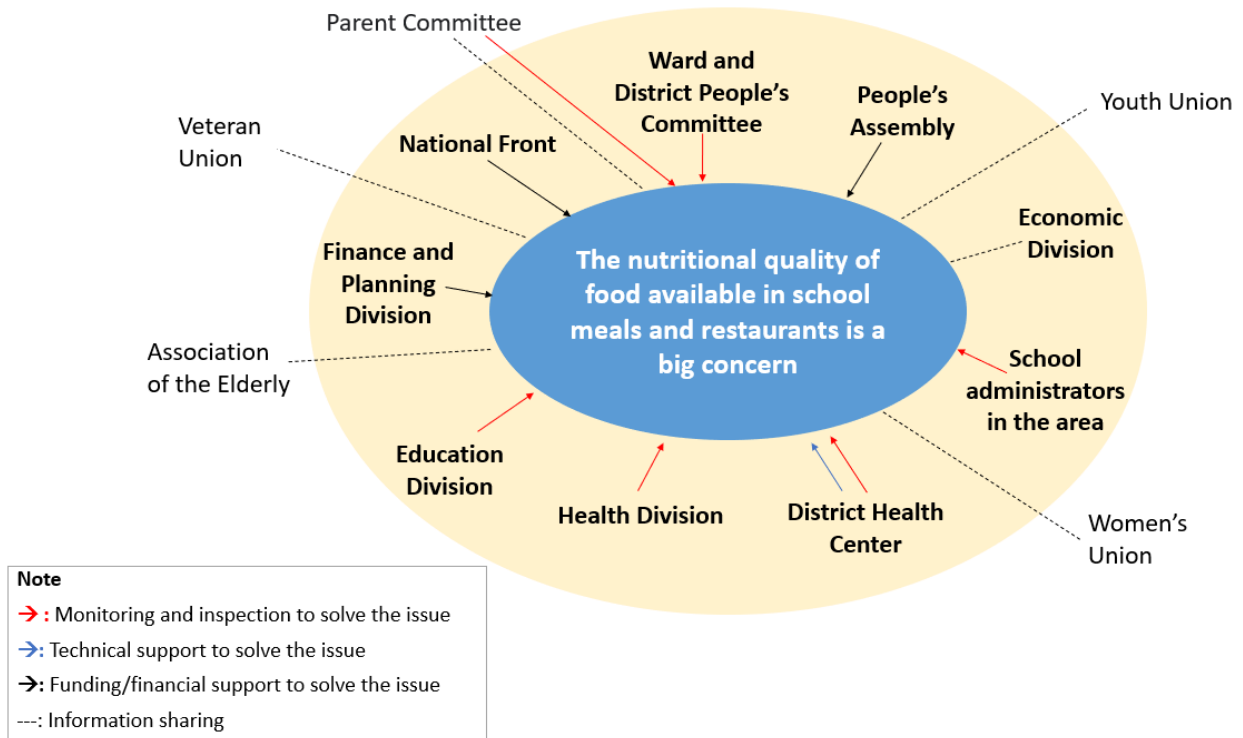


Figure 7. Actor mapping of issue 1 in the urban site – Cau Giay

Cau Giay

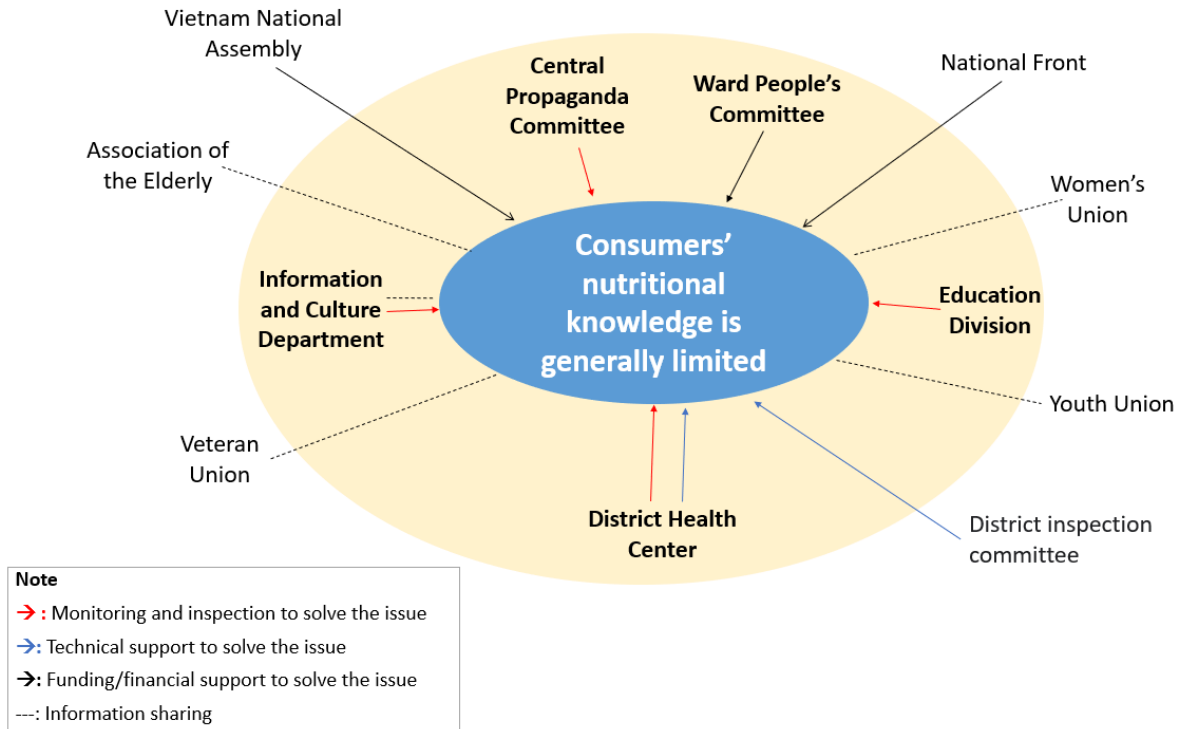


Figure 8. Actor mapping of issue 2 in the urban site – Cau Giay

Cau Giay

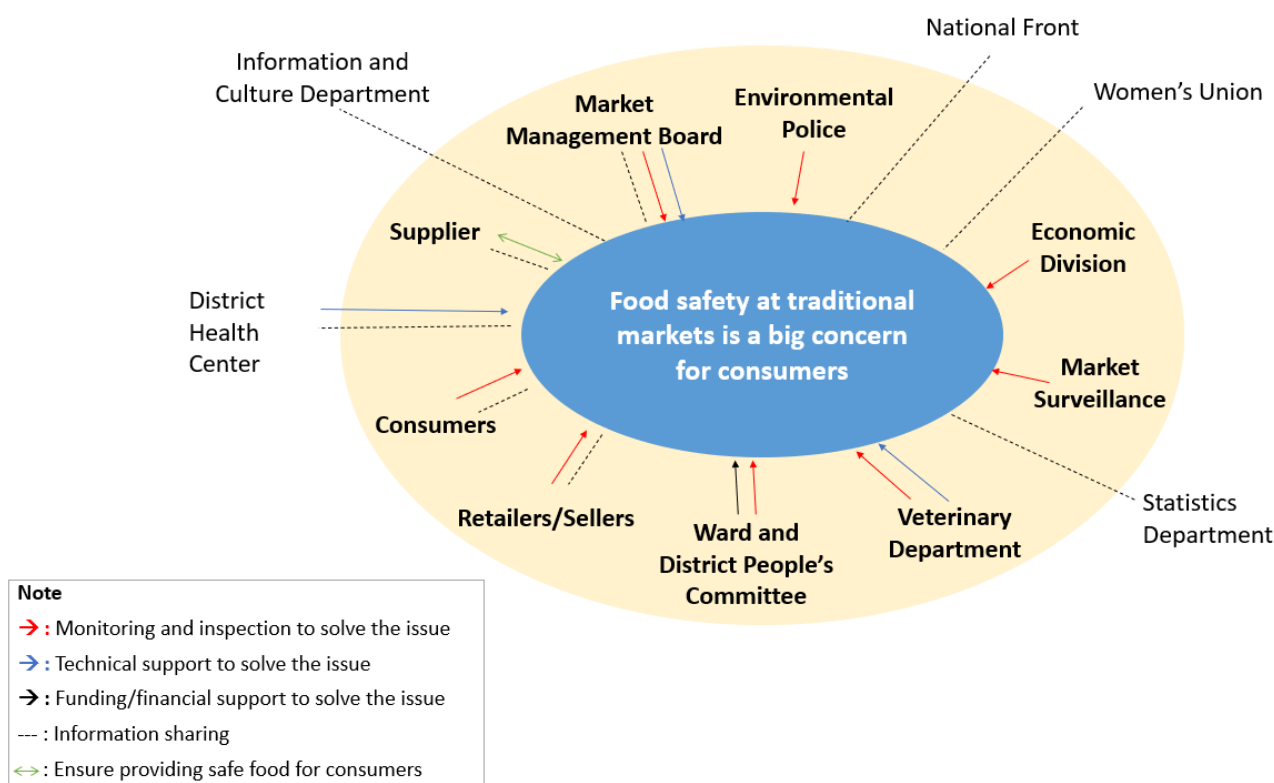


Figure 9. Actor mapping of issue 3 in the urban site – Cau Giay

Table 6. Number of direct and indirect stakeholders related to each issue at three sites

Site	Issues	Number of stakeholders		
		# Direct stakeholder	# Indirect stakeholder	Total # of stakeholders
Rural	1. Although local agricultural production for various food sources has been growing rapidly, consumption from various food groups remains locally low	4	8	12
	<u>2. Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>
	3. Stunting and wasting are prevalent and are even more common among young children from poor communes	6	9	15
Peri-urban	1. Diets are inadequate and unbalanced under the urbanization	4	10	14
	2. Nutritional and food safety knowledge are limited among consumers	9	7	16
	<u>3. Food safety in the entire food chain is of significant concern for consumers</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17</u>
Urban	1. The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants is a big concern.	9	5	14

2. Consumers' nutritional knowledge is generally limited.	5	7	12
3. Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>

5.2.2. Important stakeholders and the selection for interviews ranked by issues

The District Health Center was considered as the most important stakeholder in problem solving as its role covered all issues in the three locations (Table 7). They were presented by its direct role in monitoring and inspecting food safety issues, and providing technical assistance to address nutrition-related issues, as well as being active in communication campaigns to enhance healthy food consumption. The second most important stakeholder groups were the Economic Division and Division of Education and Training, who play a role mainly in food safety issues and awareness raising for local people on nutrition-related issues respectively. Next was the Center for Information and Culture for its active communication role, and the District/Ward People's Committee for its management role. Additionally, some stakeholders were active in addressing specific issues, such as the Market Management Board and the Market Inspection Division for food-safety issues. Although mainly playing an indirect role in problem-solving, civil society organizations, including the Women's Union and the Farmer's Union, were also quite helpful.

Respondents were generally encouraged to propose solutions for all identified issues, yet they remained focused on the ones that were of greatest concern in their locality or were closest to their areas of expertise. Across the three sites, food safety was prioritized by most respondents while nutrition-related issues were also highlighted by many stakeholders in the rural area. Noticeably, the issue related to nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants were discussed by all stakeholders in the urban area. All identified relevant stakeholders with direct and indirect roles as well as their specific functions linked with each food-system issue are summarized in Annex 9 (*Annex 9: Stakeholders selected and joined in key informant interviews at three sites*).

Table 7. Stakeholders selected and joined in interviews by issues

Stakeholder	Rural			Peri-urban			Urban		
	Issue								
	1	2*	3	1	2	3*	1	2	3*
District/ Ward People's Committee	(x)	(x)	(x)	x	x	x	(x)	(x)	(x)
District Health Center	x	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Division of Education and Training	x		(x)	x	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	
Economic Division ⁴	(x)	x	x	x		x	(x)		(x)
Health Division				x	x	(x)			
Center for Agriculture & Technical	(x)	x	x						
Center for Information & Culture	(x)		(x)	x	x	(x)		x	x
Market Management Board		(x)			x		(x)	(x)	(x)

⁴ For the rural area, the division is named as Division of Economic and Infrastructure, with responsibility to implement activities related to economic management. For the peri-urban and urban areas, Economic Division is in charge of implementing activities related to agriculture and economics respectively.

Stakeholder	Rural			Peri-urban			Urban		
	Issue								
	1	2*	3	1	2	3*	1	2	3*
Market Inspection Division		(x)				x			x
Farmer Union	(x)	(x)	x	x					
Women Union				(x)	x	x	(x)	(x)	(x)
Youth Union							(x)	x	(x)
Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary				x	x	(x)			
Kindergartens			(x)	x	(x)	(x)			
Vegetable Cooperatives	x	x	(x)						
Division of Agriculture and Rural Development	x	x	x						
National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)			x	x	x	x			
Fruit and Vegetable Research Institute (FAVRI)					x	x			
Northern Mountainous Agriculture & Forestry Science Institute (NOMAFSI)	(x)	(x)							
Vietnam Academy of Agriculture and Science (VAAS)	(x)	(x)	(x)						
<i>Total number of stakeholders joined in interview by issue (x)</i>	7	7	8	1	4	6	7	5	6
<i>Total number of stakeholders joining in interviews (x)</i>	13			9			7		
<i>Total number of selected stakeholders</i>	15			15			9		

Note: * Food safety related issues

Blue highlight: with a direct role in resolving the issues while the rest is for the indirect role.

(x): in bold and red color: number of stakeholders who joined in the interview, while the rest is the number of stakeholders who did not join the interview.

5.3. Potential actions/interventions/local policies to address identified food-system key issues in the three benchmark sites

5.3.1. Participants' characterization

Stakeholders participating in the interviews in the rural site accounted for the largest number of participants, followed by the peri-urban and urban site (Table 8). This difference might be because the Covid-19 pandemic delayed our interviews in the peri-urban and urban areas to the end of 2020, when these selected stakeholders were busy to complete their own tasks.

Most of stakeholders in the interviews were seniors in their professions, with more than 20 years of experience.

Table 8. Relevant stakeholders by Self-Identified career and experience

Content		Rural	Peri-urban	Urban
Number of organization/department (#)		13	9	7
Expertise (%)	Agriculture & Economic	46.7	33.3	37.5
	Health	6.7	33.3	25
	Education	13.3	16.7	12.5
	Other	33.3	16.7	25.0
Years experience (%)	1 – 10 years	Na	0.9	12.5
	11 – 20 years	Na	18.2	12.5
	>20 years	Na	72.7	75
Gender (%)	Male	66.7	50.0	37.5
	Female	33.3	50.0	62.5

To obtain feedback and ideas on solutions from consumers and retailers as end-users in the study, two focus group discussions were carried out in Moc Chau.

Table 9. Consumers and retailers participating in giving feedbacks as end users by self-identified occupation and age

Content		Rural	Peri-urban	Urban
Number of end users (#)	Consumers	6	5	6
	Retailers	5	5	6
Occupation of consumers (%)	Housewife	33.3	40	0
	Farmer	50	20	0
	Other	16.7 (Administrative staff)	40 (Administrative staff)	100% (Retired)
Type of retailers (%)	Vegetable and fruit seller	40	20	66.7
	Animal source foods seller	60	80	33.3
Gender of consumers (%)	Male	0	0	50.0
	Female	100	100	50.0
Gender of retailers (%)	Male	20	0	0
	Female	80	100	100
Average age of consumers		49	Na	>55
Average age of retailers		45.4	Na	44.8

5.3.2. Potential actions/interventions to address identified food-system key issues in the rural site (Moc Chau)

Of the top three solutions for each issue in the rural area, communication activities are necessary solutions (Table 10). These solutions on developing more effective communications point to raising the awareness of local people (i.e., correct awareness). We know that at the core of these issues lies a lack of good understanding for using safe, healthy, and nutritious foods by local people, together with and unsynchronized management by local authorities (for food-safety issues), and the limited income of local households especially minority groups or poor communes (in nutrition- and agriculture-related issues). Therefore, improving awareness of local people in combination with increases in household income, as well as strengthening food-safety management at a higher level will support the locality in enhancing their performance (*Annex 10: Identify top 3 solutions in Moc Chau*).

Table 10. Top three solutions for each food-system issue in the rural site

Issue Solution	Issue 1: Although local agricultural production for various food sources has been growing rapidly, consumption from various food groups remains locally low	Issue 2: Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers	Issue 3: Stunting and wasting are prevalent, and are even more common among young children from poor communes
Solution 1	Boost communication, training, propaganda program to raise awareness and knowledge of local people about nutrition, especially about the importance of consuming foods from diverse food groups, to move towards healthier diets	Conduct training/campaigns about food-safety issues, particularly the adverse impact of selling and consuming unsafe food at traditional markets	Conduct more training/campaigns to raise awareness of parents/children's care givers (e.g. grandparents) on how to raise children scientifically and properly and the importance of nutritious meals with the development of children's mental and physical health
Solution 2	Provide seedlings, create jobs to help boost household income and escape from poverty	Relevant authorities (Market inspection unit, Health District Center, Market Management Board, etc.) need to work closely to effectively supervise any violation regarding food safety at traditional markets	Increase household's income through economic development
Solution 3	Supply/Provide enough nutritious foods for school in the area	Synchronize the management mechanisms between the 3 ministries (MOH, MOIT, MARD) to avoid the overlapping task between the 3 parties when dealing with violations related to food safety	Guide/ Encourage people applying the vegetable gardening model

Feedback and suggested solutions by consumers and retailers as end-users

Retailers and consumers are generally consistent with solutions identified by stakeholders at district level. However, they also proposed some additional solutions that are presented in Table 11. These include more home garden pilots with nutritious vegetables, more investment in upgrading infrastructure (for the nutrition-related issue) and requiring penalties for food safety violations (for the food safety issue) (*Annex 11: Focus Group Discussion with consumers and retailers in Moc Chau*).

Table 11. New suggested solutions by retailers and consumers in rural site

Issue	Suggested solutions/activities	Who suggested
Stunting and wasting are prevalent and are even	Establish model home-gardens that include nutritious vegetables	Retailers

more common among young children. from poor communes	Invest and upgrade the infrastructure and facilities (schools, health district center, hospital) will also help local people to improve their health condition	Consumers
Food safety at traditional stores and markets is considered a significant concern, as most people shop there	Increase the administrative penalties for food-safety violations	Consumers

5.3.3. Potential actions/interventions to address identified food-system key issues in the peri-urban site (Dong Anh)

Of the top three solutions for each issue in the peri-urban area, communication activities to raise awareness appear vital (Table 12). Other solutions are more specific to each issue depending on its nature. They include guiding local people on healthy diets for diet-related issues, strengthening inspections and monitoring for food-safety violations or improving infrastructure for food-safety-related issues (*Annex 12: Identify top 3 solutions in Dong Anh*).

Table 12. Top three solutions for each food-systems issue in the peri-urban site

	Issue 1: Diets are inadequate problematic and unbalanced under the urbanization	Issue 2: Nutrition and food-safety knowledge are limited among consumers	Issue 3: Food safety in the entire food chain is of significant concern for consumers
Solution 1	Strengthen communication activities to increase awareness on nutrition for local people, especially nutrition education for youth groups, parents whose children are studying in kindergarten, and food businesses, canteens and organize training activities to communal staff.	Integrate the nutritional aspect into activities that change awareness of parents and students as well as consumers in food consumption.	Strengthen the inspection, monitoring, and controls for food safety-related violations at all stages, focusing on inputs (crops, livestock) and high-risk groups such as food providers (especially schools and canteens)
Solution 2	Guide local people on healthy diets, give a focus on specific age groups, especially pregnant women	Organize communication activities to raise awareness and responsibility for food outlets, food providers to schools and canteens on nutritional quality and food safety	Strengthen communication and training activities with the integration of nutrition education and food safety for food producers and food processing-related people including consumers (preparing food at home) and food suppliers, schools, canteens, food service outlets, slaughterhouses. A priority should be given to food-service outlets and schools/canteens, as they are considered high-risk groups who provide ready-to-eat food.

	Issue 1: Diets are inadequate problematic and unbalanced under the urbanization	Issue 2: Nutrition and food-safety knowledge are limited among consumers	Issue 3: Food safety in the entire food chain is of significant concern for consumers
Solution 3	Carry out safe food interventions and provide information on safe food in the locality	Strengthen coordination between departments and unions, organizations (women's union, youth union...) to organize awareness raising activities	Invest more on infrastructure (for example invest on modern equipment and synchronize boarding schools, improve technology transfer on crop and livestock production)

Feedback and suggested solutions by consumers and retailers as end-users

Only 50% of interviewed retailers and consumers agree with identified solutions. From their end, solutions identified by the local authority are difficult to implement as they require further investments that take time to be endorsed by central government (Table 13). Instead of that, they propose particular solutions (Table 14) where stakeholders are able to directly benefit (*Annex 13: Focus Group Discussion with consumers and retailers in Dong Anh*).

Table 13. Feedbacks from end users for solutions in peri-urban site

Issue	Suggested solutions/activities	Feedback from Retailers
Diets are and unbalanced under urbanization	Strengthen communication activities to increase awareness on nutrition for local people, especially nutrition education for youth groups, parents whose children are studying in kindergartens, and food businesses, canteens and organize training activities to communal staff. A focus should be given to children under 5 and the elderly.	50% agreed. This solution is not easy to implement due to poor practices. When implementing this solution, a focus should be given to children under 5 and the elderly as they help take care children
Food safety in the entire food chain is of significant concern for consumers	Invest more in infrastructure (for example invest in modern equipment and synchronize boarding schools, improve technology transfer for boosting crop and livestock production)	50% agreed. Although this is an effective solution, it might require a lot of money. Currently, investment in infrastructure is not received many concerns from local authority.

Table 14. New suggested solutions by retailers and consumers in peri-urban site

Issue	Suggested solutions/activities	Who suggested
Diets are and unbalanced under urbanization	Periodic medical examinations to develop suitable diets for many target groups such as children, youth, adults	Retailers
	Parents should work together to propose an inspection team to monitor food safety issues at school. There	Consumers

Food safety in the entire food chain is of significant concern for consumers	should be some payment/fee for this inspection team for the effectiveness of work	
	Develop close linkages among actors in the food supply chain	Retailers
	Implement safe food interventions (promote/encourage farmers to produce safe and organic vegetable)	Retailers

5.3.4. Potential actions/interventions to address identified food system key issues in urban site (Cau Giay)

The top three solutions for each issue of the urban area are indicated in Table 15. Overall, strengthening communication activities was highlighted as an effective solution to tackle both nutrition and food-safety issues. Specifically, conducting communication campaigns to raise the awareness of food providers and consumers on nutrition and food safety should be encouraged. In addition, improved inspection, monitoring, and handling violations related to food safety also contributed to successfully improving the nutritional quality of school meals as well as food safety at traditional markets (*Annex 14: Identify top 3 solutions in Cau Giay*).

Table 15. Top three solutions for each issue in urban site

	Issue 1: The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants is a big concern.	Issue 2: Consumers' nutrition knowledge is generally limited	Issue 3: Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers
Solution 1	Strengthen efforts on food-safety management at all levels, including checking, monitoring, and handling violations related to ensuring food safety in collective meals	Strengthen campaigns to raise awareness about nutrition for specific age groups, especially, improve nutrition education for young groups and parents of preschool students	Strengthen communication activities to raise awareness for food sellers and consumers, and change consumer behavior (for example, using labels) about food safety in traditional markets
Solution 2	Conduct communication campaigns to raise awareness and responsibility of schools (students, parents, and teachers) and meal delivery providers about ensuring nutritional quality and food safety for collective meals	Implement effective nutrition programs for each age group in the area	Strengthen inspection, monitoring and handling of food safety violations at the markets
Solution 3	Manage food safety along the food supply chain at schools to ensure the quality and origin of supply of food inputs for collective kitchens with clearly articulated quality and origin	Integrate nutritional aspects into market planning, for example giving priority to fruit and vegetable stalls in favorable locations	Strengthen collaboration among relevant stakeholders such as the market management board, consumers, retailers, and producers of safe food at the market. Encourage people to individually monitor and report food safety violations.

Feedback and suggested solutions by consumers and retailers as end-users

Retailers and consumers generally agree with solutions identified by stakeholders at district level. However, they also proposed some additional solutions that are presented in Table 16. These include diversifying the diets of students at school to improve the nutritional quality of school meals, developing close business linkages between producers and sellers at the market, as well as banning temporary food markets to ensure food safety at traditional markets (*Annex 15: Focus Group Discussion with consumers and retailers in Cau Giay*).

Table 16. New suggested solutions by retailers and consumers in urban site

Issue	Suggested solutions/activities	Who suggested
The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants is a big concern	Process foods in a way suitable to most children	Consumers
	Diversify students' school diets	Retailers
Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers	Develop close business linkages between producers and sellers at the market	Consumers
	Delete/ban temporary markets selling food	Retailers

6. Concluding remarks

The main objectives of the policy engagement process summarized in this document were to identify key food-system issues arising in the local setting, and to propose potential actions/interventions/local policies that local decision-makers consider feasible in addressing the identified and prioritized key issues.

