

**QUARTERLY REPORT NO.7
APR. - JUN. 2003
OF
LOCALLY BASED COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN
PATHEW DISTRICT, CHUMPORN PROVINCE
(LBCFM-PD)**

Edited by

Sei Etoh



**Training Department
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**



Department of Fisheries

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PREFACE

This is a quarterly report of the activities implementation of the LBCFM-PD (Locally Based Coastal Fisheries Management in Pathew District, Chumporn Province) during the period from April to June 2003.

In this period, 5 leading fishers and women in the target groups and 4 officials dealing with community development in the project area inspected the situation of coastal resources management and community development in Malaysia and exchanged views with their counterparts.

The project staff of SEAFDEC/TD and Chumporn Marine Fisheries Research Development Center frequently held a short meeting to arrange the map of aquaculture zone demarcation was drawn and presented to fishers and stakeholders for examination and agreement.

Sei Etoh

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I. GENERAL ACCOUNT

As a whole, the project has progressed on the right track by producing some tangible outputs, especially in Activity IV (Enhance human resources capability) and in Activity V (Development of extension methodology and strengthening the extension system). The progress of each activity is shown in the table of Annex 5: Annual Activity Monitoring Sheet.

A project formulation on the locally-based coastal resources management in Langkawi has advanced and is close to being finalized. It is expected to commence operations in August 2003 under a collaborative project arrangement.

Participation by beneficiaries in the decision making process for coastal resources management has been promoted.

Regularized data collection and analyses have been continued in the fields of marine biology and oceanography.

Several training courses were conducted for women's groups on the subject of diversifying fish products, improvement of packaging materials and quality control. A rapid appraisal was conducted on the slow-participation by some women in the group activities.

A study tour with leaders of fishers and women in Chumpon took place in the Malaysian Peninsula in an attempt to exchange views and opinions between both fishers on coastal fishery resources management and other pertinent issues.

Resulting from the restoration of data and information collected and analyzed, the movement on an improvement of the village conditions began.

Fingerlings of shrimp, fish and crab were released into the bay at Tambol Pakklong by the Coastal Aquaculture Development Centre in Chumpon as a part of the resource enhancement plan.

The JICA expert, Socio-economist, being the successor to Dr. Masahiro Yamao, arrived in Bangkok on 31 March 2003 to take up a two years' assignment with SEAFDEC/TD.

II. ACTIVITIES

2.1 Base line surveys

A series of routine follow-up actions on the collection of fish landing data has been continued by; (1) interviewing local fishermen in the target groups to observe fishing areas and the composition of fish catches, (2) collecting fishing logbooks given to 10 fishermen in each of the eight fishing methods to monitor CPUE, usage of fishing gear and fishing periods and (3) analyzing data gained and preparing a database. This activity had been conducted mainly by the SEAFDEC/TD team until March 2003, but it has been gradually transferred to the researchers in the Chumpon Marine Fisheries Research and Development Centre (CMFRDEC) with technical support by TD staff.

Two regular surveys on marine environmental conditions were carried out during this reporting period. The first survey took place on 2-4 April at all nine defined stations while the second one on 4-6 June was limited to seven stations because of bad weather conditions. The remaining two stations, located in the open sea area where they are vulnerable to the weather condition.

The nutrient analysis of water, being a part of the oceanographic survey, was made by the laboratory in Songkhla Marine Fisheries Research and Development Centre (SMFRDC) as no equipment for analysis

was available in the laboratory of the Chumpon Marine Fisheries Research and Development Centre (CMFRDC). The water samples had to be kept frozen for one month before analysis. It was claimed that the resulting figures were not so accurate as those carried out while the water is in a fresh form. To improve the situation, necessary equipment was brought in from SEAFDEC/TD and water analysis was commenced at the site, which resulted in a quick and accurate analysis of the sample within only one day.

2.2 To encourage and extend locally based coastal resources management

The enforcement and patrols in the demarcation Area I and Area II were enacted under a Chumporn Provincial Proclamation. Further, the map of the aquaculture zone demarcation was drawn up by the project and presented to each village to achieve concurrence of the beneficiaries. They have not totally reached agreement yet and the Provincial Fisheries Office has played a difficult role in coordinating among fishers in this issue. All fishers and stakeholders are involved in the designing and decision making process in coastal fishery resources management from the outset. This is vital in achieving the CBFM concept.

2.3 Encourage local business

Three women's groups have been established in the project target area since the inception of the project; i.e. Ban Thungmaha (Moo 1) + Ban Bonrai (Moo 6), Ban Thunmthong (Moo 3) and Ban Koteab (Moo 7) and activities in introducing novel products have been continued. However, it was observed that the pace of participation by women members was slow in most cases. Aimed at investigating the reasons behind this, a survey in each village was conducted by filling in questionnaires on 16 – 21 June 2003. In this survey, 80 women were requested to fill in the questionnaires. The survey data is now being analysed.

A joint site training course on the "Processing of Novel Fish Products" was conducted with the DOF at the working site of each women's group for two days each from 16 to 21 June 2003. The course menu comprised lectures and practical demonstrations for the processing of fish balls, chili paste, crisp squid crackers. The instructors were Fish Processing Experts from DOF Bangkok. A total of 90 women were trained through these courses.

Additionally, a training course on "Packaging and Product Improvement" followed for the same women groups on 25 – 27 June 2003, aimed at improving the processing technology and packaging materials. A lecturer was arranged from the Provincial Industrial Office. 67 women participated in this course. In this training course, an application for a loan for cottage scale industry deployed by the Provincial Industrial Office was introduced.

