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- The Cambodian Fisheries sector is considerable importance to the هational development objectives, especially to food and nutrition security; poverty reduction; employment; equity and economic efficiency; foreign exchange balance and the protection of natural heritage.
- The total value of fisheries across the country, both freshwater and marine water contributes about $7-8 \%$ of GDP.
- The Mekong, Tonle Sap, Bassac Rivers and many of tributaries, lakes and a vast area of floodplains are a rich source of freshwater fish.
- Marine Fisheries Resources are available in 4 coastal provinces of Kep, Kampot, Preah Sihanoukville and Koh Kong with 435 Km coast line of 435 Km


## 1. Overview on National Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics

## The Water and Fisheries Resources



## FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE



Sub-national Level for Fisheries Management are under the 25 Fisheries Administration Cantonments of 25 Provinces-Municipality and are under Provincial/Municipal Departments of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries

Fisheries Statistic and Iniormation Data
Collection System ind Reporting

## Fisheries Administration (FiA)

## Provincial Department of

 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
## FiA Cantonment

## Phnek (Unit)

## Sangkat (Division)

## Statistics of Fisheries Production from 2017 to 2021 (Units: Tons)

| Type of Fisheries Production | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inland Fisheries Capture | 527,795 | 535,005 | 478,850 | 413,200 | 383,050 |
| Marine Fisheries Capture | 121,025 | 121,100 | 122,250 | 122,700 | 125,000 |
| Aquaculture | 207,443 | 254,048 | 307,408 | 400,400 | 348,350 |
| Total Fisheries Production | 856,263 | 910,153 | 908,508 | 936,300 | 856,400 |

Statistics of Inland, Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture


## Other Aquaculture Statistic Data for 2021

- Fish seed production in 2021 accounted for $324,106,000$ heads equal to $120.04 \%$ of target $270,000,000$ heads and compared with the last year it increased $89,106,000$ heads.
- Crocodiles in 2021 accounted for 292,100 heads equal to $88.52 \%$ of the plan 330,000 heads and compared with the last year it decreased 21,000 heads.


## Aquaculture statistics from 2017-2021

| Aquaculture Product/Year | 2017 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Aquaculture (Tone) | 207,443 | 254,048 | 307,408 | 400,400 | 348,350 |
| Fingerlings (Thousand Heads) | 205,000 | 210,000 | 222,000 | 235,000 | 324,106 |
| Crocodile (Heads) |  |  |  |  |  |

## 10 Species Caught by Dai Fishery in 2020-2021 (\%)



## 16manotegroup of ilshmgegears:

| No. | English Name |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Capture by hand | NesatDoydai Torte |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Scoop devices | ObpakorDorng/ Dos |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Wounding gear | ObpakorTveroyRobous |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Hook \& Line | Santouch |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Traps | Antakh |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Gillnets/Entangle nets | Mong |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Surrounding/Seine nets | Oun |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | Dragged gears | ObpakorKavOs |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | Pushed nets | ObpakorChukRunh |
| 10 | Lift nets/Dip nets | Obpakor Leak |
| 11 | Covering devices | ObpakorKrongKrub |
| 12 | Bagnets | ObpakorThnokThnang |
| 13 | Anaesthetic methods | VitisasTverOySanlop |
| 14 | Fishing by pumping | NesatDoyBom Bach |
| 15 | Attracting devices | ObpakorTverOy Trey Kom |
| 16 | Fish scaring methods | ObpakorTverOy Trey Phahal |
|  |  |  |

