



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

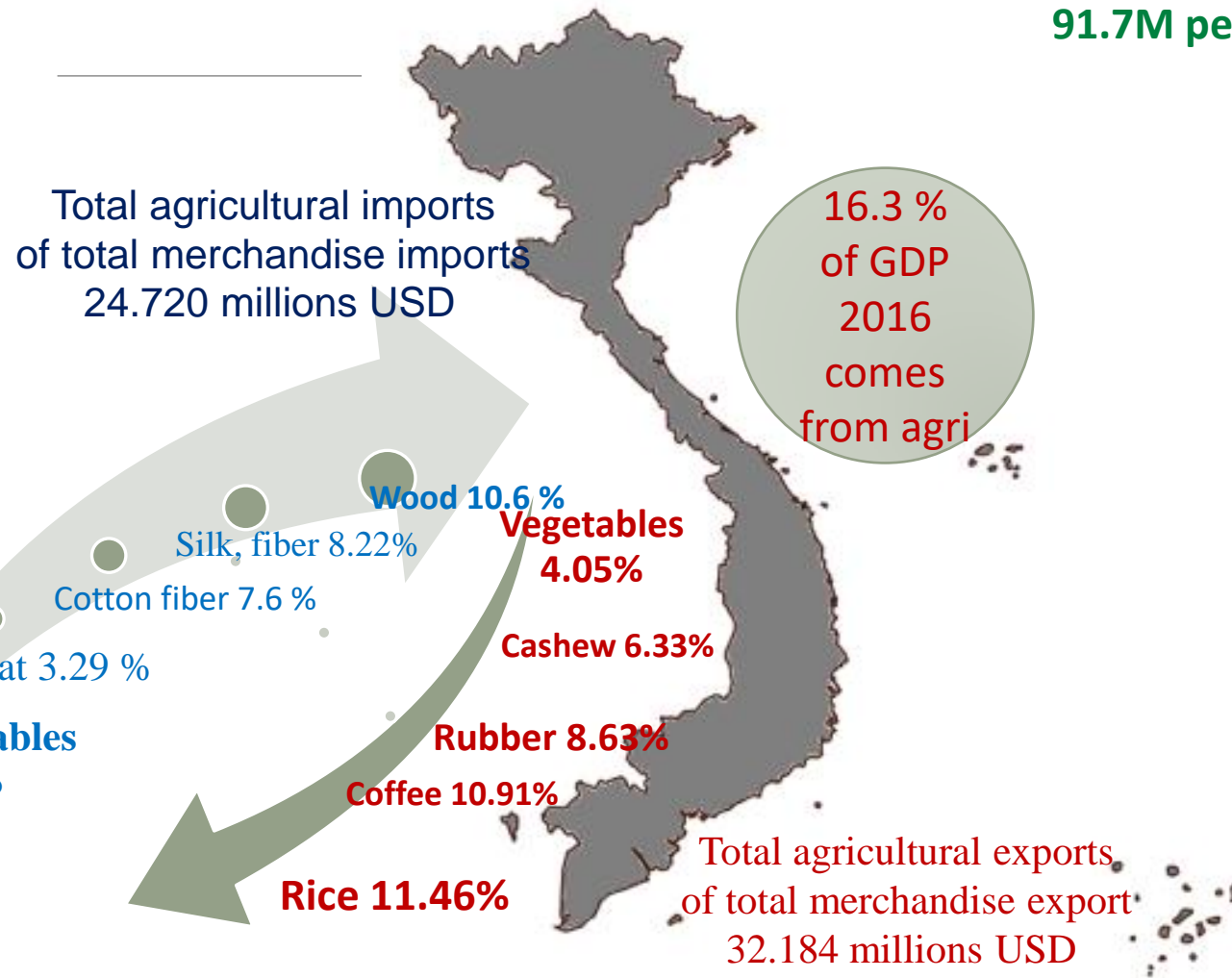


# **THE VALUE CHAIN AND GENDER INCLUSION APPROACH IN DEVELOPMENT OF CSA: EXPERIENCES FROM VIETNAM**



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APEC-CAN THO city-Vietnam, 08/2017**

