



Marine Fisheries Management Plan of Thailand

A National Policy for Marine Fisheries Management

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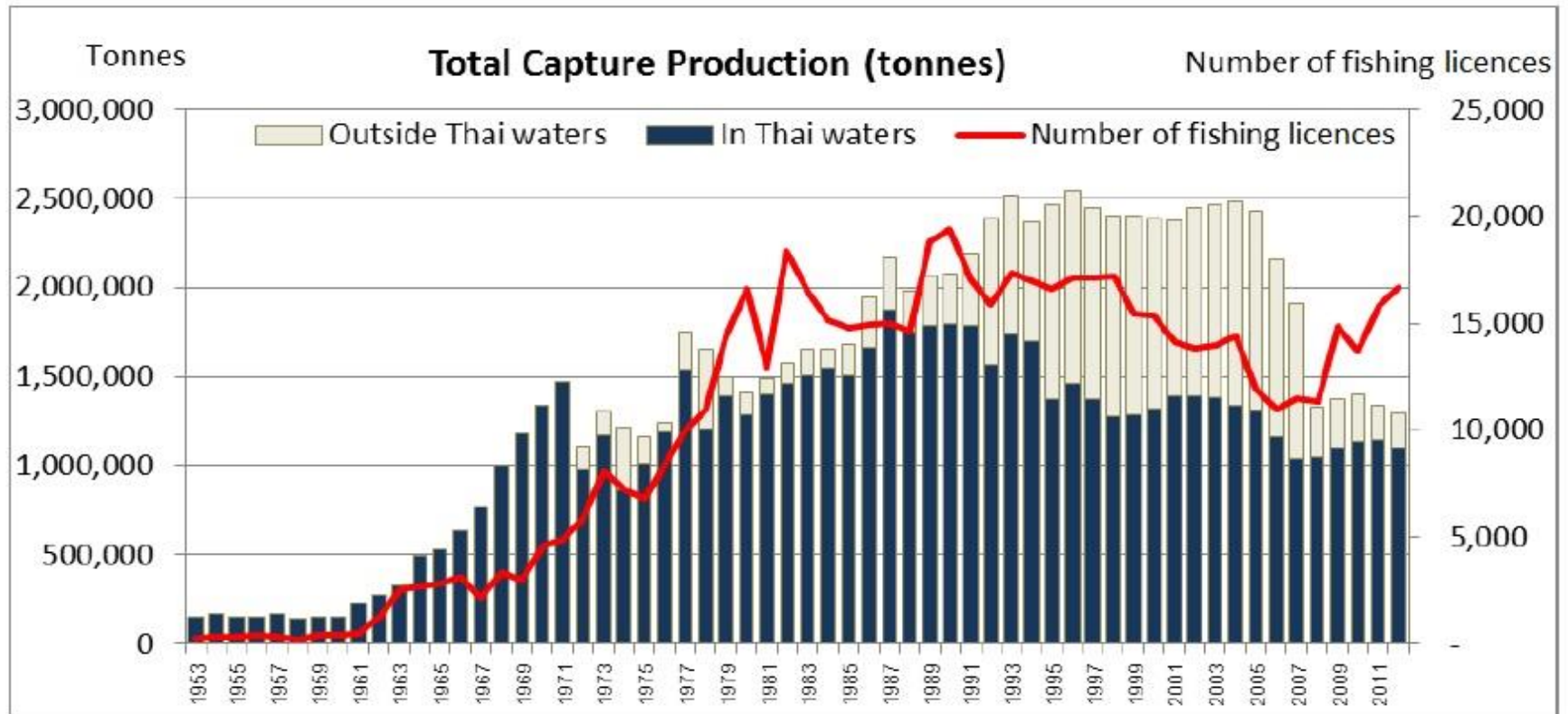
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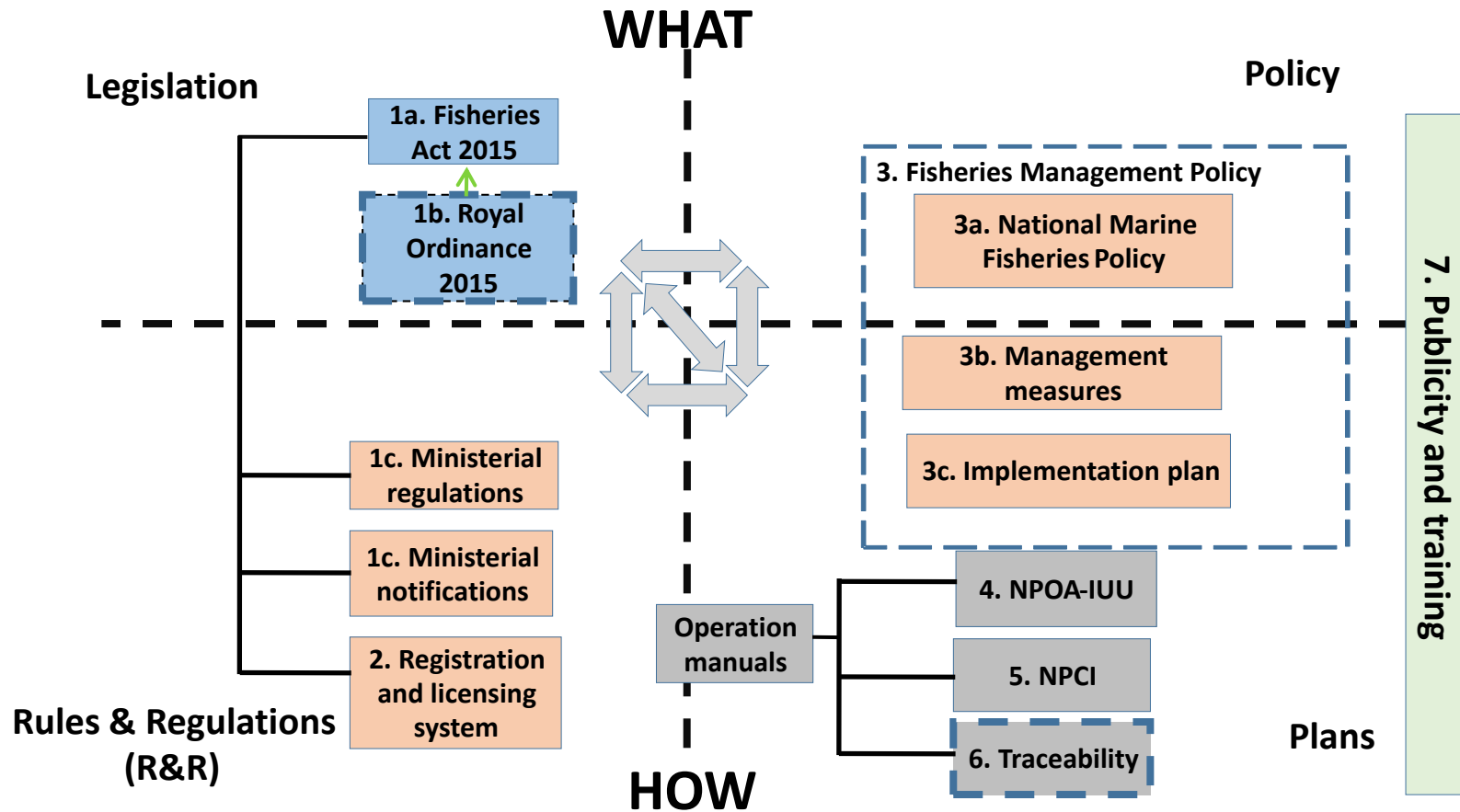


