

**QUARTERLY REPORT NO.5
OCT.-DEC. 2002
OF
LOCALLY BASED COASTAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT IN PATHEW DISTRICT,
CHUMPORN PROVINCE
(LBCRM-PD)**

Gathered by

PHATTAREEYA SUANRATTANACHAI



**Training Department
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**



Department of Fisheries

**TD/RES/79
LBCRM-PD No. 18**

February 2003

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PREFACE

This is a quarterly report of the activities implementation of the LBCRM-PD (Locally Based Coastal Resource Management in Pathew District, Chumporn Province) during the period from October to December 2002.

In this period, the project staff of SEAFDEC/TD and Chumporn Marine Fisheries Development Center more concentrated to implement all interaction of the project activities to end the action plan of activities for the year 2002. Therefore, the project staff of two parties also frequently held a short meeting to arrange the LBCRM-PD seminar for local and regional parts. The seminar planned to be held at the Chumporn Marine Fisheries Development Center in February 2003. This quarterly report is attached reports, which is process of activity' s implementation on site and a minute of meeting between project staff and all counterparts concern.

In the beginning of October, Prof. Dr. Masahiro Yamao, who was JICA's expert on Fisheries socio-economics, terminated his mission for the LBCRM-PD project at SEAFDEC/TD. All project staff would like to present our gratitude to him for his fully support in the project implementation. Therefore, we would like to thank him for his helpfully provide and give us valuable recommendation and advices.

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai
Socio-economic Section, Research Division

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QUARTERLY REPORT NO.5

I OUTLINE OF THE ACTIVITIES

1. Major Focal Points

The LBCRM-PD project staff continually emphasized on Activity I regular base line survey, which were socio-economic criteria and oceanographic and environmental criteria. The project staff paid much attention on preparation of aquaculture area demarcation, which this activity mostly conducted through Activity V extension program. Therefore, the project staff held training courses for local people level and for the involved project staff to develop and improve their skills.

- 1.1 The project staff conducted regular base line with relevance of socio-economic criteria. This socio-economic survey entitled crab fisheries survey. The aim of this survey was to compile fundamental data to alleviate conflict between crab gill net fishers and collapsible crab trap fishers in competition of crab resource utilization. This result of the survey will be used for formulating action plan and activities to solve this conflict in Tambol Pakklong. Therefore, this result is useful to provincial fisheries officers to prioritize target group to be top priority to participate in policy of selective and responsible fishing gear expansion.
- 1.2 The preparation of aquaculture area demarcation was a progress of zoning plan for fish cage culture and shellfish culture in September. The project staff joined the committee and representative of each village to mark feasible areas to contribute zoning of fish cage culture and shellfish culture demarcation. The staff used GPS to scientifically mark the areas and then used GIS software to decorate the marked areas as concrete picture to present to all stakeholders for their re-considerations to achieve community consensus on area demarcation.
- 1.3 The project staff arranged two levels of training courses. One level was for the involved project staff's skill improvement. Other level was for member of women's group at Moo 7 to be aware of variety of women's group establishment and management through study trip at adjacent communities. The project staff expected that experience gained from study trip was tangible information to develop and manage Moo 7 women's group to become more effective and active group.

2. Activity I Base Line Survey

2.1 Socio-economic Survey

<Crab fisheries survey>

- 2.1.1 The project staff designed questionnaire for crab fisheries survey by used basic information from aquatic product collector at Moo 7. Objectives and complete questionnaire design was attached in **Reference I Questionnaire for Crab Fisheries Survey (in Thai)**. Number of respondents quoted from results of household survey in July, which specified only crab gill net fishers and collapsible crab trap fishers. This number was useful to help the project staff to arrange plan of survey conduct in each target village in Tambol Pakklong.
- 2.1.2 Total number of respondents were 80 respondents from 7 villages including Moo 5

(Ban Bangbird) who kindly participated in interview of the questionnaire. Moo 7; Moo 2 and Moo 1 had large number of respondents, which were 36, 17 and 12 respondents, respectively (see **Reference II Report of Crab Fisheries Survey in Tambol Pakklong, Pathew District, Chumporn Province**). Moo 5 (Bangbird) respondents were included to respond the interview of questionnaire, because they also utilized and exploited crab resources in the same fishing ground as other 6 villages of Tambol Pakklong.

- 2.1.3 Conflict of interest of crab gill net and collapsible crab trap fishers led to severe competition of crab resource utilization. Crab gill net fishers critically complain collapsible crab trap fishers that they did irresponsible fishing. This was because they caught all size of crab catches. They did not select only the marketable size and throw away the non-marketable or matured size back to the sea. This caused to rapidly urge crab resources getting less in numbers and small and small size.
- 2.1.4 Result of the survey was fundamental information to contribute formulating action plan of responsible and selective fishing gear expansion. Parameter of number of collapsible crab trap, crab gill net and number of fishers was helpful to Chumporn provincial fisheries officers and policy maker to arrange appropriate subsidies and encouragement to target fishers. Expectation of the policy was to alleviate conflict among users and other stakeholders.

2.2 Oceanographic, Environmental and Landing Surveys

<Marine Environmental Condition survey>

- 2.2.1 Two surveys trip conducted at 12 fixed stations in the project area in October and December. Water samples for nutrient and chlorophyll-a analyses were analyzed at the same period of bimonthly survey. All collected data were input in TD's oceanographic database. It was ready for analysis the marine environmental condition of the project area in the whole year 2002.

<Mapping of fishing ground>

- 2.2.2 Last survey in the year 2002 of the mapping sub-project was in October. All collected data were compiled and then presented in GIS pattern. The report of fishing ground mapping, which gave information of change of fishing ground utilization in the project area in the whole year 2002, was tentatively finished in early of the year 2003.

<Landing survey>

- 2.2.3 From October to December, landing survey was done in monthly basic. Length-weight frequency of important targeted species and species composition of each fishing gear were collected and input in database.

3. Activity II: Establish and Extend an LBCRM

3.1 Preparation of fish cage culture and shellfish culture area demarcation

< Map preparation for culture area demarcation>

- 3.1.1 Regarded to agreement of community meeting on 29 August 2002, five representative of each village took responsibility to join provincial fisheries officers and CMFDC staff to mark feasible area for community aquaculture engagement. SEAFDEC/TD staff was person in charge to arrange map of coastal areas, which based on marked point data.

