**Thailand Narrative Report**

**1. Summary and Context:**

The project aimed at strengthening the capacity of small fisherfolk in Thailand in managing marine and coastal resources in a sustainable manner. It was conducted between July 2018 and April 2019.

The first activity was a workshop in December 2018 at the Fishery Department that enabled participants to share their experiences and issues in SSF. Eight agendas were discussed in group discussions. During the workshop, events for boat registration and fishing registration were also organised. There were a total of 337 participants of which 267 were small-scale fishers (178 men and 89 women from 19 provinces), representatives from the Fishery Department, the Irrigation Department, and NGO and media groups. Discussions included: (i) Rights and roles of small-scale fisherfolk in laws and policies; (ii) The blue economy, large-scale projects and public space on the coast; (iii) Problems concerning coastal residence and infrastructure in SSF communities; (iv) Size of young marine lives and marine live breeders that must be considered; (v) Recovery and conservation of marine life resources by small-scale fisherfolk communities; (vi) Management of high quality marine life products and marine life standards after catchment; (vii) Renewable energy in small-scale fisherfolk communities; (viii) Adaptation of coastal communities in response to climate change; (ix) Role of small-scale female fisherfolk.

The second activity was to facilitate participation of coastal fisherfolk in ecosystembased fisheries management in the provinces of Phetchaburi and Trat. This was done through the following activities. The government was lobbied to address problems of small-scale fisherfolk rights violations through the fishery working group of the National Farmers Council. With reference to impounded or locked boats, the majority have been released except those using illegal fishing gear. Of four families in Trat that participated in the alternative livelihoods project, three have moved to more sustainable fishing methods and one has changed itslivelihood. Those who had been using illegal gear are slowly moving towards alternate livelihoods. Advocacy materials were prepared and distributed.

Two activities – digital mapping of risk and vulnerability, and natural resource mapping in Bang Taboon sub-district –were carried out in Phetchaburi. This helped community leaders in using the information to address problems. An ecosystembased plan was formulated through a multi-stakeholder participatory process involving capacity building, awareness raising, knowledge management and networking in Bang Taboon Bay. In Trat, capacity building helped women in Lam Klad, Cham Rak, Mai Rood and NongKan Song sub-districts to learn and voice opinions on natural resource management at various levels. Four women representatives from Mai Rood sub-district and one from Hard Leksub-district were given the opportunity to advocate for small-scale fisherfolk rights and policy. A study on debts involving20 women fisherfolk helped in developing a clear approach in working with women to address economic issues.

**2. Activities carried out during the reporting period**

1. To strengthen the capacity of local organisations to implement the SSF Guidelines, a National Workshop of Fisherfolk in Thailand was conducted on 17-18 December 2018 with 337 participants
	* Participatory Mapping Data of Thai small-scale fisherfolk from 19 provinces was carried out as part of the workshop
2. Advocacy materials on a human rights based approach and rights violation in Phetchaburi and Trat provinces were prepared, with special emphasis on women
3. A field-level project facilitated the participation of coastal fisherfolk in eco-system-based fisheries management in Phetchaburi and Tratprovinces

| **Sub-activity** | **Tasks** |
| --- | --- |
| **TRAT** |
| Protection of rights and addressing issues regarding rights violations ofsmall-scale fisherfolk | * Lobby government through National Farmers Council
* Address issue of impounded/locked boat
 |
| Integrated marine and coastal resource management in Trat Bay, Tratprovince | * Integrate work approach on ecosystembased natural resources management of relevant organisation
* Promotion of good governance in marine and coastal resource conservation and management
 |
| Conflict management through sub-ecosystem based natural resource management cross-boundary of sub-districts | * Collaborate in rehabilitation of natural resources and sustainable fishery: KlongPratun
* Develop collaboration between government sector, local authority, conservation groups and small-scalefisherfolk in preventing and suppressing illegal and destructive fishing practices in AowYai and Huang Nam Kao sub-districts
 |
| Promote alternative livelihoods towards sustainable fishery | * Organise activities to support women in small-scale fishing households that have been using illegal fishing gear to be able to terminate the use of such practice under IUU and to adopt a more sustainable practice
 |
| **PHETCHABURI** |
| Development of participatory information system to promote learning process and support coastal communities in climate change adaptation | * Develop participatory information system whereby the community plays a role in surveying, and create mapping showing risk and vulnerability in detail in order to raise awareness among the target communities. Utilise mapping of risk and vulnerability, socio-economic data and natural resource mapping to explain the current situation and problems and identify activities that need to be carried out in collaboration with other units in Phetchaburiprovince.
* Organise sub-district level meeting to promote understanding about the current local situation, and clearly analyse impacts of climate changes that occur in different areas
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| Integration of information and database to support ecosystem based natural resource management | * Collect data in the form of GIS by SDF coordinates with Geo-Informatics Space
 |
| Integration of concepts and collaboration in ecosystem-based management | * Coastal and fishery management based on local data
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1. Help was given to mainstream gender into a participatory fisheries management mechanism

| **Sub-activity** | **Tasks** |
| --- | --- |
| **TRAT** |
| Strategy in mainstreaming gender into participatory fisheries management | * Provide opportunity for community participation in mechanism and activities in fishery management
 |
| Promote learning and capacity building for women in fishing communities and network | * Networkbased activities by the Federation of Fisherfolk Forum
 |
| Promote and support alternative livelihoods in response to economic issues | * Do a study on debts in small-scale fishing villages and the impact on women as they have a role in finance and debt management
 |
| **PHETCHABURI** |
| Create opportunities for women to participate in mechanisms and natural resource management related activities |  |
| Develop and build capacity of women’s group and network | * Organise small meetings to evaluate vulnerability and capacity of women in Bang Taboon Bay
* Have capacity building related activities for women and small-scale fisherfolk network in two target sites
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**3. Difficulties encountered and measures taken to overcome problems**

The work on policy advocacy has not shown concrete outputs and requires long-term approaches to influencing policy. SSF concepts need to be in a more digestible form. Space was created for women but it was very limited. The staff also needs capacity building.

**4. Changes in implementation**

None reported

**5. Achievement/results by using the same objectively verifiable indicators used in the LOA table in performance indicators**

| **S.No** | **Activity** | **Verified achievement** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1a | National Workshop of Fisherfolk in Thailand to strengthen the capacity of local organisations to implement the SSF Guidelines.Participatory Mapping Data of Thai small-fisherfolk from 19 provinces | Workshop held on 17-18 December 2018, with 337 participants of which 267 were small-scale fishers (178 men and 89 women from 19 provinces). Thereport providedparticipatory mapping carried out during the workshop, photographs provided in the report |
| 2 | Preparation of advocacy materials on a human rights based approach and rights violation in Phetchaburi and Trat province, with special emphasis on women | Based on reports provided: 3000 books were printed and distributed in PhetchaburiinTrat; Photomotion on SDFfacebookfanpage; 30fisherfolk(10 male, 20 female), NGOs and village leaders trained in public communication skills |
| 3 | Facilitate participation of coastal fisherfolk in ecosystembased fisheries management in Phetchaburi and Tratprovinces through a field-level project | Progress reports and natural resource management plans for the two areas (in Thai) |
| 4 | Help mainstream gender into participatory fisheries management mechanism | Progress report and report on gender mainstreaming |