# Introduction: Socio-economic Context



91.7M people  69% of farmers are smallholders

 66% of pop. live in rural areas

 44% are employed in agri

## Key crops

\*harvested area



Rice (paddy)

5.5t/ha

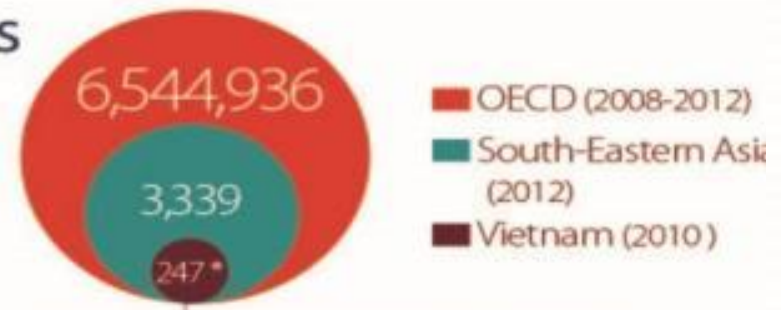


Maize

4.3t/ha

# Greenhouse Gas Emissions

### Total emissions Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e



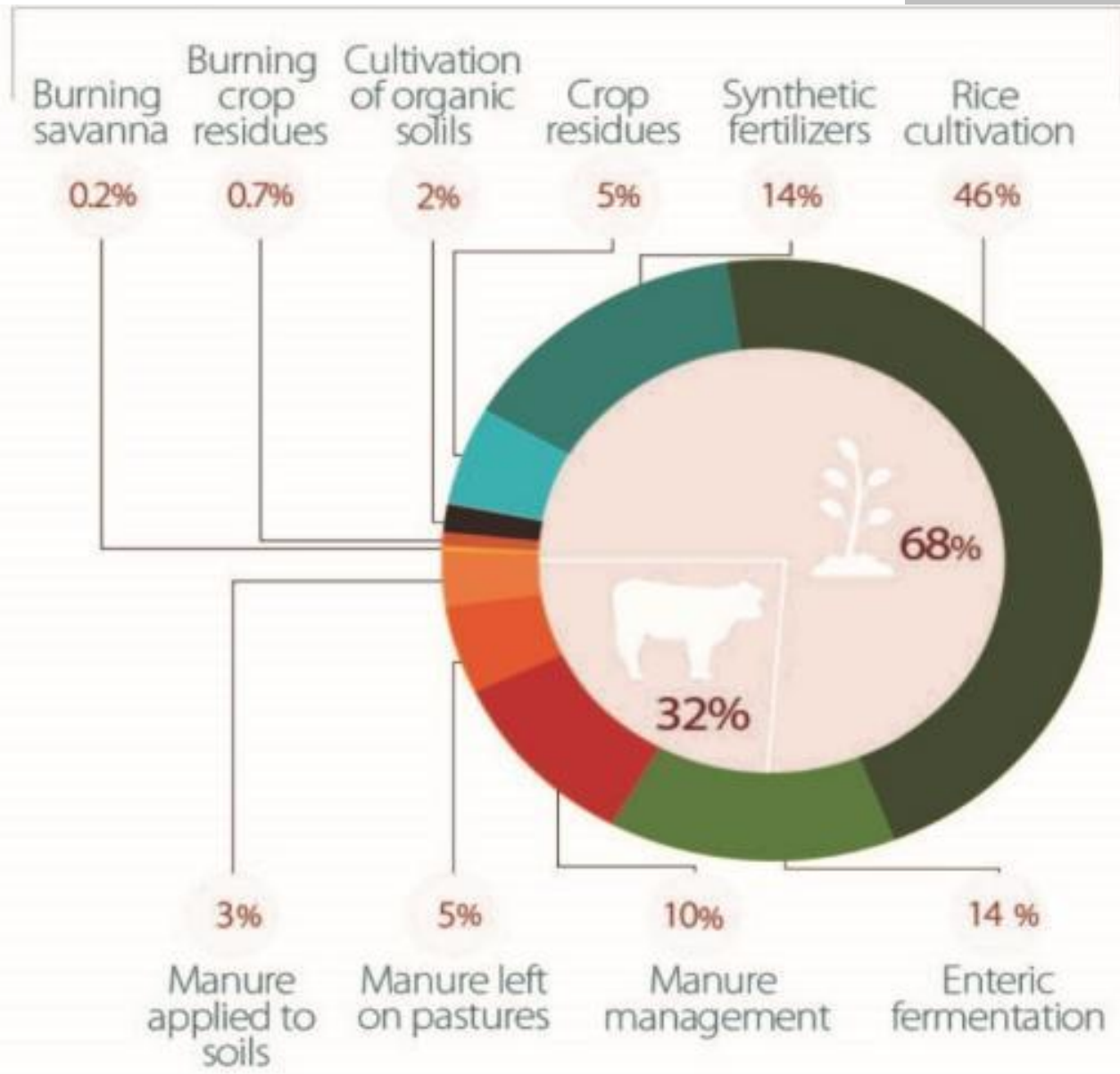
Emission intensity  
0.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>e / Million \$ GDP

