

**THAILAND**  
**National Report and Presentation at the RSTC4**

**PART 1: Progress and status of project implementation (refers to Annex 1)**

Indicators	Name/Location/Province	Target Species	Status		Estimated Refugia Size (Hectares)	Marine Habitat linkage		Refugia Profile (done/not yet)
			<i>Adopted</i>	<i>In process</i> <small>(expected date)</small>		Type <small>(coral, seagrass, mangrove)</small>	Estimated Size (ha)	
<i>Fisheries Refugia Adoption</i>	Site 1: Trat	Short mackerel	✓		154,600 ha	coral, mangrove, seagrass	coral = 2,841 ha mangrove = 9,553 ha seagrass = 1,016 ha <b>Total = 13,410 ha</b>	done
	Site 2: Surat Thani	Blue swimming crab	✓		900 ha	mangrove, seagrass	mangrove = 2.94 ha seagrass = 8.13 ha <b>Total = 11.07 ha</b>	done
	<i>If not yet achievement, give a reason and strategic workplan including expected date for completion. :</i>							
<p><i>Willingness of fisheries and environment sectors to agree on Establishment of Fisheries Refugia:</i></p> <p>Fisheries and environment sectors including fishing communities and other stakeholders have agreed on establishment of fisheries <i>refugia</i> in both Trat and Surat Thani Sites. Their willingness could be realized in the results of a number of committee meetings and on-site stakeholder consultations organized during 2017-2021.</p>								

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>List of the key community/stakeholder</b>	<b>Issues/problems in the establishment</b>	<b>How to achieve?</b>
<p><i>community / stakeholder engagement in establishing of Fisheries Refugia and implementation of agreed management measures</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Fishing Community Organizations in Trat Province</li> <li>• Small-scale Fishing Groups in Trat Province</li> <li>• Trat Fisheries Association</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Foundation</li> <li>• Department of Provincial Administration</li> <li>• Department of Local Administration</li> <li>• Department of Fisheries</li> <li>• Department of Marine and Coastal Resources</li> <li>• Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation</li> <li>• Burapha University</li> <li>• Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University</li> <li>• Navy</li> <li>• Representatives from commercial and small-scale fishers</li> </ul>	<p>There has been a disagreement on management planning regarding the restriction of gill net fishing during the critical period in Trat Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional technical data collection for catch composition of gill net fishing in Trat Site was undertaken by Fisheries Research Center;</li> <li>• The findings were raised for consideration and recommendation in the meeting of National Scientific and Technical Committee; and</li> <li>• Management planning regarding the disagreement issue will be revised based on the technical guidance of National Scientific and Technical Committee and policy guidance of National Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Committee.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surat Thani</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Fishing Community Organizations in Surat Thani Province</li> <li>• Small-scale Fishing Groups in Surat Thani Province</li> <li>• Surat Thani Trawl Fisheries Association</li> <li>• Surat Thani Fisher Association</li> <li>• Food Processing Enterprises</li> <li>• Thai Frozen Food Association</li> <li>• Department of Provincial Administration</li> <li>• Department of Local Administration</li> <li>• Department of Fisheries</li> <li>• Department of Marine and Coastal Resources</li> <li>• Walailak University</li> <li>• Representatives from commercial and small-scale fishers</li> <li>• Representatives from aquaculture farmers</li> <li>• Seafood vendors</li> <li>• NGOs (Forest and Sea for Life Foundation)</li> </ul>	<p>There has been a lack of technical information focusing on the critical area (Koh Sed), including ecosystem and abundance of the priority species (blue swimming crab) in their young stages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subcontract was done with academe in the area (Walailak University) for surveys of ecosystem and abundance of priority species in the critical area;</li> <li>• The findings were raised for consideration and recommendation in the meeting of National Scientific and Technical Committee, and site-based fisheries <i>refugia</i> management board in Surat Thani Province; and</li> <li>• Such the technical information was presented as the key component for management planning consideration at the on-site stakeholder consultations.</li> </ul>

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Progress and status</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<p><i>Reform of national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks governing the management of fisheries refugia</i></p>	<p>National policy, legal and regulatory frameworks in Thailand have been dramatically reformed in 2015 by the repeal of Fisheries Act B.E. 2490 (1947) (latest amended in B.E. 2558 (2015)) and the enactment of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries, B.E. 2558 (2015).</p> <p>In Royal Ordinance on Fisheries, B.E. 2558 (2015), there are 11 Chapters with 176 Sections which provide fundamental fisheries legal framework aiming to reorganize fisheries in Thailand with a view to preventing IUU fishing in order to preserve aquatic animal resources as a sustainable source of food for humanity and preserve the environment in an appropriate state along the line of approaches, criteria and standards recognized internationally, as well as to protect the welfare of seamen and prevent all forms of forced labor in the fisheries sector.</p> <p>In 2017, Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No. 2), B.E. 2560 (2017) has been additionally enacted in order to fulfill more controls on transshipment vessels and supporting vessels, strengthening enforcement of administrative sanctions and other issues that need cooperation across government agencies.</p> <p>In the context of fisheries <i>refugia</i>, those reforms can serve as its regulatory fundamental by applying the relevant Sections in the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries to the management planning at fisheries <i>refugia</i> sites.</p> <p>According to the latest stakeholder consultations, it was agreed that Section 71(1) in Chapter 5 – Conservation and Management Measures – in the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries, B.E. 2558 (2015) shall be applied as the regulatory framework for fisheries <i>refugia</i> management. Contents of Section 71(1) are: The Minister or the provincial fisheries committee shall have the power to issue notifications regarding the following: (1) fishing gears according to their forms, fishing methods, fishing areas, the size of fishing vessels used in fishing operation and other conditions that are prohibited from fishing operations in fishing grounds.</p>	

