

**Report of the Second Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team  
for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam**

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

**17-18 October 2017**



**THE SECRETARIAT**

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

**Supported by the Government of Sweden**

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## **PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT**

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# REPORT ON THE SECOND TECHNICAL MEETING OF THE JOINT WORKING TEAM FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT BETWEEN CAMBODIA AND VIET NAM

17-18 October 2017  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

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## I. Opening of the Meeting

1. The Second (2<sup>nd</sup>) Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam was successfully held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 17 to 18 October 2017. The Meeting was organized on by SEAFDEC with support from the SEAFDEC-Sweden project, and as requested by the two (2) countries to follow-up on results and activities implemented since the previous Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam.
2. The Technical Meeting was attended by concerned officials from Cambodia and Viet Nam together with selected SEAFDEC officers as well as the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) member for Viet Nam. The participant list is attached in **Annex 1**.
3. *Dr. Magnus Torell*, SEAFDEC Senior Advisor welcomed participants on behalf of *Dr. Kom Silapajarn*, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC. While expressing his appreciation that the participants had been able to accept the invitation and take their time to join the Meeting he was hoping that the Meeting would be productive and the two (2) countries would agree on directions for continued cooperation. After the short statement, he declared the Meeting open.

## II. Introduction and Review

- **Introduction and Arrangement of the Meeting and Adoption of the Agenda**

4. *Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin*, Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Coordinator, SEAFDEC-Sweden project provided a brief of introduction and background of the Meeting. The Meeting was enlightened with SEAFDEC-Sweden project's continuous effort on strengthening the cooperation among the Gulf of Thailand Member Countries. She then emphasized that, the bilateral dialogues between Cambodia and Viet Nam is to follow up from the Technical Meetings of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam was organized in 2014 and 2015 and the Sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Meeting was held in Bangkok in 2017. She also explained the objective, expected outputs and outcomes as well as the proposed agenda and arrangement of the Meeting. Her presentation appears in **Annex 2**.

- **Review the Progress of Action Plan**

5. *Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn*, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager, presented the background since the UNEP/GEF/SCS project entitled "Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China and Gulf of Thailand" promoted during 2002-2008, regional cooperation in the South China Seas and the Gulf of Thailand on the protection of marine and coastal environment. A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed between the People's Committee of Kien Giang Province (Viet Nam) and the Governor of Kampot Province (Cambodia) in 2008 in Kampot, Cambodia till the year 2013. SEAFDEC-Sweden project was requested by Cambodia and Viet Nam to provide support to dialogues and discussions with an aim to agree on relevant activities to spearhead cooperation on the management and the use of transboundary fisheries resources and on the conservation of habitats, including efforts to improve livelihood conditions of fisher-folks in designated areas. Technical Meetings of the Joint Working Team for

Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam were held in the year 2014 and 2015. Two (2) groups were formed during the Workshop according to the components of the MOA 2014: Working Group (WG) 1: Legal framework and Working Group 2: Trans-boundary species management. The WG1 have been implemented the comparative study of both countries laws and regulation applicable to fisheries and habitat management in Cambodia and Viet Nam. Meanwhile, WG2 have build capacity for staffs included training conducted on biological survey and enumerators as well as training courses for improvement of fishery research capacity on larvae and egg identification (Cambodia and Viet Nam) and Stock Assessment. Her presentation appears in **Annex 3**.

### **III. Country Presentation on the Latest Legal Framework Development, Managing and Regulating Fishing Effort with Reporting on Catches and Landing (link to RPOA Capacity, PSM, ACDS and Traceability)**

- **Cambodia**

6. The representative from Fisheries Administration (FiA) Cambodia, *Mr. Uy Ching*, Deputy Director of Department of Fishery Affairs presented the Latest Legal Framework Development, Management and Regulating Fishing Efforts with Reporting on Catches and Landing Sites. He then informed that the fisheries policies in Cambodia were divided into 7 policies for fisheries management. He also updated the legal framework that related to marine fisheries in Cambodia such as Marine fishing practices (fishing gear) have divided into three (3) categories (*i.e.* (i) Family-scale fishing gear; (ii) Medium-scale fishing gear; and (iii) Industrial-scale fishing gear) where Medium-scale fishing gear and Industrial-scale fishing gear are required to have fishing license. He then updated on the fisheries law 2006 that drafted for being amendments with supporting from FAO and NPOA-IUU, which is now being to finalize and consulted with stakeholders.

7. In addition, He provided information on current protocol for vessel registration and licensing system that the vessel registration will be authorized by Municipal/Provincial Department of Public Work and Transportation and Marine Merchant Department at central level. While, Fishing licensing have divided into two (2) types are fishing gear license and fishing vessel license, which the vessel installed engine 90 Hp and over will be issued by central of FiA, whereas the vessels less than 90 Hp will be issued by Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries.

8. Lastly, he presented the statistic of types of fishing gears licensed since 2010 to 2016 for the vessels more than 33 Hp engine. He also showed the use of fishing logbook for recording catch production in four (4) landing sites namely; Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kep Province and Kampot before send to central of FiA, respectively. His presentation appears in **Annex 4**.

- **MCS Programs/Activities in Cambodia**

9. The representative from Fisheries Administration (FiA) Cambodia, *Mr. Kem Ann*, Deputy Director of Department of Kampong Som Fishery Affairs presented the MCS Programs in Cambodia which was divided into two (2) levels, including: (i) Regional level (marine inspectorate); and (ii) Sub-regional level (included four (4) fishery cantonments). He then informed that there are two (2) patrol boats for inspectorate and one patrol boat for each fisheries cantonment for inspection onboard at sea. He also added that the MCS program in Cambodia was arranged under the National Committee for Marine Security (NCMS) established by the central government to work jointly with Navy, Marine Police, custom and FiA. He also presented the MCS activities in Cambodia that NCMS was established four (4) observation ports on four (4) islands to share information among involved agencies (FiA, Navy, Marine Police and Custom) at sea, and also to cooperate with relevant agencies in the neighbor countries (Thai Navy, Vietnamese Navy, Vietnamese Coast Guard, and Maritime Malaysia Enforcement Agency) for management of transboundary species. His presentation appears in **Annex 5**.

10. The important issue is on the catch certificate, which should be implemented in the same way and methods. In case, that Viet Nam needs to use raw materials from Cambodia to process and export.

- **Viet Nam**

11. *Ms. Nguyen Thanh Binh*, representative for Viet Nam presented the fisheries law (2003) has been being amended which the new approaches as precautionary approach on ecosystem based management, transferring management parameter, managed by Hand length of the vessel as a basis, fishing license quota, license is valid for five (5) years (60 months) with and interval defined by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). And also he mentioned that based on stock assessment, catch trend, allowable catch, the quota will therefore be reviewed every five (5) years. And implementation for specific stock assessment are depending on the requirement of the government for fish stock, fish sell, and the government will have national program for stock assessment every five (5) years. Moreover, the national program is not only for marine fisheries resources but also stock assessment implementation for inland fisheries. He also provided to the Meeting the combating IUU can be defined into two (2) articles namely; IUU fishing and certification of fisheries product as instructed by MARD circular and fisheries *refugia* to protect fishery resources. His presentation appears in **Annex 6**.

#### **IV. Country Presentation on Procedures for Landing of Catches by Foreign Fishing Vessels Includes Issuance of Documentation and Catch Certificates, Issues and Challenges**

- **Cambodia**

12. The representative from Fisheries Administration (FiA) Cambodia, *Mr. Uy Ching*, Deputy Director of Department of Fishery Affairs presented the overviews of capture fisheries sector that there are 0.7 to 1.5 million households (20-45%) working in fisheries sector including 10 percent full time fishers and 90 percent of seasonal and complementary activity fishers. The production from capture fisheries a year was about 630,000 tons of which 80 percent were from freshwater in Tonle Sap and Mekong wet land, and 20 percent caught from marine fisheries resources (coastal and offshore fisheries). He then provided information on foreign fishing vessels and landing sites (designated fishing ports) where the foreign fishing vessels are not allowed to operating to fish in Cambodia Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). He also informed that Cambodia has totally 106 landing sites in four (4) coastal provinces and the landing sites are mostly belonging to private sectors. Lastly, he informed that in the year 2000, there were two (2) Korean commercial fishing vessels that were allowed to do fishing in Cambodia EEZ in Preah Sihanouk province but they faced the problem on low catch production and size of fish that did not meet the market demand. His presentation appears in **Annex 7**.

13. Moreover, *Dr. Kao Sochivi* informed the Meeting that Cambodia received recently the red card from EU, the fishing permits for these vessels were therefore canceled. However, Cambodia is still planning to build the port for foreign fishing vessels, in order to have more efficiency management for the fishing vessels to land the catches in Cambodia.

- **Viet Nam**

14. The representative from Viet Nam, *Mr. Tran Van Luan* provided the rule and responsibility for MCS in Viet Nam. The legal MCS system was revised in 2013 and later adopted in 2017 of which the focus areas include IUU fishing (International Plan of Action: (IPOA)–IUU and Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). This will be added into fisheries law and catch certificate. He also mentioned that the issue on VMS, data reporting (logbook) and the National Plan of Action (NPOA)–IUU will be developed and submitted for adoption within the year 2017.

15. In his presentation, he informed that the surveillance and inspection system will be upgraded. The MCS activity was aimed to tackle several issues such as fleet management by prohibiting the new construction for offshore and small-scale fishing vessels, and prohibit the destructive fishing gears. The coverage of VMS for offshore fishing vessels has been extended since 2015 from 8,000 to 12,000 fishing vessels in 2017, increased by 30 percent. He also informed the Meeting that Viet Nam government has plan to switch and effectively use of 3,000 VMS system under Movimar project and improve the utilization of 9,000 HF integrated with GPS which equipped in offshore fishing vessels.