3.1.2 **Figure 1** showed the result of village's representatives and fisheries officers' participation in marked areas. The areas were categorized into six utilized areas. Area 1 and Area 2 were defined for shellfish engagement. Area 3 and Area 4 were reserved for publicly use for anchor fishing boat during monsoon season. Area 5 and Area 6 were utilized for fish cage culture engagement (see **Reference III Report of field trip at Pathew District**).

<Provincial fisheries officer' recommendation on area demarcation preparation>

3.1.3 Provincial fisheries officer recommended that number of demarcated areas was too many and separately, this might cause a difficulty of management control. Then, he proposed that Area 5 and 6 (in **Figure 1**) should be combined together as Area 5 showed in **Figure 2**. This was to easily control and manage for fish cage culture management.

3.1.4 Provincial fisheries officers and the project staff attended Tambol Pakklong fishers' group network at Moo 7 (Ban Ko Teab) on 16 November 2002. This time the officer and the project staff preliminarily showed map of fish cage culture and shellfish culture (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**) to the group's members to illustrate the progress work of the area demarcation.

3.1.5 Some fishers proposed that shellfish culture areas should be expanded as showed in **Figure 3**. The expanded areas included Area 1 and Area 2. However, these three patterns of area demarcation for aquaculture engagement did not finalize yet. The provincial fisheries officer and the project staff have to illustrate these maps to all user and stakeholders to obtain community consensus on area demarcation.

3.1.6 CMFDC staff attended monthly village meeting to inform all stakeholders the progress of area demarcation preparation and asked them for appropriate time and venue to arrange second meeting for considering area demarcation.

<Effectiveness of Provincial announcement>

3.1.7 Provincial announcement, which is to enforce illegal fishing operation in Area I and Area II, is effective from 14th November 2002. The provincial fisheries officer informed to Tambol Pakklong fishers' s group network, and he also explained how effectiveness of this provincial announcement to easily and commonly define an offender encroached in the two areas (see **Reference III**).

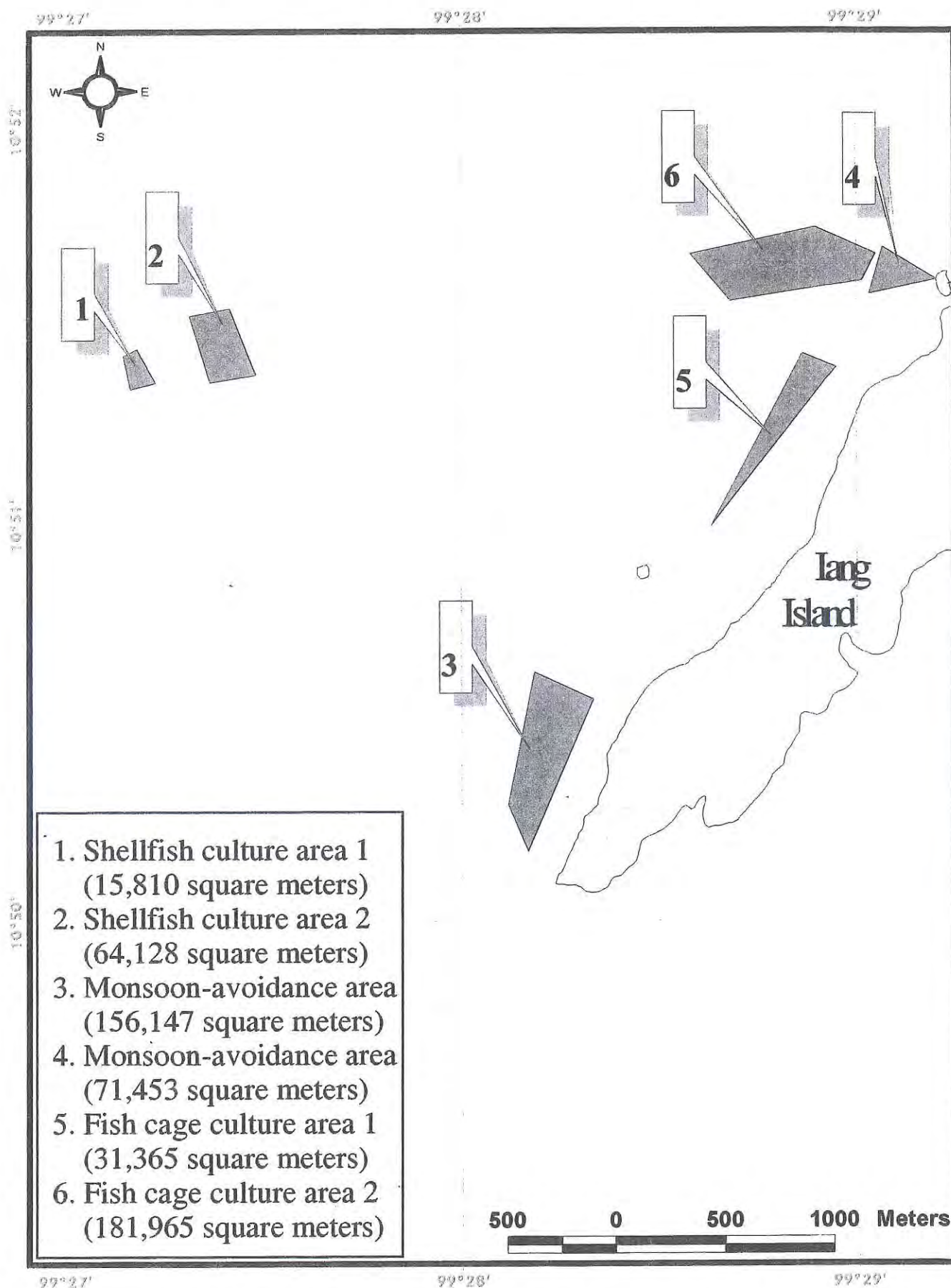
4. Activity III: Encourage Local Business

