

Shrimp - Viet Nam Cà Mau

Aquaculture Management Area:

Shrimp - Viet Nam

Cà Mau

Last updated on 6 March 2018

SUMMARY

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IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME(S)

Penaeus vannamei, *Penaeus monodon*

SPECIES NAME(S)

Whiteleg shrimp, Camarón blanco, Giant tiger prawn

JURISDICTION

Cà Mau

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Pond

WATER SOURCE

Brackish

JUVENILE SOURCE

hatchery - wild broodstock



Image: Isla Sur, 2018

RELATED LINKS:

- [Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development \(MARD\)](#)
- [Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers \(VASEP\)](#)

ANALYSIS



Strengths

- An Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) between the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) and Mekong Tomland Co. was trialed in Ca Mau province in 2014. This AIP aimed to encourage the competent management authorities - The People Committee of Ca Mau (PPC) and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD Ca Mau) - to foster zonal management approaches and adopt more sustainable farming models.
- Zonal management of disease is outlined in MARD's voluntary Circular 14/2016/TT-BNNPTNT, which contains procedures concerning the establishment of animal disease safety zones. In addition, MARD has produced an atlas to define aquaculture production zones in Ca Mau (MARD, 2017).
- Extensive legislation concerning aquaculture production, including regulations and guidance on VietGAP standards, as well as legislation on disease and environmental monitoring and assessment.
- In March 2017, MARD approved the DAH's Decision No. 1038/QĐ-BNN-TY - National Plan of Disease Control for Shrimp for shrimp for 2017 to 2020. This requires farmers to monitor disease and environment indicators, perform disease checks, and collaborate on disease treatments.
- Ca Mau's PPC and DARD have established regular disease testing and water quality monitoring protocols. The results of these are available from their websites.

Weaknesses

- The AIP is not currently active.
- There is little evidence of the implementation of the DAH's Decision No. 1038/QĐ-BNN-TY, concerning the National Disease Control Plan. In general, only certified farms (both national and international schemes) are implementing biosecurity measures.
- There has been a limited uptake of international certification schemes and MARD's VietGAP National Standards – despite VietGAP being intended as an alternative to international certifications and mandatory for intensive shrimp farms by 2020.
- Despite the establishment of waterbody quality and disease monitoring protocols, there remains no public reporting on shrimp farm water quality, the number of farms, and license conditions; as well as limited public reporting of disease outbreaks and management measures.
- Repeated detection of prohibited antibiotic residues or levels above Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) in shrimp from Vietnam.

Recommendation for improvement

- Encourage feed companies to publicly disclose source fisheries (for example, via annual reports or sustainability reports, regularly updated websites, or via initiatives such as the Ocean Disclosure Project) - and where necessary, initiate Fishery Improvement Projects (FIP)s.
- Provide farmers and companies with access to DFISH's database of government approved drugs, feed, and treatment chemicals.
- Approve MONRE's Circular (*currently unnumbered*) to guide implementation of the National Assembly's Environment Protection Law No. 55/2014/QH13 (effective Jan 2015), regarding carrying capacity, allocation of waste water discharging quota, pollution correction, and necessary environmental improvements for polluted areas.
- Increase the amount of public reporting on disease outbreaks and control, licensing and shrimp farm water quality monitoring.
- Publish a list of disease-free and disease zones and the name of companies located within them via DAH's website - as required by the DAH's Official Dispatch No. 1079/TY-TS, under which the government and farmers are required to monitor disease and environmental indicators, perform disease checks by spot-sampling and collaborate on disease treatments.
- The AIP should be re-introduced - as its concepts and benefits are known by the local authorities. This could be achieved through collaboration with producer groups such as Tan Hung, Dong Khoi, DBA Biofloc, or extensive farmers in Ngoc Hien.

SCORES

Management Quality:

regulatory framework	best practices	water quality
< 6	< 6	< 6

disease	feed
< 6	< 6

AIPS

No related AIP