The policy engagement was conducted in 2020, when the Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam and globally presented numerous challenges, preventing in particular the participation of a number of key stakeholders across the three sites. Therefore, our initial proposed timeline and action plan had to be changed to ensure the diverse participation of stakeholders at three sites. Noticeably, the duration of all sub-activities including workshops, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions was adjusted accordingly as well, which means that the information obtained through those activities can reasonably be assumed to represent the level of engagement across three sites of Vietnam during the time of limited social interactions.

Overall, there were some common concerns across the top three food-systems issues identified in the three sites. The issues related to food safety were considered as the most urgent by relevant stakeholders. Other issues such as the limited nutritional knowledge of consumers were also identified by relevant sectors. While rural stakeholders evaluated issues related to undernutrition as one of top food systems problems, diet quality and nutritional quality were considered more important in peri-urban and urban areas.

The key findings that emerged from the actor mapping exercise, in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders, and focus group discussions with end users also demonstrated that across the three sites, similar food-systems issues were identified, and similar solutions to address them were proposed. Noticeably, implementing communications campaigns and programs was voted as relatively effective solution in addressing food systems issues.

To conclude, the information generated by this study will be used as additional component of longer-term policy engagement in the coming years in Vietnam, which will help recommend effective approaches and solutions to addressing issues related to food systems across the three sites.

Finally, the methodology used for this policy engagement could serve as a pilot for scaling in other countries in the future.

Annex 1: Multi-stakeholder consultation workshop to identify top key food systems issues

TENTATIVE AGENDA FOR CONSULTATION WORKSHOP TO IDENTIFY THE CURRENT FOOD SYSTEMS' ISSUES AT THREE BENCHMARK SITES

Time: September – October 2020

Location: In each site

Objective

1. To share the final result of “Food systems profile” after the validation workshop for this profile in 2019.
2. To consult recommendation from relevant stakeholders to identify three top key issues related to local food systems.
3. Discuss the progress to propose solution and detailed implementation plan to involve potential local partners that are related to each specific key issue in order to solve the current issues of local food systems.

Tentative agenda (*Time is flexible based on suggestion of local authority*)

Time	Content	Person in charge
13.30 - 14.00	Participants registration	CIAT and local partner
14.00 - 14.10	Introduction (agenda and participant)	Local partner
14.10 - 14.20	Opening remark (Welcome speech)	CIAT & local partner
14.20 – 14.45	Presentation: Final version of Food Systems Profile and issues mentioned in the FS profile after taking comments and inputs from local stakeholders Question & Answer	CIAT
14.45 - 15.30	Group discussion to identify top 3 key issues of local food systems based on the results of the Food Systems Profile (15 minutes to present results)	All
15.30 - 15.45	Tea break	All
15.45 – 16.45	Discuss detailed plan to involve relevant stakeholders or partners in order to solve the top 3 key issues of local food systems	All
16.45 - 16.55	General discussion	All
16.55 - 17.00	Closing	All

REPORT

CONSULTATION WORKSHOP: IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE FOOD SYSTEMS IN MOC CHAU

1. INTRODUCTION

The consultation workshop “Identification of key issues and solutions for the food system in Moc Chau district” was held by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), together with the Moc Chau Farmer’s Union on September 18, 2020 in Moc Chau district, Son La province. The main purposes of the workshop were to share the final results of “Food Systems profile” after the validation workshop for this profile in 2019, to consult recommendation from relevant stakeholders to identify three top key issues related to local food systems and to discuss the progress to propose solution and detailed implementation plan to involve potential local partners that are related to each specific key issue in order to solve the current issues of local food systems (*see Annex 1 for the detailed agenda*).

Thirty participants from different sectors at both central and local levels including health sector (National Institute of Nutrition - NIN), agricultural and environmental sector (Vietnam Academy for Agriculture and Science - VAAS), economic sector, education sector and civil society organizations have actively participated in the workshop (*see Annex 2 for the detailed list of participants*).

2. METHODS

A presentation on the final version of the food systems profile as a knowledge tool for the consultation workshop was firstly made by CIAT staff (*see Annex 3 for the presentation and Annex 4 for the Moc Chau food systems profile*). IT focused on the highlighted issues and recommendations for each food systems component as well as a number of questions for discussion.

After the presentation, the two main activities including (1) identifying top three key food system’s issues and (2) identifying relevant stakeholders to address the identified food systems issues in Moc Chau were conducted.

For activity (1), the participants were divided into two group discussions using the given list of current food systems issues mentioned in the “Food Systems Profile” to evaluate the top three key food system issues based on the listed criteria. The weighting method was applied to ensure inclusion of opinions among participants from different sectors. The results were compiled and analysed in order to carry out the activity (2).

For activity (2), the participants were involved in three group discussions named “Actor mapping” following the top three key food systems issues to identify relevant stakeholders, who would help addressing the identified food systems issues in Moc Chau. Each group spent 20 minutes on the first issue then moved to the other issues in the remaining 10 minutes. The final lists of relevant stakeholders for each food system issue were visualized in 3 actor maps, which were used for the final discussion.

Finally, the detailed plan to involve defined relevant stakeholders to address the identified food systems issues in Moc Chau had been discussed. Some conclusions and recommendations were proposed and consolidated by the participants.

3. MEETING RESULTS

3.1. *Common comments from the participants on the final food systems profile*

Mr. Dao The Anh from VAAS and Ms. Do Thi Phuong Ha from NIN:

- It was agreed that the Moc Chau food systems profile was crucial and significant product, which provided concise information about the current situation of food systems in Moc Chau. It also highlighted clearly the emerging issues of food systems and proposed feasible recommendation to resolve these issues in Moc Chau. Therefore, replicating this work in another districts or provinces of Vietnam was highly encouraged. However, food system was a huge topic that strongly required the interdisciplinary collaboration in order to effectively tackle the food systems issues. Additionally, there should be prioritization in defining the top food systems issues.

Mr. Tran Xuan Thanh, agriculture department of Moc Chau district:

- The practicality of the Moc Chau food systems profile was highly appreciated, which reflected quite exactly the reality of local food systems that could be very useful for developing the annual socio-economic development plan of Moc Chau district. However, resolving the food systems issues in Moc Chau needed to be more focused in some of top key issues not so many issues as mentioned in the profile.

3.2. Top three key food system's issues in Moc Chau

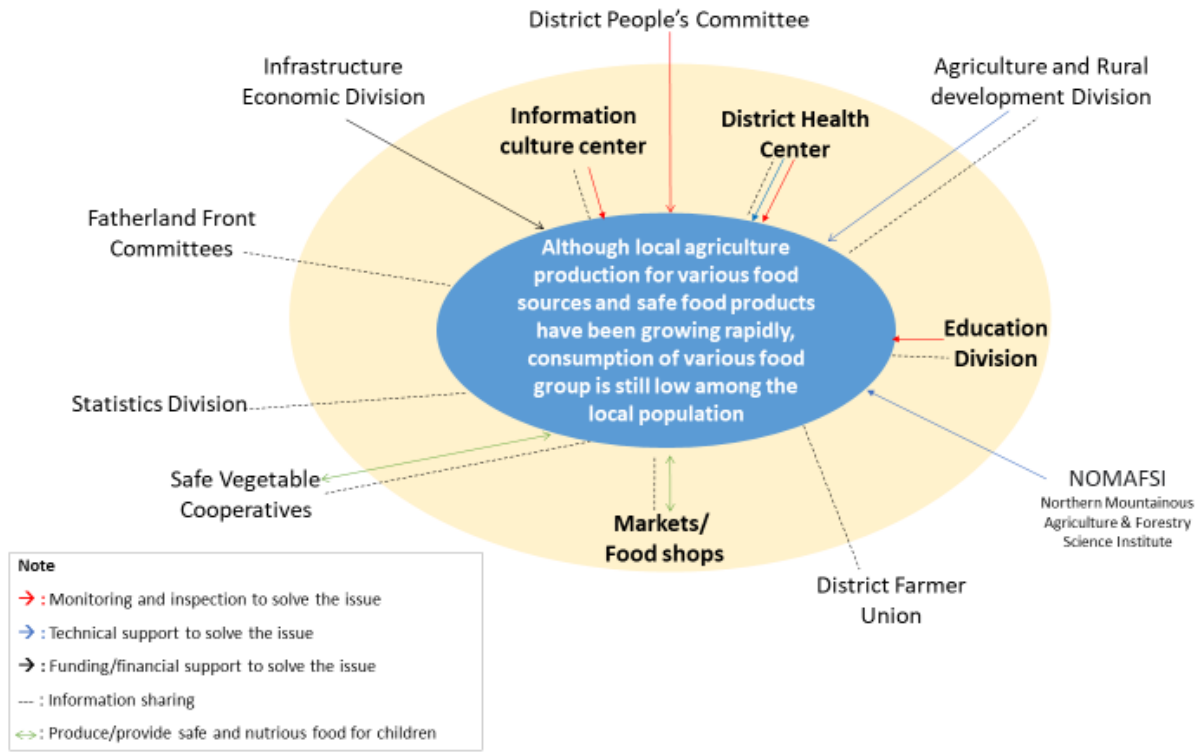
After the group discussions base on the list and criteria for selecting the top 3 issues (*see Annex 5 for the list of criteria*), the results were analyzed and compiled using the weighting method (*see Annex 6 the results of top 3 issues*). After getting the results, the top 3 issues were presented for final feedbacks from participants. Finally, the top 3 issues of food systems in Moc Chau are:

- Issue 1: Although local agriculture production for various food sources and safe food products have been growing rapidly, consumption of various food group is still low among the local population.
- Issue 2: Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers
- Issue 3: Stunting and wasting are prevalent, and are even more common among young children from poor communes

3.3. Direct or indirect stakeholders to address the identified food systems issues in Moc Chau (actor mapping) (see annex 7 for detailed actors mapping in the meeting discussion)

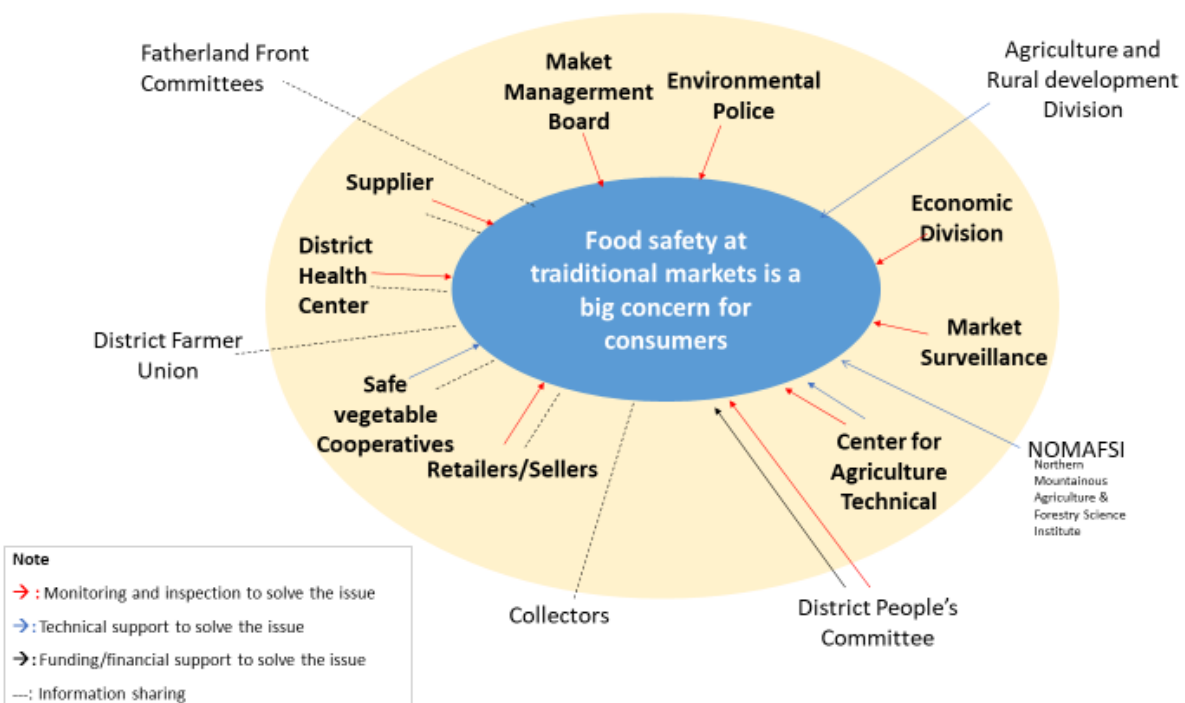
- **Issue 1: Although local agriculture production for various food sources and safe food products have been growing rapidly, consumption of various food group is still low among the local population**

Moc Chau

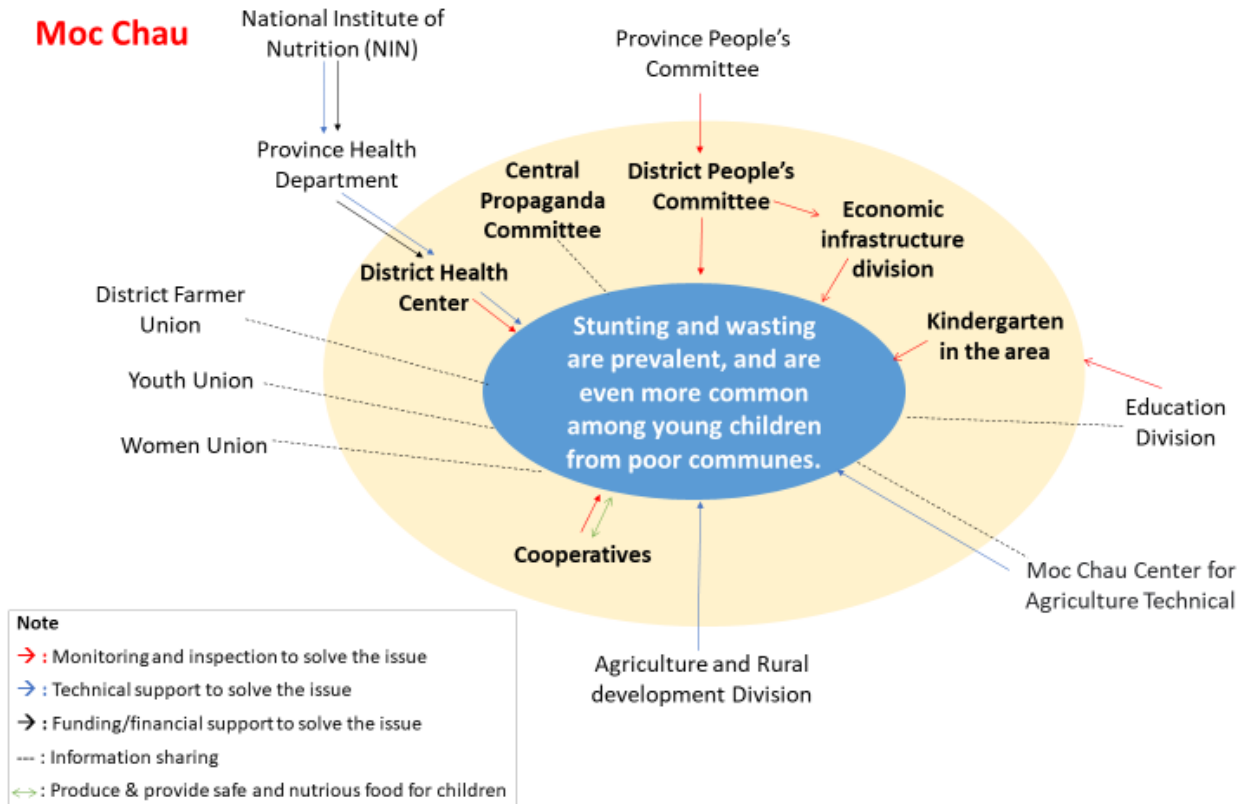


- **Issue 2: Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers**

Moc Chau



- Issue 3: Stunting and wasting are prevalent, and are even more common among young children from poor communes



4. Next steps

Results from actor mapping were inputted to excel file to select relevant stakeholders for the next phase of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions

List of relevant stakeholders to be interviewed:

1. Farmer Union of Moc Chau district
2. Agricultural Technical Center of Moc Chau district
3. People's Committee of Moc Chau district
4. Vietnam Academy of Agriculture and Science (VAAS)
5. Northern Mountainous Agriculture & Forestry Science Institute (NOMAFSI)
6. Information and Culture Center of Moc Chau district
7. Division of Economic and Infrastructure of Moc Chau district
8. Dong Sang Safe Vegetable Cooperative
9. Health Center of Moc Chau district
10. Education and Training Department of Moc Chau district
11. Kindergartens/ Preschools
12. Moc Chau Market Management Board
13. Market Inspection of Moc Chau district

Annex 1: Consultation Workshop: Identification of key issues and solutions for the food systems in Moc Chau

Time: 07:30 -12:00, August 18, 2020

Location: Cong Doan Hotel, Nong truong Moc Chau town, Moc Chau

Objective:

1. To share the final result of “Food systems profile” after the validation workshop for this profile in 2019.
2. To consult recommendation from relevant stakeholders to identify three top key issues related to local food systems.
3. Discuss the progress to propose solution and detailed implementation plan to involve potential local partners that are related to each specific key issue in order to solve the current issues of local food systems.

Time	Content	Person in charge
07:30 – 08:00	Participants registration	CIAT and local partner
08:00 – 08:10	Introduction (agenda and participant)	Local partner
08:10 – 08:20	Opening remark (Welcome speech)	CIAT & local partner
08:20 – 08:45	Presentation: Final version of Food Systems Profile and issues mentioned in the FS profile after receiving comments and inputs from local stakeholders	CIAT
08:45 – 09:45	Group discussion to identify top 3 key issues of local food systems based on the results of the Food Systems Profile	All
09:45 – 10:00	Tea break	All
10:00 – 11:00	Group discussion to identify relevant stakeholders/partners in order to solve the top 3 key issues of local food systems (actor mapping)	All
11:00 – 11:15	Present discussion results	All
11:15 – 11:45	General discussion on detailed implementation plan to involve potential local partners that are related to each specific key issue in order to solve the current issues of local food systems	All
11:45 – 12:00	Closing	All

Annex 2: List of participants

No.	Full name	Position	Organization
1	Luong Tien Quynh	Director	Moc Chau Farmer's Union
2	Luong Manh Hung	Officer	Moc Chau Farmer's Union
3	Nguyen Duy Quang	Officer	Moc Chau Farmer's Union
4	Dinh Van Hoan	Officer	Moc Chau Farmer's Union
5	Khuc Hong Yen	Officer	Moc Chau Farmer's Union
6	Hoang Thi Thao	Officer	Health Center of Moc Chau district
7	Khuat Thanh Binh	Officer	Health Center of Moc Chau district
8	Pham Hoai Thu	Officer	Moc Chau people's committee (PC)
9	Pham Thao	Officer	Vietnam Fatherland Front of Moc Chau district
10	Pham Xuan Chien	Deputy Head	Division of Economics and Infrastructure, Moc Chau people's committee (PC)
11	Nguyen Thi lan Huong	Officer	Division of Economics and Infrastructure, Moc Chau people's committee (PC)
12	Le Kim Oanh	Officer	Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, Moc Chau PC
13	Tran Xuan Thanh	Head	Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, Moc Chau PC
14	Nguyen Van Duyen	Officer	Division of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs, Moc Chau PC
15	Tran Chinh Chien	Officer	Labour Union of Moc Chau district
16	Vi Thi Long Bien	Vice Director	Women Union of Moc Chau district
17	Ho Van Hong	Director	The War Veteran Association of Moc Chau district
18	Vi Van Tung	Head	Dong Sang Organic Vegetable Cooperatives
19	Nguyen Thi Tam	Head	Vegetable Cooperatives
20	Nguyen Thi Luyen	Head	Vegetable Cooperatives
21	Mai Van Son	Head	Van Ho Vegetable Cooperatives
22	Nguyen Van Xuyen	Management board	Km70 Moc Chau market
23	Luong Van Huan	Management board	Moc Chau town market
24	Do Xuan Truong	Staff	Statistics Department of Moc Chau district
25	Do Thi Phuong Ha	Head	Department of Community Nutrition, National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)
26	Dao The Anh	Vice Director	Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS)
27	Nguyen Phi Hung	Director	Centre for Research and Development of Northern Mountainous, Agriculture Northern Mountainous Agriculture & Forestry Science Institute (NOMAFSI)
28	Nguyen Minh Quoc	Visiting Researcher	The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
29	Pham Thi Mai Huong	Research Associate	The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
30	Duong Thi Thanh	Research Assistant	The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

Annex 3: Moc Chau food systems profile presentation

HỘI THẢO THAM VẤN XÁC ĐỊNH CÁC VẤN ĐỀ TỒN TẠI CỦA HỆ THỐNG THỰC PHẨM TẠI MỘC CHÂU

 Mộc Châu, Sơn La, ngày 18/09/2020

KHUONG KHÁI NIỆM HỆ THỐNG THỰC PHẨM

NỘI DUNG BÀI TRÌNH BÀY

- Mục đích của ấn phẩm
- Khái niệm về hệ thống thực phẩm
- Thông tin chung về địa bàn huyện Mộc Châu
- Các kết quả về dinh dưỡng, sức khỏe, môi trường và kinh tế
- Thực trạng dinh dưỡng và chế độ ăn
- Chức năng ứng thực phẩm
- Môi trường thực phẩm
- Hành vi người tiêu dùng
- Các yếu tố tác động lên hệ thống thực phẩm
- Tổng kết vấn đề còn tồn tại và khuyến nghị

MỤC ĐÍCH CỦA ẤN PHẨM

- Cung cấp thông tin nền tảng và cơ bản về hệ thống thực phẩm tại Mộc Châu, bao gồm tình trạng dinh dưỡng, các vấn đề nổi bật về vệ sinh, kinh tế và môi trường, chế độ ăn, chuỗi cung ứng thực phẩm, môi trường thực phẩm, hành vi người tiêu dùng, và các yếu tố ảnh hưởng đến hệ thống thực phẩm.
- Cung cấp nguồn thông tin và dữ liệu tin cậy cho các tổ chức nghiên cứu, tổ chức xã hội, chuyên gia chính sách và các cơ quan quản lý địa phương nhằm xây dựng các chương trình và kế hoạch phát triển kinh tế xã hội.

CÁC CHỈ SỐ ĐẦU RA VỀ DINH DƯỠNG

- Tình trạng suy dinh dưỡng (SDO) của trẻ em dưới 5 tuổi
- Tỷ lệ trẻ em dưới 5 tuổi SDO thể thiếu có còn ở mức cao (theo phân loại của WHO) → cần được ưu tiên giải quyết
- Tỷ lệ SDO thể gầy còm và nhẹ cân ở mức trung bình
- Nguyên nhân gây ra tỷ lệ thấp còi cao bao gồm chất lượng thực phẩm chưa được đảm bảo và thực hành chăm sóc trẻ chưa tốt

CÁC CHỈ SỐ ĐẦU RA VỀ KINH TẾ

- Tổng diện tích tự nhiên (2018): 1071,70 km²
- Dân số (2018): 111.837 người
- Mật độ dân số (2018): 103,2 người/km²
- Tốc độ gia tăng dân số (2017): 1%
- Du nhập bình quân: 2 tỷ 13 triệu và 134.450 đồng
- Tỷ lệ hộ nghèo (2018): 12,1%
- Số nhóm dân tộc thiểu số: 10 (bao gồm Kinh (38,4%), Thái (28,9%), Mường (12,5%), Mông (12,0%), Dao (5,7%), và dân tộc khác (1,7%)

CÁC CHỈ SỐ ĐẦU RA VỀ MÔI TRƯỜNG

- Chỉ số chất lượng môi trường (CQLM) của các cơ sở sản xuất và kinh doanh thực phẩm
- Chỉ số chất lượng môi trường (CQLM) của các cơ sở sản xuất và kinh doanh thực phẩm
- Chỉ số chất lượng môi trường (CQLM) của các cơ sở sản xuất và kinh doanh thực phẩm

CHẾ ĐỘ ĂN – đảm bảo chế độ ăn đa dạng và khẩu phần

- Mức tiêu thụ rau quả đa dạng trong khẩu phần
- Chỉ số đa dạng thực phẩm (DFF) của chế độ ăn đa dạng thực phẩm (DFF) của chế độ ăn đa dạng thực phẩm
- Chỉ số đa dạng thực phẩm (DFF) của chế độ ăn đa dạng thực phẩm (DFF) của chế độ ăn đa dạng thực phẩm

CHẾ ĐỘ ĂN – chất lượng bữa ăn

- Phân bố Protein, Lipid và Glucid trong chế độ ăn
- Chỉ số chất lượng bữa ăn (CLMBA) của chế độ ăn đa dạng thực phẩm (DFF) của chế độ ăn đa dạng thực phẩm

CHUỖI CUNG ỨNG THỰC PHẨM – trồng trọt và chăn nuôi

- Lúa là lương thực chính tại Mộc Châu, Ngô là cây đem lại thu nhập chính cho nông dân.
- Gần đây, chính quyền địa phương chú trọng vào phát triển các sản phẩm nông nghiệp đem lại giá trị kinh tế cao (rau an toàn, sữa, cây ăn quả nhiệt đới như mận, nhãn, bơ...) để đáp ứng nhu cầu cao từ thị trường đô thị lớn.
- Chăn nuôi giúp gia tăng thu nhập cho người dân địa phương. Số lượng vật nuôi đã tăng lên đáng kể trong những năm gần đây.

