Theoretical Framework for the Green Recovery Model for Forest and Farm Producer Organizations in Vietnam Post-Natural Disasters: Towards Sustainable Development and Resilience Enhancement

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Abstract

Green recovery is not only an immediate response to natural disasters but also a crucial strategy for strengthening the resilience of rural ecosystems and communities in the face of increasing climate change. This study proposes a theoretical framework for a green recovery model, particularly suited to forestry and agricultural organizations affected by natural disasters, with a specific focus on the case of Typhoon Yagi in Vietnam.

The analysis is based on a systematic review of the methodological literature outlined by Jesson et al. (2011), incorporating more than 40 peer-reviewed academic publications from databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, Elsevier, and Emerald. The selection process follows strict criteria to ensure data relevance and accuracy. The studies analyzed, including those by OECD (2020), UNEP (2020), Barbier (2020), and Phillips & Heilmann (2021), provide valuable insights into green recovery policies, sustainable resource management strategies, and international best practices.

The results indicate that an effective green recovery model for forestry and agricultural organizations must be built upon five fundamental

pillars: (1) sustainable management of natural resources, (2) sustainability-oriented economic and financial policies, (3) technological innovation and the transition to renewable energy, (4) active community involvement and the strengthening of Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs), and (5) circular economy development to minimize environmental impacts. Implementing such a model would not only accelerate disaster recovery but also facilitate the transition to a more resilient, low-carbon economy.

From a practical perspective, the study offers recommendations for public institutions and international organizations to integrate green recovery into long-term development strategies. In particular, it emphasizes the need to invest in green infrastructure, promote the adoption of sustainable technologies, and implement eco-certification programs to enhance the global competitiveness of FFPOs.

In conclusion, green recovery is not only a means of mitigating the impact of natural disasters but also a strategic tool for fostering sustainable and inclusive development. Further research is needed to assess the effectiveness of different green recovery strategies within specific socio-economic contexts and to refine policies that support FFPOs.

Keywords: Green recovery, Green recovery model, Forest and farm producer organizations, Resilience, Sustainable Development

Introduction

In the context of increasing climate change in both frequency and intensity, forest and farm producer organizations are facing severe challenges in recovering production and protecting the livelihoods of communities post-natural disaster. The destruction caused by Typhoon Yagi (Typhoon No. 3) serves as a prime example, recorded as one of the worst storms in Vietnam's history. With wind speeds reaching category 17, Yagi devastated 26 provinces in the north and Thanh Hoa, causing heavy rains, flooding, and landslides, leaving 329 people dead or missing, along with significant damage to infrastructure and agriculture. The total economic loss was estimated to exceed 50 trillion VND, slowing projected GDP growth and severely affecting the livelihoods of thousands of households (Government, 2024).

Recovery of production post-disaster presents a significant challenge for forest and farm producer organizations, not only due to property and infrastructure losses but also because these organizations often lack the resources, technology, and techniques required for sustainable recovery. In this context, the traditional recovery model—focused on rebuilding as before—appears inadequate in the face of the challenges posed by climate change.

Hence, the need for a sustainable recovery model, specifically the "Green Recovery" model, has become urgent. This model not only aims to restore production but also combines sustainable economic development, environmental protection, and enhanced resilience against future disasters. However, to effectively implement this model, a clear and comprehensive theoretical framework needs to be established, incorporating key factors such as natural resource management, green technology application, and active community participation.

This paper will focus on building a theoretical framework for the green recovery model for forest and farm producer organizations after natural disasters. It will also provide practical recommendations based on both international and domestic experiences, aiming to support forest and farm producer organizations in effectively applying the green recovery model, ensuring resilience, and sustainable development in the future.

Research Overview
Concept of Green Recovery and Green Recovery Model
Concept of Green Recovery

Green recovery is a holistic concept related to restructuring the economy after crises while simultaneously protecting the environment, aiming for sustainable development and climate change mitigation. This concept may vary depending on the context, but its two core objectives consistently include economic reconstruction and environmental protection.

According to the research by Strand and Toman (2010), green recovery is not only an opportunity to integrate economic stimulus measures but also a way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect natural resources. Similarly, the World Bank (2012) emphasizes that green recovery aims to promote economic growth after crises and to establish a solid foundation to address environmental challenges such as biodiversity loss and pollution.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the OECD (2020) and studies by Agrawala et al. (2020) have expanded this concept, emphasizing the transformation of the economic system towards sustainability, job creation, and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities. Lamy (2020) also adds that green recovery not only focuses on economic restoration but also ensures the achievement of long-term sustainable development goals, including mitigating climate change and improving environmental quality.