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sharing country experience on changing of fisherfolk attitude</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<p><i>Status of enabling environment reform including extent of behavioural change among small-scale fisherfolk at refugia sites</i></p>	<p>For project implementation, Thailand has followed the Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Management Framework which includes the coordination of national and local management committees as well as stakeholder consultation. In the meetings of site-based management boards and workshops for stakeholder consultation, the fishers showed their positive attitude in the management of fisheries resources in their corresponding fishing grounds; they also relied on the technical information for any decision on management planning. Thanks to the national fisheries management policy that there has been an urge for registration of the Local Fishing Community Organizations, which enhance the mechanism for fishers to share their opinions, comments, and attitudes. For Thailand, the activities of stakeholder participation in the fisheries <i>refugia</i> implementation have played the significant role in enhancing good attitude of fishers on community-based management, resulted in the smooth adoption of <i>refugia</i> concept, site boundaries, and management measures. Fishers also showed their obvious willingness to participate in technical data collection and at-sea surveys of geographic location for fisheries <i>refugia</i> boundary, which contribute to their acceptance of the establishment of fisheries <i>refugia</i> in their corresponding areas.</p>	

**PART 2: Statistical Data**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Type of Boat</b>	2005	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>Number of fishing boat at refugia sites from 2005 - 2020</i> <i>Site 1: Trat</i>	Otter board trawls	296	291	241	203	171	158	153	141	118	112	107	98	89	135	133	121
	Pair trawls	8	8	8	8	8	6	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Beam trawls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	61	55	52	49
	Surrounding nets	80	48	66	42	53	24	57	49	59	55	25	27	25	31	29	24
	Anchovy surrounding nets	55	53	27	50	39	26	28	27	27	21	29	35	28	17	14	14
	Spanish mackerel gill nets	7	6	4	5	10	36	38	40	45	62	49	0	0	4	4	0
	Indo-Pacific mackerel gill nets	11	11	11	11	12	95	90	55	79	124	81	12	10	32	32	35
	Crab gill nets	482	457	460	342	488	404	518	481	540	701	623	300	280	351	351	401
	Shrimp trammel nets	746	834	722	593	711	600	758	729	777	1011	1130	420	390	511	511	512
	Other gill nets	742	312	307	299	330	73	287	296	415	369	404	300	290	393	393	826
	Squid falling nets	373	360	362	460	431	551	367	365	381	454	276	201	160	144	141	91
	Anchovy falling nets	129	133	107	95	104	205	225	225	229	223	216	302	270	288	262	238
	Other lift nets	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
	Push nets	63	5	4	23	21	11	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	40	40	18
	Other nets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	39	41	39	50
	Long line	84	84	84	9	6	9	34	34	55	85	105	48	47	29	27	47
	Other gear	7	14	0	0	0	34	63	53	43	47	48	120	116	286	384	173
	trap	322	372	372	418	410	405	463	396	414	343	343	435	429	200	235	505
	dredges	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	15	5	39	35	18
Handline and hook & lines	100	100	100	100	100	99	224	224	224	220	220	224	224	792	776	937	

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Type of Boat</b>	2005	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>Number of fishing boat at refugia sites from 2005 - 2020</i> <i>Site 2: Surat Thani (Ban Don Bay)</i>	Otter board trawls	121	92	53	38	36	48	36	30	29	25	99	21	17	18	18	12
	Pair trawls	44	58	46	36	32	38	36	34	34	32	42	30	30	30	32	30
	Beam trawls	5	5	6	7	4	3	6	6	6	8	12	17	16	67	69	75
	Surrounding nets	5	4	3	4	2	2	1		1	5	6	1	1	0	0	0
	Anchovy surrounding nets	12	14	14	8	12	13	9	9	10	10	14	12	12	11	11	9
	Spanish mackerel gill nets	2	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	5	5	0
	Indo-Pacific mackerel gill nets	19	23	19	20	21	62	51	54	52	60	50	35	28	294	294	294
	Crab gill nets	1,182	992	887	893	899	1,004	855	913	985	1,125	1,232	450	410	399	399	560
	Shrimp trammel nets	482	463	232	232	232	232	200	204	212	232	267	75	75	104	104	200
	Other gill nets	418	318	417	392	431	491	725	674	586	670	801	485	405	734	734	1,415
	Squid falling nets	194	190	302	276	278	278	243	260	294	328	351	161	160	94	91	150
	Anchovy falling nets	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	4	1
	Other lift nets	18	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	11
	Push nets	143	81	149	90	84	97	115	115	121	121	121	1	0	2	2	1
	Other nets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	75	74	97	97	91
	Long line	89	89	42	42	42	42	24	26	25	23	39	22	22	13	12	19
	Other gear	155	198	166	162	3	174	62	62	63	31	38	34	34	192	192	183
	trap	284	284	201	215	106	236	268	268	287	268	206	362	326	378	373	481
	dredges	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	38	28	25	23	23
	Handline and hook & lines	105	105	105	105	111	111	329	329	329	300	300	300	300	573	568	666

Annex 1:

