

**THAILAND**  
**National Report as of 31 December 2021 (for RSTC5)**

**PART 1: Status and Progress of Project Implementation as of 31 December 2021**

Indicators	Name/Location/Province	Target Species	Status (adopted/In process)		Estimated Refugia Size (Hectares)	Marine Habitat linkage		Refugia boundary Area
			Adopted	Ongoing (expected date)		Type	Size (ha)	
<i>Fisheries Refugia Adoption</i>	Site 1: Trat/ Coastal areas of Trat Waters/ Trat Province	Short mackerel ( <i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i> )	✓		154,600 ha	coral, mangrove, seagrass	coral = 2,841 ha mangrove = 9,553 ha seagrass = 1,016 ha <b>Total = 13,410 ha</b>	<b>See Annex 1</b>
	Site 2: Surat Thani/ Coastal seas around Koh Sed/ Surat Thani Province	Blue swimming crab ( <i>Portunus pelagicus</i> )	✓		900 ha	mangrove, seagrass	mangrove = 2.94 ha seagrass = 8.13 ha <b>Total = 11.07 ha</b>	<b>See Annex 2</b>
	<i>If not yet achievement, give a reason and strategic workplan including expected date for completion:</i>							
<i>Willingness of fisheries and environment sectors to agree on Establishment of Fisheries Refugia:</i> 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.								

Indicators	Site	List of the key community/stakeholder	Issues/problems	Agreed Management Measures
		<i>(Describe if different from 2020 report)</i>		
community / stakeholder engagement in establishing of Fisheries Refugia and implementation of agreed management measures	<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 was a disagreement on management planning regarding the restriction of gill net fishing during the critical period in the life cycle of short mackerel in Trat Fisheries Refugia Site.</p> <p>(The problem has been achieved)</p>	<p>No person shall use the following fishing gears fishing in some fishing grounds of Trat Province (See Annex 1) in the period from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 28<sup>th</sup> February every year:</p> <p>(1) Purse seines fitted to motor vessels; and (2) Paired trawl nets fitted to motor vessels.</p>
	<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 was 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> <p>(The problem has been achieved)</p>	<p>No person shall use the following fishing gears fishing in the fishing ground in coastal seas around the area of Koh Sed, Phum Rieng Subdistrict, Chaiya District, Surat Thani Province (See Annex 2):</p> <p>(1) Crab traps; and (2) Crab gill nets of a mesh size less than 3 inches.</p>

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Progress and status including list of national policy and legal/regulatory frameworks</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 majorly 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 70 and 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 in Trat and Surat Thani Sites, respectively. Contents of Section 70 and Section 71(1) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Section 70: No person shall engage in a fishing operation during a season of aquatic animals’ ovulation and egg-spawning, larvae rearing or during any other period of time designated for the protection of aquatic animals as prescribed by the Minister</li> <li>● Section 71(1): 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.</li> </ul>	

<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>According to 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 technical information for the decision on fisheries <i>refugia</i> 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>	

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sharing country experience on Gender Mainstreaming</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<i>Gender mainstreaming</i>	<p>Regarding fisheries <i>refugia</i> project implementation, men and women have been welcome for decision making and participating in fisheries management. However, particularly in the activities of stakeholder consultation, more numbers of men were involved, the major of which were chairpersons/representatives of Local Fishing Community Organizations and Fishing Groups in the areas. Usually, women participating in the activities were fish processors and fish traders. This reflects the present situation in Thailand that men are seen as fishers working at sea and women are involved in fisheries industry and vending. It appeared that even if men and women have their respective roles and their own significances in the value chain of fisheries, men are still regularly involved in fisheries management more than women.</p>	

