SILVOFISHERY: IMPLEMENTATION PATHWAYS, SOCIAL CHALLENGES, AND SUCCESS FACTORS AT THE SMALLHOLDER LEVEL

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Introduction

Silvofishery systems are increasingly promoted as a sustainable approach to integrate shrimp aquaculture with mangrove conservation. This study synthesizes evidance from mangrove-shrimp systems in Indonesia to assess implementation pathways, social barriers and factos influencing successful outcomes.

Objective

To identify

- Effetive silvofishery implementation pathways
- Factors driving succesful outcomes at the smallholder level in Indonesia

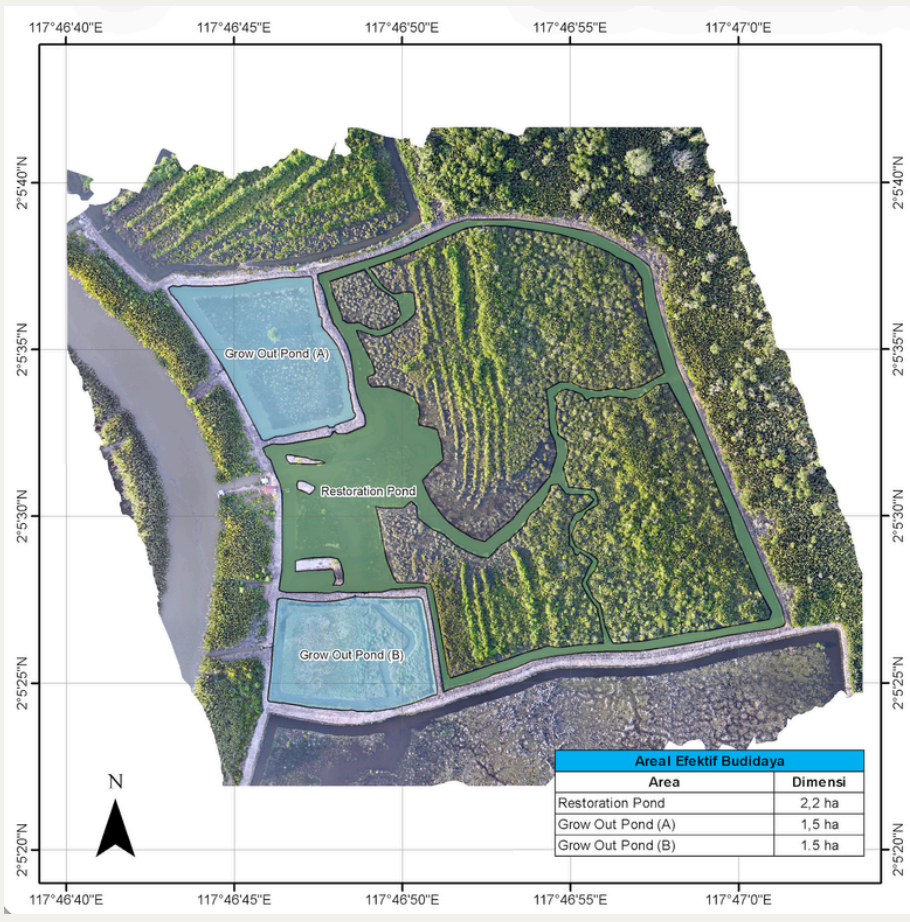
Key Findings

- Mangrove cover
- Production performance
- Alternative model

Social Challenges

- Limited technical knowledge
- Income variability and uncertainty
- Policy frameworks often fail to adequately support farmer needs
- Land tenure insecurity
- Expansion of new ponds continues to drive mangrove deforestation, creating collective action problems that reduce productivity for existing farmers

Model Design



Conclusion

Silvofishery can improve both aquaculture performance and mangrove conservation outcomes. Long-term success depends on addressing technical and social barriers simultaneously while strengthening farmer incentives, institutional support, and equitable governance.