4.1 Progress work of women' s group

<Improvement and development of group's production>

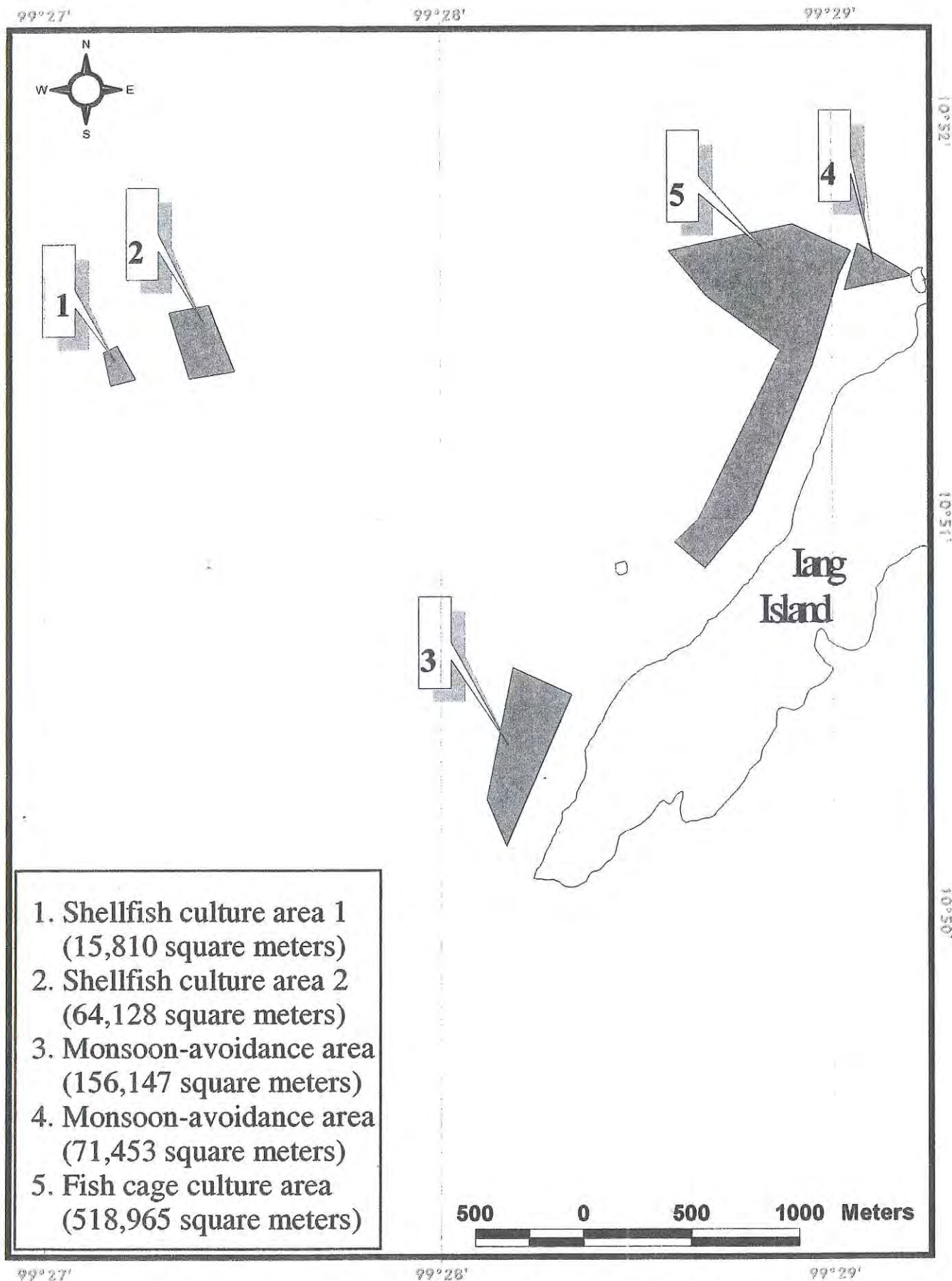
4.1.1 Members of women's group at Moo 1 usually improve recipe and develop quality of production. The group's member often brought group's production to sell at local market and urban market both inside and outside Chumporn province. The group's member tried to create new production and new recipe to increase variety of production. The group's outlet is stable channel to distribute the production to local people and outside visitors (see **Reference IV**).

