

**THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCIAL FISHERIES ASSOCIATION  
THE VINH TRI FISHERIES ASSOCIATION  
HAI DUONG COMMUNE**



**A PROJECT ON  
LAGOON FISHING RIGHTS ALLOCATION TO  
THE VINH TRI FISHERIES ASSOCIATION  
HAI DUONG COMMUNE**



**Supported by IMOLA Project**

**HAI DUONG, February 2011**

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## **PART 1: LEGAL STATUS AND CAPACITY OF THE VINH TRI FISHERIES ASSOCIATION, HAI DUONG COMMUNE**

### **1.1 Organization of the Fisheries Association**

The Vinh Tri Fisheries Association (FA) was established on 12 October 2008 by the Decision 40/QD on the establishment of the Vinh Tri Fisheries Association, Hai Duong Commune by the Provincial People's Committee (Annex 1). The Charter of the Vinh Tri FA was approved by Commune People's Committee following Decision 14, dated 9 February 2009 (Annex 2).

The Vinh Tri FA covers both aquaculture and capture fisheries. The FA currently has 68 members (as of 28 February 2011) with five executive board members (Annexes 3 and 4). The FA is divided into three sub-groups based on activities and residential areas.

### **1.2 Activities of the FA to date**

- Organization of Congress on 18 March 2010
- Development of the regulation and lagoon management strategy
- Organization of 3 training courses on aquaculture techniques and 4 classes on EB management capacity
- Demarcation of the FA water surface: demarcation of Vinh Tri and Thuong Tay FAs was carried out by installing concrete poles on 8 August 2009
- The FA conducted survey of the fixed fishing gear status in the lagoon and discuss zoning plan in Hai Duong commune, in collaboration with IMOLA project, Huong Tra district DARD and CPC of Hai Duong.
- Patrolling: the FA assigns the tasks to the sub-groups that holds the responsibility of geographical management, monitor activities to ensure they are in line with the FA regulations, report to and collaborate with the FA to settle violation cases. Patrolling has been carried out once every month, giving warnings on *lu* or net households practicing in the mouths of stake traps and bottom nets. Therefore, conflicts between the fixed and mobile fishing gears have been mitigated and electrical fishing and intrusion of aquaculture zones has been limited, causing less loss of the fishermen's property
- Establishment of saving budget in support of production: the FA mobilizes FA members to set up the saving account and give loans to the members with preferential interest. Unlucky members in capture and aquaculture activities will get some priorities. All of the interest will be put in the operation fund of the FA. With the initial support by IMOLA Project, In the first collection of 2009, the entire FA members saved 2.7 million dong. Since May 2010, the FA has given loans to 5 FA members with the total loan of 12 million dong for aquaculture feed purchase.

### **1.3 Financial status of the FA**

	VND
<b>Gross income</b> (6-2009-6/2010)	<b>13,467,000</b>
<b>Expenditure</b> (6-2009-6/2010)	<b>680,000</b>
<b>Balance</b> (6/2010)	<b>12,787,000</b>

#### **1.4 Establishment of the Lagoon Co-Management Body**

The Lagoon Co-Management Body (CMB) was established in Hai Duong Commune on 09 April 2010 to function as a coordination body between local FA and the authorities. The detail of the CMB is attached as Annex 5.

## **PART 2: STATUS OF WATER SURFACE EXPLOITATION IN THE FA AREA**

The Vinh Tri Fisheries Association covers both capture and aquaculture in the natural lagoon water surface adjacent to Vinh Tri Village. The lagoon here abounds with aquatic resources so fishermen are engaged in different activities including stake traps (*nò sáo*), bottom nets (*đáy*), lift nets (*ró*), *lu*, gill net (*lưới bén*) and line fishing (*câu*). The majority of FA members cover fixed and mobile fishing activities and capture and aquaculture.