## Number of Inland Fishing Gear from 2017 to 2021

| No. | Year/Gear | Family Fishing Gear |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mong | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thnan } \\ \mathrm{g} \end{gathered}$ | Tom | Lob | $\underset{h}{\text { Samnan }}$ | Tru | Sayearn | Chneang | Chan | Leur | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chnuo } \\ k \end{gathered}$ | Sang | Snor | Changk rob | Lean | Ley | Choch | Angrot | Anhchu ng | Santouch |
|  |  | meter | number | number | number | set | number | number | number $n$ | number | number | number | number | number | number | number | number | number $n$ | number | number | number |
| 1 | 2017 | 10,072,532 | 4,550 | 10,110 | 234,644 | 56,706 | 65,394 | 153,909 | 26,767 | 11,960 | 189,018 | 1,210 | 29,480 | 9,285 | 1,930 | 455,313 | 2,570 | 1,146 | 6,807 | 3,160 | 16,978,148 |
| 2 | 2018 | 10,800,751 | 9,087 | 14,568 | 218,872 | 150,306 | 133,904 | 202,704 | 38,712 | 11,552 | 190,773 | 1,811 | 40,155 | 14,390 | 4,930 | 577,757 | 2,210 | 1,623 | 7,048 | 3,165 | 42,957,593 |
| 3 | 2019 | 13,615,223 | 21,567 | 22,692 | 246,852 | 147,214 | 137,836 | 423,765 | 38,698 | 16,632 | 190,425 | 1,302 | 41,415 | 13,850 | 4,935 | 558,074 | 2,485 | 1,210 | 16,541 | 3,098 | 31,038,868 |
| 4 | 2020 | 11,852,096 | 17,557 | 10,846 | 245,035 | 57,221 | 70,591 | 423,745 | 26,334 | 13,745 | 192,615 | 1,087 | 34,050 | 5,370 | 3,095 | 413,364 | 2,380 | 1,630 | 18,795 | 256,914 | 26,866,589 |
| 5 | 2021 | 11,851,528 | 17,557 | 10,846 | 245,035 | 57,221 | 70,591 | 423,745 | 26,334 | 13,745 | 192,615 | 1,087 | 34,050 | 5,370 | 3,095 | 413,364 | 2,380 | 1,630 | 18,795 | 256,914 | 26,866,589 |

## Number of Marine Fishing Gear from 2017 to 2021

## Marine Fishing Gear

| ญ.ร | Year/Gear | Trawl/Mo A ng Khav | Anchov y seine | Beach seine | Encirclin g seine shallow water | Spanish mackerel gillnet | Shrimp gillnet | Crab gillnet | Halfbeakf ish gillnet | Whitefish gillnet/sei ne | Mullet gillnet | Fish gillnet | Mackerel gillnet | Volute shell trap (for octopus) | Hand Pushnet | Hand pushnet (man power) | Hook | Small winged set bag/Fake stake trap | Trap crab squid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Set | Set | Set | Set | Meter | Meter | Meter | Meter | Meter | Meter | Meter | Meter | Number | Number | Mouth | Hook | Mouth | Number |
| 1 | 2017 | 1988 | 98000 | 16 | 22 | 455500 | 500570 | 547500 | 73000 | 135600 | 51900 | 325000 | 693000 | 230590 | 33 | 1200 | 53900 | 72 | 445993 |
| 2 | 2018 | 2,029 | 30 | 20 | 12 | 488,500 | 506,570 | 644,500 | 210,800 | 150,600 | 73,500 | 327,000 | 1,830,500 | 518,590 | 33 | 1,260 | 59,400 | 40 | 437,315 |
| 3 | 2019 | 2,037 | 30 | 19 | 12 | 487,000 | 509,570 | 523,500 | 75,000 | 140,700 | 73,500 | 327,000 | 480,500 | 353,590 | 33 | 1,360 | 59,600 |  | 438,190 |
| 4 | 2020 | 2,115 | 30 | 16 | 12 | 487,000 | 289,500 | 527,500 | 76,000 | 168,100 | 83,500 | 332,000 | 480,000 | 358,500 | 33 | 15,060 | 57,400 | 25 | 365,260 |
| 5 | 2021 | 2,115 | 30 | 16 | 12 | 487,000 | 289,500 | 527,500 | 76,000 | 168,100 | 83,500 | 332,000 | 480,000 | 358,500 | 33 | 15,060 | 57,400 |  | 365,260 |



