Characterizing pig value chains in Vietnam: descriptive analysis from survey data

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Introduction

- The traditional pig sector plays a significant role in Vietnam's economy where more than 90% of pork consumed is supplied by conventional wet markets;
- However, the traditional pig sector is under threat from animal health and food safety risks that impact both its profitability and future viability;

Objective

To highlight and contrast between pig value chains (VCs) in two provinces that represent different levels of economic development in Vietnam (Hung Yen and Nghe An).

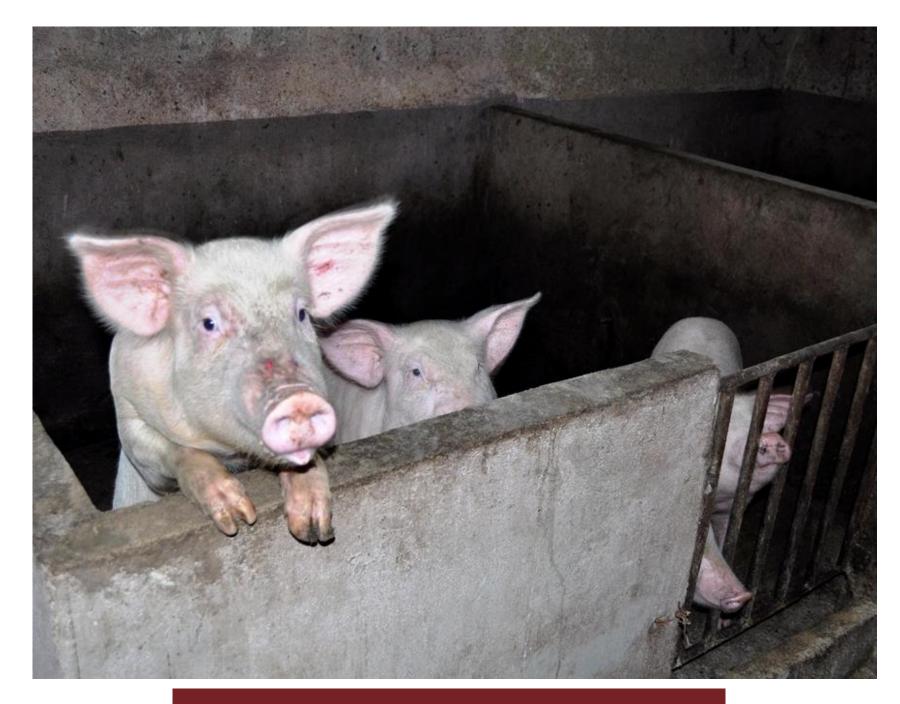


Photo: VNUA/Duong Nam Ha

- Nonetheless, little research exists on defining key intervention points that could manage risks in a pro-poor, cost-effective manner.

