

From *The Shrimp Book* Small-Scale Shrimp Farmers And Global Markets: Trends, Future Prospects And Adaptation



The thousands of small-scale farm operations provide important economic and social benefits, but face challenges in reaching wider markets.

Summary:

It is time to recognize the crucial role of small-scale farmers in Asian aquaculture production and trade. The socially and economically important small-scale sector – the “mainstay” of Asian aquaculture – is innovative, but faced with constraints in modern markets. The sector needs investment from public and private sectors to compete and thrive. Another challenge is to develop certification programs in ways that promote responsible aquaculture expansion with due consideration to small-scale farming.

In 2008, about 34% (live weight equivalent) of the world food fish production was internationally traded, with a value of U.S. \$95.2 billion. New markets are emerging worldwide. There is a clear need for aquaculture farmers to improve the quality and safety of their products in order to gain wider access to export markets.

However, about 70 to 80% of aquaculture farms in Asia are small-scale operations, and they can become uncompetitive as they strive to meet the more stringent requirements of export markets. The lack of competitiveness could drive them out of the sector. Empowering small farmers to become competitive in global trade is becoming urgent, and, perhaps, a significant corporate social responsibility.

Small-scale farmers are productive and innovative, but for commodities such as shrimp, they face increasing trade and market-related problems, including costs associated with scale and modern business structures; inequitable access to markets and market information; difficulties in accessing financial and technical services; and increasingly high production, food safety, quality assurance and certification requirements.

Present seafood market trends are not working in favor of small-scale aquaculture farmers. The social and economic implications of these trends will be severe in many coastal rural areas in Asia. As shrimp farming modernizes, many of Asia's smaller and most vulnerable farmers will be left behind.

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Family Operations

Small-scale aquaculture farms are difficult to define precisely, but are characterized by small land and water areas, and family-scale operations using family labor that are often based on family land. They often face inequitable access to technical and financial resources. The number of small-scale shrimp farms in Asia is difficult to assess, but it is clear that small-scale farmers make up a high proportion of the sector in many countries.

For example, in Thailand, aquaculture is dominated by small-scale farmers in coastal and inland areas. Of the 33,411 shrimp farmers in Thailand, the Department of Fisheries classifies an estimated 28,400 farmers as “small-scale” with less than 1.6 ha of farm area.

In Vietnam, aquaculture is also dominated by small-scale farmers, mirroring the structure of the rural agricultural economy. The shrimp industry until recently mainly produced *Penaeus monodon*, but following various policy decisions is now growing more exotic *Litopenaeus vannamei* white shrimp. The smaller shrimp farmers, whose methods are still dominated by low inputs, cover 85 to 90% of the farming area. The number of farmers involved is more than 300,000, with many small-scale businesses involved along the shrimp supply chain.

Certification Trend

The need to respond to social, environmental and consumer concerns regarding



To meet certification requirements, one way forward may be to promote the certification of clusters of small-scale farmers, as has been done in other agriculture sectors.

shrimp aquaculture production and the drive to secure better market access have led to increasing interest in certification of aquaculture production systems, practices, processes and products. With the emergence of a wide range of voluntary aquaculture certification schemes, some of which duplicate existing mandatory programs, there is an increasing need for globally accepted norms for certifi-

cation schemes that maintain the trust and confidence of producers, consumers and other stakeholders.

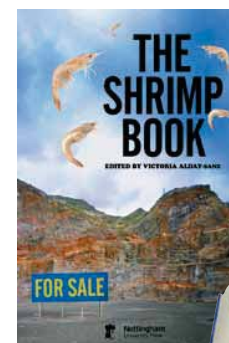
The certification trend has serious implications for small-scale shrimp farmers, so measures must be taken to involve them in the development of certification procedures and standards. Significant social and economic benefits can be achieved if the

small-scale sector can effectively participate in certified modern market chains.

It is unlikely in the near future that many individual small-scale farms can be easily certified, but one way forward may be to promote group certification of clusters of small-scale farmers, as has been used successfully in other agriculture sectors. The nature of small-scale farmers is that they only produce small quantities of product, making it difficult and inconvenient for larger buyers.

Adapting To Change

Recent experiences in Asia, particularly through Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Marine Products Export Development Authority and Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific projects with small-scale shrimp farmers in India and elsewhere, showed potential for adapting to these international trends and change. These experiences suggested that technical and financial services, and policies oriented toward the small-scale aquaculture sector can provide significant opportunities for improvements in farming practices, sustainability of aquaculture operations and market access through a number of initiatives.