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sharing country experience and proactive on Envi and social safeguards management</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<i>Environmental and social safeguards management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Fisheries conducted stakeholder initiating consultations at 2 fisheries <i>refugia</i> sites during project inception period in Thailand in order to sharing information on fisheries, fishers' livelihood and critical habitats in the area, as well as providing the communities the concept of fisheries <i>refugia</i> that aim to integrated management of fisheries, environment, and coastal social at sites .</li> <li>• Department of Fisheries established a cross-sectoral "National Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Committee" and "National Scientific and Technical Committee", composed of key officials and technical experts from Fisheries, environmental, and academic sectors, leading to the integrated and coordinated policy and baseline technical information of fisheries and environment. This contributes to environment and social safeguards for fisheries <i>refugia</i> management at 2 sites in Thailand.</li> <li>• Provincial Offices of Trat and Surat Thani Provinces established cross-sectoral Site-based Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Management Boards, composed of local key persons from fisheries and environmental &amp; social sectors, which includes local government officers, representatives of Local Fishing Community Organizations, researchers from university campus, and environmental &amp; social NGOs. The boards have facilitated joint planning of integrated action for fisheries and habitat management on the basis of proactive on environment and social safeguards at sites.</li> <li>• By support of National Scientific and Technical Committee, knowledge on life cycles of target species and their usages of habitat as well as the importance of coastal habitats were distributed to local communities which led to their acceptance and support for fisheries <i>refugia</i> initiation and establishment, as well as the willingness of fishers for engaging in issues relating to environment.</li> <li>• Upon guidance from Site-based Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Management Boards, Department of Fisheries facilitated operation of local multi-stakeholder consultation for enhancing awareness and capacity of local stakeholder engagement in planning, monitoring and evaluation of fisheries <i>refugia</i> establishment. The number of 385 and 497 of stakeholders in Trat and Surat Thani Sites, respectively, participated in such consultations showing no tensions among fishers, resource users, and environmental &amp; social NGOs, in local participation for fisheries and environment &amp; social safeguards management in the area.</li> </ul>	

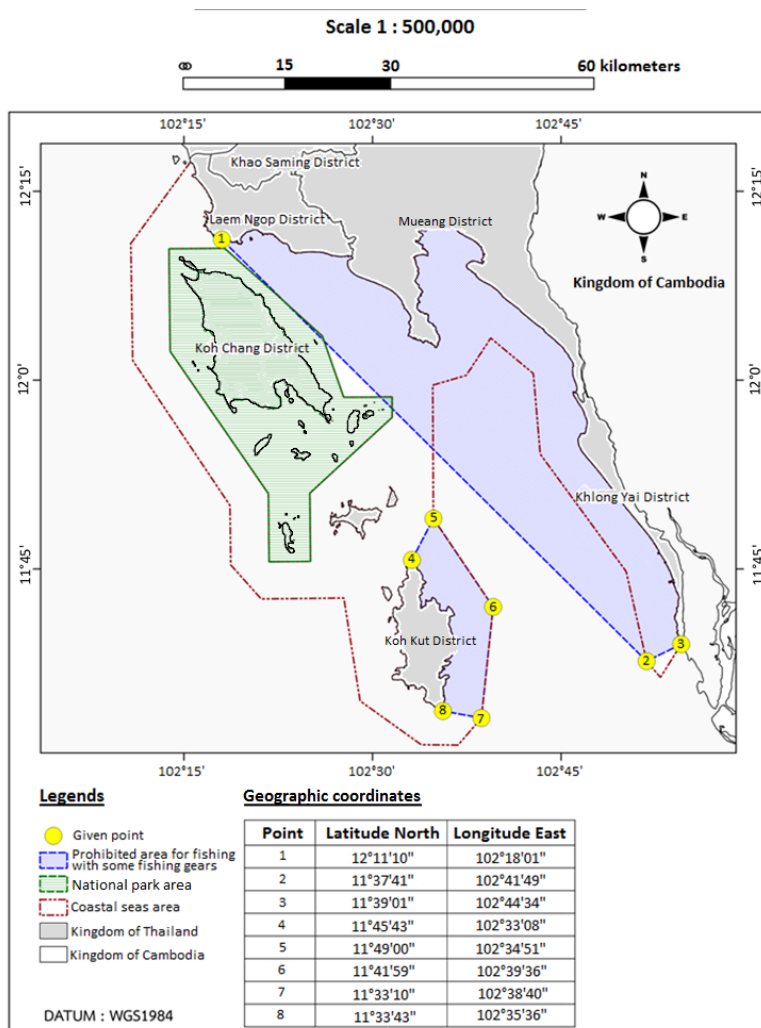
**PART 2: Statistical Data** (if country already provided data up to 2020, please provide data of 2021 only)

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Type of Boat</b>	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
<i>Number of fishing boat at refugia sites from 2006 - 2021</i> <b>Site 1: Trat</b>	Otter board trawls																94	
	Pair trawls																4	
	Beam trawls																48	
	Surrounding nets																24	
	Anchovy surrounding nets																13	
	Spanish mackerel gill nets																0	
	Indo-Pacific mackerel gill nets																7	
	Crab gill nets																	266
	Shrimp trammel nets																	803
	Other gill nets																	257
	Squid falling nets																	80
	Anchovy falling nets																	234
	Other lift nets																	0
	Push nets																	5
	Other nets																	0
	Long line																	52
	Other gears																	343
	trap																	575
	dredges																	19
Handline and hook & lines																	1,297	