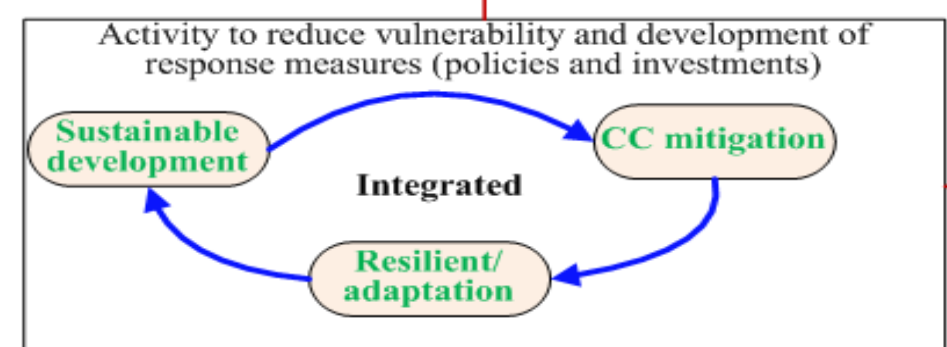
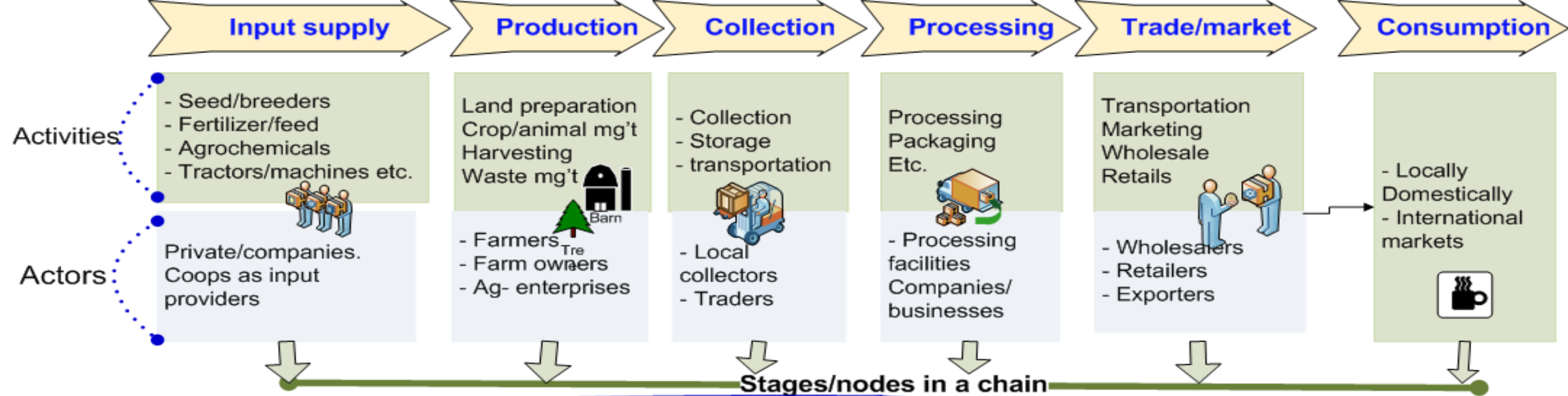
Emissions from deforestation  
19,218 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