- Stake trap: there are 14 stake trap households with 14 units distributed into 3 rows, of which one unit is violating the boundary of two communes. The distance of two adjacent wings of some traps is still small (just around  $2a=5-7m$ ); net mesh size is  $2a=6-10mm$  (much smaller than in the regulation of the PPC:  $2a= \text{min}.18mm$ )
- Bottom net: there are many deep water circulation routes in the lagoon so the bottom nets are booming with a long history and are family-inherited. There are approximately 48 bottom net households with 122 mouths (bags) in 7 rows of which 47 mouths are violating the waterways; 4 violating the boundary of two communes and 1 violating the lagoon shore buffer. The net mesh size of the ending part is  $2a=4-6mm$  (much smaller than in the regulation of the PPC:  $2a=\text{min}.18mm$ ). 29 out of 48 bottom net households are from other localities (15 from Quang Thanh, 12 from Huong Phong and 2 from Quang Cong)
- Lift net: there is 1 lift net household
- Mobile fishing: there are 7 households from Vinh Tri engaged in *lu* practicing with 290 units. Moreover, there are around 15 households practicing *Lu* with around 900 units in the FA water area, who are mainly from Thuong Tay village and Quang Thanh commune. The net mesh size is  $2a=12-14mm$  (much smaller than in the regulation of the PPC:  $2a=\text{min}.18mm$ ). *Lu* practice brings about extra income as bottom net, stake trap, and fish and shrimp culture are regarded as major income generating activities
- Aquaculture: there are 44 aquaculture households as FA members with 16 ha of low-tide ponds and 12.5 ha of high-tide ponds with major species including shrimp, crab, and brackishwater fish

Lagoon management is regarded as important because it directly impacts the livelihood of the people. However, the FA is facing some obstacles listed below:

- The water surface of the FA is adjacent to many communes including Thuan An, Huong Phong, Huong Vinh, and Quang Thanh, from which people come to conduct their fishing activities; some operation of the FA is still limited and willingness of FA members has not always been properly responded
- The specific zoning of the water surface has not been defined
- Conflicts due to intrusion of one another's fishing areas usually occur in the lagoon water
- The quick expansion of *lu* in terms of household number, and too small net mesh size are root reasons for overexploitation
- Capture fisheries does not go in line with protection of lagoon resources, endangering the life of future generations
- Fishing rights have not been allocated to the FA
- Limited operational budget
- Lack of patrolling facilities

The status map of fisheries and aquaculture (without zoning) is attached as Annex 6.

## **PART 3: GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS PROPOSED FOR FISHING RIGHTS ALLOCATION**

### **3.1 Legal background**

This lagoon fisheries co-management regulation under fishing rights was made pursuant to:

- the Decision 347/QD, dated 23 May 1992, by the Government Committee for Sciences on standards for technical classification of inland waterways
- the Circular 02/2006/TT-BTS, dated 20 March 2006, by the MOFI, guiding the implementation of the Government's Decree No.59/2005/ND-CP of 4 May 2005, on production and business conditions of a number of fisheries trades
- the Circular 15/2009/TT-BNN, dated 17 March 2009, by the MARD on the lists of medicines, chemicals and antibiotics which are abandoned or restricted from use in fisheries production and business
- the Letter 1017/BNN-KTBVNL, dated 20 April 2009, by the MARD on enhancement of management of aquatic resources and environment
- the Decree 31/2010/ND-CP, dated 29 March 2010, by the Government on sanctioning of administrative violations in the fisheries domain
- the Decision 3677/QD-UB, dated 25 October 2004, by the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue Province on the approval of master plan of fisheries management in Thua Thien Hue lagoon to 2010
- the Decision 4260/2005/QD-UBND, dated 19 December 2005, by the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue Province on enactment of the Regulation on management of capture fisheries in Thua Thien Hue Lagoon
- the Guideline 159/HD-STs, dated 26 April 2006, by the Department of Fisheries of Thua Thien Hue Province on the implementation of fisheries exploitation management in Thua Thien Hue lagoon
- the Letter 2011/UBND-NN, dated 08 May 2009, by the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue Province on enhancement of management of aquatic resources and environment
- the Letter 4818/UBND-NN, dated 15 October 2009, by the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue Province on the enhancement of inspection, monitoring and management of Chinese trap (*lu*) in the lagoon

### **3.2 Geographic coordinates of the areas to be under fishing rights**

This section provides exact coordinates and/or maps defining the area to be under fishing rights. Coordinates are provided in Longitude/Latitude in decimal degree under WGS84 (see Annex 8 for the coordinates in VN2000).