CHUỖI CUNG ỨNG THỰC PHẨM – giao thông và chế biến

- Hệ thống giao thông vận tải tại Mộc Châu ngày càng được mở rộng và nâng cấp → thực địa qua trong giao thương nông sản với các tỉnh khác
- Trang trại bò sữa chiếm 80% tổng số trang trại tại Mộc Châu
- Chuỗi giá trị các nông sản an toàn và bền vững đã giúp cung ứng hàng hóa nông sản an toàn (có chứng nhận VietGAP) thường xuyên tới người tiêu dùng Hà Nội qua các chuỗi bán lẻ và siêu thị.

MÔI TRƯỜNG THỰC PHẨM – sự đa dạng và khoáng cách

- Số loại thực phẩm khác nhau trong chế độ ăn
- Mức độ đa dạng thực phẩm
- Chỉ số đa dạng thực phẩm (DFF) của chế độ ăn đa dạng thực phẩm (DFF) của chế độ ăn đa dạng thực phẩm

MÔI TRƯỜNG THỰC PHẨM – tính sẵn có

- Sự sẵn có của thực phẩm tại các hàng tiện lợi (cửa hàng tạp hóa)
- Chỉ số sẵn có của thực phẩm (CAF) của chế độ ăn đa dạng thực phẩm (DFF) của chế độ ăn đa dạng thực phẩm

MÔI TRƯỜNG THỰC PHẨM – đặc trưng và vấn đề tồn tại

- Môi trường thực phẩm tại Mộc Châu mang nhiều đặc điểm của hệ thống thực phẩm truyền thống như sau:
 - Phần lớn người dân phụ thuộc vào nguồn thực phẩm tự sản xuất tại địa phương.
 - Không gian bán lẻ các điểm bán thực phẩm như chợ truyền thống gần 80% người dân để mua thực phẩm hàng tạp.
 - Mức tiêu thụ thực phẩm chủ yếu từ người dân sản xuất thực phẩm, khi các hộ gia đình nông thôn phụ thuộc hơn vào các sản phẩm thông tin vụ.
 - Chất lượng các sản phẩm thực phẩm tươi được bán ở hầu hết các điểm bán thực phẩm với ít có sự phân loại theo sản xuất nông nghiệp.
 - Các cơ sở kinh doanh thực phẩm chủ yếu là các hộ gia đình nhỏ lẻ (cửa hàng tạp hóa, chợ truyền thống) và các điểm bán thực phẩm chủ yếu ở Mộc Châu.
- Các điểm bán thực phẩm tự địa bản địa đa dạng.
- Không gian bán lẻ các điểm bán thực phẩm khá xa.
- Các hàng tiện lợi (tạp hóa truyền thống) cung cấp nhiều đồ ăn nhẹ không lành mạnh và các đồ uống có đường.
- Các điểm bán lẻ được biết rằng giá thực phẩm ở đây thấp hơn so với các siêu thị hàng ngày.

HÀNH VI NGƯỜI TIÊU DÙNG – tiêu thụ thực phẩm trong tuần qua

- Tỷ lệ hộ gia đình tiêu thụ các nhóm thực phẩm trong tuần qua (%)
- Mức tiêu thụ sữa và các sản phẩm từ sữa của người dân trên địa bàn còn thấp.
- Tỷ lệ hộ gia đình tiêu thụ các thực phẩm không lành mạnh như bim bim và đồ uống có đường, nước ngọt cao.

HÀNH VI NGƯỜI TIÊU DÙNG – tiêu chí lựa chọn thực phẩm, địa điểm mua sắm

- Mức tiêu thụ rau quả tăng hàng ngày tại Mộc Châu là khá thấp. Tuy nhiên, chỉ 37% hộ gia đình được hỏi vẫn tiếp tục mua rau củ quả hàng ngày từ chợ truyền thống và các chợ địa phương.
- Chỉ truyền thống và tạp hóa là nơi cung cấp thực phẩm chính cho người dân địa bàn → các chương trình can thiệp dinh dưỡng nên tập trung truyền tải các địa điểm bán.

Annex 4: Moc Chau food systems profile used as knowledge product for the discussion



Objectives

This Food Systems (FS) profile aims to provide a synopsis of the food system of the Moc Chau district in Son La province, a rural area in northwestern Vietnam. This profile gives an overview of the main food system outcomes, constituent elements and drivers. It does so through a set of metrics that highlight key challenges and offer a baseline for the measurement and monitoring of future changes. It builds from the outcomes concerning residents' diets, nutrition and health, socio-economic, and environment. It then traces back to the food supply chains, the food environment, consumer behavior and finally the underlying drivers. Ultimate, the profile's goal is to help researchers and policy makers understand the existing challenges among the elements of the food system help develop actionable policy recommendations for local socio-economic development planning.

Food systems considerations

A **food system** describes all elements and activities related to the production, processing, packaging, distribution, marketing, consumption and disposal of food, as well as all associated inputs and outputs (Figure 1). Food systems, if sustainable, deliver benefits to individuals, society, and the environment that provide healthy, nutritious food for communities, generate inclusive and profitable business opportunities for supply chain actors, from family farmers to market vendors, and help conserve the natural environment and its biodiversity [1].

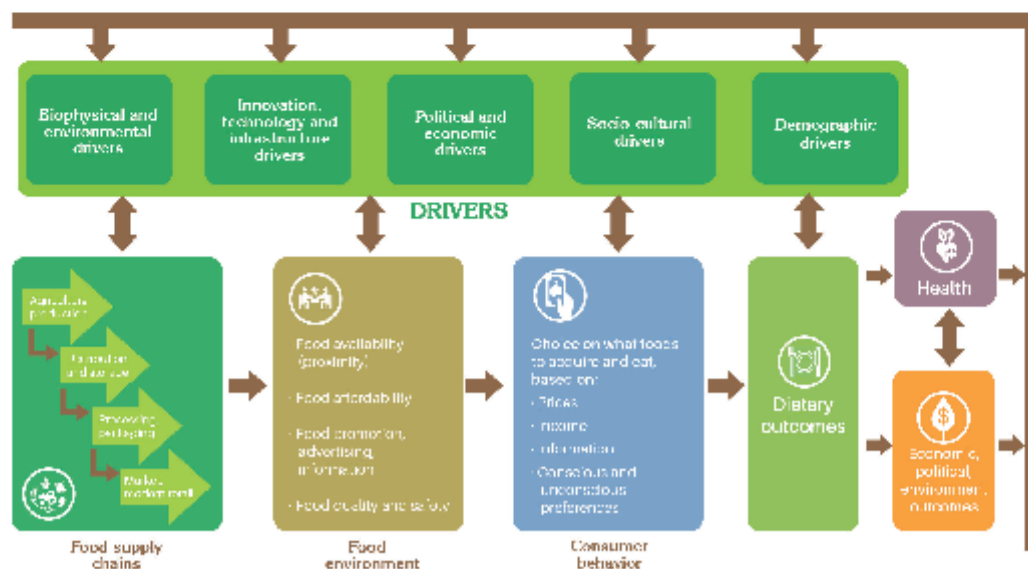


Figure1: Conceptual framework for the food systems analysis in this profile. Source: [2]

Annex 6: The top three key food system's issues in Moc Chau



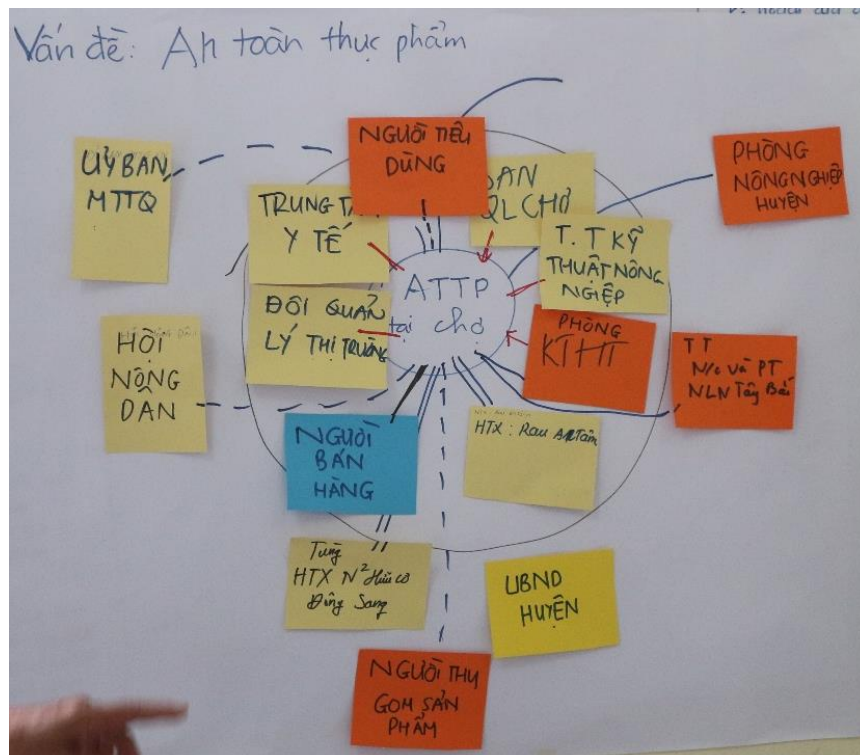
Annex - Identify top 3 issues Moc Chau -

Annex 7: Actors mapping for the top three key food systems issues

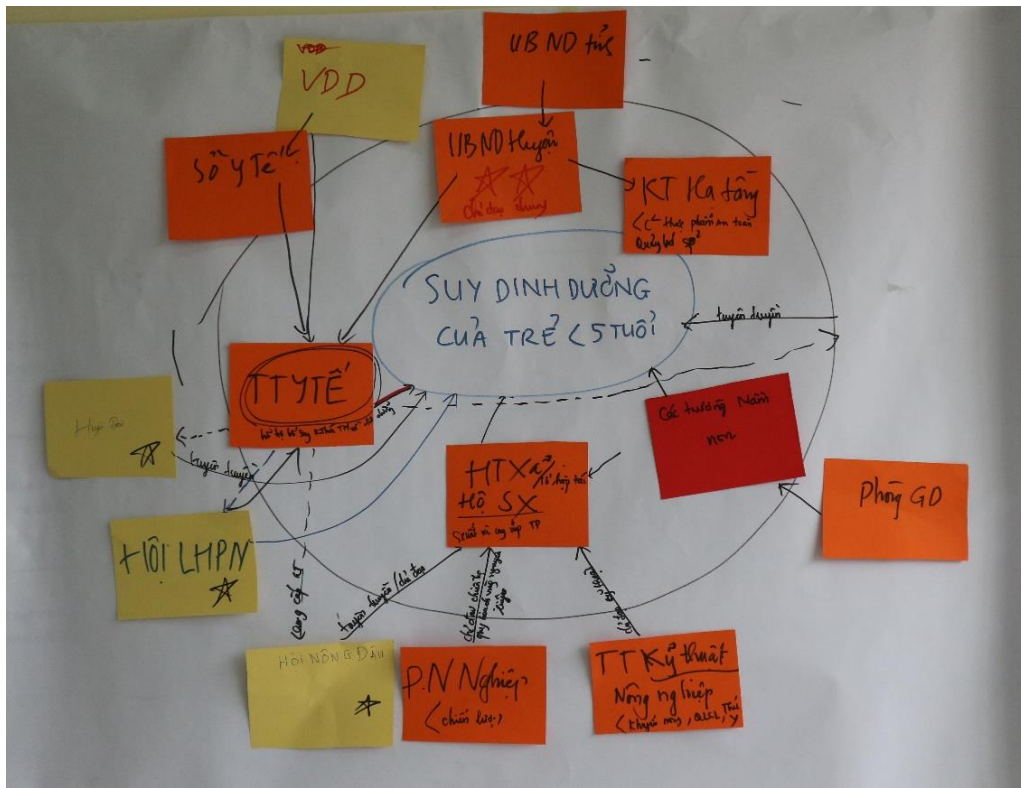
- **Issue 1:** Although local agriculture production for various food sources and safe food products have been growing rapidly, consumption of various food group is still low among the local population



- **Issue 2:** Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers



- Issue 3: Stunting and wasting are prevalent, and are even more common among young children from poor communes



REPORT
CONSULTATION WORKSHOP: IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES
AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE FOOD SYSTEM IN DONG ANH – HANOI

1. Introduction

The consultation workshop “Identification of key issues and solutions for the food system in Dong Anh - Hanoi” was held by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), together with Economic Department – Dong Anh People’s Committee on October 28th, 2020 in Dong Anh (See *Annex 1 for the agenda*).

Twenty-seven participants from MARD, research institutions (NIN, FAVRI), GSO, and local stakeholders in different relevant district departments actively participated to the workshop (See *Annex 2 for the list of participants*). The workshop provided stakeholders with an opportunity to discuss on:

- The issues existing in food systems and identification of top 3 key issues
- Direct or indirect involvement of main departments or agencies to address identified issues
- Identification of solutions and actions to address top 3 key issues

2. Methods

Based on feedbacks from the local authority that the workshop should have been in 2 hours due to the complexity of the Covid 19, we decided to organize the activity as follows.

- Before the workshop 2 weeks, the local staff helped identify 30 relevant stakeholders. Many of them already joined in the meeting to provide feedbacks for the design of the Food System Profile in 2019. A summary of issues identified from the food system was handed out to those people with clear guidance on how to score each issue. The questionnaires were collected for a synthesis and list out top 3 issues. The weighting method was applied to ensure inclusion of opinions among participants from different sectors. (See *Annex 3 for the indicators*).
- In the workshop, in activity 1, Food systems profile in Annex 4 was circulated to the participants and a brief presentation in Annex 5 was presented. The list for the top 3 issues were circulated and consulted with the local participants. For activity (2), the participants were divided into 3 small groups to be involved in the actor mapping exercise following the top three key food systems issues. Each group spent 20 minutes to identify direct and indirect stakeholders to address the first issue then moved to the other issues in the remaining 10 minutes in order to provide feedback. The final lists of relevant stakeholders for each food system issue were visualized in 3 actor maps, which were used for the final discussion. Finally, the detailed plan to carry out next steps was discussed. Some conclusions and recommendations were proposed and consolidated by the participants.

3. Food systems profile as a knowledge tool for the consultation workshop

Different ideas from participants were shared in the workshop as in Annex 6.

4. Main findings from the workshop

4.1. The top issues of food systems in Dong Anh district

The list and criteria for selecting the top 3 issues were circulated and consulted with the local participant. The list of top three issues is presented in Annex 7. After getting the results, the top 3 issues were presented for final feedbacks from participants. Finally, the top 3 issues of food systems are as follows (See Annex 8 for reference)

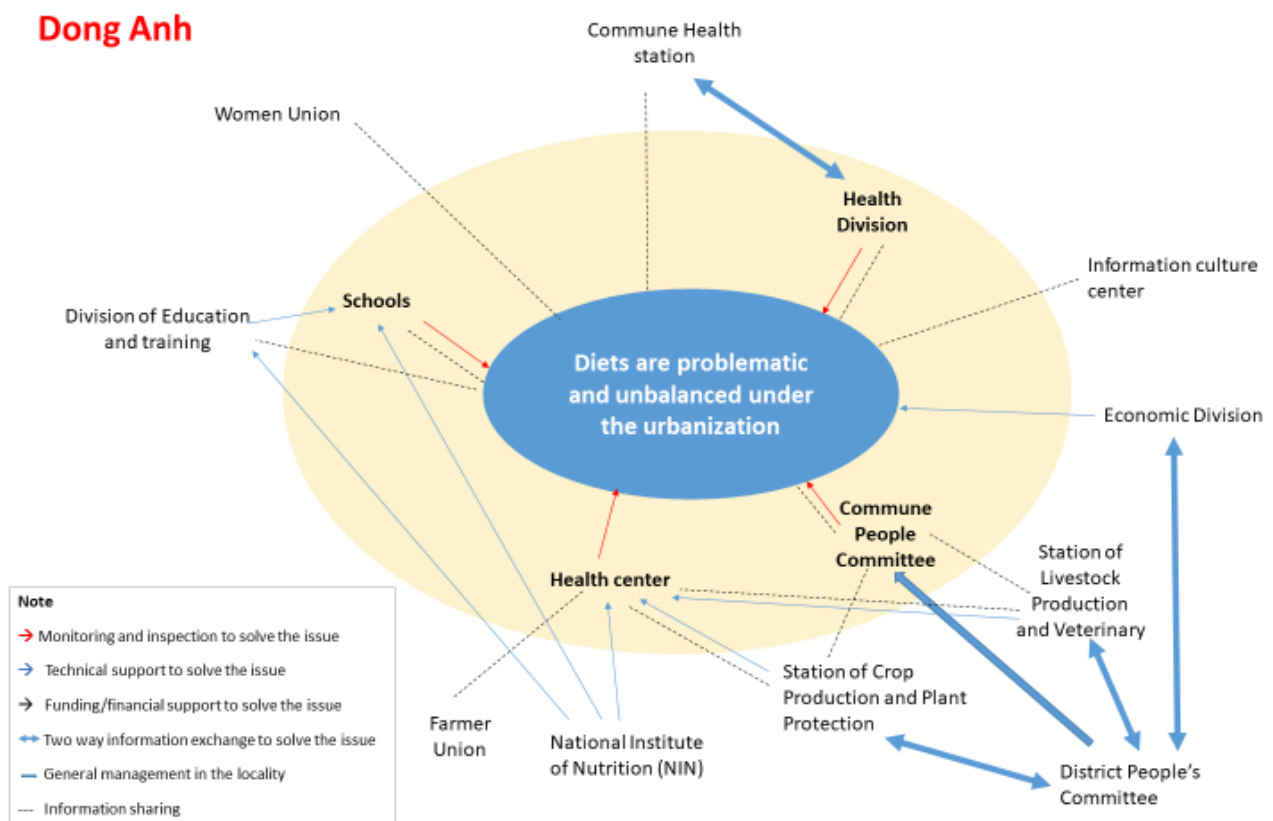
Issue 1: Diets are problematic and unbalanced under the urbanization

Issue 2: Nutritional and food safety knowledge are limited among consumers

Issue 3: Food safety in the entire food chain is significant concern for consumers

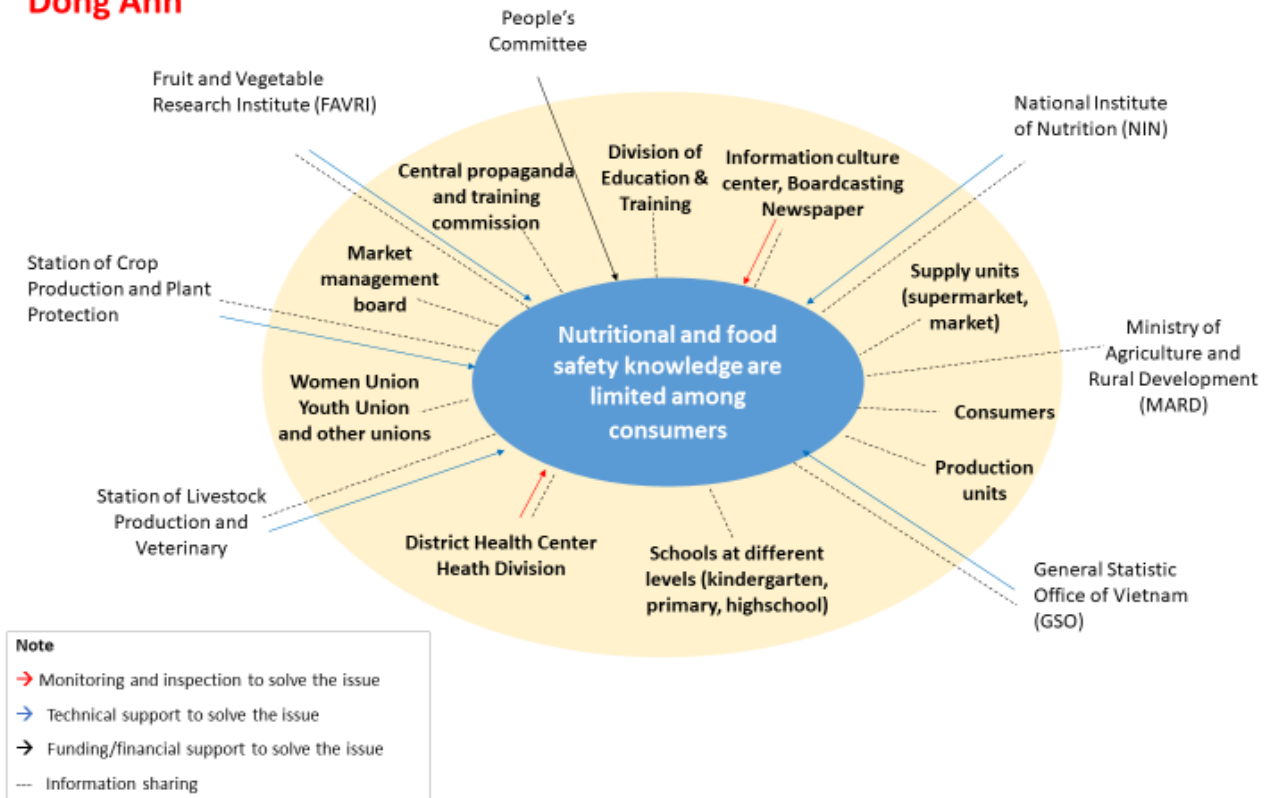
3.1. Actor mapping according to the top 3 issues identified in section 3.1

Issue 1: Diets are problematic and unbalanced under the urbanization



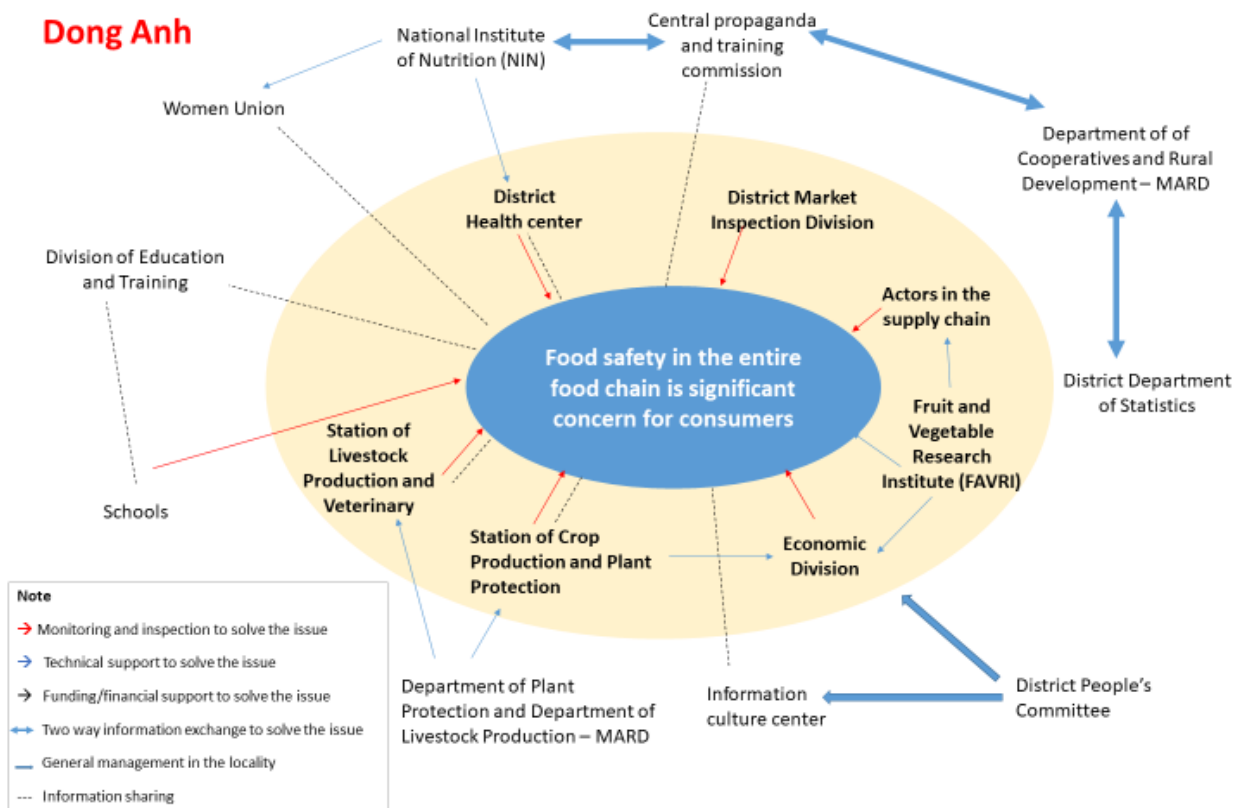
Issue 2: Nutritional and food safety knowledge are limited among consumers

Dong Anh



Issue 3: Food safety in the entire food chain is significant concern for consumers

Dong Anh



Results from actor mapping were inputted to excel file to select relevant stakeholders for the next phase of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions.

