



**STRATEGIES FOR TRAWL FISHERIES
BYCATCH MANAGEMENT
(REBYC-II CTI; GCP /RAS/269/GFF)**

**WORKSHOP TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL
REGULATION
ON FREEZING TRAWL FISHERIES**

Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam, 18-20 August 2016

Ha Noi, 2016

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A. Introduction

1. The project “Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management” (REBYC-II CTI) was conceived based on the successes of the 2002-2008 FAO/UNEP/GEF global project “Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management”. The REBYC-II CTI project intends to focus on multispecies bottom trawling, where bycatch issues are amongst the most serious, with potentially significant effects on ecosystems and livelihoods. The Project aims to address these challenges by promoting sustainable fishing practices and improved trawl management. The REBYC-II CTI project was developed under the leadership of FAO (project implementing agency) in close collaboration with its partners: Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and the governments of the participating countries Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.
2. Trawl fisheries are among the most productive fisheries in the world. In Viet Nam, trawling is one of the most important fishing methods, with an estimated about 20,000 trawl vessels operating in the entire the country. The increase in demands on fish meal and other products from trawl fisheries in Viet Nam can be attributed to increase in fishing effort over the past years, including gear modification and speed of trawling, an expansion of the geographical range of fishing activities, and the retention of most animals caught (including shorter-lived, small, fast-recruiting species). The rapid increase in trawl fishing effort in Viet Nam can therefore lead to significant problems on sustainabbility of fisheries. This is because the increased landings that occurred as trawlers fished new grounds have led to the serial depletion of stocks. Attempts at regulating and controlling this trawl development have been universally weak and ineffective because of non-compliance, limited enforcement and fishers’ lack of awareness of regulations. As a result, catch rates and profits have declined, ecosystems have been altered, and conflicts between trawl fishers and other users of the resources, especially small-scale artisanal fishers, are a common occurrence. In addition, there has been unclear intention of management strategies to manage such impacting fisheries at the national level. Input and output control management and technical measures are common approaches to manage effective fisheries. These measures are partly being implemented in Viet Nam to manage trawlers but with significant limitations. Number of trawlers was controlled recently using a national legal document No 9443-BNN-TCTS dated on 18 October 2015 to freeze all trawlers in the entire the country. Some technical measures have also been applied legally such as fish size control, mesh size control and fishing closing areas/seasons.
3. The situation today in Viet Nam in trawl fisheries is that it catches enormous quantities and a great diversity of fish and shrimp to fulfil market demands, with very little discarding. The trawl sector provides very significant

incomes and economic wellbeing for many local communities in the entire the country. It provides large number of jobs directly in the sector, and an even larger number in related industries such as fish meal factories, processing plants, transport, refrigeration, and supporting services. However, the expansion of trawl fisheries has reached a limit as there are no new, unexploited fishing grounds available. The contribution of trawl fisheries to fish production, occupations and income generation is counterbalanced by concerns about the sustainability of catches and ecosystem impacts. As a consequence, these fisheries require careful management underpinned by sound information and solid enforcement to support a transition to sustainable trawl fisheries management and practices. Recently, Viet Nam's Government has adopted a new decision on freezing all trawl vessel in the entire country. However, this regulation is based on top-down control perspective with few consultations with stakeholders.

4. The main aim of this workshop was to provide chance for participants to discuss the negative and positive impacts of the implementation of the new freezing regulation on trawl fisheries in Viet Nam. Participants were mainly from local authorities who could provide feedback on their points of view on this regulation. In addition, participants could also recommend better solutions to effectively and sustainably manage trawl fisheries at the local and national level. The agenda of the meeting is indicated in APPENDIX 2. This report gives the record of the workshop and the major outcomes.