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General Overviews



Actions and linkages of Thailand's Fishery Reform Package

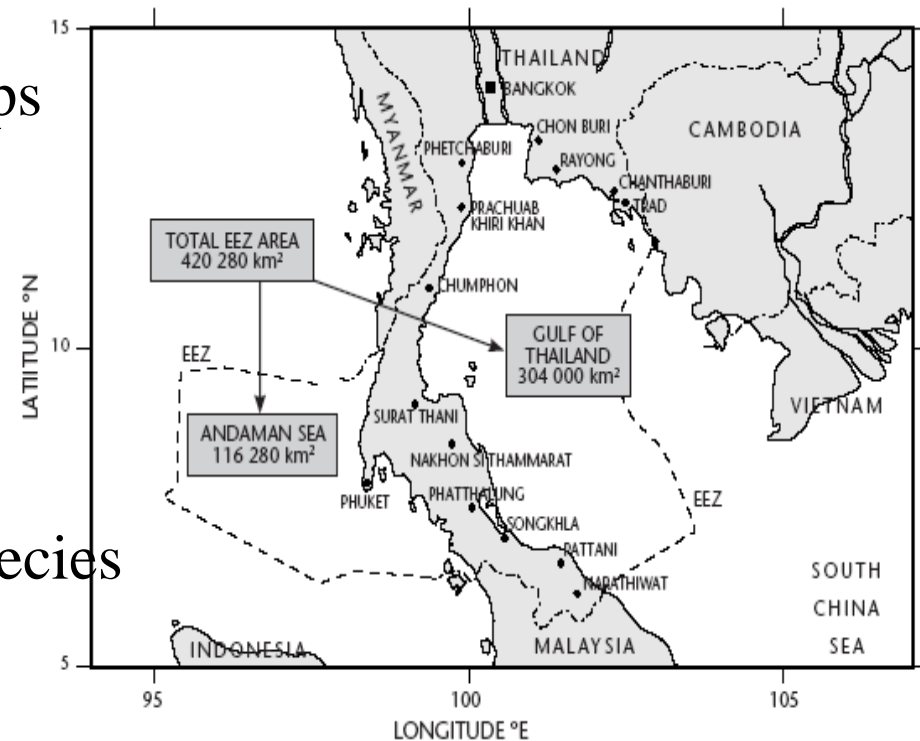


Scope

➤ The FMP applies to all marine capture fisheries both artisanal and commercial vessels operate in Thai waters, EEZ of other States and the high seas.

➤ The FMP covers 4 species groups

- All pelagic fish
- All demersal fish
- All highly migratory tuna
- Endangered & Threatened species



Key principles of the FMP

- **Sustainable development**
- **Good governance**
- **Effective law enforcement**
- **Cooperation and coordination**
- **Adaptive management**
- **Precautionary approach**

Operation of the FMP



- This FMP will operate from 2015 to 2019.
- DOF will use this plan to implement the measures of this FMP and to develop the regulations for the fishery.
- Annually reviewed FMP based on the best scientific information available and on the performance of the fishery.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

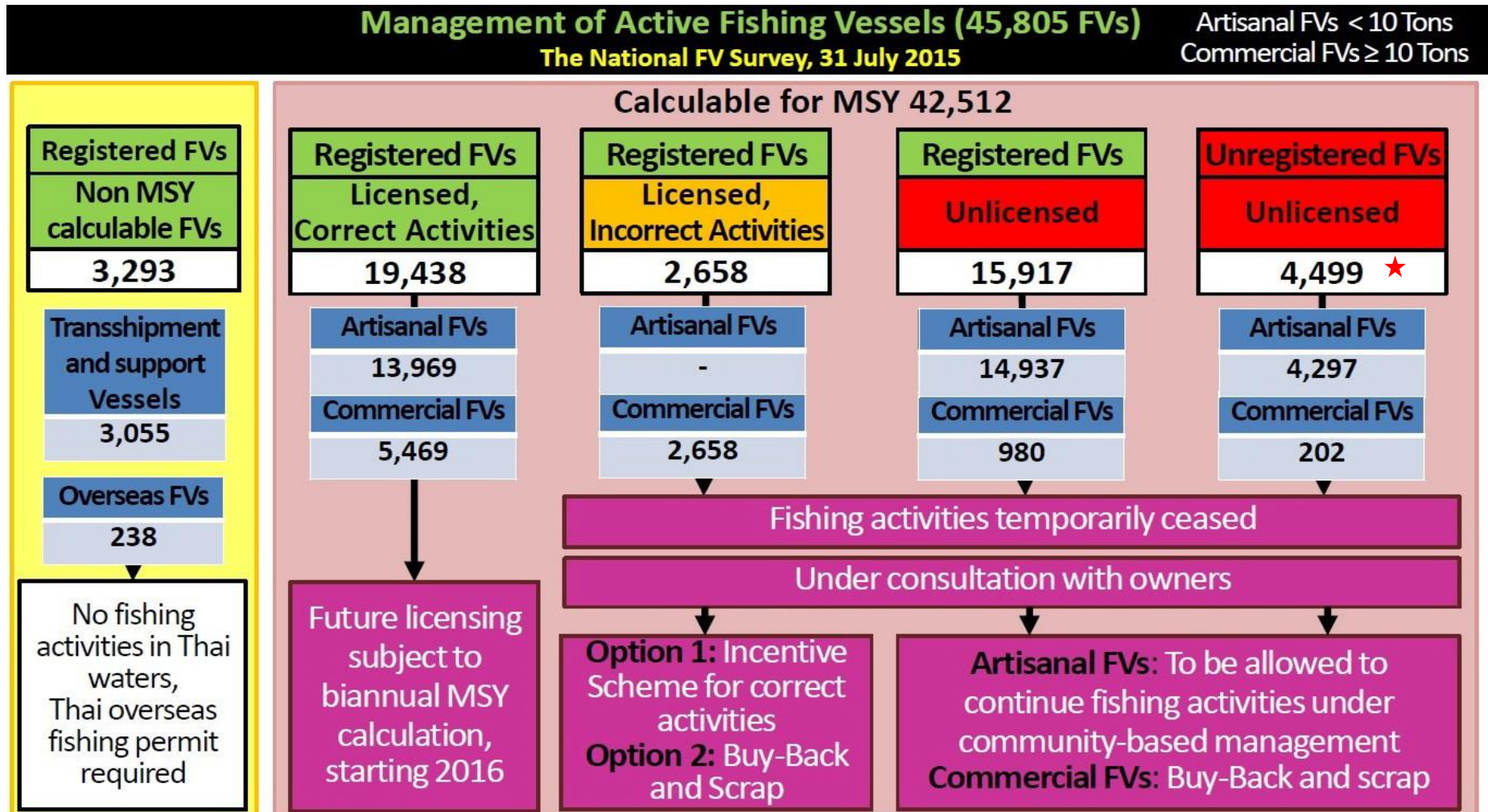
The following set of seven challenges have been identified through a risk assessment based on their likelihood of occurring and their impact on the sustainable management of Thailand's marine fisheries resources.