5. List of relevant stakeholders to be interviewed

1. Dong Anh Health Center
2. Economic Division
3. Health Division
4. Kindergarten
5. Education Division
6. Women Union
8. Station of Crop Production and Plant Protection
10. Market Management Board
12. Farmer Union
13. Fruit and Vegetable Research Institute

Annex 1. Workshop agenda

Consultation workshop to identify the current food systems' issues in Dong Anh

Time: 08:30 -11:00, Wednesday 28 October, 2020

Location: Meeting room 02, Dong Anh People's Committee

Objective

1. To share the final result of "Food systems profile" after the validation workshop for this profile in 2019.
2. To consult recommendation from relevant stakeholders to identify three top key issues related to local food systems.
3. Discuss the progress to propose solution and detailed implementation plan to involve potential local partners that are related to each specific key issue in order to solve the current issues of local food systems.

Time	Content	Person in charge
08:00 – 08:30	Participants registration	CIAT and local partner
08:30 – 08:35	Introduction (agenda and participant)	Economic Division
08:35 – 08:40	Opening remark (Welcome speech)	Economic Division
08:40 – 08:55	Brief presentation of the importance to integrate food system approach into the planning and issues identified for different components of the food system in Dong Anh	CIAT
08:55 – 09:45	Group discussion to identify top 3 key issues of local food systems based on the results of the Food Systems Profile	All
09:45 – 10:00	Tea break	All
10:00 – 10:45	Group discussion to identify relevant stakeholders/partners in order to solve the top 3 key issues of local food systems (actor mapping)	All
10:45 – 10:55	General discussion on detailed implementation plan to involve potential local partners that are related to each specific key issue in order to solve the current issues of local food systems	All
10:55 – 11:00	Closing	All

Annex 2: List of participants

No.	Full name	Position	Organization
1	Hoang Thi Chung	Staff	Dong Hoi kindergarten
2	Nguyen Van Thieng	Head	Economic Division, Dong Anh People Committee
3	Le Quoc Tuan	Staff	Economic Division, Dong Anh People Committee
4	Nguyen Thi Hong Thu	Staff	Station of Crop Production and Plant Protection
5	Hoang Thi Thuan	Head	Ban Mai kindergarten
6	Truong Thi Nga	Head	Viet Hung Kindergarten
7	Nguyen Hong Tuyen	Head	Station of Crop Production and Plant Protection
8	Nguyen Thi Nhan	Head	Co Loa Kindergarten
9	Ngo Thi Thuy Hang	Vice head	Dong Anh Women Union
10	Do Thi Huyen	Staff	Station of Livestock production and Veterinary
11	Tran Van Cay	Head	Dong Anh Department of Statistics
12	Ta Thi Hong Van	Staff	Education Division
13	Ngo Dang Che	Vice head	Economic Division, Dong Anh People Committee
14	Ta Thi Quyen	Staff	Information Culture Center
15	Dang Phuong Tung	Office head	Dong Anh Health Center
16	To Van Quy Hoi		Ngan Giang Food Company
17	Truong Viet Quang		Information Culture Center
18	Nguyen Van Tan	Head	Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development – MARD
19	Vu Hong Nhat	Staff	Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development – MARD
20	Nguyen Van Dong	Staff	Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development – MARD
21	Nguyen Thi Tan Loc	Head	Fruit and Vegetable Research Institute
22	Nguyen Thi Sau	Staff	Fruit and Vegetable Research Institute
23	Ha Huy Tue	Staff	National Institute of Nutrition
24	Huynh Thi Thanh Tuyen	Coordination	The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
25	Duong Thi Thanh	Researcher	The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
26	Pham Thi Mai Huong	Researcher	The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
27	Nguyen Minh Quoc	Researcher	The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

Annex 3: List and criteria for selecting the top 3 issues

List of food systems' issues	Multidisciplinary:	Relevant target groups/beneficiaries	Is this issue related to/mentioned in local policies/plans?	Level of priority to solve the issue in the local setting:	Is this issue being defined as an issue to be solved in your organization's task/plan?	Action/project/implementation has been done to tackle this issue	Current action/project/implementation is being carried out to tackle this issue	Other (specify)
	1. Agriculture 2. Health 3. Industry and Trade 4. Other (specify) 5. Not related to any field 6. Do not know	1. Women 2. Children 3. Adolescent 4. Ethnic minority groups 5. Other (specify) 6. Not related to any field 7. Do not know	1. Socio-economic development plan of the district in the next 5 years 2. Annual socio-economic development plan 3. Annual development plan 4. Other (specify) 5. Do not know	1. Urgent 2. Not urgent	1. Yes 2. No			

Annex 4. Food system profile



Objectives

This Food Systems (FS) profile aims to provide a synopsis of the food system of the Dong Anh district in Hanoi, a peri-urban area in north Vietnam. This profile gives an overview of the main food system outcomes, constituent elements and drivers. It does so through a set of metrics that highlight key challenges and offers a baseline for the measurement and monitoring of future changes. It builds from the outcomes concerning residents' diets, nutrition and health, socio-economics, and environment. It then traces back to the food supply chains, the food environment, consumer behavior and finally the underlying drivers. Ultimate, the profile's goal is to help researcher and policy makers understand the existing challenges among the elements of the food systems to help develop actionable policy recommendations for local socio-economic development planning.

Food systems considerations

A food system describes all elements and activities related to the production, processing, packaging, distribution, marketing, consumption and disposal of food, as well as all associated inputs and outputs (Figure 1). Food systems, if sustainable, deliver benefits to individuals, society, and the environment that provide healthy, nutritious food for communities, generate inclusive and profitable business opportunities for supply chain actors, from family farmers to market vendors, and help conserve the natural environment and its biodiversity [1].

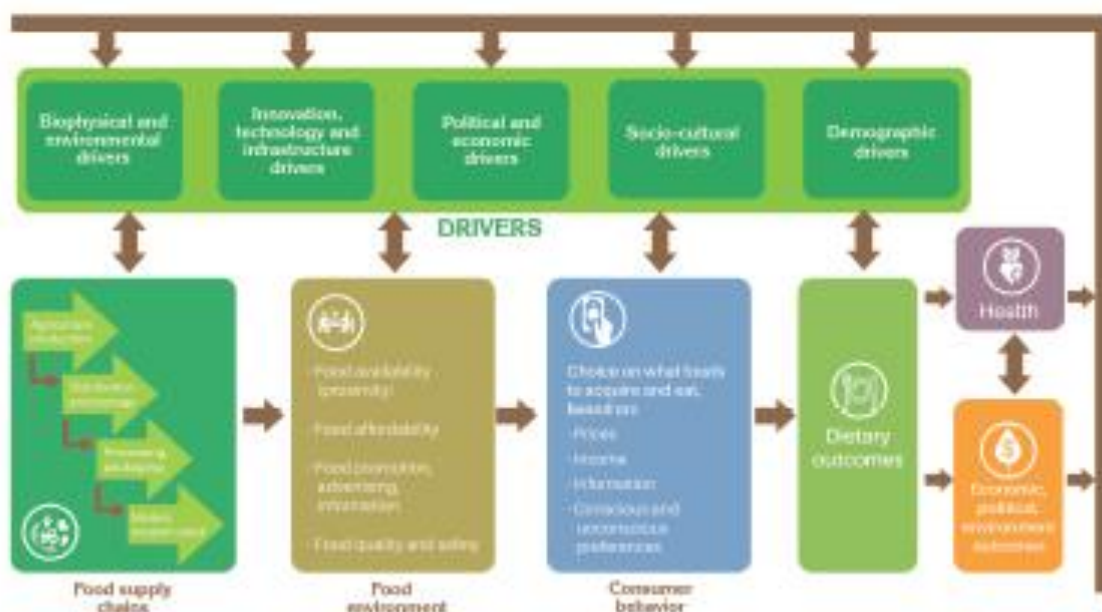


Figure 1: Conceptual framework for the food systems analysis in this profile. Source: [2]

Annex 5: Presentation

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Annex 6. Discussion ideas from participants

Mr. Thieng, head of Dong Anh Economic Department

- Dong Anh is under rapid urbanization process in the 5 coming years with improve living standards, this will
 - Influence on agricultural production
 - Improve the food surveillance in schools
 - Require higher food standards → stronger development of hi-technology
 - Improve perception on food safety
- 2021, the Food Safety Program of Dong Anh will be comprehensively developed. The OCOP has been carried out.
- Some issues need to be consider more, including
 - budget spent for food is still high
 - food safety need to be considered not only in markets but also along the value chain

Mrs. Loc, FAVRI

- Food system is a new concept and has not been received much concern from different provinces → it is very important to enhance the multisector collaboration.
- In Dong Anh there is a good linkage from production to consumption → income improvement
- Should focus on schools in order to improve nutrition (processing, consumption..)
- FAVRI is implementing some project on food safety
- Canteen should be concerned more
- Food safety need to be considered not only in markets but also along the value chain

Mr. Tan, MARD

- MARD – Zero Hunger – 5 main objectives
- 3 models in Lao Cai, Quang Ngai, Tra Vinh
- Nutrition oriented agricultural initiatives that link agricultural sector and health sector. From surveys, households that face nutritional issues will participate in nutrition oriented agricultural interventions.
 - ➔ These results seem to be missing in the study → consider more study
 - ➔ Should re-consider some recommendations, they should come from the local authority
 - ➔ Food products in Dong Anh: including products used in Dong Anh and products brought out
 - ➔ should consider this point
 - ➔ Indicators should be linked in order to indicate relationship amongst them

Mr. Tuyen, head of Crop Production and Plant Protection Station

Some points need to be considered

- Knowledge on food safety need to be improved
- Food safety along the value chain need to be paid much attention, especially hotel
- Information on chemical residues are general → need to indicate clearly that chemical residues and microorganisms are over permitted levels. This is also related to inputs and close surveillance.
- Weak capacities to produce safe vegetables (vietGAP)

Some solutions or recommendations

- Clear assignment on responsibility of different departments and agencies in the locality (from communal levels to higher levels)
- Monitoring and having punishment to any food units who produce or sell unsafe foods.

Annex 7: The top three key food system's issues in Dong Anh



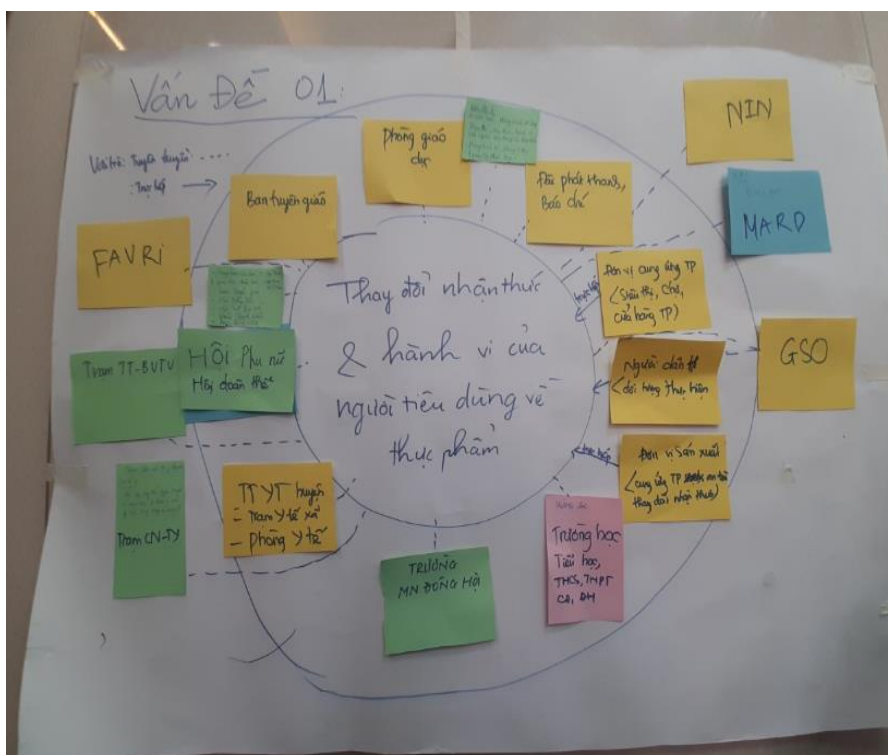
Annex - Identify top 3 issues Dong Anh -

Annex 8: Actors mapping for the top three key food systems issues

Issue 1: Diets are problematic and unbalanced under the urbanization



Issue 2: Nutritional and food safety knowledge are limited among consumers



REPORT

CONSULTATION WORKSHOP: IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE FOOD SYSTEMS IN CAU GIAY

1. INTRODUCTION

The consultation workshop “Identification of key issues and solutions for the food system in Cau Giay district” was held by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), together with the Cau Giay People Committee on October 15, 2020 in Cau Giay district, Hanoi. The main purposes of the workshop were to consult recommendation from relevant stakeholders to identify three top key issues related to local food systems and to discuss the progress to propose solution and detailed implementation plan to involve potential local partners that are related to each specific key issue in order to solve the current issues of local food systems (*see Annex 1 for the detailed agenda*).

Twenty-three participants from different sectors at both central and local levels including health sector, economic sector, education sector and civil society organizations have actively participated in the workshop (*see Annex 2 for the detailed list of participants*).

2. METHODS

A presentation on the importance of food systems approach in resolving food systems issues was firstly made by CIAT staff (*see Annex 3 for the presentation*). It focused on the highlighted issues and recommendations for each food systems component as well as a number of questions for discussion.

After the presentation, the two main activities including (1) identifying top three key food system’s issues and (2) identify relevant stakeholders to address the identified food systems issues in Cau Giay were conducted.

For activity (1), the participants were divided into two group discussions using the given list of current food systems issues mentioned in the “Food Systems Profile” (*see Annex 4 for the Cau Giay food systems profile*) to evaluate the top three key food system issues based on the listed criteria. The weighting method was applied to ensure inclusion of opinions among participants from different sectors. The results were compiled and analysed in order to carry out the activity (2).

For activity (2), the participants were involved in three group discussions named “Actor mapping” following the top three key food systems issues to identify relevant stakeholders, who would help addressing the identified food systems issues in Cau Giay. Each group spent 20 minutes on the first issue then moved to the other issues in the remaining 10 minutes. The final lists of relevant stakeholders for each food system issue were visualized in 3 actor maps, which were used for the final discussion.

Finally, the detailed plan to involve defined relevant stakeholders to address the identified food systems issues in Cau Giay had been discussed. Some conclusions and recommendations were proposed and consolidated by the participants.

3. MEETING RESULTS

3.1. Common comments from the participants on the final food systems profile

Ms. Dung, Vice Director of Cau Giay People Committee, and Ms. Yen, Vice Director of Health Center of Cau Giay District:

- The Cau Giay food systems profile was high quality product, which provided quite comprehensive information about the current situation of food systems in Cau Giay. It also proposed feasible recommendation to resolve these issues in Cau Giay. However, focusing on resolving some of top key food systems issues would be more effectively.

3.2. Top three key food system's issues in Cau Giay

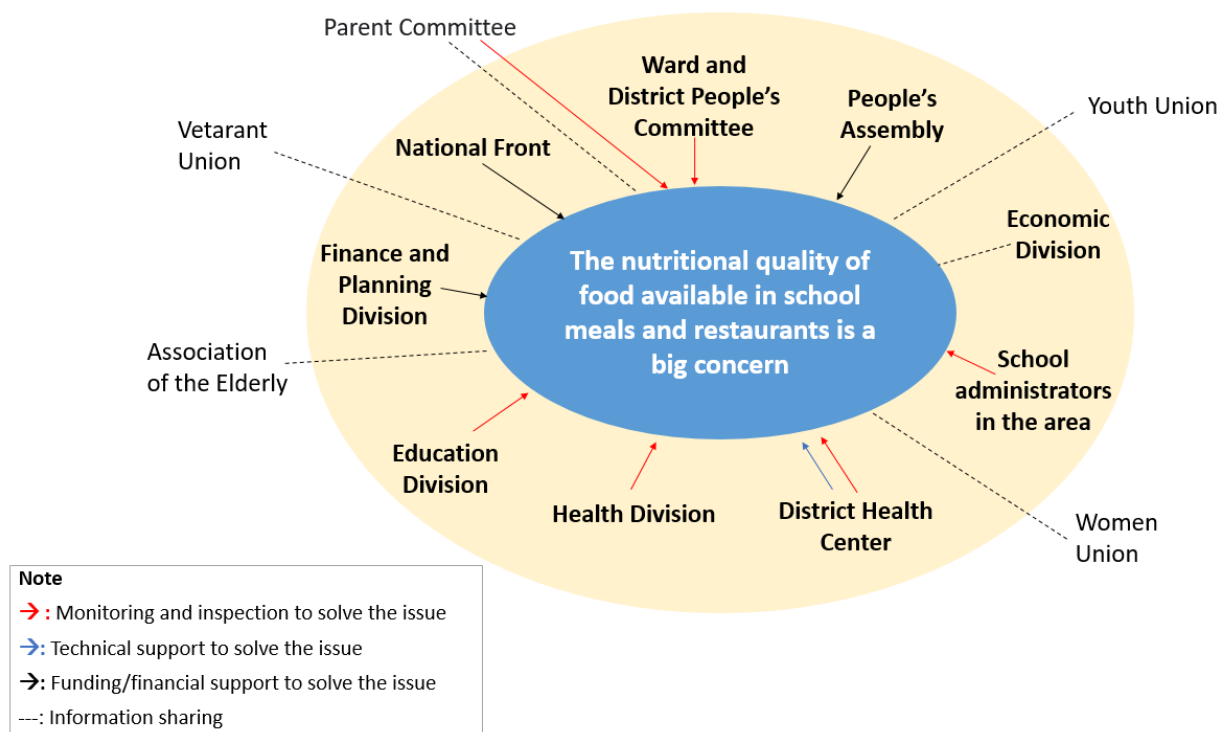
After the group discussions base on the list and criteria for selecting the top 3 issues (see Annex 5 for the list of criteria), the results were analyzed and compiled using the weighting method (see Annex 6 the results of top 3 issues). After getting the results, the top 3 issues were presented for final feedbacks from participants. Finally, the top 3 issues of food systems in Cau Giay are:

- The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants is a big concern
- Consumers' nutritional knowledge is generally limited.
- The food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers

3.3. Direct or indirect stakeholders to address the identified food systems issues in Cau Giay (actor mapping) (see annex 7 for detailed actors mapping in the meeting discussion)

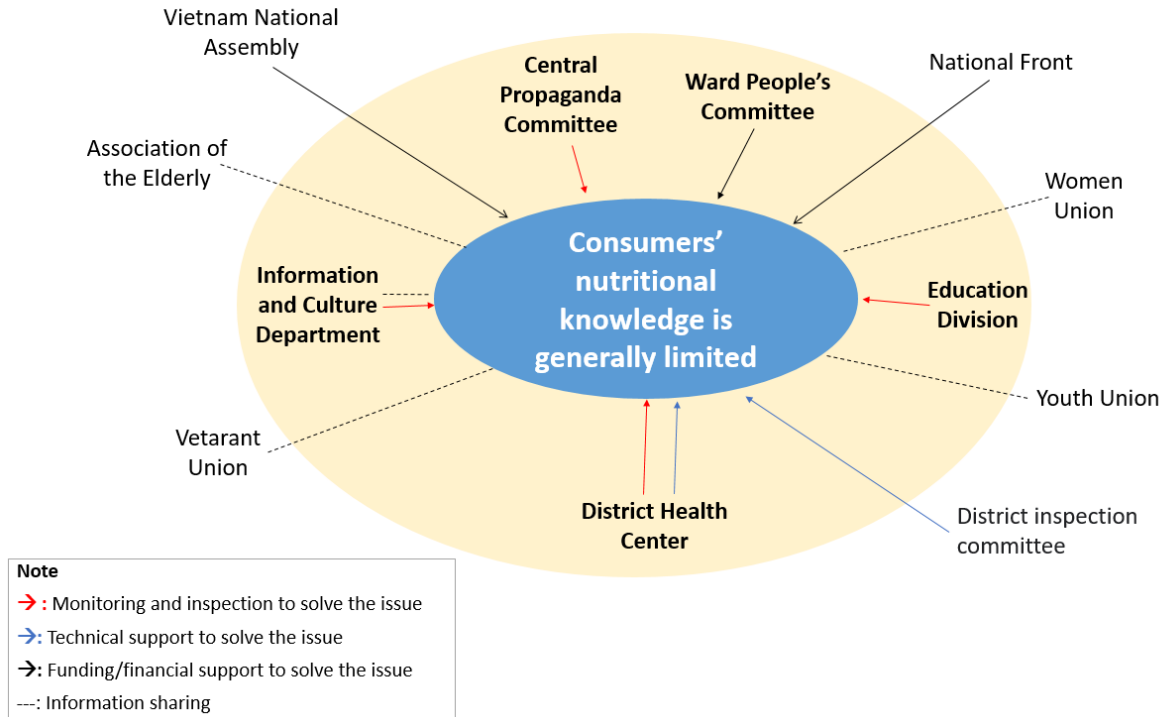
- **Issue 1: The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants is a big concern**

Cau Giay



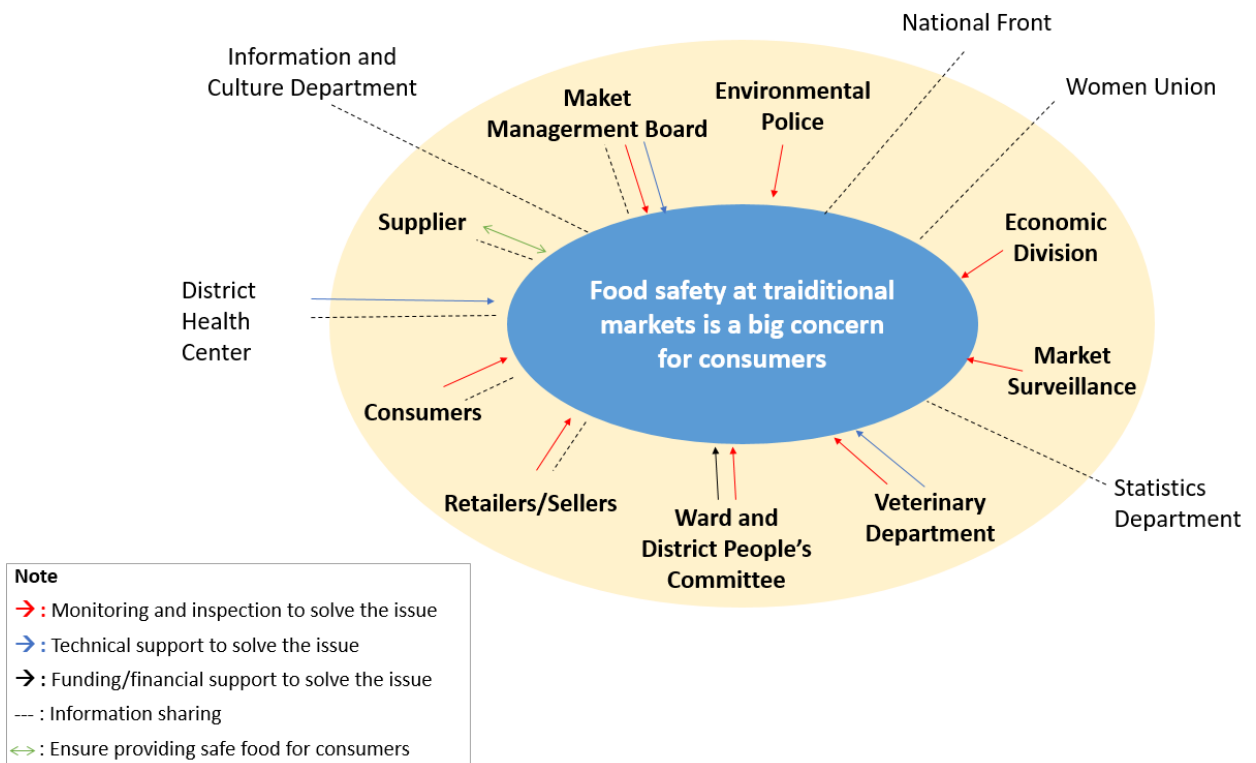
- Issue 2: Consumers' nutritional knowledge is generally limited.

Cau Giay



- Issue 3: The food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers

Cau Giay



4. Next steps

Results from actor mapping were inputted to excel file to select relevant stakeholders for the next phase of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions

List of relevant stakeholders to be interviewed:

1. People's Committee of Dich Vong Hau ward
2. Health Center of Cau Giay district
3. Division of Education and Training, People's Committee of Cau Giay district
4. Division of Economic, People's Committee of Cau Giay district
5. Women Union of Cau Giay district
6. Youth Union of Cau Giay district
7. Cau Giay market management board

Annex 1: Consultation Workshop: Identification of key issues and solutions for the food systems in Cau Giay

Time: 13:30 -16:30, October 15, 2020

Location: Cau Giay People Committee, Cau Giay, Hanoi

Objective:

1. To share briefly the key food systems issues in Cau Giay district after the validation workshop for this profile in 2019.
2. To consult recommendation from relevant stakeholders to identify three top key issues related to local food systems.
3. Discuss the progress to propose solution and detailed implementation plan to involve potential local partners that are related to each specific key issue in order to solve the current issues of local food systems.