B. Opening session

5. The workshop was attended by representatives of Directorate of Fisheries (D-FISH), Institute for Economic and Fisheries Planning, Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (the branch at Vung Tau province) and representatives of Sub-Department of Fisheries from 8 provinces where trawl fisheries are developed in Viet Nam. The list of participants is given in the APPENDIX 1.
6. Mr. Nguyen Phu Quoc, Deputy Director of Department of Capture Fisheries (agency under the D-FISH) opened the meeting and welcomed the participants. He highlighted the importance of fisheries sector in general and the trawl fisheries in particular in term of contribution on national and provincial economic development and providing significant livelihood for local communities. However, he emphasized that because of unsustainable development of trawl fisheries sector, there have been large impacts on fisheries (conflicts with other sectors, overfishing, overcapacity), environment and ecosystem where trawling occurred. Therefore, there is a need to develop and implement effective trawl fisheries management measures including development of suitable legal and policy frameworks to effectively manage the trawl fisheries in Viet Nam. D-FISH as a central fisheries management authority will try the best to support provinces to develop their Provincial Trawl Fisheries Management Plan (PTFMP) to gradually comply with international and regional requirements in term of

sustainable management and development its fisheries.

C. Trawl fisheries overview at national level

7. Trawl fisheries have been rapidly developed recently in some coastal provinces of Viet Nam including Kien Giang province. Trawl fisheries is one of the traditional fisheries developed long time ago in Viet Nam. The trawlers are operating in almost all coastal provinces of Viet Nam and contributing significantly to total national fishing vessels and providing important livelihoods for many local communities in the coastal areas.
8. Up to December 2015, total fishing vessels (including fishing logistic vessels) were about 107,000 units. Of those, many of them are coastal vessels. Total trawlers in the entire country is 20,113 units contributing to about 18% of total fishing vessels (7,776 units have capacity of less than 90HP operating in the coastal and inshore areas). However, there is no any specific legislation based on ecosystem approaches developed to manage Vietnamese fisheries in general and trawl fisheries management in particular. At the moment, fisheries management in Viet Nam is based on following legal documents: Decree No 33/2010/ND-CP dated on 31/3/2010 by Government to manage fishing vessels in entire Vietnamese waters including fishing licensing regulations, and zoning; the Circular No 25/2013/TT-BNNPTNT dated on 10/5/2013 by Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to regulate data provisions by all relevant stakeholders. However, these legislations are not effectively and efficiently implemented or only considered as normal administrative regulations without high level compliance. Recently, Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development issued the legal document No 9443/BNN-TCTS on 18 October 2015 to limit and freeze number of trawlers entire the country. This document announced negative impacts of trawl fisheries and recommended not to build or switch into trawlers from other gears. It meant that number of trawlers must be kept as it is before 18 October 2015 and provincial fisheries management authorities should have their plans to reduce as many as possible of number of trawlers operating in their waters.