1. **Overfishing and overcapacity, especially in the commercial fleet;**
2. **IUU fishing;**
3. Catching large quantities of juvenile fish of larger commercial species, which could grow bigger;
4. Conflicts between artisanal and commercial fishers;
5. Degraded critical habitat;
6. Inadequate fisheries data and information;
7. Inadequate fisheries management capacity.

Objectives, Targets and Management Measures

| Urgent MM | Other MM |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reducing fishing capacity and effort;2. Rebuilding fish resources through artificial reefs and restocking programs; and3. Minimizing IUU fishing of the marine resources through effective compliance and enforcement. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Reducing the catch of juveniles of the larger commercial species;5. Resolving conflicts between artisanal and commercial fishers;6. Restoring and maintaining critical habitats;7. Improving fisheries data and information; and8. Strengthening fisheries management capacity. |

Urgent MM: 1. Reducing fishing capacity and fishing effort



★ Vessel not require to register

Urgent MM: 1. Reducing fishing capacity and fishing effort

Target: Reduction of the fishing capacity and effort within 3 years, especially commercial vessels

For demersal fish; 40% in the Gulf of Thailand and 10% in the Andaman Sea

For pelagic fish; 30% in the Gulf of Thailand and 20% in the Andaman Sea

Measures

- Freeze the number of vessels registered for fishing purpose and number of fishing licenses during transitional period for further assessment of the appropriate number;
- Stop and remove all illegal FVs and banned push nets;
- Develop new electronics fishing license system for all FVs and ensure that all vessels are licensed and registered;
- Consider a buyback scheme to remove any excess capacity that remains;

Urgent MM: 2. Rebuilding fish resources through artificial reefs and restocking programs

Target: Increase number of effective artificial reefs at least 10 site per year and increase community stock enhancement projects 10 communities project per year

Measures

- Continue to build artificial reefs, especially along the zone border;
- “Marine Animal Bank” scheme for promoting stock enhancement.

Urgent MM: 3. Minimizing IUU fishing through effective MCS

Target: Reduce the level of IUU fishing to a level that can be controlled through regular MCS arrangements

Measures (6 Measures)

I. International cooperation

- Compile and exchange information among States and RFMOs;
- Exchange information on vessels if the fishing outside the EEZ through the ASEAN Regional Vessel Record; etc.

II. Coordination across Thailand agencies

- Strengthen coordination across DOF, DMCR, Customs Department, Royal Thai Navy, Marine Police Division, Marine Department, Provincial Administration Department, Ministry of Labor, and Thailand Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Centre (TMECC)

Urgent MM: 3. Minimizing IUU fishing through effective MCS (Cont.)

Measures (Cont.)

III. Thailand's Coastal State responsibilities

- Strengthen MCS in Thai waters through the implementation of the National Plan of Control and inspection;
- Enhance the operational capacity for Port in – Port out control
- Mandate the use of VMS for appropriate vessels; etc.

IV. Thailand's responsibilities as a Flag State

- Thai vessels that operate inside Thai's EEZ must have a license permit;
- Development of Observer on board Program for both fishing vessels and transshipment vessels operating outside of the Thai waters based on a risk assessment;
- Impose strict penalties as prescribed in the Thai Law and of other Coastal State Law; etc.

