

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

IYAFA 2022: Asia Workshop -Celebrating Sustainable and Equitable Small-scale Fisheries

PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE

The following questions aim to identify key issues for small-scale fishers and fishworkers in Asia in line with the Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines and the objectives of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) 2022. The questions cover the environmental, economic, and social aspects of small-scale fisheries, with particular emphasis on strengthening governance and organizations. The thematic areas identified by participants will guide the development of the workshop agenda.

Response by: SDF Team, Thailand

Personal Experience

1) How are you linked to small-scale fisheries in your country? Can you describe the major characteristics of the sector ?

I collaborate with small scale-fishers and aquaculture groups in the Phetchaburi and Trat provinces, as well as small-scale fisher networks like the Federation of Thai Folk Fisheries Associations and the Southern Women Fisherfolk Fisheries Association. I also collaborate with government agencies on marine and coastal law and policy, coastal community projects and plans. Most of my work involves exchanging knowledge on regional and global indigenous fisheries.

2) What makes you proud to be involved with small-scale fisheries?

It is important to give small-scale fisheries a visible role in society and provide them with organizational capacity. It will enable them to work independently on policy mobilization related to the sector. They can analyse and develop methods that do not negatively impact their way of life and the rights of indigenous fishing communities.

Environmental Sustainability

1) Do you think that some of your fishing practices are sometimes detrimental to fisheries resources and the environment (e.g. aquatic species, flood plains, mangroves)? If yes, how?

The practice of using trawls has an unavoidable direct effect on marine life and ecosystems. The frequent use of nets to catch small fish means unwanted fish is caught in large quantities. Overfishing is also a big concern.

2) Have you been involved in conserving or managing (marine or inland) fisheries resources? Are there any lessons that you would like to share?

We have collaborated with the Departments of Fisheries and the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, to tackle conservation and restoration issues. These include blue-swimming crab banks, planting mangroves, and releasing new aquatic species among others. Policy oriented work—plans and recommendations to develop sustainable local fisheries—and researching the conceptual framework of the blue economy, marine and coastal development etc is also underway.

Economic Viability

1) What challenges do small-scale fishers face in getting boats, gear and engines in your country? How do they deal with these challenges?

Overfishing, coastal degradation caused by irresponsible fishing gear, the overlapping of spatial development—such as construction of a shipping port, tourism promotion—are among the main problems. Some small-scale fisheries in coastal regions no longer have access to resources. Environmental deterioration has made it hard for them to earn a livelihood.

2) What challenges do small-scale fishers and fishworkers face in accessing local/regional/international markets (e.g. competition from sellers, infrastructural issues, poor access to loans)? Do they receive any support (e.g. from the government) to facilitate access to these markets?

Transportation and distribution of seafood is quite costly. The temperature of catch must be maintained and therefore shipping costs are prohibitive. Due to high competition, fishers often offer their catch at lower than market prices.

3) Do you think the income generated from small-scale fisheries is adequate to meet small-scale fishers and fishworkers' basic needs?

It is enough. After accounting for boat maintenance, fishing equipment, and fuel cost, fishermen on average make at least 1,000-3,000 baht per day. It is enough to take care of yourself and your family. However, this must be evaluated in the context of what the future holds. Illegal fishing, laws that impact their profession and climate change are huge dangers for the future.

Social Sustainability

1) What are the main government programmes available in your country for addressing poverty and improving the standard of living of fishing communities (e.g. education, health insurance, pension scheme, housing, sanitation)? What are the barriers to accessing such programmes?

The Department of Fisheries has programmes like the Fisherman's Village Resort project. The project promotes ecotourism. This helps increase local fishermen's income. Insurance projects help small-scale fisheries mitigate damage from natural disasters. What the two projects have not been able to do is apply and distribute benefits equally. Often, small-scale fishers in desperate need of assistance are unable to access funding.

2) What are the most common fisher and fishworker organizations in your country (e.g. trade unions, cooperatives, community-based organizations)?