D. Trawl fisheries overview at provincial level

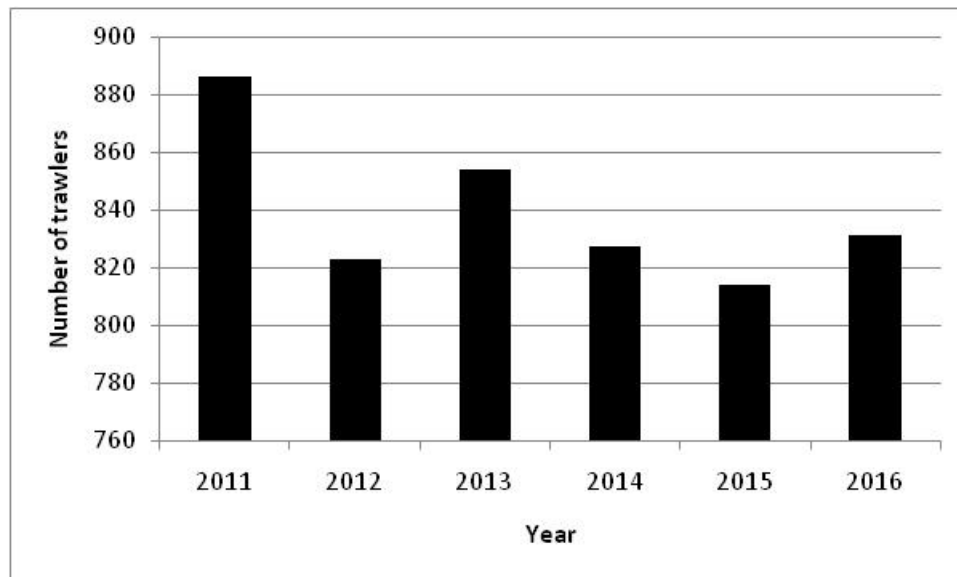
1.1. Kien Giang

9. Kien Giang Provincial People Committee (PPC) has established a Decision No. 23/2015/QĐ-UBND dated on 25/6/2015 to regulate fisheries management and protect marine resources in Kien Giang water. This regulation is a recent legislation on conservation and management measures including trawl fisheries in the province.
10. Importantly, Kien Giang is developing their trawl fisheries management plan, which was submitted to the PPC for a final approval. The development of this plan was financially and technically supported by REBYC-II CTI project. The

plan considers ecosystem approach to balance between human well-being and ecosystem well being under a good governance system. In addition, various stakeholders inside and outside the province also had chance to get involved in the development of the plan. Therefore, the plan may be considered as practical legislation and reflecting current demands of all stakeholders to manage trawl fisheries in the province by all relevant stakeholders.

1.2. Nghe An

11. There are 4212 fishing vessels registered in the province in 2011 but this number was reduced to 3979 units up to July 2015. However, total capacity of fishing boats is rapidly increasing with from 263,224 HP in 2011 to 521,781 HP in 2015.
12. Total of trawlers in the province fluctuated in recent years around 800 units for both single and pair trawlers. Details are indicated in the below figure:



13. It is recommended to establish any policies to switch trawlers operating in the coastal areas into other gears.
14. Implementing the technologies to reduce post-harvest loss and enhancing quality of fisheries products.
15. Implementing gear selectivity trials to propose for future application and possibly apply technical measures in legislations.

1.3. Thanh Hoa

16. Number of fishing vessel in Thanh Hoa province is reduced from 7,954 units in 2011 to 6,947 units in 2016. Especially, small vessels decreased from 6125 to 3919 units recently. Number of large size vessels (higher than 90HP) increased from 882 to 1574 units. Of those, the trawl fleet contributed

only 12.4% of total fishing vessels. The most significant fleet of Thanh Hoa province is gillnet accounting for 29.7% in total.

17. Total catch in Thanh Hoa province was 77,491 MT in 2011 and it increased to 94,168 MT in 2015. Of those, production from capture fisheries was 90,755 MT and from inland fisheries of 3,413 MT.
18. The current fishing fleet structure is not suitable to largely focus on small scale fisheries (70% of total fishing vessels). Coastal resources are strongly reduced. There is lack of advanced post-harvest preservation technics mainly using traditional approaches resulting in low quality products.
19. Lack of enforcement and compliance by fishing communities. Low resources of enforcement team in term of human and financial resources.
20. It is recommended to enhance surveillance activities such as investment of technical equipment and staff. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development should pay attention to switch small-scale fisheries into larger scale fisheries using suitable policies.

1.4. Bac Lieu

21. Trawl fisheries have been developed initially in 1954 with small scale and operating individually and using lower fishing technologies. Later trawl fisheries were improved to fish more efficiently with higher catch-ability.
22. Up to August 2016, there are 1237 units registered as fishing vessels in the province. Of those, trawlers are 260 units accounting for 21% of total fishing vessels. There are 160 single trawlers accounting for 13% of total fishing vessels.
23. In trawl fisheries, proportion of bycatch is very high accounting for 30-40% of total catch. The pair trawlers are mainly operating in offshore areas with trip duration of 25-30 days. Some of large vessels can operate at sea from 50-60 days with 2-3 hauls/day. Average total catch per trip is more less 50t /trip.
24. Following instructions and guidelines from central fisheries management agencies, Bac Lieu province is trying to manage its trawl fleets. Some actions were recommended to manage trawl fisheries at provincial level as following:
25. Reduction of small size trawlers: At the moment, there are 154 trawlers with capacity from 20-50HP. It is decided that buying and newly building trawlers with this size class, will not be allowed.
26. Enhancing fisheries inspection and surveillance activities to control zoning regulations and enforce fishing vessel operating in authorized/licensed areas.