16. For the combating IUU fishing, Viet Nam government was responding to EU's recommendation to avoid Vietnamese vessel who flagged as illegal and other necessary protocol as hot line for coast guard and IUU. His presentation appears in **Annex 8**.

17. *Ms. Nguyen Thi Trang Nhung*, SEAFDEC National Coordinator for Viet Nam provided the Meeting some information that revision of national legal framework for checking foreign vessels landing in the ports of Viet Nam will be made. She also informed that the license system for foreign fishing vessel only the fishing vessels licensed by authorities of Viet Nam can access the port and allow to landing the catch only at the designated port (exactly the same port that appeared in the license system). Moreover, the import and export allowed to landing the raw material at the designated ports and also needs to declare catch documents to the custom gates at the fishing ports.

#### **V. Progress Report follow upon the Comparative Studies on Law and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam**

18. *Ms. Pattaratjit* briefly highlighted the development of the bilateral cooperation between Cambodia and Viet Nam. While acknowledging the Memorandum of understanding (MoU) between Fisheries Administration of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Kingdom of Cambodia and Directorate of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Development of Viet Nam was signed on 28 December 2011. Subsequently, the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed in 2014, indicated agreed priority areas to provide guidance on directions and ways forward to strengthen Cambodian and Vietnamese ambitions to work together and cooperate on joint fisheries and habitat management initiatives. Which it has been focusing in the areas of collaboration on 1) exchange of information related to fisheries management, research and development, such as laws and regulations, statistical data, research results and publications, policy papers, extension materials, and etc.; 2) identification and implementation of strategies and schemes for joint management of shared transboundary fishery resources; and 3) marine capture fisheries and safety at sea. To support communication and cooperation in priority areas, efforts would be made to strengthen "human resource development in the fisheries sector of both countries" in areas of relevance to three (3) components indicated above. With the indicated area of cooperation, the SEAFDEC-Sweden project facilitated the dialogue and identified joint activities between Cambodia and Viet Nam. Her presentation shown in **Annex 9**.

#### **VI. The Updates Information on Status of Transboundary Fisheries Resources for AIB Species and Neritic Tuna**

19. *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, Assistant Policy and Program Coordinator have updated on the AIB species including anchovy, Indo-Pacific mackerel and blue swimming crab. He then informed the Meeting that it was initiated from the joint work plan between Cambodia and Viet Nam and by Thailand and Malaysia, which was aimed to encourage Gulf of Thailand Sub-region countries to formulate joint planning based on available information and data collection if necessary. The future support from the SEAFDEC-Sweden project may also include DNA data collection for Indo-Pacific mackerel stock structure in the Gulf of Thailand. He also informed that the Neritic tuna project was implemented since 2013 and the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) on Neritic tuna Management was adopted in 2015. The two (2) species of Neritic tuna namely; kawakawa



(*Euthynnus affinis*) and longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*) were selected and the data were collected by dividing into Andaman Sea and South China Sea. This initiative was implemented in cooperation between SEAFDEC/TD, SEAFDEC/MFRDMD and the Member Countries. It was envisaged that the catch quota and management plan for these two (2) species could be developed for further reporting to RPOA-IUU Secretariat. His presentation appears in **Annex 10**.

20. Regarding to the DNA data collection for Indo-Pacific mackerel, Viet Nam proposed Phu Quoc Island, Ha Tien, Ca Mau and Vung Tau province as the comparative study sites. Based on the method for identifying stock structure of this species, it is considered that mackerel migrates due to the nutrient flow by monsoon seasons. In this connection, the representative from Viet Nam suggested that number of sampling station should be more to cover all stocks and information for both countries.

21. Meanwhile, the representative from Cambodia provided information to the Meeting that there are some difficulties in implementing genetic study. However, Cambodia can start taking the DNA sample of Indo-Pacific mackerel in the early of the year, but the sample sites should be cover all coastal provinces. However, for all samples for target species Cambodia needs budget to buy the sample from the fields.

22. For Neritic Tuna, the Meeting suggested that the catch quota should be set at the level lower than Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) for more efficiency in management practices. This idea was then supported by Cambodia and Viet Nam.

#### **VII. The Utilization of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) including Testing of Traceability Systems Relevant to the Fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand**

23. *Dr. Worawit* presented the Utilization of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) that ACDS was proposed by the expert group meetings and stakeholder consultations held during 2014 to 2016. The developing of ACDS was made by using several lessons learn from various organizations for example, Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). Key data to fill in the ACDS such as name of fishing vessel, owner name, quantity of catch, species of catch, departure port, landing port, and etc. The eACDS also can help the small-scale fishers to access international market, and fisheries traceability process can be made. His presentation appears in **Annex 11**.

24. With regard to the ACDS, Viet Nam would like to invite SEAFDEC to introduce ACDS to Vietnamese stakeholders and suggest this process to Cambodia in order to strengthen the fisheries cooperation in the future.

#### **VIII. Discussion on Possible Ways to Develop Joint Approach for Fisheries and Habitat Management based on a Formal Agreement between Cambodia and Viet Nam**

25. The implementation of the work plan is closely connected to joint approaches to fisheries and habitat management. The discussion was focused on the provinces in the border areas the most affected local communities in this area. In addition, there is an existing activity of transboundary species Indo-Pacific mackerel on DNA studying plan from November 2017 to July 2018 in GoT Member Countries.

26. Meanwhile, the group also discussed to find the potential way to learn and share from other countries on the AIB species. For example, the blue swimming crab fishery which Thailand and Viet Nam have been ongoing with Fishery Improvement Project that partnership with World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Thailand and Viet Nam that able to share lesson learn and introduce to Cambodia.

## **IX. Discussion on Ways Forward to Effectively Implement the Workplan for 2017-2018 of the Joint Working Team**

27. Both countries were presently performing updates of their national fisheries laws. It would be useful to keep an information channel between the countries on their respective developments in updating their respective laws in order to identify possible areas for coordination, for example connected to trade.

28. On the other hand, for closely cooperation at local scale between local provinces on issues such as legal understanding and surveillance was discussed. One way to facilitate this could be to develop a MoU for local cooperation. In this respect, the legal comparative study of the laws that relate to fisheries in the two (2) countries that has been developed by SEAFDEC would be interesting to translate to a local language and form that will be useful for the local communities and provinces. However, the ongoing national legal revisions has implications for the time such an translation would be up to date and it would need to be updated as national laws are revised.

29. The Meeting also discussed to set up an information forum on the implementation of Port State Measures (PSM) in the two (2) countries. This could possibly also be combined with information sharing on the national legal revisions as mentioned above. The details appear in **Annex 12**.

## **X. Summary and Ways Forward and Closing the Meeting**

30. *Dr. Magnus Torell* thanked the participants for the hard work during these days that led to the successful indications of ways forward including actions to take in the coming year. He thanked SEAFDEC staffs for the support provided before and during the Meeting thereby ensuring the successful outcome of the Meeting. After wishing the participants safe journey home, he declared the Meeting closed.

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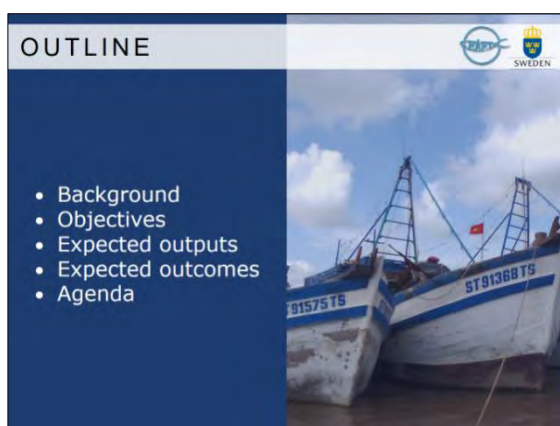
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## INTRODUCTION AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE MEETING AND ADOPTATION OF AGENDA

By Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin, Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Coordinator, SEAFDEC





**BACKGROUND**

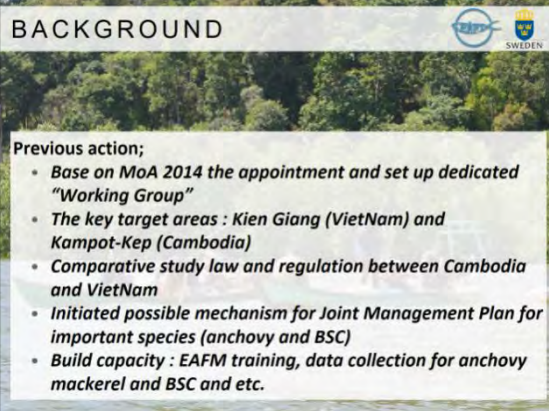
- The 1<sup>st</sup> Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and VietNam on 2014, PhuQuoc, VietNam
- The Technical Workshop of the Joint Committee for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam on 6 -7 October 2014, Bangkok, Thailand



**BACKGROUND**

Previous action;

- Base on MoA 2014 the appointment and set up dedicated "Working Group"
- The key target areas : Kien Giang (VietNam) and Kampot-Kep (Cambodia)
- Comparative study law and regulation between Cambodia and VietNam
- Initiated possible mechanism for Joint Management Plan for important species (anchovy and BSC)
- Build capacity : EAFM training, data collection for anchovy mackerel and BSC and etc.




