



# ESTABLISHMENT OF PPP TASK FORCE ON RICE IN VIETNAM



## 1. Necessity

- Rice production linkage is at risk of unsustainable situation.
- Lack of cooperation among actors
- Opportunities
  - Decision of MARD No 2258 /QĐ-BNN-HTQT dated 23/6/22 establishment of PPP task force on rice
  - The need of cooperation among stakeholders
  - "Leverage": Agricultural technology, explosive IT, supporting policies...
  - Participation of 1 million ha project, the project on development of material zone



## 2. Functions

#### PPP task force on rice

An inter-sectoral coordination under Ministry of MARD including representatives of PP sector, close linkage among actors to manage and support the development of rice sector towards high competitiveness, high quality, safety and hygiene, added value, economic efficiency, sustainable society and environment.





Synthesize reports and plans on the activities and finances of the Board

### Office

- The office of PPP task force on rice includes staff from NAEC and experts to assist, if necessary, who are assigned tasks according decision of the task force
- The number of members and experts of the task force may change depending on the requirement of specific development period.

#### Mission

- Conduct dissemination, communication and international cooperation activities.
- Be responsible for administrative tasks (dispatches, records, meetings, workshops...)
- Synthesize reports and plans on the activities and finance of the PPP Task force.



## Operational principle

- The PPP Task force on rice works on principle of democratic centralism and collective discussion of related issues on the basis of the conclusion that more than 50% of the members agree;
- The PPP Task force on rice organizes 2 meetings for members each year to report the result of activities, approve the next 6- month plan, and may convene an extraordinary meeting at the request of the Head of the task force;
- Funding for regular operation of the task force is based on the integrated funding the Departments, Institutes and representative agencies participating in the coordination board and support of members and donors.
- Sub-task forces actively allocate funds for regular activities when necessary.



## **Duties and authorities**

- Research and propose to MARD the strategies and master plan to develop rice industry
- 2. Assist Minister in orienting and coordinating activities and resources to develop sustainable rice industry.
- 3. Assist Minister in coordinating departments and unit under Ministry and relevant organizations and individuals to develop Vietnam rice industry according to the law;
- 4. Assist Minister in directing the implementation the national master plan for sustainable development of rice industry according to Decision 555/QĐ/BNN-TT dated 26 January 2021 of MARD Minister approving the project on restructuring rice industry to 2025 and 2030;
- 5. Participate in the 1- million ha paddy master plan
- 6. Participate in evaluating programs and projects related to the rice industry;
- 7. Participate in organizing and conducting research, trade fairs, PPP promotion, market information, agricultural promotion in the rice industry;
- 8. Provide and share information, conduct training and capacity building for partners in the rice industry according to the law



## Organizational Structure

1. Head of the PPP Task force on Rice: Director of NAEC and representative of Bayer Việt Nam Co Ltd; (Co-chair)

#### 2. Members:

- 01 presentative of Department of Crop Production
- 01 presentative of International Cooperation Department;
- 01 presentative of Agro Processing and Market Development Department;
  - 02 national enterprises on rice;
  - 02 international enterprises on rice;
  - 02 cooperatives







## 4. Organizational Structure (cont)

#### 3. The mechanism to select members:

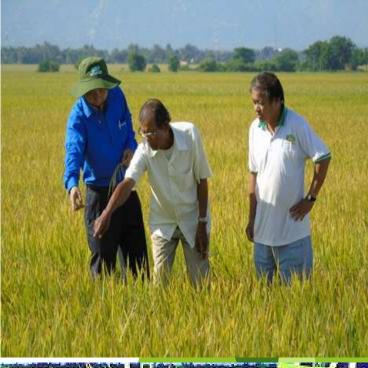
The Chair of task force (NAEC) will send a documents to relevant agencies requesting the appointment of members, complete the dossier and submit to the Minister for making decision on the establishment of the Task force as follows:

- 1- Sub task force on policy
- 2. Sub task force on Market and production
- 3. Sub task force on Science, Technology and Agricultural Extension

Have functions to advise, assist task force in the management and administration of assigned tasks. It is composed of state and private representatives.

The operation regulation of the task force, organizational structure, functions, duties and operation regulations of professional sub task forces shall be prescribed by the Chair of task force.