Urgent MM: 3. Minimizing IUU fishing through effective MCS (Cont.)

Measures (Cont.)

V. Thailand's measures as a Port States

- Thailand ratified on Port State Measures (PSM) since May 2016 and will be ratify the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA)
- Provide legal basis to inspect and prosecute a foreign IUU vessel and catch; etc.

VI. Internationally accepted market measures

- Strengthen traceability to verify the origin of raw material before it enters processing;
- Improve the Fishing Logbook, Marine Catch Purchasing (MCPD) and Marine Catch Transshipment Documents (MCTD) report system;
- Determine guidelines on verifying logbooks, MCPD and Marine Catch Transshipment Documents; etc.

Other MM: 4. Reducing the catch of juveniles of the larger commercial species

Target: Reduce the proportion of juvenile caught and landed to 50% of current levels in 5 years

Measures

- Increase the legal limit on the mesh size of trawl nets and other gears;
- Introduce more seasonal and spatial closures based on research that shows that these times and areas protect juvenile nursery and spawning stock areas; and
- Encourage research to find fish meal substitutes

Other MM: 5. Resolving conflicts between small-scale and large-scale fishers

Target: Reduce the incidence of conflicts to a manageable level in all provinces

Measures

- Form Provincial Fisheries Co-management Committees
- Establish and demarcation the Coastal Fishing Zone, according to scientific data and stakeholders consultation;
- Develop a VMS warning system to alert entry into a prohibited zone/area;
- Strengthen existing co-management system.

Other MM: 6. Restoring and maintaining critical habitats

Target: Restore critical habitat areas

4,000 rai mangrove area increased, 4% of coral reefs and 4% seagrass beds under effective management (1 hectare = 6.25 rai)

Measures

- Increase the total area of MPAs;
- Ensure that the National Fisheries Committee and the Provincial Committees have representatives from the Environment agency and NGOs and also include critical habitats on their agendas;
- DOF to become more involved in habitat protection and restoration activities; and
- Initiate Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) Programs for coastal communities

Other MM: 7. Improving fisheries data and information

Target: Improve data collection and information dissemination systems to a level that can be easily used to monitor the performance of this FMP in 2 years

Measures

- Conduct a gap analysis between the data and information needed for KPIs data FMP and the actual available data
- Database system that links different sources of data for use in both stock assessment and fisheries management
- Implement continuous capacity development for all technical and scientific staff
- Ensure that data required by RFMOs is of high quality and timeliness

