

Bi-annual Project Progress Report  
of  
Locally Based Coastal Resources Management in Pulau Lankgawi  
(LBCRM-PL)

Compiled by

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Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

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of  
Locally Based Coastal Resources Management in Pulau Lankawi  
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## Biannual Project Progress Report

- Project title** : Locally Based Coastal Resources Management in Pulau Langkawi (LBCRM – PL)
- Program Categories** : Programs under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG Mechanism
- Program Title** : Coastal Resources Management  
Resource Enhancement (Special 5-year Program - SDI-4)
- Duration of Project** : 1<sup>st</sup> Phase: 17 months (August 2003 – December 2004 under TF-1)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Phase: 24 months (January 2005 – December 2006 under TF – 2)
- Executing Agency** : The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Malaysia
- Cooperating Agency** : SEAFDEC/TD
- Funding Agency** : The Japanese Trust Fund (FCG Scheme and Special 5-year Program)  
DOF Malaysia (Co-financing)
- Proposed Budget (2004 only)** : USD 80,000 (Under the Japanese Trust Fund – Coastal Resources Management)  
USD 10,000 (Special 5 year program – SDI-4)  
USD 20,000 (DOF Malaysia Input)
- Reporting period** : **January to June 2004**

Prepared by : Sei Etoh, Project Leader / JICA Socio-economist  
20<sup>th</sup> September 2004

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## 1. GENERAL ACCOUNT

As a whole, the project has progressed compatibly with the project design.

The project was initiated in August 2003 with a project duration of 24 months in the first phase under the co-financing arrangement with the Japanese TF-1 and DOF Malaysia. However, in the course of operation it was further decided that the financial arrangement with TF-1 will be terminated in December 2004 and the new one using TF-4 commences in January 2005. In conjunction with this change, it was determined that the first phase of the project was bound to terminate at the end of 2004 and begin the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the project in January 2005 with two years' tenure until the end of 2006.

From the middle of this reporting period, the officials from the Extension Division of DOF KL began to participate in all activities. It gave a very positive result to the project operation in view of consistency and continuity.

The delayed installation of FADs by LKIM has affected the deployment of the major activities to a great extent.

The fish landing data collection system and a marine biological monitoring survey commenced.

The business activities by KEN are in progress in selling ice and lubricants and managing a newly opened mechanical workshop.

The newly organized women's group began their commercial activities like processing snack type products and managing a coffee shop etc.

No site for cage culturing can be identified.

A study to identify the improvement needs in fishing technology was conducted. Based upon the result, the first test fishing in use of improved fishing gear was carried out.

To promote the LBCRM concept, it was agreed to work out the mapping of the demarcated zone for an exclusive fishing right for the KEN.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) meeting was held.

The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Project Implementation Working Group (PIWG) meetings were held.

The Secretary General of SEAFDEC and the Head of SEAFDEC/TD visited the project site on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2004 to inspect the project activity.

## **2. ACTIVITIES**

### **2.1. Baseline surveys**

#### 2.1.1. Preliminary baseline survey

The preliminary socio-economic survey was carried out in October 2003 for the initially to provide benchmark data and information for the project. The analytical result was presented at a two-day workshop held in Hat Yai in December 2003. The interim report was compiled and submitted to the DOF Malaysia in January 2004. This is yet to be released in the form of a final report.

#### 2.1.2 Study on the impact of FADs/ARs installation

Following the joint survey of environmental studies on FADs and ARs in the project area that were carried out in December 2003, it was further anticipated to continue the monitoring survey on environmental and marine biological impacts caused by the installation of FADs/ARs, scheduled for March 2004. However, this survey has not been conducted as the planned installation of FADs in March was not implemented as planned. A further description on this matter is seen in item 4. Major constraints.

#### 2.1.3. Fish landing data collection at the project site

Upon the commencement of the project operation in August 2003, it was found that no reliable fishery resources data was available and it was decided to establish a simple local fish landing data collection system which will constitute the base of the LBCM strategy and the project planning. This issue was raised at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Steering Committee on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2003 and the proposal was approved. Taking into account the fish marketing characteristics in Kuala Teriang that almost all fish are sold through the four middle-men, the fish landing data collection was so designed to ask them to complete daily logbooks on fish purchased and submit them to SEAFDEC/TD for analysis and interpretation.

To initiate the system, a short training course for these middlemen and the extension officer was held on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2004 to guide them on entering the fish landing information into the logbooks which were prepared by SEAFDEC/TD in Bahasa Malay. Two research officers of SEAFDEC/TD conducted this training course. The logbooks have been recorded daily from April 2004 and sent to SEAFDEC/TD regularly. The further details of this training course can be seen in the report attached as Annex 3.

In addition, the marine biological monitoring survey was commenced to trace the impact on the marine resources following the introduction of new or improved fishing methods. This survey will be continued until the termination of the project.

### **2.2. Rehabilitation and enhance coastal resources**

The planned activity has not taken place because of the postponement in the installation of ARs by LKIM.

### **2.3. Promotion of fish based businesses**

#### 2.3.1. A quick review of local on-going business

A study on currently prevailing local businesses was carried out in January 2004 through ad-hoc meetings with KEN members, District DOF officers, the extension worker, the women's group and



SEAFDEC/TD members. The KEN had conducted business activities in selling ice and lubricants. In addition, the KEN decided to open a mechanical workshop that serves their members and two mechanics were recruited. The women's group was just organized and was looking for some group activity. A small meeting with the representatives of women's group was held to consult on prospective businesses. As a result, they concluded that the group would start producing some local products like chili paste and sea cucumber oil and open a coffee shop.

### 2.3.2. Introduce and expand job opportunities

Following the outcome of the above review, numbers of activities were carried out in this line as below.

#### Mechanical workshop training

The KEN rented a space for a mechanical workshop annexed to the KEN's common building and recruited two mechanics to run the workshop. SEAFDEC/TD carried out a preliminary survey on the mechanical workshop on 29/30<sup>th</sup> March 2004 to identify the training needs. Based upon the findings of this survey, a training course for the two mechanics was conducted by two engineers from SEAFDEC/TD on 4/5<sup>th</sup> May 2004. The training course was extended not only to repairing outboard engines but also to basic mechanical workshop management including spare parts stock control. SEAFDEC/TD donated some basic repair tools and repair manuals for Yamaha outboard engines. A detailed description for this training course can be seen in Annex 4.

#### Cage culturing

As one of the challenging and encouraging businesses that can be undertaken by the KEN in Kuala Teriang, it was agreed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Steering Committee meeting held in Phuket on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2003 to promote cage culturing for sea bass and grouper. Also, it was stated at the workshop in Hat Yai in December 2003 that the DOF Malaysia would contribute 10 sets of 3m x 3m fish cage at a cost of 75,000RM. To follow up the decision and to realize the scheme, SEAFDEC/TD dispatched a cage culture specialist who was stationed at Satun Coastal Fisheries Research and Development Centre of DOF Thailand to conduct a training course for the members of the KEN in cage culturing techniques on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2004. The KEN actually proposed two potential sites for the cage culturing, but the one locating near the village of Kuala Teriang belongs to a hotel and that was next to impossible to acquire. The other proposed sites was located near the international marina in Pantai Kok and the site inspection including salinity tests and depth measurement were made. As the result, the cage culture specialist recommended the place as one of the most suitable sites for cage culturing. Thereafter, on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2004 a proposal to accommodate the area for cage culturing was officially submitted to Langkawi Development Authority (LADA) who held the responsibility for allocating the land and the coast in Langkawi by the KEN Kuala Teriang. However, the LADA rejected the request by letter on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2004 saying that the proposed area was close to the tourist zone and the installation of cages would present an unfavorable view for tourists. There seems to be no alternative site available near the project area.

#### Processing fish based products

A study tour to Chumphon, Thailand, was organized for the women's group in April 2004, aimed primarily at learning product development, especially for fish-based products. They were of the opinion that dried anchovy and dried squid products, among others, would be promising and began to produce the former after returning to Langkawi. As this product is new in Langkawi, it is sold quickly. In addition, they are producing some local snacks but it seems that sales are dull because of heavy competition. The DOF promised to provide RM 10,000 as a subsidy for furnishing the processing yard with the necessary processing equipment.



#### Management of a coffee shop

A coffee shop was opened along the trunk road by the women's group. This shop is also selling snack type foods produced by the women's group in addition to serving coffee and soft drinks. The newly introduced bookkeeping system is well maintained.

#### Improve fish handling/processing technology

A study on the improvement needs for fish handling onboard was carried out along with a study for fish technology improvement. After interviewing the fishermen and middlemen, it was found that the middlemen regardless of the quality customarily purchased all fish and therefore there was no incentive to improve the quality for fishermen. Under such circumstances, it is very difficult to guide fishermen in improving fish handling techniques. It needs some other marketing approach.

#### **2.4. Fishing gear technology improvement**

For the purpose of identifying the need to improve the fishing gear technology, a preliminary field study was conducted between 29<sup>th</sup> March and 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004 by the SEAFDEC/TD team in close consultation with local fishermen. As a result, 7 fishing methods were identified as feasible for introduction in the project area, judged from the various aspects of practicability, adaptability to the local condition, economic viability, eco-friendly gear and consistency with the Malaysia Fishery Act. These are; bottom vertical long-line (BVL), collapsible crab trap, squid trap, trolling line for squid, trolling line for pelagic fish, fish traps and ivory whelk (Babylonia shell) traps. The study result is dealt with at length in Annex 7.

To test the applicability to the area and the practicability, from 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> June 2004 experimental fishing was carried out by SEAFDEC/TD in collaboration with two fishing experts from the Fisheries Technology Institute (FTI) in Kuala Terengganu. In this fishing trial, only 4 fishing methods; i.e. bottom vertical long-line, ivory whelk trap, collapsible crab trap and trolling line were tested and as the squid trap and trolling line for squid were to be conducted in the forthcoming season in November. For the fish traps, it was decided to conduct these after design modifications to meet local requirements were made. The result of the experimental fishing showed that the BVL, collapsible crab trap and ivory whelk trap were considered feasible and useful to introduce. But local fishermen already employed the trolling line for pelagic fish. This fishing method uses raw fish bait effectively and its introduction using artificial bait was not considered recommendable. A detailed description is seen in Annex 8.

There is concern that the newly introduced fishing methods may cause excess-fishing effort and marine resources degradation. To carefully monitor such a trend, a marine biological survey in relation to these fishing methods commenced from the outset. The survey arrangement is made with the voluntary fishermen by SEAFDEC/TD in June as a way to enter the fishing data into logbooks. These data are further integrated with the physical verification to be carried out every 4 months.

#### **2.5. Encourage and extend locally based fishery resources management**

At the 2nd Project Implementation Working Group meeting held on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2004 (refer to the paragraphs 31 & 33 in the minutes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> PIWG meeting – Annex 10) the representatives of the KEN, Kuala Teriang, raised the issue of illegal fishing, particularly the encroachment of trawlers into Zone A. Discussions were centered on measures to enforce protection against this illegal fishing and various views were presented. One of the suggestions made was to establish a coastal fishermen's exclusive fishing zone to be specially demarcated around the FADs which were installed by a particular community or by LKIM for the community and to propose the authorities



to declare an exclusive local fishing right for that particular community. Under such a newly promulgated regulation, enforcement can be legally embodied and enforced. After discussions, the meeting eventually agreed to prepare a zoning map in consultation with the relevant authorities to begin with, knowing that there are many barriers to clear toward realization. The SEAFDEC/Training Department agreed to pursue the work as they have some expertise in the preparation of maps and in the use of GIS technology and also have similar experience in the project LBCFM-PD in Thailand.

## **2.6. Enhance human resources capability and participation**

Aimed at enhancing human resources capacity, various training courses and study tours were conducted during this reporting period.

### Mechanical training course

On 6<sup>th</sup> May 2004 two engineers from SEAFDEC/TD conducted a mechanical training course in which 15 fishermen participated on outboard engine maintenance. In this training course, the training was concentrated on day-to-day engine maintenance and running.

### Study tour for the women's group

The women group was organized with 15 members in August 2003 with a very strong motivation toward self-development. In fact, the preliminary socio-economic survey result disclosed that over 80% of house wives in the project area were idling and willing to do some work to receive some additional income. They had already initiated some group activities in product development on a marginal scale. On the other hand, the women's groups in the project area of LBCFM-PD in Chumphon were very active producing some tangible results and it was considered useful for the representatives of the women group in Langkawi to visit the project area in Chumphon. From 28<sup>th</sup> April to 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2004 the team consisting of 5 representatives from the women's group, one officer from DOF Kuala Lumpur and an extension worker of Langkawi District Fisheries Office visited the project site in Chumphon, Thailand, with the aim of learning how to set up a cottage scale fish processing yard and processing value-added products, exchanging views on women's participation in community development and studying the organization and operational characteristics of the women's activities. In addition, the team visited fishing villages in Phangnga Province, Thailand, where the inhabitants were predominantly Muslim and the women's activities are very active. This study tour is considered very fruitful for the participants as "*seeing is believing*", which has implanted innovational ideas in the women's group activities.

A review meeting was held on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2004, with not only participants, but also other members to discuss the findings and observations made through the study tour and to share the outcomes. It was impressive that all participants were observant and studied very diligently and digested all the new substance from their own angles. The result of this study tour is attached in Annex 5.

### Training course in bookkeeping and accounting

A systemized bookkeeping and accounting is essential for sound business management. It is no exception that most group business oriented activities in relation to the community development will collapse or dwindle if lacking such practices. The women's business activity has just taken off in the project area and the establishment of a proper bookkeeping and accounting system was inevitably necessary. The training course in simple bookkeeping and accounting was conducted on 15/16<sup>th</sup> June 2004 in Kuala Teriang for 10 leading women's group members. In addition, it was considered that this system is similarly applicable to business activities with the KEN and 10 participants from the KEN committee members also presented. In the course, four basic ledger books; i.e. A General Ledger, A Materials Ledger, A Product Ledger and A Labour Ledger, were



introduced and the exercise for completing the books followed. Such systemized bookkeeping was a new concept of money handling for them and it seemed to be difficult to make out. But, according to the result of the training evaluation, 75% of the participants replied as "understandable". Subsequent monitoring will be necessary to put the system into place. A detailed description of the training is seen in Annex 6.

In addition, it was envisaged to conduct a training course in "Simple Cost and Profit Analysis" for the KEN committee members, to educate them in the business management sense after completion of the above training course. However, judging from their level of learning in the accounting system, it was considered premature to hold such a course at this stage and it was postponed until their capacity level has increased to accommodate the content.

## **2.7. Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) and Project Implementation Working Group (PIWG) meetings**

### ICC meeting

The first ICC meeting was held on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2004 in Langkawi with the attendance of the Kedah State Fisheries Officer, representatives from State LKIM, JPS/DID (Drainage & Irrigation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), LADA (Langkawi Development Authority), Langkawi District Office, District Fisheries Office, Langkawi Fishermen Association, Kuala Teriang KEN and women's group and SEAFDEC/TD). The meeting was chaired by the Kedah State Fisheries Officer and the following discussions were held.

- Briefing on the project background ( as this is the first ICC meeting)
- Reporting the outcome of the 1<sup>st</sup> PIWG meeting on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2004
- Reporting the project progress in 2003
- Description of the work-plan for 2004
- Description of the activities of the District Fisheries Office in 2004
- Description of the contribution by other agencies like LKIM, JPS/DID, LADA, Langkawi District Office etc.

The feature contribution by JPS/DID was announced at this meeting as saying that the landing jetty construction in Kuala Teriang at a cost of 300,000 RM would begin in 2004. This is great news for the fishing community of the project area as the lack of fish landing facility and of the non-limited access to the sea were major constraints to fishermen in the community according to the result of the socio-economic survey.

At this meeting, the representative of LADA explained the reasons for rejecting the proposal for the cage-culturing venture from the KEN in accommodating the zone in the bay of Pantai Kok. As an alternative location, it was recommended for discussion at the next PIWG meeting.

The representative of LKIM reported to the meeting that a proposal to install FADs at a cost of 100,000 RM was submitted to the HQ but it was not sure if it was approved.

The minutes of the meeting were recorded by the Extension Officer of Kedah State Fisheries Office and are to be yet distributed to all participants.

### PIWG meeting

The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> PIWG meetings were held on 10<sup>th</sup> February and 17<sup>th</sup> June 2004 respectively in Langkawi. The detailed descriptions of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> meetings are seen in Annexes 9 and 10 respectively.



### 3. OUTCOMES

The major outcomes of the above activity are:

#### Baseline surveys

- An interim report of the socio-economic survey was completed.
- The local fish landing data collection system was established.
- The marine biological monitoring survey commenced.

#### Promotion of fish based businesses

- The prospective fish based business is identified.
- A mechanical workshop was established.
- An inspection of the potential site for the cage culturing was made.
- After returning from the study tour to Chumporn, Thailand, the women's group began to produce some snack type food.
- The coffee shop was opened by the women's group.
- The training course in simple bookkeeping and accounting systems was conducted.