**BACKGROUND**

- 6<sup>th</sup> GOT Sub-region Meeting on 28 February – 2 March 2017, Bangkok Thailand

Continue of the bilateral dialogue in the area of Common concern

- Follow up the further information sharing on AIB
- Transboundary aspects considered to improved fisheries and habitat management included protect critical habitat
- Improved coordination within /between the countries in the GOT included agencies and authorities in border provinces



**OBJECTIVES**

1. To provide updates on progress made and share information on actions taken by each of the two countries with regards to combating IUU and destructive fishing, including legal framework development, managing and regulating fishing effort, reporting on catches and landings
2. To report on the progress of the Comparative Studies on Law and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam, and further explore future joint actions to be undertaken based upon the results from this study


**OBJECTIVES**

3. To update and share information on status of shared fisheries resources (AIB-species and Neritic tuna), updating progress of work and future follow-up activities towards development of a joint management plan for AIB species in the GOT sub-region
4. To update, as far as available, on existing formal cooperative arrangements involving partners in Cambodia and Viet Nam;



**OBJECTIVES**

5. To indicate and agree on suitable ways to develop joint approach to fisheries and habitat management based on a formal agreement between the two countries with an aim to move towards joint or coordinated management plan that balances fishing effort with assessments of available resources;





### OBJECTIVES

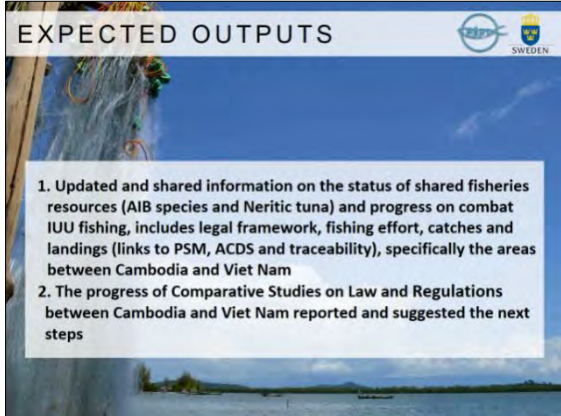
6. To identify and agree the issues/areas of common concerns and opportunities upon in which joint approaches to fisheries management and monitoring and control of fishing effort would benefit social well-being and improve the efficiency of management of fisheries and habitats in designated areas;

7. To discuss ways forward to effectively implement the work plan for 2017-2018.



### EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1. Updated and shared information on the status of shared fisheries resources (AIB species and Neritic tuna) and progress on combat IUU fishing, includes legal framework, fishing effort, catches and landings (links to PSM, ACDS and traceability), specifically the areas between Cambodia and Viet Nam
2. The progress of Comparative Studies on Law and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam reported and suggested the next steps



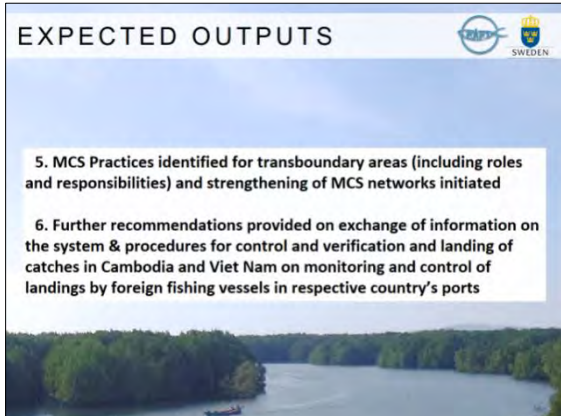
### EXPECTED OUTPUTS

3. Dialogue and bilateral cooperation between Cambodia and Viet Nam supported together with an agreed joint action plan on transboundary practices for the effective management of fishing capacity in order to reduce illegal and destructive fishing between two countries
4. Identified action items on the implementation of coordinated efforts to monitor and control fishing capacity including applications of the RPOA-Fishing Capacity as a tool to develop coordination on MCS




### EXPECTED OUTPUTS

5. MCS Practices identified for transboundary areas (including roles and responsibilities) and strengthening of MCS networks initiated
6. Further recommendations provided on exchange of information on the system & procedures for control and verification and landing of catches in Cambodia and Viet Nam on monitoring and control of landings by foreign fishing vessels in respective country's ports



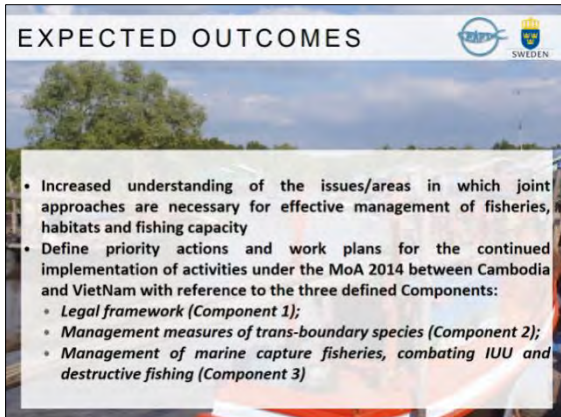
### EXPECTED OUTPUTS

7. Steps agreed upon on the strengthening of efforts aiming towards improved use of the ACDS including testing of traceability systems relevant to the fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand
8. Update the name lists, joint working team or list of agencies identified as a basis for implementation of agreed common actions as identified above.



### EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Increased understanding of the issues/areas in which joint approaches are necessary for effective management of fisheries, habitats and fishing capacity
- Define priority actions and work plans for the continued implementation of activities under the MoA 2014 between Cambodia and VietNam with reference to the three defined Components:
  - Legal framework (Component 1);
  - Management measures of trans-boundary species (Component 2);
  - Management of marine capture fisheries, combating IUU and destructive fishing (Component 3)



AGENDA	
<b>17 October 2017 (Tue.)</b>	
<b>09.00-09.15</b>	<b>Agenda 1:</b> Opening of the Meeting
<b>09.15-09.30</b>	<b>Agenda 2:</b> 2.1: Introduction and Arrangement of the Meeting and Adoption of the Agenda 2.2: Review the Progress of Action Plan
<b>09.30-10.30</b>	<b>Agenda 3:</b> Country Presentation on the Latest Legal Framework Development, Managing and Regulating Fishing Effort with Reporting on Catches and Landing
<b>11.00-12.00</b>	<b>Agenda 4:</b> Country Presentation on Procedures for Landing of Catches by Foreign Fishing Vessels Includes Issuance of Documentation and Catch Certificates, Issues and Challenges

AGENDA	
<b>17 October 2017 (continued)</b>	
<b>13.30-15.00</b>	<b>Agenda 5:</b> Progress Report (follow up) on the Comparative Studies on Law and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam
<b>15.30-16.30</b>	<b>Agenda 6:</b> The Updates Information on Status of Shared Fisheries Resources for AIB species and Neritic tuna
<b>16.30-17.30</b>	<b>Agenda 7:</b> The Utilization of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) Including Testing of Traceability Systems relevant to the Fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand
<b>18.30</b>	Reception dinner

AGENDA	
<b>18 October 2017 (Wed.)</b>	
<b>09.00-12.00</b>	<b>Agenda 8:</b> Discussion on Possible Ways to Develop Joint Approach for Fisheries and Habitat Management based on a Formal Agreement between Cambodia and Viet Nam
<b>13.30-16.00</b>	<b>Agenda 9:</b> Discussion on Ways Forward to Effectively Implement the Work Plan for 2017-2018 of the Joint Working Team
<b>16.00-17.00</b>	<b>Agenda 10:</b> Summary and Ways Forward
<b>17.00-17.30</b>	<b>Agenda 11:</b> Closing of the Meeting



## REVIEW THE PROGRESS OF ACTION PLAN

By Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn, Senior Policy Officer, SEAFDEC

### REVIEW ON THE PROGRESS OF CAMBODIA -VIET NAM BILATERAL COOPERATION

#### Background

- UNEP/GEF/SCS project entitled "Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China and Gulf of Thailand" promoted during 2002-2008, regional cooperation in the South China Seas and the Gulf of Thailand on the protection of marine and coastal environment.
- Cambodia and Viet Nam have agreed, based on mutual interests, to promote cooperation to meet common objectives for sustainable development with regards to responsible fisheries management including conservation and utilization of marine and coastal living resources and protection of important habitats

#### Background

- Memorandum of Understanding on Bilateral Cooperation in Fisheries Sector in 2011
- A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed between the People's Committee of Kien Giang Province (Viet Nam) and the Governor of Kampot Province (Cambodia) in 2008 in Kampot, Cambodia.
- SEAFDEC-Sweden project was in 2013 requested by Cambodia and Viet Nam to provide support to dialogues and discussions with an aim to agree on relevant activities to spearhead cooperation on the management and use of trans-boundary fisheries resources and on the conservation of habitats, including efforts to improve livelihood conditions of fisher-folks in designated areas.

#### Background



**Output:** Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed on 2 April 2014 between FiA and DFISH in support of strengthened bilateral cooperation of mutual benefit to the two countries.

#### Objective of the MOA

- 1) exchange of information related to fisheries management, research and development, laws and regulations, statistical data, research results and publications, policy papers, extension materials, etc.,
- 2) identification and implementation of strategies and schemes for joint management of shared trans-boundary fisheries resources and
- 3) Marine capture fisheries and safety at sea.