Time	Content	Person in charge
13:30 – 14:00	Participants registration	CIAT and local partner
14:00 – 14:05	Introduction (agenda and participant)	Local partner
14:05 – 14:10	Opening remark (Welcome speech)	CIAT & local partner
14:10 – 14:25	Presentation: Key Food Systems issues mentioned in the FS profile after receiving comments and inputs from local stakeholders; The importance of food systems approach in resolving food systems issues	CIAT
14:25 – 15:15	Group discussion to identify top 3 key issues of local food systems based on the results of the Food Systems Profile	All
15:15 – 15:30	Tea break	All
15:30 – 16:15	Group discussion to identify relevant stakeholders/partners in order to solve the top 3 key issues of local food systems (actor mapping)	All
16:15 – 16:25	General discussion on detailed implementation plan to involve potential local partners that are related to each specific key issue in order to solve the current issues of local food systems	All
16:25 – 16:30	Closing	All

Annex 2: List of participants

No.	Full name	Position	Organization
1	Trinh Thi Dung	Vice Chairman	Cau Giay People's Committee (Cau Giay PC)
2	Nguyen Anh Tuan	Deputy Head	Division of Education and Training, Cau Giay PC
3	Nguyen To Ha	Staff	Division of Health, Cau Giay PC
4	Nguyen Hai Yen	Deputy Head	Health Center of Cau Giay district
5	Nguyen Thu Huong	Staff	Office of Cau Giay PC
6	Luu Toan Thang	Deputy Head	Division of Economics, Cau Giay people's committee (PC)
7	Nguyen Huy Binh	Head	Department of General Statistic Office of Cau Giay district
8	Nguyen Thu Hien	Staff	Women Union of Cau Giay district
9	Nguyen Huu Ty	Deputy Head	The War Veteran Association of Cau Giay district
10	Pham Thu Ha	Head	Manager board of Cau Giay market
11	Nguyen Hai	Deputy Head	People Committee of Trung Hoa ward
12	Dinh Trong	Deputy Head	People Committee of Quan Hoa ward
13	Doan Thi Bich Ngoc	Deputy Head	People Committee of Mai Dich ward
14	Nguyen Thi Ngoc Anh	Deputy Head	People Committee of Dich Vong Hau ward
15	Dao Truong Quang	Deputy Head	People Committee of Nghia Do ward
16	Lam Van Thai	Deputy Head	People Committee of Nghia Tan ward
17	Tran Hai Yen	Deputy Head	People Committee of Yen Hoa ward
18	Nguyen Tuan Anh	Deputy secretary	Youth Union of Cau Giay district
19	Nguyen Thi Quynh Chi	Communication Officer	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
20	Nguyen Minh Quoc	Visiting Researcher	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
21	Trinh Thi Huong	Visiting Researcher	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
22	Huynh Thi Thanh Tuyen	Research Associate	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT
23	Duong Thi Thanh	Research Assistant	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

Annex 3: Cau Giay food systems profile presentation

BUỔI THAM VẤN XÁC ĐỊNH CÁC VẤN ĐỀ/THỬ THÁCH CỦA HỆ THỐNG THỰC PHẨM TẠI CẦU GIẤY

Cầu Giấy – Hà Nội, ngày 15/10/2020

1

KHUNG KHÁI NIỆM HỆ THỐNG THỰC PHẨM

The Double Burden of Malnutrition (children under 5 years old)

WHY?

2

Ứng dụng phương pháp tiếp cận đa ngành hệ thống thực phẩm: Thế giới và khu vực

<https://foodsystemsdashboard.org/>

Centre for Food Policy

3

Cấp quốc gia

Tiếp cận đa ngành: Nông nghiệp/hệ thống thực phẩm hướng dinh dưỡng xây dựng mạng lưới công tác viên y tế tư tuyến trung ương đến địa phương và phối hợp liên ngành để tập trung vào việc Giáo dục truyền thông tư vấn dinh dưỡng sử dụng đa dạng thực phẩm, sử dụng thực phẩm từ Vườn -Ao Chuồng, thực phẩm sản có, dinh dưỡng hợp lý

BAN CHỈ ĐẠO
 (Phó Thủ tướng – Trưởng ban,
 Bộ trưởng Bộ NN và PTNT – Phó ban)

13 Ủy viên là các Thủ trưởng của 13 Bộ, ngành

Bộ Nông nghiệp và PTNT, Bộ Lao động – TB và XH, Bộ Y tế, các Bộ, ngành khác...

14 Ủy viên được mời, trong đó có đại diện FAO và UNDP

Tổng quan và Kế hoạch triển khai Chương trình hành động Quốc gia “Không còn nạn đói” ở Việt Nam đến năm 2025.
 Văn phòng Thường trực Ban chỉ đạo Quốc gia Chương trình “Không còn nạn đói” ở Việt Nam.
 Đảm bảo đủ lương thực, thực phẩm, đáp ứng đủ dinh dưỡng cho người dân nhằm **nâng cao thể trạng, trí tuệ, tâm vóc** con người Việt Nam nhằm thực hiện mục tiêu phát triển bền vững số 2 (SDG2) do Chính phủ Việt Nam cam kết với Tổ chức Liên hợp quốc.

4

Cấp quốc gia và địa phương: Xây dựng ‘ấn phẩm hệ thống thực phẩm’

Contribution: Assist Zero Hunger Office to be guidelines on applying nutrition sensitive approach for Zero Hunger National Action Program by 2022 Vietnam in 2019.
 Member of the Nutrition technical working group led by UNICEF and the National Institute of Nutrition in Vietnam.
 Contribution: Provide technical support to Zero Hunger National Action Program.

Ấn phẩm hệ thống thực phẩm Việt Nam
 Ấn phẩm hệ thống thực phẩm cấp địa phương

5

KHUNG KHÁI NIỆM HỆ THỐNG THỰC PHẨM

Nguồn: Jessica Renner et al., 2019

6

Góp phần thực hiện Kế hoạch phát triển Kinh tế - xã hội
 1. Phát triển ngành Dịch vụ - Thương mại thực phẩm
 7. Giảm tỷ lệ trẻ em dưới 5 tuổi bị suy dinh dưỡng
 15. Giảm thất thoát, lãng phí thực phẩm
 16. Lao động việc làm

Kết quả về kinh tế và môi trường
 Mức chi tiêu hàng tháng cho thực phẩm của hộ gia đình còn cao.
 Mức phát thải khí nhà kính từ việc tiêu thụ thực phẩm có nguồn gốc động vật chiếm tỷ lệ cao nhất.

7

KHUNG KHÁI NIỆM HỆ THỐNG THỰC PHẨM

Nguồn: Jessica Renner et al., 2019

8

CÁC VẤN ĐỀ TỒN TẠI

Chuỗi cung ứng thực phẩm

Tại gia tăng nhanh chóng số lượng các điểm bán thực phẩm hiện đại và nhu cầu có thể dẫn tới nguy cơ mất an ninh dinh dưỡng và lương thực cho nhóm người có thu nhập thấp tại khu vực thành thị trong tương lai do nhóm này không có khả năng tiếp cận với nguồn thực phẩm tại siêu thị có giá thành cao.

Môi trường thực phẩm

Các nhóm thực phẩm không lành mạnh như đồ ăn vặt, kẹo, đồ uống có ga xuất hiện phổ biến hơn tại các cửa hàng tiện lợi. Chế độ dinh dưỡng của các bữa ăn tại trường học và các nhà hàng ăn là mối quan tâm lớn. Nhóm thu nhập thấp gặp nhiều hạn chế trong tiếp cận với thực phẩm an toàn và dinh dưỡng tại siêu thị.

Hành vi người tiêu dùng

Mức độ mức thu thu cao, quá 6 nhóm trẻ em dưới 5 tuổi thấp, chỉ có 47,8% hộ gia đình ưu tiên mua sản phẩm này nếu ngân sách mua sắm cho thực phẩm gia tăng. Tỷ lệ hộ gia đình tiêu thụ đồ ngọt cao (87,6%) An toàn thực phẩm tại chợ truyền thống là mối quan tâm lớn nhất của người dân trên địa bàn. Kiến thức về dinh dưỡng còn hạn chế.

Các yếu tố tác động đến hệ thống thực phẩm

Các tác động tiêu cực lên môi trường gây ra bởi đổi từ hóa và phát triển công nghiệp đã tạo ra nhiều áp lực và thách thức tới vấn đề an toàn thực phẩm trên địa bàn. Sự bùng nổ của các ứng dụng đặt hàng thực phẩm trực tuyến đã góp phần chuyển đổi phương thức mua sắm thực phẩm từ truyền thống sang hiện đại. Sự gia tăng dân số nhanh tạo ra nhiều áp lực cho môi trường trên địa bàn. Mật độ dân cư cao và thành phần dân cư đa dạng có thể gây ra nhiều mô hình bệnh tật phức tạp.

9

Nội dung 1: XÁC ĐỊNH 03 VẤN ĐỀ ƯU TIÊN

- 03 vấn đề tồn tại nào cần ưu tiên giải quyết tại địa phương?
- Các vấn đề này thuộc ngành nào?

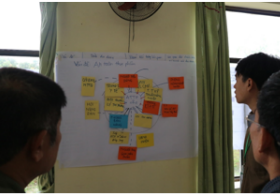
PHIẾU ĐÁNH GIÁ CÁC VẤN ĐỀ ƯU TIÊN CÓ LIÊN QUAN ĐẾN HỆ THỐNG THỰC PHẨM TẠI CẦU GIẤY

STT	Nội dung	Hình thức	Thời gian dự kiến
1	Phong vấn sâu các bên có liên quan về 3 vấn đề còn tồn tại và giải pháp được đưa ra trong cuộc họp trên	05-07 cuộc phỏng vấn sâu	Từ 19/10 - 23/10/2020
2	Phong vấn sâu các bên có liên quan để xác định các hoạt động/can thiệp tiềm năng	05-07 cuộc phỏng vấn sâu	Từ 26/10- 30/10/2020
3	Phong vấn với nhóm người kinh doanh (06) và người tiêu dùng (06) trên địa bàn quận	02 cuộc phỏng vấn nhóm	Từ 01/11- 06/11/2020

10

Nội dung 2: XÁC ĐỊNH SỰ THAM GIA CỦA CÁC ĐƠN VỊ CÓ LIÊN QUAN ĐẾN 03 VẤN ĐỀ TỒN TẠI CẦN ƯU TIÊN

- Đơn vị/tổ chức nào chịu trách nhiệm chính trong giải quyết các vấn đề tồn tại nêu trên? Vai trò, chức năng (kỹ thuật, tài chính, chia sẻ thông tin...)?
- Đơn vị/tổ chức nào đóng vai trò hỗ trợ trong giải quyết các vấn đề tồn tại nêu trên? Vai trò, chức năng (kỹ thuật, tài chính, chia sẻ thông tin...)?
- Mối liên hệ giữa các đơn vị/tổ chức này



11

Nội dung 3: Thảo luận về lộ trình tìm giải pháp, kế hoạch thực hiện với các bên có liên quan xác định từ Nội dung 2

STT	Nội dung	Hình thức	Thời gian dự kiến
1	Phong vấn sâu các bên có liên quan về 3 vấn đề còn tồn tại và giải pháp được đưa ra trong cuộc họp trên	05-07 cuộc phỏng vấn sâu	Từ 19/10 - 23/10/2020
2	Phong vấn sâu các bên có liên quan để xác định các hoạt động/can thiệp tiềm năng	05-07 cuộc phỏng vấn sâu	Từ 26/10- 30/10/2020
3	Phong vấn với nhóm người kinh doanh (06) và người tiêu dùng (06) trên địa bàn quận	02 cuộc phỏng vấn nhóm	Từ 01/11- 06/11/2020

12

Annex 4: Cau Giay Food Systems profile



Objectives

This Food Systems (FS) profile aims to provide a synopsis of the food system of the Cau Giay district in Hanoi, an urban area in north Vietnam. This profile gives an overview of the main food system outcomes, constituent elements and drivers. It does so through a set of metrics that highlight key challenges and offer a baseline for the measurement and monitoring of future changes. It builds from the outcomes concerning residents' diets, nutrition and health, socio-economic, and environment. It then traces back to the food supply chains, the food environment, consumer behavior and finally the underlying drivers. Ultimate, the profile's goal is to help researchers and policy makers understand the existing challenges among the elements of the food system help develop actionable policy recommendations for local socio-economic development planning.

Food systems considerations

A **food system** describes all elements and activities related to the production, processing, packaging, distribution, marketing, consumption and disposal of food, as well as all associated inputs and outputs (Figure 1). Food systems, if sustainable, deliver benefits to individuals, society, and the environment that provide healthy, nutritious food for communities, generate inclusive and profitable business opportunities for supply chain actors, from family farmers to market vendors, and help conserve the natural environment and its biodiversity [1].

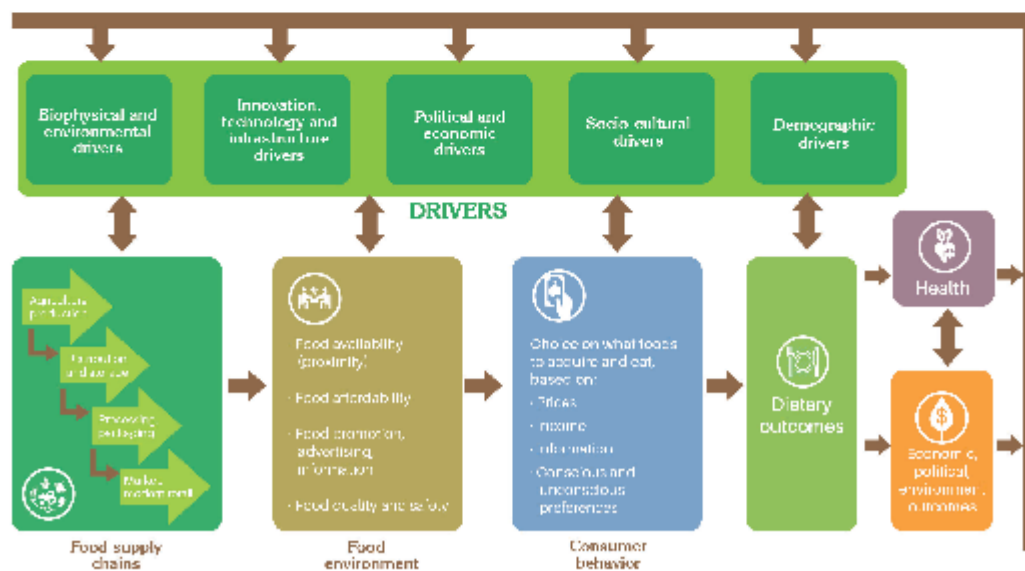


Figure1: Conceptual framework for the food systems analysis in this profile. Source: [2]

Annex 5: List of criteria for selecting the top 3 issues

List of food systems' issues	Multidisciplinary: 1. Agriculture 2. Health 3. Industry and Trade 4. Other (specify)	Relevant target groups/beneficiaries 1. Women 2. Children 3. Adolescent 4. Ethnic minority groups 5. Other (specify)	Is this issue related to/mentioned in local policies/plans? 1. Socio-economic development plan of the district in the next 5 years 2. Annual socio-economic development plan 3. Annual development plan 4. Other (specify)	Level of priority to solve the issue in the local setting: 1. Urgent 2. Not urgent	Is this issue being defined as an issue to be solved in your organization's task/plan? 1. Yes 2. No	Action/project/implementation has been done to tackle this issue	Current action/project/implementation is being carried out to tackle this issue	Other (specify)	Other (specify)

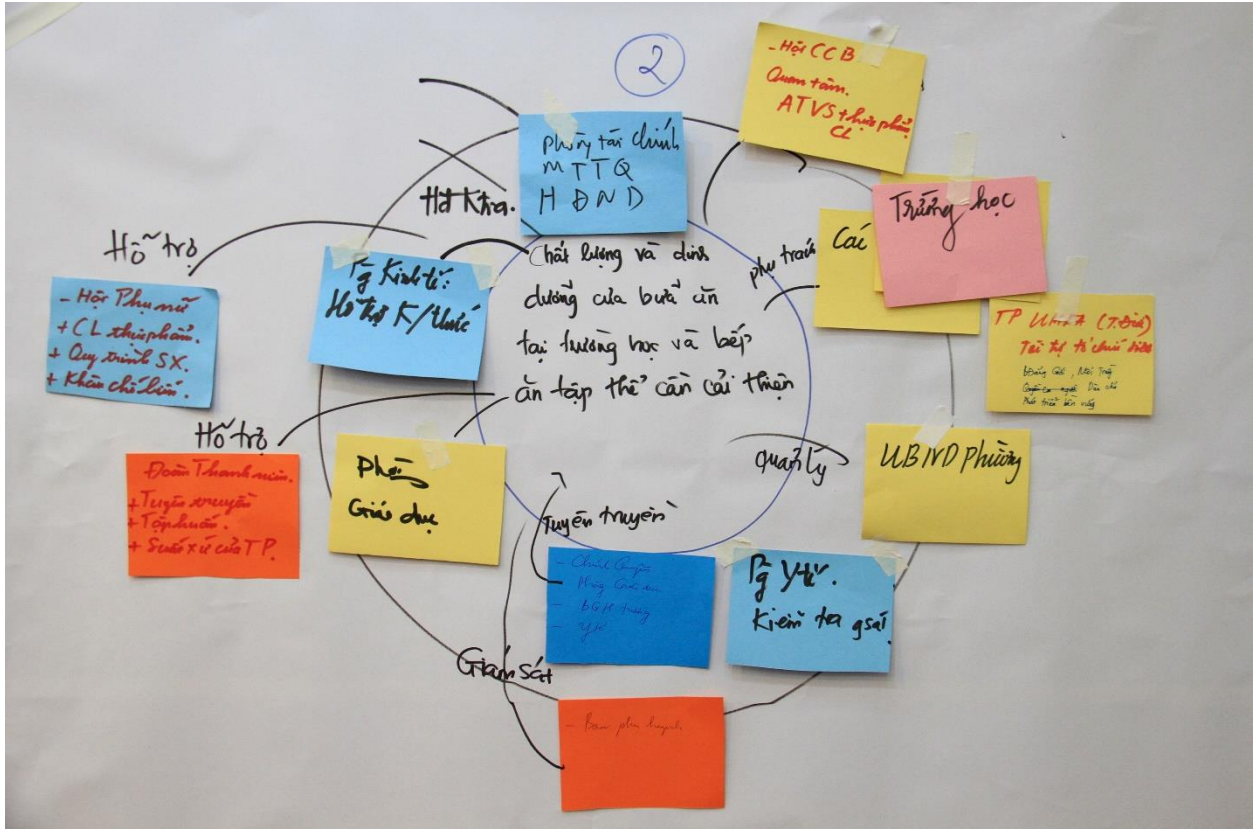
Annex 6: The top three key food system's issues in Cau Giay



Annex - Identify top 3 issues Cau Giay - E

Annex 7: Direct or indirect stakeholders to address the identified food systems issues in Cau Giay

- **Issue 1:** The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants is a big concern



- **Issue 2:** Consumers' nutritional knowledge is generally limited



Annex 2: Ranking criteria to identify top 3 food systems issues



Alliance

GUIDELINE AND QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION Identify the top 3 key issues related to the local food systems

General information:

Time for group discussion is 60 minutes. After the discussion, each group have 5-10 minutes to present the discussion results. Each group will discuss a topic in a separate meeting room/meeting area. The nameplate can be put on the table to clarify the topic of each group discussion to guide members to participate in the discussion. Then, each participant can choose one of the following different groups (it can be 2-3 separate groups depending on the participants attending)

- 1) Give instructions to participants so that they can decide for themselves which topic they would like to work on and in which group during the next 60 minutes.
- 2) Inform everyone that they can spend 45 minutes on the first discussion topic and an extra time of 15 minutes to move around the meeting room and choose which group they want to join next.
- 3) Remind everyone after 30 minutes have passed and invite them to either remain where they are, or join a different discussion.

The weighting method will be applied to ensure inclusion of opinions among participants from different sectors.

Discussion questions and selection criteria

From the list of current issues mentioned in the “Food System profile”, would you please identify the three most important issues related to the food system in your area according to the following listed criteria? If you have any other criteria, please list them.

Please enter the following number in the boxes below:

List of food systems' issues	Multidisciplinary:	Relevant target groups/beneficiaries	Is this issue related to/mentioned in local policies/plans?	Level of priority to solve the issue in the local setting:	Is this issue being defined as an issue to be solved in your organization's task/plan?	Action/ project/ implementation has been done to tackle this issue	Current action/ project/ implementation is being carried out to tackle this issue	Other (specify)
	1. Agriculture 2. Health 3. Industry and Trade 4. Other (specify)	1. Women 2. Children 3. Adolescent 4. Ethnic minority groups	1. Socio-economic development plan of the		1. Yes			

Annex 3: Guideline for actors mapping

GUIDELINE AND QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Identify the involvement/engagement of relevant stakeholders for the 3 selected issues

General information:

Time for group discussion is 30 minutes. Divide into 3 groups following top 3 key food systems issues. After the discussion, each group have 5 minutes to present the group discussion results.

Each group will discuss a topic in a separate meeting room/meeting area. The nameplate can be used on the table and clarify the topic of each group discussion to guide members to participate in the discussion. Then, each participant can choose one of the following issues.

3 issues selected:

Issue 1:

Issue 2:

Issue 3:

- *Give directions for people to divide up where they prefer to go for the 30 minutes.*
- *Inform everyone that they can spend 20 minutes on the first discussion topic and the remaining 10 minutes to move around the meeting room and choose whenever they want to join another group.*
- *Remind everyone after 15 minutes have passed and invite them to either remain where they are or join a different discussion.*

2. How to do stakeholder mapping for the 3 selected issues

STEP 1 Start

- Take an empty flipchart/sheet and empty small card.
- Write the name of your organization in the middle of the small card.

STEP 2 Who influences/links with the issue 1/2/3?

- Now arrange the cards with the name of your organization on the sheet:
 - The circle in the centre: direct link with the issue (to be in charge to solve the issue...)
 - The outside circle: indirect link with the issue (if the issue can be solved, it will indirectly benefit for your organization)
- If your organization is in charge to solve the issue, please double circle your organization with a blue marker.

STEP 3 What is the connection of your organization to the issue?

- Go through the linkages one by one. Assign 5 colors to represent the 5 types of linkages. Draw linkages using arrows between the platform and actor cards.
 1. Red: in the organization task to solve the issue
 2. Blue: technical support to solve the issue
 3. Black: funding/financial support to solve the issue
 4. ---: Information sharing
 5. Other: please specify

STEP 4 LINKAGES WITH OTHER ACTORS

- Who are others linked to the issue (apart from the organizations listed already from step 2)? List these actors on actors-cards and place them around the map.
E.g., Government, University, Company, Consumers, Farmers, Agribusinesses, Financial entities, Food vendors, Legislators, Food and beverages industries, Food retailers)
- Go through the linkages one by one. Assign 5 colors to represent the 5 types of linkages. Draw linkages using arrows between the platform and actor cards.

1. Red: in the organization task to solve the issue
2. Blue: technical support to solve the issue
3. Black: funding/financial support to solve the issue
4. Information sharing
5. Other: please specify

Annex 4: Guideline for IDIs with relevant stakeholders



GUIDELINE AND QUESTIONS FOR INDEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS to identify top 3 solutions for food systems issues

General information

- Introduce yourself at the start of the interview and thank you their time to do the interview
- Introduce about the activities (purpose, process, risks and benefits...)
- Emphasize the importance of giving correct response, which there is no wrong or right answers
- Clearly explain the process of participation in the interviews (confidentiality, voluntarily, recording...)
- Provide the brief information of the research/project
- Answer any related questions from interviewees
- Collect the verbal inform consent

The expected time for the whole interview will be 60 minutes. Each issue will be interviewed in 20 minutes.

After the interview is over, the interviewers need to brief the information of the interview and thank you the interviewees again for their time contribution.

Suggested questions and criteria for choosing solutions:

1. Ask general information about the interviewees (organization, title, gender, age, expertise...)
2. Introduce again the top 3 food-systems issues identified at the previous multi stakeholder's consultation workshop
3. Based on the above top 3 food-systems issues identified at the previous multi stakeholder's consultation workshop, could you please help propose three top solutions to address each of the food-systems issues and provide further information for those solutions using given below criteria. If you have any other ideas, please specify.

Top 3 issues identified at the consultation workshop	Solutions	Financial capacity of the organization	Technical capacity of the organization	Receive any supportive policies from government? 1. Yes (specify) 2. No	Is there any potential for private sector participation in implementing the solution? 1. Yes (specify) 2. No	Is there any network/partner involved in implementing the solution? 1. Yes (specify) 2. No	Is that solution possible to implement? 1. Yes (specify) 2. No	Some detailed activities to implement the solution	Who should be involved in implementing this solution?	Other criteria/feedbacks
1.										
2.										
3.										

Do you have any other question or comments?

Thank you!

Annex 5: Guideline for group discussion with end users

Alliance



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Agriculture for
Nutrition and Health
Led by IFPRI



GUIDELINE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FDGS) WITH END USERS (CONSUMER AND RETAILERS) to validate the top 3 solutions for food systems issues

General information

- Introduce yourself at the start of the interview and thank you their time to do the interview
- Introduce about the activities (purpose, process, risks, and benefits...)
- Emphasize the importance of giving correct responses, which there is no wrong or right answers
- Explain clearly the process participating in the interviews (confidentiality, voluntarily, recording...)
- Provide the brief information of the research/project
- Answer any related questions from interviewees
- Collect the verbal inform consent
- Ask the general information about the interviewees (organization, title, gender, age, expertise...)