#### Fishing gear technology development

- The seven fishing methods are identified as those to be improved and introduced.
- The experimental fishing in the four fishing methods out of the seven was conducted.
- The marine biological monitoring survey to trace the impact given by these fishing methods commenced.

#### Encourage and extend locally-based fishery resources management

- It was agreed to prepare a zoning map to demarcate an exclusive fishing zone for the KEN.

#### Enhance human resources capability

- To improve the capacity of the KEN and women' group, various training courses and study tours were organized. These are;
  - ✓ A Study tour to Chumporn of Tailand for women's group,
  - ✓ A Mechanical training course in engine maintenance for fishermen,
  - ✓ A Bookkeeping and accounting training course

#### Committee meetings

- The 1<sup>st</sup> ICC meeting was held.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> PIWG meetings were held.

#### Others

- The SG of SEAFDEC / Head of SEAFDEC/TD visited the project site

### 4. MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

The major fishing activities in the project operational area are concentrated around the FADs and therefore the LBCM is related to monitoring marine resource dynamics in these areas. At the inception of the project, it was informed that substantial numbers of FADs would be installed by LKIM at a cost of RM 100,000 and the project approach was so designed to incorporate these inputs. In fact, it was reported at the second SC meeting held on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2003, that the installation would materialize by March 2004. Based upon the plan, a pre-installation environmental and marine survey was conducted in December 2003 and a monitoring survey is expected to commence in April 2004. According to the outcome of this survey, the LBCM measures are expected to be formulated. As such, the postponement of the planned inputs affects not only its own activity but also other related activities and leads to a further negative result like the total imbalance in project progress.

## **5. FINANCIAL STATUS**

The project financial status is shown in Annex 2. As seen in the table, in 2004, 1,001,304 Baht (equivalent to US\$ 25,033) has been spent against a proposed budget of US\$ 80,000.

## **6. THE WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD**

The activities taking place in the next reporting period are as follows.

### Baseline survey

- Publication of the socio-economic survey report
- Fish landing data collection (continued activity)
- Biological monitoring survey (continued activity)

### Rehabilitate and enhance coastal resources

- Improvement of FAD design

### Promotion of fish-based businesses

- Monitoring accounting system
- Training in product development
- Demonstration in new job opportunities

### Fishing gear technology improvement

- Training in improved fishing methods
- Experimental fishing in improved fishing methods

### Encourage and extend locally-based fishery resources management

- Promote demarcated zone arrangement
- Workshop on zoning management

### Enhance human resources capability and participation

- Training in the LBCRM concept
- Workshop on community development
- Study tour and training course as required

### Others

- Project evaluation
- Project formulation for TF-4
- SC meeting
- ICC/PIWG meeting

## 7. REPORTS PREPARED

Reports and documents prepared under the project during to this reporting period are listed below.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title of the report</u>	<u>Name of author</u>	<u>Date of issue</u>
01.	Short Training Course in Fish Landing Data Collection in Kuala Teiang	Phattareeya S. & Pattarajit K.	April 2004
02.	Report on the mechanical training course in Langkawi	Kongpathai S.	May 2004
03.	Report on the mechanical training	Suthipong T.	May 2004
04.	Report on the study tour by the women's group of Kuala Teriang	Etoh et al	May 2004
05.	Report on the discussions on the outcome of the study tour	Phattareeya S,	May 2004
06	Summary of questionnaire sheets for study tour	Etoh S.	May 2004
06.	Study tour of Malaysian women's group to Chumphon and Phangna provinces, Thailand	Sumitra R.	May 2004
07.	Report on simple bookkeeping and accounting management training course	Etoh, Phattareeya & Sumitra	June 2004
09.	Report on the fishing trials in Langkawi	Isara C.	June 2004







<p><b>3. Promotion of fish base business</b></p>	<p>3.1. A quick review of local on-going business</p>	<p>3.1.1. Organize a task force team for fish base products</p>	<p>3.1.2. Study on local on-going business by KEN</p>	<p>3.2. Introduce and expand job opportunity</p>	<p>3.2.1. Identify job creation opportunity</p>	<p>3.2.2. Demonstration or training in new job opportunity</p>	<p>3.3. Improve fish handling/processing technologies</p>	<p>3.3.1. Study on current fish handling practice</p>	<p>3.3.2. Identify improvement opportunity</p>	<p>3.3.3. Demonstration or training in improved methods</p>	<p><b>4. Fishing gear technology improvement</b></p>	<p>4.1. Study the current fishing practices in use of FAD/AR in Langkawi</p>	<p>4.1.1. Study on current fishing practices in Langkawi</p>	<p>4.1.2. Determine improvement opportunity (experimental fishing)</p>	<p>4.2. Introduction of improved fishing technology</p>	<p>4.2.1. Demonstration or training for improved fishing methods</p>	<p>4.2.2. Follow up impact assessment</p>	<p><b>5. Encourage and extend locally-based fishery resources management</b></p>	<p>5.1. Formulation and introduction of a local fishery resources management plan.</p>	<p>5.1.1. Study on zoning management plan with FADs and fishing efforts</p>	<p>5.1.2. Formulation of management plan with FADs and fishing efforts</p>	<p>5.1.3. Application of the management plan to local communities</p>	
Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.	Plan	Actu.





Annex 2: LBCRM - PL: PROJECT EXPENDITURE STATUS - 2004

(As of 30.06.04)

No.	Disbursement request		Actual payment		Activity line	Planned activity	Expenditure line	Remarks
	Request date	Document No.	Amount (Baht)	Amount (Baht)				
01	08.01.04	SE/001/04	222,440	177,042	14.02.04	ICC meeting	Traveling & meeting cost	Postponed
						PIWG meeting	Traveling & meeting cost	
						Selection of cage culturing	Traveling cost	
						Study on-going local business	Traveling cost	
02	02.05.04	SE/010/04	5,700	4,540	10.03.04	Preparation of the study tour	Traveling cost	
03	17.03.04	SE/014/04	166,800	167,585	01.04.04	Study on Fishing gear improvement	Traveling cost	
						Fish landing data collection	Traveling cost	
						Introduce a new job opportunities	Traveling cost	
04	25.03.04	SE/016/04	175,700	102,266	02.05.04	Study tour for women's group	Traveling cost	
05	25.03.04	SE/017/04	189,000	164,539	07.05.04	Training in mechanical workshop management	Traveling & training cost	
06	09.04.04	SE/019/04	54,800	89,626	24.04.04	Project inspection by the SEAFDEC SG	Traveling cost	
07	25.05.04	SE/027/04	76,400	75,242	18.05.04	Follow-up impact assessment	Traveling cost	
08	25.05.04	SE/028/04	90,890	89,735	18.05.04	Experimental fishing	Traveling cost & fishing gear	
09	27.05.04	SE/029/04	86,400	86,217	18.05.04	The 2nd PIWG meeting	Traveling & meeting cost	
10	28.05.04	SE/030/04	46,600	44,512	18.05.04	Simple book keeping & accounting training	Traveling & training cost	
Total:			1,114,730	1,001,304		(ab. US\$ 25,033)		Including KEN members



## Annex 3

# Report on A Short Training Course in fish landing data collection at Kuala Teriang

29<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> March 2004

Pattarajit Kaewnuratchasorn  
Phattareeya Suanrattanachai  
2<sup>nd</sup> April 2004

### The objectives of the fish landing data collection training course

- To establish a scientific local data collection system for fish landing data in the project operational area, Kuala Teriang

### Contents of the report

This report consists of the process of the training course implementation and information gained from local fish middlemen kindly participating to initially establish a fish landing data collection system including fish distribution and marketing.

### Process of the training course implementation

Between 29<sup>th</sup> - 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004, there are four middlemen who cooperatively recorded monthly fish landing data, they are namely: Ozman Hamad, Azman Chepa, Tan Bek Yeow and Azmi Bakar. Firstly, we discussed with the 4 middlemen the fishing landing data sheet, which SEAFDEC staff has designed as a draft data sheet. The detailed components are fish local names, common names, purchased (KG), unit price per kg (RM) and Paid (RM) (Annex 1). Finally, after we got finalized data sheets, we distributed the monthly fish landing logbook to all fishermen. In addition, every month the fish landing logbooks will be collected and sent to SEAFDEC/TD for further analysis.

### Fish-middlemen's participation in fish landing data collection: Patronge relationship

Four fish-middlemen have established fish trading in the Kuala Teriang community to collect fish from the fishers living in Kuala Teriang, Kuala Melaka and Batu Ara. The three middlemen are Islamic people and one middleman is Chinese. Three fish middlemen have established their landing huts at Kuala Teriang village. The other middleman executes his fish trading at Kuala Melaka.

Each middleman provides loans in cash and in kind to their fishers. At Kuala Teriang, three middlemen have different numbers of fishers that they take care of. The two fish middlemen of Kuala Teriang and the other middleman contribute to their fishers only fuel oil, ice, nets and cash. The one Chinese fish middlemen provides loans for 10-12 fishers with fuel oil, ice, net, fishing boats including engines and cash.

### Fish catch grading and marketing

Each fish middleman conducts fish trading by sorting species of fish catches and grading the size of the fish catches. Main targeted economic species are white prawns, white pomfret, blue swimming crab, Spanish mackerel, indo-pacific mackerel, Indian pacific mackerel, in which these are sorted by marketable price. The Chinese fish middleman also takes the role of fish collector that he collects some catch species from the other fish middlemen to sell at local market, hotels and restaurants in Langkawi Island. He sometimes sends any over-supply catch to Penang and Kuala Pelis States. Some of fish middlemen also carry out fish trading to restaurants and hotels in Langkawi Island, but he sends some species like white prawn and white pomfret to hotels and restaurants only and sells other economic species to local markets.



## **Report on Mechanical Training in Langkawi**

Suthipong Thanasansakorn  
Head, Marine Engineering Section  
17 May 2004

### **Abstract**

This training program was organized on 4-6 May 2004 for technical and fisherman in coastal fishery management project for setting up of workshop and maintenance for fishing vessels of small sized engine.

The course subject was focused on workshop arrangement, maintenance and handling procedure of engine trouble. The training was commenced by introduction of appropriate gasoline engine technology for ship propulsion and propeller selection. Also it included the handling mechanical and measuring tools that are used for engine repaired and maintenance.

### **Training activities**

1. The training activity was introduced the technical knowledge on gasoline by lecturing, practice, discussion and demonstrated of engine performance. To introduce an appropriate practice on periodical maintenance check and fine tune up of engine these are to prevent engine trouble while operated at sea and some what engine be long-life, fuel save, low pollution and get more money.
2. To introduce the determination method of parts replacement after the engine was used for some period for handling of engine operation and maintenance.
3. To impart knowledge on engine trouble shooting of various system such as carburetor, cooling, ignition and transmission system.
4. To guide them on workshop tools arrangement and management of locally service workshop.
5. To guide them for lay out of a new local engine workshop building constructed and other workshop tools and facilities.

### **Results of training**

1. The technical staffs gained technical knowledge together with local workshop establishment which is concerned with workshop tools, facilities for engine services and management of tools, data taking and technical data profile arrangement.
2. Fisherman could be handle of basic engine trouble, daily check and the career procedure of his own engine.

### **Course expectation.**

This training course will help them on establishment of an engine repair workshop for handling of engine trouble. Fishermen can become handling basic maintenance of engine. These will help keep the engine longer life with good condition and without any trouble while operating at sea.



**Prospectus  
For the  
Mechanical Training**

**1. Background / justification**

A collaborative project between the DOF Malaysia and the SEAFDEC/TD in the fields of coastal resources management and community development commenced its activity in August 2003 for the planned tenure of two years in Langkawi. Immediately after commencement of the project activity the preliminary socio-economic survey was conducted in the project area primarily to identify the socio-economic status of the fishing community and problems that they are encountering. As a result, it was found, *inter alia*, that almost 50% fishermen interviewed were eager for professional training, especially in engine repair and maintenance.

Meantime, the KEN (Fishermen's Economic Group) in Kuala Teriang has just set up a small mechanical workshop to render services to local fishermen especially for out-board engines. The two mechanics were employed to look after the workshop. But, they are young and need to be further trained especially in workshop management including spare parts stocking and tool arrangement. The request was also brought forward during the discussion at the Project Implementation Working Group meeting held on 10 February 2004 in Langkawi.

To meet such needs, a mechanical site training is to be conducted in Kuala Teriang by the two SEAFDEC/TD mechanical instructors who have an experience to carry out the similar training course in Chumporn in January 2003. Additionally, a fishermen's training course will be organized for day-to-day mechanical maintenance technique on out-board engines to leading fishermen.

**2. Objectives**

The major objectives to conduct the mechanical training course in Kuala Teriang are:

- ① to train the two young mechanics newly employed by Kuala Teriang KEN in workshop management, spare parts stocking, tool arrangement etc.,
- ② to train the two young mechanics in repairing out-board engines through on-the-job training in the manner of Q & A,
- ③ to train the leading fishermen (about 10) in day-to-day maintenance of outboard engines,
- ④ to recommend the project for the future plan in improvement of mechanical service function.

**3. Expected outcome of the training**

The training activity is anticipated to produce the following outcome:

- ① The two mechanics gain knowledge of the workshop management including spare parts stocking and tool arrangement.
- ② The two mechanics can solve the technical problems they are encountering.

- ③ Leading fishermen gain technical knowledge in day-to-day maintenance of outboard engine.
- ④ Recommendations on improvement of mechanical workshop in future are made to the project.

#### **4. Terms of Reference for the SEAFDEC/TD instructors**

Under the overall supervision of the Project Leader of the SEAFDEC/TD and in close collaboration with the District Fisheries Office in Langkawi, the instructors will:

- ① in line with the training program prepared, conduct a training course for the mechanics of the workshop,
- ② in line with the training program prepared, conduct a training course for fishermen in day-to-day basic outboard engine maintenance,
- ③ recommend the project on future improvement of the mechanical workshop's management, operation and inputs, and
- ④ the training result should be prepared in a form of a technical report comprising findings and recommendations and submitted to the project leader through TRDH of SEAFDEC/TD.

#### **5. Training schedule**

- 03.05.2004 : SEAFDEC/TD mechanical instructors arrives in Langkawi
- 04.05.2004 : Conduct training for the mechanics
- 05.05.2004 : Continue training for the mechanics / arrange fishermen's training
- 06.05.2004 : Conduct an one-day training course for the leading fishermen in maintenance of out-board engines
- 07.05.2004 : SEAFDEC/TD mechanical instructors leave Langkawi

#### **6. Funding**

The funding for conducting the training courses will be drawn from the collaborative project arrangement with SEAFDEC/TD and DOF Malaysia. SEAFDEC/TD will bear the cost of instructors including traveling and training materials, while the DOF Malaysia will contribute all other training and incidental expenses incurred locally.



**Report on Mechanical Training Course in Langkawi**  
**4 – 6 May 2004**  
**by Kongpathai Saraphaivanich**

The LBCFM-PL arranged Training course on mechanical for KEN Kuala Teriang. This training course is supported mechanical workshop activity of KEN Kuala Teriang. The objectives of course are training and improve skill of mechanical staff of KEN and training in boat engine maintenance of KEN members.

Mechanical Training Course is arranged during 4-6 May 2004. The course is separate 2 training section. There are mechanical staff training (4-5 May 2004) and KEN members training (6 May 2004). The instructors are SEAFDEC staffs who engage in mechanical.

The training course for mechanical staff has 2 participants who conduct in mechanical workshop KEN. The training course is cover lecture and practice. The lecture consist of General information on workshop setting up, Mechanical equipment for workshop, Storage and arrangement of tools, Introduction to gasoline engine and combustion system, Fuel system and appliance, Ignition system, Starting devices, Transmission system and propeller selection, Engine disassemble handling and Major important parts measuring. The practice consists of Engine assembly, Engine running test, Trouble shooting, Fine tune and adjustment.

The training course for KEN members has 15 participants who are fishermen in Kuala Teriang. The participants will improve and got knowledge in engine maintenance and apply in their boat engine. The training course is cover lecture that consist of General information on gasoline engine and basically maintenance procedure of outboard engine. In the part of practice, the participants practiced in Engine maintenance and Engine running test.

In the end of training course, SEAFDEC donate mechanical tools to KEN Kuala Teriang for the workshop that consist of Analog Multi-meter, Two - three clamp puller and 6 pieces of accessories, Hexagonal key (9 pieces), Spanner set (11 pieces), Socket (18 Block) and accessory, Screwdriver (11 pieces), Vernier – caliper, Piston ring disassembly set.

After training course, the staff was interview about training. The participants satisfied in detail about topic, practice, equipment, teaching media through teaching technique of instructor in this training course. The period and understanding of training course is available. They can apply the knowledge and experience to repair and maintenance boat engine. However some of them said they have a little bit problems in English communication that use in training course.