#### Background

- In October 2014, the Technical Workshop of the Joint Committee for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam was convened in Bangkok. 
- The SEAFDEC-Sweden Project facilitated the Discussion between Two countries from Cambodia and Viet Nam.
  - Two (2) groups were formed during the Workshop according to the components of the MOA 2014:
    - Working Group 1: *Legal framework*
    - Working Group 2: *Trans-boundary species management*

#### Activities

##### Legal framework

##### Objectives

➢ To raise awareness among concerned stakeholders on rules and regulations relevant to fisheries and habitat management in each country

Final Outputs: Comparative study of both countries laws and regulation applicable to fisheries and habitat management in Cambodia and Viet Nam

## Activities

### Management of trans-boundary stocks (Indo-pacific mackerel, Neritic tunas, etc)

#### Objectives:

1. To improve accuracy of data on stock status, biological parameters, lifecycle and migration data of priority species for establishment of the fisheries resources conservation areas to conserve trans-boundary species (Kampot and Kien Giang)

#### Outputs:

-SOP for biological parameters survey  
-Training conducted on biological survey and enumerators

## Activities

### Management of trans-boundary stocks (Indo-pacific mackerel, Neritic tunas, etc)

#### Objectives:

2. To improve skill and expertise of involved researchers and staff involved in applications of new (and old/local) technologies

#### Training course on Hatchery of blue swimming crab

9-29 August 2015, by Surat Thani Coastal Fisheries Research and Development Center in Surat Thani Province, Thailand



## Activities

### Management of trans-boundary stocks (Indo-pacific mackerel, Neritic tunas, etc)

#### Objectives:

2. To improve skill and expertise of involved researchers and staff involved in applications of new (and old/local) technologies

4 Training courses for improvement of fishery research capacity on larvae and egg identification (CM&VN) and Stock Assessment in 2016

Joint Management Plan of Anchovy, Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Blue Swimming Crab (AIB) Species will be reported in the later Agenda



## THE LATEST LEGAL FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATING FISHING EFFORT WITH REPORTING ON CATCHES AND LANDING: CMBODIA

By. *Mr. Uy Ching*, Deputy Director of Department of Fishery Affairs, Cambodia

**Country Presentation on the latest Legal Framework  
Development, Management and regulating fishing efforts with  
reporting on catches and landing sites.**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries  
Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam  
17-18 October 2017  
SUNWAY HOTEL  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Prepared By : UY CHING**  
Deputy Director of Department of Fishery Affairs

**Fisheries Policy**

1. Management and development of fisheries
  - managing and utilizing sustainable fisheries resources to enhance food security and food safety and to contribute to poverty alleviation.
  - promoting and encouraging fishing activities in the EEZ and in the international fishing grounds by strictly implementing the regional code of conduct for responsible fisheries and the laws of Kingdom of Cambodia.
2. Management of community fisheries and family fisheries
3. Management and development of aquaculture
4. Management and development of fish processing
5. Conservation of fisheries resources
6. Development of fisheries institutes and infrastructure
7. Budget and Fisheries Infrastructure

**Legal Framework related to marine fisheries  
management**

1. Cambodia has divided marine fishing practices (fishing gears) into 3 categories:
  - Family-scale fishing gear: is not require fishing license (30 types of fishing gears).
  - Medium-scale fishing gear: for vessels less than 500 Hp, required fishing license, it is about 25 type of gears.
  - Industrial-scale fishing gear: for vessels 500 Hp and over
2. All types of fishery exploitations in the marine fishery domain, except subsistence fishing, shall be allowed only in the possession of license and these exploitation shall follow the conditions and obligation in the fishing logbook.
3. Fishermen shall transship fishery products at a fishing port determine by the Fisheries Administration (FiA). Foreign fishing vessels that are permitted to fish in the marine fishery domain shall inform the FiA prior to port calls in marine fishery domains. Other terms and conditions on transshipment of fishery products and anchoring of the foreign fishing vessels shall be determined by FiA.

**Legal Framework related to marine fisheries  
management**

5. Draft amendments to the fisheries law 2006 and a preliminary Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distance Water Fishing have been prepared with FAO support. The preliminary draft texts have been discussed with FiA.
6. The Municipal/Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport (MPWT) agreed to discuss the draft Law on Vessel Registration so as to ensure that the specific process govern the registration of fishing vessels be reflected in that Law.
7. NPOA-IUU is now being finalized and will be consulted with stakeholders.
9. FiA is currently collecting and compiling to prepare the situation analysis on marine fisheries control and recruiting a consultant to support the process.
9. FiA is partially enforcing reporting obligation on data collection and reporting for the marine include the annual fisheries catch, processing, and aquaculture production.

**The current vessel registration and licensing**

Vessel registration system:

- Authorized by Municipal/Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport and Marine Merchant Department at central level.
- Application Process:
  - Requested by owner of vessel with relevant documents
  - Verify documents (information on vessel, gross tonnage, engine, dimensions of vessel etc)
  - Approval
  - Issuance of registration certificate
  - Provide plate number and tag

**The current vessel registration and licensing**

Fishing License System:

- There are two types of fishing license (fishing gear license and fishing vessel license)
- Authority to grant a license:
  - Vessels ≥ 90 Hp issued by FiA central
  - Vessels < 90 Hp issued by Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
- Application process: requested by owner with relevant documents, verify documents, etc

### Type of fishing vessels and fishing gears

Type of vessel	Size of fishing vessel			Type of fishing gears used	Remarks
	HP	Length(m)	Width (m)		
Inboard engine (use second-hand car engine)	75-450	10.5- 22	2.4-6.5	Trawl net, dragged basket for blood cockle and undulate venus, purse seine (70%) and other fishing gears such as gill nets for fish and crab, shrimp, traps (30%)	About 60% of vessels are inboard engine.
Inboard engine (use marine engine)	12-42	10-14	2.5-4	Gill nets, lift net, traps, etc (60%) and other gears such as dragged basket for blood cockle and undulate venus, longline, etc (40%)	About 40% vessels are outboard engine
Outboard engine (use gasoline)	5-35	7-14	1.2-2.8		
Outboard engine (use fuel)	20-60	7-14	1.2-2.8		



### Fishing gear licensed (for vessel >33 Hp)

Fishing Gear Licensed	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trawl net	89 (63%)	82 (53%)	66 (45%)	41 (34%)	48 (42%)	57 (40%)	42 (45%)
Spanish mackerel gillnet	53 (36%)	51 (33%)	53 (36%)	46 (38%)	53 (46%)	49 (34%)	29 (31%)
Dragged basket for undulate venus	1 (0.5%)	20 (13%)	25 (17%)	33 (27%)	10 (8%)	23 (16%)	19 (20%)
Anchovy seine net	1 (0.5%)	0	1 (1%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0
Crab trap	0	0	0	0	2 (2%)	3 (2%)	0
Fish Trap	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
Dragged basket for blood cockle	0	0	0	0	0	7 (5%)	4 (4%)
Purse seine	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>94</b>

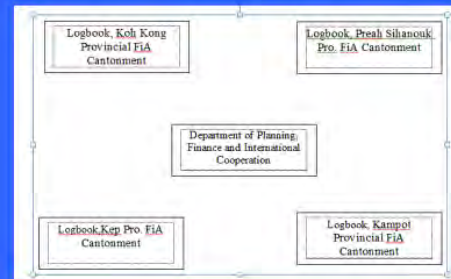


### Fishing efforts with reporting on catches and landing sites

The Division and Sangkat of the fisheries Administration are the responsible for recording catch production fish landing sites (under their competence authority), [use logbook](#) and send to fishery cantonment to check it before send to the FiA Central office of Statistic.

However the data of fish catch production that recorded each landing sites in Cambodia still limited to determining TAC, TAE, MSY and CPUE.

### Fishing efforts with reporting on catches and landing sites



### MCS PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES IN CAMBODIA

By *Mr. Kem Ann*, Deputy Director of Department of Kampong Som Fishery Affairs, Cambodia

#### MCS programme and Activies

The 2nd Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam

17-18 October 2017, Sunway Hotel, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Prepare by: Kem Ann  
Deputy Director of Kampong Som Fisheries Administration Cantonment

#### MCS programme

- Cambodia marine MCS divided two level are: Regional level (marine inspectorate) and Sub regional level (four fisheries cantonments)
- Inspectorate have two patrol boats and each fishery cantonment just has only 01 patrol boat.
- Cooperation agency at sea for MCS, government established National Committee for Maritime Security (NCMS) to jointed with NAVY, Marine police, Custom and Fisheries

#### MCS Activities

- NCMS was established 04 observation posts on 04 islands
- Shared information among agencies involves at seas (Fisheries, Navy, Navy Police, Custom)
- Used spy fishermen
- Cooperation with neighbor countries (Thai Navy, Vietnam navy, Vietnam coast guard and Maritime Malaysia Enforcement Agency (MMEA))





## THE LASTES LEGAL FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATING FISHING EFFORT WITH REPORTING ON CATCHES AND LANDING: VIET NAM

By *Mr. Nguyen Thanh Binh*, Representative from D-Fish, Viet Nam

### UPDATED LEGAL FRAME WORK FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES

Directorate of Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
Viet Nam

### Amendment of the Fisheries Law

- The Fisheries Law (2003) has been being amended.
- New approaches for the management of marine capture fisheries:
  - Precautionary approach
  - Transferring management parameter
  - Fishing license quota
  - Combatting IUU fishing
  - Fisheries *refugia*

### Approaches

- Article : Principle of fisheries activities
  - Application of precautionary approach and ecosystem based in fisheries management for sustainable development.
  - Capture fisheries cover fishing activities and logistics activities directly support to fishing
  - Exploitation of fisheries products:
    - based on fish stock (scientific stock assessment),
    - in line with resource protection and rehabilitation,
    - not harmful to stocks (i.e. overfished),
    - no loss of biodiversity.

### Licensing system

- Transferring fishing vessel management from power-basis (HP) to length-basis;
  - **Fishing license quota** defined by:
    - Stock assessment
    - Trends of fisheries resources
    - Allowable catches
    - Fisheries, target species, fishing ground.
- Quota:** 5-year interval; specific stock assessment

### Licensing system

- Fishing vessels of **over 6m-in-length**
- Must be within the **quota**
- Not included in the **List of IUU fishing FV** defined and regulated by MARD
- License: **name of FV**;
- Valid for **60 months**.

