



PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY CHAIN OF SAFE VEGETABLES IN HUONG TRA TOWN, THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE

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Abstract: On the basis of descriptive statistical methods, the authors describe the supply chain of safe vegetables in Huong Tra Town. The primary data were collected from the survey of six households providing vegetable production in the region. 40 households growing safe vegetables (20 households per ward), 40 households growing vegetables normally (20 households per ward), 10 traders purchasing processed products to provide safe vegetables for supermarkets, 5 retailers, and 10 consumers are involved in the study. The results show that Huong Tra Town is one of the main areas for growing vegetables in Thua Thien Hue province, which mainly provides safe vegetables for Hue City and neighbouring provinces. Safe vegetable products are mainly supplied for the markets in the province, especially supermarkets, restaurants, hotels and clean vegetable shops in Huong Tra Town and Hue City. In this supply chain, safe vegetable households play an important role when creating the greatest added-value. However, their real income is low due to facing the highest risks. Other actors in this supply chain receive higher benefits and facing lower risks than the producers. Households' income depends mainly on the price and weather conditions.

Keywords: safe vegetables, supply chain, Huong Tra Town

1 Introduction

Vegetables are an indispensable food for consumers, and they provide vitamins, minerals, micronutrients, fiber, etc., help to eliminate cholesterol toxins from the body and prevent constipation. Some spice vegetables can be used to treat diseases thanks to essential oils and plant antibiotics in them [2]. Recently, the vegetable area has had significant changes, especially safe vegetables production has been applied by many countries in the world. In 2012, the vegetable area reached 54,593,391 hectares worldwide. The first position belongs to Asia with 39,608,251 hectares, accounting for 72.55% of the world. China accounts for 42.26% of the world and 58.25% of Asia. In 2012, the vegetable yield was about 1,036,631 million tons worldwide. Asia has the largest vegetable output with 790,733 tons, accounting for 76.3%. China accounts for 52.05% of the globe and 68.2% of the Asian vegetable yield. India is the second largest vegetable producer in the world, accounting for 9.68% of global vegetable production and 12.7% of Asian vegetable production [10].

In recent years, the demand for green vegetables in the cities, urban areas, and the crowded population has increased. In order to provide a large quantity of vegetables, many

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4 Conclusion

Safe vegetables according to VietGAP standards are planned and developed by Huong Tra district to respond to the local demand and the reconstruction of economic and sustainable development. Natural conditions and resources in the locality are perfectly suitable to produce safe vegetables according to VietGAP standards. However, the scale of safe vegetable production is still quite modest. The number of households participating in the production is small and they are not certified by the competent organizations according to VietGAP standards. The safe vegetable products from the locality are mainly supplied to the local markets, especially supermarkets, restaurants, hotels, and fresh vegetable shops in Hue City. The consumption channel of safe vegetable products has few intermediate factors, mainly collectors, retailers, and traders. The linkage of the supply chain is based on the familial relationships.

In the supply chain of safe vegetable products, households play an important role, creating the greatest value-added but the actual income is low and facing many risks. Other actors gain much higher benefits than the producers while their risks are lower. The income of the producers depends much on price and climate conditions.

In order to improve the efficiency of the safe vegetable supply chain, it is necessary to implement solutions such as planning and identifying safe vegetable areas, defining areas and households for growing safe vegetables, specifically to sign a commitment to grow vegetables according to VietGAP safe vegetable production. The local authorities should provide legal support for safe vegetable households to sign product consumption contracts and construct facilities, workshops, machinery and equipment for processing, packaging, storage, and transportation. The households should register at the National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department – Branch 2. They also need to have VietGAP certificates of safe vegetables, build and protect the safe vegetable brand and promote the state management for safe vegetable production in Huong Tra Town, Thua Thien Hue province.

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Tài liệu tham khảo số 3, 7 em search chưa có ạ.

Tài liệu số 3 là khi làm dự án Rau sạch tại Bình Định, dự án xuất bản bản giấy, bản quyền của dự án và lưu hành nội bộ, không có file điện tử.