## Annex 5

### Report on Study tour by the Women's Group of Kuala Teriang

Sei Etoh  
Phattareeya Suanrattanachai  
Sumitra Ruangsvakul  
Socio-economic Section  
SEAFDEC/TD  
17 May 2004

The site inspection by the Women's group of Kuala Teriang, Pulau Langkawi District, Kedah State, Malaysia, took place in Chumporn and Phangng provinces, Tailand, from 28<sup>th</sup> April to 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2004. The detailed description of the inspection tour is hereto dealt with at length.

#### 1. Background of the site inspection

The underlying background is described in detail in the Appendix 1 "Prospectus".

#### 2. Objectives of the site inspection

The purpose of the attempt is listed in the Appendix 1 "Prospectus".

#### 3. Actual itinerary

The actual itinerary for the site inspection is as follows;

##### 28<sup>th</sup> April 2004 (Wednesday)

11.30 (Thai time) Arrival of the Malaysian women's group at the Tamalung border, Satun Province  
12.00 – 13.00 Lunch  
13.00 -17.00 Moved from Satun Province to Chumphon Province

##### 29<sup>th</sup> April 2004 (Thursday)

08.30 - 10.00 Visited the Chumporn Marine Fishery Research and Development Centre (CMDEC) for briefing  
10.00 - 11.00 Moved from CMDEC to the project site, Pathew District  
11.00 - 12.30 Visited the women's group village No.1  
12.30 – 14.00 Lunch break  
14.00 – 16.00 Inspection of various novel products processed in the village No.1. followed by free discussions  
16.00 – 17.00 Moved from the village No. 1. to Chumporn

##### 30<sup>th</sup> April 2004 (Friday)

06.00 - 07.00 Moved to the village No.1.  
07.00 – 08.00 Inspected dry squid processing



- 08.00 – 09.00 Visited the village No.7 and inspected crab meat processing followed by free discussions
- 09.00 – 12.00 Visited the village No.4 and inspected activities carried out by women's group followed by free discussions
- 12.00 – 13.00 Lunch break
- 13.00 – 14.00 Moved to Chumporn
- 14.00 – 19.00 Moved from Chumporn to Phuket

1 May 2004 (Saturday)

- 09.00 - 11.00 Visited various spots in Phuket
- 11.00 – 12.00 Lunch break
- 12.00 – 14.00 Moved from Phuket to the village Had Sai Puek Hoi
- 14.00 – 15.00 Inspection of women's activity; salted dried sardine processing, followed by free discussion
- 15.00 – 16.00 Visited the village Klong Khian and inspected women's activity; batik printing, followed by discussion
- 16.00 – 18.00 Moved to Phuket

2<sup>nd</sup> May 2004 (Sunday)

- 09.00 - 15.00 Moved from Phuket to the Tamalung border, Satun
- 16.00 - 18.00 Moved from Satun to Langkawi by ferry

**4. Observations**

The observations through the site inspection are described in detail in Appendix 2 "Site Inspection Tour of Malaysian Women's Group to Chumporn and Pngangnga provinces".

**5. Outcome and evaluation**

With the aim of evaluating the outcome of the attempt, the questionnaire sheets were prepared and all participants completed these upon completion of the journey. The results were summarized and are seen in Appendix 3 "Summary of Questionnaire". Based upon the result of the questionnaire, an evaluation meeting was held at the KEN's building, Kuala Teriang, on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2004 with all the participants in the site inspection journey attending, except the officer representing the DOF Kuala Lumpur. Also, some other members of the women's group were present. The content of the discussion is described in detail in Appendix 4 "Report on Discussion for the Outcome of Site Inspection Tour".

**6. Conclusion**

The women's group activity in Chumporn commenced upon the inception of the project Locally Based Coastal Fisheries Management in Pathew District (LBCFM-PD) in October 2001. It has continued for almost two and a half years, demonstrating tangible progress. Through these activities in the past, there was accumulated knowledge and experiences in the group management, negotiating with the authorities for financial as well as technical support, business development etc. Among those, the most appreciable characteristics common to all successful women's activities



lies in the existence of the strong leadership in the group, the sense of originality on product development and the harmonized group working spirit.

The women's group in Kuala Teriang where the sister project started operation in August 2003 was organized recently with 15 members. They have already initiated some group activities in product development on a marginal scale, and have a strong motivation of self-development. Therefore, it was considered useful to expose them to the on-going activities in Chumporn to learn group work management and the practical approach to product development. Also, the visit to the Phangnga province is considered appropriate and conducive, as unlike the Chumporn area the women's group activities are extensively deployed under similar social and cultural conditions with those in Kuala Teriang. The site inspection journey was over a period of 5 days (it was found the duration is appropriate according to the result of questionnaire analysis) with some expected outcome as such. All participants were eager to study, serious and quick of understanding. This was proved by their manner of response. As seen in the questionnaire result, most of them hit the nail on the head. It is a positive perspective on events of women's group activities in the project area. Based upon their findings gained through the site inspection, as they stated in the meeting, they have to promote follow-up actions.

In addition, the attempt was also useful for the women's groups in Chumporn in exchanging views on the related activities and problems with those who were dedicated towards the same goal. It is expected that such an exchange program should continue.

## **Appendix 1**

### **PROSPECTUS**

#### **Study TOUR of women' s group to chumphoh and phangnga province, thailand**

##### **1. Introduction**

After passing almost a one year preparatory stage, a collaborative project between the DOF Malaysia and SEAFDEC/TD in the fields of coastal resources management and community development commenced its activity in August 2003 for the planned tenure of two years in Langkawi. The project title is "Locally Based Coastal Resources Management in Langkawi (LBCRM-PL)". Within the framework of the project, the first Project Implementation Working Group (PIWG) meeting was held on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2004 in Langkawi and various potential fish based businesses were discussed and some were identified as being practically feasible. To set to work, a fish-women's group was newly organized as a core body to implement the activity of product development. Upon the initiation of organizing the group, it was envisaged to conduct a study tour to the Chumporn Province, Thailand, where the sister project entitled "Locally Based Coastal Fisheries Management in Pathew District (LBCFM-PD) has been in operational since October 2001, especially in the domain of women's participation.

##### **2. Objectives**

The study tour to the Chumporn province will take place with the following objectives:

- ⑤ To learn the organizational and operational characteristics in the fish-women's group activity,
- ⑥ To exchange views on women's participation in fish based business
- ⑦ To learn how to set up a cottage scale fish processing yard and process some value added fish based products

Additionally, the study tour to the Phangnga Province is also salutary as the fish-women's activity in the area is so active in Muslim society.

##### **3. Expected outcome of the study tour**

The study tour is anticipated to produce the following outcomes:

- ① The women's group can comprehend the structural organization, the function and operational issues of fish-women's cooperatives.
- ② The women's group can learn the characteristics of women's participation in the group activities.
- ③ Both women's groups in Chumporn and Langkawi may gain an insight into cooperative management through exchanging views on operational issues.



- ④ The women's group learns the setting-up of fish based product development and processing.
- ⑤ Each participant compiles observations in a report with the assistance of the extension office for presentation on suitable occasions.

#### 4. Itinerary and detailed work plan

The study tour will be held for 5 days between 28<sup>th</sup> April – 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2004 with the following itinerary and work plan:

##### 28 April 2004 (Wednesday)

- 11.00 (Thai time) Pick up the women's group at the Tamalung border, Satun Province  
 12.00 - 18.00 Move from Satun Province to Chumphon Province by SEAFDEC vehicle  
 (Stay at Chumporn Palace Hotel)

##### 29 April 2004 (Thursday)

- 08.00 - 09.00 Visit to the Chumporn Marine Fishery Research and Development Centre (CMDEC)  
 09.00 - 10.00 Move from CMDEC to the project site, Pathew District  
 10.00 - 11.00 Meeting with the Ao.Bo.To members  
 11.00 - 12.30 Meeting with the Women's group leading members  
 - Description of the history of women's group organization  
 - Description of the structure of women's group organization  
 - Description of the women's group activities  
 - Description of the future plan of activity  
 12.30 - 14.00 Lunch break  
 14.00 - 16.00 Continue the above topics followed by free discussion  
 16.00 - 17.00 Move from the project site to Chumporn

##### 30 April 2004 (Friday)

- 08.00 - 09.00 Move to the project site. Women's group 1  
 09.00 - 12.00 Demonstration on fish processing  
 - Description of efforts to standardize product quality  
 - Description on efforts to introduce a book keeping system  
 - Free discussion  
 12.00 - 14.00 Lunch break at Village No. 1  
 14.00 - 16.00 Demonstration on fish processing followed by free discussion in Women's group No. 4  
 16.00 - 17.00 Move from the project site to Chumporn

##### 1 May 2004 (Saturday)

- 08.00 - 15.00 Move from Chumporn Province to Phangnga Province  
 15.00 - 17.00 Meeting with the Women's group in Ban Had Sai Puek Hoi,  
 - Description of the history and the structural organization of Women's groups  
 - Description of major activities  
 - Discussion on characteristic social constraints



17.00 – 18.00      - Free discussion  
Move to Phuket Province  
(Stay at Thavorn Grand Hotel, Phuket Province)

2 May 2004 (Sunday)

09.00 - 10.00      Move from Phuket to Ban Had Sai Puek Hoi  
10.00 - 11.00      Demonstration of fish handling and processing  
11.00 - 16.00      Move from Ban Had Sai Puek Hoi to Satun  
16.00 – 18.00      Move from Satun to Langkawi by ferry

**6. Participant**

- 5 leading members of women's group (led by the Chairperson, Ms. Embon Binti Saad)
- A fisheries officer from DOF Malaysia, KL
- An extension officer from DOF / Langkawi District Office
- SEAFDEC/TD Project team

**7. Funding**

SEAFDEC/TD will bear all the cost incurred by the study tour in Thailand, i.e. transportation, accommodation, DSA and other miscellaneous training expenses, while DOF Malaysia will pay all the cost incurred by traveling in Malaysia by the Malaysian participants.

## Appendix 2

### Study Tour of Malaysian Women's group to Chumphon and Phangnga Provinces, Thailand

Sumitra Ruangsivakul  
Socio-economic Section  
Research Division, SEAFDEC/TD

The study tour of Malaysian Women's Group to Chumphon and Phangnga Province, Thailand was held from 28 April to 2 May 2004 at Project site in Pakklong Sub-District, Pathew District, Chumphon Province and Phangnga Province. The following is a report dealing with the content of discussions and observations in this trip.

#### 1. Lists of Participants

##### DOF, Malaysia

1. Mr. KRISHANANSAMY S/O ARUNASALAM Extension Officer from KL Office
2. Ms. SABIDAH BINTI SALEH DOF/Langkawi District office

##### Women's group, Malaysia

3. Ms. CHE EMBON BINTI SAAD Vice Chairman of women's group
4. Ms. TEMPAWAN BINTI ABDULLAH Member of women's group
5. Ms. JALIAH BINTI DIN Member of women's group
6. Ms. LEMBUT BINTI HASSAN Member of women's group
7. Ms. MAHANI BINTI MANSOR Member of women's group

##### SEAFDEC/TD

8. Mr. Seiichi Etoh Project Leader / JICA expert
9. Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai Socio-economic Section, Research Division
10. Ms. Sumitra Ruangsivakul Socio-economic Section, Research Division

#### 2. Observations and discussions

##### Visiting the Chumporn Marine Fishery Research and Development Centre (CMDEC)

1. Ms. Nopparat Nasuchon, Director incharge, gave the overview of activities of Chumphon Center. This center covers the three provinces, Chumphon, Prachuap Kirikan and Surattani Provinces. There are 3 main activities.
  - Marine Fisheries Research
  - Check on marine resource from aquaculture and
  - Extension on locally-based coastal resource
2. In Chumphon Province, there are 3 districts for extension as follows.



- Sawi District (7 villages)
  - Lang-Suan District (one island)
  - Pathew District (7 villages and 5 years)
3. Pathew District project began 2 years ago, the progress of these activities is that;
- Fisheries Resources on Oceanographic, Socio-economics
  - Extend activity, Demarcated area and zoning of culture area
  - Encourage local business, by introduce the new job opportunity to community
  - Training, fish processing, and mangrove forest
  - Rehabilitate, by release the fish, shrimp and crab
4. The issues from Malaysian Women's Group that;
- All of this program (in Pathew District Project) have implemented in Malaysia, but it is unsuccessful, why Thailand is successful?  
Mr. Etoh have informed that all of you can find the answer in this trip on why women's group in Thailand have succeeded on this activity.
  - How to promote the product to market?  
Mr. Etoh gave the answer that the product will be developed by marketing.

#### **Visiting Ao.Bo.To. and Women's group Village No. 1**

5. Mr. Nipol Danglart, The leader of Pakklong Sub-district Administrative Organization (Ao.Bo.To.) have given the overview of supporting of women's group that;
- Ao.Bo.To. have provided 100,000 baht of the fund to this group in last year and this year 100,000 baht for duck farm activity.
  - The objective of this supporting, for increase income for fisheries household, and extend the local business in community.
6. Ms. Thubthim Satidsanon, Chairman of Women's Group village No. 1, she gave the history of this group on that; This group initiated in 2001 by Department of Fisheries there were 6 housewives of fisheries and agriculture to established group, they were mainly from the village No.1 and 6, their activities were only saving and loan. In 2002, LBCFM-PD Project have established encourage local business activity to Pakklong Sub-district, by introduce fish processing techniques to women's group. A number of women begin to produce anchovy and squid products and market them through various channels. This group changes its name with "Women's Group for Fisheries Processing".
7. Now this group is supported by "One Tambol, One Product" scheme to enhance local entrepreneurship and prepared to lead local small business to a success.
8. The Objectives
- saving in local level
  - open micro credit to local by arrangement loan to member
  - increase income from activity of group participation

## 9. Group's activity

- **Saving activity, they deposit a fixed amount of saving on monthly basis, ranging from 100-1,000 baht. The amount cannot be changed for one year. The interest rate on saving is 1 % per month. The interest will be draw at the end of year.**
- Loan, the process of this activity, the limited of loan is 4,000-5,000 baht. The duration is 3 months, interest is 2 % per month. The date of meeting is the first of every month.
- Fish Processing, There are various products in this group, this activity have started on March 2002. They try to make opportunity products in their area. Now their products are anchovy with herb and preserved egg.
- Duck's Farm started in May 2003, and received the fund from Ao.Bo.To. (Sub-District Administrative Organization). They tried to promote the products to the better markets, because duck's farm is still under loss.

## 10. The issues from Malaysian women's group;

(Q): If this group have stopped, how about on the office?

(A): The office will belong to Ao.Bo.To.

(Q): How about the group meeting, how often was it held?

(A): Once a month for saving activity

(Q): How about your group management?

(A): Members will be formed into teams (3-4 members) to work at group, the labor will be paid by the weight of product, usually one day will be receive 150-200 baht per person. 70% of law material come from Pakklong Sub-district, there are 3-4 products in this group.

Mr. Etoh gave more information on the product in Langkawi. It may be possible to bring law materials from Chumphon to Langkawi to produce, because they are by far cheaper. Further, he stated that book accounting is important to evaluate the financial status of group.

(Q): How many fish can be processed in a day?

(A): 10 kg of dried anchovy, but the maximum will be depend on order.

Mr. Etoh stated that he was surprised on the motivation on duck farm and the similar activity can be followed in Langkawi. Malaysian Women's group said that they had little land for such a farm.

## Observation on dry squid processing at village no. 1 and 6

11. Early morning, we have observed the dry squid processing of women in village No. 1 and No. 6. It is the midst of high season on squids, each of fisherman can catch 60-80 kg per day. For processing dry squid, there are 3 steps to engage. The first step: the owner of squid fishing will



be engaged in cutting with women's team (2 or 3 persons), the wage of this activity is 3-5 baht per 1 kg (depend on size of squid). The second step: drying on sunshine, 5 baht per 1 lacking. The duration from cutting and drying is for 2-3 hrs. The third step: after completion of drying, to collect dried squid by separate size for sending to middlemen. About 4 kg of fresh squid can make 1 kg of dried squid. Women can get 150-200 baht per day per person (only half day).

#### **Visiting fishing village no. 7**

12. The main fishing in this village is crab trap. Women in this village spend most their time on the crab meat collecting activity everyday. The step of this activity is that, the first step: after collect all crab from sea, the owner send all crab to the middlemen representative to boil the crab, the cost of this boiling is 3 baht per 1 kg. The second step: after being boiled, the owner cleans all crab and sent to women's team (1-2 women). The wage of this step is 40 baht per 1 kg. The 10 kg of crab can yield 1 kg of crab meat. The price of crab meat is 200 baht per kg.

#### **Visiting Women's group No. 4**

13. Ms. Ubon, leader of this group give the history of group that, this group has initiated in January 2001, by 9 women of farmer's wife to established group, and informed to Community Development Department, in Pathew District. After 3 months, Community Development has sent the staff to teach and introduce the group management and accounting. On 14 March 2001, the list of committee and members was submitted to Community Development Department. The name of this group is Women's Development of Ban Bangwan. There are more than 100 members now.

