

# Review of: "Studying the Level of Livelihood Vulnerability and the Necessity of the Work Developing a Farmhouse Economic Economic Model to Adapt to Climate Change in the Coastal Area of Ben Tre"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This study uses a community-based approach to examine community livelihood vulnerability in the context of climate change. A farmer economic model is employed.

However:

- Vulnerability is not well defined; the author does not differentiate between resilience and vulnerability.
- The research method is not well explained: how the sample of people surveyed was chosen (age, gender, status, farm size, income, etc.). A community-based approach is not a method.
- Climate change is presented as the cause of all environmental changes, whereas it has been scientifically proven that the secondary effects of upstream dams on the Mekong Delta are numerous (saline intrusions, erosion of coasts and riverbanks due to the reduction in alluvial deposits, with alluvial deposits being trapped behind dams).
- Social and economic factors, such as the very small size of plots of land, the shortage of labour due to the emigration of young people, especially men, to the towns, and variations in the price of agricultural products, are not taken into account at all to explain the deterioration in agricultural and fish production conditions. Climate change is said to be the cause of all the ills.
- The VAC system should have been better analyzed, and the author should have explained why this system, so intensively developed in the Red River Delta, is virtually non-existent in the Mekong Delta.
- The bibliography is very inadequate for a subject that has been studied so extensively in the Mekong Delta.
- In my opinion, this article is not publishable.