SILVOFISHERY FARMING SYSTEMS IN CA MAU PROVINCE, VIETNAM

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Reference

Abstract
The present case study looks into the socio-economic aspects of the mixed shrimp aquaculture-mangrove farming systems in the Mekong delta of Vietnam. The case study builds on experiences of the ACIAR/RIA-2/NACA Project (P.N. 9412) “Mixed shrimp farming-mangrove forestry models in the Mekong delta”. The project has been carried out in two State Fishery-Forestry Enterprises (SFFEs), viz., Tam Giang III (TGIII) and 184, both located in the Ngoc Hien District, Ca Mau Province, Vietnam.

The first phase of the project (1996-98) achieved its two technical objectives of investigating the main factors limiting shrimp and wood production, and identifying improved culture options and management practices for these mixed farming systems. The project has been extended into the second phase (until September 2000), to achieve the other objective of assisting national and provincial authorities to transfer project results and recommendations to coastal farming communities in the lower Mekong Delta. In this regard, an in-depth socio-economic study of a sample farmer communities in the two Enterprises was carried out to assess the benefits and constraints relating to the implementation of the management recommendations by farmers, and to recommend appropriate institutional framework that would enable effective adoption of these recommendations.

In addition, it is hoped that the information on socio-economic conditions of farmers practising silvo-aquaculture, gathered through this study, may be of use to a number of other projects currently on-going or planned in the Mekong Delta. These include the World Bank-funded project for the Rehabilitation and Development of Wetlands (which also includes a component funded by the Danish government through Danida); and the Rehabilitation of Mangrove Forest Project (E-RMFP; now in the extended phase), funded by the Dutch government.