



The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia, Pattaya, Thailand on 23–24 August 2022

The Implementation of Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) for Combating IUU Fishing in Lao PDR

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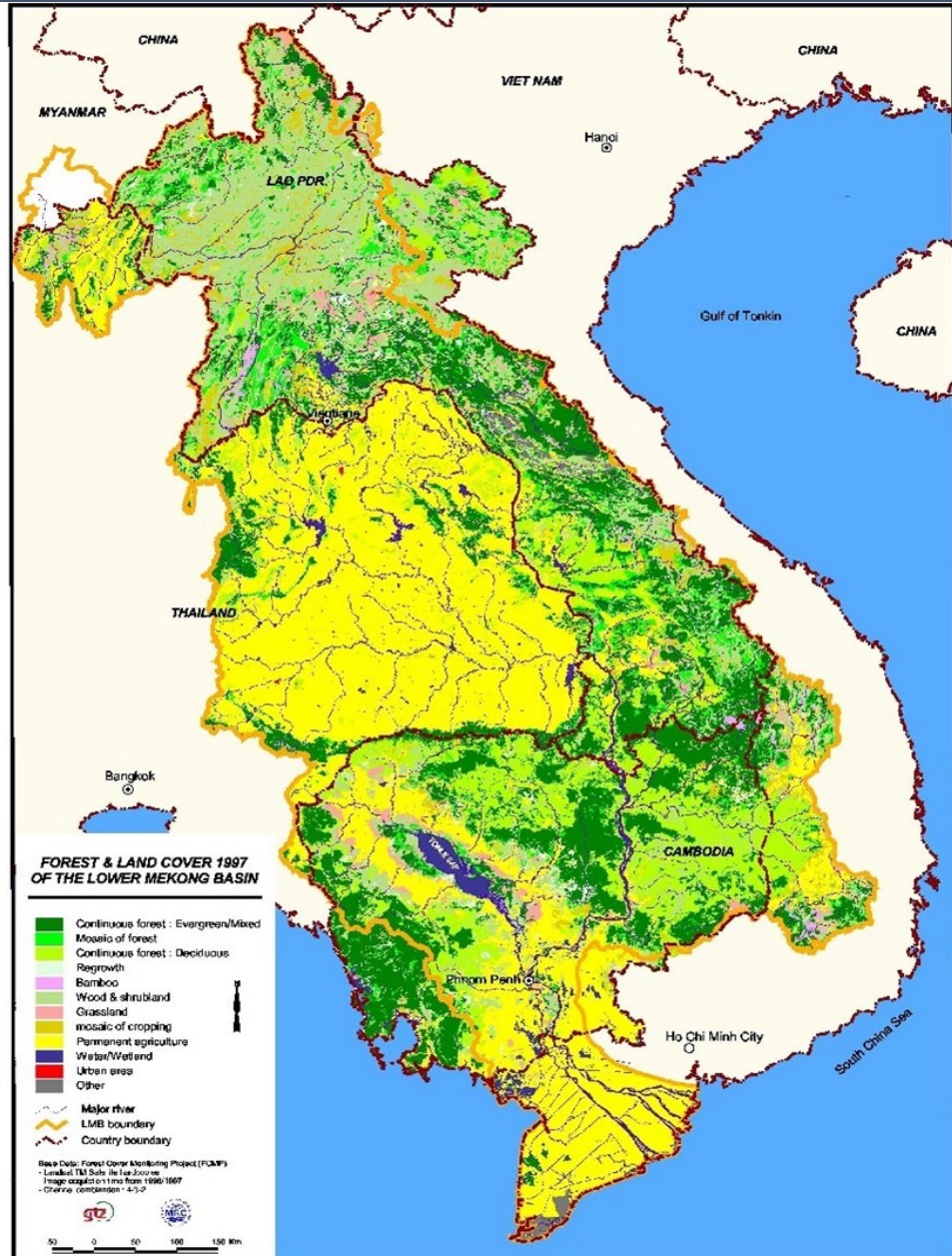
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Outline of Presentation



- 1. General information of Country;**
- 2. Status of the fishery resources;**
- 3. Current situation of IUU fishing Issue;**
- 4. Criteria to response for IUU fishing issue;**
- 5. Obstacles of MCS implementation;**
- 6. Challenges and suggestions for MCS implement;**
- 7. Lesson learned of MCS implementation.**

General information of Country



- **Lao PDR is landlocked country, situated in the middle of South East Asia and has no direct access to the seas;**
- **Population 6.9 Million;**
- **Land Area 236,800 sq.km;**
- **Arable land: 1,000,000 ha;**
- **Aquaculture 42,000 ha;**
- **Capture fisheries are believed to be more than 1.2 million ha;**
- **Almost all Laos territory has an enormous importance for fishery resources, including its rich aquatic biodiversity.**

General information of Country (Cont' d)



❖ Abundant water resources important for fisheries & Aquatic

There are 5 types of water bodies:

That have potentials for fisheries and Aquaculture

- 1) River: Mekong river and 14 tributaries
- 2) Hydropower reservoirs
- 3) Irrigation reservoirs
- 4) Wetland
- 5) Rice-field

