

# **Fisheries in Lao PDR**

**Workshop and Study Visit  
on Small Scale Marine Fisheries Data Collection for  
Fisheries Management in ASEAN**

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# General Information

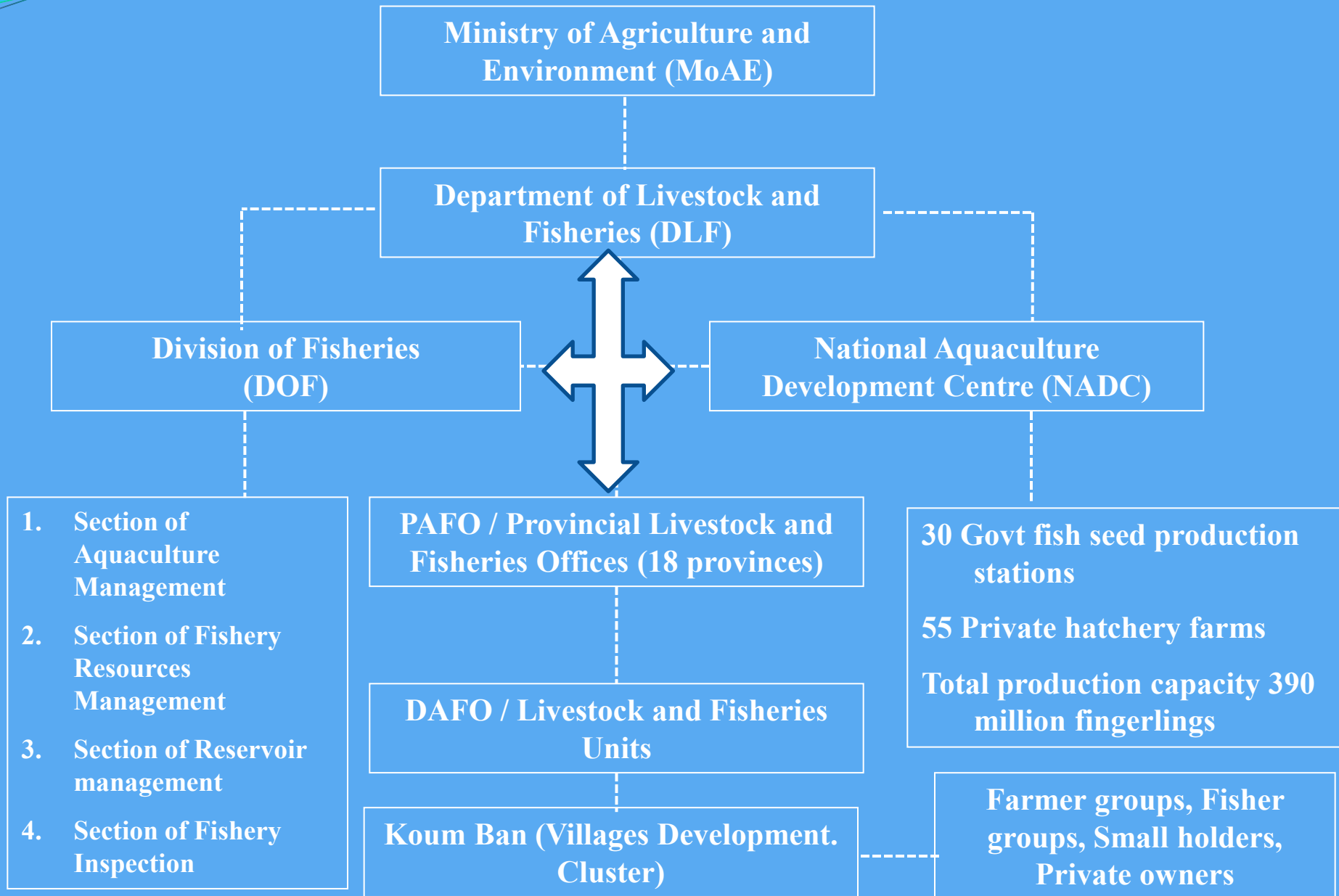
## Where is Lao PDR?



**Laos is a mountainous and landlocked country, 87% of its area drains into Mekong River**



# Institutional Structure



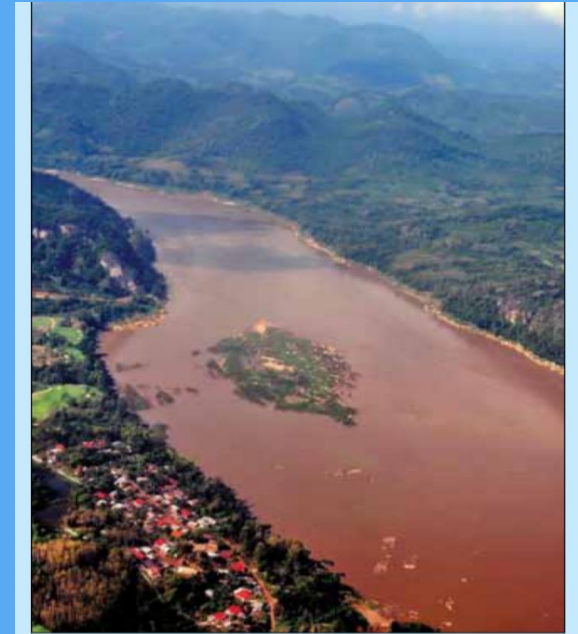


# Main River resources



Mekong River is main and the biggest River in Laos  
Total length: 1,865 km ( flow through Laos)