The BITEC Centre of the Ministry of Commerce, Bangna, organized a training course on "Increased Marketing Opportunities by Improvement of Packaging Methods" on 8-9 June 2003, in which 8 women representing the above three groups and 2 responsible officers from the DOF/ CMFRDEC participated. The course was conducted in the Thai language and was relevant for the participants. It is foreseen to further develop and expand distribution and marketing channels of their products by improvement of packing materials and technologies.

2.4 To enhance human resource capacity and participation

A seminar entitled "Toward Further Development of Coastal Resource Management: Lessons gained through LBCFM-PD" was held on 17-22 February 2003 in Chumpon and Phuket. It was discussed and decided that an information exchange between beneficiaries in Thailand and Malaysia should be further strengthened on issues of coastal fishery resources development and management. To support this understanding, a study tour was organized by SEAFDEC/TD and DOF Malaysia. Five fishers' leaders in the project area and two DOF officials from Chumpon Province and two Sub-district Officials responsible for community development participated in the Malaysian study tour (the details of this tour program is

given at length in the travel report of Annex 1). The study tour was extremely fruitful especially for fishers in the sense of "Seeing is believing". They learned many things by observing the Malaysian approach to fish utilization and coastal resources management. Most of them concluded in their reports that this trip was very useful. They will certainly incorporate their experience into their community development efforts. Their observations and findings attained through the study tour were compiled in Thai and summarized in English as seen in Annex 4.

2.5 The development of extension methodologies and strengthening extension

Resulting from the household survey conducted in 2002, data and information collected and analyzed were presented to the fishers and other stakeholders in January 2003 in an attempt to make the best use of these in the way of participatory resource assessment (PRA). As a result, they now have motivation to improve their village conditions under the community development activities with the slogan of "One tree, One household" as dealt with at length in Annex 2. Through the activity, hundreds of plant seeds were planted along each side of the 1.5 Km village road in Pakklong Sub-District. To this volunteer activity, multi-disciplinary groups comprising school students, fishers, farmers and others regardless of profession participated.

2.6 The rehabilitation and enhancement of coastal resources

Aimed at enhancing coastal fishery resources, fingerings of fish, shrimp, crab were released in the Pathew Bay by project staff, fishers and students in Tambol Pakklong on 23 June 2003. This program was conducted jointly with the Coastal Aquaculture Development Centre of Chumpon under the DOF. On this day, fingerings of 20,000 sea bass, 1 million shrimp and 300 crabs were released.

2.7 Collaborative project arrangement

In the wake of the successful project implementation of LBCFM-PD, the Malaysian delegation expressed their view on several formal occasions of SEAFDEC meetings that it was time to transfer technologies, including experiences and knowledge gained, to other member countries and that Malaysia was ready to host the next project in Langkawi. They have earmarked 20,000USD for the execution of the CBFM project within the framework of a collaborative arrangement. Three missions from SEAFDEC/TD were sent to Langkawi to look into the possibility of setting up a similar coastal fishery resources development and management project before this reporting period. As a result, it is further decided to solidify the project idea in Langkawi.

A preparatory meeting with the National Project Coordinator of Malaysia was held in Langkawi on 16 May 2003, taking advantage of the occasion of the study tour. The meeting discussed the formulation of the project in detail specifying the mode of operation, SEAFDEC/TD's role and other institution involvement. Based upon that, the preliminary project proposal was formulated and, based upon that, the first Steering Committee Meeting was to be held in the middle of July 2003.

III. OUTCOMES

3.1 Base line survey results

- Fish landing survey data have been collected and put into the database.
- Environmental surveys conducted twice in this reporting period the results being incorporated into the data stock to be compiled into a data map.

3.2 Locally-Based Coastal Resources Management Concept

The map of the aquaculture zone demarcation was drawn and presented to fishers and stakeholders for examination and agreement.

3.3 Local business

90 women were trained in processing novel products like fish balls, chili paste, crisp squid crackers

67 women were trained in improved processing technology and packing materials.

8 women were trained in an intensive training course of improved packaging methods.

3.4 Human resources capacity development

The researchers in Chumpon Marine Fisheries Development Centre (CMFDC) have become capable of collecting fish landing data for themselves, but they need more follow-up on-the-job-training for its analysis.

5 leading fishers and women in the target groups and 4 officials dealing with community development in the project area inspected the situation of coastal resources management and community development in Malaysia and exchanged views with their counterparts.

3.5 Extension capacity development

Restoration of the data and information compiled was made to the beneficiaries and it was utilized in the movement of improving the landscape.

3.6 Coastal resources enhancement

20,000 sea bass, 1 million shrimp and 300 crabs in fingerings were released into Pathew Bay.

3.7 Collaborative project arrangement

Preparatory work to commence a sister project in Langkawi, Malaysia, entitled "Locally- Based Coastal Resources Management – Pulau Langkawi" has been completed. It is anticipated to begin on 1st August 2003 within the framework of collaborative project arrangements

IV. MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

The chemical analysis, oceanography and marine environment survey has been carried out in the laboratory of the Environmental Section of Chumpon Marine Fisheries Research and Development Centre (CMFRDC) with the technical support from the SEAFDEC/TD team. The procedure in sample collection and analysis has been regularized. Following the recent reorganization of the DOF structure, however, all staff of the laboratory were transferred to the new department and replaced with some temporarily assigned staff from other sections. Under these circumstances, the team is obliged to provide the same training menu again to those who were newly assigned (not permanently), which has certainly slowed down the phase-out plan of Chumpon.

V. WORKPLAN THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

According to the current progress of LBCFM-PD, it may worth considering phasing out step-by –step the

operation in Chumpon as the counterparts in the area have been sufficiently raised enough to take over the operation. Of course, some components need further close attention, while others are not. In the next reporting period, the step-by-step phase-out plan will be drawn up and given for deliberation with the DOF. This is essential not only for achieving their independence but also from the viewpoint of available manpower in the SEAFDEC/TD team when the new component in Langkawi, Malaysia commences full scale.

