

## 学 位 論 文 要 旨

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題 目

The Current Situation and Issues with the Shrimp Farming Industry in Vietnam:  
Management Improvement of Shrimp Farming in the Mekong Delta  
(ベトナムにおけるエビ養殖産業の経営改善に関する研究)

Vietnamese shrimp farming contributes great export value for the country. When international demand on shrimp products has increased continuously, farmers expanded intensive system of White Leg Shrimp that has led to disease outbreak and port rejections due to quality violation. Many farmers are applying VietGAP certification; the remaining farmers still cultivate shrimp without GAP. The dissertation was conducted aims to objectives: (1) to clarify the current situations of VietGAP in disease control; (2) to clarify the situation of VietGAP in quality and food safety management; and (3) to propose solutions for better management of small-scale shrimp industry for the Mekong Delta.

Regarding (1), a study was conducted by taking a mass survey to 50 shrimp farmers in VietGAP system and 50 farmers in non-GAP system. The result shows that farmers in VietGAP system practiced rather well some control points of disease management, exception for sludge disposal and less disease reporting to the managers. By the way, fewer farmers reported diseases with lower profit damage than farmers in non-GAP system.

The study aims to accomplish with (2) was carried out via interview with 100 key shrimp farmers in VietGAP and non-GAP applied systems. Talking briefly to the result, farmers in VietGAP system have good controls quality than farmers in non-GAP system. Several control points need to be improved such as quality of seeds, frequency of sludge removal and pond design. Shrimps produced according to VietGAP had little quality rejection. But no price premium, therefore no motivation for them to keep up with VietGAP and finally little certification awarded are still challenges of VietGAP.

Regarding (3), a case study was conducted at Hoa Nghia cooperative – the first ASC certified shrimp cooperative in the MD. The cooperative has pursued VietGAP in 2014 and ASC in 2017. The auditing process was supported by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-VN) with the participation of processing company, international buyer, local authorities, and independent certifier. The certified process costed \$0.22US/kg, and auditing cost paid by processing company. Farmers can get a premium price of \$0.17US/kg regulated in farm contract and but farmers can break the contracts easily.

In conclusion, VietGAP has shown its meaning in disease control and quality improvement but low economic benefit. Therefore, ASC was proposed for substituting. A three-step roadmap was given by authors to improve the management of the shrimp farming in the MD, i.e re-structuring small-scale shrimp farming by cooperative/cluster (step 1); training and applying VietGAP (step 2); and upgrading ASC (step 3). This route needs actions from all related stakeholders and organizations, especially horizontal collaboration among farmers and vertical collaboration among various stakeholders and support organizations.