27. Enhancing fisheries inspection activities to enforce mesh size regulations to improve gear selectivity.
28. Improving fishing licensing and vessel registration system to collect current number of vessel information and to reorganize fishing fleet structure.

1.5. Ca Mau

29. Ca Mau province has already propagated some local legal documents. Accordingly, it is not allowed to newly build small trawlers in the province. A former decision No 21/2007/QĐ-UBND and decision no 15/2012/QĐ-UBND regulated that: it is prohibited to develop vessel with capacity less than 50HP for all fleets and less than 150HP for trawlers (including single and pair trawlers).

1.6. Ba Ria - Vung Tau

30. In order to effectively manage fisheries operations, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Ba Ria – Vung Tau (DRAD Ba Ria-Vung Tau) has issued a plan No. 29/KH-SNN-TS dated on 08 May 2014 to implement effectively and efficiently a Decision no 2071/QĐ-UBND issued on 11 September 2013 by Provincial People Committee. The plan was then implemented at district and commune level.
31. After that, DRAD Ba Ria-Vung Tau continued to issue a legal document no 479/SNN-TS dated on 18 March 2015 to guide conditions and criteria in order to develop fishing fleets in the province from 2015-2016. Accordingly, it is not allowed to newly build and buy any trawl fleet.

1.7. Ben Tre

32. The PPC has issued an instructive no 20/2005/CT-UBND dated on 29/8/2005 about managing small vessels operating in coastal areas as following: (i) do not allow to develop small vessel less than 15 meter in length; (ii) trawlers can only operate in the coastal areas up to 31/12/2006, after that if these vessels want to operate in this area, it is necessary to upgrade into higher than 15 meter in length.
33. A decision no 29/2010/QĐ-UBND dated on 21/10/2010 by the PPC brought in a regulation that disallowed developing trawlers with engine capacity less than 90HP.
34. Recently, a legal document no. 6695/UBND-KTN dated on 21/12/2015 is about freezing trawlers from 01/01/2016 which do not allow: (i) issuing any approval to build trawler; (ii) registering trawlers moved from other provinces and (iii) switching other gears into trawlers.

1.8. Khanh Hoa

35. There are 4280 fishing vessels higher than 20HP operating in Khanh Hoa province including 1279 units operating in the offshore area. Trawler boats represent 20% of total vessels with highest proportion in the province.
36. Provincial People Committee (PPC) in Khanh Hoa is following legal document by MARD to prohibit all trawler to be registered and licensed which started from 18 November 2015.
37. PPC also prohibited all trawlers operating in the lagoons and bays according to PPC's Decision No 05/2014/QĐ-UBND dated on 10 February 2014 of the Provincial People Committee.

E. Summaries of trawl fisheries status at national and local level

38. Fishing boats management is conducted by the registration and licensing system. The management and issuing fishing licenses play a very important role in controlling the number of fishing boats participating in capture fisheries reasonably with specifications of provinces and fishing grounds with a view to manage fisheries in a sustainable way.
39. At present, the fisheries licensing is being implemented under Decree 33/2010/NĐ-CP dated 31/3/2010 of the Government on regulating the operational conditions of capture fisheries. However, licensing is not based on the master plan for the capture fisheries. Licensing is still considered as administrative procedure but not synchronized and implemented in a systematic way from central to local level.
40. Fishing gear management: a Circular No. 02/2006/TT-BTS guiding the implementation the Government Decree 59/2005/ND-CP dated 04/5/2005 on the operation conditions of some fishing gears and Circular 62/2008/TT-BNN revising, amending and supplementing some Articles of Circular 02/2006/TT-BTS dated 20/3/2006, which regulates the minimum mesh size for some fishing gears and permitted minimum size for some specific species. However, the compliance by fishermen is one of the serious challenges. The enforcement at sea is very weak and insufficient resources in term of human resources and investment capital.
41. Zoning for management: The Decree 33/2010/ND-CP dated on 31/3/2010 of the Government regarding management of fishing activities of Vietnamese organizations and individuals in marine areas. The Circular 25/2013/TT-BNNPTNN stipulates the decentralization to the district and commune levels to formulate their own fisheries management models with participation of communities at lowest levels in managing the fishing activities in coastal areas. However, the provinces are also facing a lot of difficulties and challenges in applying the practical and suitable model of coastal fisheries management.
42. Closed seasons: although the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