In parallel with the project strategy that gradually phases out the operation in Chumpon and shifts to the component in Langkawi, it may be reasonable to start a new component in some other fishing communities in Thailand making the best use of experience and knowledge gained through the operation in Chumpon. The selection of the site, however, should be consistent with the government priority in the coastal development plan. A deliberation with the DOF will be held on this issue once the idea has been fully defined.

VI. REPORTS PREPARED

Reports prepared on the project during to this reporting period are listed below.

No.	Title of the report	Name of author	Date of issue
01.	Travel report – Malaysia	S. Etoh	May 2003
02.	Travel report – Chumporn	Phattareeya S.	June 2003
03.	Travel report – Chumporn	Phattareeya S.	June 2003
04.	Report of Thai Participants Attending the Study Tour in Malaysia	Compiled by Phattareeya S.	June 2003
05.	Annual Report – 2002	Compiled by Phattareeya S.	June 2003

Annex

TRAVEL REPORT - Malaysia

Sei Etoh

Fisheries Socio-economist, SEAFDEC/TD

The Fisheries Socio-economist, accompanied by SEAFDEC/TD staff, local government officers in Chumpon Province and the Chumpon Marine Fisheries Research and Development Centre (CMFRDC) and representatives from local fisherfolk and a women's group from Pathew District (Annex 2) travelled to Kedah, Kelantan and Terengganu states in Malaysia from 9 - 16 May 2003. The mission was organized as a technical exchange visit between Thailand and Malaysia within the framework of the collaborative project. It was arranged by SEAFDEC/TD and took place following the Regional Workshop on Innovative Fisheries Management Approaches in Southeast Asia, which was held in Phuket from 6 - 9 May. After returning to Hat Yai, Thailand, on 16 May, the mission continued to Chumpon to participate in a Technical Meeting of LBCRM/PD and the Socio-economist returned to Bangkok on 20 May.

I. Purpose of the mission

The main purpose of the mission was to introduce the Fisheries Socio-economist, who arrived in Bangkok on 31 March 2003, to the environment and the people targeted by or involved in SEAFDEC/TD. The mission also surveyed prospects for a collaborative project for Pulau Langkawi.

II. Itinerary

Date	Place	Activities
10.05.03	-	Move from Phuket to Hat Yai (by air)
11.05.03	-	Move from Hat Yai to Narathiwat (by road)
12.05.03	-	Move from Narathiwat to Kelantan (by road/ferry)
	Tumpat	Visit a fish paste (keropok) processing factory
	Kota Baru	Visit a fish cracker processing factory
	Pasir Putih	Visit KEN Pachakan
13.05.03	Pulau Perhentian	Visit Marine Park Trengganu
14.05.03	-	Move from Kota Baru to Pulau Langkawi (by road/ferry)
15.05.03	Pulau Langkawi	Visit KEN Kuala Teriang & KEN Kilim
16.05.03	Pulau Langkawi	Meeting with Director of Planning, DOF
	-	Move from Langkawi to Hat Yai
17.05.03	-	Move from Hat Yai to Ko Pitak
18.05.03	-	Move from Ko Pitak to Chumpon
19.05.03	Chumpon	Technical meeting of LBCRM-PD
20.05.03	Chumpon	Technical meeting continued
	-	Move from Chumpon to Bangkok

III. Observations and findings

Kelantan State

3.1 Keropou Factory

A visit was made to a *keropou* factory in Tumpat which was owned and managed by Rahini binti Awang and employed 21 workers, 16 of them women. The factory produces 3000 sticks of *keropou* each day, using purse seine by-catch – Indian and horse mackerel and sardine. The facilities and equipment are old and sub-standard and the capital cost of the factory was just 65,000RM. The Department of

Fisheries (DOF) extension service has provided technical guidance on processing and marketing, but the product is sub-standard. However, they are sold, cooked and packed, as far away as Johor and Ms Awang plans to expand her marketing channels, diversify product lines and introduce new technology.

3.2 Fish Cracker Factory

A visit was made to a factory producing fish crackers from *keropou* in Kota Bahru, which is also owned and operated by a woman, Rubia Mohd Adib. Her employment philosophy is only to employ women who were widowed or divorced as a matter of philanthropy. The factory buys in dried, sliced and fried *keropou* as raw material and cooks it with a special sauce before selling it in 100g packs. It also produces plain *keropou* and dried banana packets. It produces 2000 units a day in total. The factory was established in 1996, the facilities and equipment were clean and hygienic levels was up to standard. The DOF had provided some equipment and technical guidance and helped to arrange participation in trade fairs.

3.3 Ken Pachakan

A visit was made to the *Ken*² Pachakan in Pasir Putih, one of the most active in the region, according to the district extension officer. It was established in 1996 with 41 members owning 30 fishing vessels and drift nets, hooks and line and fish traps. Since then it has expanded its activities to include ice sales, fish marketing, and managing a coffee bar and a commodities shop. The DOF has provided a 20kg/day ice maker and insulated ice boxes. Two FADs, one of them donated by the DOF, operate under this *ken*. *Ken* members have exclusive fishing rights around these FADs and in return all the catches are marketed through the *ken*. The FADs were installed in Zone A³, a site chosen by the DOF, and are monitored intermittently by the DOF and the *ken*. The DOF has the authority to arrest any violators based on information from the *ken* – it was unclear how much power was formally assigned to the local DOF officer, as they only replied that ‘fishers are generally obedient’ when asked. A proposed credit scheme has not yet started although the Fisheries Development Agency of Malaysia (FDAM) and the Agricultural Bank are experienced in this. Nor has a women’s group yet been set up.

Terengganu

3.4 Pulau Perhentian

A visit was made to Marine Park Unit in Pulau Perhentian which was opened by the DOF in March 2003. The head of Marine Park Unit, DOF, briefed the mission on coral reef protection. Coral reef sanctuaries were established in Malaysia in 1985, two years after the then Prime Minister called for a preliminary survey. Initially 22 islands were declared marine parks; there are currently 42 such sanctuaries. The marine parks are managed by the National Marine Park Advisory Council, the Marine Park Trust Fund Advisory Committee and the local branches of the DOF. In Terengganu State, there are six marine parks like Pulau Perhentian.

About 1500 people live in Pulau Perhentian and 58 of them are fishermen. In 1989, there was a comprehensive biodiversity survey and the protected areas of Prapaya and Languno were declared. Fishing and the condition of the reefs have both improved significantly as a result of these initiatives and

¹ A snack made of fish and sticky rice flour

² Fishermen’s Economic Group

³ In the Fishing Acts of Malaysia, the EEZ is divided into 4 zones: Zone A (0-5 n.miles) licensed for small scale fishers with vessels under 20GRT; Zone B (5-12n.miles) for vessels between 20-40 GRT; Zone C (12-30n.miles) for vessels between 40-70GRT; and Zone C2 (30-200n.miles) for vessels over 70GRT. All fishers licensed for Zone A are allowed to fish in all other zones, and all fishers licensed for Zone B are also allowed to fish in Zone C & C2, but not in Zone A.

the sites have hosted several study tours made up of fishers from other regions to teach them the benefits of coral reef conservation. The protected zone in Pulau Perhentian was established in 1983 and the current zoning management of the island is as follows:

- ◇ core zones (1 n.mile from the shore and a further 1n.mile buffer zone), in which all development requires an Environmental Impact Assessment
- ◇ research zones for researchers only
- ◇ rehabilitation zones where are considered severely damaged. These are closed until the ecosystem recovers, are monitored regularly and are the site of rehabilitation measures like coral transplants (eg the Daneape area in Pasir Akar has been closed since 1993)
- ◇ seasonal closure zones - for example, micro-zoning has resulted in the seasonal closure of four turtle nesting beaches in Pulau Redang from 3 pm to 7 am from March - October
- ◇ recreation zones – micro-zoning is practiced in closed areas where boat access is limited for the swimmers' security

All these zones were established in full consultation with all stakeholders and planning management involves local committees such as the Island Development Committee, the State Tourism Development Committee and the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee.

The following measures are being taken for community-based fishery resources and environment management:

- ◇ habitat enhancement
 - artificial reefs installation
 - controlling illegal encroachment of fishing boats
- ◇ replenishment of fishery stocks
 - closed areas for giant clam breeding grounds
 - in-situ sea turtle hatchery

Other management programmes are also implemented:

- ◇ visitor management
 - training tour operators
 - boundary markers and mooring facilities at the recreation sites
- ◇ research and monitoring management
 - establishment of research facilities
 - collaboration with national/international research institutes
 - controls on extraction of samples
- ◇ diving management
 - no fins or boots for snorkelers (under discussion)
 - divers to be accompanied by professional guides
 - pre-dive briefing on reef etiquette for all divers

The Head of the Marine Park Unit stressed that DOF officers working in the Unit can arrest violators and/or fine them. However he added that most fishing boats are equipped with GPS and very few violations occurred.

Langkawi District, Kedah State

3.5 Ken Teriang

In accordance with prevailing government policy, the DOF has been encouraging fishers to organize economic groups (*ken*) to boost incomes, mediate disputes, manage resources, introduce FADs and other technology, and help to create alternative livelihoods. Four *kens*, two of them quite active, have been set up in Pulau Langkawi.

Ken Teriang is one of active *kens* and was visited by the mission. The *ken* was established in November 2001 with 67 members who mainly engaged in crab trapping and line and driftnet fishing. Annual membership is 5RM and a cooperative share can be bought by eligible members for 100RM. The structure of the *ken* is the same as many other cooperatives – chair, vice-chair, secretary, treasurer, auditor, committee members – but all officers are volunteers. The DOF has provided a 320 kg/day ice plant and nine sets of 200 litre insulated ice boxes on a two-year free lease. Both the DOF and FDAM contributed 24,000RM and 82,000RM respectively for two sets of FADs. The *ken* recently completed its office building thanks to a 45,000RM contribution from the members of Parliament. The *ken* has three sub-committees - Economic sub-committee, Women's sub-committee and FAD/Security sub-committee and operates commercial activities such as selling ice and lubrication oil, marketing catches, a joint venture in cage culture with a local private company, M.K.Trading, and sports fishing for tourists. The *ken* has also built a restaurant on the main road which is managed by the Women's sub-committee.

The mission inspected the FADs on board the vessels used for sports fishing. There are two FADs built with funds from the DOF and FDAM which are 4.0 n.miles and 4.8 n.miles from the shore. There are also a number of smaller, traditional FADs installed in the area, with permission from the DOF, by small groups of fishers. A small fishing boat with an inboard engine and five crew were fishing near the FAD and the mission could see that the catch was good. The extension officer explained that only line fishing was permitted near the FAD and no fishing is allowed near the FADs belonging to other groups in accordance with customary village law (Yamao, 2002). This would be a good practice for CBRM.