The Federation of Thai Fisher Folk Associations and the Southern Folk Fisheries Women's Association collaborate with key government authorities. They help resolve issues that stand in the way of policy implementation. They also provide a forum for small-scale fishers from across the country to connect, converse, share their experiences, and address fishing-related issues. They also help them make recommendations to government agencies on how to implement the principles of sustainable fishing management.

3) Are many fishers and fishworkers members of these organizations? Are women active in these organizations? How do these organizations help fishers and fishworkers improve their lives and livelihoods?

The Southern Folk Fisheries Women's Association works to promote and develop women's potential in the fisheries sector. They act as representatives across various fisheries committees at the provincial and national levels and help push policy with a focus on gender. They also amplify women's voices to change policies, laws, and programmes that may impact their lives.

Governance

1) Do fishers and fishworkers in your country have rights to fishing grounds granted by the government? Do they have traditional rights? Are their human rights protected?

Yes, it is protected by Thailand's constitution. There are organizations working to protect the rights of indigenous and small-scale fisheries and labour in Thailand. This includes independent organizations under the supervision of the government—such as the Human Rights Office and Ombudsman—as well as international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations (UN).

Although these rights protect livelihoods, a vast majority of indigenous and small-scale fisheries and labour cannot participate in decision-making processes and policy development.

2) What government legislation and policies are relevant to small-scale fisheries in your country (e.g. both inland and marine)? Are they developed in consultation with fishing communities? Is there an official definition of small-scale fisheries?

- * The National Strategy (2017-2036)
- * The 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023 – 2027)
- * 20-Year Agricultural and Cooperative Strategy (2017 - 2036)

- * Thailand's Marine Fisheries Management Plan 2020-2022
- * Work plans and guidelines for sustainable local fisheries development
- * Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E.2017
- * Marine and Coastal Resource Management Promotion Act, B.E. 2558 (2015)
- * Marine and Coastal Resource Management Master Plan 2017-2036
- * Labour Protection Act in Fisheries, B.E. 2562 (2019) etc.

A committee has been established to facilitate consultation. Members of the public can submit legislation for consideration by the council. Small-scale fishers are defined in the Fisheries Royal Decree (No. 2) B.E. 2560 (2017).

3) Have you heard of the *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)*? If yes, how can the SSF Guidelines improve your well-being?

Yes, I have. The VGSSF is a principle that covers both marine and coastal areas, as well as groups of people who take advantage of and use marine and coastal areas. Government agencies must be encouraged to take part implementing the guidelines and transform them into practice.

Gender Equality and Equity

1) What are the major challenges faced by women in fisheries in terms of access to resources, markets and participation in fisher and fishworker organizations in your country?

The role and status of women in small-scale fisheries is often overlooked and underestimated. They are often given secondary value in the sector. Women lack access to information and the opportunity to develop the necessary knowledge and competence. Policy also does not consider their rights and opportunities relevant for progress of the sector. This has resulted in women being marginalized. They are not involved in decision-making in fisheries management, social development, and self-development.

2) Are there laws or policies that benefit or protect the rights of women in fisheries?

A 20-year National Strategy on Opportunity Creation and Social Equality placed emphasis on equality and social security. The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan established a strategy that connects and relates to not leaving anyone behind (social inclusion).

3) What are the major programmes, policies, initiatives or organizations that help to improve the visibility and participation of women in the fisheries sector?

The Federation of Thai Folk Fisheries Association and the Southern Folk Fisheries Women's Association, have worked to amplify the issue of social inclusion in small-scale fisheries. As a consequence of this, the Department of Fisheries is paying it more attention. Local fishers can

participate in policymaking via the Department of Fisheries, either as part of the committee or as a qualified individual.

Food Security and Nutrition

1) Is there any legislation or policy recognizing food security and nutrition as a human right in your country (e.g. right to food act, nutritional guidelines)?

- * Public Health Act B.E. 2535
- * Food Act, B.E. 2522
- * Consumer Protection Act, B.E. 2522, as amended by (No. 2), B.E. 2541
- * Liability for Damage from Unsafe Goods Act 2008
- * Announcement of the Ministry of Public Health
- * Announcement of the Food and Drug Administration

2) How do small-scale fisheries contribute to local food security and nutrition?