#### **3.2.1 Area proposed for fishing rights allocation to the FA**

The area proposed for fishing rights allocation to the Vinh Tri FA (see the zoning map in Annex 7) is defined as the area surrounded by following points and the natural lagoon shoreline:

<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Note</b>
02	16.596700	107.568371	Boundary marker of Vinh Tri FA and Quang Cong Commune
01	16.586499	107.564270	Boundary marker of Vinh Tri FA, Quang Thanh, Quang An and Quang Cong communes (coordinates of map 364)
15	16.582991	107.571915	Boundary marker of Vinh Tri FA, Huong Phong and Quang Thanh communes (coordinates of map 364)
14	16.582479	107.586768	Boundary marker of Vinh Tri FA and Huong Phong commune (coordinates of map 364)
13	16.579800	107.591410	Boundary marker of Vinh Tri and Thuong Tay FAs, and Huong Phong Commune
03	16.582091	107.593370	Boundary marker of Vinh Tri and Thuong Tay FAs (concrete pole)

- The boundary between Vinh Tri FA and Quang Cong Commune is the boundary between Hai Duong and Quang Cong communes in accordance with the map 364 (from points 01 to 02)
- The boundary between Vinh Tri FA and Quang Thanh Commune is the boundary between Hai Duong and Quang Thanh communes in accordance with the map 364 (from points 01 to 15)
- The boundary between Vinh Tri FA and Huong Phong Commune is the boundary between Hai Duong and Huong Phong communes in accordance with the map 364 (from point 15 through point 14 to point 13)
- The boundary between Vinh Tri and Thuong Tay FAs is the straight line between points 13 and 03
- The natural shore line goes from points 03 to 02

Total water surface area proposed for the fishing rights allocation to the Vinh Tri FA is 167 ha (excluding the waterways) with the following sub-zones:

**Areas under Each Functional Sub-zone for the Vinh Tri FA**  
(as of 10 January 2011)

<b>Sno.</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Number of Zones</b>	<b>Total area (ha)</b>
1	Waterway <sup>1</sup>	1	35.1
2	Commune boundary buffer	1	8.5
3	Lagoon shore buffer	1	10.8
4	Bottom net sub-zone	7	10.2
5	Stake trap sub-zone	1	38.3
6	Common fishing sub-zone	1	99.2
	<b>Total area (2+3+4+5+6)</b>		<b>167.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> This sub-zone will not be submitted for the fishing rights allocation as it is managed under the Transport Department.

### **3.2.2 Sub-zones for waterways, commune boundary buffers, and lagoon shore buffers**

- Waterways are defined based on the official coordinates provided by the Waterway Division of the Provincial Department of Transport. The width of national waterways is 120m and of local water ways is 100m for the Tam Giang lagoon. Those widths include both core and buffer areas for waterways in accordance with the national regulation (Decision 347/QD dated 23 May 1992). The waterway covers 35.1 ha and is not under the fishing rights allocation.
- Commune boundaries are defined with the official coordinates provided by the DPC supplemented by official topographic map at the scale of 1:25,000. Uniform buffer of 50m (25m for one side) was applied for Huong Phong and Hai Duong in accordance with Huong Tra District proposal. The area of the commune boundaries buffer is 8.5 ha.
- Lagoon shore buffers are defined in accordance with the Huong Tra District proposal, which requires 50m buffer from lagoon shore in Hai Duong (Decision 4260/2005/QD-UBND dated 19 December 2005, defining the minimum distance from the shore in Tam Giang of 50m). The lagoon shore buffer covers 10.8 ha