The mission also inspected the open cage fish culture project. This is a joint venture, which started in March 2003, between the *ken* and a well-known local tourist company, M.K.Trading. The site was allocated by the DOF on a temporary annual lease of 45RM/acre. The structure is modern and well-built and ten cages are constructed with dimensions of each LMH = 10 x 10 x 7 ft. The aim is to stock grouper harvested using fish traps and fed for three months until they reach a marketable size (from 500g to 1000g). The fish would then be distributed using M.K. Trading's marketing channels - or other companies if M.K.T. agreed. 'Trash fish', bought for 0.6RM/kg in Palau Langkawi is used as feed and the grouper are sold at around 22RM/kg. Only three cages were being used as the operation had just started.

The new restaurant operated by the women's group is very impressive and seemed to be doing well.

3.6 Ken Kilim

The mission visited *Ken Kilim* in Pulau Langkawi which was established in March 2003 with 68 members following the reorganization by the DOF of a previous, lukewarm group which had been running since 1997 with 55 members. The fishers in this *ken* are typical of those living around tourist areas and tend to shift gradually to more lucrative tourist-related work - 18 members have already bought tourist boats and work as guides in the mangrove forests and in sports fishing. The State Administration has built a tourist complex in the village which includes a jetty for tourist boats, souvenir shops and a promenade in the mangrove forest. The *ken* has also established a floating restaurant but sub-committees or a women's group have not yet been established.

In 1996, five fishers set up a cage culture operation for groupers and sea-bass which is still running

– and managed by the original group. The cages are traditional. The groups said that their fish, especially grouper, was even sold in Hong Kong and Taiwan and that they now want to begin to harvest grouper, snapper and sea-bass with pen culture and also culturing sea cucumber and oysters. They were keen to start a FAD, which had not been introduced to the area.

3.7 HM Fish Farming

The mission visited HM Fish Farming, which the DOF supports by providing facilities, equipment and technical guidance to test the commercial viability of the highly productive open sea culture methodology. Some facilities and equipment were imported from Norway while others are local. The major species of fish stocked are silver pomfret (from fingerlings imported from Taiwan) and sea bass. The silver pomfret are exported to Hong Kong and Taiwan, while the sea bass are for local markets. All are fed with mixed pellets.

3.8 Meeting with Director of Planning and Development, DOF

All members of the study tour met Mr. Abdul Hamid Abdul Shukor, Director of Planning and Development, DOF. Discussion focused on the outstanding issues of the proposed collaborative project in Langkawi with SEAFDEC/TD, and will be described in a separate paper for submission to SEAFDEC/TD.

IV. Conclusions

The trip was very useful, providing data and information on the background of the collaborative project, although the schedule was too hectic and tight. The Socio-economist felt that more time was needed at Langkawi, where the new collaborative project will take place.

The meeting with Mr. Shukor was not included in the initial schedule prepared by the Research Division of SEAFDEC/TD but was in the DOF Malaysia schedule prepared by them. It was an opportune arrangement for the Socio-economist to grasp the real situation of the collaborative project. There seems to be a lack of communication in SEAFDEC/TD on the issue of the collaborative project – a subject dealt with in more detail in a separate paper.

For the participants from Chumpon Province, the mission enabled them to see alternative approaches to community development and CBRM methodologies. They are very keen to learn different approaches and the exposure will certainly help their management capacity.

Langkawi is proposed as the next site of operation following to Chumpon under the collaborative project scheme of SEAFDEC/TD. However, the background in which the fisheries in Langkawi have evolved is by far different from the one in Chumpon. Problems to which the fishermen are encountering and degrees of professional dependency against fisheries in both areas are hardly identical. In Langkawi, the basic position and the development strategy have evidently inclined to a tourist oriented, and it seeks harmonized sustainable development in both industries, While in Chumpon, it aims an orthodox type of fishing community development. Naturally, an applicability of experiences and knowledge gained through the operation of Chumpon to Langkawi is limited. As so is the case, it should be borne in mind that the base line survey is vital upon commencement of the project in Langkawi to grasp the situation and development needs correctly.

4.1 Keropou/fish cracker factories

There was not much to learn from the first *keropou* factory as hygienic standards and product quality were low – although this is not surprising given that most fish processing in Malaysia is a cottage industry. It was heartening to see that the DOF gives commodity assistance as well as technical advice to the private sector.

4.2 Kens

In accordance with Fisheries Act the Government of Malaysia has full responsibility for local fisheries management. The Government has developed a strategy to develop and support small scale fishing communities through extension and training services, under which many fisheries economic groups (*kens*) have been organized. The *kens* receive commodities and technical assistance, which is mainly used to build FADs. The *kens* visited by the team were very active and had made great progress – especially the one in Teriang was remarkable, which has grown enormously in just one year. The two less active *kens* existed in an area of skewed economic development because of tourism and some other reasons, but there was no time to investigate the matter closely.

All *kens* are heavily subsidized by the government. Equipment is given on a lease base for two years, but some items, such as cage net, are also given. How sustainable the *kens* really are needs to be studied closely, and it may well be that the current community development approach may need to be altered to be economically viable. SEAFDEC/TD may be able to assist in this.

There are over 25 FADs operational in the fishing ground belonging to KEN Teriang. According to the extension officer there, no systematic monitoring survey has been taken place for the impact given to fisheries resources by installation of FADs. It would be one of risky factors in enhancement of fisheries resources. This component should be incorporated in the collaborative project to come.

4.3 Pulau Perhentian

It was quite impressed to see that DOF had exerted such commendable efforts in protecting coral biodiversity which was certainly conducive to enhancement of fishery resources. Their tenacious approach is appreciable in having fishers learn visibly a relationship with augmentation of fish schools and protection of coral reefs and its effectiveness. They neither realize nor follow anything unless they observe by their own eyes. Their such experiences can be applied to the future sustainable development in Langkawi.