Indigenous and small-scale fisheries contribute only 10 per cent value to the fishing sector, but in terms of community stability, they provide many economic prospects for the poor. SSFs give the community a lot of food security. Sailing earns a family at least 1,000–3,000 baht each day. After deducting costs for boat maintenance, fishing equipment, and oil, they'll have enough money to look after themselves and their families. It discourages migration far from home just to sustain a household. Many fishers also have other jobs. It increases buying power, which means more money can be spent in other parts of the community.

3) Are there similarities between fishing and farming communities in your country (e.g. in terms of challenges, opportunities, culture, social organization)?

Small-scale fisher communities and agricultural communities both depend on natural resource bases, air systems, and natural ecosystems. However, since fisheries depend directly on natural resources, they may differ in terms of production. Despite the fact that aquaculture is promoted, not all aquatic resources can be farmed. As a result, livelihoods can be extended over a period of time by caring for and protecting the biodiversity of fisheries.

Resilience

1) What kind of changes did the COVID-19 pandemic cause in small-scale fisheries in your country? How did fishers and fishworkers respond to these changes? Did they receive any support from the government or other organizations during the pandemic?

Because of constraints on movement, Covid-19 effectively shut down the fishing industry. However, at the same time, the pandemic provided fisherman with the opportunity to expand their internet marketing capabilities.

The Department of Fisheries website included a market section to help small-scale fishermen and fisher organizations sell their goods and services. For a period of three months, the government set up resources to assist small-scale fishermen affected by the pandemic.

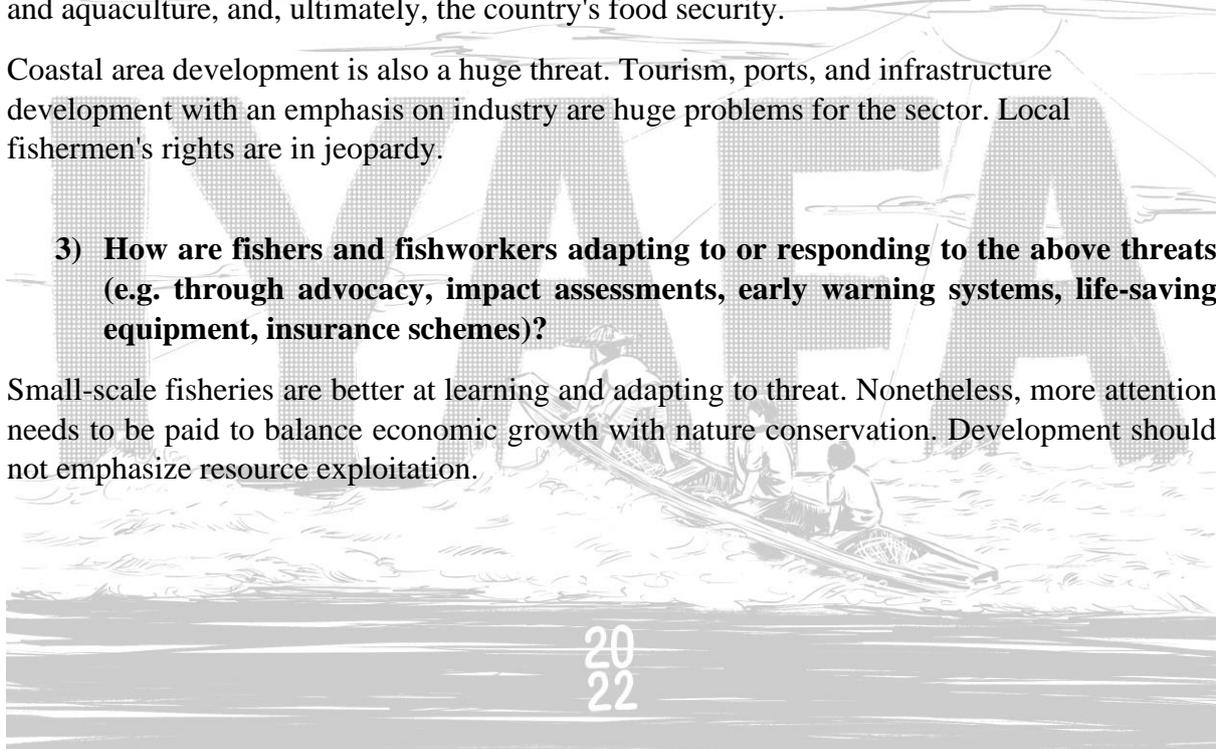
- 2) **What are the major threats fishers and fishworkers face and what are their impacts? These may include environmental threats (e.g. cyclones, typhoons, coastal erosion and degradation) and other threats (e.g. eviction, aquaculture development, sand mining, river diversion, land reclamation, infrastructure development, industrial activities, pollution).**

