

Policy for Risk Management in the Rice Value Chain to Adapt with Climate Change in Vietnam
(ベトナムにおける気候変動に適応するライス・バリュー・チェーンのリスク管理政策)

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1. Introduction

Rice is the most important crop in Vietnam; Rice has an enormous role in the national food security; its export volume had increased double from 3.48 million tons to 6.88 million tons between 2000 and 2010. The role of rice production in the national food security has grown internationally that makes Vietnam the world's second largest exporter. However, rice production, recently, has to face increasing difficulties because of extreme climate events such as unusual floods, heavily precipitation, plant diseases and typhoons. Moreover, farmers seem to not have benefited much from the remarkable achievement in the rice exportation, they are the most vulnerable people due to climate change.

2. Objectives

This research aims to identify the risks in the rice value chain, quantitative assessment the impact of climate change on rice yield and market value by utilizing risk management framework focusing on risk identification, risk assessment, risk analysis as well as value chain approaches. Additionally, establishment of risk and value sharing mechanism and making adaptation and mitigation policy implications is also considered in this research.

3. Methodology

To achieve this objective, a literature review, a key stakeholder interview, meetings with experts and focus group discussions are deliberately conducted to collect information about what is considered as risk in the rice value chain, how present farmers, stakeholders and the government respond to risk and what kind of policy measures should be implemented.

4. Results and Discussion

The results illustrate that the rice yield react to the change of temperature and precipitation quite different, it's much depended on rice seasons and agro-ecological regions. Farmers should be benefited more from the rice value chain to compensate the losses due to climate change by sharing value among other relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, they can get an increase of profit by 0.47% and 0.55% for the export rice value chain and domestic rice value chain respectively.

The problems in the rice production and the market require innovation of current institutional and policies and proposals of new risk management mechanisms and institutions to ensure and equally shared risk and value among all participants in the value chain and relevant stakeholders.

Keywords: Risk Management, Adaptation, Value Chain, Climate Change, Institutions.