Total: estimate 1.2 million ha

Status of the fishery resources

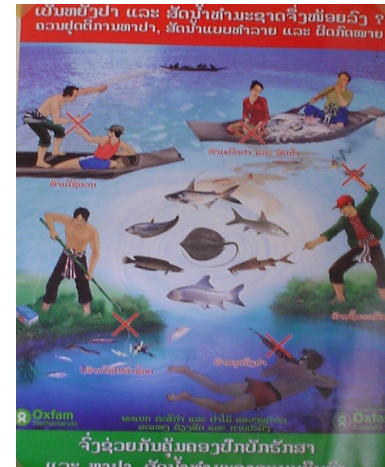
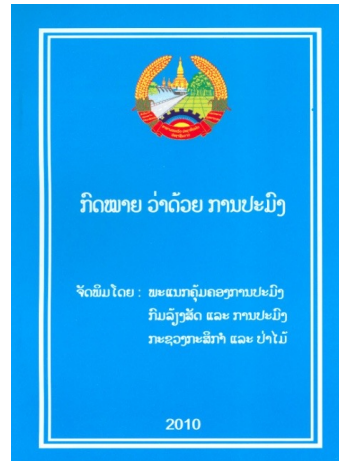


- The total area of water resources for capture fisheries is believed to be more than 1.2 million ha;
- The estimated consumption of fish is approximately 167,922 tonnes per year;
- Consumption of other aquatic animals is estimated at 40,581 tonnes per year;
- The people of Lao PDR, especially in the rural communities which account for more than 75 per cent of the population, still depend upon the country's fish and other aquatic animals as their most reliable sources of animal protein intake;
- More than 481 fish species have been identified in Lao PDR, including 22 exotic species, and more species are being discovered regularly;
- Among other aquatic animals, about 37 amphibians, 7 species of crabs and 10 species of shrimps have been recorded, but these records would cover only about 15 per cent of the estimated total;
- Fishers use various gears to catch fish with more than 30 fishing gears documented in Laos. Common fishing gear use are gill net, cast net, hook and line, lift nets. Gill nets are used to catch various size of fish.

Current situation of IUU fishing Issue

1. Illegal fishing:

- Lao fisheries law very new Just developed and declared in 2009;
- Population increase;
- Demand fish for food increase;
- Over fishing (high market demand);
- Illegal fishing gears (ex: electro fishing, dynamite, poison...)



Current situation of IUU fishing Issue (Cont' d)

2. Report system:

- Unreported from PAFO to DAFO to FMC;
- Data collection;
- Human resources;
- Lack of coordinate between center to local;
- Lack of budget ;
- Lack of equipment/vehicle (technology for communicate.



Current situation of IUU fishing Issue (Cont' d)

3. unregulated:

- Do not controlling;
- Fisheries law did not access to people and community;
- Some where uses illegal equipment;
- Over fishing.



Criteria to response for IUU fishing issue



- 1. Drafting by law regulation (MAF Decision):**
 - **Establish fisheries inspection officer;**
 - **Drafting roles and responsibilities of ‘Fisherman Association and Fisheries Committee’;**
 - **Enforcement fisheries law.**
- 2. Disseminate fisheries Law to district and village level:**
 - **Establish mechanism coordinate between Center with local.**
 - **Measures to fine.**

Criteria to response for IUU fishing issue (Cont' d)



- 3. Promote to establish for “FMCs”.**
- 4. Development Strategy Implement Plan 2025‘SIP’.**
- 5. Identify priority project 4 priority areas :**
 - Aquaculture;**
 - Capture Fisheries;**
 - Adaptation to CC;**
 - Capacity building .**

Obstacles of MCS implementation

- **Limitations of information on MCS activities on Inland Fisheries;**
- **Most of fisher folk are small-scale.**



Challenges and suggestions for MCS implement



- **Food security and poverty reduction;**
- **Increasing population, consumption demand, illegal fishing, overfishing, destruction of fish habitats, declining fishery;**
- **Limited Govt. capacity for fishery management;**
- **Management and development zones not yet identified;**
- **Exploitation of natural resources (land, water, forest).**

Lesson learned of MCS implementation



1. Fisheries law amendment:

- **Establish fisheries inspection officer**
- **Roles and responsibilities of ‘Fisherman Association’**
- **Enforcement fisheries law**

2. Disseminate fisheries Law to district and village level:

- **Establish mechanism coordinate between Center with local for reporting**
- **Measures for fines penalty**

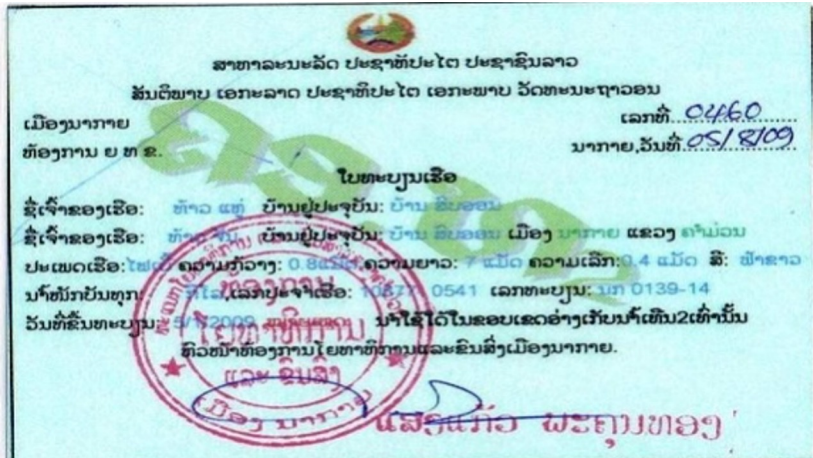
3. Promote to establish for Fisheries Management Committee “FMCs”.

Some Fisheries management activities in past

Fisherman License



Boat legislation



Fish Buyer license



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Supplies the fisheries Equipment's



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Landing site management



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Boat legislation



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Processing promotion products



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Survey and Monitoring Fish species migration



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Restocking program



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Village patrolling Unit



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Capacity building



Thank you for your kind attention