Moreover, Krebel et al. (2020) and Barbier (2010) highlight that green recovery policies need to focus on transitioning to sustainable economic models, such as renewable energy and the circular economy. Specifically, for forest and farm organizations, green recovery is not only

about mitigating the consequences of natural disasters but also an opportunity to develop sustainable economic models, conserve natural resources, and foster green development.

Green Recovery Model

The green recovery model includes policies, measures, and strategies aimed at promoting economic recovery after crises while ensuring environmental protection and sustainable development. Barbier (2020) suggests that, drawing from lessons learned from the 2008 Great Recession, green recovery should prioritize investments in renewable energy and green technologies. This ensures that economic recovery does not increase environmental pressure, but rather supports long-term sustainable development.

Agrawala, Dussaux, and Monti (2020) argue that an effective green recovery model requires coordination between economic and environmental policies, promoting green industries, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. For forest and farm organizations, this model may include measures to encourage reforestation and the use of renewable energy.

The IMF (2020) and ADB (2021) point out that the green recovery model needs to invest in green infrastructure, natural resource management, and job creation in renewable industries. Vulnerable communities, such as forest and farm organizations, need support not only for economic recovery but also for enhancing resilience to future environmental crises.

In summary, the green recovery model in the context of forest and farm organizations is a comprehensive framework focused on sustainable economic reconstruction, environmental protection, and increasing resilience to natural disasters. This model not only supports immediate post-crisis recovery but also paves the way for long-term sustainable development for organizations and related communities.

Lessons from Green Economic Stimulus Measures

In the context of economic crises, green economic stimulus packages not only help recover the economy but also promote sustainable development and environmental protection. The implementation of these policies during crises, such as the Great Recession and the COVID-19 pandemic, has provided valuable lessons on how to design and effectively implement green stimulus packages.

Lessons from the Great Recession

According to the OECD (2020), during the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, many countries implemented green stimulus packages to foster sustainable recovery. Key lessons learned from this period include:

1. **Integrating green elements into stimulus packages**: Countries like South Korea and New Zealand incorporated green elements into their economic stimulus packages. South Korea made significant investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency improvements, creating millions of jobs in the process.
2. **Investing in sustainable infrastructure**: Investments in green infrastructure, such as public transportation and sustainable construction, not only created jobs but also improved the quality of life and reduced carbon emissions. New Zealand utilized its stimulus package to develop sustainable infrastructure projects, helping to mitigate environmental impacts.
3. **Encouraging innovation**: The stimulus packages were also designed to encourage innovation in green technology, thereby promoting the development of sustainable products and services. Investments in research and development of clean energy technologies accelerated the transition to a green economy.

Lessons from the COVID-19 Crisis

Research by UNEP (2020) shows that the COVID-19 pandemic prompted many countries to reconsider their economic development policies. Noteworthy lessons include:

1. **Sustainable recovery**: Many countries committed to building economic recovery packages that would not harm the environment. The European Union introduced the "Green Deal" recovery plan, emphasizing emissions reduction and transitioning to a low-carbon economy.
2. **Supporting green businesses**: Governments rolled out support packages for green businesses, including initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable employment and green industries. Funding programs for renewable energy attracted substantial investments in the sector.
3. **Raising public awareness**: The COVID-19 crisis also heightened awareness of the importance of public health and the environment. Media campaigns were launched to raise awareness of green measures, encouraging community participation in recovery activities.

Model Green Recovery Programs

The green recovery programs of Germany and Canada are exemplary models of these lessons. Germany implemented a €130 billion stimulus package, with a large portion invested in renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by

2030. Canada also made a notable contribution by announcing a CAD 19 billion stimulus package to support renewable energy projects and ecosystem restoration.

The lessons from green policies and stimulus packages following crises like the Great Recession and COVID-19 demonstrate that integrating sustainability elements into recovery plans not only helps revive the economy but also protects the environment and lays the groundwork for future sustainable development. These lessons provide essential theoretical foundations for building a green recovery model for forest and farm organizations after natural disasters, highlighting the need for investments in renewable energy, sustainable infrastructure, and human resource development.

International Experiences on Green Recovery

Green recovery is a crucial approach that integrates economic recovery with environmental protection. The main goal of green recovery is not only to restore the resources and livelihoods damaged by natural disasters but also to build sustainable ecosystems, restore their functions, and enhance the resilience of communities for the future. Research from GIZ, UNEP, and Phillips & Heilmann has provided valuable lessons for the application of this model.