## : Follow up activities

- Develop action plan
- Meeting to approve action plan
- Implement cooperation projects (NAEC and Bayer)
- GIZ and other parties









Vietnam
Bayer Forward Farm
The 1<sup>st</sup> establishment in
ASEAN

Driving Rice Center of Excellence: Partnership with MARD, Vietnam

3-Mar- 2023





## The set-up to address the challenges

Holistic and tangible, demonstrating modern & sustainable agriculture in practice

- Implemented with <u>farmers</u> at their farms, strengthening credibility
- Located close to important agro- & social-political centers
- Giving insights with concrete <u>on-farm</u> information and science-based facts
- Local decision & resources for implementation; global guidance & resources for basic communication start-up and special projects
- M A global network of 25 farms in 14 countries across Europe, Latin America, Asia and growing!

#### INNOVATION & BEST PRACTICES IN ACTION

A knowledge platform to demonstrate <u>innovative</u> best practices for <u>sustainable</u> agriculture.

#### FARMER COOPERATION

An authentic environment with selected independent farmers across the globe.

#### **INSIGHTS & DIALOGUE**

A tangible experience giving insights & facilitating dialogue between farmers, all interest groups, and Bayer.









## The pillars of sustainable agriculture

At Bayer ForwardFarming, we take a holistic view on

**Sustainable** 

Agricultu

that focuses on environmental, social and economic progress to overcome the global challenges in agriculture





## Our contribution to sustainable agriculture

The essence of our business - built on innovation, best practices and care



Showcasing
 Benefits

# Care for crops Tailored solutions and agronomic



#### Seed

Importance & benefits of highquality seeds & Seed treatment solutions



## Innovative chemical & biological crop protection Importance & benefits, fostering integrated weed /

disease / pest management



#### **Digital solutions**

Enabling smart & efficient task & resource management



#### **Services**

Related to above mentioned (e.g., variety choice, diagnostics & monitoring, digital expertise)

#### Care for planet & people

#### **Proactive Stewardship**



#### Farmers safety & welfare

Protection & technology (e.g., easyFlow, PPEs), education & training



#### **Optimizing applications**

Calibration, drift reduction & new technologies (e.g., Drone)



#### **Promoting biodiversity**

Conservation tillage, Cover crops, refuge, crop-rotation



#### Reducing soil erosion

Conservation tillage, Buffer strips, micro dams



#### Water protection

Preservation & wastewater management (e.g., Phytobac®)

#### Caring together

#### **Fostering partnerships**



### Broaden expertise & solution offers

Value chain, research centers, universities, other institutions

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## Bayer Forward Farming network

2022: 25 in 14 countries





## ForwardFarming builds on cross-functional collaboration to engage with our multiple stakeholders including customers

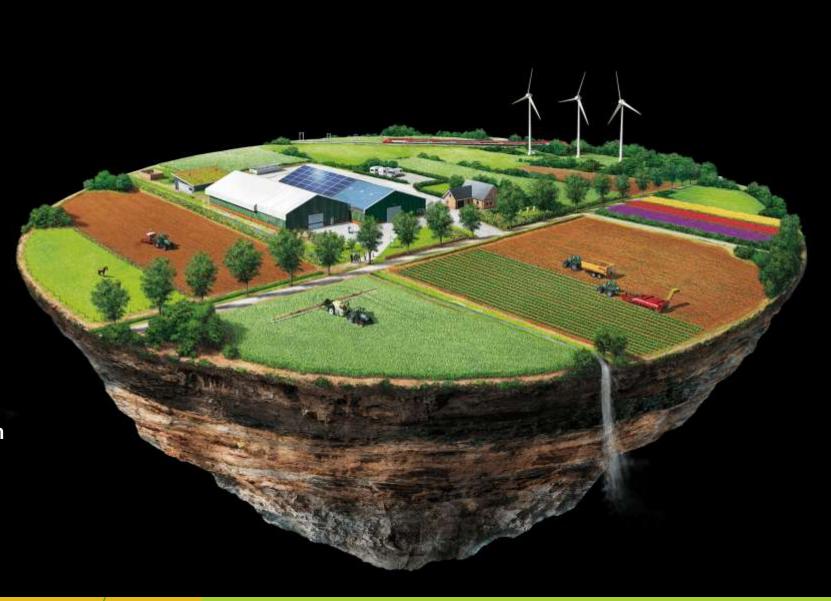




# Thank you!

Join the conversation

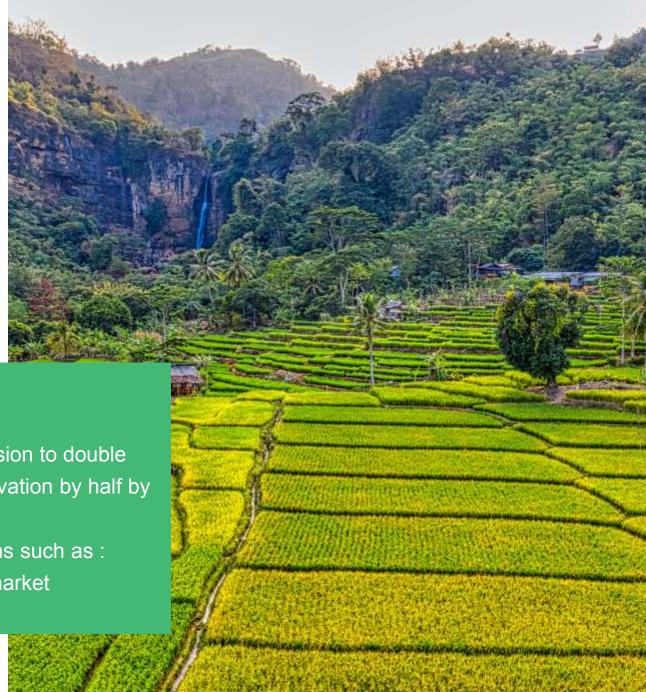
www.forwardfarming.com



# RIZE



# We invest in people, not just the technology...



#### Introduction

RIZE is an agritech startup backed by top VCs with the vision to double rice farmers income and cut GHG emission from rice cultivation by half by 2030.

RIZE provides solutions to all farmers agricultural problems such as : input financing, cultivation techniques, rice doctors, and market accessibility

# ... and seek out long-term partners for the infinite creation

RIZE's mission is to establish a platform that allows Asian farmers to cultivate rice in a scientific, efficient and ecologically friendly way.

RIZE's goal is to complete the standardization and digitization of 2 million hectares of rice in SEA by 2028, increase the income of rice farmers by 1.5 times, reduce 20 million tons of CO2 per year







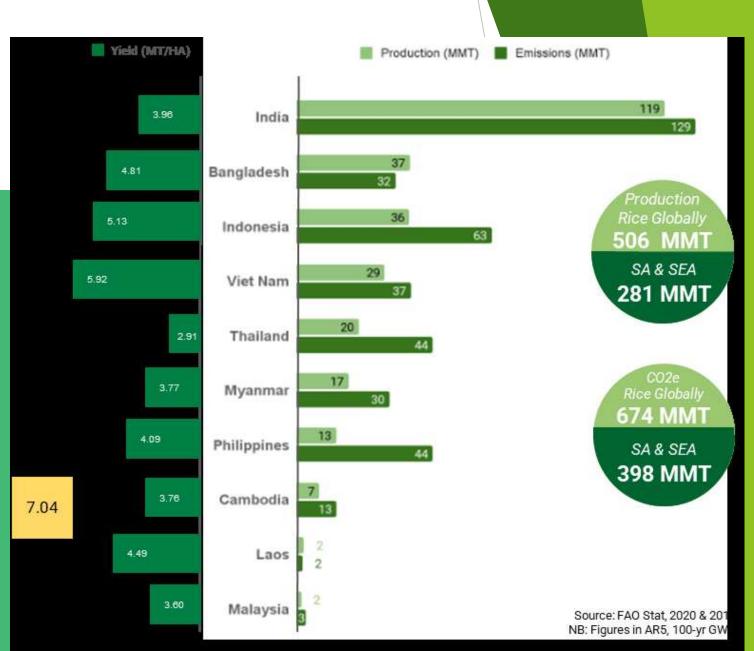
## Current situation

Emission reduction opportunity:

1.25

is the emission reduction potential (t CO2e/ha) adjusted lab results

We want to ramp up GHG reductions with today's science, while building rails for better future tech



## Access directly to agri experts for diseases, suggestions to protect and improve yield

## High-level model











farmer's leade order input directions app

Providing an app for farmer's leader





Virtual assistance for cultivation practices and techniques

## Traction sofar

**01**.

#### Acquiring

- 60 farmers, 70 ha currently
- On track to onboard 1500 farmers, 2000 ha by May

02.

Running experiment

76% reduction in emission

03.

Enforcement and outputs

100% farmers happy with the result







## What We Offer...

## For Farmers



Connect with high quality fertilizer suppliers

Connect with reputable purchasing units



Farming techniques are suitable for the area

Diagnosis of pests and diseases on rice



Electronic farming book, making it easy to monitor, schedule machines, predict production.



Access to financial and insurance products specifically for rice.





## For Buyers

RIZE provides a digital platform that helps units/enterprises easily connect to the raw material area, plan purchasing and production, easily trace the origin and quality of inputs.