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Type of Boat</b>	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Number of fishing boat at refugia sites from 2006 - 2021</i> <b>Site 2: Surat Thani (Ban Don Bay)</b>	Otter board trawls																9
	Pair trawls																29
	Beam trawls																73
	Surrounding nets																0
	Anchovy surrounding nets																9
	Spanish mackerel gill nets																0
	Indo-Pacific mackerel gill nets																197
	Crab gill nets																465
	Shrimp trammel nets																277
	Other gill nets																902
	Squid falling nets																116
	Anchovy falling nets																0
	Other lift nets																0
	Push nets																0
	Other nets																0
	Long line																48
	Other gears																455
	trap																554
	dredges																23
	Handline and hook & lines																981

**Annex 1: Refugia Site-1 Name: Trat**

**Mapping (English version) (Draft)**

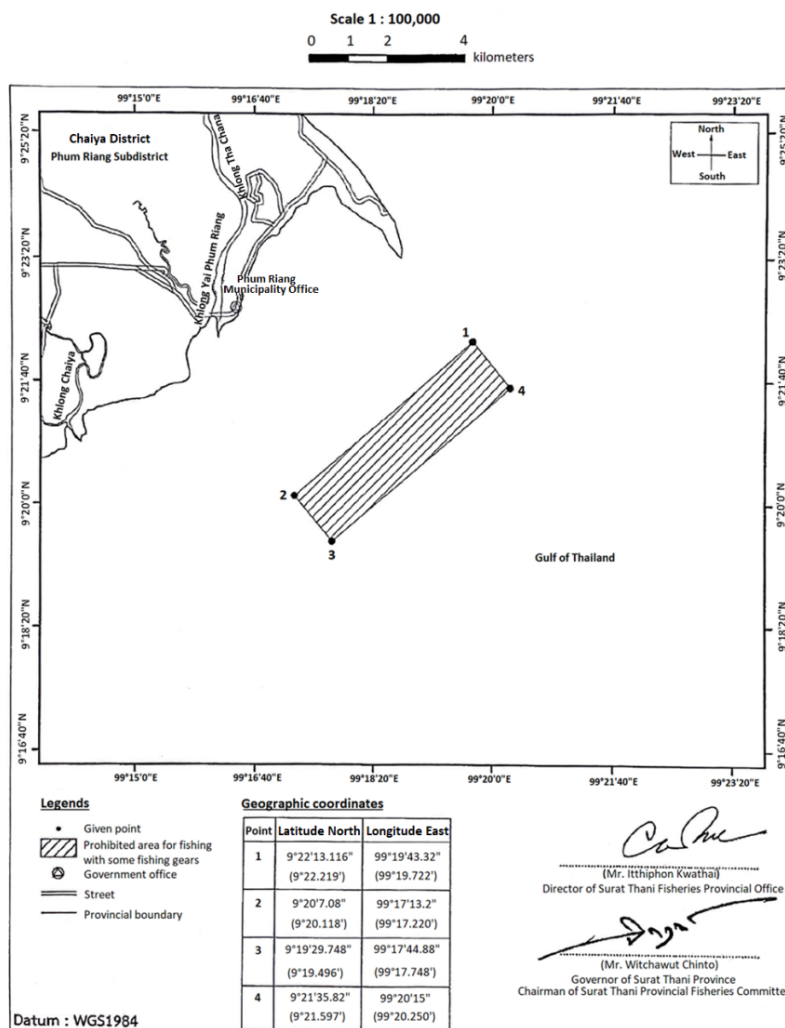


**Position Coordinate: (WGS84 format)**

Point	Latitude North	Longitude East
1	12°11'10"	102°18'01"
2	11°37'41"	102°51'49"
3	11°39'01"	102°54'34"
4	11°45'43"	102°33'08"
5	11°49'00"	102°34'51"
6	11°41'59"	102°39'36"
7	11°33'10"	102°38'40"
8	11°33'43"	102°35'36"

**Annex 2: Refugia Site-2 Name: Surat Thani**

**Mapping (English version)**



**Position Coordinate: (WGS84 format)**

Point	Latitude North	Longitude East
1	9°22'13.116"	99°19'43.32"
2	9°20'7.08"	99°17'13.2"
3	9°19'29.748"	99°17'44.88"
4	9°21'35.82"	99°20'15"