### Combatting IUU fishing

- New item for combatting IUU fishing
- 2 articles:
  - IUU fishing:
    - 10 violations to be considered as IUU
    - Administrative punishment; criminal prosecution
    - List of IUU fishing FV (defined by MARD)
  - Certification of fisheries products: instructed by a MARD circular

## Violations

- Concealing, forging or canceling evidence of violations;
- Obstructing, opposing the inspection and supervision of compliance;
- Transshipping or engaging in fishing activities, support or response to a FV identified as IUU FV;
- Fishing in sea areas under the management of RFMO or foreign countries without a valid fishing license;
- Do not have a valid certificate for food safety.

## Violations

- Concealing, forging or canceling evidence of violations;
- Obstructing, opposing the inspection and supervision of compliance;
- Transshipping or engaging in fishing activities, support or response to a FV identified as IUU FV;
- Fishing in sea areas under the management of RFMO or foreign countries without a valid fishing license;
- Do not have a valid certificate for food safety.

## Fisheries *Refugia*

- Fisheries *Refugia* covers: habitat, spawning ground, nursing grounds of at least one species belonging to the List of Endangered Aquatic Species or native species or ***trans-boundary migration species***
- List of fisheries *refugia* defined by MARD
- Managed by provincial government

## THE OVERVIEWS OF CAPTURE FISHERIES SECTOR

By *Mr. Uy Ching*, Deputy Director of Department of Fishery Affairs

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam  
17-18 October 2017, Sunway Hotel, Phnom Penh,  
Cambodia

Prepared by: *UY Ching*  
Deputy Director Department of Fishery Affairs

### Cambodia capture fisheries sector

- Production: 0.7 to 1.5 million household (20-45%)
  - 10% full time
  - 90% seasonal and complementary activity
- Capture: 630,000 tonnes (80% fresh-20% marine)
- Post harvest: 33,000 jobs,
- GDP: between 9-10% (USD 1,100-1,500 million)



### Cambodia capture fisheries sector

Fishery domain	Volume (2016)	observation
Tonle Sap and Mekong wetland	340,000	Public domain 64 dai capturing, 46,000t/year (5 months season)
Rice field fisheries	146,800 t	Private domain increasing trend (CFRS)
Upper Mekong fisheries	14,000 t	Co-management with CFIs
Coastal fisheries	120,000 t	Co-management with CFIs
Off shore fisheries		Hp20m depth/10km Large -scale (Boats >33)

### Foreign fishing vessels and landing sites

- Till now Cambodia have not Foreign fishing boats allowed to fish in Cambodia EEZ or designated fishing port, inspection and check point against IUU fishing in the EEZ.
- The landing sites in the coastal areas mostly are belonging to private sector.
- Total of 106 landing sites in four coastal provinces.

### Number of foreign vessels and landing sites

- In 2000, there were 2 Korea commercial fishing vessels authorized in Sihanouk province to fish in Cambodia EEZ however it was failed to fishing due low catch production/length its size is not allow to standard markets requirement.





## THE RULES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MCS IN VIET NAM

By Mr. Tran Van Luan, Representative from D-Fish, Viet Nam

The Second Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam  
17-18 October 2017 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

The rules and responsibilities of agency for MCS programs/activities in Viet Nam

### The legal basic for MSC system

**Revising fisheries law 2013 – adopted 10/2017:**

- + The Drafted Amendment of Fisheries Law regulates the definition of Vietnamese fishing vessels including supporting and transporting vessels
- + IUU fishing, **Catch certificate**: Integrating IPOA-IUU and PSMA into the new fisheries law;
  - + Based on the results of the survey and fisheries stock assessment, variation trend of fisheries resources, maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and the situation on issuing fishing licenses of provinces shall:
  - + Allocation of quota of fishing license for centrally-run provinces and cities that are appropriate to the fishing gears and fishery species at the sea;
- + The Drafted Amendment of Fisheries Law regulated clear requirements and criteria for VMS, data reporting (logbook).
- + **Fishing port management to go with** clear requirements and criteria for control of landings and inspection; statistic data base and Catch Certification Scheme (competent authorities for approval and certificate; steps and procedures )

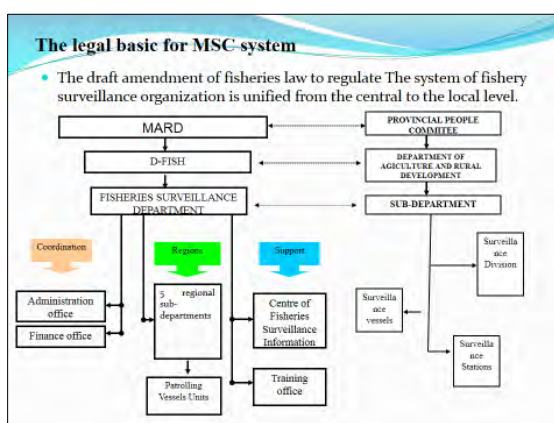
### The legal basic for MSC system

- Circular No. 50/2015/TT-BNNPTNT on catch documentation scheme; Revised the circular on the catch certification and traceability with emphasis on tracing the fishing production and combating IUU fishing;
- Revising Decree No. 53/2014/ND-CP emphasis on controlling fishing capacity in fishing zones – adopted 12/2017; offshore fishing vessels must be equipped VMS and using in fishing times.
- Prohibit the new construction of small fishing boat and trawl fishing boat (Circular 02/2006/TT-BTS dated and administrative document 9443/BNN-TCTS dated 18/11/2015). It is expected to reduce the trawl fishing boat by 15% in 2020 as provided in Decision 145/QĐ-TTg.
- To formulate the project of development of oceanic fishing fleets – to be adopted in 2017
- To develop the NPOA-IUU at the government level – to be submitted in 2017.

### The legal basic for MSC system

**Reorganization of surveillance and inspection system**

- The fisheries specialized inspection system consists of DFISH (under MARD) and provincial Sub-DECAFIREP/Sub-Department of Fisheries (under DARD). (Decree No. 107/2005/ND-CP of 17 August 2005 on organization and operation of fisheries specialized inspection);
- The Fisheries Resources Surveillance Department (Decree No. 102/2012/ND-CP of 29 November 2012 on organization and operation of the Fisheries Resources Surveillance Department);
  - To patrol, check, control, inspect, detect and handle violations of laws and regulations on fisheries in Vietnamese sea areas;
  - To penalize administrative violations, apply preventive measures against violations of fisheries laws and regulations of foreign and domestic organizations and individuals in foreign countries operating in the waters of Viet Nam;



## The MCS activities

- Provide information and data on tuna fisheries to WCPFC
- Submit data and information on the trawl fisheries to the REBYC-II CTTI);
- Updated fish stock assessments in 2011-2015 and approved the stock assessments in 2016-2020;
- Preparing procedures for ratifying PSMA;
- Revised the fisheries regulations and instruments to adapt to the EU's Recommendation on IUU;
- Continue installing the VMS equipment onboard of the fisheries vessels.
- Increase severity of the punishment on vessels and owners fishing illegally in other countries and RFMOs.
- Continue disseminating and warning the strict provisions and heavy sanctions of the legislations of other countries and RFMOs

## The MCS activities

- **Fleet management**
- Currently, the fishing fleet of VN in 2016 is 109,000 units; was 130,000 units in 2010, reducing by 20,000 (equivalence to 30% approximately).
- In the adaptation to sustainable fishing, ensuring sustainable yield, Viet Nam applied the following measures:  
Prohibit the new construction of small fishing boat and trawl fishing boat (Circular 02/2006/TT-BTS dated and administrative document 9443/BNN-TCTS dated 18/11/2015). It is expected to reduce the trawl fishing boat by 15% in 2020 as provided in Decision 1145/QĐ-TTg  
Prohibit destructive fishing gears.  
Fishing license and Registration of Fishing boats  
Other Technical measures: zoning fishing ground seasonally, marine protected areas, regulating mesh size and fish size, marking fishing vessels

## The MCS activities

- The coverage of VMS to 'offshore fleet' with more than 90 CV has been extended since 2015 from 8,000 to 12,000 equipped fishing vessels in 2017, increased by 30%.
- In the further attempt, Viet Nam govt. plans to:  
Review to switch and effectively use of 3000 VMS those established by France Govt. through Movimar project and operated by MARD;  
To improve the utilization of 9000 HF integrated with GPS which equipped in offshore fleets.  
Viet Nam Govt. has intention to launch the Phase II of Fisheries Management Information in line with Viet Nam Public Investment Law and allocation of available budget.

## Combating illegal (IUU)

- Since 2010, pursuant to the Directive No 689/CT-TTg issued by the Government, namely "Working Group 689" was established at Central and local levels to prevent and resolve violated activities relating to IUU fishing of foreign fishing vessels operating in Viet Nam's water and Vietnamese fishing vessels operating in foreign water.
- - Responding to the EU's recommendations, the Government of Viet Nam has taken many immediate measures to avoid Vietnamese -flagged vessels conduct illegal activities such as: Prime Minister of Viet Nam immediately issued the official letter No 732/CD-TTg acted as Directive dated 28/5/2017 aiming at prevention, elimination and determination of IUU fishing activities of Vietnamese fishing vessels in foreign water.
- Collaborate with neighboring countries to share fisheries data and fishing vessel activities under regional programs and mechanism of the "hotline";
- Collaborate with other countries and MFROs to prevent and deter IUU fishing and retain IUU fisheries production.
- Increase capacity for inspecting and surveillance at seas should be enhanced.




## THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON LAWS AND REGULATIONS BETWEEN CAMBODIA AND VIET NAM

By Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager



### Comparative Study on Laws and Regulations Cambodia-Viet Nam

### Background



- Under the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, a sequence of the Bilateral dialogues were arranged for Cambodia-Lao PDR:
  - on 4-6 June 2014 in Siem Reap
  - on 8-9 October 2014 in Bangkok
- Through such dialogues, it was agreed that a series of activities would be convened in 2015, included reviewing legal framework of the two countries, particularly for specific areas of Preah Vihear (Cambodia) and Champasak Province (Lao PDR)
- The compilation and comparative study on laws and regulations concerning fisheries, habitat management and relevant aspects in common areas of mutual interests between Cambodia and Lao

### Comparative Study on Laws and Regulations

Objective:

- to understand the scope and limitations of national legislation
- to take joint action with regard to transboundary fisheries resources and habitats, based on existing laws and arrangements.
- to share information and raise awareness among concerned officers.



Legal expert, *Ms. Ariella D'Andrea* facilitated and assist SEAFDEC and Member Countries in comparative analysis of Laws and Regulations between Cambodia and Lao PDR (and Cambodia-Viet Nam).

### How did we do?

- Review of international agreements and on the analysis of national legislation, based on national compilations prepared by national experts and on available unofficial translations.
- The national compilations have been prepared in accordance with the templates provided under the project, based on the legal analysis of national laws and regulations, interviews with relevant authorities, and field visits to the above-mentioned pilot areas.
- The templates for the comparative study and for the national compilations, including the **comparative matrices** presented in the annex to this report, were agreed during the **inception workshops held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in October 2016**, and reviewed during the consultation workshops held in **Pakse, Lao PDR in December 2016**.



### Content of the Report

- I. Introduction
- II. LEGAL REVIEW
  1. INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK
    - 1.1. Global Agreements
      - 1.1.1. Fisheries Agreements
      - 1.1.2. Multilateral Environmental Agreements
    - 1.2. Regional Arrangements
  2. DOMESTIC FRAMEWORK
    - 2.1. Strategic Framework
    - 2.2. Institutional Framework
    - 2.3. Fisheries and Related Legislation
      - 2.3.1. Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture–Cambodia/Lao PDR
      - 2.3.2. Marine Capture Fisheries – Cambodia / Viet Nam

### Content of the Report

- III FINAL REMARKS
  1. CONCLUSIONS
    - 1.1. International and Regional Framework
    - 1.2. Domestic Framework
  2. RECOMMENDATIONS
    - 2.1. International and Regional Framework
    - 2.2. Domestic Framework

## Content of the Report

### IV. ANNEXES

1. PROPOSED AGENDA FOR TRAINING PROGRAMMES
  - 1.1. Cambodia – Lao PDR (Stung Treng & Champasak Provinces)
  - 1.2. Cambodia – Viet Nam (Kampot & Kien Giang Provinces)
2. SUMMARY REPORT ON RECENT ADVANCES IN THE REGION
  - 2.1. Mekong River Commission (MRC)
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  - 2.3. Cambodia
  - 2.4. Lao PDR
  - 2.5. Viet Nam
3. CAMBODIA-LAO PDR COMPARATIVE MATRIX ON INLAND FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
4. CAMBODIA-VIET NAM COMPARATIVE MATRIX ON MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES

## Legislative Framework for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture – Cambodia / Lao PDR

- **Institutional framework** for fisheries, with the fisheries administration lodged under the Ministry in charge of Agriculture.
- MoU and implementing MoA are in place for cooperation between the fisheries authorities of Cambodia and Lao PDR.
- Local branches: operate at the provincial, district and commune/village levels. In Cambodia, Inspectorate FIAs are established at the regional level incorporating several provinces.
- Community-based fisheries management bodies are in place in Cambodia and Lao PDR, with slight differences in the composition of management committees.
- **Inland capture fisheries**
- **Conservation of habitats and species**
- **Inland aquaculture**
- **Trade in fish and fish products**

## Legislative Framework for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture – Cambodia / Lao PDR

- **Inland capture fisheries**
- **Conservation of habitats and species**
- **Inland aquaculture**
- **Trade in fish and fish products**

## Comparative Matrix: Inland Capture Fisheries

	Cambodia	Lao PDR
<i>Registration of fishing vessels/boats or fishers</i>	Y	N
<i>Safety on board fishing vessels/boats</i>	Y	N
<i>Marking of fishing vessels/boats</i>	Y	N
<i>Zoning of fishing areas</i>	Y	N
<i>Licensing regime to fish in national waters</i>	Y	N
<i>Community-based management of fishing activities</i>	Y	Y
<i>Requirements for foreign fishing vessels or fishers operating in national waters</i>	Y	N
<i>Fishing logbook requirements and regular communication of catch reports to the fisheries administration</i>	Y	N

## Comparative Matrix: Conservation of Habitats and Species

	Cambodia	Lao PDR
<i>Prohibition of destructive fishing methods</i>	Y	Y
<i>Regulation of the use of fishing gear</i>	Y	Y
<i>Authorized mesh size for fishing nets</i>	Y	Y
<i>Protection of endangered species (protected species)</i>	Y	Y
<i>Minimum authorized fish size</i>	N	N
<i>Spatial control measures (protected areas)</i>	Y	Y
<i>Temporal control measures (closed seasons)</i>	Y	Y
<i>Habitat rehabilitation for the protection of living aquatic organisms</i>	Y	N
<i>Stock enhancement</i>	Y	Y

## Comparative Matrix: Inland Aquaculture

	Cambodia	Lao PDR
<i>Authorization regime for aquaculture activities</i>	Y	Y
<i>Movement of live fish</i>	Y	Y
<i>Introduction of alien species</i>	Y	N
<i>Waste management from aquaculture farms</i>	Y	Y
<i>Control of fish disease</i>	N	Y



### Comparative Matrix: Trade in Fish and Fish Products

	Cambodia	Lao PDR
Authorization regime for the sale, import and export of fish and fish products	Y	Y
Establishment and use of fish landing sites and facilities	Y	N
Traceability of fish and fish products	N	N
Catch certification	N	N

### Recommendations

- Cambodia and Lao PDR should reinforce the regulation of **inland capture fisheries** by providing for the registration of fishers and fishing boats, implementing safety measures for small-scale fishing boats, and adopting appropriate marking requirements as well as a licensing regime applicable to small-scale fisheries, albeit excluding subsistence activities as appropriate.
- Both countries should also adopt a harmonized approach to the zoning of fishing areas so as to ensure effective habitat protection. In addition, an appropriate information system should be put in place for the collection and communication of catch data to fisheries authorities, in collaboration with community fisheries bodies.

### Recommendations

- In order to ensure the **conservation of habitats and species**, fishers should be trained on existing measures in their country and in the neighbouring country, and existing legal provisions should be gradually but effectively enforced. Sanctions should be harmonized in both countries for similar infringements, as well as regulations on fishing gear and methods, protected species, protected areas and closed seasons, including for small-scale fisheries. Habitat rehabilitation measures should be adopted in Lao PDR where needed.
- Both countries should enhance coordination in the field of **inland aquaculture**, particularly as regards the movement of live fish, including the import and export of fingerlings, and the control of fish disease outbreaks in farms. Joint action should also be taken with regard to waste management from farms and authorized species, to avoid aquatic pollution and escape of alien species in the natural environment. Awareness raising among stakeholders on existing regulations should be ensured, as well as training on fish disease.

### Recommendations

- For the development of **trade in fish and fish products**, border facilities should be established between Cambodia and Lao PDR for the set up of a local wholesale market. Both countries should gradually introduce traceability and catch certification measures to control the origin of fish. Lao PDR should define clear regulations for the establishment of fish landing sites for capture fisheries and aquaculture.

### Proposed Capacity Building Program

#### Training Program on Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture for Cambodia/Lao PDR

##### A. Inland Capture Fisheries

1. Zoning of fishing areas
2. Licensing procedures for national and foreign boats
3. Community-based management of fishing activities
4. Local regulations on fishers' registration and catch reports

##### B. Conservation of Habitats and Species

1. Prohibited fishing gear and methods
2. Regulation of fishing gear: authorized use and zones
3. Authorized mesh size of fishing nets
4. Protected /endangered species
5. Minimum authorized fish size
6. Prohibited activities in protected areas and fish conservation zones
7. Prohibited activities during the closed season
8. Stock enhancement and national fish day

### Proposed Capacity Building Program

#### C. Inland Aquaculture

1. Authorization procedures: types of farms and authorized species
2. Regulations on the movement of live fish
3. Regulations on waste management from farms
4. Measures for the control of fish disease outbreaks

#### D. Trade in Fish and Fish Products

1. Catch landing requirements
2. Fish marketing / sale requirements
3. Fish transport requirements
4. Fish import requirements
5. Fish export requirements



## THE UPDATES INFORMATION ON STATUS OF TRANBOUNDARY FISHERIES RESOURCES FOR AIB SPECIES AND NERITIC TUNA

By *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, Assistant Policy and Program Coordinator, SEAFDEC

**SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF TECHNICAL WORK TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT OF A JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB-SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND**

2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Management between Malaysia and Thailand  
22-26 July 2017, Bangkok.  
Worawit Wanchana  
SEAFDEC Secretariat

### BACKGROUND

- AIB species were prioritized as economical important species for facilitating joint management plans to be developed by GoT countries → a series of technical consultations since 2015 + SOP for AIBs data collection
- At the 5th Meeting of the GoT in 2015:
  - To encourage GoT countries to formulate policies by including data collection activities of AIB-species in national policy frameworks to support long-term fisheries management
  - To conduct sub-regional activities for better understand stock status and migratory pattern of the AIB-species which will be used as a basis for developing the joint management plan
- At the 6th Meeting of the GoT in 2016
  - To follow-up with DoF Thailand on national study on life cycle and migration of Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Indian Mackerel (fishing ground and abundance, reproductive biology, fish larvae and abundance and distribution, stomach contents, and genetics)