### **3.2.3 Sub-zones for bottom nets**

There are 7 bottom net sub-zones (7 rows) with the total area of 10.2 ha (see the attached map, Annex 7). The bottom net sub-zone is developed based on the provincial regulation (mobile fishing shall stay at least 20m from fixed fishing gears) and the FA regulation (that stipulates 100m as the minimum distance from mobile fishing to bottom net mouth). Accordingly, a bottom net sub-zone is the rectangular with one side 20m from each pole and the other side 100m from the bottom net row. Bottom nets are operated based on the characteristics of the tidal regime (high and low tides); therefore, the buffer for each bottom net row is 100m for each side of one bottom net row. The bottom-net sub-zones are defined by the following points:

*Bottom net sub-zone D1*

<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
D1.1	16.588747	107.566784
D1.2	16.590042	107.567300
D1.3	16.589712	107.568390
D1.4	16.588370	107.567812

*Bottom net sub-zone D2*

<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
D2.1	16.591048	107.567700
D2.2	16.592293	107.568196
D2.3	16.591853	107.569178
D2.4	16.590753	107.568747

*Bottom net sub-zone DIII*

<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
D3.1	16.584936	107.571704
D3.2	16.586344	107.572331
D3.3	16.585564	107.573134
D3.4	16.584682	107.572741

*Bottom net sub-zone D4*

<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
D4.1	16.587437	107.572817
D4.2	16.588813	107.573429
D4.3	16.588267	107.574338
D4.4	16.586658	107.573621

*Bottom net sub-zone D5*

<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
D5.1	16.585416	107.578277
D5.2	16.586224	107.578591
D5.3	16.585940	107.579670
D5.4	16.585411	107.579491

*Bottom net sub-zone D6*

<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
D6.1	16.584990	107.582739
D6.2	16.585459	107.582915
D6.3	16.585205	107.584016
D6.4	16.584613	107.583789

*Bottom net sub-zone D7*

<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
D7.1	16.583601	107.586515
D7.2	16.584560	107.586783
D7.3	16.584333	107.587886
D7.4	16.583203	107.587569

### **3.2.4 Sub-zone for stake traps**

The sub-zone for stake traps is defined as the area surrounded by the lines connected the following points:

<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Note</b>
NS01	16.592804	107.567056	Including also the water surface between stake trap rows
NS02	16.595060	107.567962	
NS03	16.593478	107.571602	
NS04	16.593139	107.573255	
NS05	16.590676	107.576399	
NS06	16.589571	107.577487	
NS07	16.587387	107.576145	
NS08	16.588047	107.574704	
NS09	16.589713	107.571931	
NS10	16.590645	107.570397	
NS11	16.591810	107.569275	

There are three stake trap rows in the water surface of the Vinh Tri FA. This sub-zone also includes the water surface between stake trap rows, covering the area of 38.3 ha (see the zoning map, Annex 7). The specific number of stake trap allowed in each row can be seen in Section 4.1.2.

### **3.2.5 Sub-zone for common fishing**

Common fishing sub-zone is in principle all water surfaces that are not covered by any of the above functional sub-zones. Common fishing sub-zone is mixed fishing areas open for lift nets and mobile fishing gears as stipulated in the FA regulation. The area is shown in the map with an area of 99.2 ha (Annex 7).

## **PART 4: PROJECT OF FISHING RIGHTS ALLOCATION AND LAGOON RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

### **4.1 Regulation on lagoon resources management for each sub-zone**

Each type of functional sub-zone is subject to a particular regulation defining what activities are permitted and in what way. The general principles in the Vinh Tri FA water are:

- All water surface users with bottom nets, stake traps, lift nets, *lu*, crab net have to be members of the Vinh Tri FA with proper registration of their fishing gears and activities for supervision and management under the FA, and with full payment of required user fees
- The Vinh Tri FA and non-FA members who operate other mobile fishing gears (line fishing, hammock trap, flashing) have to register and fully pay user fees under the FA
- These people are obliged to follow strictly State law, regulations of authorities and the regulation set forth by the FA.