Other MM: 8. Strengthening fisheries management capacity

Target: An effective and efficient fisheries management capacity within 5 years

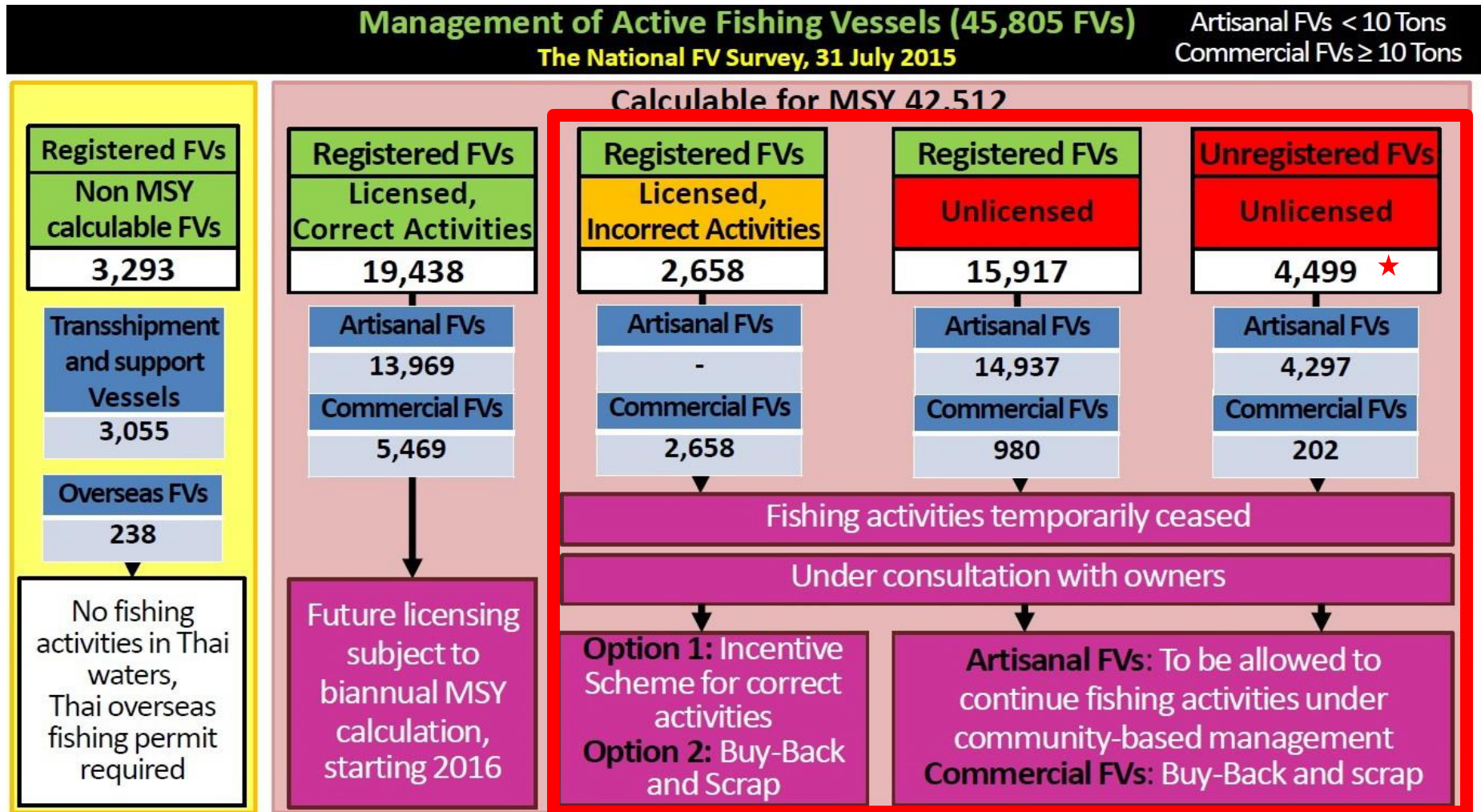
Measures

- Establish a new Fisheries Management Division, Surveillance Centre and Catch Certification Centre in DOF, Bangkok
- Develop the human capacity of DOF HQ staff, to implement this FMP
- Develop the human capacity of Provincial/District fisheries officers in fisheries management

Financial arrangements May 2015-April 2016

| Management measure/action | Budget (Million Baht) |
|---|--------------------------|
| Objective 1: Reducing fishing capacity and fishing effort | 99.10 |
| Objective 2: Rebuilding fish resources through artificial reefs and restocking programs | 105.00 |
| Objective 3: Minimizing IUU fishing through effective MCS | 800.00 |
| Objective 4: Reducing the catch of juveniles of the larger commercial species | 43.25 |
| Objective 5: Resolving conflicts between small-scale and large-scale fishers | 15.00 |
| Objective 6: Restoring and maintaining critical habitats | - |
| Objective 7: Improving fisheries data and information | 23.95 |
| Objective 8: Strengthening fisheries management capacity | 0.50 |
| Total | 1,086.80 |

Compensation and buyback scheme



★ Vessel not require to register

Compensation and buyback scheme

Compensation

- To affected fishery operators from the management measures to tackle IUU, including the fishery operators affected by
 - the NCPO's Order 10/2015 and 24/2015;
 - the termination of fishing gear.
- Including labour wage, rental fee for docking and electricity and living expense for family and loss of income, which based on size of FV,
- A total amount of 105.77 million Baht has been approved by the cabinet.

Compensation and buyback scheme

Buyback scheme

- The process of buyback scheme can be divided into 2 groups
 1. All legal fishing vessels: government will pay for engine, vessel and fishing gear in fair cost in accordance cost that approved by committee.
 2. All fishing vessel that have excess fishing effort: government will pay 10-20% only cost of vessel in accordance by gross tonnage, which is agreement of the government and owner of fishing vessel.
- Buyback scheme will start in 2016.

Future plan for single-species stock assessment

Objective

1. To study MSY and optimum fishing effort of main economic species in Thai waters;
2. To study cost and benefit of TAC and/or ITQs system;
3. To enhance capacity of DOF scientists for Quota system

Target species: 5 pelagic species, 3 demersal species, 1 squid species

Study area: Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea

Target gear: Both artisanal and commercial vessels

Timeframe: Data collection: Jan-Dec 2016,
Cost and benefit analysis: Jan-Apr 2017
Final report: Jun 2017

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WAVE AREA



FISHERIES REFORM



กรมประมง
กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์
ประเทศไทย



Thank you