issued Circular 89/2011/ TT-BNNPTNT regulating a list of areas which are prohibited for fishing activities in particular periods of the year, this Circular only regulated the closed seasons for some provinces without regulating/closing specific fishing closed gears. Most of provinces where they have regulations on the closed seasons/areas are not able to control the fishing activities in these areas due to lack of mechanisms and a holistic policy on livelihoods for fishermen during closed seasons.

43. Limitations on trawl fisheries management at national and local level as following:

- a. Activities on trawl fisheries data collection is unsystematic and hence complete data not available and thus it is very difficult to assess marine resources and hence management of trawl fisheries. There were some research that were implemented but funding sources for the data collection activities are limited and this has been seriously affecting the accuracy and reliability of the research results.
- b. Fisheries surveillance activities at sea and at landing sites have not been appropriately considered on fisheries management of Viet Nam in general and in trawl fisheries in particular. Therefore, many illegal and unregulated fishing activities is still frequently occurring in the trawl fisheries.
- c. Increase in the total number of trawl vessels has been occurring in Viet Nam over the past few years. However, these increase have revealed many problems such as unsustainable development, insufficient and in efficient fisheries management, uncontrolled number of fishing boats and many fragmented and small-scale fishing operations.
- d. Shrimp and fish trawlers operating in coastal areas may have some negative impacts to estuary habitats and MPAs, sea grass beds. However, no study on this matter has been conducted.
- e. MCS system on Viet Nam's fishery management is very weak. Fisheries inspection is not good enough to implement MCS activities. The sector is rather to be open access situation. Government is struggling to control fishing effort, however, this task demands high efforts in terms of finance, manpower, etc.
- f. Lack of legal and institutional frameworks for effective management of bycatch and trawl fisheries.
- g. Insufficient data and information on bycatch and impacts of trawl fisheries on the marine environments and habitats.

F. Ways forward for trawl fisheries management at national level

44. The existing legislation (the legal document no 9443/BNN-TCTS dated on 18 November 2015 to freeze all trawlers of the entire the country) should be fully implemented for instance freezing the trawler numbers via the vessel registration and licensing system.
45. Enhancing MCS activities to control and manage zoning and technical measures such as mesh size and minimum fish size to be caught.
46. Developing suitable policies for providing alternative livelihoods for trawl fisheries communities if switching into other gears and livelihoods.
47. Strengthening the co-management system and ecosystem approach to trawl fisheries management to enhance roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.
48. Encouraging provinces to develop their trawl fisheries management plan (PTFMP) following ecosystem approach and considering following contents in the plan:

Phase	Stage
<p>I. Preparation for developing the management plan.</p> <p>This phase is to answer the question where are we now?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define: This is dependent on which fisheries you want to manage. In this case we only consider trawl fisheries and thus trawl fisheries management plan must be defined. 2. Stakeholder analysis: Conduct a stakeholder analysis and decide how we are going to enhance and involve the stakeholders. 3. Situation analysis: Conduct a situation analysis and prepare a list of problems facing on trawl fisheries (or whichever fisheries). 4. Management approach: Decide on your management approach.
<p>II. Developing the management plan</p> <p>This phase is to answer the question where do we want to be?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Purpose: An overall purpose should be agreed by all stakeholders on trawl fisheries management. This should be based on ecosystem approach to fisheries management which integrating all social, ecosystem and economic aspects to balance these perspectives. 6. Goals: As indicated above, EAFM should be considered and thus we have to decide on the biological, ecological, social and economic goals that need to