#### **14. The objectives of the women's group activity**

- saving in local level
- operate micro credit by arrangement of loan to members
- increase incomes through participation to the group activity

#### **15. Group activity**

- ① Saving activity, the rate of saving is 50 - 300 baht. This activity have introduced by Department of Community Development. Now the capital fund is 270,000 baht.
- ② Loan, there are two cases of money for loan, from saving and borrow Ao.Bo.To. (100,000 baht). The process of this activity, the limit of loan is depending on their saving plus one or two guarantors. The duration is one year or less, the interest rate is 1 % per month. The date of meeting is on 7 of every month.
- ③ Making artificial flowers for funeral ceremony: this activity is started before saving activity, chairman of women's group said that, she was interested in artificial flower making, and borrow 3,000 baht from Bangwan's temple to arrangement this activity. Now they are still this activity, this activity will do 2-3 times per month the income of member is about 400-500 baht per time, this activity will use 3-5 members. Two kinds of this water, for rent and sale, the price of rent is 3,000 baht per set, the set can install 7-11 days of a funeral ceremony. This kind of sale is 400 baht per 1 piece.



- ④ Producing Pun-kip (snack): this activity started on July 2003, after LBCFM-PD have provided the training courses, they will do this activity in sometime, when they do not rubber processing. The income of this activity is small, but they said they don't worry about, they would like to catch group's participation between them. For this activity, they have received the budget from province is 29,000 baht for equipment on processing.
- ⑤ Producing Pla Thong Ko: the new product of this group, this product is made with the flower in funeral, the price of this product is decided by the weight of flour, 1 kg of powder per 130 baht. In one federal ceremony will use 5 kg of powder.

16. The interesting issue from Malaysian women's group;

(Q): The market in this group

(A): The chairman said that, now the market is well at Pakklong Sub-district, but member don't have time to product, because they must take care of rubber plantation.

(Q): How does this group manage on the benefit and duty?

(A): When this group have an order (funeral ceremony, Pun kip), the chairman informs all member to appoint the time to making. About 5-6 members join in each activity. The benefit will be pay after they finish the activity (federal ceremony case). For Pun kip product, they have a book recording the time and member to work in each day, the profit will be pay to member every one month once for all.

Visiting Women's group at Ban Had Sai Puek Hoi, Klong Khian Sub-District, Phangnga Province

- 17. Ban Had Sai Pluak Hoi is successful on fish processing, the main production of group is dry fish with salt or dry fish with sugar. Group was started in 2001. The reason for forming women's group was that this village had a central market of shrimp, a lot of fish were collected to central market, good quality and cheap.
- 18. To initiate the group activity, the office premises and freezing room were received from Zip (NGO), equipment for fish processing from Community Development Department and the DOF gave a training course and a study trip in fish processing.
- 19. There are 20 members in this group, the member contributes 100 baht at the first time to enter. All members are married and aged. The committee of group is composed of 7 persons. The working management is divided in 7 teams, a team composed of 3 members who are working together a day. A member can work 4 times in a month.
- 20. 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 shall pay 50 baht to the group.
  - If the test of fish processing are different from the standard test, that team shall pay money to the group, the payment is depend on fish price in that day.
  - The profit shall be pay in every 6 months, last time each of member can get the profit 400-500 baht per member.



21. More information on interview by Malaysian Women's group;  
The product of this time is dry fish, the total of fish is 25-50 kg per day, the price of fresh fish is 7 baht per kg, 3 fresh fish can make 1 kg of dry fish. The part of fish is head and stomach can sale, 1 kg of fish head is 1 baht. Each member can get profit about 1,000 baht for 6 months.

Visiting Women's group at Ban Klong Khian, Klong Khian Sub-District, Phangnga Province

22. Ban Klong Khian have successful on Batik Printing on cloth, this activity is done by hand. The Batik group started in 1994 by 32 young women in the village, now there are 25 members in a list of group, but only 13 members were the regular workers on batik printing. There are a lot of fund, training course and equipment from government. In 1997, batik product of this group went to the markets and well known in the southern part of Thailand until now.
23. List of Fund and training from Government:-
- AoBoTo 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.
24. 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 are the workers 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 payment to the members is effected once every month.
25. 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.
26. There are three Government Department, Industry Provincial, Community Development Department and Commercial Provincial have supported and encouraged the market to group.
27. More information on interview by Malaysian Women's Group  
The process of this activity is 5 stages, drawing, waxing, colour, chemical and boiling. The wage of this activity of one piece, 10 baht of drawing, 30 baht of waxing, 50 baht of colour print, chemical and boiling together. Usually member can get 2,000 – 2,500 per month. The work starts at 10 am and finishes 3 pm or 5 pm, because in the morning member will go to rubber planting.

## Appendix 3

### SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE SHEETS FOR STUDY TOUR

Compiled by Sei Etoh

17 May 2004

Upon completion of the site training in Chumporn and Phangna provinces, Thailand, for the women's group in Langkawi, Malaysia, that took place between 28<sup>th</sup> April and 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2004, the questionnaire sheets were distributed to all participants to evaluate the usefulness of the course and use the results for future improvement. The following is a summary of the questionnaire sheets responses.

#### **1. Name of participant and title**

- Five participants from the women's group and two DOF officers
- Fisheries Extension Officer in District Fisheries Office
- Fisheries Extension Officer, DOF Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur

#### **2. As a whole, was this trip useful for your women's activity? If yes, please list the points you considered most useful.**

2.1. All responded that "the trip was useful".

##### 2.2. Points considered useful

- Gaining knowledge and experiences on the women's group work
- Exposure to different places where the women's activities are dominant
- Unity and cooperation within the women's groups and spirit of working
- Simple accounting and book keeping methods
- Mini-credit loan system
- Initiation and evolvement of the women's group activity

#### **3. On village number 1 in Chumporn (processing dried squid and duck eggs etc.), what do you think of their activities? What impressed you most? Among those, what can you use in your activities?**

##### 3.1. Points that impressed

- Working together and distribution of work among groups
- Participation and commitment to the group work
- Creation of supplemental incomes that has greatly helped local societies
- Strong leadership by the chairwoman of the group
- Clean processing facilities and premises
- Diversification of the products
- Financial as well as technical support from various agents

##### 3.2. Applicability to Kuala Teriang

- Processing dried and seasoned anchovy



- Processing dried squid
- Duck farming is not feasible as little space is available and it negatively affects the environment.

**4. On village number 7 in Chumporn (processing crabmeat), what do you think of their activity? What impressed you most? Among those seen, what can you introduce into your activities?**

**4.1. Points that impressed**

- Maximum utilization of crab catch
- Techniques to extract crab meat
- Hard work in spite of marginal income
- Size of crab harvested is too small.
- 0- A conservation awareness program should be promoted.

**4.2. Applicability to Kuala Teriang**

- Not applicable in Malaysia as the Fishery Act of Malaysia does not permit harvesting such small crabs
- Should not be introduced as this business will lead to eradication of natural resources

**5. On village number 4 in Chumporn (dealing with artificial flowers etc.), what do you think of their activity? What impressed you most? Among those seen, what can you introduce into your activities?**

**5.1. Points that impressed**

- Hard work and creativity of housewives
- Need to identify more local markets other than occasions of funerals
- Good management of the group
- Harmonized working relations among members
- Strong support from local agencies
- Strong leadership by the chairwomen
- Quality of products (cookies) is not so attractive compared with those in Malaysia.

**5.2. Applicability to Kuala Teriang**

- Not applicable as no such a market exists in Langkawi (artificial flowers)
- Artificial flower making can be introduced in Langkawi with other marketing approaches.
- Making cookies and cakes can be introduced in Langkawi with modified recipes.

**6. On the village Had Sai Pluak Hoi (processing salted dry sardine), what do you think of their activity? What impressed you most? Among those, what can you introduce into your activity?**

**6.1. Points that impressed**

- Hard working women
- Utilization of low value fish to be converted into value added products

- Maximum by-product utilization into fermented fish guts and cage culture feeds
- Well-organized team work
- Strong support from various agencies
- Drying fish in the screen covered shed to protect infestation by flies
- Taste of dried sardines is delicious.
- Well thought out marketing channels
- Clean fish processing facilities

#### 6.2. Applicability to Kuala Teriang

- Can be introduced during fishing seasons as raw materials are available and potential markets readily exist.

### 7. On the village Klong Khian (producing batiks), what do you think of their activity? What impressed you most? Among those, what can you introduce into your activity?

#### 7.1. Points that impressed

- Creative and skillful job
- Hard working women combined with being engaged in rubber estates
- All workers are very talented and creative
- Unique and good community activity

#### 7.2. Applicability to Kuala Teriang

- Can be introduced with simple batik printing.
- Possible to introduce, but very intensive training is necessary
- Positive as the necessary technique exists in Langkawi and markets are readily available in tourists
- Negative as batik printing has been done in Langkawi before and therefore more effort and skills are required to cope with to begin a similar venture.

### 8. What do you think of the training and travel arrangement made by SEAFDEC/TD?

#### 8.1. Training and traveling arrangement as a whole

- excellent (71%)
- satisfied (29%)
- normal (0%)
- unsatisfied (0%)
- worst (0%)

#### 8.2. Travel schedule

- very hectic (0%)
- hectic (0%)
- normal (86%)
- lengthy (14%)
- very lengthy (0%)



### 8.3. Transportation and accommodation

- very nice ( 0%)
- nice (71%)
- normal (29%)
- shabby ( 0%)
- too shabby ( 0%)

### 9. What sorts of follow up activities do you envisage after you return to Kuala Teriang to us the experience gained through this study tour?

- Explain to other members of the women group about what we observed
- Discuss the future plans and decide the prospective orientation for business development
- Investigate the necessary factors for realizing business development
- Try out processing of dried sardine, dried and seasoned anchovy, batik printing etc. to begin with

### 10. What sorts of follow up activities do you expect SEAFDEC/TD to carry out?

- Monitoring and support of women's activities in Kuala Teriangs until they can run for themselves
- Training in simple financial planning methodology should be made to the leader of KEN and women's group.
- Training in simple book keeping and accounting system to the women's group
- Training in management of the women's group
- Give more attraction to the women's group on packaging and marketing
- Continue support and advice to the women's group

### 11. Any additional comment?

- SEAFDEC/TD should continue and give this kind of support in other areas like coastal fishery resources management concepts.
- The study tour was very good for the women's group in exposure to other groups who were advanced in carrying out community development work. It served as a stimulus for our future activity.
- The study tour has produced worthwhile knowledge and experiences by knowing different cultures and lifestyles in other communities.
- Appreciation to SEAFDEC/TD in realizing the study tour

## Appendix 4

### Report on Discussion for the Outcome of study Tour

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai  
Socio-economic Section,  
Research Division, SEAFDEC/TD  
5<sup>th</sup> May 2004

In the wake of the site inspection tour by the women's group in KEN of Kuala Teriangin to Chumphon and Phangnga Provinces, Thailand, from 28 April to 2 May 2004, an evaluation meeting was held at the project site on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2004 based on their views expressed in the questionnaire sheets distributed upon completion of the tour. Eight members of the women's group including all participants except an officer from the DOF Malaysia, KL, were present. The following is the report describing the details of discussion at the meeting.

#### Objectives of the meeting

- To clarify and restore results of the study tour of Kuala Teriang women's group to visit Thai women's group activities in Chumphon and Phangng provinces on 28 April to 2 May 2004
- To make discussion among SEAFDEC/TD project staff, representative of women's group and other the group's members to share information concerns Thai women's group activities and development
- To open floor to representative of women's group to propose their opinion which mainly gained from the study trip in Thailand to find what can be handled as their group's activities.

#### Details of discussion

1. Mr. Etoh gave welcome address to all women's group member who joined the meeting and said thank you to representatives of women's group attended the study trip arrangement in Thailand on 28 April to 2 May 2004. He cited that the main purposes of this meeting was to restore results of the study trip to other women's group members. Therefore, He would make discussion with the representatives and other members what activity should be feasibly created as the group's activities.
2. He clarified the summaries of the questionnaire which representatives responded on what they thought whether the study trip could make any useful to their experience and idea to development their group. Basically, they responded in positive way and could specified what their purpose of the attending the study trip arrangement.
3. The representatives got a good chance to exchange idea and experiences with Thai women's group. Mr. Etoh recommended that the representatives and other group members should create their own group's activity. It was not necessary to bring or make a copy of activities from the Thai women's group, but they should consider on their local resource base whether it is available.



4. Mr. Etoh summarized the response of the questionnaire that all representatives were very appreciated with the Thai women's group activities and their spirit of working in group. He emphasized that the sense or spirit of working in group are very important to develop group's activities and then lead to community development. Though, they sometimes work on volunteer basis without incentive or benefits return to them.
5. First, the women's group should have to start their activities by itself and then they should make a request or any proposal to ask supports and assistance from local government authorities or agency. Mr. Etoh gave example liked village no. 4 of Pakklong Sub-district, Pathew District, Chumphon province, that the women's group started their own savings activity, then they ask the village committee to allow them to make use of the village multi-purpose building to be as a group office to convince their member for meeting and conducting any group's activities. He added more information that women's group should build up their self-reliance to start their own activity. A member said that they knew which government authority took responsibilities to provide source of funds for the community development.
6. Regarding the activities of village no. 1 at Pakklong Sub-district, Pathew District, Chumphon Province, the group conducted three main activities were dried squid products, dried and seasoning anchovy products and salted duck egg products. All representative impressed that all products were clean and dried squid might be produced at the Kuala Teriang, however, the dried squid could be produced in whole year round, it could do only in squid fishing season. The representatives also expressed that they impressed with cleanliness of facilities, packaging technique and active and strengthen of leadership of women's group.
7. Feasibility of duck farming might be very remote, this is because members of women's group do not own any land to handle duck farm. Therefore, a duck farm might make smell pollution that might give negative impact to the tourism in Langkawi island.
8. Regarding the activity of village no. 7, the main activity is extracting crab meat. Representatives said that the local fisher of the village utilized baby crab to produce crab meat that might cause to rapid decline of crab resources, so they disagreed to do like Thai fishers in village no.7. It means that they understand the concept of sustainable use of coastal resources and promulgation of Malaysian Fisheries Acts.
9. Regarding the activity of village No.4, main activities are making artificial flowers to use in a funeral ceremony and Thai curry puff. Representatives said that the artificial flower might not appropriate for group activity, this is because there already have private or individual handle artificial flower decoration for wedding party and so far, funeral ceremony of muslim people is not necessary to use. So, this means that there is no marketing channel for artificial flower distribution.
10. Representatives agreed that the producing Thai curry puff might be able to adapt recipe to match with Malaysian style and taste. The market place should be in local and adjacent communities. Mr. Etoh recommended that the market place for the group's product distribution should be presented at national food fairs or outside the community to make publicity of the group's product to become well-known.
11. Mr. Etoh fully support them to create their own style product. For the technical assistance, this may be provided by MARDI institute at Alor Star, Kedah State to improve skill of women's group members.
12. Regarding the activity of Ban Had sai pleak hoi, Phangnga Province, salted sardine fish is main activity that women's group of the village often produce and distribute in local

community markets and adjacent communities. The representatives cited that this type of products might be able to handle at Kuala Teriang, because raw materials are available in the community. Mr. Etod recommended that they should consider what kinds of raw materials are available in their own community and the product should be packed in an attractive package.

13. Regarding Batik making activity at Ban Klongkean, Phangnga Province, representatives said that this kind of activity have done by a group member likes individual business. This member welcomes to train other member on making batik. However, other members criticized that the operation cost and investment cost of making batik are quite expensive and the market of batik distribution is not so active. The women's group may look for or create new type of products.
14. Mr. Etoh recommended the women's group that they should keep discussion among members to design and assign directions of group activity implementation and make a group activity plan. Then, the group's plan will be further discussed at the PIWG meeting to strengthen feasibility of the group plan and activities.
15. Mr. Etoh thanked to all women's group member for their joining and wished them all their success.