Monsoon winds dominate Thailand's fishing season and significantly impact fisheries. Climate change has caused the frequency of monsoon to alter. Its timing and intensity influences fishermen's lives as well as fishing locations. Climate change is further altering the dynamics of marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as the productivity of marine fisheries and aquaculture, and, ultimately, the country's food security.

Coastal area development is also a huge threat. Tourism, ports, and infrastructure development with an emphasis on industry are huge problems for the sector. Local fishermen's rights are in jeopardy.

- 3) **How are fishers and fishworkers adapting to or responding to the above threats (e.g. through advocacy, impact assessments, early warning systems, life-saving equipment, insurance schemes)?**

Small-scale fisheries are better at learning and adapting to threat. Nonetheless, more attention needs to be paid to balance economic growth with nature conservation. Development should not emphasize resource exploitation.



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Response by: Piya Thedyaem, Federation of Thai Fisherfolk Association (FTFA), Thailand

Personal Experience

- 1. How are you connected with the indigenous fisheries subsector in your country? Help explain the key characteristics of this sector?**

I am a fisher and also own a sea food shop (we sell processed and fresh sea food). In addition, I am currently working with the Chulalongkorn University to develop a website that will serve as a channel to tell stories about local sustainable fisheries in the country.

- 2. What makes you proud to be involved in indigenous fisheries in your country ?**

Folk fishing is a traditional way of life. Sustainable fisheries does not exploit labour or resources.

- 3. Do you think the fishing community is similar to the farming community? Do you think they are better ?**

They are very similar. A key similarity lies in the fact that the producer cannot set the price of the produce. Workers in both sectors lack marketing and packaging development skills. Both these groups are fragile, marginalized and lack access to funding. The fishing community is better off because the sea is its own protein source. But, they have a separate set of problems. The quantity of catch is uncertain. Fishing also carries higher risk to life than agriculture.

Environmental Sustainability

- 1. Do you think some of your fishing methods or procedures negatively affect fishery-related resources and the environment (aquaculture, floodplains, mangroves, etc.)? If so, please explain.**

Some large-scale fisheries affect the seafood chain. Choosing the size and type of fisheries is key to sustainability and protecting resources. Local fisheries often rehabilitate aquatic animals and aquatic habitats while also utilizing them.

2. Have you ever been involved in the planning or implementation of conservation and management of fisheries resources (marine and inland) ? Are there any lessons you'd like to share?

I have participated in fisheries management, implementation of the restoration of aquatic habitats (fish houses) and suggesting sustainable fisheries policies to the Department of Fisheries. Many fisheries policies allocate fisheries resources in an unfair manner. Small-scale fishers remain poor because they don't have access to resources—especially the catch quota system. There is also a failure to enforce the law when determining the size and species of aquatic animals

Economic Potential

1. What are the problems of indigenous fishermen and labor in indigenous fisheries, for example in the supply of boats? fishing tools and the engine (if any)? Do you think the problem is with too many ships? Or the sea has too few fish ?

State Fisheries Laws are not enforced. Certain fishery laws preclude small fisheries' rights to accessing resources. Many in the sector use tools that destroy young aquatic animals. Government regulations make it difficult for small fishers to register fishing boats. Policies like the Green Oil Fund policy, skew the balance in favour of large commercial fishing vessels. These benefits are inaccessible to small fishers. Marine and coastal waste management is a huge problem.