## **Key Partners**



Bill Gates' investment fund

Identification and investment in transformational climate solutions



International Rice Research Institute



Cuu Long Delta Rice Research Institute



Investment platform company that aims to accelerate decarbonisation, for future generations towards a net zero world.

## TEMASEK

Singapore government investment fund

Regional knowledge, investment experience and market and resource access

We can't wait to go far together with you...

...and become the leader in the process of transforming the rice industry towards modernity and sustainability





## Contact Us



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GENDER AND CLINATE-RESPONSIVE VALUE CHAI ANALYSIS ON THE ICE VALUE CHAIN IN VICTORIA

Dr. Nguyen Anh Phong AGROINFO/IPSARD

Can Tho, 3/3/2023









### CONTENT

## Introduction

Key findings

Recommendations

## **About the Project**



- Project Name: ASEAN Green Recovery through Equity & Empowerment (AGREE)
- Fund Source: International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- Timeframe: January 2022 to June 2024
- Consortium: Grow Asia, CPSA Cambodia, PPSA Philippines and PSAV Vietnam
- Objective: To inform a transition to a low-carbon economy in ASEAN's agriculture sector that promotes livelihoods and green job opportunities for women in support of ASEAN's COVID-19 recovery plan

### Rationale

- Vietnam is the third largest rice exporter, in 2022, rice export more than 7.1 million tons, 3.46 million USD, but also heavily affected by climate change (WB 2021).
- Women play an important role in agricultural production and in coping with climate change (agricultural work accounts for 36.1% of female employment (GSO, 2021)

Gender inequality in access to resources, opportunities, responsibilities, and rights, which may cause negative consequences, especially in limiting women's capability to take action to apply climate-smart initiatives in agriculture.

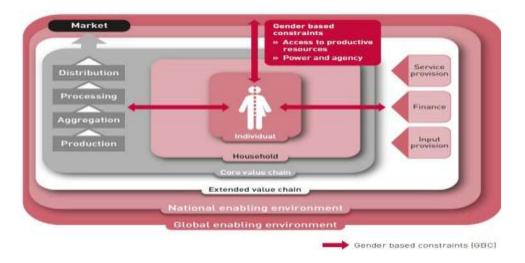


## Objectives

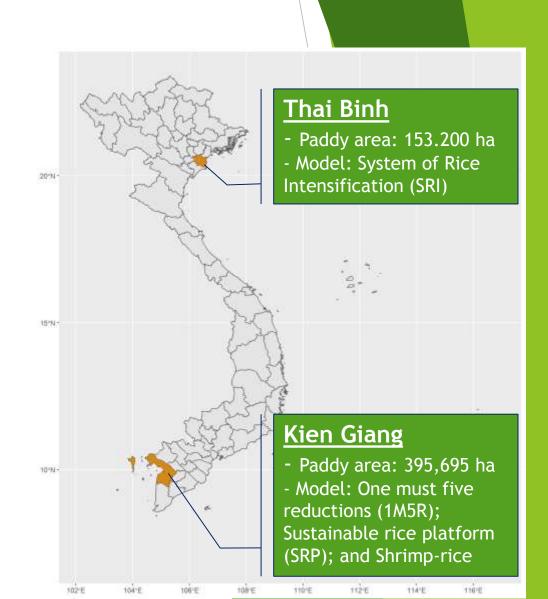
- To identify the roles of women and men in rice value chains, in climate mitigation and adaptation practice;
- To identify barriers and challenges that hinder women's and men's ability to participate in and access resources and opportunities in low-carbon rice value chains;
- To identify climate innovation practices or solutions that may help women and men overcome gender-based constraints in rice value chains;
- To identify entry points for promoting and scaling women's empowerment and gender transformation in low-carbon rice value chains.

## Methodology

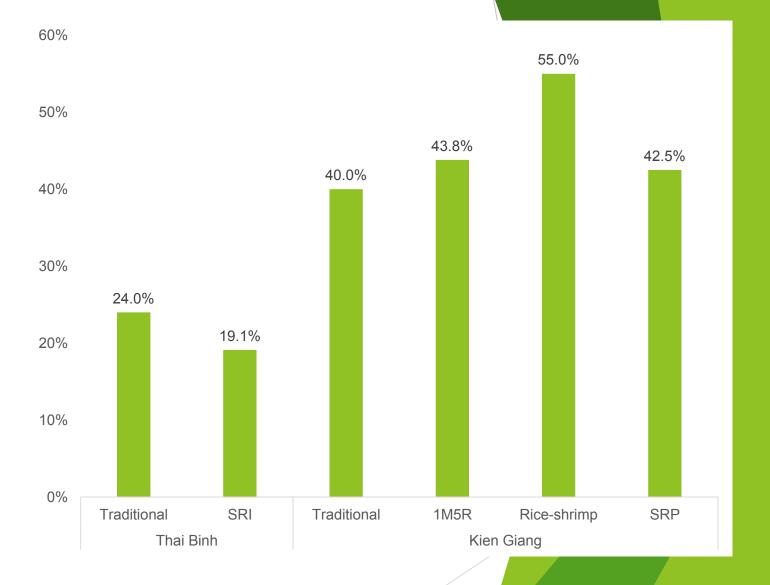
#### FAO's Gender-Sensitive value chains (GSVC) framework



