Technology Fact Sheet

Shifting from rice to upland grains[i]

1) Technology description

This technology is popular in some parts of Vietnam. Combining the garden-pond-barn (VAC) model with the field systems, many farms of this type have been established in flood-prone low-lying lands, where rice productivity is poor due to constant inundation and low productivity potential.

2) Socio-economic benefits

- Addressing water shortage in the dry season in areas that lack adequate irrigation infrastructure, particularly during spring crops on the mountains or highlands, in water-stressed coastal zones, or low-lying lands.
- Reducing costs of irrigation.

3) Status of technology

Currently this technology has been used in households, farms and is being extended through parcel consolidation movement.

4) Application potential

Can expand to water-stressed areas in highland, mountainous, or salt-affected coastal areas.

5) Barriers

- Small-scale; difficult to be expanded to a larger scale.
- Hard to find outlets for products.

6) Costs

Implementation and technology application costs

- Initial investment for planning, infrastructure construction and initial production costs are high.

Incremental costs to adapt to climate change (compared to conventional technology)

- Development of new sectors and issues arising.

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[i] **This fact sheet has been extracted from TNA Report - Adaptation for Vietnam. You can access the complete report from the TNA project website http://tech-action.org/**