Emissions off-set  
137 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

\* Includes emissions from land use change and forestry

### Sectoral emissions (2014)





- Expected results from a CSA Being developed**
- Adaptive/resilient capacity of aspecific stage/Whole chain to CC being improved
  - Increase income sources
  - Effective/efficient uses of natural resources in whole chain
  - Transperancy in trade and marketing
  - Improve risk bearing/sharing among whole stakeholders in the chain
  - Reduce GHG in each stage/process and in the whole chain
  - Increase Net profit

# Benefits of CSA with value chain approach

## Economic aspect:

- Ensure to bring at least the same or higher profits for every actors in the chain as compared to operated individually
- Risks will be shared/distributed among different actors in the chain- mitigate risks for individuals
- Cost effective operation for individuals and for whole chain

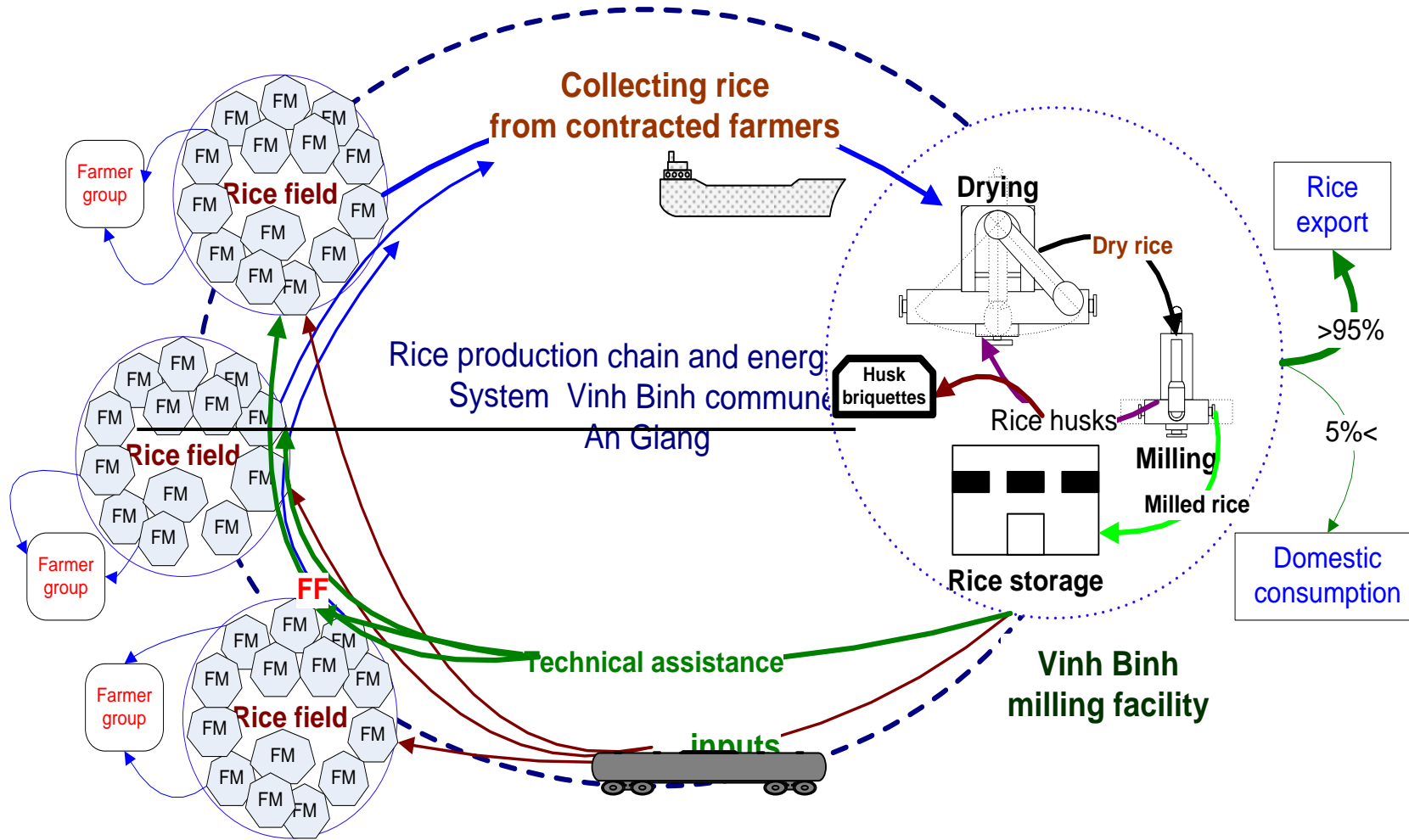
## Social aspect:

- Distributions of benefits/costs/risks among the actors in the chain more transparently and fairly
- Promotion of cooperation, linkages between different actors/stakeholders in the chain

## Environmental aspect:

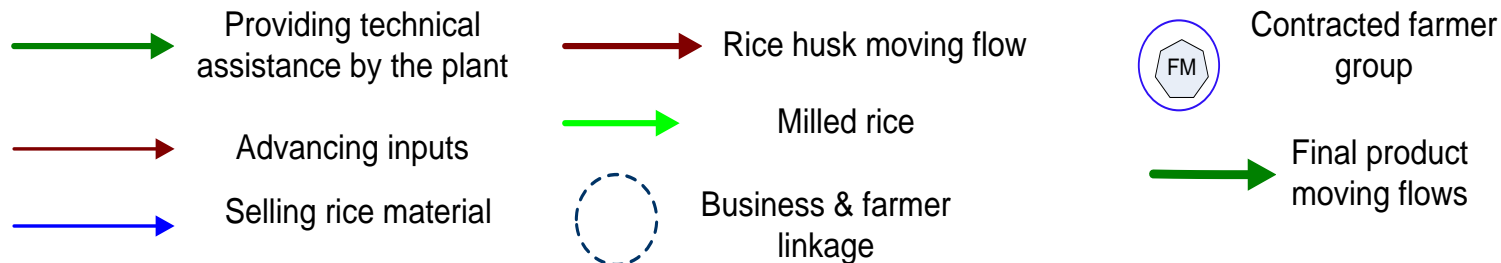
- More sustainable uses of natural resources (water, land and biodiversity)
- Increase 3 Rs
- Reducing GHG in each stage/node and in the whole chain

# IFES at Loc Troi Group



## CO<sub>2</sub>-e (ton/ha/yr)

GHG emission	Conve'1	CSA practice	GHG reduce
GHG from rice cultivation			
GHG from rice drying	6.10	4.90	0.12
GHG saving from using husk briquettes to replace fossil fuel	5.17	0.14	5.03
<b>Total GHG reduction</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>10.17</b>



## ECOLOGICAL SHRIMP-MANGROVE FOREST



The ecological shrimp-mangrove forest system in coastal provinces to increase sustainably farmers' income, protect environment, biodiversity and reducing GHG emission:

- Organic farming products can fetch premium prices for high food safety standards
- More than 180,000 ha have been practiced
- Protect and maintain environmental resources ecosystems;
- Reduce GHG emission, adapt to climate change and ensure sustainable livelihood for coastal communities.