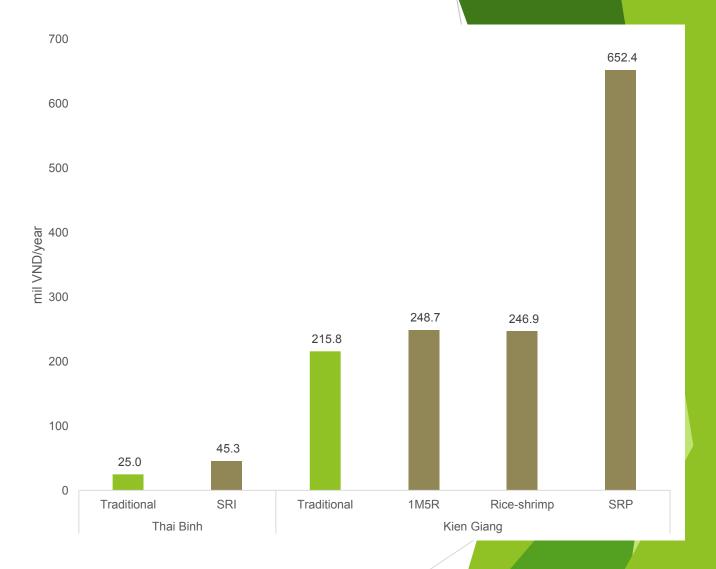
	Kien Giang (MRD)	Thai Binh (RRD)
Focus group discussion (FGD)		
(5 to10 participants (50% female - 50% male)		
1M5R - 3R3I	01	
SRP	01	
Shrimp-rice	01	
IPM/SRI		01
Traditional model	01	01
Key informant interview (KII)		
SMEs, input suppliers, etc.	15	3
Farmer	50 (50% female)	10 (50% female)
Cooperatives/group	5	1



# The mechanization rate in farming by rice models



## Income from paddy of farmers by models



## Role of stakeholders (inc. decision making) in rice value chain by gender perspective – Thai Binh province

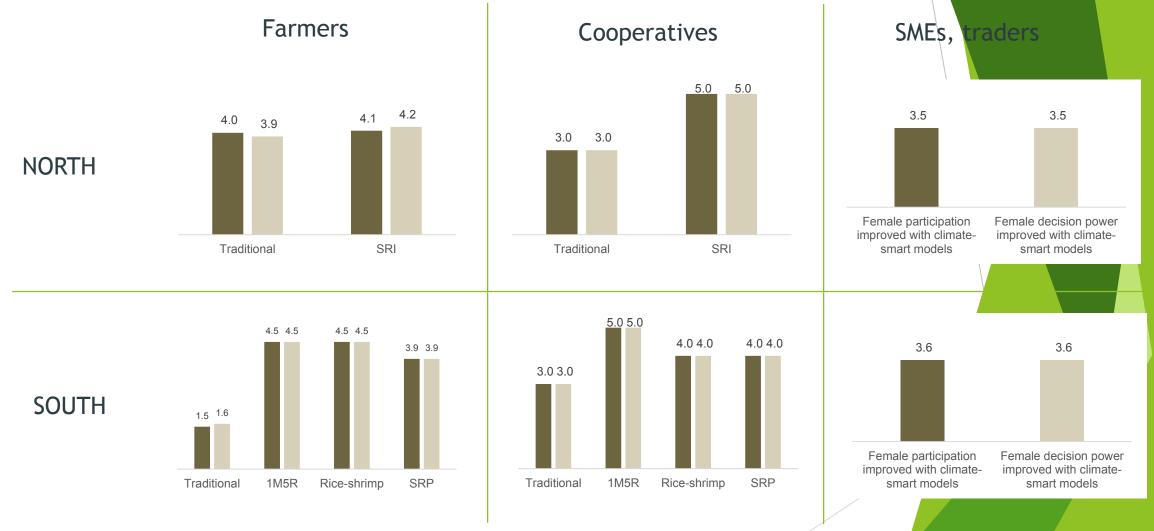
Farming activities	Tradi	tional	SRI		
	Man	Women	Man	Women	
Land preparation	60%	40%	43.8%	56.3%	
Planting	13.8%	86.3%	19.8%	80.2%	
Fertilizing	23.9%	<b>76.2</b> %	37.7%	62.4%	
Pesticide-spraying	54.6%	45.4%	42.5%	<b>57.5</b> %	
Harvesting	66.7%	33.3%	25.7%	74.3%	
Transporting	83.6%	16.4%	53.6%	46.4%	
Drying	39.2%	60.8%	30.8%	69.2%	
Others (grass-cleaning or gap planting)	0%	100%	0%	100%	
Average all stages	42.7%	57.3%	31.7%	68.3%	