The expected time for the whole group discussion will be 120 minutes.

After the interview is over, the facilitator uses 5 minutes to brief the information of the interview and thank you the interviewees again for their time contribution.

Depending on the reality that the interviewees actively propose solutions or not, the facilitator choose one of the below activities to be discussed firstly.

Activity 1: Group discussion to propose top 3 solutions for the 3 identified issues. Each issue will be discussed in 20 minutes using below criteria

- Introduce again the top 3 food-systems issues identified at the previous multi stakeholder's consultation workshop
- Then ask participants to propose the top 3 solutions to address the top 3 food-systems issues by using the below criteria to discuss

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback

Activity 2: Facilitator brief quickly the top three solutions to address each of the food systems issues, which were identified in previous multi-stakeholder workshop then ask group members to discuss and provide further feedbacks for those solutions using given below criteria. If they have any other ideas or propose any other solutions, please specify.

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback

			when implementing?		

After the discussion is over, the facilitator will wrap up the group discussion results in 10 – 15 minutes for 3 solutions.

Finally, ask group members whether they have any further question or comments then thank you for their time contribution!

Scoring to identify to

No	List of food systems' issues	Multidisciplinary:																									
		1. Agriculture													2. Health												
	Issues/ Participant ID	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
1	Although local agricultural production for various food	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	2			3	5	3	1	3	2	3	3		3	2	3	4	2		
2	While livestock production generates important income		3	1	3	3	1	3	1			3	2	3	1	3		3			2	3	2	4	2		
3	Food outlets are quite homogeneous.	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1			3	2	3	1		1	1			2	3	2	2	2		
4	Distance to food outlets is quite far.	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1			3	3	1	1		1	1			2	3	4	2	3		
5	Convenient stores (traditional) offer many unhealthy snacks and sugar	1	1	1	3	1		2		1			2		1	2	1			2	2	1	2	2	1		
6	65.4% of people reported that meat is too expensive	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2			2			2	2			2	2	1	3	2	2		
7	Although consumption of fruits and vegetables among		1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1			2			2	1			1	2	1	3	2	3		

8	The share of households consuming dairy is low.		0	1	3	1	1	2	1	1				2		2	1			1	2	1	2	2	3		
9	The share of households consuming unhealthy snacks				2	3	1		2	1				5		2	1	2		1	2	1	2	2	2		
10	Food safety at traditional stores and markets is considered a	1		3	2	1		3		3				3		1	3	1	1		3	2	1	2	3	3	
11	Knowledge of consumers about nutrition is limited	1		1	3	1	1	1		2				1		1	1	1	1		3	3	1	2	3	3	
12	Household food expenditure is high	1			1	1	1	1		1				2		1	1	1	1		1	3	1	4	2	3	
13	Stunting and wasting are prevalent, and are even more	1	1	1	2	2		1		2				2	1		1	3	1	2		3	2	2	3	2	2
14	Animal-based food sources are the highest dietary contributor to	1	1		3	1		1		0				1	1		1			1	1	2	1	2	1	3	
15	The growth of high value crops has been hampered by climate change and	1	1	1	1	1		1		2				1	1		1	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3

16	There is occasionally limited access to foods/ fruit/vegetables	1	2		2	2		2	2				1		1	2	1	1	1		2	2	1	2	1	
17	Flood discharge from hydropower reservoirs has adverse impacts on				3	1	1	2					1		1	2	1					2	2	1	2	1
18	There are high shares of child- and consanguine marriage, as well as	1	1				1	1					1	1		2						1	1	2	2	2

Top 3 key food systems issues in Moc Chau

Average	Relevant target groups/ beneficiaries																											Is this issue	
	1. Women 2. Children																											1. Socio-ec	2. Annual s
	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Average	1	2		
2.571	4	3	1	3	3	2	3	2			4	1	3			3	3	1		2		2	2	3	2.5	2	3		
2.389		2		2	2	1	2	1			3	1	2				2			2		2	2	4	2		2		
1.842			2	3	2	3		3			3	3	2							2			2	2	2.454545	1	3		
1.842			1	3	1	3		3			2	3	1				1			2		2	2	2	2		3		
1.529		1	1	3	2		3			3			3		2					3	2		2	3	2.307692				
1.889	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	2				3		1		3				1	2		3	2	2	2	2		
1.647		1	1	3	1	3		3				3				1					2		3	2	2.166667		1		

1.529			3	3	3	3	2		2	3			3			3	1		1	2	1	3	2	3	2.375		2		
1.933				3	3	3		3		4			2			2	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2.625		2	
2.118			4	4	3	1		3		2			3			2		1		1	2			2	2	2.307692		2	
1.667				3	3	3		2		4			3		1	2	1		2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	2.3125		1
1.529			1	1	3	1		1					3		1	1	1	2			2	1	2	2	2	1.6		1	
1.789			1	3	3	3	1		2				1		2	2	1	2			2	1	1	2	3	1.888889		3	
1.313			1		3	1		1		1			3				1			2	1	1	2	3	1.666667				
1.278			4		3	3		3					3			3	1	1		2	2		2	3	2.5		3		

1.529		3	2	3	3		3					3				3				2	1	1	2	3	2.307692		3
1.6		4	1	1	2		3					3				3				2	1		2	2	2.181818		3
1.429		3	1	3	3		3					3			2	3	2			2		1	2	3	2.466667		3

related to/mentioned in local policies/plans?
 economic development plan of the district in the next 5 years
 socio-economic development plan

Level of priority to solve the
 1. Urgent - **1 point**
 2. Not urgent - **0 point**

3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Average	1	2	3	5	6	
1	1	1	2	3	2			5	3	1			2	0	3		2		3	2	2	2.111111	1	1	1	1	1	
	3	1	2	2	2			2	3	1				1			2			3	2	0	1.857143		0	0	1	1
1	2	1	1	3	1			2	3	1	1		1	1			2			1	2	0	1.5	1	0	0	1	1
3	2	1	1	3	1			2	3	1				1			2			3	2	0	1.866667		0	0	1	1
	3	1		3					3			3				1	1			1	3	2	2.1	1		0	1	
1	3	1	2	3	1	2			3		1	2	1			1	3	2		3	3	2	2	1		1	0	
2	2	1	2	1	2				3			1				1	3			3	3	2	1.928571			0	1	0

2	2	1	1	1	1			3		2			1	3		3	3	3	2			0	1	1
1	2	1		2		1		3		2	2		1	3		2	3	2	1.928571		1	1	1	1
		3	1		2			3		2	2			3		3	3	2	2.363636		1	1	1	1
		3	1		1			3		2	2		1	3		3	3	2	2.083333		1	0	1	1
		3	1		1			3		2	2	1		3	1	3	3	2	2		1	0	1	1
		3	1		3			3		2	2			3	2	3	3	2	2.5		1	1	1	1
1	1							3		1				3		1	3	2	1.875		1	0	1	
3	3	1		3				3		2	1			3		1	3	3	2.416667		1	0	1	1

e issue in the local setting:

Is this issue being defined as an issue to be solve

1. Yes - *1 point*

2. No - *0 point*

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Average	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
1		1			1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1			1	0	1				
1		1			1	1	1				1			1	1	0	1	0	0.733	1		0	1	1	0		0	
1		1			1	0	1	1		1	0			2	0	1	0	1	0.722			1	0	1	1		1	
					1	0	1				0			1	0	1	1	0	0.538	1		0	0	1				
	0		0			0		1		1			0	1		0	1	0	0.462	1		0	1	0		0	0	
			1			0		1		1				1		1	1		0.8		0	1	0	0		0	1	
	0					0							0	1		1	1	0	0.4			0	1	1		1		

	1					0		0					0	1		1	1	0	0.545		1	0	1	1			1					
	0		1			0		1						1		1	1	0	0.75		1	1	1	1			1					
	1					1		1						1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			1				
	1					1		1	1					1		1	1	1	0.917		1	0	1	1			1					
	1					0		1	1					1		0	1	0	0.667		1	0	0	0			1					
	1					1		1	1					1		1	1	1	1	1		1	0	1	1			1				
						0			1					1		0	1	0	0.556			0	1									
						1								1		1	1	1	0.889				0	0						1		

						1				0			1		1	1	1	0.8			0	0						
		1					1					0		1		0	1	0	0.6			0	0					
							1			1	0			1	1	1	1	0	0.727			0	1					

						1.544658773
						1.452891156
						1.843803256
						1.364989177
						1.124420677
						1.689282731
						1.031746032
						1.265873016

						1.266830648
						1.196382189
						1.276314162

Scoring to identify top 3 key food systems issues in Dong Anh

No	List of food systems' issues	Multidisciplinary: 1. Agriculture 2. Health 3. Industry and Trade 4. Other (specify) <i>(each option will be added 1 point)</i>														
		Issues/ Participant ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Medium prevalence of overweight and obesity among children under five	1	2	2	4	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	2
2	High prevalence of female adults who have waist > 80cm, as well as those who are was overweight or obese; the same is true for male overweightness and obesity.	1	2	3	3	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	0	1	1	
3	Household food expenditure is high	2	4	2	3	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	3		1
4	While the livestock production generates important income for local farmers, this activity also produces more GHGE per gram or calorie of food than the production of plant-based foods.	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	1	4	3	3	2
5	23.5% of children 6 -23 months of age and 10.4% of women of reproductive age are not consuming the minimum recommended dietary diversity.	2	4	2	4	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	3
6	23.5% of children 6 -23 months of age and 10.4% of women of reproductive age are not consuming the minimum recommended dietary diversity.	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	2	2	3
7	Nutritional knowledge is limited among consumers	2	3	2	4	1	1	2	3	4	4	1	3	3	2	3
8	Food safety at traditional markets is a significant concern for consumers.	1	4	3	3	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	3	4	4	2

9	The excessive use of chemical agricultural inputs has been detected in areas that are not under safe production	1	4	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	4
10	Rapid population growth and inward migration to Dong Anh's industrial zones has led to a diversity of cultures represented in the local food system. This has led to rapid transformation of the food system.	1	5	2	5	1	1		5	2	2	1	4	4	3	5

											Relevant target groups/ beneficiaries													
											1. Women 2. Children 3. Adolescent 4. Ethnic minority groups 5. Other (specify) <i>(each option will be added 1 point)</i>													
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Average	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
2	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	1.870	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	1		
	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	1.810	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2		
1	1	3	2	3	5	1	1	2.182	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	4	1		
2	3	3	4	2	2	1	1	2.130	1	3	1	3			3	3	3	3		3	4	3		
3	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	2.261	0	3	1	3	1	1	4	3	2	2	1	3	2	1		
3	2	2	4	2	3	1	1	2.217	1	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	4	3	2		
3	1	3	3	3	4	1	1	2.478	1	3	1	3	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	4	4	3		
2	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	2.478	1	3	1	3	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	3	4	3		

4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.130		3		3	2	2	3	4	3	3	1	2	4	2
5	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	2.818		3		3	1	1		4	3	3	3	4	4	2

										Is this issue related to/mentioned in local policies/plans? 1. Socio-economic development plan of the district in the 2. Annual socio-economic development plan 3. Annual development plan 4. Other (specify) <i>(each option will be added 1 point)</i>													
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Average	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
2	3	2	3	5	1	2	2	2	2.087	0	1	0	3	1	1	2	1		1	1		2	
1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1.652	0		0	2			3	1		1			2	
1	1	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1.870	0	3	0	3			3							1
3	3	3	4	4		3			2.941	0	3	1	3			1	1	2	2				2
2	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1.913	0	1	0	3			3							3
3	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	2.478	0	1	0	3			3	1	1	1				2
3	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	2.609	0	1	0	3			3	1	1	1				3
3	3	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	2.304	0	1	1	3			3	1	1	1				2

next 5 years	Level of priority to solve the issue in the local setting: 1. Urgent - <i>1 point</i> 2. Not urgent - <i>0 point</i>
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Average	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1	1	1	2	3		1	1	1	1.263	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			1.214	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
	1	1	1	1			1			1.364	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			1.412	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	1	1	1	3	1	1	1			1.462	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0			1	0
	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			1.250	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1			1.353	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			1.294	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0

1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		1.235	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	2	1		1	1	1.056	1	0	0	0	1	1		0	1	0	0	0

Is this issue being defined as an issue to be solved
 1. Yes - **1 point**
 2. No - **0 point**

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Average	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1		0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.455	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.565	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.182	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.652	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0.700	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1			0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.783	0		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0.818	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0.870	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0.783	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.524	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1			

1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0.391								
1	1		1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.429								

No	List of food systems' issues	Multidisciplinary:													
		1. Agriculture 2. Health 3. Industry and Trade													
1	Participant ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Rapid increases in the number of modern retails and supermarkets	1	4	2	3	3	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	4
2	Unhealthy foods including chips, candy and soda appear in many	2	5	1	2	NA	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	4	4
3	The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and	2	4	2	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	4
4	Although consumption of fruits and vegetables among children under	2	4	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
5	A high proportion of households consume sweets (87.6% of	3	4	1	2	3	4	4	3	4	1	1	2	5	1
6	Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for	4	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	6	4	3	2	5	3
7	Consumers' nutritional knowledge is generally limited.	3	3	1	7	4	1	4	2	5	2	3	3	5	3
8	Daily consumption of meat, poultry and fish among adult is high	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	5	2
9	Daily dairy intake of adults is very low	2	5	2	3	1	NA	4	4	3	1	2	2	3	1
10	Medium prevalence of overweight and obesity among children	2	3	3	2	1	NA	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
11	High prevalence of overweight and obesity among adult men.	2	4	1	3	3	NA	2	1	4	1	2	2	2	3
12	Prevalence of NCDs patients tends to be increased recently.	1	4	1	3	1	NA	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	1
13	Household food expenditure is high	2	5	2	2	1	NA	4	1	4	1	1	2	5	1
14	Negative environmental effects caused by urbanization and	3	1	5	2	NA	3	4	1	5	3	6	4	5	2

15	The enormous growth of internet-based apps has transformed	2	3	3	3	2	4	4	2	6	2	2	3	2	2
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ing to identify top 3 key food systems issues in Cau Giay

			Relevant target groups/ beneficiaries															
			1. Women 2. Children 3. Adolescent															
15	16	Average	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	4	2.625	3	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	3
2	3	2.467	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	3
4	4	3.688	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	4
1	2	1.938	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2
2	1	2.563	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1
2	3	3.375	3	3	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	1	1	3
3	2	3.188	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	4	2	2	2
2	1	2.438	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1
1	2	2.4	2		1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	1
2	3	2.267	1		3	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1
2	2	2.267	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	1
1	1	1.667	3	2	3	3	1		3	2	4	2	5	2	3	1	1	1
1	4	2.4	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	4	1	2	2	4	1	2	1
2	1	3.133	3	3	3	2		3	3	4	4	1	4	3	3	1	1	1

2	1	2.688	3	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	4	4	4	2	3	2	1	2
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Is this issue related to/mentioned in local policies/plans?																	
1. Socio-economic development plan of the district in the next 5 years																	
2. Annual socio-economic development plan																	
3. Annual development plan																	
Average	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Average
2.1875	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	0	1	2		2	3	1.8
2.3125	1	0	1	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	3	1.69
2.5	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	3		2	2	1	1	3	2.07
1.875	1	0	1	1	2	1	NA	1	NA	2		2	2	1	1		1.25
2	1	0	1	2	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1		2	2	1	1		1.2
2.4375	3	2	1	3	2	1	NA	1	3	2		2	2	1			1.92
2.8125	3	2	1	3	1	1	NA	1	3	3		2	2		1	1	1.85
2.125	1	0	1	3	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1		2	2		1		1.3
1.93333	1	0	1	3	NA	1	NA	1	3			2	2	1	1		1.45
2	1	0	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	2		2	2	1	1		1.57
1.6875	1	0	1	3	NA	1	NA	1	1	1		2	2		1		1.27
2.4	1	0	1	3	NA	NA	NA	2	3	1		2	2				1.67
2.0625	1	0	1	3	NA	1	NA	1	3			2	2		1	0	1.36
2.6	3	2	1	3	NA	1	NA	1	3	1		2	2		1	0	1.67

2.5625	1	0	1	3	1	1	NA	1	3	1		2	2		1	0	1.31
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Level of priority to solve the issue in the local setting: 1. Urgent - 1 point 2. Not urgent - 0 point																	Is this issue 1. Yes - 1 point 2. No - 0 point	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Average	1	2
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1		1	1	0.6667	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1		1	0.7333	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1		1		0.6429	0	0
0	1	0	0	NA	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1			0.4615	0	0
1	1	0	1	NA	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1		1	0.8571	0	0
1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		1	1	0.9286	0	0
0	1	1	0	NA	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1			0	0.5385	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1		1	0.6667	0	0
1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1		0	0.7857	0	0
1	1	0	1	NA	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1		1	0.7143	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	NA	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1		1	0.6429	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.25	0	0
1	1	0	0	NA	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1			0.8333	1	0

0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0.75	0	0
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e being defined as an issue to be solved in your organization's task/plan? point point																Action/ project/ impl Each action will be ac			
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Trung binh	1	2	3	4	
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		1	1	0.6667					
0	0	1	1	NA	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.6667					
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.8125					
0	0	0	1	NA	1	0	1	0	1	1		1		0.4615					
0	0	0	1	NA	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.5333					
0	0	1	1	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.6923					
0	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	0	1	1		1		0.6923					
0	0	0	1	NA	1	0	1	0	1	1		1	1	0.5					
0	0	NA	1	NA	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.6429					
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0.625					
0	0	0	1	NA	1	0	1	0	1		1		0	0.3846					
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1		1	0.5333					
0	0	0	0	NA	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.2					
0	0	NA	1	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1		0	0.6667					

0	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0.6				
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<i>Rural (Total number of interviewees: 15)</i>		
Organization	Gender	Number of Experiences
1. District Health Center	Male	
2. Division of Economic and Infrastructure	Male	
3. Vegetable Cooperatives	Male	
4. Kindergartens	Female	
5. Center for Information and Culture	Female	
6. Division of Education and Training	Male	
7. Market Management Board	Male	
8. Market Inspection Department	Male	
9. Center for Agriculture and Technical	Female	
10. Farmer Union of Moc Chau district	Male	
11. District People's Committee 1	Male	
12. District People's Committee 2	Female	
13. Northern Mountainous Agriculture & Forestry Science Institute (NOMAFSI)	Male	
14. Vietnam Academy of Agriculture and Science (VAAS)	Male	

Sector %

Health sector	6.6666667
Agriculture	40
Education	13.3333333
Economic	6.6666667
	100
male	66.6666667
Female	33.3333333

List of stakeholders joined in interviews

Peri-urban (Total number of interviewees: 12)

Organization	Gender	Number of Experiences
1. Dong Anh Health Center	Female	
2. Dong Anh Health Center	Male	
3. Dong Anh Health Center	Male	
4. Health Division	Female	
5. Kindergartens	Female	
6. Division of Education and Training	Female	
7. Women Union	Female	
8. Information Culture Center	Male	
9. Station of Crop Production and Plant Protection	Male	
10. Station of Livestock production and Veterinary	Male	
11. Station of Livestock production and Veterinary	Female	
12. Market Management Board	Male	

Sector %	
Health	33.33333
Agriculture	25
Education	16.66667
Economic	8.333333
Other	16.66667
Male	50
Female	50

<i>Urban (Total number of interviewees: 8)</i>		
Organization	Gender	Number of Experiences
1. Ward People's Committee	Female	22
2. District Health Center	Female	30
3. District Health Center	Female	24
4. Division of Education and training	Male	26
5. Division of Economic	Male	25
6. Women Union	Female	20
7. Youth Union	Male	5
8. Cau Giay Market Mangement Board	Female	23

Sector %	
Health	25
Agriculture	0
Education	12.5
Economic	37.5
Other	25
Male	37.5
Female	62.5

Issue 1: Although local agricultural production for various food

No	Organization	Solutions for the issue	Financial capacity of the organization
1	Moc Chau Farmer Union	Conduct training/propaganda on nutritional knowledge in general	
4	Moc Chau Agricultural Technical Center	Improve people's knowledge and awareness about the importance of consuming a variety of food groups	
9	Moc Chau People's Committee 1	Communication on the role of nutrition in human health, especially for children and the elderly	
10	Vietnam Academy of Agriculture and Science (VAAS)	Communication for raising and changing awareness about the importance of consuming diverse food group	
15	NOMAFSI	Conduct more training about the importance of consuming diverse nutritious food for children and adults (needed for physical and mental development)	
16	Moc Chau Information and Culture Center	Communication to raise awareness	
21	Moc Chau People's Committee 2	Change people's perceptions of the importance of milk consumption	
2	Moc Chau Farmer Union	Increase the availability of nutritional products for local residents, if possible, increase the household's income	

7	Moc Chau People's Committee	Promote economic development, improve people's income, and solve poverty problems	
3	Moc Chau Farmer Union	Request financial support to provide breeds of vegetables and pigs to households with children who do not meet the nutrition status standard	
20	Division of Economic and Infrastructure of Moc Chau district	Support seedlings, create jobs to help households escape from poverty (the poverty rate in Moc Chau is still high (2nd rank) compare to the whole province; this 5% of poor household is the household with no ability to escape poverty (the elderly alone Disability, disability ...) - Communes near Moc Chau town can apply home garden model to plan vegetables at home; however, people still love consuming wild vegetables from the forest. Therefore, people's awareness and customs are difficult to change and will takes a long time to change this habit - Only about 30% of adults in Moc Chau town drink milk every day	
22	Moc Chau People's Committee 2	Provide / support people with seeds / seedlings to produce food for their own family demands	
5	Moc Chau Agricultural Technical Center	Linking producers to markets, ensure the output markets for agriculture products helps create brands and stable price for producers	
11	Vietnam Academy of Agriculture and Science (VAAS)	Organizing local consumer clubs to connect with production cooperatives	
12	Vietnam Academy of Agriculture and Science (VAAS)	Supply/Provide enough nutritious foods for school in the area	

6	Moc Chau Agricultural Technical Center	Carry out some pilot interventions on malnourished children to provide convincing evidence to raise awareness of people (Support milk for some children and monitor/ measure the change in nutrition status of this group for a time)	
8	Moc Chau People's Committee	Decrease the product's prices to be affordable for the consumers	
13	NOMAFSI	Conduct more research on the value chain and channels of food consumption and food with affordable price	
14	NOMAFSI	Issue more incentive policies for the establishment of more markets, grocery stores, and convenience stores, which are closer to residential areas, especially in remote areas with ethnic minorities	
17	Moc Chau Information and Culture Center	Introducing places/store selling high quality vegetable and fruit to local residents	
18	Division of Economic and Infrastructure of Moc Chau district	Improve/Invest more in roads especially in the remote areas/ villages (if the infrastructure and road systems are improved and built into all the villages of district)	

19	Division of Economic and Infrastructure of Moc Chau district	Build more markets in remote communes and villages	
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Suggested solutions	Total score
Conduct more communication, training, propaganda program to raise awareness and knowledge of local people about nutrition especially about the importance of consuming diverse food groups towards healthy diet	31
Provide seedlings, create jobs to help household to raise income and escape from poverty	31
Supply/Provide enough nutritious foods for school in the area	7

sources and safe food products have been growing rapidly, consumption of various food gr

Score for financial capacity	Technical capacity of the organization	Score for technical capacity
1. Yes, each source counted 1 point		1. Yes, each source counted 1 point
2. No-0 point		2. No-0 point
	Currently, 80% members of Farmer Union are farmers. The Union has a wide network surrounding from district to the village level, closely coordinating with other units/organization	1
	There is a system of collaborators in the commune, there are staff with technical skills and expertise to propagate people about relevant content.	1
	Combining programs and projects for communication associated with the goal of national target program on building a new countryside	1
	Training about the value chain	1
	Conduct training about nutrition knowledge and practice in cooperation with education and health sector	1
	Building reports and news articles for publication on local speakers, television stations, social networks	1
	Guide and direct relevant departments to implement together	1
	Have skilled technicians with technical qualifications to guide the implementation of the project (if any) (4 district staffs, 30 communes staffs, 196 members at village levels)	1

	The district has implemented many plans and solutions for socio-economic development, poverty reduction every year, so the socio-economic development and income improvement next year are higher than the previous year.	1
	Capacity of fund raising and write proposal for local group activities	1
	Community Verified icon	1
	Guide and direct relevant departments to implement together	1
	There are professional and technical consultants when it is necessary to improve product quality to promote the output	1
	Provide nutritious indigenous varieties	1
	Help train on ecological agriculture development to create more nutritious food	

	There are staff at the commune and village to cooperate with	1
	Apply science and technology to improve labor productivity, organize production and consumption following value chain, reduce input costs, invest in upgrading transport infrastructure to facilitate product consumption	1
	The center focuses on researching safe fruit and vegetable applying value chain method and connecting product consumption for farmers and propagating to encourage more local consumption	
	The center has research on developing tools to help the province plan the growing area and processing area on the basis of the most appropriate value chains and transportation routes	
	Building reports and news articles for publication on local speakers, television stations, social networks	
	The Division of Economic and Infrastructure is implementing the state management of traffic management, is implementing resolution 77 and new resolution 115 of the province supporting rural transport. State and people work together (State provides cement and farmers contribute work, sand and stone can build roads)	