*(VIFEP- Green Growth Workshop by VFD, IPSARD 2015)*



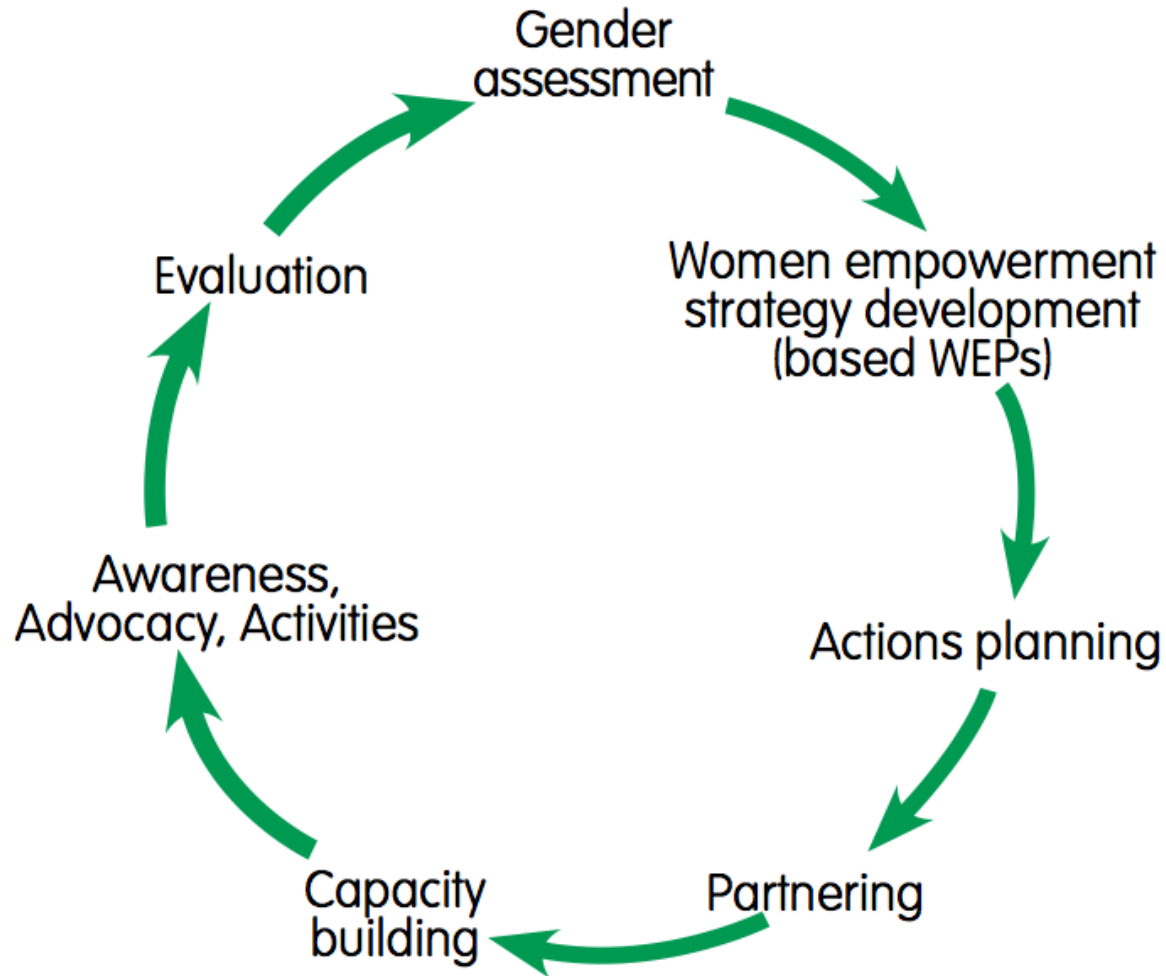
Direct value: farmers' income 39,2 mil vnd/ha/year (~US\$ 1,850-2016)

Indirect income: Coastal protection value about vnd 18.1 million/ha/year; value of carbon storage and sequestration at vnd 4.3 million of CO<sub>2-e</sub> /ha/year (VAFS, 2012).