Source: Field survey; Note: M.rate is the abbreviation of 'mechanization rate'

## Role of stakeholders (inc. decision making) in rice value chain by gender perspective – Kien Giang province

Farming activities	Traditional		1M5R		Shrimp-Rice		SRP	
Turring donvinos	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women
Land preparation	-	-	-	-	70	30	100	0
Planting	81.1	18.9	61.1	38.9	82.5	17.5	86.7	13.3
Fertilizing	92.2	7.8	66.5	33.5	96	4	99	1
Pesticide-spraying	95	5	96.7	3.3	93.3	6.7	100	0
Harvesting	100	0	-	-	-	-	80	20
Transporting	100	0	-	-	100	0	-	-
Drying	100	0	48.9	51.1	32.5	67.5	41.1	58.9
Others (grass-cleaning or gap planting)	66.7	33.3	40	60	55	45	0	100
Average all stages	90.7	9.3	62.6	37.4	75.6	24.4	72.4	27.6

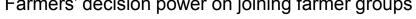
### Stakeholders' assessment on gender perspective in climate-smart rice production models

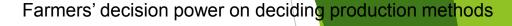


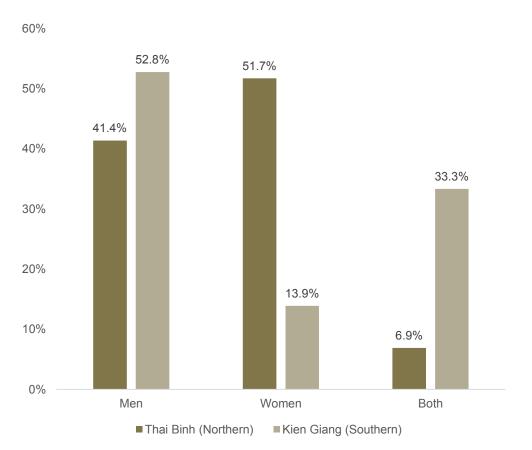
☐ Most stakeholders **agree** that the climate-smart model can increase female participation and decision power in rice growing (The perception rate is greater than 3 (out of 5) points, which means around the "Agree" option)

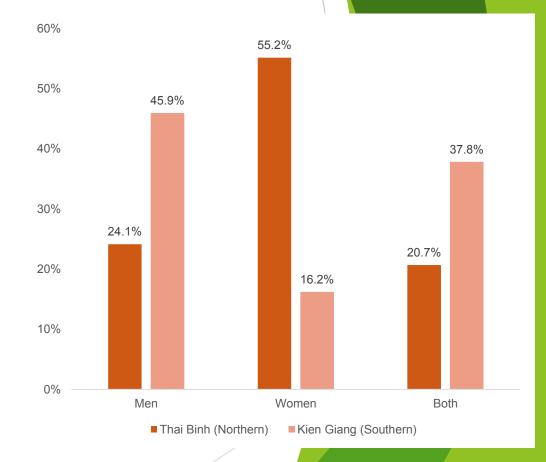
#### Decision power of joining farmer groups and deciding production methods

#### Farmers' decision power on joining farmer groups







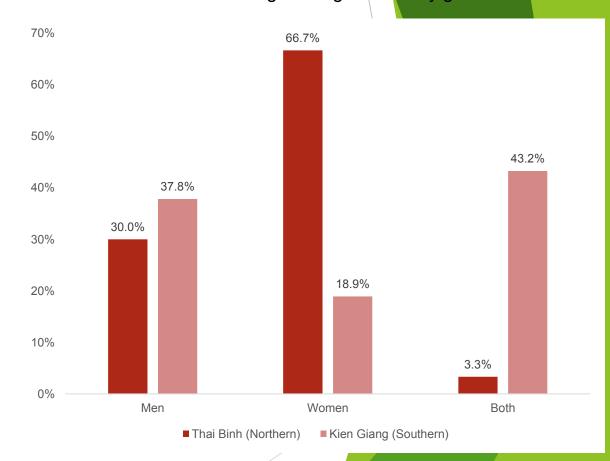


#### Gender power on production and communication resources

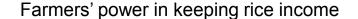
The gender power in communication resources