## Annex 6

### Report

on

### Simple Bookkeeping and Accounting Management Training Course

15-16 June 2004

Sei Etoh  
Phattareeya Suanrattanachai  
Sumitra Ruangsivakul  
Socio-economic Section, SEAFDEC/TD  
30<sup>th</sup> June 2004

In the wake of the commencement of the activities of the women's group in the KEN of Kuala Teriang, the need to develop commercial management skills in the group was apparent. A systemized book keeping and accounting system is essential for sound business management even a cottage scale activity, hence a training course in "Simple book keeping and accounting management" was conducted for the women's group in Kuala Teriang. In this training course, the leading members of the fishermen's group (KEN) also participated as they were involved in commercial activities of KEN. The prospectus of the training course is to be found in Appendix 1

#### 1. Objectives of the training course:

The objectives of the training course are;

- to introduce a simple bookkeeping and accounting system that is applicable to a cottage scale venture to be managed by the KEN and the women's group
- to develop a sense of economic viability in business among the KEN and women's group members

#### 2. Training course

Instructors:

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Mr. Seiichi Etoh                | Course manager and instructor |
| • Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai | Assistant instructor          |
| • Ms. Sumitra Ruangsivakul        | Instructor                    |

Translator:

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • Mr. Krishnasamy S/O Arunasalam | Extension officer, KL              |
| • Ms. Sabidah BT Saleh           | Extension officer, Langkawi Island |

### 3. Lists of Participants

01. Rejimah Binti Ahmad (f)	49	Batu Ara
02. Kujaharah BT Ku Ahmad (f)	54	Batu Ara
03. Jelial BT Din (f)	55	Batu Ara
04. Che Sham BT Puteh (f)	35	K. Teriang
05. Che Embon BT Saad (f)	50	Batu Ara
06. Mahani BT Mansor (f)	41	K. Teriang
07. Nurizan BT Saad (f)	44	K. Teriang
08. Sitirakiah BT Saad (f)	36	K. Teriang
09. Tempawan BT Abdullah (f)	51	Batu Ara
10. Lembut BT Abdullah (f)	-	K. Teriang
11. Hashim B Ismail (m)	53	K. Teriang
12. Mahadzir B Ibrahim (m)	49	Batu Ara
13. Hj. Mansor B Hj. Man (m)	64	K. Teriang
14. Ladzim B Hashim (m)	49	K. Teriang
15. Mohd Ramadhan B Mansor (m)	25	K. Teriang
16. Murad B Hamid (m)	-	Kuala Teriang
17. Hanapiah B Baharoni (m)	54	Batu Ara
18. Mohd Zoki B Omar (m)	45	K. Melaka
19. Yunus B Salleh (m)	-	K. Teriang
20. Hj. Pazil B Hj. Din (m)	-	Batu Ara

### 4. Training course

#### Opening Ceremony:

1. Mr. S.Etoh gave a welcome address to all participants for coming to join the training course. He explained the main objectives of the course, including the expectations of the training course, which should make it useful for the KEN and the women's group to achieve commercial management in their group's activities. He explained briefly the simple bookkeeping accounting system to be introduced, which needed at least four ledgers; i.e. (1) General Ledger, (2) Material Ledger, (3) Product Ledger and (4) Labourer Ledger, to cover the minimum requirements of proper accounting. The sample sheets are seen in Appendix 2.

#### Lecture on accounting management

2. Ms. Sumitra presented and gave an explanation of how to manage bookkeeping and accounting. She presented to the participants various formats of bookkeeping and accounting record, which were based upon the women's group business. She explained that the bookkeeping should be separated by the kind of materials used for producing the group's products.

3. She also demonstrated to the class how to record all purchases of material. Meantime, participants responded by asking questions that they did not understand and needed more explanation. Ms. Sumitra informed the class that she had prepared a practical lesson for the participants and asked them to practice by filling up the bookkeeping during the afternoon session.



### Practice in the lesson

4. Mr. Etoh and Ms. Sumitra coordinated to give an explanation of how to fill up the bookkeeping sheets in the business of fishery product processing using an example in processing the three-tas anchovy product. Some participants could understand easily, but some could not. Two instructors had to design a new exercise for the participants that were easier and more familiar to the business.
5. On the second day of the training course, the instructors placed more emphasis on practicing the lesson. The instructors asked the participants to divide into 5 sub-groups with each group composed of 5 members. Each member of the groups practiced filling up lists of materials into the bookkeeping sheets by the types of the ledger. The instructors also asked each group member to give a presentation to the class to show how far they could understand and make an analysis of which payment was credit in and debit out and make a balance of payments. The case study proposition and the sample entry in each book are shown in the Appendix 3.
6. The questionnaire was distributed to all participants to let them fill up for what and how they thought about this course before the end of the course. Then, Mr. Etoh said thanks to all participants for their active participation in the course. He also said thanks to Mr. Krishnasamy for his translation and help in making the work understandable for the participants. He also expected that the experience gained through the course could be useful for their group's commercial management and development. The response from the participants to the questionnaire is summarized as seen in Appendix 4.
7. Mr. Krishnasamy closed the training course stating on behalf of the DOF Malaysia that this course was certainly very fruitful and conducive for the women's group as well as KEN's leading members to use a proper accounting system, which was definitely essential to maintain sound business in the society. He further mentioned that this format of simple accounting and bookkeeping system would be applicable to other KENs and women's groups in the country. He expressed his thanks to SEAFDEC/TD for conducting such a training course.
8. The project prepared 2 sets of general ledger books and labour ledger books and 5 sets of material ledger books and product ledger books as samples and left them with the women's group to start up the exercise. Also, each participant received an electric calculator from SEAFDEC/TD.

### **5. Conclusion**

This type of training course was new to SEAFDEC/TD and the Project could have an interesting experience and feed back from and through the training. Firstly, this type of training should have been conducted with a Malaysian trainer and was so proposed from the outset. However, no proper trainer could be identified and as a last resort SEAFDEC/TD staff undertook the role. However, thanks to the excellent translation techniques and coordination of Mr. Krishnasamy, the course was made understandable for the trainees to a great extent as the questionnaire results indicated. It is believed that little success could be expected without his contribution.

As the trainees responded to the questionnaire, they realized that this is a new concept of business management, but definitely necessary for sound group activities. Among the trainees, some were so quick to understand the exercise of book keeping and accounting, of course some were not so swift. It is a very promising sign that there were at least a few who could fully recognize the process of the basic accounting system that was introduced to the group. They will take a leadership in many ways in future.

As a matter of fact, the project team had prepared a more advanced course entitled “Cost profit analysis” and “Price determination process for a product”, but it was decided not to present it as the level of most trainees was not appropriate. This is also an important subject in business activities and it is hoped that this type of training would be conducted in the future when the level of understanding among the managerial staff of the women’s group and KEN have developed.

The sample books were left with the women’s group for immediate application. It is necessary and useful for the extension officer (Ms. Sabidah) to keep a close eye on their daily practices of book entry and to continue assisting them.



A Training Course in Simple Bookkeeping and Accounting**1. Background**

The project of Locally Base Coastal Resources Management in Pulau Langkawi (LBCRM-PL) began its activities in August 2003 with the major core project objectives of the coastal resources management and community development. One of the main and most important aims in community development lies in the alleviation of poverty in the society. To achieve this goal, the efforts in sustainable management of available resources contribute to a great extent, while there is no doubt that the creation of new job opportunities for the unemployed force, especially for house wives without income, means to significantly improve social life in the community.

In the project area, Kuala Teriang, the women's group was formed in February 2004 primarily aimed at the creation of new job opportunities among members through which some additional income to fishermen's families are anticipated. In doing so, they envisage starting a new cottage scale venture, ideally for producing fish based products. To stimulate their motivation, the site inspection tour to Chumporn and Phangn Provinces of Thailand where women's group activities are predominant was conducted by the Project toward the end of April 2004. They were much impressed and encouraged as well by observing the women's activities in processing various products in both areas.

Upon commencement of such a cottage scale venture, unlike home scale money counting, it is inevitable to introduce a simple but still, legitimate bookkeeping and accounting system to the management class of the group. This is important for transparency in money transactions in the women's group. It has been witnessed in many parts of the world that such organizations and groups have collapsed because of the problems deriving from unclear or messy accounting systems. To avoid that such a case may happen and also from the viewpoint of human capacity development, the village levels training course on book keeping and accounting is proposed.

**2. Objectives**

The major objectives of the training course are;

- ① to introduce a simple bookkeeping and accounting system that can be applicable to the cottage scale venture to be managed by the KEN and women's group,
- ② to develop a sense of economic viability in business among the KEN and women's group members

**3. Expected outcome**

The following outcomes are anticipated in the wake of the training course.

- ① The management core of KEN and women's group become acquainted with the book keeping and accounting system. As a result, it is expected that the money transactions of the

KEN and women's group are clear and transparent and thereby any dispute or suspicion on profit and loss in the group activities becomes remote.

- ② The members of KEN and women's group become capable of evaluating the economic viability in the group business.
- ③ The members of KEN and women's group have the sense in financial management of a commercial venture that will positively affect the planning of new business.

#### **4. Training course program**

The training course program is as follows;

##### 15<sup>th</sup> June 2004

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 10.00 – 10.10 | Opening the training course  |
| 10.10 – 10.30 | Lecture on the basic knowledge of bookkeeping and accounting   |
| 10.30 – 12.30 | Lecture on introducing the bookkeeping and accounting system<br>(Coffee will be served flexibly in between.) |
| 12.30 – 14.00 | Lunch break  |
| 14.00 – 16.00 | Exercise in the bookkeeping and accounting<br>(Coffee will be served flexibly in between.)                   |

##### 16<sup>th</sup> June 2004

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 10.00 – 12.00 | Lecture on the cost and profit calculation<br>(Coffee will be served flexibly in between.)  |
| 12.00 – 14.00 | Lunch break   |
| 14.00 – 16.00 | Exercise in the cost and profit calculation<br>(Coffee will be served flexibly in between.) |
| 16.00 – 16.20 | Filling up the questionnaire sheets   |
| 16.20 – 16.30 | Closing of the training course  |

#### **5. Participants**

##### Trainers

##### SEAFDEC/TD

- Sei Etoh
- Sumitra Ruangsivakul

##### DOF Malaysia

- Sabidah Binti. Saleh (Interpreter)
- A business economist (to be yet identified)

##### Trainees

- Members from KEN (5 - 10)
- Members of women's group (10 - 15)

#### **6. Funding**

The funding for conducting the training course will be drawn from the collaborative project arrangement with SEAFDEC/TD and DOF Malaysia. SEAFDEC/TD will bear the cost of instructors including traveling and training materials, while the DOF Malaysia will contribute all other training and incidental expenses incurred locally.



**BUKU Kira-Kira Am**

(General Ledger Book)

Nombor Kira-Kira A

Dari: \_\_\_\_\_ Hingga \_\_\_\_\_

Bil	Tarikh	Perkana	Kredit masuk (RM)	Debit -Keluar (RM)	Baki (RM)	Bilangan Dokumen
00		B/F				
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
Total						
C/F						

Appendix 2 - 2

**Rekod Harian Pekerja**

(Labour  
Ledger)

Buku Kira-kira No. H -  
Tarikh: 15, 16 & 17 June 2004

Bil	Perkara(Maklumat)	Nama	Dibayar (RM)	Diterima	Catitan
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					
12					
13					
14					
15					
Jumlah					



**Appendix 2 - 3**

**Buku Kira-Kira Bahan**

(Material Ledger)

Buku Kira-Kira No- B-

Bahan:

Dari: \_\_\_\_\_ Hingga: \_\_\_\_\_

Bil	Tarikh	Diperolehi (Lit, Bot, Kg)	Diguna (Lit, Bot, Kg)	Baki (Lit, Bot, Kg)	No.Rujukan Dokumen	Catitan
00		B/F				
01						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
Total						
C/F						

Appendix 2 - 4

Keluaran Harian Dan Rekod Jualan

(Daily Production & Sales Record)

Kira-kira No-K-

Produk: Kek

Dari \_\_\_\_\_ Hingga \_\_\_\_\_

No.	Date	Keluaran Produk (Paket•Kg)	Jualan (Paket•Kg)	Stok (Paket•Kg)	Dokumen No.rujukan	Catitan
00		B/F				
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
Total						
C/F						



## Appendix 3 -1

### Case Study Proposition – Exercise 2

#### Kos Operasi Sebuah Kedai Kopi (Operation of Coffee Shop)

**Proposition:** Sebuah kedai kopi dengan 3 pekerja melayan kopi dan kek( A coffee shop is operated by 3 workers serving coffee and cakes)

#### Cara Untuk kira (Base of Calculation)

##### 1). Harga bahan (Cost of Materials)

- Minyak (cooking oil)	5RM/ Bot
- Tepung (flour)	2 RM/ Kg
- Serbuk kopi (coffee powder)	10 RM/Kg
- Gula (sugar)	2 RM/Kg
- Susu (milk )	3 RM/tin

2). Gaji pekerja (Wage of workers) 30 RM/sehari (day)

##### 3). Penukaram – hasil (Conversion - yield)

Untuk buat 10 cawan kopi ( To make 10 cups of coffee, the following materials are required.)

- Serbuk kopi (coffee powder)	0.2 kg
- Gula (sugar)	0.5 kg
- Susu (Milk)	1 tin

Untuk buat 100 keping kek (To make 100 pcs of cake, the following materials are required)

- Fepung (Flour)	5 kg
-Gula (sugar)	2 kg
-Minyak(oil)	3 botol
-Susu (milk)	4 tins

##### 4). Harga kopi dan kek (prices of coffee and cake)

- 1 cawan kopi (1 cup of coffee)	1.0 RM/ cawan
- 1 keping kek (1 pcs of cake)	0.5 RM/ keping

#### Transaction

15/06/2004

• Wang tunai yangadal (cash in hand)	3,000 RM
• Membeli (purchases)	
- gula (sugar)	100 kg
- fepung (flour)	200 kg
- susu (milk)	100 tins
- minyak (oil)	50 botols
- serbuk kopi (coffee)	80 kg

- Jualan (sale)
  - 50 cawan kopi (50 cups of coffee)
  - 120 keping kek (120 pcs of cake)
- Peroses (process)
  - 200 keping kek ( 200 pcs of cakes)

#### 16/06/2004

- Jualan (sale)
  - 200 cawan kopi (200 cups of coffee)
  - 150 keping kek (150 pcs of cake)
- Peroses (process)
  - 100 keping kek ( 100 pcs of cakes)

#### 1706/2004

- Jualan (sale)
  - 300 cawan kopi (300 cups of coffee)
  - 200 keping kek (200 pcs of cake)
- Peroses (process)
  - 300 keping kek (300 pcs of cakes)
- Bil api (electricity bill) 50 RM
- Bahan api (gas) 40 RM

### Formula of material required

#### Coffee(Kopi)

(To make some cups of coffee, the following formula can be applied.)

Material	10 cawan(cup)	50 cawan	200 cawan	300 cawan
- Serbuk kopi, Kg	0.2	1	4	6
- Gula (sugar), Kg	0.5	2.5	10	15
- Susu (Milk), tin	1	5	20	30

#### Cake (Kek)

(To make some cakes, the following formula can be applied.)

Metrial	100 keping(pcs)	200 keping	300 keping
- Fepung (flour), Kg	5	10	15
- Gula (sugar), Kg	2	4	6
- Minyak (oil),Bol.	3	6	9
- SuSu (milk), tin	4	8	12



**Sample Entry**  
**BUKU Kira-Kira Am**

(General Ledger Book)

Nombor Kira-Kira A

Dari:

15.06.2004

Hingga \_\_\_\_\_

Bil	Tarikh	Perkara	Kredit masuk (RM)	Debit -Keluar (RM)	Baki (RM)	Bilang Dokum
00		B/F			3,000	
01	15.06.2004	Membeli - Gula (sugar) 100kg		200	2,800	B-01
02		- Fepung (flour) 200Kg		400	2,400	B-01
03		- Susu (milk) 100tins		300	2,100	B-01
04		- Minyak (oil) 50 bots.		250	1,850	B-01
05		- Serbuk Kopi 80Kg		800	1,050	B-01
06		Jualan - Kopi 50 cawan	50		1,100	
07		- Kek 120 Keping	60		1,160	K-01
08		Gagi pekerja - 3		90	1,070	H-01
09	16.06.2004	Jualan - Kopi 200 cawan	200		1,270	
10		- Kek 150 Keping	75		1,345	K-01
12		Gagi pekerja - 3		90	1,255	H-01
13	17.06.2004	Jualan - Kopi 300 cawan	300		1,555	
14		- Kek 200 Keping	100		1,655	K-01
15		Gagi pekerja - 3		90	1,565	H-01
16		Bi api		50	1,515	
17		Bahan api		40	1,475	
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
27						
28						
29						
30						
Total						
C/F						

Sample EntryRekod Harian Pekerja (Labour Ledger)

Buku Kira-kira No. H -

Tarikh: 15, 16 &amp; 17 June 2004

Bil	Perkara(Maklumat)	Nama	Dibayar (RM)	Diterima	Catitan
01	<u>15.06.2004</u>				
02	Sebuah kedai kopi (Coffee shop)	A	30		A-01
03		B	30		A-01
04		C	30		A-01
05	<u>16.06.2004</u>				
06	Sebuah kedai kopi (Coffee shop)	A	30		A-01
07		B	30		A-01
08		C	30		A-01
09	<u>17.06.2004</u>				
10	Sebuah kedai kopi (Coffee shop)	A	30		A-01
12		B	30		A-01
13		C	30		A-01
14					
15					
Jumlah					



**Buku Kira-Kira Bahan**

(Material Ledger)

Buku Kira-Kira No- B- 01

Bahan:

Dari: \_\_\_\_\_

Hingga: \_\_\_\_\_

Bil	Tarikh	Diperolehi (Lit, Bot, Kg)	Diguna (Lit, Bot, Kg)	Baki (Lit, Bot, Kg)	No.Rujukan Dokumen	Catitan
00		B/F				
01	<u>Minyaku (Oil)</u>					
03	15.06.2004	50	6	44	Kek	Bot.
04	16.06.2004		3	41	Kek	
05	17.06.2004		9	32	Kek	
06						
07						
08	<u>Gula (Sugar)</u>					
09	15.06.2004	100	2.5	97.5	Kopi	Kg
10	15.06.2004		4	93.5	Kek	
12	16.06.2004		2	91.5	Kek	
13	16.06.2004		10	81.5	Kopi	
14	17.06.2004		6	75.5	Kek	
15	17.06.2004		15	60.5	Kopi	
16						
17	<u>Tepung (Flour)</u>					
18	15.06.2004	200	10	190	Kek	Kg
19	16.06.2004		5	185	Kek	
20	17.06.2004		15	170	Kek	
21						
22	<u>Susu (Milk) tin</u>					
23	15.06.2004	100	5	95	Kopi	Tin
24	15.06.2004		8	87	Kek	
25	16.06.2004		4	83	Kek	
26	16.06.2004		20	63	Kopi	
27	17.06.2004		12	51	Kek	
28	17.06.2004		30	21	Kopi	
29						
30	<u>Serubuk Kopi (Coffee powder)</u>					
31	15.06.2004	80	1	79	Kopi	Kg
32	16.06.2004		4	75	Kopi	
33	17.06.2004		6	69	Kopi	
	Total					
	C/F					

Appendix 3 - 2 - 4

**Keluaran Harian Dan Rekod Jualan**

(Daily Production & Sales Record)

Kira-kira No-K-01

Produk: Kek

Dari \_\_\_\_\_ Hingga \_\_\_\_\_

No.	Date	Keluaran Produk (Paket•Kg)	Jualan (Paket•Kg)	Stok (Paket•Kg)	Dokumen No.rujukan	Catitan
00		B/F				
01	15.06.2004	200	120	80		Paket
02	16.06.2004	100	150	30		
03	17.06.2004	300	200	130		
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
Total						
C/F						



## Appendix 4

### OUTCOME OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire sheets were distributed upon completion of the training course on a simple bookkeeping and accounting system and the results were compiled as follows.

