



QUARTERLY REPORT NO.8
JUL. - SEPT. 2003
OF
LOCALLY BASED COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN
PATHEW DISTRICT, CHUMPHON PROVINCE
(LBCFM-PD)

Compiled by

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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, Chumphon Province) during the period from July to September 2003.

In this period, Project formulation on the sister project in Langkawi, Malaysia, entitled "Locally Based Coastal Resources Management - Puala Langkawi (LBCRM-PL)" has been completed. The project officially commenced on 1st August 2003 within the framework of collaborative project arrangements.

The researchers in Chumphon Marine Fisheries Development Center (CMDEC) have experimental application on enlarged mesh-size collapsible crab traps, conducted with 12 fishermen and the revolving fund was established.

Sei Etoh

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Quarterly Project Progress Report

Project title: Locally Based Coastal Fisheries Management in Pathew District
(LBCFM - PD)

Duration of Project: 5 years (Oct. 2001 - Sept. 2006)

Executing Agency: Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Thailand

Cooperating Agency: SEAFDEC/TD

Funding Agency: Japanese Trust Fund (the FCG scheme)
DOF Thailand (Co-financing)

Budget: USD 59,980 (Japanese Trust Fund Input - 2003 only)
Baht 15,200,000 (DOF Input for 5 years)

Reporting period: July to September 2003

I. GENERAL ACCOUNT

As a whole, the project has progressed on the right track by producing some outputs, especially in Activity I (Base line survey) and in Activity III (Encourage local business), although the pace of progress has slowed to some extent mainly because of a splitting of effort with a newly established project in Malaysia and the on-going re-structuring of the DOF Thailand. The progress of each activity is shown in the table of Annex 7: Annual Activity Monitoring Sheet.

The project formulation on Locally Based Coastal Resources Management in Langkawi, Malaysia, has advanced and the project officially started its activities in August under a collaborative project framework with separate budgeting from that of LBCFM-PD.

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

The particular topic surveys were carried out on the subjects of the fish marketing system and women's activities in Phangna Province and the active Ao.Bo.To in Krabi Province.

A campaign for the application of an enlarged mesh-size collapsible crab trap has been deployed.

Participation by the women's groups to the community business activity has reduced and an investigation to improve the situation is underway.

The newly started venture of duck rearing by a women's group looks promising.

Field trainings in aquaculture and mangrove tree plantation were taken place.

II. ACTIVITIES

1. Base line surveys

1.1 Regular survey

A series of routine data collections has been continued in the way of (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, and (3) analyzing data gained and preparing a database. This activity has been shifted gradually to the hands of researchers in the Chumphon Marine Fisheries Development Centre (CMDEC) with technical backup by the TD staff since April 2003.

The regular bi-monthly survey on marine environmental conditions was conducted between 18th -22nd August at all nine defined stations. Aimed at shifting the responsibility of the surveying gradually to the CMDEC, particular emphasis was put in this survey on training their staff so that they may carry out such surveys for themselves in the future. The CMDEC staff is to conduct the next survey for themselves and the Training Department will monitor the result.

The follow-up activity was continued in training the staff of the CMDEC laboratory in the use of sophisticated equipment and analytical methods of determining water nutrient, which was newly brought in from the other laboratory of MOA.

1.2. Particular topic survey

Aimed at studying any advanced socio-economic system prevailing in other fishing communities in Thailand and possibly applying it to community development in the project area if it is feasible, the particular topic surveys with the subjects of "Local marketing management" and "Local management body to regulate territories and manage coastal resources" were conducted in Phangnga and Krabi Province respectively in August.

Shrimp market in Phangnga Bay

Some fishing villages in Phangnga are well known by a characteristic fish distribution and marketing activities initiated and controlled by the fishers' groups themselves and the survey was carried out in four leading fishing villages by the project team. The survey focused on studying physical infrastructure, a management structure and reactions from various beneficiaries in the total fish distribution and marketing channels. The pattern of involvement in the community development in these villages is very interesting and instructive; especially how their motivation to organize such distribution and marketing channels has turned to reality. The project in Chumphon has much to learn from the case study. The observation and findings were dealt at length in the attached travel report of Annex 1.

Another survey was carried out focusing upon the positive women's activity in Muslim fishing communities in the area. The surveys were made in three fishing communities which are mainly engaged in the production of anchovy fish sauce, seasoned salted dried fish and batik printing respectively.

Ao.Bo.To. in Krabi Province

The Ao.Bo.To. in Khao Thong Sub-district of the Krabi Province is recognized as one of the most outstanding organizations in locally regulating their territories and coastal resources. They have established sea boundary demarcation under a Krabi Provincial Proclamation and thereby any encroachment of illegal fishing like push net fishing is strictly controlled. To study the details of demarcation and enforcement, in particular, the project team conducted a survey at the site. The result is dealt with at length in the travel report of the Annex . In effect, the acute problem in the project area of Chumphon lies in lack of managerial capacity among Ao.Bo.To. staff and the study was very opportune and useful.

The details of the above survey will be compiled in an independent report and published.

2. To encourage and extend Locally Based Coastal Resources Management

Campaign for enlarged mesh size in collapsible crab traps

There have been two types of crab fishing methods prevailing in the project area; i.e. crab gill net fishing and collapsible crab trap fishing. They are competing with each other and sometimes cause serious conflict. Based upon the analyzed result of the regular base line survey carried out for one year in 2002, it was found that collapsible crab trap fishing was technically more efficient than crab-gill net fishing in the sense that more juvenile crabs are caught. To curb the juvenile crabs' harvest, the DOF attempted to introduce a subsidized enlarged mesh-size crab trap to crab fishers. This is also conducive to a DOF campaign on harvesting marketable sized crabs. The project has involved itself in the arrangement and distribution, and monitoring the effects of the new type of trap. Under the scheme, the DOF provided the initial funding to procure new traps and distributed 100 to each of 12 targeted fishers in August. A committee is organized to manage the fund. It is expected to increase the numbers of fishers using the new type crab traps by revolving the fund.

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3. Encouraging Local Business

Women's group activity

Three women's groups were established in the project target area at the inception of the project; i.e. Ban Thungmaha (Moo 1) + Ban Bonrai (Moo 6), Ban Thumthong (Moo 3) and Ban Koteab (Moo 7). However, it is observed that the pace of participation by women members had become slower in most cases. To investigate the reasons behind this phenomenon, a survey in each village was conducted by completing questionnaires during the previous reporting period. The survey result is still being analyzed.

In general, there are structural and managerial problems prevailing in the women's groups and the project has intervened to coordinate and find solutions through repeated meetings and direct dialogue with each group. From the outset, the Moo 1 and Moo 6 have jointly established the processing yard with a DOF subsidy, but now Moo 6 is eager to set up one of their own. To do that, the farmers' group of Moo 6 consider assisting their women's group in financing. The restructuring is still under way. Meantime, the women's group in Moo 6, predominantly farmers, has received training from DOF Chumphon in fish processing as was done in the past for other fishers' groups.

Most women participating in the women's activities are housewives of fishers. Naturally, they are fully engaged in processing fish products at home during the fishing season and can spare little time for women's activities. This has caused the problem of a constant supply of products to the buyers that are produced at their processing yard and this has resulted in losing marketing credibility. As there are some limited factors in the participation by the women's group to fish processing activities as such, the production line should be rearranged taking these into account.

In an effort to share all information regarding community economic development, especially in women's participation in the Sub-district with all members, the project team flew those from one group to another. In doing so, members of each group could benefit by sharing experiences and the knowledge of others. It should be further arranged in organizing a joint forum with all groups' participating to interactively exchange views and experiences.

The project staff attended one of the group meetings held on 5th September with 46 participants from Moo 1 (Ban Thungmaha) and 6 (Ban Bonrai). At this meeting, the current status of women's activity was explained at length by the chairwomen. The presentation comprised an instructive educational program on women's participation in community development and also the detailed current economic activity in the group. One of the feature developments in this group for the last few months lies in the duck farm, which began in May with financial and technical support by the project, DOF, Department of Community Development and Zip(NGO). They are now rearing about 1,100 ducks and selling the eggs and further processed salted-eggs.

As described in 2.1.2 the Particular topic survey, successful community economic activities have been observed in the other parts of Thailand. Some cases can possibly apply to the one in the project area. Follow-up action will be necessary.

A discussion with the DOF Fish Technology Institute was held in an effort to look into the possibility of arranging collaborative work in the improvement of quality of products and diversification of products in the project area. The official request was put forward to the DOF by SEAFDEC/TD for realization and is awaiting an official response.

Aquaculture development

In an effort to diversify local business, a training course in aquaculture development was organized in response to a request by fish farmers in the project area, Tambol Pakklong. The course was held between 22nd – 25th October in Tambol Pakklong and included field trips to Prachubkirikhan Province (Fisheries Coastal Aquaculture Centre) and Chonburi Province (Babylonia shell Culture Firms). The course which had the main subjects of fish diseases in cage culture and babylonia shell culture was attended by 15 fish farmers. The training course was initiated by lectures on fish diseases in cage culturing by the instructors from the Fisheries Health and Diseases Centre in Songkla and on babylonia shell culturing by the instructor from the Fisheries Research and Development Centre in Chantaburi Province. The details of the training course are dealt with at length in Annex 4. Most babylonia shell produced in culturing are export-oriented and seems to be promising as a venture. Follow-up action will be necessary.

4. To enhance human resource capacity and participation

In conjunction with an attempt to stimulate people's awareness building and participation in the community development activity, the project organized student-training courses in August with five schools in Tambol Pakklong. The theme of the course was the mangrove tree plantation in the coastal zone and a total of 150 students participated in this course. The lecturers were arranged from the TD and DOF and they focused on the benefit of mangrove afforestation for coastal fishery resources management and the role of youth in this endeavour.

Advisory discussions were repeated on various subjects on an adhoc basis whenever the project staff visited the project site, especially with Ao.Bo.To members and women's groups. Through these efforts, the managerial capacity of those, the women's groups in particular, have obviously improved.

5. The development of extension methodologies and strengthening extension

Draft reports on "A Squid and anchovy cast net survey in Pathew District" and "The Density and distribution of meiofauna In the Pakklong Sub-district" were completed, printing of the publication is awaited.

6. The rehabilitation and enhancement of coastal resources

In the mangrove tree plantation and conservation program, one of the NGO organizations called the Thai Environmental Institute (TEI) has been operating in Chumphon Province since 2001, to which the Project has been maintaining good collaborative work. They have organized a group to implement the plan in each village with about 10 members, and on top of this a group network was organized to coordinate overall group work in the Sub-district. This mechanism has been functioned well. However, their program is to be terminated in Chumphon Province toward the end of this year after two years of tenure. It is anticipated that the mangrove afforestation program will be continued as it has been with the existing operational system even after termination of the TEI input. Follow-up activity by the Project is vital.

7. Collaborative project arrangement

In effect, the TD project team was heavily involved in the formulation and implementation of the sister project in Langkawi, Malaysia, during this reporting period. It is in fact, one of the factors that caused a limited contribution of effort to the project operation in Chumphon. The project of Langkawi is formally entitled "Locally Based Coastal Resources Management in Langkawi (LBCRM-PL)" and it commenced on 1st August 2003. Another financial entity of the project has been established and therefore the project progress will be reported separately.

III. OUTCOMES

1. Base line survey results

- Fish landing survey data have been collected and put into the database.
- Environmental surveys conducted once in this reporting period; the results being incorporated into the data stock to be compiled into a data map.
- Two particular topic surveys were conducted awaiting comprehensive reports to be issued.

2. Locally Based Coastal Resources Management Concept

- Experimental application on enlarged mesh-size collapsible crab traps was conducted with 12 fishermen and the revolving fund was established.

3. Local business

- A new venture of duck rearing has been put in place.
- A training course for aquaculture development in babytonia shell is conducted.

4. Human resources capacity development

- The researchers in Chumphon Marine Fisheries Development Centre (CMDEC) have become capable of collecting fish landing data for themselves, but they need more follow up on the job training for its analysis.
- A student training course in mangrove afforestation was conducted.

5. Development of extension methodology

- A few technical reports have been edited and are awaiting printing.

6. Collaborative project arrangement

- Project formulation on the sister project in Langkawi, Malaysia, entitled "Locally Based Coastal Resources Management – Pulau Langkawi (LBCRM-PL)" has been completed.
- The project officially commenced on 1st August 2003 within the framework of collaborative project arrangements

IV. MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

There have been significant staff movement during and around this reporting period within DOF, which badly affects day-to-day project activity in Chumphon, although it is common to all governmental organizations. For example, the Steering Committee, being the supreme decision making mechanism of the project structure, has not been summoned since November 2001 as the replacement of the regular members representing the DOF side have not been officially nominated. This is a transitional period of rearranging the government structure and is expected to be normalized soon.

It is now over two years since the inception of the project. Thinking in terms of the sustainability of the project, the capacity building of an end-beneficiaries' group who are responsible for the coastal fisheries resources management is a crucial component among others in the project achievement. The Ao.Bo.To. is the body expected to assume such responsibility. It seems, however, their conceptual building as a responsible organization for CBRM has hardly developed to date. They appear to lack of the motivation to participate in the expected work. From the professional as well as the administrative points of view, it is difficult for them to anticipate such a role, although it is not totally impossible as there have been some successful cases like the one in Krabi Province. It is the high time to make some drastic arrangement to improve the situation; e.g. organization of a firm fishermen's group supported by a qualified extension worker to be permanently recruited by Ao.Bo.To.

V. WORKPLAN FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

The feature issue in the next reporting period is to summon a technical meeting, in which (1) monitoring the project progress to date, (2) clarification of a project phase out plan, (3) project action plan for 2004 and (4) other pending issues will be thoroughly discussed.

1. Base line survey

- The regular environmental and oceanography data collection will be continued.

2. Encourage and extend LBCFM

- Campaign for enlarged mesh-size collapsible crab traps will be continued.
- Advisory discussions will take place on an adhoc basis.

3. Encourage local business

- Coordination on restructuring women's groups will be continued.
- Follow-up action on negotiating with the DOF Fish Technology Institute

4. Enhance human resources capacity and participation

- Advisory discussions will be continued on an ad-hoc basis.
- Arrangements for the re-organizing of fisher groups will be finalized.
- Participation in the Fishermen's Workshop in Langkawi by the leaders of the fishers' group.

5. Development of extension methodologies and strengthening the extension system

- A project news letter will be published.
- A printed project T-shirt will be produced.
- Three technical reports will be published in line with the publication plan.

VI. REPORTS PREPARED

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

No.	Title of the report issue	Name of author	Date of
01.	Travel report – Phangnga and Krabi Provinces	Phattareeya S., Sumitra R. & Kongpathai S.	Sep. 2003
02.	Travel report – Chumphon (1)	Phattareeya S. & Sumitra R.	Aug. 2003
03.	Travel report – Chumphon (2)	Phattareeya S. & Sumitra R.	Sept. 2003
04.	Report on Aquaculture Training	Kongpathai S.	Jul. 2003
05.	Report on Student Training	Kongpathai S.	Aug. 2003
06.	Survey report – Sub-project Monitoring on Marine Environmental System of Pakklong Sub-district's Coastal Area	Penjan L.et al	Aug. 2003

Annex

**Travel Report – Phangnga and Krabi Provinces
(15 – 18 September 2003)**

Report of Official trip in Phangnga and Krabi Province to conduct research on local central market for aquatic product distribution and role of Ao.Bo.To. on coastal resource management and development

by

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai

I. Objectives of the trip:

- To clarify establishment of local central market for marine products distribution and its system organization and management
- To clarify how the system of the central market organization and management contribute community-based economic development and resource utilization
- To clarify SWOT of the local central market system to apply an essence of this system to other fishing community
- To clarify role of Sub-district administrative organization (Ao.Bo.To.) of Khao Thong Sub-district manages sea boundary
- To identify role of local people's participation in coastal resource management at Tambol (Sub-district) level

II. Targeted study sides:

- Local central market for marine product distribution at Ban Haadsai pleakhoi, Ban Klongkean, Ban Yansaba and Ban Hinrom in Klongkean Sub-district, Takautung District, Phangnga Province
- Fishing communities and Ao.Bo.To. in Khao Thong Sub-district, Muang district, Krabi Province

III. In Phangnga Province on 15-16 September 2003

1. Visited local central market at Ban Haadsai pleakhoi (on 15 September 2003, morning session)

Chairman of the local central market group kindly gave information related to details of the group's establishment and its administration to SEAFDEC/TD staffs. The group established with DOF's contributor that subsidized funds to the group. Number of members were 22 at initial stage and now 52, this group is first group that implements the system as pilot model. Members of the group mostly engage in shallow water bamboo stake trap. The chairman eta that the committee gave contribution as consultant to other adjacent village such Ban Yansaba, Ban Klongkean, and Ban Hinrom to establish the central market system in every mentioned villages.

2. Visited local central market at Ban Hinrom (on 15 September 2003, afternoon session)

Manager of the group kindly gave information pertaining to the group's etailsert and administration. This group is latest group that just established in the last two year ago. Members of the group engage in shrimp trammel net and no fishers of this village engage in shallow-water bamboo stake trap. Numbers of the group's member is lesser than the group of Ban Haadsai pleakhoi and Ban Klongkean, but much more than the group's member of Ban Yansaba. Shrimp products of this group are highest volume of the product when compare to other three groups in the Klongkean Sub-district. Nowadays, the shrimp market of Ban Hinrom group becomes the auction place and take role as representative of four group. All shrimp collectors, retailers and local middlemen come to the market place of Ban Hinrom to make an auction.

3. *Visited local central market at Ban Klongkean (on 16 September 2003, morning session)*

The central market of Ban Klongkean is the etai market place. This group operates shrimp product auction in 2001. Local fishers of this village moved out from the group of Ban Haadsai pleakhoi to the group of their own village. Most of fishers engage in shallow-water bamboo stake trap. Some of these also engage in rental tourism boat that have totally ten fishers. They arrange que to provide service for tourists.

4. *Visited local central market at Ban Yansaba (on 16 September 2003, afternoon session)*

The central market of this village secondly established after the central market of Ban Haadsai pleakhoi work very well and active. But numbers of fishers at this village is getting few and fewer, because they notify decrease of shrimp products. The fishers who stopped fishing operation, normally, they have rubber plantation. Then, they go fishing to get an additional income.

5. *Currunt auction system of shrimp products in Klongkean Sub-district*

The auction system have changed from 2002. In the past, every auction place of each village were rotated auction place that all local middlemen, shrimp collectors, retailers made an auction at every village. This system is changed after the committee of four groups had agreement that auction should be held at the market place of Ban Hinrom, because fishers of this village gained highest volume of shrimp products. They thought this might be convenient to all etailsert. The etailsert just make auction prices of shrimp products at Ban Hinrom, after the price auction was finished, etailsert would collect shrimp products a every village with difined price auction. At the making price auction process, the committees of the group alliance network who as appointed by the four groups, take responsibility to participate in the price auction process. This is to control the auction process to get reasonable price for all fishers in every group. This system will be reported in more detail through the technical report, soon.

IV. In Krabi Province on 17-18 September 2003

TD staffs visited Khao Thong Administrative Organization at Khao Thong Sub-district, Muang District, Krabi Province. The staffs met the head of Sub-district (Kamnan, in Thai) Mr. Somchai Lhaosakul. He has much experiences and know very well the sea boundary demarcation of Khao Thong Sub-district. He cited that fishing ground of Khao Thong Sub-district faced problems of crowed push net gear operation in last 6-7 year ago. Push net fishers were local fishers and outsiders from adjacent districts. He started to demarcate sea boundary of the Sub-district where are under the Krabi Provincial Proclamation. This sea boundary demarcation prohibits any kinds of illegal fishing operation. Then, establishment of monitoring units was started which members composed of head of Sub-district, head of villages (Phyuyai baan) and Ao.Bo.To. members.

This unit monitors and enforces push net fishers encroached into sea boundary demarcation, then takes the offenders to police and court, respectively. An effectiveness of the monitoring unit leads to

decrease till disappearance of push net operation in the sea boundary demarcation. Local push net fishers and outsiders aware of the territory of the sea boundary demarcation and its enforcement. Local fishers entirely stopped push net operation and back to engage in shallow-water bamboo stake trap and other kind of traditional fishing gear such gill nets and traps.

The Head of Sub-district all explained that he and Ao.Bo.To. members were making plan for fisheries development and management in Khao Thong Sub-district. Three main activities of the plan are 1) community mangrove forest conservative areas; 2) fisheries resource rehabilitation and enhancement; 3) marine eco-tourism development and management for small-scale fishers.

The staffs also interviewed with head of village No. 2 (Ban Khao Thong, Moo 2). Some fishers of Ban Khao Thong, Moo2, Ban Thalen, Moo 3 and Ban Tha Thongland, Moo 6.

Technical report of this official trip will be published and clarified more details of characteristics of fisheries development in Klongkean Sub-district, Phangnga Province and Khao Thong Sub-district, Krabi Province. Experiences, knowledge and information gained from fields, would be useful to transfer to local people of Pakklong Sub-district, Pathew District, Chumporn Province to apply for community development and management.

Study trip in Phuket, Phangnga and Krabi Provinces

by

Kongpathai Saraphaivanich

During 15-18 September 2003, 3 staffs in Socio-economic section went to study trip at Phangnga and Krabi Province. The objectives in this trip are specific on Local shrimp market, Ao. Bo. To in Khao Thong Sub-district, fishers' group and women's group administration.

I. Study trip in Phangnga Province

During 15-16 September 2003, the staff studied trip in Phangnga Province. There are local shrimp markets in Khongkean Sub-district. The fishers' group manages and administrative shrimp market by themselves. Firstly, DOF advised fishers in Ban Haadsai Pleakhoi establishment group for shrimp market center. The members have to sale fish product to the group. The group committee consists of chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, vice-treasurer and committee. The members are fishers in the village. The objectives are increase income of fisher and avoid fish trader. This project was expanded to next villages.

II. Study trip in Krabi Province

During 17-18 September 2003, the staffs went to Khao Thong Sub-district, Maung District, Krabi Province. The Ao. Bo. To is very strength. There are administrative and project consideration for Sub-district different from other Aoboto. There are committees in the each village to extract the project before come to Ao. Bo. To.

1. Introduction

Khao Thong Sub-district located in Maung District, Krabi Province. There are 6 villages. The local's opportunities are fisheries and agriculture. There are 4 villages engaged fisheries. Khao Thong Sub-district have 7 agricultures group including fishers' group. There are a lot of island for tourism place. The incomes of Ao. Bo. To come from bird net concession and tax. Otherwise, they plan to keep the fee from tourism who visit island under Khao Thong Sub-district.

2. Administration

Ao. Bo. To Khao Thong has 16 representatives, who were elected from 6 villages. The considering about project that will implement in Ao. Bo. To have to extract from community in each villages, and then the representatives in each village will take it's to Ao. Bo. To committee. The village community consists of village leader, 2 Ao. Bo. To representatives, 3 village committees and representatives from village.

3. Zoning area and monitoring

Ao. Bo. To Khao Thong proclaimed zoning area to protect area from trawl net and push net fishings. The area was defined by Ao. Bo. To Khoo Thong that was agreed from local people. Ao. Bo. To arranged petrol boat for monitoring fishing operates in the zoning area. The fishers who operate illegal fishing gear and entrance to proclaim area was caught and attached fishing boat and fishing gear.

4. Fishers' group

4 villages in Khao Thong Sub-district engage fisheries. They operate set net, crab trap, gill net, squid trap and so on. Most of them operate fishery with agriculture including boat rental for tourist. Each village established fisher group that advised from DOF. The group committee consists of chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer and committee. Group activities are saving, micro credit and group meeting. The member had to pay the fee when they entrance to group. The member got dividend if they loan or saving.

**Muslim Women's group in Tambol Klong Khian, Takua Thung District,
Phangnga Province**

by

Sumitra Ruangsivakul

I. Background

SEAFDEC/TD have collaborative project with DOF, Thailand on "Locally Based Coastal Fisheries Management in Pathew District, Chumporn Province" from 2001 to 2006, and will be collaborate with DOF, Malaysia on "Locally Based Coastal Resource Management" from 2003 to 2004. Fish Processing or job opportunity of women's group is one activity in two collaborate projects.

The socio team have visited Phangnga and Krabi Province on 14-19 September 2003, to collecting the data on Central market of shrimp and Muslim women's group at Tambol Klong Kean, Phangnga Province and collecting data on Role of Ao. Bo. To at Tambol Khao Thong, Krabi Province.

II. Objectives

Some experience of women's group from Tambol Klong Kean will be used to develop on women's group management in Tambol Pakklong, Chumporn Province, and forming women's group at Langkawi, Malaysia.

Investigator have interviewed leader of group and some of members on the history of group, regular of group, marketing and problem.

III. Role of Women's Group

Tambol Klong Khian, Takua Thung District, Phangnga Province was choose site for data collecting on muslim women's group. There were 8 villages in Tambol Klong Kean, and 3 villages were successful on production and management.

The name of village in this survey on women's groups:

- Ban Klong Khian, village no 1
- Ban Haadsai Pleakhoi, village no 7
- Ban Ao Makham, village no 8

1. Ban Klong Khian

Ban Klong Kean have successful on Batik Printing on cloth, this activity is make by hand. The Batik group is started in 1994 by 32 young women in village, now there are 25 members in a list of group, but only 13 members were worker on batik printing. There are a lot of fund, training course and equipment from government. In 1997, batik product of this group can go to market and well known in the southern part of Thailand until now.

List of Fund and training from Government:-

- Ao. Bo. To have encouraged the budget 15,000 baht and given 10 days for training.
- Provincial Organization Administrative 20,000 baht
- Human Development Department 10,000 baht
- Community Development Department given training course 1 month.
- Industry Provincial have supported equipment for making batik printing.

The management of batik group, new member will pay 120 baht per share in first time to coming a group, now group have fund for reserve 20,000 baht. Group was comprised chairman, assistant chairman and members, chairman and assistant will be work on marketing and financial. 11 members will be worker in group, there are 2 parts of work, printing and sewing, the fee of printing 50 baht per one cloth and 120 baht per sewing a shirt. The duration of payment to member in a month per time.

The expenses and income of group per month, the expenses on material and wage of members was 40,000 – 50,000 baht. The maximum income for sale batik was more than 60,000 baht in summer season, but the rain season, income is less than 40,000 baht.

There are three Government Department, Industry Provincial, Community Development Department and Commercial Provincial have supported and encouraged the market to group.

The problem of group, 1) the labor in village was difficult to find, chairman said that, when new member would like to come in the group for batik printing, they will be practice on printing course 15 days, the end of course some women can not work. The expense on printing practice is high cost for group. 2) The limited of time to produce butik in rain season.

2. Ban Haadsai Pleakhoi

Ban Haadsai Pleakhoi have successful on fish processing, the main production of group is dry fish with salt and dry fish with sugar. Group was started in 2001, the reason for forming women's group, because this village have Central Market of Shrimp, a lot of fish were collected to central market, good quality and cheap.

The initial of group, office and freezing room were received from Zip (Non-Government Organization). Equipment for fish processing from Community Development Department. DOF given training course and study trip on fish processing.

There are 20 members in this group, the member will be pay 100 baht in the first time to coming. All member are married status and nearly old women. The committee of group are composed 7 persons. The working management are provided 7 teams, a team composed 3 members are working a day. A member can work 4 times in a month.

The regular of group are that:-

- If some member of a team don't come to work, and don't have a reason, that member will be pay 50 baht to group.
- If the test of fish processing are different from standard test, that team will be pay money

to group, the payment is depend on fish price in that day.

- The profit will be pay in 6 months per time, last time each of member can get the profit 400-500 baht per member.

3. Ban Ao Makham

Ban Ao Makham have successful on fish sauce, there are 25 members. The group are started in 2001 by Community Development Department, only saving activity in first time. Later District Agriculture have introduced fish sauce for group and given 20,000 baht for processing, because this village can catch anchovy, and women in agriculture like to making fish sauce by nature.

Women's group have 3 activities, saving, loan and fish sauce processing. The duration of fish sauce will process every 3 months, the time fragmentation were 8 months and sale. The market is only Tambol Klong Kean and nearly.

Group management, Every members will join to work for fish sauce, the duration for group working are one week in every three month. The profit will be pay to member in the end of year.

IV. Summary

Women in Muslim like to stay and work in their house by nature, when they have formed a group, they only work in duty and limited the time to work.

By nature, muslim like to eating the food, which come from muslim making. So fish processing group of Ban Haadsaj Pleakhoi have a good market in their area. Almost of product in muslim area are easy to cook.

By nature, they are intent on their work and to be responsible in their duty.

Travel Report – Chumphon (1)
(18 – 22 August 2003)

Implementation of Multi-tasks with the LBCFM-PD Project

by

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai

Objectives of the official trip:

- Conduct Activity I with specific topics of each task, which are interview of Ao.Bo.To. members, interview of women's group members collected through questionnaire design. Therefore, landing survey and oceanographic sampled data analysis are also conducted.
- Follow-up the Change of bottom net of collapsible crab trap project, which provided by the Chumporn Provincial Office of Fisheries to fishers live at Ban Koteab (Moo7) to contribute crab resource enhancement and management.
- Follow-up progress work of women's group activities particular Moo 1, Moo 6 and Moo 7
- Assist the Chumporn Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center (CMDEC) to conduct training course on mangrove and coastal resource conservation to local students at primary school level in whole Pakklong Sub-district.

Interview of Ao.Bo.To. members:

The project staff attended the Ao.Bo.To. meeting in the end of June 2003, the Ao.Bo.To. chairman informed that the Ao.Bo.To. arranged ad hoc meeting when it had important issues to consider. The project staff would like to identify which ways are appropriate to keep contact with Ao.Bo.To. to get its members' participation in the LBCFM-PD project implementation. The project staff designs a questionnaire to get information from Ao.Bo.To. members. Therefore, the questionnaire also included the questions that prioritize order of Ao.Bo.To. activities implemented in the community and source of information they access. Total number of Ao.Bo.To. members are 15 members. The project staff could interview the Ao.Bo.To. members only 11 persons, the other four members left, will get an interview in the next official trip.

Interview of women's group members:

The project staff started to collect information from women's group members from mid of June, but the staff met a difficulty that some member was not at home when the staff visited. Then, the left number of questionnaire was conducted in this trip, unfortunately, the staff did not meet the member to respond the questionnaire. There are less than 10% of members to respond the questionnaire; this expected to finish at the women's group in beginning of September.

Landing survey and Oceanographic sampled analysis:

This report is preparing by the responsible staff that the report will be distributed later.

Follow-up the Change of bottom net of collapsible crab trap activity:

The Chumporn Provincial Office of Fisheries provided this activity. This activity has objective to reduce conflict between collapsible crab trap and other fishers and to enhance a campaign of harvest marketable seized crab to fishers. This is to enhance and manage crab resources. Framework of activity implementation is the officer give the collapsible crab to target fishers one hundred for each fisher. Then, the target fishers have to return debt calculated from value and numbers of the traps to set as revolving loan among the target members. The officers already distributed one hundred of the crab traps for fishers to 12 target fishers on 14 August 2003.

Follow-up progress work of women's group activities:

The project staff asked the women's group committee of Moo 1&6, Moo 3 and Moo 7 pertaining to a progress work of women's group and its problems. Members of the Moo 1&6 group mostly paid their time for household-fish processing to assist their husband to precede dried squid products. Members of Moo 3 group were busy as labor of anchovy processing in the village. Members of Moo 7 group also assisted their husband to precede crabmeat products. The project staff consulted with the village committee to stimulate the women's group to be more functional and active, therefore, search methods to make linkage among the groups. This idea is on the way of discussion among all parties concern. This progress of discussion will be reported after the result is coming out.

Travel Report – Chumphon (2)
(4 – 6 September 2003)

**Following-up women's group activities and meeting in Pakklong Sub-district, Pathew
 District, Chumphorn Province on 4-6 September 2003**

by

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai
and
Sumitra Ruangsvakul

Objectives of the official trip

- Follow up the women's group activities to clarify how it progress and what problems that members are facing.
- Attend and participate in women's group meeting to facilitate the group members what activities that the group is conducting and what problems of the group's management and administration
- Communicate all women's group and other people's group in the community to make sharing information related to problems and group's common interests to share and exchange experience from developed group to developing group.

Targeted Group:

- Visited women's group of Ban Ko Teab (Moo 7), on 4 September 2003
- Attended Ban Ko Teab (Moo 7) monthly village meeting
- Participate in women's group Moo 1 and Moo 6
- Discuss with farmer's group Moo 6, on 5 September 2003

Women's group of Ban Ko Teab (Moo 7)

The project staff met 8 members of the women's group and talked with them on the progress of the group's activities. They said they spent most of their time in fish harvest to assist their husband to proceed crabmeats and sold out to fish collector in the village. This meant that the group's activities on fish processing did not progress. Therefore, this season is rainy season that they meet difficulty to proceed fish crispy and other dried fish products. They produced fish products when they got order of products from outside trader.

The project staff recommended the group's members that they should keep producing the fish products to get the market share of the products and so far, they might easy get contribution and subsidy from government agency to support the group's processing activities both in kind and in cash. Besides, the farmer's group Moo 6 also presented itself to help the women's group to reduce amount of debts by buying the group's equipment. The members of the group assured that they continued to produce fish products as an additional source of income to members.

Women's group of Ban Thungmaha (Moo1) and Ban Bonrai (Moo 6)

The project staff attended the group meeting which agenda was 1) clarification and progress of the group's activities; 2) reported problems of the group's administration and activities implementation; 3) request all members to brainstorm to define solution for the group's problems.

The group chairman invited head of sub-district and chairman of farmer's group to give short speech to all audience members. The invited speakers spoke their experience related on the farmer's group administration and management. They concluded how importance of the group's unity and member's participation to develop group and strengthen the group to contribute the community economic development.

46 members participated in this meeting. Ms. Sumitra R. helped the women's group chairman to explain the group's activities through document presentation. This presentation was to make common understanding among members to comprehend the problems of the group's activities implementation and management. These problems needed all members to participate in brainstorming to define solutions. Chairman of women's group, Ms. Thubthim S. explained the problem of process of marketing, and would like to elect the new chairman. All of members still support Ms. Thubthim S. to be chairman.

The last of meeting, the solution was proposed to solve problem of the activities management that members had to arrange into 4 sub- working group, which composed of 5-6 members. One sub- working group will be made the processing a time per month, and the processing product will be decided by sub-working group. Then, the sub- working group would arrange operating calendar to rotate responsibility to all sub-working groups to work at the group's process house.

Farmer's group of Ban Bonrai Moo 6

The project staff gave result of the women's group of Ban Ko Teab Moo 7's decision to the members of the farmer's group Moo 6 related to help the group to reduce amount of debt by buying the group's equipment. After the members of the farmer's group got the information, the members particular women members proposed the project staff to arrange training course on fish processing to them. This is to create an additional source income to households. The farmer's group members were very interesting in the training course which often arranged for fishers' wives, but not targeted to women in agriculture even they lived in the same sub-district.

The project staff said to all members that their request would be proposed to Department of Fisheries and SEAFDEC/TD to consider whether this could be put into the action plan of the year 2004 for implementation.

Conclusion of the trip

- Sub-working group of the women's group of Moo 1 and Moo 6 may need more recommendation and guidance on how to arrange rotated operating calendar for working at the processing house and knowledge of investment's account management and report
- Women in agriculture of Moo 6 also presented their interested in values added product activities to increase an additional source of income.
- The project staff tried to flow information gained from a group to other group in the community to share and exchange experience among them and included technology of each group transferred from more strengthen group to less strengthen group.

**Report on Aquaculture Training
(22 – 25 July 2003)**

by

Kongpathai Saraphaivanich

LBCFM-PD project arranged Aquaculture Training for the local people in Tambol Pakklong. The participants are cage culture fisher. They requested this training course because they interest in babylonia culture and fish diseases. The instructors are expert in each field. They came from Fisheries Research and Development Center in Chantaburi Province and Fisheries Health and Diseases Center in Songkla Province. This training course separated 2 parts. Part I is lecture in Tambol Pakklong. There are 15 participants attended in the class. Part II is study trip in Chumburi Province to visited babylonia farm. There are 8 participants.

22 July 2003, lecture at Tambol Pakklong

In the morning, the expert on babylonia culture who come from Fisheries Research and Development Center in Chantaburi Province lectured about babylonia breeding, culture and marketing channel. In the afternoon, the expert on fish diseases who come from Fisheries Health and Diseases Center in Songkla Province explained fish diseases in sea bass and how to treat them.

23 July 2003, study trip in Fisheries Coastal Aquaculture Center in Prachubkirikhan Province

At Fisheries Coastal Aquaculture Center in Prachubkirikhan Province, the biologists described about process of abalone, giant clam and babylonia breeding, including project and duty of this center. The juvenile product was released to the sea for conservation. They invited the participants to attend with their training course that about clam breeding.

24 July 2003, study trip in Chonburi Province

LBCFM-PD project arranged study trip to babylonia farm at Chonburi Province. The lecturer who explained in part I guided the participant to visit 2 babylonia privates farm. In first farm is complete farm. There are breeding, culture and marketing. The farm owner explained breeding and culture process. Including he open the floor to discussion. In the second farm is babylonia cage culture. The owner explained culture process, technique and cage structure that suitable to cage culture in the sea. The owner farm said most of product will export to aboard. Babylonia is very high demand and high income.

Conclusion

In the part I, the lecture topic is interesting and the lectures are good explanation. The participants understood and gave reaction in the training. In the part II, study trip in the babylonia farm. The participants very interested in this program. They discussed with owner farm cover to culture method, marketing channel. In this course the participants were collected from who is interest in this training. So the training is succeeding in objectives.

**Report on Student Training
(18-22 August 2003)**

by

Kongpathai Saraphaivanich

LBCFM-PD project arranged training course on mangrove and coastal resource conservation for student in 5 schools in Tambol Pakklong, Pathew District, Chumporn Province during 18-22 August 2003. There consist of

Date	School	Amount student
18 August 2003	Thung Maha school	30
19 August 2003	Bonrai school	30
20 August 2003	Thumtong school	30
21 August 2003	Bangwan school	30
22 August 2003	Boa Songrong school	30

The objectives are awaeness building and give knowledge in importance of mangrove and coastal resource conservation to youth of Tambol Pakklong. The lecturer came from SEAFDEC/TD and DOF.

The lecturers explained about importance of mangrove, plants in mangrove, animals in mangrove and benefit of mangrove that relate with fishery and coastal resource including role of youth in mangrove and coastal resource.

After lectures, the lecturers prepared question for student. They give all student competition answer the question. All student join to participant with that activity. They enjoy and got the knowledge from this training course.

Survey Report

on

Sub-project Monitoring on Marine environmental system of Pakklong sub-district's coastal area

Vessel:	Meen NiWiet (DOF Thailand)	
Duration:	17 - 22 August 2003	
Objective:	To collect oceanographic data	
Survey area:	coastal area of Pak Klong sub-district	
Researcher and assistant researcher:		
	Ms. Penjan Laongmancee	(SEAFDEC/TD)
	Ms. Kamolwan Pokaeo	"
	Ms. Laddawan Phormlek	(CMFRDC)
	Ms. Wunpen Punsua	"
	Mr. Thammarit Wanitreangchai	"
	Mr. Bunrit Panutnache	"
Ship Crew:	Mr. Sanong Tatsana	(Steer man)
	Mr. Thavorn Wongphorm	(Sailor)
	Mr. Suchon Noichu	(Mechanic)
	Mr. Sangworn Dornwirat	"

Observation summary:

Summary of station data were shown in table 1. The observation data and samples were shown in table 2 and 3. Daily activity was shown in table 4. The water properties including temperature, salinity, pH and dissolved oxygen were measured at the surface, mid depth and the bottom using YSI sensor. Transparency was measured by Secchi disc. Water samples were collected from three level (surface, mid depth and bottom) by Kitahara water sampler for chlorophyll-a determination, nutrient and total suspended solid. The total coliform bacteria and phytoplankton were only collected from the surface water and were analyzed by CMFRDC.

There were two current survey station at station 3 and between station 5 and 6. Valiport current meter model 105 was set to collected data of current speed and direction about 1 meter below surface for about 24 hour at each station.

Sediment samples were collected using Smith Mcinthy Grab and measured pH and temperature immediately as an environment data of meio-benthos. After that three centimeter from surface of the sediment was collected by 3 cm. diameter clear core. Three sediment samples were taken from the same grab. Two samples used for meio-benthos study, there were preserved in 4 % formaldehyde. Another sample was collected for grain size study. After collected, it then was preserved in ice box.

Table 1. Partial detail of survey station

St.No.	Date	Time	Lat.(N)	Long.(E)	Bottom Depth(m.)	Wind Force	Sea state	Weather	Transparency (m.)
1	21-Aug-03	07:30	10_49.00	99_26.50	7.21	Light air	Calm	Clear	2
2	19-Aug-03	14:50	10_49.00	99_27.50	4.5	Cloud	Moderate	Rain	1.5
3	19-Aug-03	13:07	10_50.00	99_27.30	6.01	Cloud	Moderate	Rain	1
4	19-Aug-03	11:40	10_51.00	99_27.30	3.87	Cloud	Moderate	Rain	1
5	20-Aug-03	11:53	10_52.00	99_29.40	2.04	Light air	Calm	Clear	0.5
6	20-Aug-03	11:35	10_51.30	99_30.00	9.31	Light air	Calm	Clear	2
7	20-Aug-03	11:15	10_51.30	99_31.00	6.61	Light air	Calm	Clear	3
8	20-Aug-03	10:25	10_54.00	99_31.50	6.91	Light air	Calm	Clear	2
9	20-Aug-03	10:00	10_57.00	99_30.60	9.91	Light air	Calm	Clear	4

Table 2. Summary of observation data and samples part1

St.No.	Water properties					
	Temp. (°C)	Sal. (ppt)	O ₂ (ml/l)	pH	NO ₂ ,NO ₃ ,PO ₄	Chlorophyll
1	28.72	33.44	6.03	7.6	1 rep.	3 rep.
2	29.25	33.55	6.18	7.41	"	"
3	29.27	33.55	5.29	7.91	"	"
4	29.31	33.74	5.22	7.9	"	"
5	26.63	32.29	6.02	8	"	"
6	28.79	33.51	6.26	7.95	"	"
7	28.96	33.47	6.31	7.98	"	"
8	28.72	33.49	5.88	7.88	"	"
9	28.99	33.53	6.01	7.93	"	"

Remark : rep. = replication

Table 3. Summary of observation data and samples part2

St.No.	Sediment				Phytoplankto	Total Coliform bacteria
	Benthos	Temp.(°C)	pH	Type		
1	2 rep.	30	5	1 rep.	1 rep.	1 rep.
2	"	30	6	"	"	"
3	"	30	6	"	"	"
4	"	29	5	"	"	"
5	"	30	6	"	"	"
6	"	30	6	"	"	"
7	"	29	6	"	"	"
8	"	30	6	"	"	"
9	"	30	6	"	"	"

Table 4. Daily activity

Date	Time	Activity
17-Aug-03	10:00-21:00	Leave SEAFDEC/TD for Chumporn.
18-Aug-03	08:00-17:30	Prepared for equipment and material at CMFRDC.
19-Aug-03	08:00-10:00 10:30-12:00 13:00-15:00 15:30-16:00 16:00-20:00	Embarked RV.Meen Niweit at Moo 1's fishing port. Collected data and samples at st.4 Set current meter at st.3 / Collected data and samples at st.2 and 3. Leave from RV.Meen Niweit at Moo 1's fishing port and carried samples back to analyze at CMFRDC. Analyzed samples of st. 2, 3 and 4.
20-Aug-03	08:00 08:30-09:00 10:00-11:00 11:00-12:00 12:30-14:30 14:30-19:30	Took back current meter at st.3 for setting current meter at the next station. Embarked RV.Meen Niweit at Moo 3's fishing port. Collected data and samples at st. 6, 7, 8 and 9. Set current meter at between station 5 and 6 / Collected data and samples at st.5 Leave from RV.Meen Niweit at Moo 7's beach and carried samples back to analyze at CMFRDC. Analyzed samples of st. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
21-Aug-03	07:30 08:30-09:00 09:00-10:00 10:30-11:00 11:00-16:30	Took back current meter at between station 5 and 6. Embarked RV.Meen Niweit at Moo 1's fishing port. Collected data and samples at st.1 Leave from RV.Meen Niweit at Moo 1's fishing port , Carried samples back to analyze at CMFRDC. Analyzed sample of st.1
22-Aug-03	08:30-16:00	Leave Chumporn for Bangkok.