## Number of Fishermen from 2017 to 2021



## Number of Labor from 2017 to 2021

| No. | Year/Labor | Domain and Paddy |  | Larg Scall |  | Fish Processing |  | Aquaculture |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Family | Labor | Family | Labor | Family | Labor | Family | Labor | Family | Labor |
| 1 | 2017 | 630,386 | 2,159,675 | 40,483 | 149,045 | 9,030 | 21,827 | 40,772 | 79,272 | 720,671 | 2,409,819 |
| 2 | 2018 | 723,827 | 2,256,499 | 6,249 | 20,347 | 9,324 | 28,118 | 115,580 | 80,579 | 854,980 | 2,385,543 |
| 3 | 2019 | 566,224 | 1,932,840 | 10,084 | 14,917 | 13,094 | 47,172 | 45,597 | 93,003 | 634,999 | 2,087,932 |
| 4 | 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 535,607 | 1,870,128 | 10,010 | 14,622 | 11,908 | 46,289 | 48,247 | 122,180 | 605,772 | 2,053,219 |
| 5 | 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 535,607 | 1,870,128 | 10,010 | 14,622 | 11,908 | 46,289 | 48,247 | 122,180 | 605,772 | 2,053,219 |

## 2. National Statistics on Marine Capture Fisheries

- National statistics data collection on marine capture fishery: logbooks is used for fishers/skippers as record/registration method, and some enumeration method done by MaFReDI in collaboration with development partners. The national statistical data on marine capture fishery is broken down by species via enumerator at port of landing sites by estimation.

The availability of data based on the current statistics frameworks and questionnaires submitted to SEAFDEC and FAO:
-Production by species with quantity is available via estimation, but by fishing area/sub-fishing area and value of caught species are not available. Size distribution of caught species with amount each size is not available too.

- Number of fishing vessels by length and engine were available by from 2017 and 2021 while in 2018 a vessel census has been done in marine area of four coastal provinces, but no gross tonnage included (total fishing vessels were 7552 vessels in 2018 ??
- Number of fishing unit by size of boat (no data available).
- Capture production by type of fishing gear and by species (quantity) This part is also not available.

The data collection form did not response to the format of SEAFDEC and FAO demand fully and if developed to fulfill that need we are lacking of capacity \& resources to do so as well as implementation too. E.g no gross tonnage record in Cambodia fishing vessel statistics.

The marine fisheries sector has contributed to the total fish catch production and has been increasing every year since 2001 to 2021.

The data collection FiA use logbook but the data collector face difficulty in collecting data due to the fishers did not have clear assigned ports to land their catches.

The data of fish species caught done by estimation due to fishermen did not have much time to wait for long time or did not cooperate.

Fishing gears we can interview but face difficulties in separating by species of caught fish.

# Fishing vessels management in Cambodian marine wat are divided into three types: 

Small-scale fishing: Manage small-scale fishing through management in fishery domains and co-management of community fisheries management areas.

Medium-scale and large-scale fishing: Limit medium-scale and large-scale fishing vessels at current levels (2018) through a system of registration, licensing and may be considered to decline size and structure of the fishing vessels in the future in accordance with the decrease of natural resources.

Management of foreign fishing vessels: there will be no authorization of foreign fishing vessels to fish in Cambodian non-disputed marine waters.

Fishing boat divided by engine horse power and fistsud vessel census divided the vessels by length (total fishing yessels in 2018 were 7552 vessels.

There is no data of fish catch by fishing gears, except squid/octopus traps, crab traps and mackerel gillnets.

Record on fisheries capture face difficulty and to solve the issues need budget support to data collectors and to manage fishing port according to law on fishing port management. Those difficulties are skills of data collection officers, wages, and data input and analyses offices do need support too.