1. **Question:** Do you think, as a whole, this training course was useful for your present and future contribution to the women's and KEN's activities?

**Answers:** All replied "yes" without exception. Many stated that this is a new concept of money handling which is not only beneficial to the group activities but also applicable in the home economy.

2. **Question:** Do you think what points were most interested and useful?

**Answers:** - Presentation is very clear and understandable (70%)<sup>1</sup>  
- Very useful to trace trails of business transactions and activities (20%)  
- To gain a new technology and knowledge (10%)

3. **Question:** How do you think you can make use of the knowledge gained through the training course in the women's and Ken's activities?

**Answer:** - Yes. Easily applicable to the women's group and KEN's accounting (75%)  
- Yes. Applicable through more daily experience (10%)  
- Yes. It helps solve the accounting problem to a large extent(15%)

4. **Question:** How do you think the level of training?

**Answers:** - Too difficult (10%)  
- Difficult (10%)  
- Normal (75%)  
- Easy (5%)  
- Too easy (0%)

5. **Question:** How do you think the training materials prepared by SEAFDEC/TD?

---

<sup>1</sup> This is not correctly answered. It may be because of wrong translation about the meaning of question.

- Answers:**
- Excellent (20%)
  - Good (75%)
  - Normal (5%)
  - Bad (0%)
  - Worse (0%)

**6. Question:** How do you think the trainers from SEAFDEC/TD?

- Answers:**
- Excellent (20%)
  - Good (75%)
  - Normal (5%)
  - Bad (0%)
  - Worse (0%)

**7. Question:** How do you think the training arrangement made by SEAFDEC/TD?

- Answers:**
- Excellent (35%)
  - Good (65%)
  - Normal (0%)
  - Bad (0%)
  - Worse (0%)

**8. Question:** Any additional comments?

- Answers:**
- This type of training should be continued (30%)
  - Appreciation to the organizers (35%)
  - No additional comment(35%)



**Report on**  
**Fishing Technology Improvement in Langkawi**

Isara Charachkij  
Head, Fishing Gear Technology Section  
SEAFDEC/TD  
9<sup>th</sup> April 2004

**Fisheries Condition Survey Report in Langkawi**

The survey of fisheries condition in Langkawi is the preliminary survey focused on the identification of local fishing technology, i.e. fishing gears, fishing practices and fishing ground. The survey is conducted under the project of *Study for Fishing Technology Improvement in Langkawi*, that is one of the activities in the collaborative project between the DOF Malaysia and the SEAFDEC/TD under the main program namely *Locally Based Coastal resources Management – Palau Langkawi (LCBRM – PL)*

In order to initiate the Fishing Technology Improvement to the target fisheries community in Langkawi through the training method, fishing gear technologist needs to investigate the fisheries condition that included the local fishing techniques. The objectives of the activity is

- ① To investigate the present fishing practices in the project area,
- ② To identify improvement needs in fishing technology taking into account the factors that they should be effective but also eco-friendly,
- ③ To detail the tentative plan for improving local fishing techniques by using the training method.

**Area of the Survey**

The survey/Observation is carried out on the area of Kuala Teriang, West part of Langkawi Island. The community is located on the coast of Teluk Barambung Bay. The bay topography is wide plain. Sea bottom is muddy. Distance from port to fishing ground for gillnet fishing operation is 5-8 nm, at the depth 8-12 m.



Teluk  
Barambung  
Bay during  
low tide



Inside the  
canal of  
Kuala Teriang

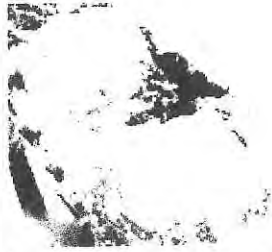


## Fishing boat

Fishing boat at Kuala Teraing, is categorized under the group of small scale fishing boats. Mostly is wooden boat but few FRP fishing boats have been found during the observation. Most of them size is 5-6 meter, installed with 15-40 hp outboard engine and few long-tail engines, non-equipped with any deck machineries, fish finders and radio communications. Fishing boats in Kaula Teraing are operated under the zone A.



## Fishing gear

The dominant fishing gear found in the project area, is group of gillnet. Some bottom longlines, Crab Traps and Ivory whelk lift net are appeared in the survey area. Conclusion of currently prevailing fishing methods found in the project area are:

- ① **Shrimp trammel net** (Pukat tika lapis) Trammel net is found dominant gillnet used in the survey area. Target catch is Banana Shrimp (*Metapeneus murguensis*). Net material is purchased from Southern of Thailand so that the fishing gear construction is not different from the net around Satun province, Southern of Thailand. Trammel net is consisted of 3 main panels, 2 outer panels and an inner panel. Two outer panels are made from nylon multi-filament (PA) 210/4, mesh size is 140 mm. Inner panel is made from nylon multi-filament (PA) 210/4, mesh size is 38 and 40 mm.
- 
- ② **Bottom gillnet** (Pukat hanyut dasar laüt\*) There are two type of bottom gillnet found during the survey, i.e. Mackerel gillnet and crab gillnet. Nylon monofilament net twine diameter 0.2-0.3 mm mesh size is 35 mm is used for catching Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Nylon monofilament net twine diameter 0.2-0.3 mm mesh size is 100-120 mm is used for catching blue swimming crab.
- 
- ③ **Drift net** (Jaring hanyut permugaan air\*) The most important target for drifting gillnet is Silver Pomfret (*Pampus argenteus*). Nylon multifilament (PA) 210/6, green color and Nylon monofilament twine diameter 0.3 mm are two mains material used for constructing the drifting gillnet for Pomfret. Mesh size for Pomfret gillnet is 100-120 mm. with 100 mesh depth, the Actual depth of the Promfret gillnet is nearly 8 m so that the bottom object such as spongy is found entangled with the lower part of net.
- 

\* (Name is Bahasa Malaysia)



two main materials used for constructing the drifting gillnet for Pomfret. Mesh size for Pomfret gillnet is 100-120 mm. with 100 mesh depth, the Actual depth of the Pomfret gillnet is nearly 8 m so that the bottom object such as spongy is found entangled with the lower part of net.

- ④ **Bottom longline** (Rawai\*) Bottom longline for catching demersal fish was found during the survey. The main line is made from 3 strands polyethylene mixed with the nylon rope, diameter 4 mm, and clipped by a small lead, cylindrical shape. Branch line is made by Nylon monofilament No. 60, diameter 0.35 mm 1.5 m. Interval distance between hook is 3 m and number of hook per basket is 120-125 hooks. Number of hooks deployed for the operation were 500 hooks.



- ⑤ **Crab trap** (Bubu ketan\*) Few fishermen use trap for catch crab. Target catch is Serrated Mud Crab (*Scylla serrata*), found in mangrove area. The crab trap was introduced from Satun province, Thailand in year 1996. From the observation, crab trap fishermen set their traps limited in mangrove area.



- ⑥ **Ivory whelk lift net** (Bubu siput) Only fisherman uses 40-50 lift net for fish Ivory whelk (*Babylonia spp*). The lift net is framed by iron 5 mm diameter, rectangular shape size 32×32 cm and 20×20 cm opening is on the top side with the slope angle 30 degree.



- ⑦ **Hand line or Fish jigging** (Kail mengail) Fisherman in Kaula Teriang set their FADs out of the gulf in order to make fish shelter and gathering fish. The major fishing gear around FADs is hand lining. The dominant catches are sea bream, snapper and grouper. Some carangid can be caught using the suitable hook and line.



- ⑧ **Trolling line** (Mengeret) Trolling line is operated around ARFADs. Main target is pelagic fish. The catching by trolling line is found effective while the breezing of fish school is occurred at the sea surface. The present technology is enough for the fisherman to catch few fishes a day.

### Conclusion from the fisheries condition survey

, Local Fishermen and Malaysian fisheries officers and SEAFDEC fishing staff has conducted the internal discussion on 31 March 2004. Action plan to introduce improved fishing techniques has been drafted under the agreement during the meeting. The agreement has been concluded and shown by table.

<p><b>1. <u>Material improvement</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Find out the new material for long life used.</li> <li>➤ Find out the new source of material supply for the fisherman under the cooperative mechanism. Due to the limitation of fishing gear store, the bank of fishing gear should be establish under the idea of banking in order to reduce the time for purchasing the new fishing gear material.</li> <li>➤ Improve the fishing gear storage in order to extend the life span of gear.</li> </ul>	<p>OK OK</p> <p>Comment to fishermen so that not any commitments</p>
<p><b>2. <u>Introduce the new fishing gear</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Bottom vertical longline</b> The improvement for shallow water is possible improves by SEAFDEC fishing gear craft.</li> <li>➤ <b>Collapsible crab trap</b> (control the number of trap per boat, landing size, unlandable crab with egg, operate without the hauling devices in order to control the fishing capacity)</li> <li>➤ <b>Squid trap</b> Technology has to educate and transfer from the fisherman in Rayong province but necessary to trial in the area.</li> <li>➤ <b>Trolling line for squid</b> Technology has to educate and transfer from the fisherman in Rayong province but necessary to trial in the area.</li> <li>➤ <b>Trolling line for pelagic fishes</b> shall be increase the fishing effort by introducing the modern Japanese trolling technology.</li> <li>➤ <b>Fish trap</b> To catch demersal and rocky fish around the FADs, fish traps can be set around the FADs.</li> </ul> <p><i>The fishing gear introducing shall be promoted under the jurisdiction of management side.</i></p>	<p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>OK</p> <p>OK but fishermen had experience for the fish trap fishing but traps were damaged by the bottom trawler</p>



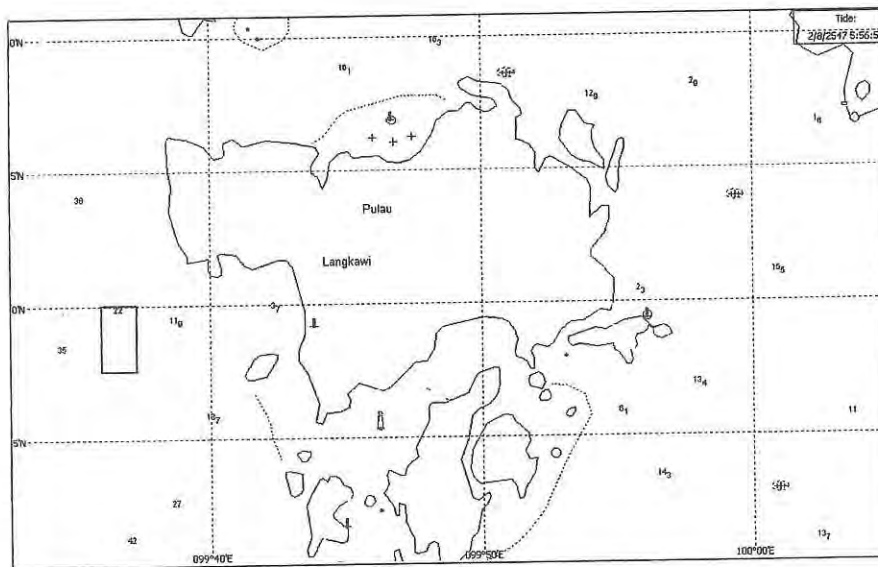
<p><b>3. <u>Improvement of the hauling devices</u></b></p> <p>Most of fishing boats at Kaula Terieng have not been equipped with any hauling devices, due to the undesignable proper driven machines of hauling devices for these outboard engine boats. The integrated set of hauling devices with the driven machine should be invented under the local technology in order to reduce the workload for fishermen. Concept of hauling devices is focus on the combination hauling device between the net hauler and line hauler.</p>	<p>OK DOF coordinators had informed to the survey staff that there are 2 <i>baby haulers</i> belonged to DOF and possible to operate during the fishing trial</p>
<p><b>4. <u>Improvement of engine skill</u></b></p> <p>During the shipboard observation, SEAFDEC Engineer found the maintenance of engine shall be improved under the training mechanism. Seeking for the development of the proper inboard engine in order to reduce the cost of engine maintenance shall be done.</p>	<p>OK</p>
<p><b>5. <u>Fiberglass technique</u></b></p> <p>Although the FRP fishing boat has small number, basic fiberglass techniques should be introduced to the fishermen because the fiberglass can be composed with the wooden boat.</p>	<p>OK</p>
<p><b>6. <u>Fish handling techniques</u></b></p> <p>Fish caught by longline or hand line should be preserved by freshness i.e. alive, freezing by ice. Flake ice machine shall be introduced to the fisherman.</p>	<p>Dr. ETO had suggested to the fisherman to increase their catch quality by using ice</p>

## Annex 8

### Report on Fishing Trial in Langkawi

Isara Charachkij  
Head, Fishing Gear Technology Section  
SEAFDEC/TD  
28 June 2004

a) **Research Area and Station:** The Fishing trail was covered around the Artificial Reef and Fish Aggregating Devices (ARs/FADs) 3-5 nautical mile off coast of Kuala Teriang, west part of Langkawi the coastal zone. The approximate depth is around 20 m. A stations is designed as appeared in the Map bellowed (Figure below).



b) **Main Activities (Figure 2):**

**Conduct the fishing trial by**

- ✓ Collapsible crab trap
- ✓ Bottom Vertical Longline and
- ✓ Trolling line

c) **Activities Schedule;**

14 June 2004 (Monday)

0900 hrs. Arrived Kuala Teriang, prepared for fishing gear and discussed with the fisheries officer and fisherman leader.

1145 hrs. Left Kuala Teriang for fishing station at ARs/FADs.

1205-1240 hrs Set fishing gears, i.e. 50 collapsible crab traps and 20 Barbilonian traps.



1340 hrs Arrive at Kuala Kuala Teriang

15 June 2004 (Tuesday)

0935 hrs Left Kuala Teriang for fishing station

1005-1430 hrs Hauling up collapsible trap and Babylonia trap

Setting 1st BVL 50 branch lines and 4 sets of trolling line

Setting 2nd collapsible trap

1500 hrs Arrive at Kaula Teriang

16 June 2004 (Wednesday)

0900 hrs Left Marina Yacht Club, Pantai Kok for fishing ground

0920-1330 hrs Hauling up collapsible trap

Setting 2nd BVL 50 branch lines

Setting 3rd collapsible trap

1330-1400 hrs Arrive at Marina Yacht Club, Pantai Kok

17 June 2004 (Thursday)

1000 hrs Left Marina Yacht Club, Pantai Kok for fishing ground

1015-1100 hrs Hauling up collapsible trap

1100-1115 hrs Arrive at Marina Yacht Club, Pantai Kok

### Collapsible crab trap:



Respected to the observation of fishing condition in Langkawi, obviously that majority fishermen operated the trammel net for catching shrimp and crab, few fisherman operated bottom gillnet target for swimming crab (10 cm mesh size of monofilament net panel). So that landing catch of crab was not high because there are not any performances fishing gears to catch the swimming crab. Sea trial of collapsible crab trap was selected to conduct the sea trial in order to investigate the abundant of crab around the ARs/FADs and

find out the possibility to introduce to Malaysian local fishermen in Langkawi. Furthermore the lived crab preservation procedure shall be introduced to the fisherman in order that the lived preservation technique can increase the value of catch.