There are 14  
Mekong  
tributaries and  
many streams and  
rivers



An aerial view of the Mekong River near Luang Prabang



The Nam Ou, a Mekong tributary in  
Luang Prabang province



The mouth of Nam Kading, central Lao PDR

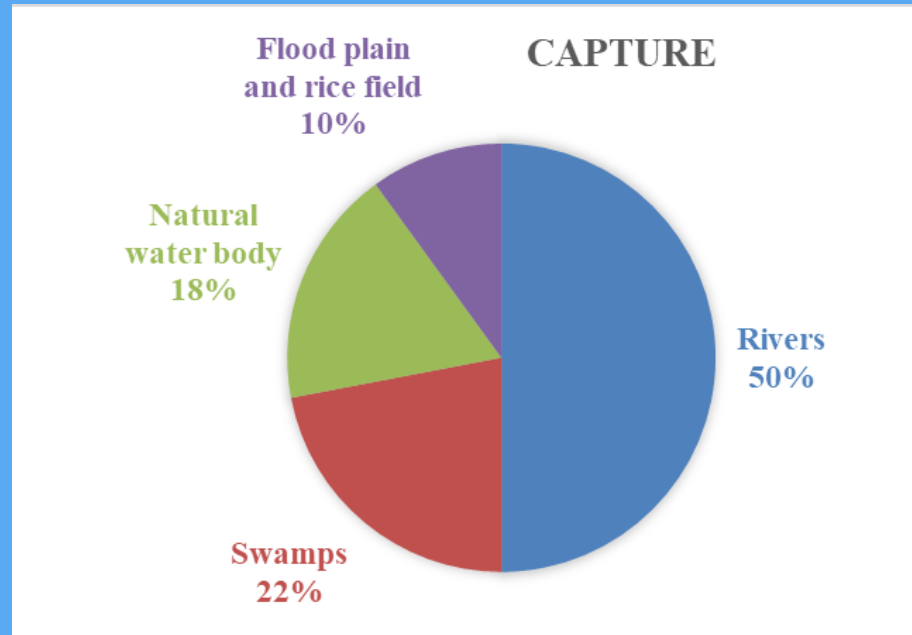


The Nam Hinboun in central Lao PDR

## 2. Status of Fisheries

Capture fisheries and aquaculture in Lao PDR are based on inland water resource ecosystems mainly consisting of rivers, streams, irrigation reservoirs & hydropower reservoirs, weirs, swamps, natural/small water bodies, flood plains and wet season rice fields.

### Types of Capture Fishery



Source: Department of Livestock and Fisheries

- ✓ 500 fish species (481 species in 2013),
- ✓ 22 exotic species, and
- ✓ more species discovered regularly