## Number of Marine Species from 2017 to 202

| ญ．ง | โบโกรโร์ | Year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| 1 | โฺีตุกโัก | 284 | 309 | 270 | 252 | 257 |
| 2 | เตีเบกา | 1，506 | 1，543 | 1，567 | 1，628 | 1，658 |
| 3 | โฺีูู | 304 | 354 | 275 | 336 | 342 |
| 4 | โักาง๋ร | 645 | 665 | 572 | 614 | 625 |
| 5 | โั่ง่บี่ร | 656 | 626 | 295 | 369 | 376 |
| 6 | โัธธบ | 509 | 578 | 515 | 519 | 529 |
| 7 | โักาษ่ไู | 2，521 | 2，984 | 2，255 | 2，485 | 2，531 |
| 8 | โัถู่ | 408 | 466 | 407 | 408 | 416 |
| 9 | ตัมมณูกธัน | 1，001 | 1，113 | 1，123 | 1，137 | 1，158 |
| 10 | โิโบษ่า | 615 | 656 | 727 | 775 | 789 |
| 11 | โัโโกก่ | 988 | 1，140 | 1，070 | 1，056 | 1，076 |
| 12 | โัโฺบ่อง | 1，159 | 1，317 | 1，269 | 1，244 | 1，267 |
| 13 | โัิเกก | 758 | 842 | 771 | 744 | 758 |
| 14 | โฺีพฟะกร | 997 | 1，084 | 1，177 | 1，268 | 1，292 |
| 15 | โัโับบ | 4，424 | 4，586 | 4，316 | 4，568 | 4，653 |
| 16 | โัรงโัโ | 1，138 | 1，337 | 1，444 | 1，524 | 1，552 |
| 17 | เรีตารึ๋ | 1，606 | 1，694 | 1，711 | 1，790 | 1，823 |
| 18 | โั์สี | 51，235 | 48，347 | 49，840 | 51，690 | 52，660 |
| 19 | บセ్ํ | 9，822 | 9，901 | 9，266 | 8，332 | 8，488 |


| 20 | บับญ | 1，319 | 1，420 | 1，307 | 1，336 | 1，361 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | บัก | 6，006 | 6，455 | 6，278 | 5，752 | 5，860 |
| 22 | บ亗むกกณูบ | 707 | 826 | 1，396 | 1，276 | 1，300 |
| 23 | กิษษ | 886 | 969 | 986 | 912 | 929 |
| 24 | กูษเญะ | 4，946 | 4，661 | 4，686 | 4，912 | 5，004 |
| 25 | กาษสัง | 781 | 744 | 1，018 | 948 | 966 |
| 26 |  | 1，286 | 1，032 | 1，317 | 975 | 993 |
| 27 | โセ | 2，396 | 2，188 | 2，076 | 1，777 | 1，810 |
| 28 | ทีงธฺร์ | 3，982 | 4，316 | 4，121 | 4，052 | 4，128 |
| 29 | กั | 1，239 | 1，357 | 1，307 | 1，203 | 1，225 |
| 30 | เั๋ญาย | 974 | 1，011 | 1，202 | 1，200 | 1，222 |
| 31 |  | 287 | 300 | 444 | 468 | 477 |
| 32 |  | 1，295 | 1，376 | 1，384 | 1，326 | 1，351 |
| 33 | เรีก่รู | 490 | 528 | 643 | 715 | 728 |
| 34 | โร์รูก | 939 | 1，015 | 1，006 | 895 | 912 |
| 35 |  | 963 | 959 | 1，112 | 1，219 | 1，242 |
| 36 | โัตัรร์ | 437 | 496 | 535 | 602 | 613 |
| 37 | โรีเธงเบา | 595 | 597 | 591 | 609 | 620 |
| 38 | โัตรู๋ฟ | 427 | 464 | 657 | 715 | 728 |
| 39 | เรีกาก | 4，591 | 4，737 | 5，016 | 5，036 | 5，130 |
| 40 | โักสิิร | 1，156 | 1，247 | 1，156 | 1，412 | 1，438 |
| 41 | โักาพี | 228 | 225 | 244 | 190 | 194 |
| 42 | โฺโฺญู | 891 | 974 | 921 | 833 | 849 |
| 43 | เรีโ్రฺ่ญบู์ | 284 | 281 | 281 | 285 | 290 |
| 44 | भร | 559 | 568 | 213 | 210 | 214 |
| 45 | เรัก | 291 | 271 | 428 | 418 | 426 |
| 46 |  | 639 | 644 | 1，130 | 1，137 | 1，158 |
| 47 |  | 724 | 661 | 465 | 370 | 379 |
| 48 |  | 265 | 265 | 127 | 137 | 140 |
| 49 | อยฟับ！ | 614 | 693 | 982 | 790 | 805 |
| 50 | ถาภยูถษ็T | 251 | 270 | 350 | 250 | 255 |
| 51 | ตตุ：ธีก | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 6็รบร์ | 121.025 | 121.100 | 122.250 | 122.700 | 125.000 |