	<p>achieved.</p> <p>7. Objectives: All objectives with respect to the goals which were defined above should be worked out.</p> <p>8. Management standards: Decide reference points and indicators for each objective. This is to answer the questions on what and how we are going to measure to show that we are achieving our objectives.</p>
<p>III. Developing the management plan</p> <p>This phase is to answer the question how are we going to get there?</p>	<p>9. Management measures: Decide management options or actions to be taken to achieve the objectives. These can be: mesh size regulations, fishing close seasons/areas, BRDs use compulsory...</p> <p>10. Decision control rules: Agree a set of decision control rules stating which measures and which level of measures will be applied depending on the status of the fishery.</p> <p>11. Resources: Decide what resources we need to put out plan into action.</p>
<p>IV. Planning to implement, evaluate and review the management plan</p> <p>This phase is to answer the question how we will know if we get there?</p>	<p>12. Implementation: Make action plan to implement our management plan.</p> <p>13. Monitoring: Monitoring is to understand how well our plan is achieving our objectives.</p> <p>14. Reviewing: Review the plan every few years.</p>

- a. Definition of a fisheries management plan is “a formal or informal arrangement between a fishery management authority and interested parties which identifies the partners in the fishery and their respective roles, details the agreed objectives for the fishery and specifies the management rules and regulations which apply to it and provides other details about the fishery which are relevant to the task of the management authority”.
- i. Provinces should establish and implement legal and institutional frameworks for the effective management of bycatch and the reduction of discards on trawl fisheries. Of those, PTFMP should enable: (i) the application of an ecosystem approach to trawl fisheries management; (ii) the use of effective input controls and/or output controls especially in trawl fisheries where bycatch and discards are a significant issue; (iii) as appropriate, the implementation of co-management and community-based management of fisheries to better manage bycatch and reduce

discards for trawl fisheries at coastal areas.

- ii. Provinces should strengthen and build the capacity of local authorities in order to manage their trawl fisheries, incorporating the relevant principles and norms of international, regional and national law and instruments into the mandates of these organizations or arrangements.
- b. The basic principles of ecosystem approach-based fisheries management plan includes: (i) good governance that facilitates the setting of rules and regulations and adequate resources and arrangements for compliance and enforcement; (ii) cooperation and coordination both vertically across different levels of government and society and horizontally across agencies and sectors; (iii) adaptive management that embraces change through learning and adapting; and precautionary approach that does not delay action because of lack of information and manages cautiously when uncertainty exists (e.g. uncertainty in the MSY estimate).

49. How do the PTFMP work? The PTFMP aim to improve the sustainable management of trawl fisheries and thus it must be developed and implemented by all relevant stakeholders (management agencies, fishing industries, processing industries, fishmeal companies, fisheries Association, NGOs and other related agencies) from early stages.

50. How would the PTFMP be funded? The PTFMP are generally funded from a mixture of private and public sources. In the development of the PTFMP, the stakeholders will create a work plan and some of the main tasks requiring funding include: legal and policy reform, stakeholder meeting, coordination cost, sampling/collecting fees, etc. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) in conjunction with local and central authorities and private sector must be a leading agency to coordinate and secure sufficient budget to develop and implement the PTFMP.

51. In summary, PTFMP must consider following factors:

- Ability to manage over-capacity which seems to be occurring in the trawl fisheries in provinces to address issues associated with excessive catches and the take of juvenile fish;
- Consideration on the main principles of EAFM;
- Enhancing full participation by all relevant stakeholders from the development to the implementation stages of the PTFMP.
- Scope of the management plan: which gears and fishing grounds?
- Implementation period: review every year or every two years?
- Management measures should be considered in the management plan: input control (reduction of fishing effort, vessels), output control (fish size regulation, quota...) or technical measures (mesh size regulation, zoning, MPA...)?

- Scientific information can be derived from fishing communities;
- Problem definition is that now open access is still occurring. Roles of fisheries surveillance and inspection are insufficient. MCS is not considered appropriately; conflicts between small and large-scale fisheries; all products are purchased for the same price thus no incentive for selective gears.
- Redefine the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders
- Raising awareness must be continued by Fisheries Association to enhance stakeholder awareness.
- Investigate and introduce the post-harvest technologies to improve postharvest quality.
- Apply alternative livelihoods especially for small scale trawl fisheries
- Local competent authorities can consider developing specific legal frameworks to manage their fisheries at the local level.

