Because of the negative effects of climate change on the agricultural value chain, the Mekong region faces significant challenges in ensuring sustainable economic development and social and environmental impact. Food-producing communities in this region have faced inequalities that limit their access to resources and hamper their sustainable development. To counter these challenges, the climate-resilient value chain project was established as a collaboration between Cambodia, China, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Viet Nam.

The project aimed to research climate-resilient value chain initiatives by documenting knowledge products and sharing experiences with other developing countries. By bringing together the main actors in the sector, including agricultural producers, processing units and agribusinesses, the project contributed to strengthening South-South solidarity and two-way learning and cooperation among the four target countries, ultimately improving the livelihoods of food-producing communities in the region.

**BACKGROUND**

South-South Cooperation for Scaling up Climate Resilient Value Chain Initiatives in Cambodia, China, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Viet Nam

**SSTC GRANT**

Grant value
US$499,888

Focus countries
Cambodia, China, Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Viet Nam

Duration
Aug 2019–Dec 2021

Implementation partner
Centre for Agrarian Systems Research and Development, Viet Nam

Cooperation partners
Centre for Policy Studies, Cambodia
Agricultural Information Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute, Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Beneficiaries
Smallholder farmers in individual households, collaborative groups and cooperatives
Small and medium-sized processing units
Agribusinesses
SUCCESSFUL CLIMATE-RESILIENT VALUE CHAIN MODEL REPLICATED FROM CHINA TO VIET NAM

The Zhejiang Huzhou Mulberry-Dyke and Fish-Pond System is a comprehensive and multi-dimensional eco-agricultural system integrating several symbiotic agricultural production modes. It originated more than 2,500 years ago and was designated by FAO as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) in 2017. The system’s complex irrigation and drainage allows for the production of mulberry-dyke trees, fish and silk.

Under the Facility-supported SSTC project, this Chinese model, along with its eco-tourism and cultural conservation, was replicated in Viet Nam to develop new livelihoods for aquaculture farmers.