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The Shrimp Book combines the best of aquaculture science and industry applications in a comprehensive, 920-page volume that addresses all elements of shrimp aquaculture:

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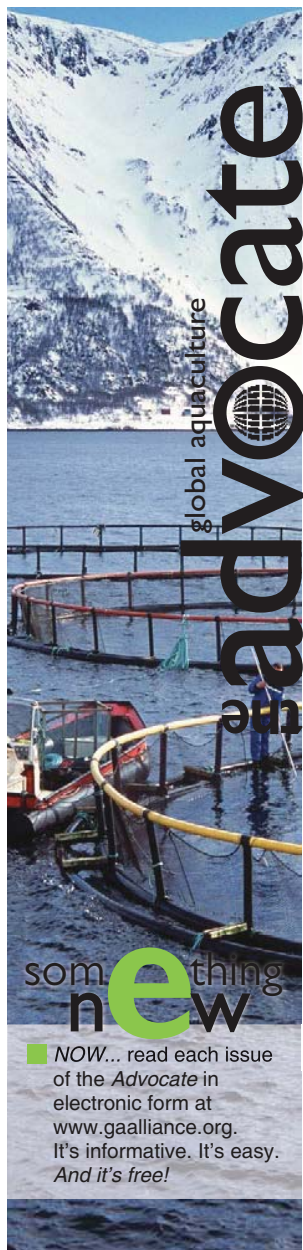


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Market Connections

There is considerable need to assist small-scale farmers and farmer clubs in connecting with buyers and markets that include niche organic or fair trade markets. The interest of European buyers for quality aquatic products from small-scale farmers in particular is increasing among larger retailers and consumers, but the mechanisms for connecting farmers to markets are inadequate due to the largely fragmented market chains and limited technical and financial services for small-scale farmers.

Access To Services

Improving access to technical knowledge and better management practices, financial services and marketing information for smallholders will be a key to progress with the sector. In India, access to the Internet has opened up opportunities for farmers in rural areas that have transformed livelihoods in the agriculture sector, and much more can be done to transfer such lessons to aquaculture.

Also, institutions must emerge to provide the services necessary to support the small-scale aquaculture sector. Integration of farmers into small- or medium-scale businesses, as seen in some areas of Vietnam, might also provide significant opportunities to improve access to markets and the services necessary to sustain small-scale farming.

Government Policies

Responsive government policies focused toward support of the small-scale sector are also important. While many government policies voice support for rural development and poverty reduction, aquaculture policies are commonly not well focused on the small-scale sector, and substantial change is needed.

Economic incentives and investment mechanisms can be better targeted toward the small-scale sector. Exemptions or reductions in income taxes and land taxes, and other incentives are offered to domestic and foreign investors. Attention is required, as well as policies that provide incentives for investment in small-scale farmers and benefits to this component of the aquaculture sector.

Private Investment

Private-sector investments are needed in the small-scale sector. There are likely many opportunities for private investment to support technical and marketing services, information services, microfinance and financial services, and input packaging and delivery for small-scale farmers.

There is also a business case for investment. In India, for example, recent studies showed that investments in technical and organizational assistance in small-scale shrimp-farming communities under the Marine Products Export Development Authority and Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific returned substantial profits to farmers. Corporate social responsibility also has a role to play, particularly for larger buyers and retailers, whose purchasing decisions have a large influence on producers.

Trading businesses should be encouraged to adopt social responsibility initiatives in the aquaculture sector, such as through facilitating market access and supporting market requirement compliance for small-scale aquaculture producers. Brand development and marketing favorable to smaller producers is also another avenue that should be explored.

The Shrimp Book, published in 2010 by Nottingham University Press (ISBN 978-1-904761-59-4), brings together experts from around the world to fill the critical need for a central reference source on the state of shrimp production practices.

With chapters by 67 authors representing the spectrum of shrimp biology and aquaculture – many of whom have contributed to this magazine – the book is addressed to a diverse readership at every step of the shrimp-farming value chain. The editor is well-known shrimp pathologist Victoria Alday-Sanz, DVM, M.S., Ph.D.

Overall, the comprehensive book represents an extraordinary effort by many of the most prominent researchers involved in penaeid shrimp studies.

With the permission of the publisher, the *Global Aquaculture Advocate* is presenting a series of summary articles that highlight chapters from *The Shrimp Book*. These summaries are meant to provide a glimpse into the vast knowledge available in the book, and by no means can replace actual reading of this excellent publication.



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