# Using SNV in Vietnam gender principles in development of CSA

<b>Guiding principles</b>	<b>The instrument</b>
<b>Know them</b>	Gender analysis to find out men, women, boys and girls' roles, responsibilities, time loads, needs & priorities, perceptions & beliefs, constraints & opportunities
<b>Design with them</b>	Address practical & strategic needs
<b>Level the field</b>	Address gender disparities with BALANCING BENEFITS solution
<b>Be accountable to them</b>	Measure a number of indicators related to production, resources, time, leadership, and income (Women empowerment in agriculture index)

# Gender equality promotion strategy in development of CSA



# Gender inclusion in development of CSA practice: Red Dao women in SFM with inter-planting herbal plants



- With 105 members
- Protect 360 ha of natural forests and plant traditional herbal plants
- Net profit in 2016: 2.1 bil VND (50,000 USD)
- Providing many products from medicinal herbs of the Red Dao such as: bathing medicine and medicine for women after giving birth, foot massage, etc.
- Aver income: 16 mil/year/3ha (of which 10 mil from share interest and 6 from selling herbs)
- Natural forest well protected and enriched
- Better environment, income and carbon sequestration

# The key ingredients and barriers

- Legal framework of integrated CC adaptation measures into policies faced some drawbacks and limitations (lack of concrete policies on CC; unbalanced policies (focus more on disaster prevention/mitigation than sustainable, non-structural adaptation measures (CSA))
- Vague links between currently existing CSA practices/model and mitigation & even food security
- The accuracy of climate information and limited accessibility to early warning climate information of farmers
- The majority of CC adaptation funds have been directed towards improving the climate resilience of high-cost, large-scale infrastructure projects (sustainable infrastructure 63%).
- Lack of directions and mechanisms to balance investment decisions from financial institutions towards sustainable business models for CSA value chain development
- Gender sensitivity analysis in development of CSA/CCA has been quite weak

# The key ingredients and barriers

- have limited access to advanced innovation, technology, guidelines such as good variety, good practices, etc. so that many farmers still rely on their own farming experiences
- There are precautions that some interventions may cause social-economic issues in the short run, for example, deforestation free sourcing, rejuvenation or intercropping if implemented strictly can affect the livelihood of the people, companies' revenue, especially ethnic minorities who live in the forestry area
- The state budget is very limited, while private sector is still not very interested aquaculture PAMs
- The linkages between farmers and businesses are still weak, there are lack of economic incentives to encourage private sectors to invest in development of CSA value chain
- Incentives and support policies on sustainable business from investing in development of CCMs of businesses/ private sector are still insufficient and not strong enough

# Areas of cooperation

- Help to address the knowledge needs of the sector by linking public and private research, extension and advisory services to generate, manage, blend and share indigenous and scientific knowledge, while facilitating learning processes and network-based innovation.
- Facilitate the knowledge sharing such as platforms, high level policy dialogues, as well as regional networks.
- To help in mobilizing and invest resources in adaptation measures (CSA) in agricultural systems to support for implementing and scaling-up of efficient and cost-effective value chain measures
- Leveraging agribusiness and climate smart agriculture as tools for women economic empowerment and resilience for sustainable development
- Increasing capacity of government and local actors to create bottom up pressure for women economic empowerment, localise gender sensitive policies and enhance gender equality in national/local target policies/programmes