### SUB-REGIONAL INITIATIVES TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

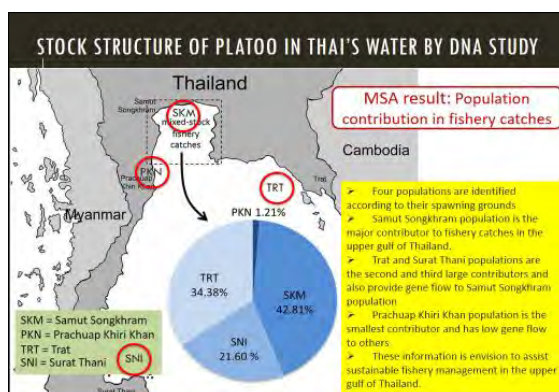
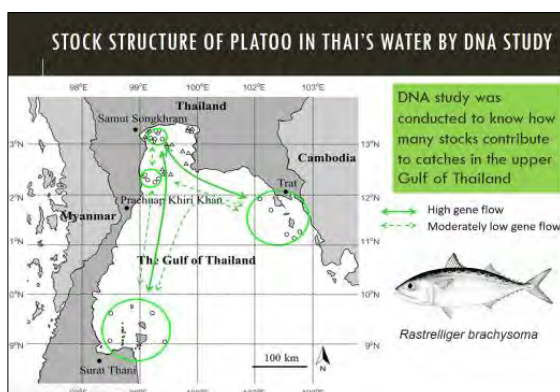
Event title	Objectives	Major Outputs and Needs
(1) Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To assess status of AIB fisheries and its migratory pattern in GoT toward development of "joint management plan" for GoT countries</li> <li>To facilitate the conduct of human resources development activities to enhance technical expertise of the countries with respect to the management of AIB species</li> </ul>	<p><b>Major Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SOP for data collection</li> <li>Updated information on current condition of stock status of AIBs</li> <li>Known stock structure of Indo-Pacific mackerel in Thai's water – GoT</li> <li>Defined appropriate methods for better understanding stock structure of AIBs</li> <li>Developed template for scientific information/data collection on AIBs capture fisheries (fishing gears, efforts, catch, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall: need to confirm stock structure</li> <li>Mackerel: continue DNA study in CATV</li> <li>Anchovy: prioritize species and develop a plan for data collection; DNA study (I) BSC; trial the model used in Thailand in areas of the borders</li> </ul>
(2) Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objectives: to obtain information from experts to facilitate drafting work plan of stock study for AIB species in Gulf of Thailand</li> <li>Resource persons: senior experts of DoF Thailand – specialize for each AIB species, and researchers (DNA, Otolith, and remote sensing)</li> </ul>	

### UPDATED INFORMATION ON STOCK STATUS OF AIB SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

(source: Expert Meeting, Sept. 2017)

Species	Stock Status		
	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Anchovy	Viet Nam	Thailand	Malaysia
Indo-Pacific Mackerel	(Thailand)	Malaysia Thailand	
Blue Swimming Crab	Thailand Viet Nam	Malaysia	

Source: Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2016

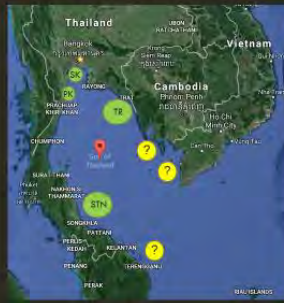




## FOLLOW-UP AND NEEDS FOR INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL

Conduct DNA sampling and analysis for stock structure in GoT:

1. Confirmation of no. of stock based on previous DNA study in Thai's water
2. Find out total number of stock in GoT



## FOLLOW-UP AND NEEDS FOR ANCHOVY



1. Confirm/identify species of anchovy with CMTV countries

- ❖ Thailand: *Encrasicholina heteroloba*, and *E. punctifer*
- ❖ Other three (3) countries: what species...

2. To appropriately design/plan, following information are needed:

- ❖ "Catch composition" of major fishing gear catching anchovy in CMTV countries for appropriate design of data collection
- ❖ Capacity of CMTV countries in recording of landing data based on identified species of the anchovy

Source: Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017

## FOLLOW-UP AND NEEDS FOR BLUE SWIMMING CRAB (BSC)

BSC-Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP) is now implemented (2017) in Bandon Bay – Nakornsrri Thammarat. The approach is to explore possibility to implement activity through establishment of a management network (DMCR, DOF, Private Sectors (crab meat exporters), Local Communities, Local Administration, etc.)

Objectives: (i) to proof that utilization of BSC is sustainable; (ii) no effect from BSC fishing on other coastal habitats; and (iii) proof whether the crab bank program is an effective tool for sustainable stock of BSC or not.

Thing to be explored:

- ❖ Could BSC-FIP be arranged as a trial in Trat – Koh Kong, and Pattani – Kelantan.



Source: Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STOCK STUDY OF AIB IN THE GOT

Non-technical Matter:

1. Establish "official national focal point" and encourage them to participate to GoT Meeting

Technical Matters:

1. Include in the study on information of fishing ground and spawning seasons of AIB species in the GoT
2. Larvae distribution of AIB species → check with UNEP/GEF/SCS project final report
3. Collect sufficient numbers of representation for the mothers at stage 4 to 5 of the samples of AIB species
4. National record up to family level (species level if possible) for larvae
5. Catch composition of AIB species should be collected from both "target fishing gear" and "non-target fishing gear (s)"
6. Stock identification using nutrient stable isotopes (otolith)

Source: Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017

## PROPOSED WORK PLAN TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB SPECIES

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
<b>Short-term plan (2 main activities)</b>		
<b>1. Conduct Mixed-stock Analysis using genetic study (about 1 year to complete)</b>		
<b>Step 1:</b> Identify major fishing ground* information by countries	Inputs for designing the genetic study on AIB species	Fishing ground mapping for AIB species in GoT
<b>Step 2:</b> Conduct baseline population studies	Determination of number of AIB stocks in GoT using genetic study	National and joint management plans for AIB species in GoT
<b>Step 3:</b> Conduct Mixed-stock analysis	Determination of amount of contribution from other stocks in particular to area of study	National and joint management plans for AIB species in GoT
*Fishing ground information is used for defining sampling sites as the mature stage of the species will be used for the study		

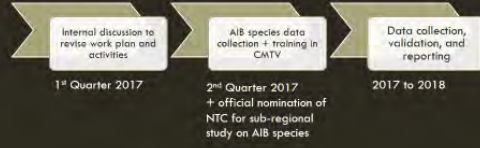
## PROPOSED WORK PLAN TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB SPECIES (CONTINUED)

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
<b>Short-term plan (continued)</b>		
<b>2. Improved Data Collection on AIB Species Using Existing SOP (about 1 year to complete)</b>		
<b>Step 1:</b> Name the enumerators for each landing site and study area	Nomination of enumerators for data collection at landing sites in study areas	Harmonized regional data in GoT countries
<b>Step 2:</b> Training for enumerators	Enhanced knowledge on biological and environmental data	Improve capacity of enumerators from GoT countries for being trainers in the future
<b>Step 3:</b> Data collection and analysis	Updated information and data on biological and environmental aspects	National and sub-regional management plans for AIB species in GoT
<b>Step 4:</b> Convene meeting to discuss and validate data	Validated data for understanding stocks of AIB species in GoT	National and sub-regional management plans for AIB species in GoT

**PROPOSED WORK PLAN TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB SPECIES (CONTINUED)**

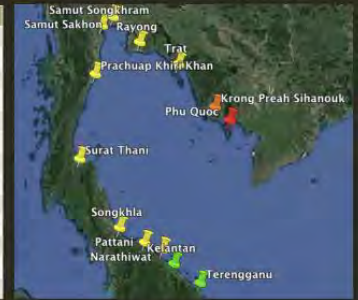
Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
<i>Medium and long-term plan</i>		
1. Monitoring on changes in catch and landing		
Periodic catch and landing survey (depending on the countries)	Updated information on stock status/condition	Effectiveness of the management plans

**WHAT'S NEXT ...**



**SUGGESTED STUDY/SAMPLING SITES FOR SAMPLING SITES FOR AIB SPECIES STOCK STUDY\* IN THE GULF OF THAILAND**

Sampling Sites	A	I	B
Viet Nam	⊗	⊗	
Cambodia	⊗	⊗	
Trat	⊗	⊗	
Rayong	⊗		
Samutsongkram	⊗	⊗	
Prachup Kirikhan	⊗	⊗	
Surat Thani	⊗	⊗	
Songkla			⊗
Pattani	⊗	⊗	
Narathiwat			⊗
Malaysia-1	⊗	⊗	
Malaysia-2			⊗
Estimated Budget			



\* For collecting of DNA and Otolith samples



## THE UTILIZATION OF THE ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME (ACDS) INCLUDING TESTING OF TRACEABILITY SYSTEM RELEVANT TO THE FISHERIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

By *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, Assistant Policy and Program Coordinator, SEAFDEC

**E-ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME**  
As a tool to Prevent the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products From IUU fishing activities into the Supply Chains

Supported by:

Partners:

50th Anniversary of SEAFDEC

### COOPERATION AMONG AMSs

SEAFDEC Member Countries expressed their support on improvement of the traceability for capture fisheries toward the development of common regional catch documentation scheme/system herein after called "ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)"