Experience from GIZ (2020)

GIZ (German Agency for International Cooperation) has been actively involved in green recovery projects worldwide, particularly in the areas of sustainable development and natural resource management. GIZ's experience highlights that green recovery must be based on community participation and stakeholder engagement. Key points from GIZ's research include:

- **Community participation**: Active involvement of local communities in the planning and implementation of recovery activities is critical. The most successful projects often involve strong participation from local organizations, enabling them to contribute to decision-making and resource management.
- **Developing sustainable value chains**: Building green value chains not only creates livelihood opportunities for communities during the recovery process but also increases income for farmers and reduces pressure on natural resources.
- **Training and capacity building**: Strengthening the capacity of local organizations and communities through training programs and technology transfer is essential for the effective implementation of green recovery measures.

Experience from UNEP (2020)

UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) has played an important role in developing green recovery models, focusing on ecosystem restoration and enhancing community resilience. UNEP emphasizes the following key points:

- **Restoration and protection of ecosystems**: Recovery measures should focus on restoring and protecting ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands, to safeguard the livelihood resources of communities.
- **Transitioning to sustainable development models**: It is necessary to shift from unsustainable development models to more sustainable ones, such as the circular economy and renewable energy development.
- **Integrating science and policy**: The integration of science, policy, and practice is crucial for shaping effective green recovery activities.

Experience from Phillips & Heilmann

The research by Phillips & Heilmann (2021) indicates that green recovery needs to comprehensively consider social, economic, and environmental factors. Some key points from this research include:

- **Assessing social impacts**: It is important to assess the social impacts of recovery programs to ensure that all population groups, especially vulnerable ones, benefit.
- **Developing supportive policies**: Strong supportive policies are needed for forest and farm organizations, including financial incentives and encouraging investment in sustainable activities.
- **Enhancing resilience**: Improving access to information, finance, and resources is critical for communities to recover and develop.

The experiences from GIZ, UNEP, and Phillips & Heilmann show that the green recovery model for forest and farm organizations must be based on active community participation, ecosystem conservation and restoration, integration of science and policy, and social impact assessment. These elements not only aid in economic recovery but also create conditions for sustainable development, enhance resilience, and protect natural resources in the face of climate change and natural disasters.

Integrating the Role of Forest and Farm Producer Organizations in Sustainable Development and Economic Recovery

Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) play a crucial role in promoting sustainable development and supporting economic recovery, particularly in communities vulnerable to climate change. FFPOs typically

consist of smallholder farmers, cooperatives, and producer groups in forested and rural areas, where natural disasters and climate change severely impact livelihoods.

1. **Resource Management and Sustainable Development**: FFPOs are central to managing and conserving natural resources such as forests, agricultural land, and water. According to the World Bank (2021), FFPOs not only enhance the capacity of their members but also preserve biodiversity and maintain natural ecosystems. In the context of natural disasters, FFPOs ensure that environmental restoration activities are carried out effectively, incorporating sustainable practices to prevent resource degradation.

2. **Job Creation and Livelihood Recovery**: FFPOs have the potential to create jobs and support livelihood recovery after natural disasters. Barbier's (2020) research shows that these organizations promote green industries and sustainable agriculture, particularly agroforestry models. This not only reduces pressure on ecosystems but also provides opportunities for local communities to seek new sources of income, enhancing their resilience after disasters.

3. **Promoting Circular Economy**: According to FAO (2020), FFPOs contribute to building sustainable value chains through the development of a circular economy, reducing waste and promoting resource reuse. They optimize the use of limited resources and encourage the production of value-added products, such as wooden handicrafts and organic agricultural products. This not only aids in economic recovery but also protects natural resources.

4. **Capacity Building and Community Cooperation**: FFPOs play a key role in enhancing the capacity of their members through training and technical support. GIZ (2020) emphasizes that they help communities develop risk management skills and disaster response strategies, improving their resilience to economic and environmental shocks. At the same time, FFPOs create networks of cooperation among communities, fostering interconnectedness and mutual support.

5. **Market and Financial Access**: FFPOs help forest and farm communities access markets and financial resources. Research by Hepburn et al. (2020) shows that FFPOs provide support through sustainable business models and partnerships with financial institutions, developing collective branding for products. This enhances the economic capacity of communities and builds sustainable supply chains.

6. **Equality and Social Inclusion**: FFPOs represent vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and ethnic minorities. According to the World

Bank (2021), they promote equality and inclusion in sustainable development, creating opportunities for these groups to participate in decision-making and skill development, thereby improving social and environmental resilience.

7. **Partnerships in Green Recovery Policies**: FFPOs are key partners in promoting green recovery policies. They work with governments, international organizations, and NGOs to advance initiatives for ecosystem restoration, resource conservation, and renewable energy development. This creates a comprehensive policy framework for post-disaster recovery, ensuring sustainability and environmental friendliness.