2. What are the key challenges in reaching the market? that the local fishermen and labor in the local fishery must face (competition from merchants Infrastructure issues access to bad credit, etc.)?

* Local fisheries cannot access funding. Government policies that identify funding require the use of a banking system. This in turn, requires collateral or group guarantee. It hinders access to credit and creates a long-term burden on fishermen.

* Problems in the transportation system mean costs to transport fish are very high. This is worse for communities that are far from markets and consumers. As a result of this, fishery products are always priced high.

The state must certify the aquatic standards system. It limits the number of fishermen who can access it.

3. What are the challenges facing indigenous fisheries operations in accessing regional / international markets ? Do you have any support from any agency to facilitate access to these markets ?

There is still no transport system that local fishermen can afford. There are no organizations to help with this.

4. What are the main factors that affect the price of fish in your country ?

The country's current economic problems have been magnified by Covid-19. High transport costs mean fishery products are always priced high, but profits are not always reaped by fishing communities—especially those in remote areas.

Social Sustainability

- 1. What are some of the main projects the government in your country has taken to alleviate poverty and improve the standard of living of indigenous fishing communities (eg education, health insurance ? Pension scheme, housing, sanitation)? What are your barriers to accessing the plan ?**

* Local fishermen have developed something called the Blue Brand Standard to intimate consumers about products that come from sustainable fisheries. It is a marketing mechanism for local fishermen.

* Fish houses have been constructed to restore aquatic habitats. It provides fishermen with stable incomes and jobs

- 2. Are there any fisheries worker organizations in your country (unions, cooperatives, religious organizations, CBO-campaign budget optimization-allocating budgets for advertising or campaigning - etc.)? How do they improve life and well-being ?**

* The Association of Folk Fisheries works at the policy level to ensure fishers' rights are upheld. They also give space for local fishermen to gather, voice concerns and gain fair access to resources.

Civil society organizations like the Thai Sea Conservation Association, SDF green peace and local fisheries community organizations also aid with policy advocacy.

Good Governance

- 1. Do indigenous fishermen in your country have access to government-required fishing grounds ? Are there any traditional rights they have been given ?**

They have partial access. Fisheries laws allow the use of any fishing gear to catch fish regardless of species and size. This has led to a loss in fish numbers as well as a reduction in fishing areas.

- 2. Are the human rights of local fishing communities protected ? - If protected, please describe what it looks like ?**

Fishers receive very little protection. The government does provide opportunities for local fishers to share their opinions on policy, however those with influence and money have more of a say. It ends up in a situation where local fishers are denied access to resources.

- 3. What are the laws and government policies related to indigenous fisheries in your country? (including laws applicable to both freshwater and ocean fishing)**

Has the government developed such laws and policies through consultation with the local fishing communities ? Is there a legal definition of indigenous fisheries ?

The Fisheries Act of 2015 and the Fisheries Act of 2017 were issued without taking into consideration the opinions of the local fishing community. It has caused a lot of problems. The definition of indigenous fishery itself is so broad that it has led to exploitation. The Marine and Coastal Resources Management Promotion Act of 2015 is a law that asks for a participatory process in legislation. But again, it does not define traditional fisheries.

4. Have you heard of VGSSF to insure small-scale fisheries. How can these guidelines improve your quality of life ?

I've heard it's working at the foundation level as well as internationally. Because it is voluntary, it is not enforced by law. The government can be pressured to adopt it, but it will take time to apply practically.

Gender Equality

1. What are the rights of women under the laws and policies that benefit women in fishing ?

There are no specific laws for women fishers. On the other hand, unified fisheries laws do not exclude women, and are flexible.

2. What are the key challenges facing women in the fisheries sector in your country in terms of access to resources, markets and effective participation in the organization?

- Women are not offered the space to express themselves freely, professionally or support their family.
- Women's safety is not yet guaranteed. They face dangers when travelling.

3. What key organizations help improve the presence of women in the fisheries sector? What policies exist to protect them.