	<p>The Department of Ethnic Minority Affairs, the Department of Industry and Trade, and the Department of Knowledge and Marketing have all worked hard to survey the area to build markets. Normally, the market should be built in clusters of communes. Communes are close to each other so the market is built in the most developed commune. In some locations, the market should be built so loan is provided ...</p>	
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Ranking

1
2
3

roups is still low among the local population (*Limitation in the link between local diversified p*

Receive any supportive policies from government?	Scores for supportive policies from government	Is the any potential for private sector participation in implementing the solution?	Scores for potential of attraction to private sectors
	1. Yes, each policy counted 1 point		1. Yes, each private sector counted 1 point
	2. No - 0 point		2. No - 0 point
Annual propaganda/ Commucation program	2		
National Nutrition Program	1		
Follow the national target program on building a new countryside	1		
Decree 98	1		
Policy to support training	1		
Royalties, paid according to the state budget	2		
National Nutrition Program	1		
Program 135 phase 2	1		

Poverty reduction policy	1		
Program on fruit trees and fertilizers	1		
Resolution 77, 115 New rural development policy	3		
National Nutrition Program	1		
Resolution 76 on supply chain support	1		
Zero Hunger National Action Program	1		
Zero Hunger National Action Program	1		2

New Rural and National Nutrition program	2		
Related provincial and central policies	1		
Trade promotion, fair	1		
	0		
Model building, technical support	2		
Resolution 77, 115 New rural development policy	3		

Resolution 77, 115 New rural development policy		3	
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roduction and consumption)

Is there any network/partner involved in implementing the solution?	Score for partnership network	Is that solution possible to implement?
	1. Yes , each partner counted 1 point	
	2. No - 0 point	
District Health Center, Women Union, Education Department, Information and Culture Center	4	All the proposed solutions is about 70% possible to implement due to the budget limitation
District Health Center, Commune Health Station	2	
Organization working on Economic Sectors, Enterprises	2	
Malica	1	
Universities, Health community Unit	2	
Enterprises, Cooperatives	2	
District Health Center, Nutrition Project in Moc Chau	2	
Women Union and relevant authorities (People Committee at all level)	2	

Organization working on Economic Sectors, Enterprises, Donors	3	
Vietnam Farmer Union, Son La Farmer Union, Enterprises	3	
People's Committee at commune level, Moc Chau Agriculture Technical Center	2	Yes
District Health Center, Nutrition Project in Moc Chau	2	Yes
Division of Economic and Infrastructure, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development	2	
Alisea	1	
CIRAD, Moc Chau People Committee, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development of Moc Chau district, Moc Chau milk company, TH milk company	5	

District Health Center, Farmer Union, Women Union	3	
Enterprises, Science Organization, Organization working on Economic Sectors...	3	Yes
Markets/Consumers Units, Private Sectors/Enterprises, Collectors, Cooperatives	4	Yes
NGO, NGO projects	2	Yes
Division of Agriculture and Rural Development	1	Yes
People's Committee at commune level	1	Yes

People's Committee at commune level		1 Yes
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Score for possible to implement	Other opinions/ criteria	Total score	Some detailed activities to implement the solution
1. Yes - 1 point			
2. No - 0 point			
1		7	Develop detailed propaganda and communication plan for members of Union
1		4	Organize propaganda / communication training course by topic for mothers and students, staff members
1		4	
1		3	Develop a pilot intervention/model at the field
1		4	Conduct training courses
1		5	Circulate more news, reportage, propaganda on social networks
1		4	Conduct more propadanda/ communication training courses to raise awareness of the local residents
1		4	Mobilizing farmers to build specific models Instruct farmers on the importance of making full use of local available products

1		5	
1		5	Fund raising from people committee Conduct survey to explore the local people's demand
1		6	Call for finance support from relevant stakeholders/agencies/projects to implement pilot studies providing seedlings
1		4	Provide/support seedlings for poor households to develop economically
1		4	Coordinate with relevant departments to propose developing a closed value chain to ensure output of agriculture products
1		3	Training to strengthen capacity of local staff
1		7	CIAT

1		6	na
1		5	
1		6	Conduct research about value chain and call for support from donor to conduct research
1		3	Collect data, use analysis tools
1		4	Circulate more news, reportage, propaganda on social networks
1		5	Call for financial support and contribution from relevant stakeholders/projects/donors to upgrade the road systems.

	1		5	Conduct survey to identify the consumer's demand to build markets at the area
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Who should be involved in implementing this solution?
Women Union, Farmer Union
District Health Center, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, Farmer Union
State, Organization working on economic sector, Cooperatives, local residents
Vietnam Academy of Agriculture and Science (VAAS)
Schools and medical facilities
Information and Culture Center
District Health District, call for financial support from health project
Women Union

State, Organization working on economic sector, Cooperatives, Donors, local residents
Women Union
Resources: CIAT support, combines all sources Implementation: CIAT supports Supervision: Invite other associations to monitor and evaluate the implementation (Women's Union, Youth Union and Farmer Union, Farmer, Division of Economic and Infrastructure
Division of Agriculture and Rural Development
Division of Economic and Infrastructure, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agriculture Technical Center
Vietnam Academy of Agriculture and Science (VAAS)
Moc Chau People Committee

District Health Center, Farmer Union, Youth Union, Education and Training Department
State, Organization working on economic sector, Cooperatives, Science Units, local residents
Research institutes, local government enterprises
Local government has the support of the professional units
Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agriculture Technical Center
Resources: CIAT support, combines all sources Implementation: CIAT supports Supervision: Invite other associations to monitor and evaluate the implementation (Women's Union, Youth Union and Farmer Union, Farmer, Division of Economic and Infrastructure

Resources: CIAT support,
combines all sources

Implementation: CIAT
supports

Supervision: Invite other
associations to monitor and
evaluate the implementation
(Women's Union, Youth
Union and Farmer Union,
Farmer, Division of Economic
and Infrastructure

Annex 11: Focus Group Discussions with consumers and retailers in Moc Chau
Summary of Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) with consumers in Moc Chau

Date & Time : 09:00 – 11:00, September 22, 2020

Venue : Moc Chau district, Son La province

Participants:

No	Gender	Occupation/Type of consumers	Age
1	Female	Housewife	35
2	Female	Farmer	31
3	Female	Housewife	60
4	Female	Farmer	65
5	Female	Administrative staff	46
6	Female	Farmer	57

Main discussions:

1. Propose main solutions to resolve top three food-systems issues in Moc Chau

- The group discussion members proposed similar solutions to resolve the top three food-systems issues in Moc Chau that summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

2. Feedbacks of consumers on suggested solutions by IDIs

Issue 1: Although local agricultural production for various food sources has been growing rapidly, consumption from various food groups remains locally low

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Conduct more communication, training, propaganda/ program to raise awareness and knowledge of local people about nutrition especially the importance of consuming diverse food groups towards healthy diet	100% agree that the solution is relevant and possible to implement	Yes. Currently, there are some propaganda programs about nutritional knowledge in general which are integrated in some meeting of women union, parental meeting at school but not at the health district centre or commune health station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women Union - Health District Centre - Kindergartens - Primary Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate the nutritional knowledge particularly about the importance of consuming diverse food group into student's lesson at school, into extended vaccination events/days, regular meeting of Women Union, Farmer Union, Youth Union - Deliver nutrition information through speakers, broad cards, television 	Similar solution
Provide seedlings, create jobs to help household to raise income and escape from poverty	100% agree that the solution is relevant and possible to implement	Yes. The Farmer Union have supported some seedling to farmers in the area, they also helped farmer to develop and maintain some good gardening model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmer Union - Division of Economic and Infrastructure - Agriculture and Technical Centre - Women Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide seedling to some poor and ethnic household and remote area - Guide farmer applying/practicing the gardening model 	Similar solution
Supply/Provide enough nutritious foods for school in the area	100% agree that the solution is relevant and possible to implement	Yes. Some Private Company (Moc Chau Milk Company) have supported providing milk to some schools in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moc Chau Milk Company - Health Centre of Moc Chau district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call support from milk companies in the area to provide milk for students at school - Call for kind contribution from parents in providing milk for students 	Similar solution The solution is great potential and relevant however, when implementing, there should be more strictly monitoring on the

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
				- Apply gardening model at school	source of foods supplying at school in order to maintain the food safety and hygiene for students

Issue 2: Food safety at traditional stores and markets is considered a significant concern, as most people shop there

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion / feedbacks
Conduct training/ propaganda about the food safety issues particularly the adverse impact of selling and consuming unsafe food at traditional market	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moc Chau district health centre - Women union - Health Division of Moc Chau People's committee - Market management board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate the food safety knowledge into annual meeting at market among retailer, into extended vaccination events/days, regular meeting of Women Union, Farmer Union, Youth Union for consumers - Deliver food safety information through speakers, broad cards, television - Operate an effective inspection team of food safety to regularly inspect the food safety issues at traditional market - Announce publicly the hotline of market inspection department/division team so that people can report food safety promptly and directly through hotline 	
Relevant authorities (Market inspection unit, Health District Center, Market Management Board...) need to work together closely to supervise effectively any violation regarding food safety at the tradition market	Not much	Not much	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market inspection unit - Health District Centre - Market Management Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop specific inspection planning which clearly mention the function of each organizing and a detailed timeline of inspection - Involve local resident in inspecting food safety violations 	

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion / feedbacks
Synchronize the management mechanism between the 3 ministries (MOH, MOIT, MARD) to avoid the overlapping task between the 3 parties when dealing with violations related to food safety	Not much	Not much	Ministry of Health Ministry of Industry and Trade Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		
Increase the administrative penalties for food safety violations	Yes	Yes	Market inspection unit - Health District Center - Market Management Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Propose the new administrative penalties for food safety to higher level then implement the new punishment strongly - Ask for voluntary team from local resident to support the monitoring and inspection in the area to apply the new punishment 	

Issue 3: Stunting and wasting are prevalent, and are even more common among young children from poor communes

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Conduct more training/ propaganda program to raise the awareness of parents/ children's care givers (grandparent) on how to raise children scientifically and properly and the importance of nutritious meals with the development of children's mental and physical health	100% agree that the solution is possible	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District health centre - Women Union - Youth Union - Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate the national knowledge into student's lesson at school, into extended vaccination events/days, regular meeting of Women Union, Farmer Union, Youth Union - Deliver nutrition information through speakers, broad cards, television - Conduct practical training to guide parents and children's care giver on preparing nutritious food for children 	Similar solution
Increase household's income through developing economic	100% agree that the solution is possible	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmer Union - Division of Agriculture and Rural Development - Division of Economic and Infrastructure - Cooperatives - Farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide seedling to some poor and ethnic household and remote area and encourage them to maintain the good practice via annual monitoring and evaluation Encourage/guide farmer to invest in safe 	Similar solution

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
				production for higher income.	
Guide/ Encourage people applying the vegetable gardening model	100% agree that the solution is possible	Yes	Farmer Union - Division of Agriculture and Rural Development - Division of Economic and Infrastructure - Cooperatives - Farmers	Guide farmer applying/practicing the gardening model and encourage them to maintain this good practice via annual monitoring and inspection	Similar solution
Invest and upgrade the infrastructure and facilities (schools, health district centre, hospital) will also help local people to improve their health condition	Not so high possible	Yes, but not much	- Division of Economic and Infrastructure	- Operate news school in remote area so that student living there can access easier and reduce their time going to school, which will also help develop their physical health - Operate more markets nearby remote area so that consumers can access to food easier toward better diets	Additional solution

Summary of Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) with traders/retailers in Moc Chau

Date & Time : 09:00 – 11:00, September 22, 2020

Venue : Moc Chau district, Son La province

Participants:

No	Gender	Occupation/Type of consumers	Age
1	Female	Food seller	58
2	Male	Food seller	60
3	Female	Food seller	48
4	Female	Food seller	30
5	Female	Food seller	31

Main discussions

Issue 1: Although local agricultural production for various food sources has been growing rapidly, consumption from various food groups remains locally low

- All of group discussion members proposed similar solutions to resolve the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
Conduct propaganda/ communication program for local people about the importance of consuming diverse food groups towards to healthy diet	Yes, however need to consider the perceptions of ethnic minority people like H'mong	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health center - Heath station - Women union - Farmer union - Youth union - Information culture center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing information via leaflets, television shows, broadcast, or mobile forms such as mobile communication cars - Show risks of not having diverse diets → the ethnic minority people could be aware of these 	Propose similar solution
Provide seedling, create jobs to help household escape from poverty. Should focus on developing a good linkage between farmers and sellers as by doing this way, farmers could sell produce at high price and get more profits	Yes, in fact there are many projects providing seeds, seedlings, animals to local people	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmer union - Station of Crop Production and Plant Protection - Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary - Other agriculture-related organizations - Private sectors like companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training farmers on good technology and have contracts before production. - Encourage farmers and support them to apply safe production standards. - Agriculture units assist to develop a good linkage between farmers and sellers. 	Propose similar solution but suggest focusing on developing a good linkage between farmers and sellers as by doing this way, farmers could sell produce at high price and get more profits

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
Provide enough food for schools in the area	Yes	Yes	- Schools	- Need to have a mechanism for retailers to supply food to schools	Propose similar solution

Issue 2: Food safety at traditional stores and markets is considered a significant concern, as most people shop there

- All of group discussion members proposed 2 similar solutions and did not agree with one solution to address the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
Relevant authorities (Market inspection unit, Health Centre, Market Management Board...) need to work together closely to supervise effectively any violation regarding food safety at the tradition market	Difficult	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market inspection unit - MMB - Health sector - Women union - Information culture center - Private sectors - Market management division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop anti-counterfeiting stamps for goods sold mainly sold at traditional markets. - Stricter punishment - Control sources of products to traditional markets more frequently (every day) - Develop a close linkage between safe producers and sellers in traditional markets. At current there seems no linkages 	Propose similar solution
Conduct training/propaganda about the food safety issues particularly the adverse impact of selling and consuming unsafe food at traditional market	Yes, but not easy	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health sector - Women union - Information culture center - MMB - Private sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize meetings for sellers every 2 weeks or at least every month. - Organize trainings for consumers on how to select safe foods. 	Propose similar solution

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
			- Market management division		
Synchronize the management mechanism between the 3 ministries (MOH, MOIT, MARD) to avoid the overlapping task between the 3 parties when dealing with violations related to food safety					Do not understand well about the management at higher level. Just to know that the food safety issue in traditional markets and in different stage in the supply chain has not been done well yet

Issue 3: Stunting and wasting are prevalent, and are even more common among young children from poor communes

- All of group discussion members proposed 2 similar solutions and extra solutions to resolve the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise. One suggested solution was not totally agreed
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
Invest in infrastructure especially the infrastructure of kindergartens	Not so easy		District People's Committee		Do not totally agree with this solution. Quite far from the need to reduce stunting and wasting. For poor communes, it should be better to organize direct activities like home garden.
Conduct training/propaganda for parents/children's care givers (grandparent) on how to raise children scientifically and properly and the importance of nutritious meals with the mental and physical health of children	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health sector - Women union - Information culture centre - Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize training and/or communication campaigns in poor and remote communes. - Using loudspeaker is better. 	Propose similar solution
Increase income of local people through developing economic	Not so easy, as the ethnic minority face a lot of difficulties (e.g. capital shortage)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture sector - Economic sector - Women Union - Farmer Union - Private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop linkage between producers and sellers. 	Propose similar solution

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
Conduct home garden model with nutritious vegetable	Yes, as this solution is close to farmers in poor communes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture sector - Economic sector - Women Union - Farmer Union 	- Hire technical experts to assist techniques to organize home garden with different nutritious vegetables	Additional solution

Issue 3: Food safety in the entire food chain is significant concern for consumers

No	Organization	Solutions for the issue
1	Education division & Kindergarten	Integrate nutrition education activities and food safety to disseminate to parents
2	Health division	Organize communication and training activities for food processing-related people including consumers (prepare food at home), food providers, those working at canteens of schools and others, business, slaughterhouses, etc. In particular a focus should be given to food businesses and schools/canteens because they are considered as high-risk groups as they supply ready-to-eat food.
3	Information Culture Center	Organize communication activities to change perceptions of food providers
4	Information Culture Center	Soft support from the government to punish in a suitable manner. Soft support includes punishing mechanisms and dissemination skills
5	Education division & Kindergarten	Ensure enough personnel to monitor and control food safety
6	Education division & Kindergarten	Control inputs of food providers, especially to schools and canteens

7	Health division	Inspect high-risk groups, including those who supply foods that are already cooked and served, food providers to schools
8	Dong Anh Health center	Inspect inputs in livestock production and veterinary
9	Education division & Kindergarten	Invest more budget on modern equipment in all boarding schools
10	Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary	Improve infrastructure and facilities
11	Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary	Improve technology transfer on livestock raising

12	Health division	Develop methods for the early detection system on food poisoning
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Suggested solutions

Strengthen the inspection, monitoring and control food safety-related violations at all stages, focusing on inputs (crops, livestock) and high-risk groups such as food providers (especially schools and canteens)
Strengthen communication and training activities with the integration of nutrition education and food safety for food producers and food processing-related people including consumers (preparing food at home) and food suppliers, schools, canteens, food service outlets, slaughterhouses. A priority should be given to food service outlets and schools/canteens, as they are considered high-risk groups who provide ready-to-eat food.
Invest more on infrastructure (for example invest on modern equipment and synchronize boarding schools, improve technology transfer on crop and livestock production,...)

Financial capacity of the organization	Score for financial capacity
	1. Yes, each source counted 1 point
	2. No-0 point
Integrate budget in common activities, not much budget	1
Annual budget from the district for profesional tasks	1
have annual budget but allocated to many activities, not focus on activities to raise awareness	1
have annual budget but allocated to many activities, not focus on activities to raise awareness	1
No budget	0
No budget	0

No budget	0
Annual budget from the district for profesional tasks Projects on livestock production of the Hanoi city	2

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Total scores	Ranking
44	1
36	2
18	3

Technical capacity of the organization	Score for echnical capacity	Receive any supportive policies from government?
	1. Yes, each source counted 1 point	
	2. No-0 point	
Some staff are trained on food safety	1	Food safety program
4 staff, need one more. Staff is annually trained on food safety (for instance training on methods to prevent food poisoning)	1	Food safety program
To be trained on skills to disseminate topics on food safety	1	Food safety program
To be trained on skills to disseminate topics on food safety	1	Food safety program
Some staff are trained on food safety	1	Food safety program
Some staff are trained on food safety	1	Food safety program

<p>4 staff, need one more. Staff is annually trained on food safety (for instance training on methods to prevent food poisoning)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Food safety program</p>
	<p>1</p>	<p>Food safety program</p>
<p>Some staff are trained on food safety</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Food safety program</p>
<p>Has 15 staff to be in charge on food safety, 22 leaders at commune level, 155 veterinary staff</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Food safety program</p>
<p>Has 15 staff to be in charge on food safety, 22 leaders at commune level, 155 veterinary staff</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Food safety program</p>

4 staff, need one more. Staff is annually trained on food safety (for instance training on methods to prevent food poisoning)	1	Food safety program
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Scores for supportive policies from government	Is there any potential for private sector participation in implementing the solution?	Scores for potential of attraction to private sectors
1. Yes, each policy counted 1 point		1. Yes, each private sector counted 1 point
2. No - 0 point		2. No - 0 point
1	Private sectors could concern but it is quite hard to get support from them, particularly financial support	1
1		
1		
1		
1	Private sectors could concern but it is quite hard to get support from them, particularly financial support	1
1	Private sectors could concern but it is quite hard to get support from them, particularly financial support	1

1		
1		
1	Private sectors could concern but it is quite hard to get support from them, particularly financial support	1
1		
1	Yes, private companies in Hanoi	1

1		
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Is there any network/partner involved in implementing the solution?	Score for partnership network	Is that solution possible to implement?
	1. Yes , each partner counted 1 point	
	2. No - 0 point	
Education division, Kindergarten, Health center, Health division	4	Yes
Direct dissemination (via legal documents, not focus on professional knowledge): Health center, Department of Food Safety of Hanoi Indirect dissemination: Health center, health stations, health division, Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary, Station of Crop Production	6	
Health division, Economic division, Security division, Health center, Market management division, Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary, Station of Crop Production, schools, Education division, Information Culture Center	10	Yes
		Yes
District People's Committee and relevant divisions	5	Yes
Education division, Kindergarten, Health center, Health division, District People's Committee	5	Yes

<p>Health division, Economic division, Security division, Health center, Market management division, Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary, Station of Crop Production, schools, Education division, Information Culture Center</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Health division, Economic division, Security division, Health center, Market management division, Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary, Station of Crop Production, schools, Education division, Information Culture Center</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Education division, Kindergarten, District People's Committee</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary Local authority: disseminate from the district level --> commune --> village Divisions and boards and unions at district and commune levels Organizations for cross inspection</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Inspection: remind, punish, suspend, revoke license (currently implement well)</p>
<p>Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary Local authority: disseminate from the district level --> commune --> village Divisions and boards and unions at district and commune levels Organizations for cross inspection</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>At commune level: only commitment, reminding, has not legal commitment nhắc nhở. Only increase awareness by dissemination activities</p>

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Score for possible to implement	Other opinions/ criteria	Total score
1. Yes - 1 point		
2. No - 0 point		
1		9
		9
1		14
1		4
1		9
1		9

1		13
1		13
1		7
1	Giống + thức ăn chăn nuôi của ĐA rất tốt, cơ sở cung cấp con giống được tuyển chọn .	4
1		7

		2
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Some detailed activities to implement the solution	Who should be involved in implementing this solution?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Share daily menu to parents - Guide teachers to ensure food safety 	Education division, Kindergarten
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Organize communication activities to change behavior - Inspection of high-risk groups - Develop pilot interventions --> change perceptions quickly 	Health division
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be the involvement of local people in the inspection process -> there should be specific advocacy - Support safe vegetable producers (capital support, dissemination) - Develop television clips or radio stories, example of "good people, good activities" 	Health center
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be strict punishing mechanisms - Encourage those who comply well, - Need to reflect negative situations on food safety at the commune and village level 	District People's Committee and relevant divisions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase the number of staff - Strongly monitor and cross check - Capacity building 	District People's Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Close monitoring and controlling system amongst organizations 	Education division, Kindergarten

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervent food outlets in the locality -> need a close coordination between agencies. - Decentralize each level for inspection, but not close (currently the commune has the right to fine 5 million VND in total) - Check out small establishments, street foods, groups of children 	Health division
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of food service outlets (collective meals, street food, hotel) - Monitor market and food outlets done by market management department - Many food businesses at the commune level are too small -> should have clear decisions on how to monitor these outlets - Develop regulations for food outlets to comply, prohibit unsecured food outlets - Building pilot streets and pilot interventions for food safety like in 2018, but should focus on Kim Chung and Uy No commune - Make a list of certificated food outlets and share information to local people. State food sources of these outlets. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mobilize capital from different sources, especially private sectors 	District People's Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support funding to build facilities (breeding, slaughterhouse - 37 slaughterhouses including 1 concentrated semi-industrial slaughterhouse) - Quickly test forbidden residues in livestock production, also test the nutritional contents - Eliminate and sterilize, produce under VietGAP standard 	Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply high technology in artificial insemination -> high production - Change all small-scale animal raising to concentrated animal raising, to gradually eliminate smal-scale forms - Invest in automatic feed supplying systems * Some specific suggestions - Improve breeding facilities and other facilities - Improve pig breeds (import high-quality boars) - Establish concentrated production areas, concentrated slaughterhouses, epidemic-free production areas. 	Station of Livestock Production and Veterinary

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Annex 13: Focus Group Discussions with consumers and retailer in Dong Anh
Summary of Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) with consumers in Dong Anh

Date & Time: 10 December, 2020

Venue: Dong Anh district, Hanoi

Participants: 05

No	Gender	Occupation/Type of consumers
1	Female	Administrative staff
2	Female	Administrative staff
3	Female	Farmer
4	Female	Housewife
5	Female	Housewife

Main discussions

Issue 1: Diets are inadequate and unbalanced under the urbanization

- The group discussion members proposed 3 similar solutions to resolve the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/feed backs
Strengthen communication activities to increase awareness on nutrition for local people, especially nutrition education for youth groups, parents whose children are studying in kindergartens, and food businesses, canteens and organize training activities to communal staff.	Yes	Yes, but not much.	- Commune People's Committee - MMB - District Health centre - Schools	- Deliver nutrition information leaflets to immigrants. - Deliver nutrition information via television shows. - Integrate nutrition knowledge into the curriculum at schools	
Guide local people on healthy diets, give a focus on specific age groups, especially pregnant women	Yes	Yes, but not much	Health centre	- Deliver information about healthy diets through television shows, leaflets and displaying pictures/photo at Health centre/ Hospitals	
Carry out safe food interventions and provide information on safe food in the locality	Easy	Yes, but not much	- Cooperative - Department of Economic and Infrastructure - Farmer Union	- Sources of safe foods need to be guaranteed and in charge by MMB, management of cooperatives and relevant authorities	

Issue 2: Nutritional and food safety knowledge are limited among consumers

- The group discussion members proposed 3 similar solutions to resolve the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise.

