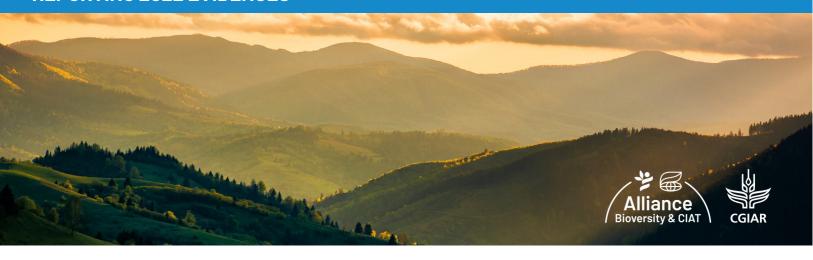
REPORTING 2022 EVIDENCES



PART 1: Description and all information of the outcome/impact reported

TYPE

OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

TITLE

Participatory vegetable and seed system development enabled ethnic minority farmers in Northern Vietnam to form local value chain networks and increase production 5-7-fold.

STATUS

New

YEAR

2022

OUTCOME IMPACT CASE REPORT

Study #4653

Stage of Maturity of change reported: stage 2

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: NATIONAL



COUNTRY: The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

OUTCOME STORY/IMPACT STATEMENT

Through participatory vegetable and seed system development, ethnic minority farmers in target sites were organized in value chain groups to jointly produce and market various vegetable seeds/seedlings and vegetables. With the support of project partner and local partners, the groups' capacity to identify market opportunities and engage with value chain actors improved, whereby production increased by 5-7 times, from 70 to 400 tons after two years. Group and individual incomes also increased, and one group proceeded to register as a cooperative.



Contributing external partners:

- Wageningen University and Research, The Netherlands
- Fruits and Vegetables Research Institute, Vietnam
- Tan Loc Phat Seed company, Vietnam

PROMOTIONAL PRODUCTS

- Seed of change Journey with ethnic minority communities in Northwest Vietnam <u>video</u>.
- Improving nutrition access to seed and school means for ethnic minorities in Vietnam and Laos, August 3, 2021. NWO website.
- NL-CGIAR Conference, 2-3 November 2022. Factsheet.
- Promoting consumption of diverse foods for health and nutrition and ways to improve vegetable production, seed selection and storage Poster.
- H'mong mustard seed production calendar. Poster.
- French bean seed production calendar. Poster.

CGIAR INNOVATION(S) OR FINDINGS THAT HAVE RESULTED IN THIS OUTCOME OR IMPACT

Results from a seed system characterization elaborated the studv that strenaths, opportunities, and challenges in the vegetable seed systems, and vegetable availability and utilization among ethnic minority farmers in Northern Vietnam were used to identify on-farm management and value chain innovations most suited to the target sites, in consultation with local partners [1]. Value chain arrangements through ethnic minority farmer groups producing quality seeds for selected markets, and/or improving vegetable production and sales through improved access to quality seed/planting material were tested. This included capacity building supported by learning visits and produced extension materials, and regular updates and exchanges with local authorities and local stakeholders. As well as establishment of a network of actors directly participating in the chain (farmer groups, local buyers, seed companies) and those supporting the actors (local authorities, local extension workers, etc.) towards the development of value chains for vegetables and quality seeds.

GENDER, YOUTH, CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- CapDev relevance: 2 Principal. Building of the capacity of farmers and other actors in the vegetable seed value chain was a core element of the innovation [6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]
- **Gender relevance:** 2 Principal. Improved capacity of women to participate in seed and vegetable production and marketing [6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]
- Other cross-cutting dimensions description:
 Among the next users and end users were ethnic minority groups in Northern Vietnam.
 The innovation particularly focused on the H'mong, Thai and Dao ethnic groups.

KEY CONTRIBUTORS





ELABORATION OF OUTCOME/IMPACT STATEMENT

A study of the vegetable seed systems among H'mong, Thai and Dao ethnic groups in the North of Vietnam [1-6] identified hurdles faced by minority farmers. These included access to market information and capacity to evaluate and determine market needs and how the farmers/groups can tap into the market; and agency (knowledge, confidence, capacity) to engage other actors (extension, input suppliers, buyers, etc.). Over two years, extensive training was provided to ethnic minority groups in Mai Son district, Son La province and Sa Pa township, and Lao Cai province [7], supported by dissemination of knowledge materials on seed and vegetable production, handling and storage, nutrition, group formation, and business/marketing skills, and learning visits. This strengthened the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of 27 Dao and Thai ethnic minority farmers (14 women) and multiple local partners [7]. In Mai Son, seed/seedling production rose from 70 to 400 tons and group income increased 8-fold after two years [7]. Farmers in Sa Pa previously not in the seedling production business achieved USD51-60 per household after a 4-6month season [7]. There was also improved selection and use of quality seeds from both formal and informal seed systems [7,10]. The practical and tailored training of the farmer groups increased their agency and ability to engage with other value chains actors [7,10]. This was further supported by direct engagement by government and community organizations. A network of 25 different types of local organizations was established for the development of value chains for vegetables and quality seeds. This included 14 actors directly participating in and working with the farmer groups (seed/seedling buyers, vegetable buyers, seed distribution companies, and networks of local stores) and 11 actors providing indirect support, such as agricultural extension, women's unions, farmers' unions; and people's committees). The farmer groups built connections with vegetable buyers (cooperatives, companies), and seed/seedling buyers (cooperatives, seed distribution companies, local seed stores)[10-12].

Nursery houses established with in-kind support from farmers for seed/seedling production and were managed by the groups to enable consistent production of seedlings for sale, and participatory learning and sharing of recommended practices in seed and vegetable production with members and the community [10]. One farmer group upgraded to a cooperative with legal status [7]. The local government actively supported the establishment of the nursery houses and skilling and registration of the groups and is interested in further supporting these groups [12].

PART 2: Mapping to Alliance strategy and structure

SDG TARGETS





- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- **2.4** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

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