G. Closing section

52. Mr. Nguyen Phu Quoc, Deputy Director of DECAFISH on behalf of D-FISH thanked all participants and appreciated all participants especially the funding support of GEF executed by FAO. He also emphasized that participation of many relevant agencies and stakeholders will be one of the key factors to successfully implement the trawl fisheries management in Vietnam. The meeting was closed with a round of applause.

H. Appendixes

Appendix 1: List of participants

No	Name of participants	Position	Organization	Sex
1	Nguyễn Phú Quốc	Deputy Director	Department of Capture Fisheries	M
2	Phạm Việt Anh	Official	Department of Capture Fisheries	M
3	Phạm Hưng	Official	Department of Capture Fisheries	M
4	Trần Thanh Dương	Official	Department of Capture Fisheries	M
5	Lê Bá Lực	Official	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Thanh Hoa	M
6	Nguyễn Đức Cường	Deputy Director	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Thanh Hoa	M
7	Lê Văn Sơn	Director	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Quảng Ngãi	M
8	Nguyễn Minh Tú	Official	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Quảng Ngãi	M
9	Nguyễn Bi	Head of section	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Bà Rịa - Vũng Tàu	M
10	Trần Đăng Đức	Official	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Bà Rịa - Vũng Tàu	M
11	Dương Xuân Trung	Deputy Director	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Kiên Giang	M
12	Thái Thanh Lập	Official	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Kiên Giang	M
13	Phạm Ngọc Tấn	Official	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Khánh Hòa	M
14	Nguyễn Trọng Chánh	Director	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Khánh Hòa	M
15	Đoàn Văn Phụ	Vice Director	Research Institute for Marine Fisheries	M
16	Đình Xuân Hùng	Researcher	Research Institute for Marine Fisheries	M
17	Lê Đồng Dương	Director	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Bạc Liêu	M
18	Nguyễn Trường Sơn	Official	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Bạc Liêu	M
19	Nguyễn Chí Lương	Director	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Nghệ An	M
20	Hoàng Sỹ Ngân	Head of section	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Nghệ An	M
21	Phạm Hải Nam	Researcher	Institute for Fisheries Economic and Planning	M
22	Nguyễn Việt Triều	Deputy Director	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Cà Mau	M
23	Lê Hoàng Khánh	Official	Local Sub-Department of Fisheries Cà Mau	M

Appendix 2: Final agenda

DAY 1 (18 August 2016)		
Times	Contents	Facilitators/Responsible parties
OPENING OF THE MEETING (08.00 - 09.10)		
08.00 – 08.30	Registration	SUB-DECAFIREFP
08.30 – 08.40	Introduction of participants and selection of chairman	D-FISH
08.50 – 09.00	Opening speech	D-FISH
09.00 – 09.10	Opening speech	DARD Kien Giang
09.10 – 9.40	Overview of trawl fisheries of Kien Giang province and local fisheries management institutional arrangements	DARD/Sub-DECAFIREFP Kien Giang
9.40 – 10.10	Coffee break	All participant
10.10 – 10.40	Overview of trawl fisheries of Ben Tre province and local fisheries management institutional arrangements	DARD/Sub-DECAFIREFP Ben Tre
10.40 – 11.10	Overview of trawl fisheries of Vung Tau province and local fisheries management institutional arrangements	DARD/Sub-DECAFIREFP Vung Tau
11.10 – 11.40	Overview of trawl fisheries of Bac Lieu province and local fisheries management institutional arrangements	DARD/Sub-DECAFIREFP Bac Lieu
11.40 – 14.00	Lunch time	All participant
14.00 – 14.30	Overview of trawl fisheries of Khanh Hoa province and local fisheries management institutional arrangements	DARD/Sub-DECAFIREFP Khanh Hoa
14.30 – 15.00	Overview of trawl fisheries of Quang Ngai province and local fisheries management institutional arrangements	DARD/Sub-DECAFIREFP Quang Ngai
15.00 – 15.30	Tea break	All participant
15.30 – 16.00	Overview of trawl fisheries of Thanh Hoa province and local fisheries management institutional arrangements	DARD/Sub-DECAFIREFP Thanh Hoa
16.00 – 16.30	Overview of trawl fisheries of Nghe An province and local fisheries management institutional arrangements	DARD/Sub-DECAFIREFP Nghe An
16.30 - 17.00	Summaries and close the first day	D-FISH
DAY 2 (19 August 2016)		
09.00 – 09.30	Introduction of REBYC-II CTI	National Project Coordinator
09.30 – 10.00	Introduction of draft trawl fisheries management plan in Kien Giang province	DARD/Sub-DECAFIREFP Kien Giang
10.00 – 10.30	Coffee break	All participant
10.30 – 11.00	Introduction of trawl fisheries management plan in Binh Thuan province	DARD/Sub-DECAFIREFP Binh Thuan
11.00 – 12.00	Discussion	All participant