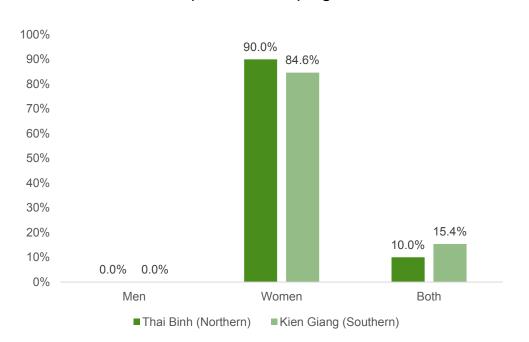
Communication resources	Men	Women	Both
Contacting traders			
Thai Binh (Northern)	16.7%	63.3%	20.0%
Kien Giang (Southern)	59.0%	28.2%	12.8%
Hiring mechanization services			
Thai Binh (Northern)	27.6%	62.1%	10.3%
Kien Giang (Southern)	74.4%	17.9%	7.7%
Buying input materials			
Thai Binh (Northern)	14.3%	78.6%	7.1%
Kien Giang (Southern)	69.2%	12.8%	17.9%

Farmers attending training courses by gender

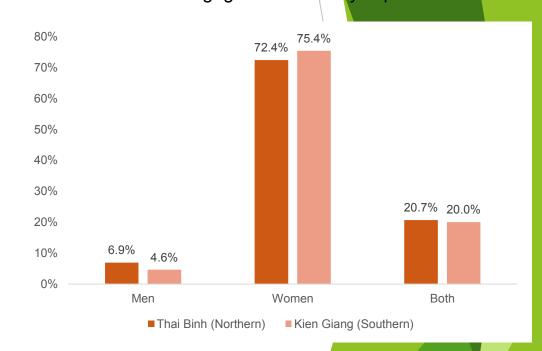


#### Gender power on financial resources





#### Farmers' engagement in family expenditure



#### Farmers' engagement in borrowing credit for rice production

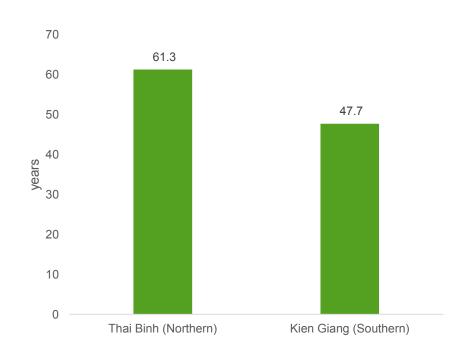
Borrowing credit	Borrowing	Men	Women	Both
Thai Binh (Northern)	33.3%	30.0%	70.0%	0.0%
Kien Giang (Southern)	75.0%	33.3%	20.0%	46.7%

## Gender power on the labor division

Other daily tasks	Men	Women
Planting other crops		
Thai Binh (Northern)	32.1%	67.9%
Kien Giang (Southern)	54.0%	46.0%
ishery activities		
Thai Binh (Northern)	17.5%	82.5%
Kien Giang (Southern)	91.4%	8.6%
_ivestock-raising		
Thai Binh (Northern)	21.5%	78.5%
Kien Giang (Southern)	35.0%	65.0%
Agricultural hired jobs		
Thai Binh (Northern)	25.0%	75.0%
Kien Giang (Southern)	50.0%	50.0%
Off-farm jobs		
Thai Binh (Northern)	76.1%	23.9%
Kien Giang (Southern)	95.0%	5.0%
Housework		
Thai Binh (Northern)	11.1%	88.9%
Kien Giang (Southern)	3.6%	96.4%
Educating/taking care of the children		
Thai Binh (Northern)	27.6%	72.4%
Kien Giang (Southern)	32.0%	68.0%
/		