## 3. National Statistics on Inland Capture Fisheries

- National statistics data collection on inland capture fishery, e.g. available data items, at what details the data is broken down, data collection methodology for different data items (e.g. by sampling, enumeration, traceability system, record/registration, etc.).
Not available by species; but available fishing category e.g family fishing at fisheries domain, family fishing at rice fields, Day fishing - The availability of data based on the current statistics frameworks and questionnaires submitted to SEAFDEC and FAO:
- Production by type of water bodies available only for rice field and other fishing grounds which are not rice fields
- Difficulties in reporting, and suggestions to be considered accommodating in the framework, explanatory notes, etc., e.g. different reporting timeline, different definition of terminologies/classification, etc. Data are not conform with the two institution needs since they are more detail than the Cambodia data.


## Fish catch from

- Day Fisheries
- Family fishing in fisheries domains.
- Family fishing at rice fields

Filling figure to FAO and SEAFDEC are by estimation and did not separate by fish species, fishing areas and fishing domain (fishing grounds) that the fishing ground is depended on fisherman want to do fishing.

Record on fisheries capture face difficulty and to solve the issues need budge support to data collectors and to manage fishing port according to law on fishing port management. Those difficulties are skills of data collection officers, wages, and data input and analyses offices do need support too.

## 4. National Statistics on Aquaculture

Aquaculture data collection divided by Pond, Cages, Pen and Plastic tent ponds and by some economic value species and do not divided by area for data collection. However there is a division between marine and freshwater aquaculture data collection.

Record on fisheries capture face difficulty and to solve the issues need budge support to data collectors and to manage fishing port according to law on fishing port management. Those difficulties are skills of data collection officers, wages, and data input and analyses offices do need support too.
5. National Statistics on Fish and Fish Farmers

- National statistics data collection on fish and fish farmers, available data items, at what details the data is broken down, collection methodology for different data items (e.g. by

- The availability of data based on the current statistics frameworks and questionnaires submitted to SEAFDEC and FAO:
- Number of fisher and fish farmers
- Difficulties in reporting, and suggestions to be considered accommodating in the framework, explanatory notes, etc., e.g. different reporting timeline, different definition of terminologies/classification (e.g. working status), etc.
-Data are not conform with the two institution needs since they are more detail than the Cambodia data

Agriculture census do not consist of complete figure due to main objectives focused on agriculture works, husbandry, while fisheries focuses on few parameters such as fishing and aquaculture but no figure of aquaculturist/ fish farmers or labor force. But the Census took figure of labor force or aquaculturist/ fish farmers took from FiA.

Excel Windows

FiA in collaboration with FAO has developed Database System using FiA existing questionnaires. The system may finish at the end of this year or early next year.

Number of Fishermen and Labor force FiA updates those data annually.

## 6. National Statistics on Producer Price

Data collection is done by using FiA developed questionnaires.

No data on fish price by species only general estimation as $2 \$ / \mathrm{Kg}$

However, some high value species such as crab, squid, mackerel about $5 \$ / \mathrm{kg}$ for producer price; while snake head is about $5 \$ / \mathrm{kg}$ for wild catch and if culture is about $2 \$$ to $3 \$ \mathrm{~kg}$