It was also impressed to come across that fisheries officers in Pulau Perhentian were given the authority to arrest and/or fine violators against the local rules and regulations of fisheries. Enforcement is a critical point in execution of MCS system.

Reference

Yamao, M. August 2002. Report on the study trip to Malaysia

Persons met

Kota Bahr

01. Mr. Adnan bin Hussain	Fisheries Officer(Planning), DOF, Kuala Lumpur
02. Mr.Badeli bin Hassan	Head of District Fisheries Office, Langkawi
03. Mr.Rosdi Nazari	Extension Officer, DOF, State of Kelantan
04. Mr.Mohamed Nafi	Extension Officer, DOF, State of Kelantan
05. Ms.Rahini binti Awang	Proprietress of Keropok factory, Tumpat, Kelantan
06. Ms.Rubiah Mohd. Adib	Proprietress of Fish Cracker Factory, Tumpat, Kelantan
07. Mr. Yusuf	Chairman of Ken Pachakan, Pasir Putih, <u>Pulau Perhentian</u>
08. Mr.Abdul Rehim	Head of Marine Park Unit, Trengganu, <u>Pulau Langkawi</u>
09. Mr.Mahadzir bin Ibrahim	Chairman of KEN Teriang, Langkawi
10. Mr.Fadzil bin Hjdin	Secretary of KEN Teriang, Langkawi
11. Mr.Ahmed Nizam	Vice-Chairman, KEN Kilim, Langkawi
12. Mr.Annur Omar	Asst. Fisheries Officer, DOF, Alor Setar
13. Mr.Adzibi Omar	Extension Officer, DOF, Langkawi

14. Mr. Abdul Hamid Shukor Director of Planning and Development, DOF, Kuala Lumpur
15. Ms. Tan Geik Hong Fisheries Officer, Planning & Development Div. DOF, KL

Names of Travellers in the Team

SEAFDEC/TD staff and JICA expert of Fisheries Socio-economic field

1. Mr. Sei Eto (JICA's expert on Fisheries Socio-Economics)
2. Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai (Socio-Economics Section Head)
3. Ms. Penchan Laongmanee (Fishing Ground Section Head)
4. Ms. Sumitra Ruangsivakul (Researcher)
5. Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich (Researcher)
6. Mr. Sukchai Anupapboon (Researcher)

Chumporn Provincial Fisheries Officers

7. Mr. Sayan Aimrod (Fisheries Biologist, Chumporn Fisheries Provincial Office)
8. Mr. Suwat Wongsuwat (Officer, Chumporn Fisheries Provincial Office)

Chumporn Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center

9. Ms. Phamornpan Chatpumi (Fisheries Biologist, Chumporn Marine Fisheries Research Development Center)
10. Ms. Jirapa Kamhongsa (Extension Officer, Chumporn Marine Fisheries Research Development Center)

Representative of Pakklong Sub-district, Pathew District, Chumporn Province

11. Mr. Sommai Uboonkarn (Head of Pakklong Sub-District)
12. Mr. Nipon Danglard (Chairman of Pakklong Sub-District Administrative Organization)
13. Mr. Nirut Rattanapakdi (Chairman of Agricultural development group)
14. Mr. Payaw Srichan (Chairman of Fisher's group)
15. Ms. Thumthim Satidsanon (Chairman of Women's group)

Travel Report – Chumporn (1)

Report of field trip on follow-up activity of database restoring through Participatory Resource Assessment (PRA) Method at Ban Bonrai, Pakklong Sub-district, Pathew District, Chumporn Province on 10-12 June 2003

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai
Socio-economic Section, Research Division

Objectives of the field trip:

- Conduct follow-up activity of database restoring through PRA method which implements development of village's landscape
- Encourage villagers and community leader primarily comprehend how to make a village's development plan and participate with government officers.

Participants:

Chumporn Marine Fisheries Research Development Center (CMFRDC): 25 staffs

SEAFDEC/TD: 2 staffs

Ban Bonrai (Moo 6) residents: 20 persons (including community leader, AoBoTo member, members of farmer's group).

Ban Bonrai Primary School: 3 teachers and 54 students

Follow-up activity of database restoring:

1. SEAFDEC/TD and CMFRDC staffs presented result of data collection from Activity I Base line survey which included socio-economic data, oceanographic and environmental data through PRA method to local village at Ban Bonrai (Moo 6) in January 2003. The staffs also proposed that a series of collected data result could be useful to village to use for make a village development plan. Then villagers agreed that initial village development activity should be done. The staffs recommended that the initial activity should be based on simple and easy strategy for activity implementation and so far many of people could participate.
2. The staffs arranged a minute of meeting with Ban Bonrai (Moo 6) in March. Village head, chairman of farmers' group joined with other villagers and the staffs to discuss for making plan of village development and activity. Most of villagers had expertise on agriculture which does not matter they were farmers or fishers. They agreed that tree planting along village should be initial activity to stimulate villagers participated in village development activity. This was to primarily develop village landscape areas and might be useful to implement both green and marine eco-tourism in community in the near future.
3. At the meeting, staffs, village head, chairman of farmers' group and villagers discuss on issue of defined person in charge to prepare tree planting activity. Village head and chairman took responsibilities to look for seeds of bushes, flower and tree. Other villagers took responsibilities to prepare areas for tree planting that they planned to cut down grasses. The staffs would provide necessary facility such truck for carrying tree seeds from nursery plant.

4. The staffs designed work plan of tree planting activity and let chairman and villagers gave their recommendation on re-ordering of work in the prepared field. The areas along the village road were prepared totally 1.5 km long. Both sides of road were planted with bushes, flowers and tree.