The selected collapsible trap has been designed by Japanese fisherman and introduced to SEAFDEC/TD since 1980. During the past decade this collapsible trap is very widely operate in the eastern and western part of Gulf of Thailand. Thai fisherman modified the size of trap suitable for their small fishing boat. Present day the manufacturing of collapsible crab trap is become small industrial with many factories around the Gulf. The construction of collapsible trap is rectangular type with 65 cm long, 45 cm wide and 20 cm. high. 2 entranced slits on both size of trap, with angle 20-30°, sloped into center of trap. Trap wall is made from polyester net (PE) twine size 380/12. Sting line is PE 3 mm diameter length 3 m. This kind of trap has been found in fishing store of Langkawi already but not to widely use for the coastal fishing.



Target catch of collapsible trap in the coastal zone is mainly for blue swimming crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) and Crusifix crab (*Charybdis feriatus*) 3 Operations were overnight deployed during the sea trial operation. 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> operations were set at ARs/FADs. The 3<sup>rd</sup> operation was set at break





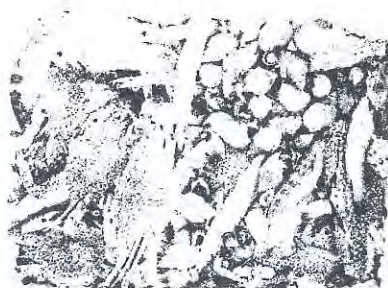
wave in front of the Marina Yacht club in order to investigate the size of crab near shore. Numbers of trap deployed of for all operations were 50 traps. The bait of trap was Indo-Pacific mackerel.

Total swimming crabs catch by 3 operations were 14.86 kg with number of swimming crabs were 76. Total swimming crab catching percentage was 50.67% The highest catch was occurred at station No.2 with 7.92 kg/38 crabs followed by station No.1 with 5.1kg/26 crabs and station No.3 with 1.84 kg./12 crabs respectively. Average size of crab at ARs/FADs area was about 200 g/crab and station No.3 which near to shore was about 150 g/crab. Consideration on the fishing ground, mention on the target species, collapsible crab trap should be operated in the area of ARs/FADs. Abundant and size of swimming crab near shore area was less and smaller than the ARs/FADs

The second catch composition was Therapon (*Therapon spp.*) 90 Therapons, weight 3.9 kg, were caught by 3 operations. The first operation found highest catch 3.3kg with 73 individual fishes. Catching percentage has shown more than 100% Mean that some traps could catch more than a therapon. Therapons are classified to be trash fish and need to find the method for filtering out from trap. Until now therapon should be released back to the sea during hauling operation.

The other mention catch is grouper (*Epinephalus spp.*) 43 Groupers with 6.33 kg were caught by 3 fishing operations, average size of grouper was 147 g. Number of grouper found the third of catch composition. Most of groupers were alive during conduct hauling operation and most of them can be delivered to fish cage culture.

Ivory whelk (*Babylonia areolatus*) was incidental catch, found only the 3<sup>rd</sup> operation in front of the Marina yacht club. Collapsible trap is shown its efficiency for catching Babylonia. However during the first operation, no Ivory whelk was caught by Babylonia trap. Mean that Ivory whelk fishing needs particular fishing ground. The other details of catch have been appeared in the fishing log.



Even though the target catch i.e., swimming crab has shown appreciated catch rate but it needs to investigate the selectivity characteristic of trap for other marine animal such as fishes, Babylonian and etc. Others management items should be mention as;

- 1) Control the proper number of traps in fishing ground
- 2) Number of crab landing in order to find out the indication of abundant.
- 3) Control the landing size of crab in order to reduce recruitment over-fishing.
- 4) Increase the value by live preservation technique.

Date	Catch	Number	Total weight (kg)	Ave weight (g)
14-15 June 04	Blue swimming crab	10	2.4	240
	Crab	16	2.7	168.8
	Grouper	30	4.13	137.6
	Therapon	73	3.3	45.2
15-16 June 04	Swimming crab	21	4.35	207.1
	Musk crab	17	3.57	210
	Mantis shrimp	13	0.46	35.39
	Grouper	13	2.2	169.23
16-17 June 04	Therapon	17	0.6	35.3
	Swimming crab	12	1.84	153.33
	Babilonia	188	5.05	26.9

### Bottom Vertical Longline



Bottom Vertical longline is modification line between bottom longline and vertical line. In order harvest marine fish around the untrawlable area i.e. continental slope, rocky area and coral reef area. The construction is composed with the mainline, branch line and hook line. Some modifications have been designed in order to proper for the local fisherman boat and artificial reef area. The mainline has changed to be Polypropylene 4 mm diameter and branch line is Saran size 2 mm and reduce number of hook line to be hooks per branch line. Plastic float use for making branch line vertical straight.

Due to lack of echo sounder the BVL has been set out of the artificial reef area. The most trouble is the bottom topography survey could not be done with performance echo sounder. Even though the 2<sup>nd</sup> operation was conducted by local fishing boat with echo sounder but the echo sounder had been out of order and could not gain any advantages by its. Area of setting was done by familiarize of the local fisherman. However the catch is found successful for fishing trial. Most catch has found in the 1<sup>st</sup> operation. Croaker was dominant catch with 6.8 kg/46 fishes.

Others were Starry emperor, Thread fin bream. It should be mention that dominant catch is not rocky fish but stay with schooling behavior. The hooking rate by the 1<sup>st</sup> operation looked satisfied, about 30%

2<sup>nd</sup> operation has been deployed cross over the artificial reef area, It found that the bait has been taken by smaller fishes. The majority catch is not obviously shown because less number of catch, 12 individual fishes. The hooking rate by the 1<sup>st</sup> operation looked unsatisfied operation, less than 10%

Echo sounder is essential for sea bottom investigation before setting fishing gear. Training activities for local fisherman in Langkawi need to prepare the echo sounder and should be done by Malaysia fisheries department because the transfer of ultrasonic devices from Kingdom of Thailand is very difficult to do custom processes.



(Croakers caught by BVL)

Date	Catch	Number	Total weight (kg)	Ave weight (kg)
15 June 04	Starry Emperor	6	0.2	33
	Croaker	46	6.8	148
	Threadfin bream	3	0.4	133
	Therapon	1	0.4	400
16 June 04	Grouper	1	0.2	200
	Silverbidy	3	0.4	133.33
	Threadfin bream	2	0.4	200
	Therapon	4	0.22	55
	Catfish	1	0.15	150

### Ivory whelk trap

Ivory whelk trap is a kind of trap targeted for Ivory whelk (*Babylonia areolatus*). The trap is uncollapsible design. It is developed from the Ivory whelk small lifted net, mainly fish for Ivory whelk. The trap is square shape with width and length is 35 20 cm height. There are 4 entrances; angle is 20° sloped into the center of trap. Trap panel is made from polyester net



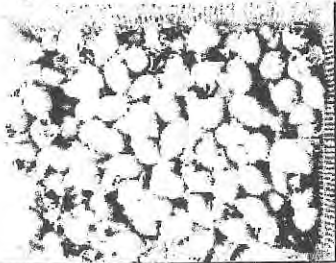
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(PE) twine size 380/12. Sting line is PE 3 mm diameter length 3 m. Top side of Ivory whelk trap is opened for removing the Ivory whelk. Non-targeted fishes and crabs can easily escape from the Babylonia trap.

### Ivory lift net and Ivory whelk trap

Operation of Ivory whelk trap has not been successful because the setting was done at improper fishing ground. Researcher misjudged that the failure catches is due to different fishing season. The 3<sup>rd</sup> operation of collapsible trap could catch a lot of Babylonia. Fishing ground was far from the Ivory whelk trap setting around 800 m. Fishing ground is very particular for setting Ivory whelk and need suggestion by local fisherman.



Conclusion of Ivory whelk trap fishing trial was not clearly investigated because the setting was conducted at misfishing ground. However Langkawi fisherman has recommended that market of Babylonia in Langkawi does not widely consume so that the trap shall not be conducted the training near future.

### Trolling line

Trolling line is widely use in the Southeast Asian region. Most of trolling lines for catching pelagic fish is used with fresh bait. In order to ea trial of artificial bait and artificial luring techniques had been conducted during the sea trial. Result of the trial is not success for using around the ARFAD and each with the artificial bait was not success to catch any fish. There were not any fish schools jumping during the fishing operation so the operation hardly to conduct with the efficiency. From the previous observation, preparation of lived bait is applicable and the fishing technique was found proper for fishing in the ARs/FADs area

### Artificial Bait for Trolling gear

#### d) Conclusion from the fisheries condition survey

Local Fishermen, Malaysian fisheries officers and SEAFDEC fishing staff has concluded the 1st fishing gear trial for the promotion. The result is shown as below;

➤ <b>Bottom vertical longline</b> The improvement for shallow water is possible improves by SEAFDEC fishing gear craft.	OK
➤ <b>Collapsible crab trap</b> (control the number of trap per boat, landing size, unlandable crab with egg, operate without the hauling devices in order to control the fishing capacity)	OK
➤ <b>Squid trap</b> Technology has to educate and transfer from the fisherman in Rayong province but necessary to trial in the area.	Waiting for the season
➤ <b>Trolling line for squid</b> Technology has to educate and transfer from the fisherman in Rayong provice but necessary to trial in the area.	Waiting for the season
➤ <b>Trolling line for pelagic fishes</b> shall be increase the fishing effort by introducing the modern Japanese trolling technology.	Fisherman techniques is proper in the area
➤ <b>Fish trap</b> To catch demersal and rocky fish around the FADs, fish traps can be set around the FADs.	Be considering on the design of fishing gear between local trap and Thailand trap



**Report**

**On the**

**Project Implementation Working Group (PIWG) Meeting**

The first Project Implementation Working Group (PIWG) meeting was held at the Aquaculture Project Office Meeting Room, DOF, Pulau Langkawi, Kedah State, Malaysia, on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2004. The following is a report dealing with the content of discussions at this meeting.

**2. Lists of Participants**

DOF, Malaysia

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 01. Mr. Anuar Bin Omar       | Extension Officer (Chairman), Kedah State Office |
| 02. Mr. A. Roki Bin Mohamed  | DOF/ Aquaculture, Langkawi                       |
| 03. Mr. Adnan Bin Ahmad      | DOF/ Langkawi                                    |
| 04. Mr. Adzibi Bin Omar      | Aquaculture unit/ Langkawi                       |
| 05. Ms. Sabidah Binti. Saleh | DOF/Langkawi District office                     |

LKIM:

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 06. Mr. Hayazee Bin Mahamad Daud | Langkawi Fisheries Association Office |
| 07. Mr. Noorhisyam Bin Arshad    | LKIM Langkawi Office                  |

Fisheries Association:

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 08. Mr. Shahidan Bin Rejab | Chairman of Langkawi Fisheries Association |
|----------------------------|--|

KEN, Kuala Teriang:

- |                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 09. Mr. Mahadir Bin Ibrahim  | Chairman of KEN  |
| 10. Mr. Hj.Fadzil Bin Hj.Din | Secretary of KEN |
| 11. Mr. Adman Bin Chepa      | Member of KEN    |
| 12. Mr. Mansor Bin Man       | Deputy of KEN    |

Women's group Member:

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 13. Ms. Sariah Binti Awang      | Vice Chairman             |
| 14. Ms. Tempawan Binti Abdullah | Member                    |
| 15. Ms. Embon Binti Saad        | Chairman of women's group |
| 16. Ms. Timah Binti Man         | Member                    |

SÉAFDEC/TD

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 01. Mr. Seiichi Etoh                | Project Leader / JICA expert              |
| 02. Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai | Socio-economic Section, Research Division |
| 03. Ms. Sumitra Ruangsivakul        | Socio-economic Section, Research Division |
| 04. Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich   | Socio-economic Section, Research Division |

DOF, Thailand:

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 05. Mr. Adul Maerah | DOF, Satun, Thailand |
|---------------------|----------------------|

## **2. Content of discussion**

### **Opening Ceremony:**

The Chairman gave a cordial welcome address to all participants, with thanks to the KEN members and the members of the women's group for their participation in the meeting.

### **Adoption of Agenda:**

The chairman itemized the agenda and all participants agreed to adopt the agenda for discussions at the meeting.

### **Description on the selection of the site for fish culturing cages>**

1. Mr. Adul Maerah, an aquaculture officer working in Satun Coastal Aquaculture Station and seconded to SEAFDEC/TC made a presentation on fish cage culture in the case of Thailand. This presentation was basic information that participants actively used for discussing on how to carry out fish cage culture in the Kuala Teriang coastal areas
2. Training course on fish cage culture was a follow-up activity, which was requested and amended at the Steering Committee in Hat Yai, Songkhla province, Thailand.
3. KEN members were asked on where it should be placed. The members said that the nearest suitable site was 500m distant from Kuala Teriang and belonged to a private owner and they must get permission from the owner first. But, that is next to being impossible.
4. KEN members proposed that there was an alternative location for cage culturing subject to permission by LADA.
5. Mr. Etoh recommended that the site selection should be discussed at the spot on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2004.
6. Mr. Etoh questioned when fish cage culture activity would be started. Mr. Anuar said that the activity would be implemented when the budget from the headquarters is allocated. Fish cage construction might take 15 days to one month. However, Mr. Anuar informed the meeting that the beginning of the activity should be discussed again at DOF, KL, with the national coordinator to confirm when activity could start

### **Description of the detailed work plan for the next three months**

7. Mr. Etoh gave a presentation of the LBCRM-PL project activity that was implemented in 2003 and explained the next three month plan in 2004.
8. Study on the impact of artificial reefs and fish aggregating devices relying on shape and design were highlighted. Before installation of ARs and FADs there should be a base line survey and after installation and monitoring surveys should be carried out every three months.
9. Training course on FADs technology of construction and management should be arranged in the next 4-5 months through a study tour in Thailand.
10. Fish landing data collection confined to the project site should be set up. This is because the project cannot get accurate data of fish catch landed at Kuala Teriang, which can be reliable to use for evaluating the project achievement.
11. Fish handling should be promoted to minimize post harvest losses and to attain better market value.
12. Referring to the result of the preliminary socio-economic survey, fishers were eager to improve their fishing technology. However, what kind of fishing technology should be improved should be discussed at the meeting today.



13. The local people should prepare themselves to participate in the project implementation to develop their community and manage the resources.
14. The Deputy of KEN mentioned that there was some encroachment of trawlers. He wondered if the area demarcation was effective enough to protect and control encroachment.
15. Dr. Phattareeya cited the outcomes of the LBCFM-PD project in Chumphon province, Thailand. Demarcation of the project site prohibits illegal fishing to encroach in the demarcated areas. Local fishers in the project site plan to establish a local monitoring unit as watchdogs to assist the DOF, Thailand. This unit would be trained and advised by the DOF. Most of the successful project activities depend mainly on fishers' participation in the decision-making processes and practices.
16. Strengthening of KEN like a co-op. was very important to empower local fishers to protect coastal areas of the community. The experience of local people's participation could be learned from the LBCFM-PD project in Chumphon province, Thailand.

#### Identification of fish based business promotion and the work plan

17. The Chairman of KEN explained that KEN conducts business activities like selling ice to fishers and selling lubricants. KEN also adopted FAD installation activity, which is contributed by LKIM budget. The 25 round shaped concrete boxes were sunk in the coastal areas of Kuala Teriang in 2002. Members of KEN can have an access right for fishing around the FAD areas. KEN planned a regulation that the members have to pay some money back to KEN for maintaining and installing the new FAD units.
18. The joint budget with DOF and LKIM to provide and install new ARs and/or FADs to KEN are earmarked for 2004.
19. KEN would start an engine repair workshop in 2004. Two members were sent to attend a training course on engine maintenance and repair. Now, the KEN are waiting for budget transfers from DOF, KL to procure necessary equipment to handle engine repairs in the workshop at Kuala Teriang.
20. A Women's group has been just established. This group asked for consultation with KEN on what sort of group activities should be initiated. After discussion, they concluded that the women's group would start the group's activities from operating a tailor shop and processing chilli paste.
21. Readiness for new activity implementation was checked. KEN lent a shop nearby the gear maintenance place at Kuala Teriang to operate an engine repair workshop. The rental fee would be paid to the owner. KEN employs two mechanics. The amount of 7,000-8,000 RM is needed to procure the necessary equipment to initiate the workshop. They have requested for a subsidy from DOF, and are awaiting a response. This would be provided only for the initial stage of the activity implementation. Then, the DOF, KL, will call back the subsidy after it is proven that the KEN' activity can stand by their own management.
22. SEAFDEC/TD is ready to give technical assistance to KEN by providing an on-site training course and technical consultations on workshop management and engine repairs.
23. KEN starts a coffee shop in June or July. It needs to get a budget contribution from the parliament member from Langkawi Island to construct a new building and/or decorate an old shop. It is estimated that around 20,000 RM is necessary. Members of women's group will take charge of operating this coffee shop.
24. An eligible tailor shop implementation also needs place/shop and equipment. Skill of making tailoring may be transferred from expertise in community and a training course in more



sophisticated technology will be sought. This may ask for support from the Department of Community Development, Ministry of Rural Development.