#### **4.1.1 Sub-zones for waterways, commune boundary buffers, and lagoon shore buffers**

- No aquaculture activities and fixed fishing gears are allowed in waterway sub-zones. This sub-zone shall be kept free of fixed structures to ensure the smooth operation of boats. Such activities/structures include mobile fishing, if gears become obstacle to boat navigation
- No aquaculture activities and fixed fishing gears are allowed in commune boundary buffers. This sub-zone shall be kept free of fixed structures to avoid any conflict related to commune borders
- No fixed fishing gears are allowed in lagoon shore buffers except lift nets and fish cage culture planned in accordance with the plan of Huong Tra DPC to ensure good water circulation and protection of juvenile fish

#### **4.1.2 Sub-zones for bottom nets**

- The bottom net sub-zones are exclusive areas for the bottom net operation; and no capture and aquaculture activities are allowed
- Only Vinh Tri FA members are allowed to undertake the bottom net operation
- The current total 122 units shall be reduced to 60 units (-51%), allocated in 7 rows and the detailed number of each row is as follows:

<b>Row code</b>	<b>The permitted number of gears</b>
D1	11
D2	8
D3	8
D4	13
D5	4
D6	5
D7	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>

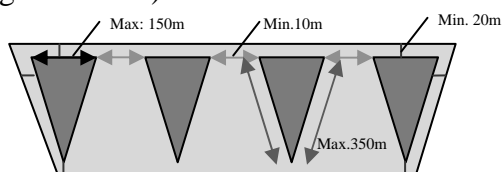
- The maximum number of bottom net mouths (bags) permitted in the rows D1 and D2 per household is 4 mouths/household. The same in the remaining rows is up to 2 mouths/household.
- Bottom net households shall comply with the planning project of Huong Tra DPC
- Bottom net households are not allowed to expand the allocated water surface for bottom nets
- The minimum net mesh size for the ending part shall be  $2a=18\text{mm}$
- Fishing of all types and aquaculture shall stay 100m away from the bottom net mouths

#### **4.1.3 Sub-zone for stake traps**

- Stake trap sub-zone is an exclusive area for stake traps; and no other fishing and aquaculture activities are permitted in this sub-zone
- Only Vinh Tri FA members are allowed to undertake stake trap operation
- The total current 14 stake traps shall be reduced to 12 units, allocated in 3 rows. The detailed number of units in each row is as follows:

<b>Row code</b>	<b>Permitted number of gears</b>
NSi	2
NSii	5
NSiii	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

- Stake trap installation shall comply with the rearrangement project of Huong Tra District
- No expansion of the allocated water surface for stake traps shall be allowed
- The maximum number of stake trap owned by one household shall be 1 unit
- The minimum distance between two adjacent stake traps shall be 10m
- The minimum distance between two stake trap rows shall be 150m
- The maximum wing length of a stake trap shall be 350m (one wing)
- The maximum mouth of a stake trap shall be 150m
- A stake trap shall have a V shape, i.e., only two wings
- The minimum net mesh size shall be  $2a = 18 \text{ mm}$
- All other fishing and aquaculture activities shall be at least 20m away from stake traps (a stake trap is defined as a triangle connecting the trap and two ends of the wings – see the diagram below)



#### **4.1.4 Sub-zone for common fishing**

- Common fishing sub-zone in the Vinh Tri FA shall be open to lift nets and mobile fishing (with detailed regulation as follows). The positions of lift nets are arranged in accordance with the project of Huong Tra District.

## **Fixed fishing gear**

### **a) Lift net**

- The further expansion of the lift net shall not be allowed (one lift net currently exists in the FA water surface)
- The lift net owner shall comply with the planning project of Huong Tra District
- The allocated area to the lift net shall not be expanded
- The maximum length of a lift net wing shall be 25m
- The minimum net mesh size for the ending part shall be  $2a=18\text{mm}$
- The fishing of all types and aquaculture shall stay 20m away from the lift net

### **Mobile fishing gears**

- Mobile fishing gears that are allowed in the water surface of the Vinh Tri FA include Chinese trap (*lu*), crab net (*lưới cua*), line fishing (*câu tay*), hammock trap (*dây*), and flashing without electricity (*soi không sử dụng điện*). Fishing gears that are not mentioned in this document shall not be allowed without any prior official permission (a written document) by the FA
- All mobile fishing shall stay at least 100m from bottom net mouths and 20m from the lift net