FFPOs hold a central role in the green recovery model, from resource management and job creation to promoting the circular economy and supporting vulnerable communities. Integrating FFPOs into the economic recovery framework after natural disasters not only enhances community resilience but also promotes long-term sustainable development, enabling economic-environmental solutions that align with conservation and livelihood protection.

Research Methodology

In this study, the author will apply a secondary research method to explore the theoretical framework of the green recovery model, focusing on the analysis and synthesis of relevant academic literature. Key concepts such as "green recovery" and the "green recovery model" will be clarified by reviewing existing research publications.

The paper will begin by establishing a theoretical foundation related to green recovery. The author will systematize and analyze recent academic literature on this subject, drawing practical applications from the concepts. To achieve this goal, a systematic literature review will be conducted following the methodology outlined by Jesson et al. (2011). The entire research process is divided into three main phases:

Phase 1: The author will search for publications from peer-reviewed, high-ranking academic journals in the fields of green recovery and related initiatives. The primary database used will be Scopus, along with supplementary sources such as Web of Science, Elsevier, Emerald, and Science Direct. The main search terms will include "green recovery" and "green recovery initiative." The author will apply exclusion criteria to ensure the relevance and quality of the literature, including: i) removing duplicate studies; ii) excluding studies with only abstracts; iii) eliminating studies that do not provide full-text access; iv) selecting only documents in English or Vietnamese; and v) excluding studies that do not focus on green recovery.

After applying these criteria, a total of 40 articles will be selected for analysis.

Phase 2: The author will conduct a preliminary review of the selected literature by reading the titles, abstracts, and keywords. The goal of this phase is to clearly identify studies that directly reference the concepts of "green recovery" and the "green recovery model." This preliminary review will screen for the most valuable documents, from which suitable studies will be selected for more in-depth analysis.

Phase 3: The selected documents will be analyzed in detail and categorized according to relevant theoretical arguments. The author will evaluate the articles and dissertations based on factors such as the author, year of publication, field of research, country, application of the green recovery concept, research objectives, methods, key findings, limitations, and recommendations. From this information, analytical categories will be identified to conduct further analysis on the prospects and development potential of the green recovery model, based on the limitations of previous research.

This secondary literature approach not only provides a comprehensive view of the development of the green recovery model but also helps identify factors influencing its implementation and real-world application. In doing so, the paper will contribute to clarifying the theoretical framework for the green recovery model, while also laying the groundwork for future research in this field.

Results and Discussion

Green recovery is a sustainable development and circular economy model aimed at restoring and developing the economy after a crisis while minimizing negative impacts on the environment and climate. From the review of the previously mentioned publications, the author analyzes the key elements of this model based on components such as natural resource management, support for FFPOs (Forest and Farm Producer Organizations), and lessons from global green recovery policies.

The first element is **Natural Resource Management**. Publications such as UNEP (2020) and OECD (2020) emphasize that natural resource management must ensure environmental protection while promoting economic growth. This includes the efficient use of resources, reducing carbon emissions, and conserving biodiversity. FFPOs play a crucial role in the protection and management of natural resources. They are not only involved in sustainable forest management but also in developing non-timber products like forest by-products, which contribute to rural economic development. Effective resource management by FFPOs is expected to ensure long-term and sustainable development, especially in times of crisis.

The second element is **Global Green Recovery Policies**. Publications from the World Bank (2012) and OECD (2020) point out that economic stimulus measures need clear directions toward green recovery, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic. Countries should implement green tax policies, invest in clean technologies and renewable energy, and support green industries to minimize negative environmental impacts. Lessons from past green recovery policies (Barbier, 2020) demonstrate that investing in environmental protection and sustainable development not only helps restore the economy after a crisis but also contributes to creating new jobs, enhancing food security, and promoting a transition to a low-carbon economy.

The third element is the **Participation and Role of FFPOs**. FFPOs are often community organizations that play a vital role in managing forests and forest-farm resources. According to publications such as UNEP (2020) and Phillips et al. (2021), support from national and international policies can help FFPOs enhance their resource management capacity, access markets, and contribute to sustainable development goals. For example, the application of eco-labels such as Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) helps these organizations gain recognition for sustainable standards in the marketplace.

The fourth element is **Resilience and Sustainable Development**. Green recovery requires the participation of local organizations and enterprises, with FFPOs being considered a typical model that helps communities recover the economy from the ground up. GIZ (2020) highlights that FFPOs can directly contribute to economic and environmental resilience after crises, thanks to their ability to maintain sustainable production activities and protect forest resources.