5. On the tree planting day, 54 students of Ban Bonrai primary school joined staffs, villagers the activity half day in the morning session. In the afternoon, staffs and villagers continually planted till covered all prepared areas. After they finished tree plantation. Villagers said that they planned to pour water on the planted tree on the next day of the tree planting day. They also planned to monitor how much percentage of planted trees would survive. They also set follow-up plan to plant new tree if the survival rate of planted tree left very few. Then, they would evaluate how the initial activity was effective, if positive result come out they would arrange this kind of the activity once again in the next two months.

Travel Report – Chumpon (2)

Report of Attending and Participating in Pakklong Sub-District Administrative Organization (Ao.Bo.To..) Meeting at Ao.Bo.To. Office Pakklong Sub-District, Pathew District, Chumporn Province on 30 June 2003

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai
Socio-economic Section, Research Division

Lists of Participants:

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. | 15 members of Ao.Bo.To. | Pakklong Ao.Bo.To., Pathew District |
| 2. | Mr. Veera Boonrak | Director, Chumporn Marine Fisheries Research and
Development Center (CMFRDEC) |
| 3. | Ms. Jinda Pethchkamnerd | CMFRDEC |
| 4. | Ms. Nooparat | CMFRDEC |
| 5. | Mr. Wirote | CMFRDEC |
| 6. | Mr. Jirapa Kamhongsa | CMFRDEC |
| 7. | Mr. Chumchoke | CMFRDEC |
| 8. | Mr. Sayan Auimrod | Chumporn Provincial office of Fisheries |
| 9. | Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai | SEAFDEC/TD |
| 10. | Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich | SEAFDEC/TD |

Objectives of the attending and participating in the meeting

Agenda:

1. comprehend Ao.Bo.To. recommendation on how project staff should arrange progress of the project activities and its report to Ao.Bo.To.. members.
2. Present and report outcome of training course and study trip for community leaders in Malaysia to Ao.Bo.To.. members

Agenda 1

- 1) Mr. Veera B., director of CMFRDEC gave a brief of the locally based coastal resource management project in Pathew district (lbcfm-pd) to members of Ao.Bo.To.. He shortly explained 6 components of the lbcfm-pd project to the members. He emphasized that the project was focused on Activity II (encourage locally based coastal fisheries management) and Activity III (encourage local business).
- 2) Activity II achieved to enact the Chumporn provincial proclamation to enforce and control the demarcation of Area I and Area II. Other sub-activity of the activity II was aquaculture zone demarcation and management. The map of aquaculture zone demarcation was presented at every village to get the agreement from the villagers. The chumporn provincial officer of fisheries is preparing to draft an official document which attached map of the aquaculture zone to get an approval of the cabinet. Then, the provincial officer would make announcement of the approval on the demarcated aquaculture zone.
- 3) Mr. Director also briefly explained that the project staff implemented training courses for community leaders, fishers, women in community, and students to strengthen their capacity

building. This is very important manpower to participate in the project and its activities implementation.

- 4) Women's group on fish processing product was established in the year 2001 and this group is still active. This group is a tangible outcome of the Activity III that the group's members participate in producing fish product and manage the group activity. The project staff keeps continually contributing the women's group through training course arrangement to strengthen members' capability to well organize the group.

Agenda 2

- 5) Mr. Director gave presentation stage to SEAFDEC/ TD staff. The TD staff presented report of training course and study trip in Malaysia to Ao.Bo.To.. Members. This presentation concretely illustrated an experience that representatives of community gained from the trip and course. TD staff explained that most of visited site and/or villages were places that implemented fish processing product and coastal resource management. Representatives of community might pick up some essence of visited group and place. Then, they could apply knowledge and information to their community and resource base management.
- 6) Therefore, TD and CMFRDEC staff also provided representatives' report of study trip and training course and distributed the reports to Ao.Bo.To.. Members. This was to disseminate what the representatives thought and enthusiastically develop community and manage resource base to achieve sustainability of both resource utilization and community development.
- 7) Mr. Director proposed all Ao.Bo.To. members to give their recommendation to the project staff after SEAFDEC/TD finished presentation. Representative of Ao.Bo.To. members kindly responded that they always welcome the project staff to present the progress work of the project at Ao.Bo.To. meeting every time. However, all Ao.Bo.To.. Members did not mention that the project staff should arrange monthly presentation of the progress at the Ao.Bo.To. office.
- 8) At the end of the meeting, Mr. Director expressed his intension that he and the project would like to contribute the Ao.Bo.To. community development plan and program which included locally based coastal resource management and rehabilitate environment surrounds community. This is to promote and strengthen and sustain locally based coastal resource management in Pakklong sub-district, Pathew district, Chumporn province.

**Report of Thai Participants attending the study tour to Malaysia
(Summary)**

The following members, leaders of fishers and local fisheries officers responsible for fisheries community development in Chumpon, visited various fishing villages in the south of the Malaysia peninsula between 12-16 May 2003 to observe activities on coastal resources management and community development there. After returning to Chumpon, they prepared reports in Thai, describing their observations and findings. The following is a summary of each report.