### **b) Chinese traps (*Lu*)**

- Only the Vinh Tri are allowed to practice *lu* in the water surface of the Vinh Tri FA
- The maximum number of *lu* in the water surface of the FA to 2015 shall be 600 units
- The total allowable number of *lu* units on the FA water surface and the allocation to individual household shall be decided in the FA Congress annually
- The maximum length of one *lu* unit shall be 10m
- The minimum net mesh size shall be  $2a=18\text{mm}$
- The size of rectangular iron frame shall be 34cm (width) and 22cm (height)
- *Lu* shall not be installed in the location with water depth of less than 0.8m
- *Lu* shall have a noticing buoy in the day time and a light buoy in the night time for easy identification on the water
- Toxic chemicals shall not be used for washing *lu*

### **c) Crab net**

- Only the Vinh Tri FA members are allowed to practice crab nets in the water surface of the Vinh Tri FA
- The maximum number of net units in the FA water surface to 2015 shall be 300 units
- The total allowable number of crab nets on the FA water surface and the allocation to individual household shall be decided in the FA EB annually
- The maximum length of each net shall be 50m

- The minimum net mesh size shall be 2a=40mm
- Crab net shall have a noticing buoy in the day time and a light buoy in the night time for easy identification on the water

#### **4.2 Regulation on user fee system**

After the fishing rights are allocated, the FA will be authorized by the CPC to collect the resource user fee in line with the level as permitted by the DPC. 80% of this amount will be passed by the CPC to the FA for fee collection operation, management, resource protection, and restoration. 20% will be saved as the CPC fund and used for general management of lagoon activities. The level for each type of gear is as follows:

<b>Fishing gear</b>	<b>User fee (VND/year)</b>	
	<b>Member</b>	<b>Non-member</b>
Stake trap		
- Good income	100,000/unit	Not permitted
- Normal income	70,000/unit	Not permitted
- Poor income	50,000/unit	Not permitted
Bottom net		
- Good income	120,000/mouth	Not permitted
- Normal income	70,000/mouth	Not permitted
- Poor income	50,000/mouth	Not permitted
Lift net	70,000/unit	Not permitted
<i>Lu</i>	1,000/unit	Not permitted
Crab net	2,000/unit	Not permitted
Line fishing	30,000/household	60,000/household
Hammock trap		
Flashing		
Shrimp and fish culture in ponds	100,000/ha	Not permitted

- The income comes from two separate sources:
  - a) Income from capture fisheries will be used for management tasks such as lagoon patrolling
  - b) Income from aquaculture will be used for the management of aquaculture area such as environmental protection and controlling of diseases in the area
- The FA collects and monitors this fund in line with the State budget Law and regulation of the FA
- The financial report for each year shall be prepared by the FA EB including the detail of the income, expenditure, and balance in the FA and get it approved by the FA members through the large meeting and the CPC
- FA shall prepare and present the annual budget plan for the following year by the end of the year and get it approved by the FA members through the large meeting or congress and the CPC

- The above fee system is subject to change every year according to the agreement in the FA congress and endorsement by the DPC

### **4.3 Regulation on violation handling**

- Any violations in the water surface of the Vinh Tri FA will be handled, either criticized or proposed to the competent agencies for handling according to Decree 31/2010/ND-CP
- All violations shall be reported to the co-management body in the periodical meeting
- 100% of the income from violation fines from the FA members shall be used as the FA fund

#### **FA members**

- The first violation will be warned with certain compensation for damage (if any) with minutes noted by the patrolling team
- The second violation will be fined with VND100,000 and compensation (if any) with minutes noted by the patrolling team
- The third violation will result in dismissal from the membership, and the case will be proposed to competent organizations for handling according to the current State law

#### **Non-FA members**

- For the first violation the FA will explain to violators and propose to competent organizations to impose the compensation for damage (if any) with minutes noted by the patrolling team
- From the second violation and onwards, the FA will report to competent organizations for temporarily keeping or confiscating gears and aquaculture facilities and fining in line with the current State law

For serious violations: such as the electricity fishing, motorized mollusk raking, use destructive chemical, stealing property of the member, the patrolling team take immediately action to stop and handle according to the existing regulation of the government, in collaboration with commune police, commune military, frontier military and professional forces.