There is no specific policy to protect women fishers. The law to prevent sexual abuse exists to protect women in general society.

Food Security and Nutrition

1. Is there a law / policy that certifies the right to food? Is there nutrition and food security? (the presence of laws such as rights in the Food Act Nutritional Guidelines)

Policies exist, but putting them into practice is not easy.

2. Do you think the income generated by the local fisheries (SSF-small scale fisheries) is sufficient to meet the basic needs of local fishermen?

It is just enough to sustain life. The lack of access to resources makes it tough for small-scale fishers.

Flexibility

- 1. What kind of change has the indigenous fishing practices in your country made? And how are workers in the indigenous fisheries sector responding to these changes? When threatened do they receive support from the government and other organizations?**

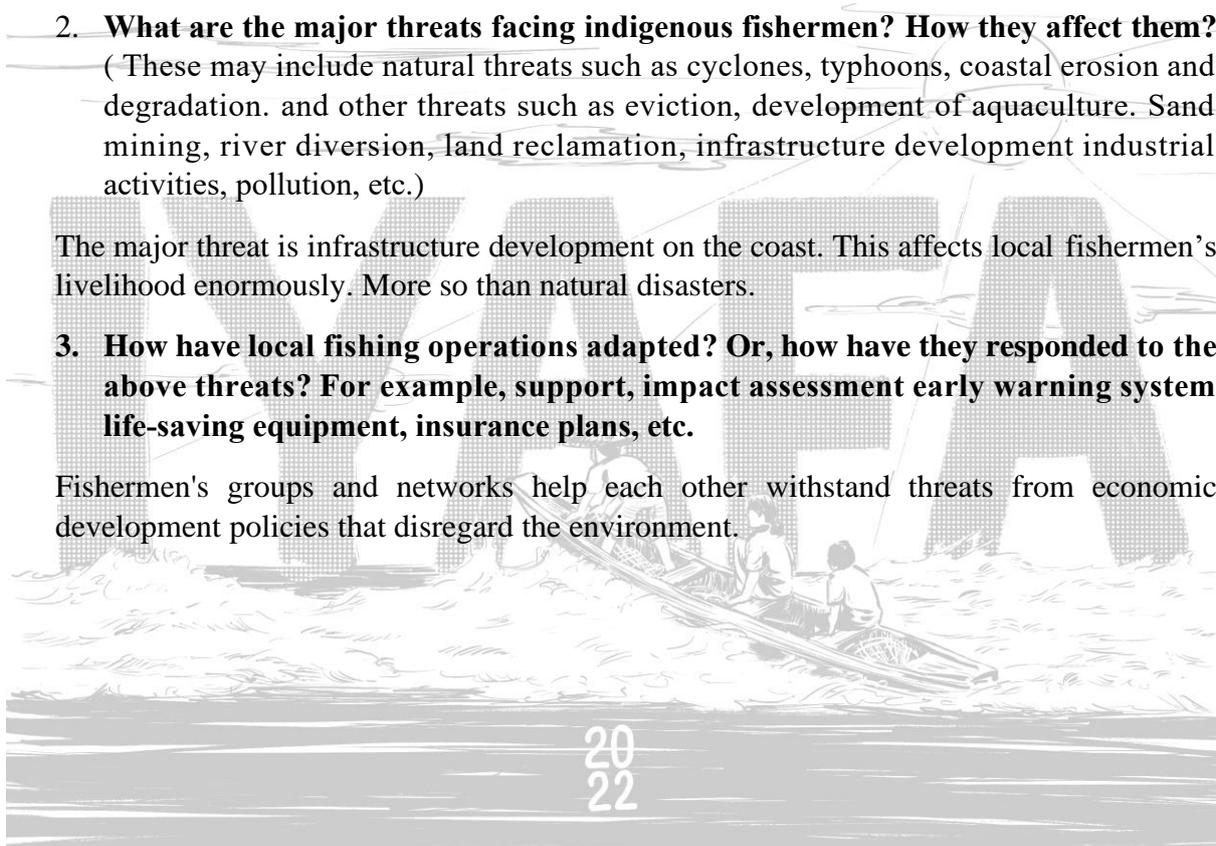
Multiple NGOs are trying to push policy that can amend existing laws to aid small-scale fishers. None have been concretized yet. In addition, NGOs have limited budgets and therefore can barely help small fisheries cope with threats and withstand future shocks.