Figure 1 Results of the First Conducted site selection



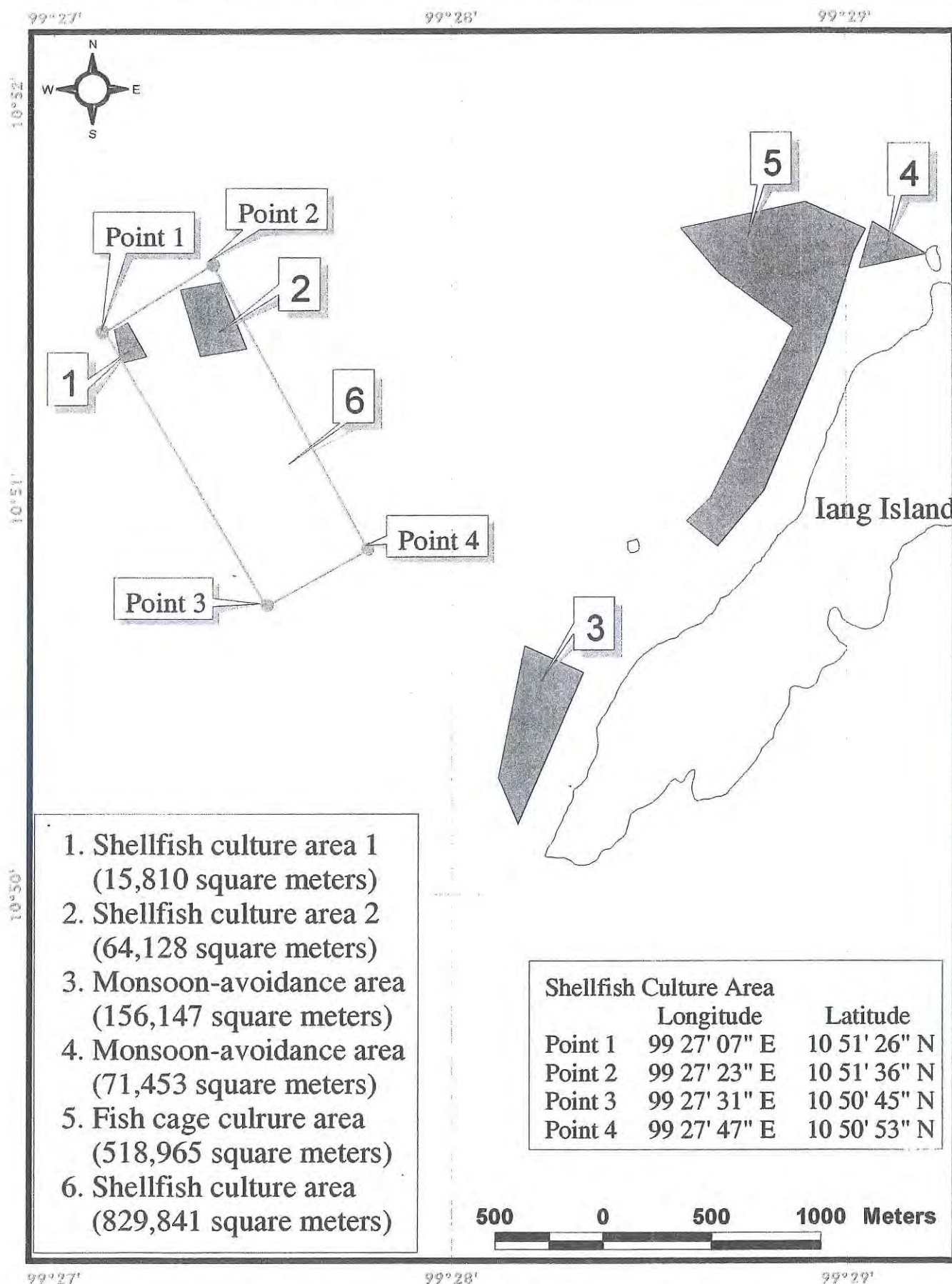
Arranged by Sukchai Arnupapboon and Siriporn Pangson, Research Division.
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Training Department. February, 2003.

**Figure 2 Combination of Site Selection by
Local government's Recommendation.**



Arranged by Sukchai Arnupapboon and Siripom Pangson, Research Division.
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Training Department. February, 2003.

Figure 3 Combination and Expansion of Site Selection by Community's Propose.



1. Shellfish culture area 1 (15,810 square meters)
2. Shellfish culture area 2 (64,128 square meters)
3. Monsoon-avoidance area (156,147 square meters)
4. Monsoon-avoidance area (71,453 square meters)
5. Fish cage culture area (518,965 square meters)
6. Shellfish culture area (829,841 square meters)

Shellfish Culture Area	Longitude	Latitude
Point 1	99 27' 07" E	10 51' 26" N
Point 2	99 27' 23" E	10 51' 36" N
Point 3	99 27' 31" E	10 50' 45" N
Point 4	99 27' 47" E	10 50' 53" N

500 0 500 1000 Meters

4.1.2 Members of women's group at Moo 7 were more actively proceed and develop production and its quality. The village fish trader is a member of the group takes responsibility to bring the group's production out to urban market. However, the group's member requested the project staff to take them to visit successful women's group to develop and manage their own group's business and management.

<The group's member visited successful women's group>

4.1.3 The project staff set up study trip for member of the Moo 7 women's group to educate member to understand concretely on methodology of group's management and development. Representatives of the group's member were 6 persons joined the project staff to visit three active and successful women's group in Paknam Langsuan District (see **Reference III**).

4.1.4 Leader of each group kindly reviewed their experience in establishing their group's activities, administration, development and management. They mostly emphasized on group's product development to create alternative source of employment to particular women in their village.

4.1.5 Leader of a women's group strongly gave a good recommendation to all representative of Moo 7 women's group. The leader said that member's participation was an important factor to contribute group's development and management. Therefore, member's participation was crucial factor to strengthen the group's activity and status.

5. Activity IV Enhance human resource capacity and participation

<Training course arrangement for the project staff>

5.1.1 This training course aimed to an objective of Activity IV that was to improve skill and knowledge of the project staff to be able strongly involving the project implementation. Framework of this training course based on transfer and exchange of encounter part experience.

5.1.2 Oceanographic team of SEAFDEC/TD set up a short training course on site. An entitle of this training course was 'training on geographic information system (GIS) and database for the locally base coastal resources management project staff'. Two objectives were 1) to educate the project staff to understand GIS system and database; 2) to increase and develop the project staff's skill to be able use GIS system and database as tool to analyze collected database and information compiling from research activities and surveys which is under the LBCRM project. Report of this training course and course evaluation see **Reference V**.

5.1.3 <Training course of boat engine for local fishers and other stakeholders>

Staffs of marine engineering section joined the project staff to assess powered engine of fishing boat and its capacity to arrange training course for local fishers and other stakeholder who are interesting in powered engine maintenance and repairing. The marine engineering section staffs also took this opportunity to discuss with local fishers what problem frequently happened on the powered engine.

5.1.4 The project staffs and marine engineering section staffs agreed to distribute

questionnaire for arranging appropriate training course on boat-powered engine. The questionnaire surveyed how many local fishers needed this training course and to comprehend what kind of powered engine they were using. The result of this questionnaire would be useful to the marine engineering staffs to set up short course curriculum of this training program (see **Reference VI**).

6. Activity V Develop extension methodologies and strengthen the extension system

<Restore of result of household data survey through Participatory Resource Assessment (PRA)>

- 6.1.1 The restore of result of household data survey was planned to implement through extension program. The extension program was adopted a principle of PRA approach to attain local people' s participation in the data assessment. Therefore, the PRA was expected to be stage that local villagers and other stakeholders could share their idea and thinking method to alleviate conflicts and problems in the village.
- 6.1.2 The project staff set up three topics to present the restored data to local villagers. The topics were 1) map of household survey for village' s landscape management and development; 2) map of fishing ground survey for cost-effectiveness of fishing operation and 3) separation of trash elimination. However, this topic did not much concerned fisheries sector, the project staff just aimed to achieve local people' s participation in formulating common community development and management plans (see **Reference VII**).
- 6.1.3 Fortunately, local people strongly gave their response to involve in formulation of community development and management plans. They requested the project staff to join them in monthly village meeting. This was to help and guide them to progress the formulating plans.
- 6.1.4 Extension program staff also conducted evaluation of information and media distribution to local people in Tambol Pakklong. The result of the evaluation sees at **Reference VIII**.

7. Special Activity

<The LBCRM seminar arrangement>

- 7.1.1 CMFDC and SEAFDEC/TD staff held a meeting to progress the seminar arrangement and assignment of each party responsibility. At the meeting, the seminar tentative schedule and venue were considered. The tentative schedule was changed from 17th-22nd February 2003 to be 19th-24th February 2003. The venue of the seminar arrangement was at the CMFDC training hall (see **Reference IX/1(English version) and IX/2 (Thai version)**).
- 7.1.2 SEAFDEC/TD organizer and CMFDC co-organizer had taken each organizer's work assignment and then held the next round of short meeting to follow up the progress of work assignment and viewed problem of the seminar in the beginning of January 2003.

8. Special Report

<Outcome of 25th Program Committee Meeting>

The project staff attended the 25th Program Committee Meeting (PCM), which was

held in October 2002 in Singapore. The staff took this opportunity to present the project proposal of transfer experience of the LBCRM-PD project to other SEAFDEC member countries. The project proposal proposed to transfer experience to Malaysia as it requested at the 4th FCG Meeting, which was held in March 2002, in Myanmar. The proposal was provided as collaborative project on coastal resource management. The Langkawi Island was selected to be project site of the collaborative project.

At the PCM, Malaysian and Thailand delegates fully supported TD to implement the collaborative project in Langkawi Island. This was to set up comparison of coastal resource management project between Malaysia and Thailand sites. Malaysian delegate requested TD to visit Langkawi Island for conducting pre-survey of fishing communities there in the mid of December, 2002 (see **Reference X proposed collaborative project**).

II OUTCOMES, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

2.1 Outcomes

Achievement of progressive work of the project activities was illustrated through four activities.

Progress of attempt to establish aquaculture zone management enhancing awareness building and participation

1. The attempt of establishment aquaculture zone management was progressively done at the second re-consideration of local people after the project staff prepared the map of first culture zone area demarcation.
2. Local people and other stakeholders, who concerned, participated in re-considering size and direction of culture zone management. They agreed that the culture zone areas should be 4 main areas as seen **Figure 3**.
3. The success of aquaculture zone management fully supported to an integration of coastal resource management that all fishers, fish-farmers and other stakeholders satisfied with their common interest. Therefore, this was way to alleviate conflict among local people to utilize fishing ground areas.

Local Business Development

1. Member of women's group at Moo 1 often tried to develop recipe of the group's fish productions to achieve standardization of the fish products. The standardization was included taste of fish products and package of the products.
2. The group's outlet is well known to both local people and outside. This leads to a stability of local marketing channel to distribute the product to local and urban markets.

Extension Program Through Restoring of Data Collection

1. Moo 6 residents strongly requested the project staff to set up practical guidance for formulating and implementing community/village development and management plan and including activities.
2. Application of PRA arrangement was supported to gain local people's participation in assessment of collected data results. Local people felt free to give comments and recommendation on the draft of household's map for adjusting and correcting the map

for community/village' s submission.

3. Local people and leader of village and Ao.Bo.To kept communication and participation among them to discuss on the same topic of formulating community/village development and management plan. They expected that this would lead to improvement of community environmental condition and circumstance for their better customary lives.

2.2 Problems

Frequency of community leaders and Ao.Bo.To' s participation and responsibility

1. Community leader and Ao.Bo.To did not discuss who should take role as representative of community to coordinate or keep communication with the project staff to run or implement all project activities.
2. Both community leader and Ao.Bo.To have to join meeting both community and district levels, so they cannot sometimes join the community/village meeting to participate in considering problems of community/ village.

2.3 Solutions and Action

1. To alleviate duplicated work of community leader and Ao.Bo.To, these two parties should arrange stage of discussion to define and assign responsibility of each party to collaborate with the project staff to run progress of the project implementation.
2. The two parties should assign community coordination that have main function to communicate with the project staff and transfer all information to community, community leader and Ao.Bo.To.

Reference I

การสำรวจการทำประมงปู บริเวณตำบลปากคลอง อำเภอปะทิว จังหวัดชุมพร
20-24 ตุลาคม 2545

ผู้ถูกสัมภาษณ์.....
 เลขที่..... หมู่ที่..... ตำบลปากคลอง อำเภอปะทิว จังหวัดชุมพร
 สัมภาษณ์..... วันที่สัมภาษณ์.....

วันที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไปทางการประมง

ท่านทำประมงปูโดยเครื่องมือ อวนปู ลอบปู ทั้ง 2 อย่าง
 เรือทำประมงปู เป็นเรือประเภท เรือหางยาว จำนวน.....ลำ ขนาด.....เมตร
 เรือวางท่อน จำนวน.....ลำ ขนาด.....เมตร

1 วา = 0.5 เมตร

ความถี่ของการใช้เครื่องมือประมงในรอบ 1 เดือน
 2.1 เครื่องมือหลัก (ทำมากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 15 วัน/เดือน) อวนปู ลอบปู
 2.2 เครื่องมือรอง (ทำน้อยกว่า 15 วัน/เดือน) อวนปู ลอบปู อื่นๆ ระบุ.....
 ในรอบ 1 ปี เครื่องมือชนิดใดทำรายได้มากกว่า ระหว่าง อวนปู ลอบปู (ตอบเฉพาะผู้ที่ทำทั้ง 2 เครื่องมือ)
 ชนิดของเครื่องมือประมง

อวนปู								ลอบปู						
ทำน้ำลึก.....เมตร				ทำน้ำตื้น.....เมตร				ลวดเส้นเล็ก.....หุน			ลวดเส้นใหญ่.....หุน			
ห่อ / ม. (เฉลี่ย)	รวม	ราคา/ห่อ (เฉลี่ย)	รวม	ห่อ	ห่อ / ม. (เฉลี่ย)	รวม	ราคา/ห่อ (เฉลี่ย)	รวม	จำนวน	ราคา/ หน่วย	รวม	จำนวน	ราคา/ หน่วย	รวม

ช่วงเวลาในการทำประมงและขนาดตาอวน

อวนปู		ลอบปู	
วันที่ทำการประมงปู(ดูแผนที่).....		พื้นที่ทำการประมงปู(ดูแผนที่).....	
ฤดูกาลทำประมงปู(เดือน).....		ฤดูกาลทำประมงปู(เดือน).....	
ระยะเวลาในการทำประมงปู.....		ช่วงเวลาในการทำประมงปู.....	
ขนาดตาอวนที่ทำน้ำตื้น (ซ.ม.)	ขนาดตาอวนที่ทำน้ำลึก (ซ.ม.)	ตาอวนของลวดเส้นเล็ก (ซ.ม.)	ตาอวนของลวดเส้นใหญ่ (ซ.ม.)