The final element is **Technology and Innovation**. International organizations such as the IMF and OECD have pointed out that adopting green technologies and innovative solutions will help drive sustainable development. New technologies can help FFPOs improve productivity, reduce emissions, and manage forest resources more efficiently. Circular economy models and renewable energy are also key factors that help local businesses and communities develop more sustainably.

The green recovery model is not only a short-term economic recovery strategy but also lays the foundation for sustainable development in the future. FFPOs play an important role in protecting natural resources and fostering rural economic development, while national and international policies need to create the conditions for their deeper involvement in sustainable value chains. The successful implementation of this model requires a close combination of public policy, technological innovation, and local community participation.

In Vietnam, programs such as the Forest Protection and Development Fund or the Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Initiative have provided a basis for building the green recovery model. The implementation of a green recovery model for FFPOs addresses the task groups in Resolution No. 143/NQ-CP dated September 17, 2024, on key tasks and solutions to urgently remedy the consequences of Typhoon No. 3 (Yagi). Specifically:

1. **Task group on supporting the restoration of livelihood and social activities to stabilize people's lives**

   The green recovery model focuses on restoring the environment affected by natural disasters, which directly impacts people's lives. Forest restoration and land management improvements will help stabilize social and livelihood activities by providing sustainable resources and improving living conditions. By developing sustainable livelihood opportunities, such as eco-tourism and organic farming, this model helps residents achieve stable incomes, contributing to the stabilization of their lives.

2. **Task group on supporting production facilities, households, cooperatives, and enterprises to quickly restore supply chains, labor, production, and economic growth**

   The green recovery model can provide technical and financial support to production facilities and businesses in restoring and improving supply and production chains. The application of sustainable farming methods and effective resource management will help forest and farm organizations recover quickly and improve productivity. Green recovery initiatives can also promote investment in green technologies and production methods, thereby boosting economic growth and sustainable development.

3. **Task group on preparing for future natural disasters, storms, floods, and landslides**

   A key part of the green recovery model is improving the resilience of ecosystems and communities to natural disasters. Measures such as forest restoration, land protection, and building preventive mechanisms will strengthen the ability to respond to future natural disasters. This model also includes developing response and risk management plans to minimize the impact of natural disaster events and improve preparedness for emergency situations.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The green recovery model for FFPOs in Vietnam should be built on core elements such as sustainable resource management, green recovery policies, technological innovation, community participation, and circular economic development. This model not only helps restore the economy after a crisis but also protects the environment and establishes a comprehensive sustainable development strategy for rural communities. To successfully

implement the green recovery model, support from the government, international organizations, and local communities is essential.

FFPOs must adopt sustainable resource management methods to improve resilience against natural disasters and climate change. Efficient use of natural resources, the application of green technologies, and biodiversity conservation will help these organizations sustain long-term development. In particular, optimizing resources from forests and farms not only minimizes waste but also ensures the sustainable development of natural ecosystems.

Moreover, developing a circular economy model is a crucial solution. FFPOs can reuse by-products in production to create added value and minimize resource waste. Recycling agricultural and forestry waste to produce organic fertilizers or bioenergy not only protects the environment but also enhances economic efficiency.

Promoting eco-branding and applying sustainable standards such as the Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) eco-label is also a strategic step. This will help FFPOs access high-demand markets for environmentally friendly products, thereby increasing value and competitiveness in both domestic and international markets. Eco-certifications are not only powerful marketing tools but also affirm FFPOs' commitment to environmental protection and sustainable development.

Additionally, strengthening community linkages and cooperation is a key factor in the green recovery model. FFPOs need to establish close connections with local community organizations and businesses to share resources and experiences, creating conditions for the comprehensive development of rural communities.

The government must also implement specific support policies to help FFPOs apply the green recovery model. This includes providing financial support, infrastructure, and specialized training programs on resource management, green technology, and the circular economy. The government should facilitate FFPOs' access to green technologies and innovative solutions.

In the future, research and development of green recovery solutions will be necessary to address the challenges posed by natural disasters and climate change. The government and regulatory agencies could pilot the green recovery model in vulnerable areas, draw practical lessons, and develop plans to scale it up nationwide. Market linkage support will also help FFPOs access international markets that require sustainable standards, thereby enhancing the potential for long-term sustainable economic development.

The solutions and recommendations outlined above will help FFPOs successfully implement the green recovery model, contributing to promoting sustainable development in Vietnam. The green recovery model not only

meets the need for economic recovery but also creates sustainable livelihood opportunities for communities, thereby contributing to the nation's sustainable development.

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