- 2. What are the major threats facing indigenous fishermen? How they affect them?**
(These may include natural threats such as cyclones, typhoons, coastal erosion and degradation. and other threats such as eviction, development of aquaculture. Sand mining, river diversion, land reclamation, infrastructure development industrial activities, pollution, etc.)

The major threat is infrastructure development on the coast. This affects local fishermen's livelihood enormously. More so than natural disasters.

- 3. How have local fishing operations adapted? Or, how have they responded to the above threats? For example, support, impact assessment early warning system life-saving equipment, insurance plans, etc.**

Fishermen's groups and networks help each other withstand threats from economic development policies that disregard the environment.



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Response by: Ms. Supaporn Pannarai, President, Southern Folk Women's Association, Thailand

Personal Experience

1. How are you connected with the indigenous fisheries subsectors in your country? and help explain the key characteristics of this sector?

I am a women fisher. My house is near the Songkla lake in the Songkla province. We are from a small-scale fisher community. We have engaged in fisheries for over four generations. I am chairperson of the women fisher network in Chong fernt community as well as the chair of the Southern women fishers in Thailand. At present, I don't fish, but engage in community marketing, processing community products and selling to consumers.

2. What makes you proud to be involved in indigenous fisheries in your country ?

Our way of life requires harmony with nature. We fish for sustenance but at the same time protect coastal marine resources.

3. Do you think the fishing community is similar to the farming community ? Do you think they are better ?

They are both very similar. They produce their own food and ensure food security in society. I think that agricultural communities have it easier than fishermen. Fishermen have more uncertainty in their occupation.

Environmental Sustainability

1. Do you think your fishing methods or procedures have something that could negatively affect fishery-related resources and the environment (aquaculture, floodplains, mangroves, etc.)? If so, please explain.

Because of the depletion of natural resources, many members of the community have started using fishing gear that destroys young aquatic animals and affects their life cycle too.

2. Have you ever been involved in the planning or implementation of conservation and management of fisheries resources (marine and inland) ? Are there any lessons you'd like to share?

Conserving fisheries resources is our way of life. Conservation activities are part of our practice. However, we haven't been invited by government agencies in planning conservation and managing fisheries resources.

Additionally, women fishers are often neglected and rendered invisible in planning and implementation of conservation and management of fisheries resources.

3. What are the problems of indigenous fishermen and labour in indigenous fisheries, for example in the supply of boats? fishing tools and the engine (if any)? Do you think the problem is with too many ships? Or the sea has too few fish ?

- * Use of illegal fishing tools by people outside the community causes destruction of juvenile aquatic species.
- * There is no formal recognition of SSF.
- * There is no gender segregated data for SSFs.
- * Higher petrol prices has led to high production costs. Income from fishing is not worth the investment.
- * Development projects are decided without consulting SSFs.

Economic Sustainability

1. What are the key challenges in reaching the market? that the local fishermen and labor in the local fishery must face (competition from merchants Infrastructure issues access to bad credit, etc.)?

- * Fishermen have no marketing skills. They are reliant on middlemen to sell their catch.
- * They lack online marketing skills and therefore cannot access other marketing channels.

2. What are the challenges facing indigenous fisheries operations in accessing regional / international markets ? Do you have any support from any agency to facilitate access to these markets ?

Small-scale fishers lack knowledge and skills in marketing. They don't know where or how to access international markets, or government agencies designated to help them do the same.

3. What are the main factors that affect the price of fish in your country ?

Price is dependent on quantity of fish.

Social Sustainability

1. What are some of the main projects the government in your country has taken to alleviate poverty and improve the standard of living of indigenous fishing communities (eg education, health insurance ? Pension scheme, housing,

sanitation)? What are your barriers to accessing the plan, fisheries worker organization in your country (unions, cooperatives, religious organizations, CBO-campaign budget optimization- allocating budgets for advertising or campaigning - etc.)

