Introduction to the ACIAR Cassava Livelihoods and Value Chain Program

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Cassava Value Chains and Livelihood Program

The program consists of two interlinked projects

• Developing cassava production and marketing systems to enhance smallholder livelihoods in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar ASEM/2014/053

• Developing value-chain linkages to enhance the adoption of profitable and sustainable cassava production systems in Vietnam and Indonesia AGB/2012/078
Cassava Value Chains and Livelihood Program

Analysing the socio-economic conditions under which improved technology and market booms in commercial crops such as cassava can be harnessed to increase the profitability and sustainability of smallholder farming systems in Mainland Southeast Asia and thereby contribute to poverty reduction.
Objectives of ASEM/2014/053 and AGB/2012/078

• **Objective 1** – Assess opportunities and constraints for smallholder production and marketing of cassava within different value chains

• **Objective 2** – Increase the adoption of improved cassava production and processing technologies by strengthening linkages between primary value-chain actors (farmers, traders, processors) and with support actors (researchers, government agencies, industry bodies)

• **Objective 3** – Develop policy recommendations and facilitate learning alliances for the development of a sustainable cassava industry and improvement in rural livelihoods
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Commercialisation Levels of Value Chains

- **Sikka**: Production of sweet varieties largely for in-home consumption. Relatively few links to national or international starch markets.

- **Bolikhamxay**: Production linked to export markets in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand. Local processors may not be sustainable. Production undertaken on marginal land with relatively low yields.

- **Xayabouly**: Production linked to export markets in Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. Local small scale processors and traders active. Some production undertaken on marginal land which will likely not continue if the cassava price is low.

- **Kratie**: Production linked to export markets in Vietnam (Binh Phuoc and Tay Ninh). Well developed network of processors including Dakefco, each with a well developed network of traders/agents.

- **Son La**: Production linked to relatively well developed and efficient value chains for starch processing and dry chip processing within the province.

- **Dak Lak**: Highly commercialised production system currently dominated by a small number of processors, each with a well developed network of traders/agents.

- **North Sumatra**: Highly commercialised production system currently dominated by a small number of processors, each with a well developed network of traders/agents.

On the diagram, areas like Sikka, Bolikhamxay, Xayabouly, Kratie, Son La, Dak Lak, and North Sumatra are positioned on a spectrum from less commercialised to more commercialised.
Objective 1
Understanding the Drivers and Dynamics of global and local markets
Objective 1
Value Chain Training, Surveys and Farmer Focus Groups completed at all sites during 2016
Objective 1
Household Survey Training and Implementation completed at all sites during 2017
Objective 2
Variety, fertilizer and intercrop trials
2 seasons (2016-2017) completed in North Sumatra and NTT (Indonesia)
Season 2017 ongoing in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam
Objective 3

Active involvement of government and private sector in project activities
Project results presented at conferences, symposia, workshops and training activities
Facebook Group
cassavavaluechains.net
Thank You

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