### **4.4 Regulation of patrolling and supervision**

- The 03 sub-groups are established under the FA including (groups of capture fisheries, high tide aquaculture, low tide aquaculture) with the following specific tasks:
  - (a) Manage and monitor/patrol the water area of the group, undertake awareness raising, and mobilize the community to enforce the FA regulation
  - (b) Ensure the implementation of the FA regulation in the water area of the group, especially the monitoring of the banned fishing activities such as electricity fishing and motorized mollusk raking and report regularly the FA EB
  - (c) Undertake other tasks as required by the FA EB
- Regulation of the patrolling team operation:
  - (a) The patrolling team is established by the CPC by proposal of the FA

- (b) Its operations is coordinated by the Executive Board of the FA
  - (c) The patrolling members should comply with assignments of the EB upon request of patrolling action
  - (d) The patrolling action should be confidential, timely, and fully equipped with tools
  - (e) The patrolling members should wear red arm band during patrolling
  - (f) The patrolling members should follow the FA regulations as well as government policies and legislations
  - (g) If a patrolling member violates the above mentioned regulation more than three times, expulsion of such member shall be proposed to the CPC. The final decision will be made after the assessment of the minutes submitted to CPC and the co-management body. Whilst the decision will be made for the FA to vote for a new member to the patrolling team.
- Responsibility of the FA EB:
    - (a) To organize regular patrolling twice per month and ad hoc patrolling depending the situation. At least two members of the FA shall participate in every patrolling
    - (b) To propose patrolling action to the co-management body for mobilization of the relevant resources such as commune police and military for their participation
    - (c) To provide the FA members with contact information of the EB members, commune police, military for their contact as needed
    - (d) To arrange boat for patrolling
    - (e) To mobilize sub-groups to support as needed
  - Patrolling organization:
    - (a) All FA members' boats should support the patrolling action of the FAs
    - (b) The EB should plan the boat mobilization in appropriate and flexible manner. Upon being mobilized, the FA members should strictly follow
    - (c) The patrolling cost is extracted from the FA fund (membership fee, user fee, and other economic activities). The budget plan should be prepared including the fuel, and drinking water for discussion and endorsement in the FA congress.

#### **4.5 Regulation on conflict management**

Any conflict within the capacity of the FA shall be solved by the FA in accordance to the charter and regulations of the FA. Any conflict that the FA considers to be beyond the existing capacity of the FA to solve shall be referred to CPC for solution, or to higher authorities to be solved in accordance with laws.

#### **4.6 Coordination with other FA regulations**

If there is any conflict or inconsistencies found between this regulation and the other existing FA regulations, this document supersedes the others.

#### **4.7 Amendment to this regulation**

Any necessary amendment to this regulation can be proposed by the FA, CPC, or any other relevant authorities. The amendment shall be made upon the agreement of three parties, namely the Vinh Tri FA, Hai Duong CPC, and Huong Tra DPC.

## PART 5: ACTIVITY PLAN

This part provides the detail of the specific actions after the fishing rights is allocated to the FA. This section includes specific, time-bound activities including initiation (registration and fee collection), monitoring and enforcement (patrolling), conservation efforts, promotion activities, and others.