There are hardly any projects that directly improve our quality of life. The government doesn't consider local fisheries to be important. The projects that do exist are not continued or promoted properly.

2. How to improve life and well-being ?

We need to continue organizing, networking and capacity building SSF/women fishers. There needs to be a unified front advocating for SSF rights and the meaningful participation of women fishers in policy development and ecosystem and habitat management.

Good Governance

1. Do indigenous fishermen in your country have access to government-required fishing grounds ? Are there any traditional rights they have been given ?

The negotiation of the National Federation of Fisheries Associations has given fishers access to fishing grounds. Originally there was a law restricting fishing areas.

2. Are the human rights of local fishing communities protected ? - If protected, please describe what it looks like ?

Human rights are protected, but it is not enough. Many issues are not comprehensively covered. SSF rights have not been recognized.

3. What are the laws and government policies related to indigenous fisheries in your country? (including laws applicable to both freshwater and ocean fishing)

- Has the government developed such laws and policies through consultation with the local fishing communities ?

- Is there a legal definition of indigenous fisheries ?

The Fisheries Act of 2015 and the Fisheries Act of 2017 were issued without listening to the opinions of local fishing communities. This has affected many fishers. SSFs are defined only according to the size of boat and not as a traditional way of life.

4. Have you heard of voluntary practices to insure small-scale fisheries? Is (indigenous fishery) sustainable in the context of food security and poverty eradication?

- If you have heard of the guidelines, how can they improve your quality of life ?
I've heard of it.

Gender Equality

1. What are the rights of women under the laws and policies that benefit women in fishing ?

The Gender Equality Act can be used to access justice.

What are the key challenges facing women in the fisheries sector in your country in terms of access to resources, markets and effective participation in the organization? What are the main projects, policies, initiatives or organizations that help improve the presence of women in the fisheries sector?

Women have many roles in fisheries but women fishers have not been formally recognized in the sector. A culture of patriarchy denies women equality in society. Women are often undermined and their contributions undervalued. There are no policy measures that ensure gender equality.

There is a general women development plan but it does not specifically target SSFs.

Food Security and Nutrition

1. Is there a law / policy that certifies the right to food? Is there nutrition and food security? (the presence of laws such as rights in the Food Act Nutritional Guidelines)

I do not know about this.

2. Indigenous fisheries sector, How does it contribute to local nutrition and food security ?

Indigenous fisheries take care of natural resources to ensure the community has enough food source and income. Small-scale fisheries also provide stable careers. Fishers don't need to migrate to find work.

3. Do you think the income generated by local fisheries (SSF-small scale fisheries) is sufficient to meet the basic needs ?

In some areas it's not enough to meet expenses. Resources are depleting gradually. Furthermore, fishers can't go out to fish every day. Most fishermen don't have land to pursue other occupations.

Flexibility

1. What kind of change has the indigenous fishing practices in your country made? And how are workers in the indigenous fisheries sector responding to these changes? Subsectors of Indigenous Fisheries. Is it supported by the government or any other organization? during various threats

At the time of the threat, there was no policy to help SSF.

2. What are the major threats facing indigenous fishermen? and how they affect it ? (These may include natural threats such as cyclones, typhoons, coastal erosion

and degradation. and other threats such as eviction, development of aquaculture. Sand mining, river diversion, land reclamation, infrastructure development industrial activities, pollution, etc.)

The major threat is illegal fishing that destroys aquatic life. The construction of deep-water ports and dams cause changes in marine ecosystems. These affect the life cycle of aquatic life. Climate change has also put fishers at greater risk than before.

3. Local fishing operations have adapted. or how to respond to the above threats, for example, support, impact assessment early warning system Life-saving equipment, insurance plans, etc.

Fishers have coped with these threats by adjusting fishing methods and found new gear to catch fish. The construction of the deep-sea port and the dam has changed migration routes of aquatic animals. Fishers have adapted by making an aquatic animal conservation area.