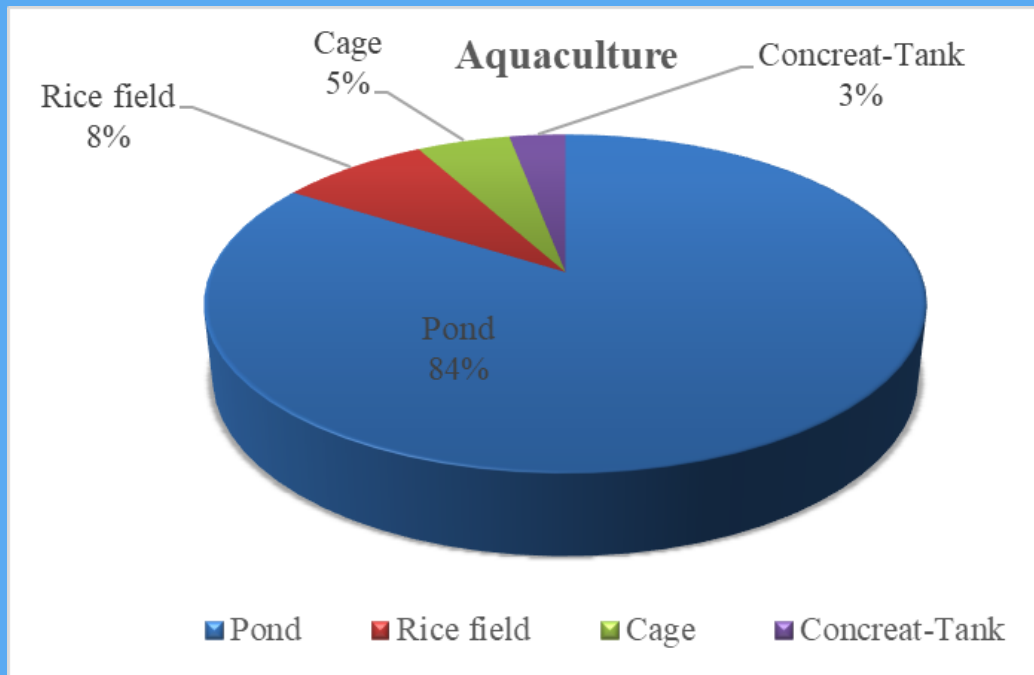


# Status of Fisheries

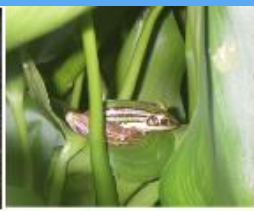


Aquaculture system

## Types of Culture Fishery (Aquaculture)

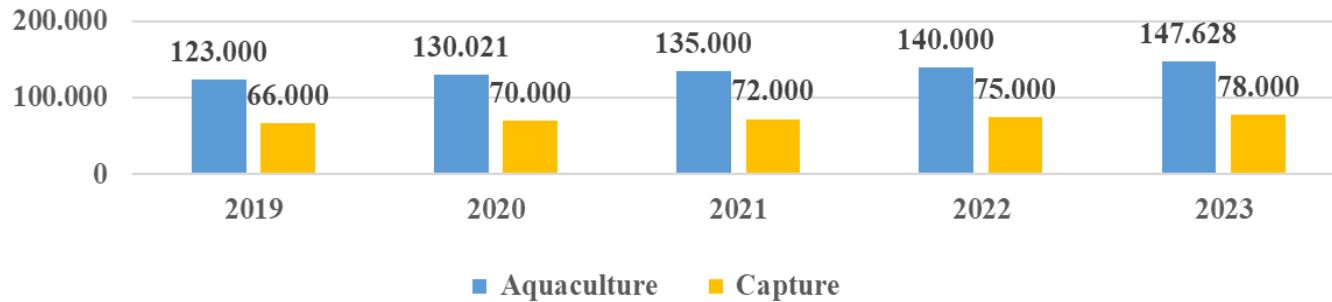


Source: Department of Livestock and Fisheries



# Status of Fisheries

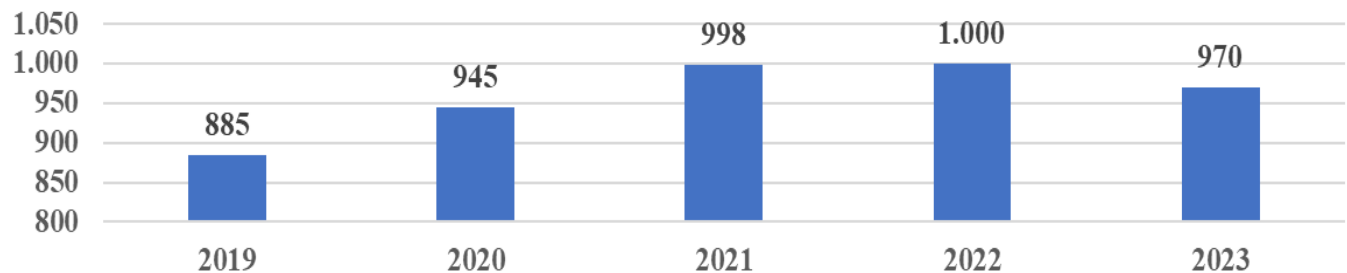
## Fish production from 2019-2023 (Tons)



## Fish released from 2019-2023



## Fish Conservation Zone from 2019-2023





# Agriculture Development Strategy to 2030



## Regulations of Communities Fisheries management



# Aquatic animal domestic market



Other aquatic animals including mussels, snails, turtles, frogs, shrimps and crabs, are very important, but are often overlooked in fisheries assessments.





# Aquatic Animal Processing



**Dried fish products**



**Fish salad**



**Fermented fish products**



**Other fish food**



## 3. Constrains & Challenges

### 3.1. Constrains:

1. Personnel and human resources in the fisheries sector is limited
2. Fisheries market is a small scale.
3. Aquaculture has a very high cost
4. Law and regulation enforcement:







## 3.2. Challenges

1. Some development activities of other sectors such as urban development, industrialization, deforestation and agricultural intensification may cause some impacts on aquatic environment and fisheries;
2. The over fishing, illegal fishing and the introduction of exotic species are other impact on fisheries and aquatic biodiversity in Lao PDR;
3. Although there are fisheries law and fishing regulation, the capture of fish still occurred during the spawning season; and
4. Impacts from climate change and disasters .



**Khop Jai Lai Lai**

**Thank you for  
your attention**