Materials and methods

Large pi

producers

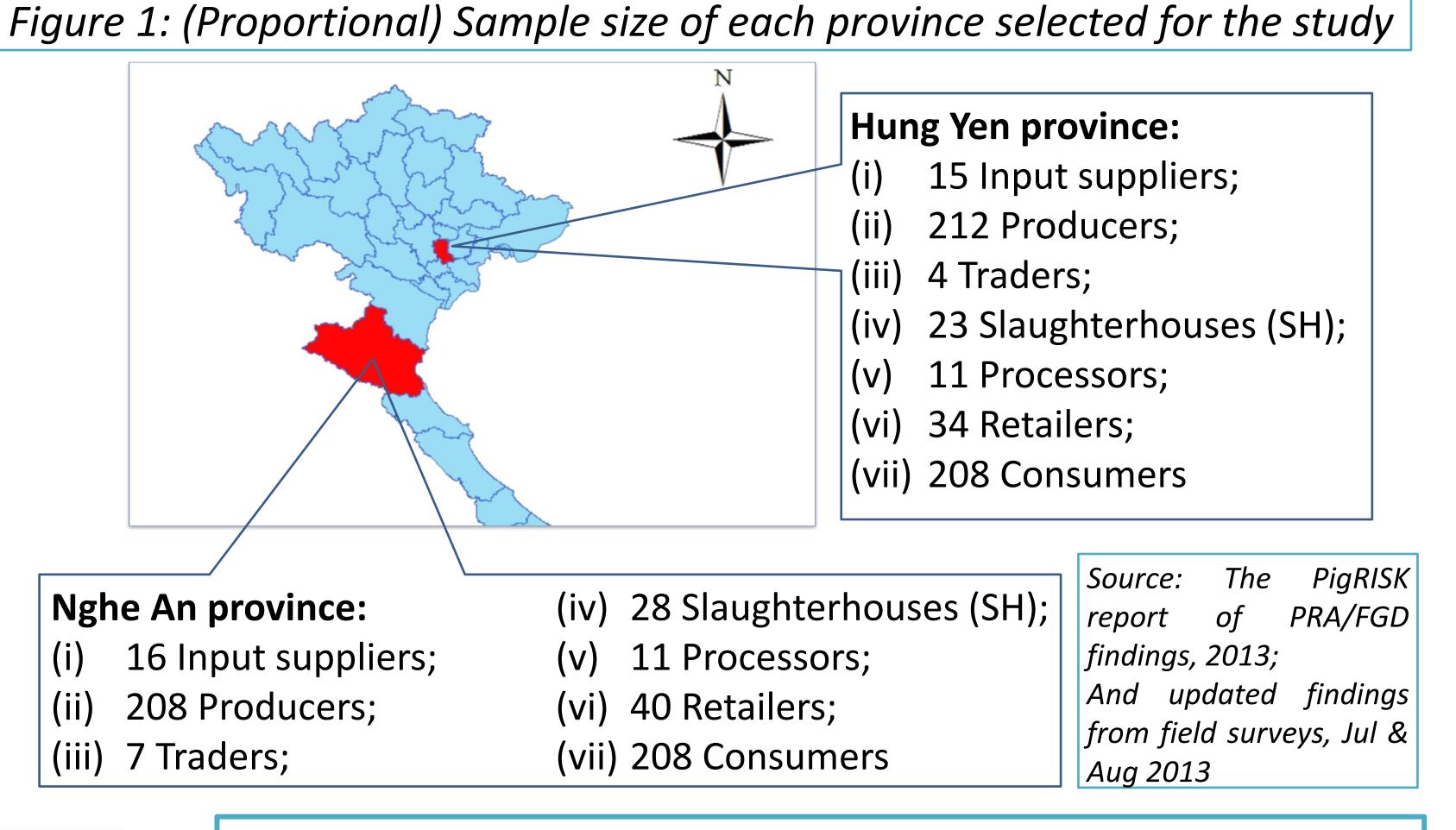
Farms

- Semi-structured questionnaires: about 400 pig producing farmers and 400 pork consumers in both provinces during July and August 2013, paying particular attention to typologies of production and consumption in rural, semi-urban, and urban zones;
- Semi-structured and In-depth interviews: 200 other intermediary value chain (VC) actors.

