

Challenges/Difficulties in Government Support

1	Difficult to manage Huge Artisanal fishing fleet (about 30000).
2	Multispecies-multi gear nature of fishery.
3	Climate change & pollution.
4	High Fuel and Input Costs.
5	The alternative livelihood of fishers.
6	Reduction of IUU fishing to an acceptable level.
7	Insufficient investment.
8	Financial support in fisheries is limited, making it difficult to meet the needs of industrial modernization.
9	Small-Scale and Disintegrated Industry.
10	Yield Uncertainty and Environmental Factors.
11	Need for Advanced Deep-Sea Fishing Vessels.
12	Efficient Cold Chain to Cut Post-Harvest Losses.
13	Providing Alternative Employment During Fishing Bans.
14	Financial Support Through Credit Systems.
15	Untapped Resources: Non-conventional and High-Seas Resources, Need Technology for Harvesting and Processing.
16	Increasing the protection of important habitats for fish spawning.
17	Maintaining the ocean's ability to sequester CO2 and produce O2.
18	Maintaining the sustainability of fish resources.
19	Increasing regional economic growth.
20	Increasing the fisher welfare.
21	Reducing pressure on marine fish resources stocks.
22	Supplying the protein needs of society and commodity-based export markets.
23	Reducing negative impacts of human activities.
24	Preserving and maintaining the coastal ecosystems and small islands' quality.
25	Through the fishers' participation program to keep the ocean clean for a healthy marine ecosystem.
26	Changing Needs and Circumstances: The needs of the fishers can change, and government support programs may struggle to adapt to evolving circumstances.
27	Lack of Awareness: to change the mindset of the target group that relies too heavily on assistance/support.

28	Data and Information Gaps.
29	Non-unified and scattered fisheries sector.
30	Financial constraints.
31	The paucity of appropriate knowledge and skilled manpower.
32	Security issues.
33	Resistance by local stakeholders.
34	Frequent typhoons (and disasters) affecting government support.
35	Not enough social preparation from the local government.
36	Political interventions.
37	Insufficient Funds.
38	Environmental Issues.
39	NGO – Involvement.
40	International Obligation (WTO).
41	Increase illegal fishing activities.
42	Poor participation or continuation of the same fishermen.
43	Fisheries Strategy set up ambitious objectives: Reduce capture production from 3,3 to 2,8 mil. tons (2030); reducing the fishing effort; reducing the postharvest loss by less than 10% (2030); commitment to combating IUU fishing.
44	Dominated by small-scale fisheries, multi-species, multi-fishing gears;.
45	A large number of poor fishermen, depend on fishing activities for livelihood;.
46	Limited in applying new techniques, and new technology in the capture activities of fishermen;.
47	Lacking of a synchronous infrastructure, especially fishing ports and storm shelters to ensure the safety of fishing vessels and fishermen;.
48	High pressure and conflict between the fisheries sector with other economic activities in coastal areas.
49	For example Vietnam is constantly damaged by natural disasters (storms, floods).