

Peanut Blog

An ounce of information



Chain linkages, enhancing the value of agricultural products.

Faced with market fluctuations, many farmers are proactively changing their crop structure and establishing linkages to stabilize output and improve production efficiency.

Seed corn farming is one of the effective linkage models that both increases productivity and ensures stable output. In Hiep My commune, after harvesting seed corn, Mr. Tran Van Vinh – Head of the Seed Corn Farming Cooperative in Huyen Duc hamlet – said: This year's Winter-Spring crop, the cooperative linked production on 8.6 hectares, with the purchase guaranteed by the enterprise at a price of about 16,000 VND/kg. Thanks to favorable weather and the application of technical procedures, the yield reached 900kg to 1 ton/hectare, resulting in a bumper crop and good prices for farmers, with profits reaching 7-8 million VND/hectare.

In Long Hiep commune, Mr. Thach Sang, head of the seed corn farming cooperative in Giong Chanh B hamlet, said: The cooperative currently has 62 members with an area of 30 hectares, yielding about 1 ton per hectare, selling at 16,000 VND/kg, an increase of 3,000 VND compared to the same period last year, with an average profit of about 8 million VND per hectare. Farmer Thach So Khum (Long Hiep commune) earned a profit of about 40 million VND from 5 hectares of seed corn, contributing to stabilizing his family's life.

While the model of linked production of corn seeds yields considerable profits, many agricultural products still face price instability, especially peanuts. Farmer Nguyen Thanh Trung, from Huyen Duc hamlet (Hiep My commune), has maintained a peanut farming model for over 10 years. According to Mr. Trung, the local soil conditions during the winter-spring season are only suitable for growing peanuts and seed corn. Peanuts provide income, help improve soil structure, and supplement nutrients for the next crop; by-products are also utilized as animal feed, contributing to reduced production costs. Although the yields of peanuts and seed corn are similar, reaching about 800-900 kg/hectare, the lower price of peanuts results in less economic efficiency. This season, with 7 hectares of peanuts, the profit only reached about 5-6 million VND/hectare.

In Long Hiep commune, many households experienced a sharp decline in profits despite a bumper harvest. Ms. Thach Thi Thanh, from Tha La hamlet (Long Hiep commune), cultivated 2.5 acres of peanuts, achieving a yield of approximately 900 kg per acre, but the selling price dropped to only 13,000 VND per kg, resulting in a profit of about 4 million VND per acre. Even so, the harvest still provided employment for 20-30 local laborers. In the same hamlet, Mr. Thach Bi cultivated 9 acres of peanuts, achieving a yield of about 1.1 tons per acre, but due to the low price, his profit was not high.

Besides providing income for farming households, the harvest season also creates seasonal jobs for many rural laborers. In Rach Bot hamlet, Long Hiep commune, Mr. and Mrs. Kim Ki earn 600-700 thousand dong a day picking, sorting, and classifying peanuts for hire. Mr. and Mrs. Truong Van Chau, 69 years old, from Giong Cao hamlet (Long Hiep commune), despite not owning land, can still earn 250-300 thousand dong per day per person through seasonal work.

According to Mr. Nguyen Khanh Hoa, Chairman of the People's Committee of Long Hiep commune, a remote area of the province with a natural area of over 6,500 hectares, of which the Khmer ethnic minority accounts for over 82%. The lives of the people mainly depend on agricultural production, including crop cultivation and livestock farming. In recent years, thanks to national target programs and ethnic policies, essential infrastructure has been gradually improved, creating conditions to promote economic development. The locality is focusing on transforming the production structure and expanding models of linkages associated with product consumption. Among these, guaranteed purchase of seed corn has been identified as the main direction.

In reality, the current requirement is not just to increase productivity, but more importantly, to reorganize production along the value chain. Models that link with businesses and guarantee output are proving highly effective, helping farmers feel secure in their production, ensuring stable prices, and generating high profits.

According to Mr. Le Van Dong, Deputy Director of the Department of Agriculture and Environment, in recent times, the agricultural sector has reviewed and upgraded eight key agricultural value chains, including peanuts. In addition, training courses and workshops have been organized to enhance the capacity of cooperatives, production groups, and businesses participating in the value chains, aiming to gradually improve production and consumption linkages for key agricultural products.

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