25. Ms. Sumitra gave a presentation of women's group on fish processing products, which gained experience from the LBCFM-PD project in Chumphon province.
26. The technical assistance in the field of product development like anchovy products can be carried out by SEAFDEC/TD through a study tour to Chumphon and arrangement of assigning experts.

#### A workable system of fish catch data collection

27. To provide reliable data of catch landing, SEAFDEC/TD plans to prepare log sheets to record catch-landing data cooperating with middlemen in the community.
28. KEN confirmed that it could get cooperation from 2-3 middlemen to help recording numbers of catch landing. Other middlemen may be officially asked for their cooperation by the Langkawi District Office of Fisheries. This catch landing data is evidence to evaluate whether the LBCRM-PL succeeds or not.

#### Preparatory discussions on fishing gear technology improvement

29. Mr. Etoh questioned KEN members about what problems and needs came out in the community and what fishing technology should be transferred to the community to develop the effectiveness of fishing gear operation. The KEN representative stated that the present situation should be studied as they were not fully aware of improved fishing technology was needed. Mr. Etoh said that SEAFDEC/TD might send an expert to assess what type of fishing gear technology should be transferred to the community.
30. KEN said that squid scoop net fishing technology might be urgently required, because it is now in the fishing season for squid.

#### Additional information from round table discussions

31. The Women's group needs technology transfer on dried squid to make a value added product. This may gain better incentive than selling fresh squid to the middlemen.
32. Fishers should be aware of the provision of credit scheme arranged by the government agency, LKIM and so on to reduce dependence on middlemen to access loans. KEN members mentioned that fishers in Kuala Teriang need more explanation on the credit scheme to develop the fisheries sector.
33. The Fisheries Association promised to explain the credit scheme of the Bank of Agriculture and National Savings Bank.
34. The project implementation working group (PIWG) meeting should be held every three months to monitor the progress of the project.

### **3. Closing the meeting**

Chairman expressed thanks to all participants for their active participation in the meeting and then gave an address to close the meeting.

Drafted by: Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai  
Endorsed by: Sei Etoh  
3 March 2004



**PROSPECTUS**  
**FOR THE**  
**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WORKING GROUP MEETING**

**1. Introduction**

After passing almost a one year preparatory stage, a collaborative project between the DOF Malaysia and the SEAFDEC/TD in the fields of coastal resources management and community development commenced activity in August 2003 for the planned tenure of two years in Langkawi. The project title is "Locally Based Coastal Resources Management in Langkawi (LBCRM-PL)". The pertinent project document was formulated and approved at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Steering Committee meeting held on 20 October 2003 in Langkawi. Consistent with the content of the project document, a Project Implementation Working Group (PIWG) meeting will be organized within the structural framework of the project primarily to ensure successful implementation of the project at the local level. It is now proposed to hold the first Project Implementation Working Group meeting on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2004 in Langkawi. The major theme of this meeting is to identify applicable fish based business in the area and to create a task force to promote the business.

**2. Objectives**

The operation of the collaborative project has just started and the work plan of 2004 was provisionally approved at the workshop on the Outcome of the Preliminary Socio-economic Survey held on 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> December 2003. The PIWG meeting will discuss the following issues.

- ⑧ To acquaint the meeting with the detailed work plan for 2004 and the function of PIWG
- ⑨ To identify possible items of promotion of fish based business
- ⑩ To create a specific task force team to promote fish based business
- ⑪ To discuss practical applications to promote fish based business
- ⑫ To identify a workable system of fish catch data collection
- ⑬ To discuss any other issues relevant to the project implementation at the local level

**3. Expected outcome of the meeting**

The meeting is anticipated to produce the following outcome:

- ⑥ The project orientation fully completed and understood at the local level.
- ⑦ Feasible fish based businesses identified and the possible approach is oriented.
- ⑧ A specific task force to take charge of fish based business organized among the parties concerned and the future action plan clarified.
- ⑨ A workable fish catch data collection system identified.
- ⑩ Preparation of the forthcoming activity on fishing gear technology improvement made.

#### **4. Date and venue**

The Project Implementation Working Group will be held on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2004 in the Ruby Room of the City Bay View Hotel in Langkawi.

#### **5. Provisional time table and agenda**

The meeting will be presided over by the Head of Fisheries District Officer with the following time table and agenda.

##### 10<sup>th</sup> February 2004 (Tuesday)

09.00 – 09.10	Opening of the meeting Adoption of the Agenda
09.10 – 09.30	Description on the selection of the site for fish cage culture
09.30 – 10.00	Description of the detailed work plan for next 3 months
10.00 – 11.00	Identification of feasible fish based businesses and approach
11.00 – 11.15	Coffee break
11.15 – 12.15	Organization of a task force for a specific fish based business promotion and the work plan
12.15 – 14.00	Lunch break
14.00 – 15.00	Continue discussion on the foregoing agenda
15.00 – 15.20	Discussion on a workable system of fish catch data collection
15.20 – 15.50	Preparatory discussions on fishing gear technology improvement
15.50 – 16.10	Coffee break
16.10 – 17.00	Other issues
17.00 – 17.10	Closing of the meeting

#### **6. Participant**

Expected participants are as follows.

- Head of Fisheries District Office (Chairman)
- Chairman of the area Fishermen Association in Langkawi
- Chairman of the Fishermen Economic Group Kuala Teriang
- Officers from the FRI
- Officers from the MFRDMD/SEAFDEC
- JICA expert in cage culturing (Mr. Ryoji)
- JICA expert in fish processing (Mr. Miyata)
- Extension Officers , Langkawi Fisheries District Office
- Head, Village Security committee (JKKK)
- SEAFDEC Project team
- Cage Culture Specialist, DOF Thai

#### **6. Funding**

The funding for conducting the meeting will be drawn from the collaborative project arrangement with SEAFDEC/TD and DOF Malaysia. SEAFDEC/TD offers the cost of the venue and travel costs for the SEAFDEC/TD staff, while DOF Malaysia will make the arrangements for all Malaysian participants to attend the meeting.



## Annex 10

# Minutes of The 2<sup>nd</sup> Project Implementation Working Group (PIWG) Meeting

Venue: Aquaculture Project Office Meeting Room,  
Department of Fisheries, Langkawi Island, Kedah  
State

Date: 17<sup>th</sup> June 2004

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### 1. Lists of Participants

#### DOF, Malaysia

- |                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Krishanansamy S/O Arunasalam | DOF, KL                        |
| 2. Mr. Saad Hj. Selaymen            | DOF, Kedah                     |
| 3. Mr. R.A. Roki Mohamed            | DOF, Langkawi                  |
| 4. Ms. Sabidah BT Saleh             | DOF, Langkawi                  |
| 5. Mr. Hussin B. Abdul Rahman       | Fisheries Technology Institute |
| 6. Mr. Mustafa Bidin                | Fisheries Technology Institute |

#### LADA

- |                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| 1. Mr. Nik Husin Nik Rashid | LADA |
|-----------------------------|------|

#### LKIM

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mr. Mukhtar Affandi Musa | LKIM/PNK Langkawi |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|

#### Fishermen's Association

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Hj. Shahidan B. Rajeb | Chairman of Langkawi Fishermen' Association |
|------------------------------|---|

#### KEN, K. Teriang

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mr. Mahadir B Ibrahim   | Chairman of KEN  |
| 2. Mr. Hj. Fazil B Hj. Din | Secretary of KEN |
| 3. Mr. Hanapiah Baharoni   | KEN member       |

#### Women's Group

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Che Embon BT Saad    | Chairman of the women's group |
| 2. Ms. Tempawan BT Abdullah | Member                        |
| 3. Ms. Mahani BT Masor      | Member                        |
| 4. Ms. Che Sham BT Puteh    | Member                        |

#### SEAFDEC/TD

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Seiichi Etoh                | Project Leader/JICA expert                |
| 2. Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai | Socio-economic Section, Research Division |
| 3. Ms. Sumitra Ruangsivakul        | Socio-economic Section, Research Division |

### 2. Contents of the meeting

1. The chairman gave a welcome address to all PIWG members and started the meeting by adopting the report on the first PIWG meeting. Each sector of the first PIWG meeting report

was a key issue for discussing the subsequent action for the project activities. The meeting therefore proceeded in a manner that reviewed the activities of the last three months and to discuss the follow-up actions sector by sector consonant with the minutes of the first PIWG meeting, thus, the endorsement of the minutes of the first PIWG meeting was made.

2. A fish cage culture establishment and site selection was a proposed activity to be conducted under the LBCRM-PL project. Unfortunately, the LADA did not give permission to allow KEN and local fishers living at Kuala Teriang to excute the fish cage culturing in front of the Pantai Kok beach. Its decision was advised to KEN by letter on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2004.
3. LADA gave the reasons that this area was planned for tourism development and that there are many hotel constructions along the beach, so that it is easily foreseen that crowded hotels might cause water pollution for fish cage culture in the near future.
4. The president of KEN stated that it is most unlikely to find an alternative and suitable place in the vicinity of their villages except at Pantai Kok and therefore suggested suspending this component of the project until some solution may be found. In support of his suggestion, the meeting unanimously agreed to suspend the component of the project for the time being.
5. LKIM, Langkawi, informed the meeting that the installation of FADs/ARs would be postponed until the next fiscal year. It faces problems in allocating the necessary budget for the KEN of Kuala Teriang as the budget this year is already earmarked for another KEN in Langkawi. The fund to install FADs/ARs may be allocated in the next year (2005).
6. LKIM cited the 800 tube-boxes of FADs already installed at the Kuala Teriang coastal line. They recommended the meeting to initiate coastal resources management activities centered on these installations until additional funds become available. Mr. Etoh requested the release of data on the exact position of these FADs necessary for localized resources management. LKIM promised to comply with the request.
7. Mr. Etoh expressed his concern about delayed or non-execution of the planned activities, which were designed for implementation in 2004 according to the input program of DOF Malaysia or LKIM. He stressed that the delayed input of AFs/ARDs installation would affect other relevant activities and a timely input is necessary for putting the project operation in place. The representative of the District Fisheries Department in Langkawi promised to communicate this matter to the State Fisheries Office and the DOF KL.
8. Mr. Etoh explained to the meeting that the preliminary study on fishing technologies prevailing in Kuala Teriang and on the identification of training needs was conducted in May, 2004. The observations and findings were compiled into a report, which had been sent to the DOF Malaysia.
9. The fishing technology team came to Kuala Teriang as a follow-up action to conduct sea trials of fishing gear; e.g. collapsible crab traps, bottom vertical long lines, babylonia traps and trawl lines, to test their applicability to the local conditions, practicability and economic viability. As a result, it was proven that vertical long line, crab traps, and babylonia traps



would be applicable to the area. While, as for trawl lines, it was found that the local fishermen have employed this methods in use of raw whole fish bait that are abundantly available locally and more effective. Based upon the outcome of this experimental fishing, the training course in fishing technology improvement for local fishers at Kuala Teriang will be initiated during August 2004 as a follow-up action.

10. Mr. Etoh raised of question whether the local fishers and/or KEN member still insisted on requesting a training course on fishing technology improvement after the observation of the fishing operation. KEN responded that the course was still needed and should be arranged for local fishers.
11. Mr. Hussin recommended that collapsible crab trap and other type of fishing might not be suitable for operation near the shore particularly in the cruising areas of yachts. This presents some risk in loosing fishing gear or damage by the leisure boats.
12. Squid trap and squid trolling fishing would be conducted as a sea trial in October. LKIM, LADA, and FA mentioned they would like to observe the sea trial demonstration and requested DOF, Langkawi, to invite them.
13. DOF provided 4,000 RM to support KEN to establish an engine workshop at Kuala Teriang after SEAFDEC/TD arranged a training course on marine engine repair and maintenance to local mechanics. A request of budget allocation for a new building to carry out engine repair work was submitted by KEN to LKIM on 27 May 2004. It is now under consideration by LKIM.
14. Mr. Saad gave more information that there were two main institutes regularly supporting the arrangement of training courses on marine engine to Malaysian fishers. One is the Fisheries Extension Services in Pinang and the other is the Fisheries Technology Institute in Trengganu. The first has a specialization on out-board powered boats. The second institute specializes on in-board engine boats.
15. The women's group started to produce 3-taste anchovy (*3-tiga rosa*), crispy roti (*Keropou kapal terbang*) and bean-anchovy mixed crispy (*Tempeyek*). This activity illustrated a good impression that the group's member had the intention of developing the women's skills and community economics after the study trip to Chumporn in Thailand.
16. A coffee shop and a tailor shop have not been started yet, because KEN and the group could not find a place to conduct these activities.
17. The women's group requested that a training course in food packaging should be arranged for them. Through an approach to the District Fisheries Office, this training course can be conducted at the Training Centre for Food Processing in Alor Setar .
18. The dried squid products will be processed depending mainly on the squid fishing season probably starting this coming October.



19. The women's group requested LADA to allocate a site for selling their products. LADA responded positively by saying that a public place near the marina resort could be provided for the women's group to use as a stall for their product outlet subject to a formal request to be submitted by KEN.
20. The women's group asked DOF and LKIM if it is possible to get equipment necessary for producing their products. Mr. Chairman recommended that the group should list the types of equipment necessary and submit it to DOF headquarters for consideration.
21. There was a plan to establish a fish marketing channel by Fishermen Association, but no action has been initiated yet. Mr. Etoh stated that the activity on improvement of fish handling practices on board has a close relation with improvement of the marketing channels. The preliminary study on improvement opportunity for fish handling practices on board disclosed that improvement of fish quality attributed by fish handling techniques on board like using more ice etc. could not be achieved so far as the middlemen continued to buy fishes regardless quality grades. However, it is a very touchy issue to establish a new marketing channel by FA, which would entail conflicts against the middlemen group who has been historically monopolizing the fish marketing channels and involved deeply in social and financial supports to the local fishermen. It needs a more contemplated approach.
22. The fish landing survey data collection has been continued by getting coordination from the local middlemen. Sometimes, delayed recording in the logbooks has been experienced.
23. Introduction of a credit scheme to local people is still waiting pending an instructor coming from DANA (fishers' fund)
24. Mr. Etoh explained that a new budget plan exists for Japanese trust funds provided for January 2004 - December 2009 for project implementation under SEAFDEC/TD execution.
25. To move from the current Trust Funds I to IV, a new project proposal should be formulated. To do that, the on-going project should be first evaluated, and based upon the outcome the new components of project operation should be incorporated.
26. The third steering committee may be held in August or September 2004 after completion of the project evaluation.
27. The coastal resource management course should be held for local fishers at Kuala Teriang, the preparation was looking for instructor from Malaysia.
28. The restoring of data and information collected from the socio-economic survey would be done for dissemination to local fishers and stakeholders to help them to understand their present status, and to use them in making their community development plan.
29. LKIM is planning to construct a new jetty at Kuala Teriang.



30. Ms. Sabidah expressed her deep appreciation to the women's group who started the group's activities and requested them to continue by themselves even after the project terminates to ensure job opportunities for women in particular, and to develop their skills in community development.
31. The Chairman of KEN raised the problems of illegal fishing encroaching into Zone A. Mr. Chairman recommended that he and watchdog fishers should record license numbers of any fishing boats and inform the District Fisheries Office.
32. Mr. Etoh recommended that KEN should adopt the idea of area demarcation in particular on the FAD areas. The area demarcation zoning should be done in collaboration with the government authorities, local fishers and stakeholders.
33. KEN should take a leading role to submit a proposal of area demarcation to DOF, Langkawi. Mr. Etoh stated that SEAFDEC/TD would assist KEN in mapping the proposed demarcation zone.
34. LADA asked SEAFDEC/TD that whether it is possible to extend this type of project to another area in Malaysia. Mr. Etoh said that this is a just pilot project that demonstrates the mode of project operation and management in LBCRM and that therefore the host country should take a leading role in expanding this type of project in the country under their own development plan.
35. Mr. Chairman gave his thanks to all the meeting's members for their active participation and hoped that the project would progress well with local fisher participation and officials' contribution.

Drafted by: Phattareeya Suanrattanachai  
Endorsed by: Sei Etoh  
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