### DEVELOPMENT OF ACDS concept

**2014**

- OCT: Expert Group Meeting on 14-16 October 2014
- DEC: Regional Technical Consultation

**2015**

- MAY: Expert Group Meeting

**2016**

- FEB: Stakeholders Consultation
- APR: 48<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAFDEC Council

**2017**

- May: Endorsed by 25<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASWGF

ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME: Marine Capture Fisheries

Prepared in collaboration with the SEAFDEC Regional Technical Group  
SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

### Development of eACDS: LESSONS LEARNT

E-ACDS integrated the lessons learnt from:

- CCAMLR, CDS for Toothfish
- SwAM/Sweden, system for EU (testing)
- MAFF/INDONESIA: based on EU system
- DOF/THAILAND: based on EU system
- FMO/THAILAND: MCPD

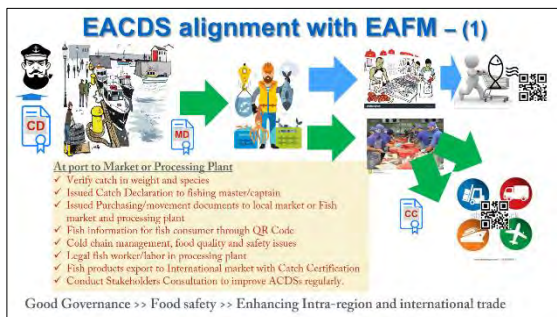
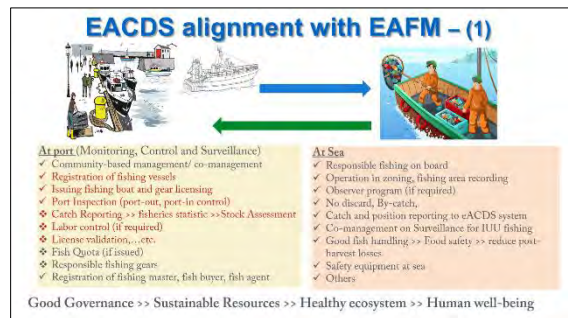
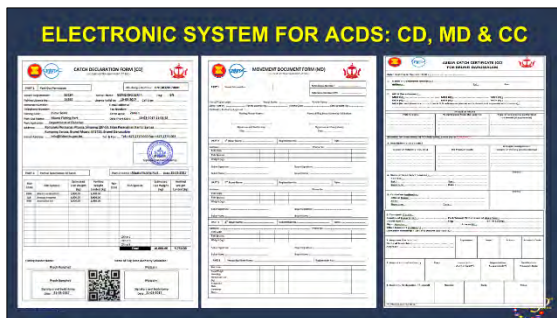
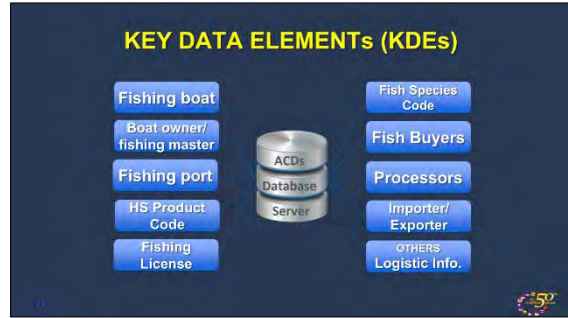
### INT' REQUIREMENTS

- The requirements of the EU
- the U.S. Presidential Task Force and Two new US Seafood Traceability Programs;
- Verification system of the landing data & along the supply chains;
- Requirement of *electronic system*

### ELECTRONIC SYSTEM FOR ACDS

- >The e-ACDS is developed on WEB-based application plus mobile application;
- >The mobile e-ACDS application is uploaded to the App.Store for downloading free, any relevant stakeholders in the supply chains who registered to the responsible fisheries agency at country level are able to access to the system;









Promotion of ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme in the Southeast Asian Region

e-ACDS is designed to meet the requirements of AMS. The system supports in electronic types, not create unnecessary burden, cost or lengthy process for all supply chain, importers/exporters.



e-ACDS also supports the EAFM with link to the CDT-system under the Oceans-Fisheries Partnership



**AGREED WORKPLAN FOR 2018-2019 BETWEEN CAMBODIA AND VIET NAM  
WORKING GROUP 1: LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

Objectives	Key activities	Deliverables/Outputs	Timelines	Technical coordinators	National budget	SEAFDEC-Sweden	Additional support	Remarks
<b>Component 1: legal framework</b>								
To raise awareness among concerned stakeholders on rules and regulations relevant to fisheries and habitat management in each country	1) Information (IEC) need for Awareness raising and capacity building for CAM & VN stakeholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Translate the comparative legal framework of VN&amp;CAM</li> <li>2. Awareness raising messages, tools and channels</li> <li>3. Toolkits for Capacity Building for (Fisheries Authority, Navy, local authority)</li> <li>4. Poster, Leaflet, Video clip</li> </ol>	2018-2019					
	2) Awareness raising to Fishermen	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awareness raising campaign between Kieng Giang and Kep Kampot and Preah Sihanouk Provinces at bordering for 3 times a year</li> <li>2. Broadcasting through National Provincial TV/Radio/Facebook</li> </ol>						
	3) Capacity Building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TOT training to Fisheries authority for VN &amp; CAM</li> <li>2. Training to Navy, Coastguard and Local authority</li> </ol>						

	4) Comparing of the new updated legal framework for VN & CAM	1. Produced a new updated amen mend report						
	5) Intervention activities (Others...)							
<b>2. MCS (Combating IUUFishing)</b>								
	1. Review and agreed together for the effectiveness of the MOA for between Kep, Kampot Preah Sihanouk Provinces & Kieng Yang Province (included for joint Combating IUUFishing)	1. Effectiveness agreed MOA 2. Whole meetings for both side VN & CAM with stakeholders						
	2. Develop/enhance an appropriate mechanism for the joint cooperation for VN & CAM	1. Specific information forum for between country on implementation of PSM 2. Provincial meeting for cooperating to combat IUU Fishing between 2 country						
	3. Meeting at provincial level with the relevant authorizes for CM & VN to develop a joint planning in order to implement the MOA	1. Joint Work plan 2. Joint Intervention activities for Combating IUU Fishing						
	4. Intervention action for MCS for both countries	1. MCS activities 2. Sharing and alerting on IUU Fishing information						

## WORKING GROUP 2: MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR TRANSBOUNDARY SPECIES

Species	Existing Act.	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Remarks
<b>Indo-Pacific mackerel</b>	- DNA Study Project from Nov. 2017– Jul 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Cambodia</i>, effort of catch not so easy to calculation including the fishing ground regarding to several vessels catching on this species, fishing season (unclear?) and difficulties to know the production</li> <li>- <i>Cambodia</i>, need information on CPUE</li> <li>- <i>Viet Nam and Cambodia</i>, closing season for mackerel fishery, specific period for Cambodia and not specific for Viet Nam</li> <li>- <i>Cambodia and Viet Nam</i>, drafting committee which should be participated by RIMF and D-Fish (Viet Nam) and FiA (Cambodia)</li> <li>- <i>Cambodia</i>, Department of Agriculture will approve this plan</li> <li>- Fishery <i>refugia</i> project can support on some activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Viet Nam</i>, want to develop the joint management plan after the result from DNA analysis available</li> <li>- <i>Viet Nam and Cambodia</i>, closing season for mackerel fishery, specific period for Cambodia and not specific for Viet Nam</li> <li>- <i>Cambodia and Viet Nam</i>, drafting committee which should be participated by RIMF and D-Fish (Viet Nam) and FiA (Cambodia)</li> <li>- <i>Viet Nam</i>, draft need to send to fishers in Kien Giang provincial officer for feedback and combined by D-Fish before approving the plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They are at least 4 stocks in the GoT in Thai area, want to confirm the stock outside this range (border of Malaysia, Cambodia and Viet Nam)</li> <li>- Both need joint management plan forum as meeting, workshop or core expert meeting for both country</li> <li>- The output should be the report for follow up after core expert meeting</li> <li>- Template of the meeting issue should be send to country in May or June</li> <li>- The number of sample site was decided, 7 for THA, 4 for CAMB, 2 for MAL and 4 for VIE. Need 30 samples/ site</li> <li>- Group agreed for 6 months – 1 year of data and sample collection period</li> <li>- Data collected as L – W, fecundity and gonad development</li> <li>- DNA can be collected together with Anchovy</li> </ul>
<b>Anchovy</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishery <i>refugia</i> project can support on some activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sampling will was planned to be done</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No stock identification yet</li> <li>- 2<sup>nd</sup> priority for DNA</li> <li>- DNA can be collected together with IPM</li> </ul>



<p><b>Blue swimming crab</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishery Improvement Program (FIP) by WWF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishery <i>refugia</i> project can support on some activity</li> <li>- Need the FIP in Cambodia</li> <li>- Cambodia would like to having the FIP in 2018 for BSM which need cooperation with Viet Nam</li> <li>- Viet Nam suggest to making the technical WS to come up with the FIP for Cambodia within March or April 2018</li> <li>- Bilateral dialogue between Cambodia – Viet Nam and Cambodia – Thailand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FIP existed in Viet Nam</li> <li>- Comparative review between Thai FIP and Vie FIP</li> <li>- Bilateral dialogue between Viet Nam – Thailand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No stock identification yet</li> <li>- 3<sup>rd</sup> priority for DNA</li> <li>- FIP need time about 6 months to do the pre – assessment process to ID the weak point of the country through law/regulations, environment and status</li> <li>- The technical WS for Cambodian FIP should be implemented as soon as possible for more time for the rest of mechanism</li> </ul>
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