### 5.1 General activity plan and implementation timeframe

The expected duration of fishing rights in Hai Duong is 5 years according to the Decision 3677/QD-UB. The estimated timing of each activity (described in detail in the following sections) is as follows:

Activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Affiliation
User registration and resources use fee collection	3-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-3	FA
Fixed fishing gear rearrangement in line with the district regulation	3-12	1-12					FA, CPC, District DARD
Reduction of <i>lu</i>	3-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12		FA, CPC
Lagoon water surface patrolling	2-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-3	FA, CPC
Lagoon clean-up	2/yr	2/yr	2/yr	2/yr	2/yr		FA, CPC
Fingerling stocking into the lagoon (stock re-enhancement)	1/yr	1/yr	1/yr	1/yr	1/yr		FA, CPC
Promotional activities	3-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-3	FA, CPC
Additional benchmarking	2-12	1-12					FA
FA economic activities	2-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-2	FA
Renewal of fishing rights					0	2-3	FA, CPC, District DARD

### 5.2 Gear registration, and user fee collection

Upon the allocation of fishing rights, a large meeting will be organized to announce the user fee system to entire FA members for the promotion of registration and fee payment. The effort will be also made to inform non-members of the existence of and obligation for user registration and fee payment. Fixed fishing gear owner shall register their gears within four months since the date of fishing rights allocation and pay full resource user fee on the date of registration. Mobile fishing gear owners register their gears the whole year and pay full resource user fee on the date of registration. The households who follow sufficiently the duties will be granted with resources user ticket by the FA.

### **5.3 Fishing gear and aquaculture rearrangement**

According to the provincial plan, the stake trap, bottom net, and lift net rearrangement will be conducted in 2011 in line with the zoning plan as specified in this regulation. *Lu* and mobile fishing gears will be gradually reduced towards 2015 to reach the targeted number as mentioned in Section 4.1.4.

### **5.4 Lagoon water surface patrolling and supervision**

Patrolling is extremely important for the Vinh Tri FA. A patrolling regulation has been built with 2 self-management groups, monitor the fishing status in the FA water surface, handle and report violations to the FA. Lagoon water surface patrolling team of 10 members has been organized and will conduct patrolling twice per month in the lagoon. The patrolling schedule shall not be announced publicly. In cases of handling with electrical fishermen, property thefts, the FA will get the support from the commune police, military and soldiers to confiscate gears and fine in accordance with the current law.

### **5.5 Conservation and protection activities**

Upon allocation of the fishing rights, the FA will undertake biannual lagoon clean-up with full participation of FA members and the involvement of local schools as a part of their environmental education and awareness raising.

The FA will also conduct fingerling stocking into the lagoon (fish stock re-enhancement) at least once a year to maintain the fish population in the lagoon. Fish species to stock will be determined every year in consultation with relevant parties. Exotic species shall be avoided for this purpose.

### **5.6 Promotional activities**

The Vinh Tri FA has been organizing a series of meetings and events to publicize the FA, its activities, and regulations and mobilize the community. Upon the fishing rights allocation, the following efforts will be made to increase the awareness of the local fishers and resource users:

- Organization of FA large meetings and training sessions
- Annual traditional fishers' festival
- Biannual lagoon clean-up events
- Distribution of flyers for awareness raising for lagoon conservation and importance of FA
- Installation of sign boards and/or posters in strategic locations on banned chemicals, illegal fishing activities, protected species, harvestable fish size, and FA zoning and regulations
- Information dissemination through loud speakers and, if possible, through radio and/or TV

As fishing activities, particularly mobile ones, are inter-communal activities, announcement of fishing rights allocation and management rules to neighboring communes will be a part of FA promotional activities.

## **5.7 Additional benchmarking**

Stake trap sub-zone mentioned in this project will be marked by concrete or concrete poles in 2011 and 2012.

**FOR THE FISHERIES ASSOCIATION OF  
THE VINH TRI FA  
FOR THE CHAIRMAN**

**Nguyen Van Tho**

**FOR HAI DUONG  
COMMUNE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE  
Chairman**

**TECHNICAL  
SUPPORTING AGENCY  
IMOLA Project**

## **ANNEXES**

1. PFA decision for FA establishment
2. FA charter
3. FA EB member list
4. FA member list
5. Signed agreement on Co-Management Body establishment
6. Status Map of fishing gears and aquaculture
7. Zoning map of FA area (including functional sub-zones)
8. Zoning Coordinates in VN2000