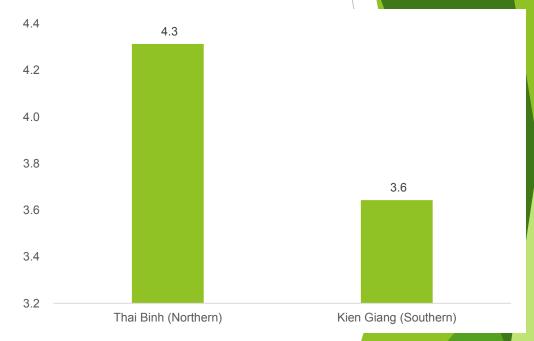
#### The health care of farming workers

#### Average ages of rice farmers



☐ The older the farmers are, the more health problem they may face. Indeed, the Northern farmers who are older tend to have strict comments on the lack of health care/guidance in training courses

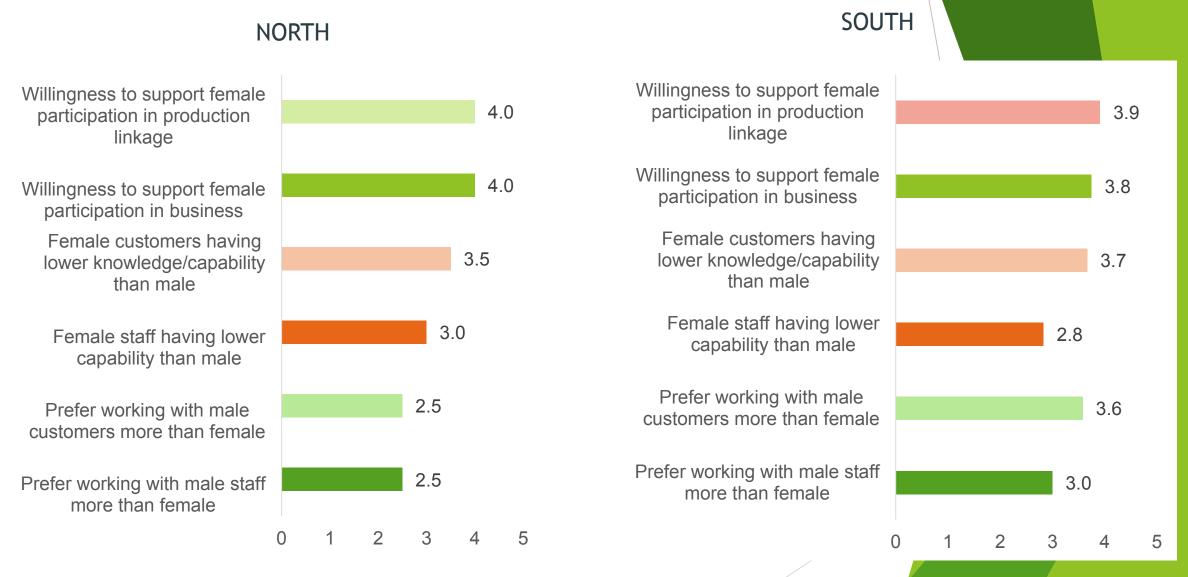
#### Farmers' opinion on the necessity for health care and health protection guidance in training courses



#### Note:

- Thai Binh: They rate 4.3 points, which means between 'Agree' and 'Strongly agree' for the statement that "women need more health care and health protection guidance in training courses"
- Kien Giang: farmers who are a little younger, their feedback is between 'Neither agree nor disagree' and 'Disagree'

## Traders' perceptions on gender preference, gender capability and willingness to support females



#### Key findings

In both regions, the climatesmart model sees more women participating than traditional models. Still has gender stereotype which indicates the specific role of gender on perceptions and decision power in rice farming and rice business

Women labor lack information of off-farm work opportunities and are unequal in approach to vocational training courses and communication and discussion on work opportunities.

In Northern provinces, family labor share information on production and economic activities, but making decisions to take out the loan/credit is usually made by women (70%).

Women in the North seem to take responsibility for too many activities in their daily life rather than women in the South.

The negative effects of the working environment and chemical residuals to the health have not been paid due attention and yet to be propagated via training in public services and community activities.

#### Recommendations

- Increasing the training should be a must, because it will promote the application of climate-smart models, then increase the farmers' income in the context of climate change.
- The application of mechanization should also be focused to increase production efficiency, as well as reducing human workload, which surely helps women to have more time to enjoy their lives or earn more income from other production activities.
- Job-creating (non-farm jobs) in the local areas should also be paid more attention to help farmers to gain more income.
- It is necessary to run social communication campaigns to support more participation of the family labors in capacity building training courses, especially in the North.
- Measures for improving the capability of women's associations should also be launched.
- Regarding farmers' health care, support towards increasing social insurance participation should also be considered.
- It is necessary to raise awareness and convince enterprises to invest more in developing their farmers' community.