12.00 – 14.00	Lunch time	All participant
14.00 – 15.00	Introduction of freezing regulation	D-FISH
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee break	All participant
15.30 – 17.00	<p>Discussion sections: Participants will be divided into three groups to discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Points of view of local trawl fisheries managers and private sectors on this regulation; b) How to effectively implement this new freezing regulation; c) What are further management actions for better management of trawl fisheries in Viet Nam and direction for further area specific trawl management at provincial level d) How to enhance collaboration ability among national partners during implementation of the regulation at local and central level 	
DAY 3 (20 August 2016)		
09.00 – 12.00	<p>Continue to discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Points of view of local trawl fisheries managers and private sectors on this regulation; b) How to effectively implement this new freezing regulation; c) What are further management actions for better management of trawl fisheries in Viet Nam and direction for further area specific trawl management at provincial level d) How to enhance collaboration ability among national partners during implementation of the regulation at local and central level 	All participant
12.00 – 14.00	Lunch time	All participant
14.00 – 15.30	Summaries from group discussion and closing the meeting	D-FISH

Appendix 3: Number of trawlers in Viet Nam up to December 2015 (Source: Directorate of Fisheries, 2015)

Province	Capacity (House power)						Total
	<90	90- <250	250- <400	400- <800	800- <1000	>=100 0	
Bạc Liêu	169	39	132	73	5	0	418
Bến Tre	998	236	621	702	0		2557
Cà Mau	44	75	68	0	0	0	187
Hà Tĩnh	150	28	34	7	0	0	219
Nghệ An	664	106	41	22	0	0	833
Quảng Nam	189	14	1	0	0	0	204
Quảng Ngãi	249	272	554	715	10	4	1804
Quảng Trị	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sóc Trăng	571	29	80	122	0	1	803
Trà Vinh	357	28	62	13	0	0	460
Vũng Tàu	72	351	466	1010	26	24	1949
Bình Định	414	72	128	17	0	0	631
Bình Thuận	295	202	445	222	0	0	1164
Đà Nẵng	60	9	3	2	0	0	74
Hải Phòng	460	105	20	6	0	0	591
Khánh Hoà	633	130	123	76	4	0	966
Kiên Giang	146	282	525	1926	126	140	3145
Nam Định	203	192	25	5	0	0	425
Ninh Bình	3	0	0	2	0	0	5
Ninh Thuận	51	40	36	18	0	0	145
Phú Yên	379	170	40	5	0	0	594
Quảng Bình	64	11	1	0	0	0	76
Quảng Ninh	774	90	7	4	0	0	875
Thái Bình	36	59	59	54	0	0	208
Thanh Hoá	371	255	84	80	4	0	794
Tiền Giang	31	19	280	208	0	0	538
TP. Hồ Chí Minh	273	20	24	3	0	0	320
Thừa Thiên Huế	120	7	1	0	0	0	128
Total	7776	2841	3860	5292	175	169	20113