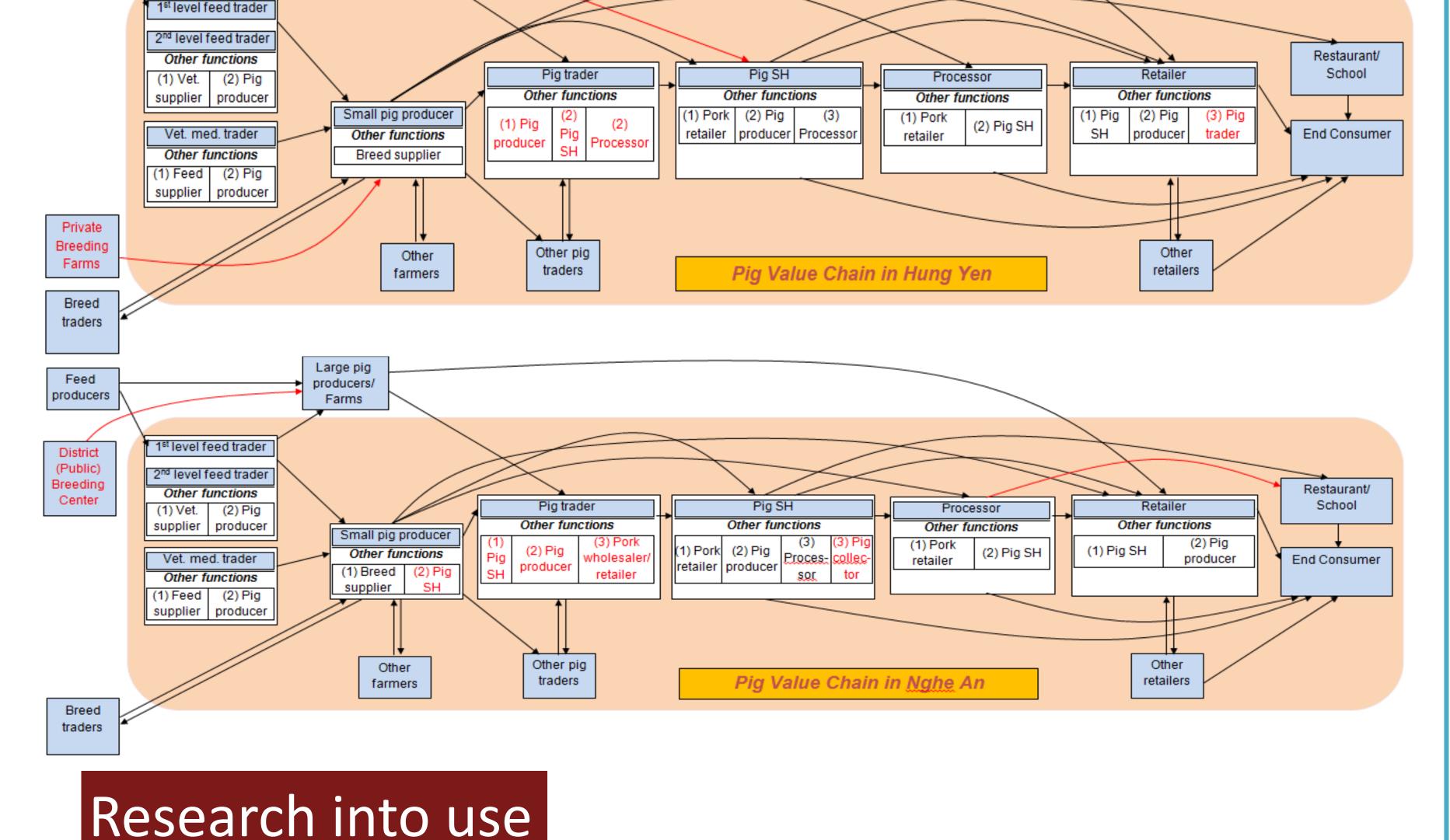
Feed

producers

Figure 2: Typical pig value chains in the two provinces (scope of the study is within orange background)



COMPARISONS OF THE TWO VALUE CHAINS (VCs)



Similar in terms of:

- Actor typology in which middlemen are often multi-functional and are the most powerful actors because of their better access to information and dominance in value-added activities;
- Pig-pork flows;
- Feeding practices of pig smallholders: collecting leftover food, locally-available feed resources;
- **Different** in terms of:
 - In Figure 2: Differences between 2 VCs are highlighted in red (*texts and arrows*); Other functions of actors are ranked by number of observations;
 - Scales of production and marketing (Hung Yen is often larger);
 - Behaviors of actors as a result of differences in production scale, knowledge, attitude and habits;
 - Actors in Hung Yen are more likely to be more market-oriented \bullet and commercialized;
 - Nghe An operates its chains more "self-sufficiently", with ownproduced inputs, particularly feeds.

• The role of middlemen may imply a potential control point for risk management in response to diseases transmitted in the short-term as well as (pro-poor) profit distribution over the longer-term

Information from this study will provide more insightful understanding of these existing value chains and serve as the base for further economic and risk analysis (i.e. the System Dynamic (SD) analysis).



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 $\mathsf{II} \mathsf{K}$ YEARS



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