ส่วนที่ 2 การจับสัตว์น้ำและช่องทางการตลาด

7. ปริมาณสัตว์น้ำที่จับได้ต่อเที่ยว

อวนปู (เที่ยว/กก.)	ลอบปู (เที่ยว/กก.)

8. การขายสัตว์น้ำ

แหล่งขายสัตว์น้ำ	ผู้รับซื้อ (ระบุชื่อ)
ขายให้แพปลาในหมู่บ้าน (อาศัยอยู่ในหมู่บ้านเดียวกัน)	1..... 2..... 3.....
ขายให้แพปลานอกหมู่บ้าน	1..... 2..... 3.....
อื่นๆ	

9. ชนิดของการขายสัตว์น้ำต่อเที่ยวหรือครั้ง (เฉพาะชนิดที่ผู้ตอบขายเท่านั้น)

สด (บาท/กก.)			ต้ม (บาท/กก.)	แกะเนื้อ (บาท/กก.)		
เล็ก	กลาง	ใหญ่		กรรเชียง (เนื้อก้อน)	เนื้อรวม	ขายรวม

ส่วนที่ 3 ต้นทุนการทำประมง

10. ต้นทุนในการทำประมงต่อเที่ยว

รายการ	ราคา	หน่วย/เที่ยว	เป็นเงิน
น้ำแข็งบาท/ถัง		
น้ำมันบาท/ลิตร		
เหยื่อบาท/ กก.		
แรงงานบาท/คน/เที่ยว		

ส่วนที่ 4 สาเหตุของการเพิ่มขึ้นหรือลดลงของเครื่องมือประมงที่ใช้จับปู

1. ข้อดี-ข้อเสียของการใช้เครื่องมือแต่ละชนิดในการจับปู (ใส่เครื่องหมาย /)

รายการ	อวนปู		ลอบปู	
	ข้อดี	ข้อเสีย	ข้อดี	ข้อเสีย
1. ความทนทาน				
2. อายุการใช้งาน				
3. ราคาเครื่องมือ(ถูก-แพง)				
4. ประสิทธิภาพในการจับ				
5. ความสะดวกในการเก็บเกี่ยว				
6. ความสะดวกในการบรรทุกไปกับเรือ				
7. ขนาดปูที่จับได้				
8. ค่าใช้จ่ายต่อเที่ยว				

หมายเหตุ

- ทำอย่างเดียวให้ถามเฉพาะเครื่องมือที่ทำ โดยไม่ต้องเปรียบเทียบกับเครื่องมือชนิดอื่น
- ทำ 2 อย่างถามเปรียบเทียบระหว่างเครื่องมือทั้ง 2 อย่าง

2. ความช่วยเหลือของจากแพลตฟอร์มในเรื่องการทำประมงปู (ใส่เครื่องหมาย /)

รายการ	ความถี่			
	รอบวัน	รอบสัปดาห์	รอบเดือน	รอบปี
เงินสด				
น้ำแข็ง				
น้ำมัน				
เครื่องมือประมง				
เหยื่อ				

หมายเหตุ

รอบวัน คือ ยืมเข้าใช้เย็นหรือวันถัดไป

รอบสัปดาห์ คือ ยืมแล้วใช้ภายในสัปดาห์

รอบเดือน คือ ยืมแล้วใช้สิ้นเดือน

รอบปี คือ ยืมแล้วใช้สิ้นปี

13. ปัญหาที่พบจากการทำประมงปู

- ความขัดแย้งระหว่างชาวประมง
- ต้นทุนสูง
- ราคาที่ขายได้น้อย
- อื่น.....
- การจับสัตว์น้ำลดลง

Reference II

**Report of Crab Fisheries Survey in Tambol Pakklong, Pathew District,
Chumporn Province on 20-24 October 2002**

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai

1. Counterparts:

1. Ms. Jinda Petchkamnerd	CMFDC
2. Ms. Jirapa Kamhongsa	CMFDC
3. Ms. Laddawan Pannukao	CMFDC
4. Ms. Yupin Nooklin	CMFDC
5. Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai	SEAFDEC/TD
6. Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich	SEAFDEC/TD

2. Main tasks:

1. Make common understanding of the questionnaires, which use for crab fisheries survey
2. Conduct crab fisheries survey with interviewing fishers who engage in crab gill net and collapsible crab traps.
3. Prepare a following-up plan of aquaculture area designation by discussing among the project staff

3. Number of respondents

Village No.	Total No. Of Respondents
Moo 1	12
Moo 2	17
Moo 3	3
Moo 5 (Pakklong)	2
Moo 5(Bangbird)	6
Moo 6	4
Moo 7	36
Total	80

4. Conduct of crab fisheries survey

CMFDC and SEAFDEC/TD staff incorporated to conduct interviewing questionnaire in 6 villages in Tambol Pakklong, Pathew District, Chumporn province. The staff agreed to firstly conduct interviewing questionnaire at Moo 7. This is because this village has number of crab fishers much more than other 5 villages.

The staff plan to test the questionnaire how much they easy to get information from respondents. After the staff finished interview on that day, they discussed what is difficulty of the questionnaire that respondents and staff hardly understood. Then, the staff helped each other to use easy word to question to respondents.

Moo 1, Moo 3 and Moo 6 respondents had less in number, so that the staff could collect data from all respondents. Moo 5 (Bangbird) respondents were included to respond the interviewing questionnaire, because they also utilized and exploit crabs in the same fishing ground as 5 villages of Tambol Pakklong.