I. Names of the participants:

Chumporn Provincial Fisheries Office

1. Mr. Sayan Auimord (Fisheries Extension Section Head)
2. Mr. Suwat Wongsuwat (Fisheries Extension Officer)

Chumporn Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center(CMFRDC)

3. Ms. Pamornpan Chatpum (Fisheries Biologist)
4. Ms. Jirapa Kamhongsa (Extension Officer)

Representatives of Pakklong Sub-district, Pathew District, Chumporn Province

5. Mr. Sommai Ubolkarn (Head of Pakklong Sub-District)
6. Mr. Payaw Srichan (Chairman of the Fisher's group)
7. Ms. Thubthim Satissanond (Chairman of the Women's group)
8. Mr. Niruth Rattanapakdi (Chairman of the Farmers' Group)

II. Summary of observations and findings

1. **Mr. Sayan Auimord (Fisheries Extension Section Head, Chumporn Provincial Fisheries office)**

The Malaysian DOF officers set up activities of the people's participation in artificial reef construction and installation. The Malaysian DOF only provided the budget for AR construction and the AR transport boat. The DOF officers fully supported local fishers in learning how to build an AR unit and let the local fishers install the unit by themselves. This led to local people's understanding of the importance of ARs to coastal resource management. They felt as the AR owners that they would carefully manage the units. Some essence or viewpoint of the activity might be applied to the implementation in Thailand.

2. **Mr. Suwat Wongsuwat (Fishery Extension Officer, Chumporn Provincial Fisheries Office)**

There were differences in strategic implementation between the Malaysian and Thailand DOFs to develop fishing community economics and coastal resource management. The Malaysian DOF emphasized the increase in job opportunities for local people certainly for women in the communities. The DOFs might think that an increase in job opportunities was on an individual basis more important than strengthening the women's groups conducting fish processing products. Fish aggregating devices (FADs) installation was helpful to local fishers to more easily fish by using selective fishing gear like hand lines. The local fishers caught large sized fish, therefore, they saved money on fishing operation costs, particularly on fuel oil. The FADs are important fish habitats to congregate the fish.

All participants extended their gratitude to SEAFDEC/TD for arranging the study trip in Malaysia. They said that the gained experience from this study trip is very valuable to them particular local government

officers. They gained a comparison vision between Thailand and Malaysia, which was very useful in developing the community. They fully supported the effort and requested that SEAFDEC/TD should continually arrange other study trips both locally and abroad for the local people. This is because gained personal experience is more valuable and understandable than an officer's explanation.

3. Ms. Pamornpan Chatpum (Biologist, CMFRDC)

She appreciated the Malaysian fishers' group in that members participated in coastal resource management to achieve the sustainable use of resources. She greatly respected the Malaysian fishers who obey the fisheries laws.

4. Ms. Jirapa Kamhongsa (Extension Officer, CMFRDC)

She recognized that fish processing products are key activities to create alternative job opportunities for Malaysian local people in the communities, particular women. Marine resource conservation in surrounding marine protected areas on the island are well managed, therefore, the Malaysian DOF officers also arranged plans for the creation of job opportunities that are implemented through the promotion of eco-tourism. There was not only creation of eco-tourism in the marine protected areas, but also eco-tourism on mangrove forests, including cruising by speed boat, eagle feeding and floating restaurants. These activities were additional sources of income for the fishers' economic group and its members.

5. Mr. Sommai Ubolkarn (Head of Pakklong Sub-District)

He stated that Malaysian fisheries resource management impressed him, in particular on the marine protected areas system, which is very effective in conserving marine resources and included the zoning system and management. He praised the Malaysian fishers who respect the national fisheries laws. However, he felt it might be more difficult to implement this type of Malaysian system to his community, because it there are differences between Malaysia and Thailand.

6. Mr. Payaw Srichan (Chairman of the Fisher's group network in Pakklong Sub-District)

He concluded that he gained experiences from this study trip in that Malaysia has succeeded in managing coastal resources in that local fishers respected the fisheries laws. Therefore, although local fishers had the main purpose of fishing operations they only reached to self-sufficiency.

7. Mrs. Thubthim Satissanond (Chairman of the Women's group)

She said that she greatly appreciated the Malaysian Department of Fisheries arrangement of well-managed and effective systems to conserve the coral reefs surrounding the marine protected areas on the Island. This includes the zoning system management and its enforcement. She intended to transfer her gained experiences to other villagers to develop her community.

8. Mr. Niruth Rattanapakdi (Chairman of Farmer's group and Ao.Bo.To. member)

His was impressed by the effectiveness of Malaysia fisheries laws and enforcement and that local fishers respected the laws. He expressed a view that the characteristics of coastal resources between Malaysia and Thailand are more or less the same, but they are different only in numbers or amounts and areas. He compared that such mangrove forest areas in Pakklong sub-district are larger than the mangrove forest areas in Langkawi, but Malaysian fishers are succeeding in arranging well-managed forests and to develop them as an eco-tourism venue. He greatly appreciated the Malaysian zoning system that effectively reduced conflict between small-scale and commercial fishers. Therefore, he praised the Malaysian officers well managed marine protected area system at particular islands. He planned to disseminate the experiences he gained though this study trip to other villagers to develop and manage his community and resource base.

Activities	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.
5.1.4. Publication																								
5.1.4.1. Squid and anchovy cast net survey in Pathew District																								
5.1.4.2. Household survey in Chumpon Province																								
5.1.4.3. Marine environment in Pakklong Sub-district																								
5.1.4.4. Biology of squid in Pakklong Sub-district																								
5.1.4.5. Density and distribution of meiofauna in the Pakklong Sub-district																								
5.1.4.6. Fishing ground of each fishing gear and seasonal change in Pakklong																								
5.1.4.7. Crab survey in Pathew District, Chumpon Province																								
5.1.4.8. PRA program in Pathew District, Chumpon District																								
5.1.4.9. Progress on fish processing of women's group																								
5.1.4.10. Zoning for coastal aquaculture in Pathew District																								
6. Rehabilitate and enhance coastal resources																								
6.1. Collect data in pre-installation of ARs																								
6.2. Monitor and collect data in post-installation of ARs																								
7. Regional Fisheries Extension Course																								
7.1. Arrangement for the course																								

Figure 3: The title was changed to "Overview of Fishing Activities in Pakklong"