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Integrate the nutritional aspect into activities that change awareness of parents and students as well as consumers in food consumption	Easy	Yes. The school management board/ district health support implementing	- Schools - Teacher, students' parent, students	- Share information/knowledge about nutrition through presenting photo/video at schools 2-3 times per week - Encourage parents to guide their kids learning about nutrition topics at home	
Organize communication activities to raise awareness and responsibility for food outlets, food providers to schools and canteens on nutritional quality and food safety	Easy	Yes. Some communication activities have been carried out through loudspeaker and broadcast.	- Commune People's Committee - MMB - District Health centre - Schools	- Deliver nutrition information leaflets to local households. - Deliver nutrition information via television shows (such as "Healthy Life" TV shows), which should be suitable to specific ages. - Integrate nutrition knowledge into the curriculum at schools	

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Strengthen coordination between departments and mass organizations to organize awareness raising activities	Easy	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women union - The elderly Union - District Health centre, health division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop specific working plan of coordination among relevant departments/organization in implementing raising awareness activities 	

Issue 3: Food safety in the entire food chain is significant concern for consumers

- The group discussion members proposed 3 similar solutions to resolve the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise. In addition, one more specific solution was suggested.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/ the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Strengthen the inspection, monitor, and control on food safety-related violations at all stages, focusing on inputs (crops, livestock) and high-risk groups such as food providers (especially schools and canteens)	Have not implemented well yet. The inspection is a mere formality	Yes, but not much	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MMB - District Health Centre - Market Inspection Division/Department - Parent committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage local people to monitor related food safety violation by themselves. - Monitor the food safety at different stages and with all products 	Parent should work together to propose an inspection team to monitor the food safety issues at school. There should be some payment/fee for this inspection team for the effectiveness of work
Strengthen communication and training activities with the integration of nutrition education and food safety for food producers and food processing-related people including consumers (preparing food at home) and food suppliers, schools, canteens, food service outlets, slaughterhouses. A priority should be given to food service outlets and schools/canteens, as they are	Easy	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MMB - Commune People's Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct training activities at schools, markets - Conduct training through broadcast, messages 	

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/ the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
considered high-risk groups who provide ready-to-eat food.					
Invest more on infrastructure (for example invest on modern equipment and synchronize boarding schools, improve technology transfer on crop and livestock production...)	Easy	Yes, but not much	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food shop owners - Market Management/Inspection Division - Health center - MMB 	- Request for more financial support from government or private sectors to purchase investment, which support to increase the food safety issues	

Summary of Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) with trader/retailers in Dong Anh

Date & Time: 10 December 2020

Venue: Dong Anh district, Hanoi

Participants: 05

No	Gender	Occupation/Type of traders
1	Female	Chicken seller
2	Female	Egg seller
3	Female	Sea fish seller
4	Female	Pork seller
5	Female	Vegetable seller

Main discussions

Issue 1: Diets are inadequate and unbalanced under the urbanization

- The group discussion members proposed 2 similar solutions to resolve the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise. In addition, one more specific solution was suggested.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Strengthen communication activities to increase awareness on nutrition for local people, especially nutrition education for youth groups, parents whose children are studying in kindergartens, and food businesses, canteens and organize training activities to communal staff. A focus should be given to children under 5 and the elderly	Not easy to implement due to poor practices	Do not have much	Health centre, Health station MMB Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize meetings periodically, probably one every month for parents who have children under 5 to increase knowledge about healthy diet. Information should be specific and clear (for instance clear in quantity of vegetables and meats) - Increase awareness of parents and food processors, food businesses 	Similar solution nevertheless a focus should be given to children under 5 and the elderly as they help take care children
Guide local people on healthy diets, give a focus on specific age groups, especially pregnant women	Easy	Yes	Health centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize training for pregnant women 	Similar solution
Periodical medical examination in order to develop a suitable diet for many target groups such as children, youth, adults	Easy	Yes, but not much	Health centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have medical examination every 3 months or every 6 months for specific groups 	Additional solution

Issue 2: Nutritional and food safety knowledge are limited among consumers

- The group discussion members proposed similar solutions to resolve the top three food-systems issues in Dong Anh summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement ?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/ the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Integrate the nutritional aspect into activities that change awareness of parents and students as well as consumers in food consumption	Easy	Check products, and involved in the certification system	MMB	- Direct communication on markets - Certification on food safety (markets, supermarkets)	-
Organize communication activities to raise awareness and responsibility for food outlets, food providers to schools and canteens on nutritional quality and food safety	Easy	Enable traders to share information	MMB Schools Market management department	- Traders introduce and share information on nutrition to buyers - Develop a communication network on nutrition - MMB support for slogan, banners, certification	-
Strengthen coordination between departments and mass organizations to organize awareness raising activities	Easy		MMB, trader, Market management department	- Encourage the involvement of Women union - Increase the role of traders	-

Issue 3: Food safety in the entire food chain is significant concern for consumers

- The group discussion members proposed 2 similar solutions and did not totally agree with the third solution to resolve the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise. In addition, two specific solutions were given a priority.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/ the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Strengthen the inspection, monitor and control of food safety-related violations at all stages, focusing on inputs (crops, livestock) and high-risk groups such as food providers (especially schools and canteens)	Easy	Yes	District People's Committee, Market Management Division, MMB, etc.	- Develop a strict set of indicators for food safety management	Similar solution
Strengthen communication and training activities with the integration of nutrition education and food safety for food producers, food processors, and food business about food safety	Easy	Yes	Divisions at the district level like Economic office, MMB	- Direct communication in markets, food business Using banners and slogan	Similar solutions however the retailer group proposed that the solution should focus on food producers, food processors and food business as they play an important role in the first stages of supply chain.
Invest more on infrastructure (for example invest on modern equipment and synchronize boarding schools, improve technology transfer on crop and livestock production...)	Difficulty				Do not totally agree as investment in infrastructure need more concerns from local authority. The above solutions should be done before.
Develop close linkages among actors in the food supply chain	Easy	Yes	Divisions at the district level like Economic	- Create linkages	Additional solution proposed by the retailer group. They give a priority to this solution as

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/ the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
			Division, MMB, private sector		food safety improvement need a close linkage (also trust) among actor in the food supply chain
Implement safe food interventions	Easy	Yes	District People's Committee, Economic Division, MMB, Farmer Union, etc.	- Promote/Encourage farmers to produce safe and organic vegetable	Additional solution proposed by the retailer group.

Issue 1: The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants is a big concern.

No	Organization	Years of experience	Solution
2	Cau Giay Maket Management Board	23	Raise the awareness and responsibility of food providers/producers
4	Health Center of Cau Giay district	30	Conduct communication campaign/program to raise awareness about food safety for schools, restaurants (teachers, factory's management boards), food providers
7	Health Center of Cau Giay district	24	Conduct communication campaigns/program to raise awareness of teacher, students and students' parents

11	Youth Union of Cau Giay district	5	Conduct communication/propaganda program about food safety/nutrition for food producers/providers at schools in association with food production and trading units
12	Division of Education and Training, Cau Giay People's Committee	26	Conduct communication/propaganda program about food safety/nutrition for food providers at schools
17	Women Union of Cau Giay district	20	Conduct communication and propaganda program to raise awareness and knowledge about nutrition for food providers, teachers, students, students' parents
19	Division of Economic, Cau Giay People's committee	> 20 years	Increase knowledge and responsibility of schools' staff and food providers at schools
3	Cau Giay Market Management Board	23	Strengthen the monitoring and inspection of food quality at schools/restaurants
5	Health Center of Cau Giay district	30	Encourage the self-monitoring and inspection of food safety violation at schools/restaurants for teachers, students, students' parents, staff of company/factory
6	Health Center of Cau Giay district	30	Strengthen the monitoring and inspection of food safety for all relevant authorities and propose to raise the penalties administrative with related food safety violations
8	Health Center of Cau Giay district	24	Closely inspect and monitor the food safety for every kitchen and meal-serving sites at schools
9	Youth Union of Cau Giay district	5	Control well the food quality especially at schools

13	Division of Education and Training, Cau Giay	26	Cooperate with relevant authorities (schools, kitchens and food supplier) to unscheduled check the food quality at schools/restaurants
14	Vice Chairman of People's Committee in Dich Vong Hau ward	22	Strengthen efforts on food safety management at all levels, including checking, monitoring and handling violations on food safety in collective meals.
16	Vice Chairman of People's Committee in Dich Vong Hau ward	22	Strengthen the inspection, monitoring and handling of food safety violations at the collective kitchens
18	Women Union of Cau Giay district	20	Strengthen the monitoring of food quality and safety at school
15	Vice Chairman of People's Committee in Dich Vong Hau ward	22	Ensure the quality and origin of food inputs supplies to collective kitchens
20	Division of Economic, Cau Giay People's committee	> 20 years	Manage the food safety along the food supply chain at schools to ensure the quality and origin of food inputs supplied to collective kitchens.
21	Division of Economic, Cau Giay People's committee	> 20 years	Apply the quality measurement's accreditation standards to foods chains supplying for schools
10	Youth Union of Cau Giay district	5	Check closely the origin of food at schools
1	Cau Giay Market Management Board	23	Need to balance the price and quality of food providing at school (eg: in private school, the price for school meal per student that parent has to pay is quite cheap; however, they always require higher quality of food --> is is really difficult to food providers/ school to ensure both criteria)

Suggested solutions
Strengthen efforts on the food safety management direction at all levels, including checking, monitoring and handling violations related to ensuring food safety in collective meals.

Conduct communication program to raise awareness and responsibility of schools (students, parents and teachers) and meal delivery providers about ensuring nutritional quality and food safety for collective meals

Manage the food safety along the food supply chain at schools to ensure the quality and origin of the supply of food inputs supplied toin collective kitchens with clear quality and origin.

Financial capacity of the organization	Score for financial capacity	Technical capacity of the organization	Score for technical capacity	Receive any supportive policies from government?
	1. Yes, each source counted 1 point		1. Yes, each source counted 1 point	
	2. No-0 point		2. No-0 point	
no	0	Have communication skill	1	no
Yes, the financial is assigned from higher level	1	Having professional health workers who can give advice and carry out communication programs	1	Yes, Food Safety Program, School milk program
Yes, a small budget (socialization source) for communication (training and integrating information about food safety in annual health check events) every year. However, there should be more investment on training (long course or short course) to raise the capacity of health staff and communication	1	There are health staff with experience and knowledge about food safety, who can sharing skills and experience	1	Yes, Food Safety Program

-Funds issued by the program	1	- Have experienced trainer to train on communication skill	1	Yes
no	0			Yes
no	0	Have experienced trainer to train on communication skill	1	Yes, Nutrition Program at school
	0	Yes.	1	yes
no	0	Take part in controlling the food safety licensing system for qualified business households. Households that have a contract with the Market Management Board or rent a place can be licensed	2	no
no	0	It is the professional implementation unit of food hygiene and safety monitoring in general	1	
no	0		1	
No specific budget yet	0	There are health staff with experience and knowledge about food safety, who can sharing skills and experience	1	
	0			

no	0			
	1		1	
	1		1	
no	0	No	0	yes
	1		1	
	1		1	yes
	1		1	yes
	0			
no	0	Have communcation skill	1	no

Total score	Ranking
49	1

42	2
14	3

Scores for supportive policies from government	Is there any potential for private sector participation in implementing the solution?	Scores for potential of attraction to private sectors	Is there any network/partner involved in implementing the solution?
1. Yes, each policy counted 1 point		1. Yes, each private sector counted 1 point	
2. No - 0 point		2. No - 0 point	
0	no	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School Management Board, School kitchens - District Health Center, Health Division - People Committee at District and Ward level
2		1	
1			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -District Health Center - Division of Education and Training, School, Health Division at school, Relevant Parties at school, Food providers

1			0 Youth Union
1			0
1	Yes, the Union can invite and engage private sectors to participate in the communication activities		1 District Health Center, Education Division
1			0
0	no		0 "- School Management Board, School kitchens - Parent Committee - Division of Education and Training - Food Safety Management board of District District Health Center, Health Division - People Committee at District and Ward level
0		1	
0		1	
0			0 -District Health Center - Division of Education and Training, School, Health Division at school, Relevant Parties at school, Food providers
0			0 Schools, Kitchens at school

			0
1		1	
1		1	
	1		0
1		1	
	1		0
	1		0 District Health Center
	0		Fatherland Front and unions
	0 no		"- School Management Board, School kitchens - District Health Center, Health Division - People Committee at District and 0 Ward level

Score for partnership network	Is that solution possible to implement?	Score for possible to implement
1. Yes , each partner counted 1 point		1. Yes - 1 point
2. No - 0 point		2. No - 0 point
5		1
5		1
6		1

	0	
1		1
1		1
	0	
1		1
	0	
	1	1
	2	
	5	1

Other criteria, specify	Total score
	7
	11
	10

	5
	1
	6
	2
	10
	8
	8
	8
	2

	0
	6
	6
	1
	6
	3
	5
	2
	7

Some detailed activities to implement the solution	Who should be involved in implementing this solution?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The licensing system should provide full of legal records - Commit fully in terms of economy, law - Build a system to reward units that provide safe and nutritious products 	School Administration, Kitchen/Food providers
<p>Open training courses on food safety knowledge, especially disseminate knowledge about nutritious meals (nutrition pyramids) for teachers, parents and especially the collective food providers in the area. The organization of training classes needs coordination among departments (education office, health department).</p>	District Health Center, Division of Health at schools/organization/commune/wards levels
<p>Must have the direction and coordination among departments, for example, the education department needs to coordinate when conduct the communication activities in each communes/hamlets</p>	District Health Center

<p>* Online fanpage: Protecting the interests of consumers in Cau Giay district.</p> <p>* Reality: discussion, propaganda about clean food, farm</p> <p>* Organize knowledge game about the food system</p> <p>* Call for competition by topic</p> <p>- Visiting clean food production facilities "</p>	Youth Union
Have specific monitoring and inspection system	
<p>Develop communication plan to raise awareness for schools/ food providers about food safety and nutrition</p> <p>Coordinate with the Health Center, the National Institute of Nutrition to develop a communication program on a healthy diet for students</p>	District Health Center, Division of Education and Training, Parent Committee
<p>Develop school meals/diets carefully and appropriately</p> <p>Control and inspect the food safety at school and restaurant regularly</p>	School Administration, Kitchen/Food providers
<p>Plan for regular monitoring at the school. Regularly notify violations; Encourage students, parents, and staff to report violations via the district market management/inspection team hotline.</p>	District Health Center, Division of Education and Training, Parent Committee
<p>Conduct the monitoring and inspection regularly or spot check</p> <p>Clearly issue the regulation on knowledge assessment methods, the scoring systems of food safety.</p> <p>(Previously, enough knowledge was assessed by identification paper, when there was decree no.155, no identification paper was used. The interdisciplinary inspection team can directly ask the participants' knowledge, evaluate the behavior by direct observation, so partly based on subjective assessment - > the assessment method should be objective</p>	District Health Center, Head of Market Inspection Team
	District Health Center People's Committee at district level, Food safety Board management

Parents need to participate in the supervision stage The origin of food from food providers at school need to be clear	
Coordinate with other relevant authorities to strengthen the food safety monitoring and inspection at school	District Health Center
	Division of Economic
need a coordinated agreement between the food provider agencies and the school - raise awareness about the relevance of price and nutrition	School Administration, Kitchen/Food providers

Annex 15: Focus Group Discussions with consumers and retailers in Cau Giay

Summary of Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) with consumers in Cau Giay

Date & Time: December 8, 2020

Venue: Cau Giay Market, Cau Giay district, Hanoi

Participants: 06

No	Gender	Occupation/Type of consumers
1	Male	Retiree
2	Male	Retiree
3	Male	Retiree
4	Female	Retiree
5	Female	Retiree
6	Female	Retiree

Main discussions

Issue 1: The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants is a big concern.

- All of group discussion members proposed similar solutions to resolve the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise. One more solution was proposing.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
Strengthen efforts on food safety management at all levels, including checking, monitoring and handling violations on food safety in collective meals.	Difficult	Yes	Market management board (MMB) Schools Parents Food suppliers	Increase the involvement of parents Assign a person to be legally responsible Need to have a clear and strict mechanisms for violations Cross-checking among different parties	Propose similar solution
Conduct communication program to raise awareness and responsibility of schools (students, parents and teachers) and meal delivery providers about ensuring nutritional quality and food safety for collective meals	Easy	Yes	Schools Health centre/station	Increase awareness and knowledge for food suppliers	Propose similar solution
Manage the food safety along the food supply chain at schools to ensure the quality and origin of food inputs supplied to collective kitchens	Impossible but need close monitoring	Yes	MMB Schools Parents Food suppliers	Publicize sources of foods sold in the markets (parents are aware of this) Parents could join in the entire monitoring process	Propose similar solution

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
				Finance need to be transparent	
Process foods in a way suitable to the majority of children	Not difficult but the importance is to get concerns from schools	Yes	Schools Parents Health centre	Train how to process foods in a suitable way (e.g. Milled meal, etc.) Say no to frozen foods	Additional solution

Issue 2: Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers

- All of group discussion members proposed similar solutions to resolve the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise. In addition, one more solution was proposed.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
Strengthen the communication activities to raise awareness for food sellers and consumers and change consumer behaviours (for example, using labels) about food safety in traditional markets	Easy	Yes	MMB Market management division Health sector Private sectors Women union Youth union	Provide signboards to sellers that meet business requirements Strength collaboration from the high level to low level Training on food safety knowledge improvement Carry out pilot interventions in Nghia Tan and Dong Xa markets	Propose similar solution
Strengthen inspection, monitoring and handling of food safety violations at the market	Difficult	Yes	Market inspection unit MMB Food safety board Sellers Local authority	Control sources of products supplied to the market Strictly handle violations Test frequently, should be every day	Propose similar solution
Strengthen the collaboration among relevant stakeholders such as the market management board, consumers, traders, and producers of safe food at the	Currently the collaboration seem unclosed, not sure easy or not	Yes, not close	MMB Food safety board Sellers	MMB support for communication activities on benefits of close collaboration at the market level (e.g. goods are sold	Propose similar solution

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
market. Encourage people to monitor and report food safety violations on their own				more due to higher trust, etc.) Food Safety Board ensure sources of goods Facilitate consumers and sellers themselves to monitor violations	
Develop close business linkages between producers and sellers at the market	Could be implemented with 60% successful	Yes	MMB Sellers Local authority	Local authorities of urban and peri-urban districts suggest activities to facilitate business linkages	Additional solution

Issue 3: Consumers' nutritional knowledge is generally limited

- All of group discussion members proposed similar solutions to address the top three food-systems issues summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions/ activities	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from government?	Is there an organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some detailed activities to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedback
Strengthen propaganda to raise awareness about nutrition for specific age groups, especially improve nutrition education for young groups, parents of preschool students	Yes	Yes	Schools Women union Health centre/station	Diversify dissemination forms, including direct and indirect ways	Propose similar solution
Implement well nutrition programs for each age group in the area	Easy to implement but need to be specific and frequent	Yes	Schools Women union Health centre/station	Diversify dissemination forms, including direct and indirect ways; Specify guidance on diets (e.g. how much meat, vegetables, salt, etc.) for different age groups	Propose similar solution
Integrate the nutrition aspect into the market planning, for example fruit and vegetable stalls are given a priority to place in favourable locations.	Yes	Yes	MMB Sellers Local authority Sellers	Develop a good plan for organizing food stores; Organize meetings for sellers to be aware of the plan; Give a priority to sellers that sell safe foods in the traditional markets	Propose similar solution

Summary of Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) with retailers/traders in Cau Giay

Date & Time: 09:00 – 11:00, December 08, 2020

Venue: Cau Giay market, Cau Giay district, Hanoi

Participants: 06

No	Gender	Occupation/Type of traders	Age
1	Female	Selling vegetables	38
2	Female	Selling ready to eat food (Noodle)	50
3	Female	Selling pork, chicken	42
4	Female	Selling vegetables	36
5	Female	Selling fruits	55
6	Female	Selling fruits	48

Main discussions

Issue 1: The nutritional quality of food available in school meals and restaurants is a big concern.

- The group discussion members proposed similar solutions to resolve this issue in Cau Giay, which summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/ the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Conduct communication program to raise awareness and responsibility of schools (students, parents and teachers) and meal delivery providers about ensuring nutritional quality and food safety for collective meals	Yes	Yes (from school)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School Management Committee - Department of Education and Training - District Health Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliver leaflets with information about food safety and nutrition at school meals for students, students' parents - Sent a text/image message directly via mobile phone integrating the information about food safety and nutrition of school meals to parents - Conduct specific training about ensuring the quality of school meals for collective meal providers, for teachers which was assigned from Department of Education and training 	Similar solution. Parents will be really supportive for this solution because when implementing this solution, their children will be benefit
Strengthen efforts on food safety management at all levels, including checking, monitoring and handling violations on food safety in collective meals.	Quite difficult	Yes. But not much	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market management board - Market inspection team/division/department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operate an inspection team meal quality and safety at school. The member could be parents, who will be paid some fee for this activity - Change gradually the inspector of nutrition quality and safety at school - Ask the principal of school/main teachers to be high responsible for the food quality and nutritional quality of school meal (following the law/principle) 	Similar solution. This is a great solution. However, some parents are afraid of reporting violation or problem with food quality and safety at school because their

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/ the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
				- Parents should report regularly any related food quality violations/problems to their students' main teacher/ principal of school to improve the food quality	child's study will be noticed/affected especially at public school (private school is more open to receiving comments)
Manage the food safety along the food supply chain at schools to ensure the quality and origin of food inputs supplied to collective kitchens	Quite difficult because the high interest of retailers/ traders in selling low quality products with high price	Yes but not much	- Schools Administration - Parents	- Monitor and inspect closely the foods supplying at school (origin, quality) - Each parents should ask detailed information about the food source from the food provider at school and directly discuss with school and this provider when appearing any food safety issues to ensure the quality of food for students	Similar solution.
Diversify the diets of students at school	Yes	Yes	- Schools - Collective meal/ food provider	- Consult the recommendation for healthy diets from nutrition experts to develop a healthy diet for students - Parents can send comments on changing the daily meal menu of children through secret ballots to schools - Parent committee check regularly the daily meal of students and report back to parent and school for adjustment when needed	Additional solution

Issue 2: Food safety at traditional markets is a big concern for consumers.

- The group discussion members proposed similar solutions to resolve this issue in Cau Giay, which summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/ the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Strengthen the communication activities to raise awareness for food sellers and consumers and change consumer behaviours (for example, using labels) about food safety in traditional markets	Yes	Yes from Market management board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People Committee - Division of Economic - Market Inspection - Division/ Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct regular training on food safety at traditional market for food retailers/traders and consumer - Operate annual health check for staffs at market, retailers/traders to ensure the food safety for consumer - Deliver information about food safety through loudspeakers/free Wi-Fi at market, sending text message via mobile phone 	
Strengthen inspection, monitoring and handling of food safety violations at the market	Yes (only applying in Cau Giay market). Handling of violations will be difficult at other markets in the area	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market Management Board - Market Inspection Team - Quarantine team - Environmental Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop an regular inspection and monitoring plan on food safety (weekly, monthly, annually and even unexpected check/inspection) 	
Strengthen the collaboration among relevant stakeholders such as the market management board, consumers, traders, and	Yes	Yes from market management board and market inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market management board - Market Inspection division/departmen t 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a meeting among relevant stakeholders and authorities to clarify the function of each parties in ensuring the food safety 	

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/ the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
producers of safe food at the market. Encourage people to monitor and report food safety violations on their own		division/department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumers - Traders - Producers 	- Announce publicly the hotline of market inspection division/department so that people can report directly and promptly the food safety violations.	
Delete/ban the temporary markets selling food	Difficult	Yes. Government has issued some policy to ban operating some temporary market but because of traffic jam not for food safety issues	- Environmental Police	- Implement strongly the decree and propose high administrative penalties to those are violated	Additional solutions

Issue 3: Consumers' nutritional knowledge is generally limited

- The group discussion members proposed similar solutions to resolve this issue in Cau Giay, which summarized from in-depth interviews with different stakeholders identified in the actor mapping exercise.
- Detailed additional feedbacks on the solutions are as below.

Solutions	Is this solution relevant/ possible to implement?	Does this solution get support from market management board (MMB)/ the government	Is there any organization/ individual involved in this solution when implementing?	Some specific activities/ actions to implement this solution	Other suggestion/ feedbacks
Strengthen propaganda to raise awareness about nutrition for specific age groups, especially improve nutrition education for young groups, parents of preschool students	Yes	Yes	- District Health Center - Division of Health at People's committee - Women Union	- Deliver nutrition information through leaflets, internets, text message via mobile phone - Integrate the nutrition information into student's curriculum, annual meeting of women union	
Implement well nutrition programs for each age group in the area	Yes	Yes	- District Health Center	- Integrate the nutrition activities into some big health events such as extended vaccination day, vitamin taking day so that diverse age group can access	
Integrate the nutrition aspect into the market planning, for example fruit and vegetable stalls are given a priority to place in favorable locations.	Difficult	Yes, but not much	- District Health Center - Market Management Board	- District Health Center can directly work/discuss with Market Management Board to develop detailed plan of communication - Can share leaflets with nutrition information to consumer shopping at markets	

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