Moo 2 respondents mostly stopped fishing crab after number of collapsible crab trap increased in Tambol Pakklong. These respondents were important source of data to explain

how change of crab utilization and exploitation in the community.

5. Record of field experience and information concerned

There was some strong critic from crab gill net fishers complained collapsible crab trap and traditional crab fishers. Some crab gill net stated that the collapsible crab and traditional irresponsibly fishing, because they caught all size of crab catches. They did not selected only the marketable size and throw away the non-marketable or matured size back to the sea. This fishing rapidly urged crab resources getting less in number and small and small size.

Crab gill net fishers had to pay high investment cost but they gained low incentives coming from the crab gill net gears. They asked fisheries officers to solve this problems and conflict among them. Some crab gill net said that he suffered from getting low volume of crab till they caught nothing from the sea. He had only small fishing boat that he could not go to coastal areas. He just operated fishing around the mangrove forests and canal.

Reference III

Report of field trip at Pathew District, Chumporn province on 16-18 November 2002

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai

Traveling staff

1. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai	Socio-economic section
2. Sumitra Ruangsivakul	Socio-economic section
3. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich	Socio-economic section
4. Veerachai Chattasumon	Marine engineering section
5. Sutthipong Thanasansakorn	Marine engineering section

Main task:

1. Inform local people concerned progress of fish and shellfish culture area designation
2. Take Moo 7 member of women' s group to study trip at other stable and successful women' s group at adjacent district in Chumporn province.
3. Assess capacity of powered engine of small fishing boat to arrange appropriate training course for local fishers
4. Discuss with CMFDC staff to define direction of PRA arrangement at project site

Progress of Culture area designation

SEAFDEC/TD and CMFDC staff attended fishers' group monthly meeting. Provincial fisheries extension officer (Mr. Sayan Auimrod) also joined us to attend the monthly meeting. This officer took this opportunity to confirm an effectiveness of provincial announcement (from 4 November 2002) that control Area I and Area II. He also explained what type of fishing gear was prohibited to do fishing into the 2 demarcated areas and what punishment was if offender came.

SEAFDEC/TD and CMFDC staff showed the map of culture area designation. Representative of each village, which based upon their knowledge consideration and needs, manually marked this map. These representative accompanied by CMFDC to scientifically mark the areas by using the GPS.

SEAFDEC/TD staff was in charge to arrange scientific map of area designation. The staff two type of map. One was map based upon local knowledge and need. Other was map based up on provincial fisheries extension officer to combine an adjacent area to become one area. This time had no discussion among stakeholders, because there was less number of stakeholders and no Ao.Bo.To. and community leaders joined the month meeting.

Study trip of women' s group members

SEAFDEC/TD and CMFDC staff took 7 members of women' s group to visit other women' s group in Paknam Langsuan district. They visited fish sauce and banana processing group to exchange information, problem and trend of solution implementation.

Assessment of powered engine capacity for training course at project site

Staff of marine engineering section took this opportunity to observe what brand and capacity of powered engine used in fishing boats. They found that most of powered engine was 5-13 Hp which brand was Honda and Yanmar.

The staff also informs local fishers that they might arrange training course to advise local fishers how to use powered engine friendly to environment and how to maintain the engine. Local fishers quickly responded that they need this kind of training course and very appreciate to attend the course.

However, marine engineering staff needed more clarification of engine capacity and brand. So, staff would prepare registration form to get number of attendance and specific capacity of engine and brand. Data of registration is information to support training course organizer to arrange action plan and curriculum for target local fishers.

Discussion of PRA arrangement and implementation

SEAFDEC/TD and CMFDC staff held a discussion for arranging PRA implementation at site. The arrangement objected to disseminate results of data collection and survey back to local people. This was the first time of PRA arrangement, so that all staff choiced simple and plain data and information that they thought fishers could easy to understand. Therefore, presentation of results of data collection and survey considered based on local people' s knowledge and experiences.

Results of household survey and fishing ground survey were chosen to preliminarily disseminate to local people. This is because they know very environment of community and familiar with fishing ground. The PRA arrangement is a stage that local people can practice how to participate and express their idea, comment and so on at the community meeting.

Reference IV

**Growing on women's group in Tambol Pakklong, Pathew District, Chumporn Province,
22-24 October 2002**

Sumitra Ruangsvakul

Moobaan No. 1

- Now this group has still engaged women to made the processing and marketing channel, because they have a plan to sale all year, so group's leader said they must to make the stock of products in everyday.
- For this month, group has a plan to sale the products at Bangkok on 25-27 October at Silom road and sale at Muang Tong Tani on 30 Oct. – 4 Nov.
- Usually the products of this group have sale at the group's shop in Moo. 1.
- Now, the products of this group is famous on process of anchovy and thin slices of rice (fish).

Moobaan No. 7

- This group have received fund from Ao.Bo.To by pass Fisher's group, the number of money is 89,000 Baht (but Fisher's group received 100,000 baht from Ao.Bo.To). This fund must to return to Ao.Bo.To in five year without interest. Women's group have 3 objective for this fund:
 1. To buy equipment for processing
 2. To buy material for making product to sent to women's group No. 1
 3. Loan to member, the interest 10% per month, the member will pay in 1 month with interest.
- Now, this group give a loan to member 15,000 baht, the loan is 1000-3000 baht per person.
- List of equipment are bought
 1. Water pump
 2. Refrigerator
 3. Machine for plastic's sill
 4. Boiler pot (small size)
- Product of this group, Sea mussel processing , squid processing, thin slice of rice(mussel, fish, tomato, and squid)
- The structure of group, everyday 3-4 member will work at the group,
- The market of product will distribute in the area and sent to Moo. 1 for sale at national level.
- The problem, members would like to get the profit, but market system must waiting, when the benefit, but leader are not understand the group system.
- Project team will take this group to study trip to Lang Suan District, for study the process of group and how to working together.

Reference V

Report of the SEAFDEC On site training on Geographic Information system (GIS) and database for the Locally Base Coastal Resources Management staff, Chumporn Marine Fisheries Development Center

Penchan Laongmanee

Prospectus

Background:

Decided by the third meeting of the implementing committee on the Locally Base Coastal Resources Management in Pathew District, Chumporn Province project (LBCRM) on 6 August 21, 2002 at Chumporn Marine Fisheries Development Center that staff of Chumporn Marine Fisheries Development Center should participate in all research project under LCBRM. The Mapping of fishing ground of each fishing gear and their seasonal change and aquaculture site project is the project that was carried by only SEAFDEC staff. The Geographical Information System (GIS) is the main tool for analyzing and mapping the data of the project. Therefore, some Chumporn Marine Fisheries Development Center should be trained on Geographical Information System.

Oceanographic database under LCBRM project is now available on SEAFDEC FIS WebPages, the promotion is needed for fully utilize from Chumporn Marine Fisheries Development Center staff.

In order to provide some knowledge for GIS and promote the oceanographic database the training on Geographic Information system (GIS) and database is essential.

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the participants with GIS and database
2. To use GIS and database as a tool to analyze information available in the LBCRM and the other relevant project

Duration: 1-2 October 2002

Participants: Staff of Chumporn Marine Fisheries Development Center

Working team:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Penjan Laongmanee | Training workshop coordinator |
| 2. Mr. Wirote Laongmanee | Instructor |
| 3. Mr. Sukchai Arnuparpboon | Instructor |
| 4. Ms. Siriporn Pangson | Instructor |

Agenda

1 October 2002

0900 –1100 Introduction to GIS (*Wirote Laongmanee*)

Example:

- Mapping of fishing ground of each fishing gear and their seasonal change and aquaculture site in LBCRM site project (*Sukchai Arnuparpboon*)
- SEAFDEC collaborative project on Fisheries resources survey in the SCS (*Siriporn Pangson*).

1100-1200 Introduction to Arcview the GIS software (*Wirote Laongmanee*)

1200-1300 Lunch

1300-1600 Hand-on training on Data processing using Arcview (*Training team*)

2 October 2002

900-1100 Presentation, training and hand-on operation on On-line oceanographic data of LBCRM and SEAFDEC fisheries information system project / information search and query on Internet (*Wirote Laongmanee*)

1100-1200 Introduction to MySQL (Relational database management software) (*Wirote Laongmanee*)

1200-1300 Lunch

1300-1500 Connecting database to Arcview software (*Wirote Laongmanee*)

1500-1600 Discussion and evaluation (*Training team*)

Evaluation for the training course:

Objective	Total score	Evaluation form no.							Average	%
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Instructor	50	39	38	20	46	44	44	40	38.71	77.4286
Duration	10	6	5	7	8	6	8	5	6.43	64.2857
Content	10	6	6	4	9	8	8	6	6.71	67.1429
Training material and room	10	7	9	4	10	8	9	6	7.57	75.7143
Participants	15	10	9	7	13	12	12	11	10.57	70.4762

Expectation of participant

- Know how and understanding on database and GIS and can be disseminate their knowledge to colleagues.
- Use ARC VIEW, database and GIS to present their work.

Knowledge on GIS and database before this course

All participants have some background on GIS and database but still have some confusing.

Future plan of participants using knowledge from training

- Mapping fishing ground and distribution of fisheries resources
- Plan ,design and improve their database
- Present data in proper way for their research paper
- Use potential of internet applied for their work

Recommendation from participant

- Should extend duration of training both lecture and practice
- Since the development of GIS and database are so fast and a lot of technique that instructor cannot teach due to the short duration and low background of trainee. Therefore, the follow up training course should be arranged for more advances in both topics.

List of training materiel provided to participants:

1. CD ROM of IOC/IODE ocean teacher
2. CD ROM of - Pathew basemap + data set (product of GIS and database unit)
 - Presentation file of GIS
 - MySQL software (shareware version) and manual in Thai

List of participant from Chumporn Marine Fisheries Development Center :

1. Ms. Phamornpun Chutphum
2. Ms. Khunruthai Chaikraw
3. Ms. Summana Kajonwattanakul
4. Ms. Jinda Phetkumnert
5. Mr. Chumchoke Singhachai
6. Mr. Charhun Meeruksa
7. Ms. Thitiporn Supanirun
8. Ms. Patcharee Punlenk
9. Mr. Wattana Chimkraw

แบบประเมินผลการฝึกอบรมเรื่อง

Geographic Information system and Database management system

1-2 ตุลาคม 2545, ชุมพร

ก่อนการฝึกอบรม

1. ความคาดหวัง ที่จะได้จากการฝึกอบรม

2. ความรู้ ความเข้าใจ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับ GIS และ ฐานข้อมูล

3. พื้นฐาน computer (ชื่อของ Software ที่เคยใช้ทั้งเฉพาะทาง และทั่วไป)

หลังการฝึกอบรม

กรุณาให้คะแนนที่ตรงกับความเห็นของท่านมากที่สุด โดยแบ่งออกเป็น 5 = มากที่สุด, 4 = มาก, 3 = ปานกลาง, 2 = น้อย, 1 = น้อยที่สุด

หัวข้อการประเมิน	1	2	3	4	5
วิทยากร					
1. วิทยากรกำหนดวัตถุประสงค์ไว้ล่วงหน้า ชัดเจนเพียงใด					
2. เนื้อหา และขอบเขตของวิชาถูกกำหนดไว้ชัดเจนเพียงใด					
3. วิทยากรเตรียมการสอนเพียงใด					
4. วิทยากรอธิบายได้ชัดเจน และสามารถเข้าใจได้ง่ายเพียงใด					
5. วิทยากรเปิดโอกาสให้ผู้เข้าอบรมถามปัญหาเพียงใด					
6. วิทยากรสนใจ และให้ความเป็นกันเองกับผู้เข้าร่วมอบรมเพียงใด					
7. วิทยากรมีความรู้ ความสามารถ และประสบการณ์ในเรื่องที่สอนเพียงใด					
8. วิทยากรมีความตั้งใจในการบรรยายเพียงใด					
9. การวัดและการประเมินผลเหมาะสมเพียงใด					
10. คุณภาพการบรรยายของวิทยากรโดยรวมแล้ว ดีเพียงใด					
เวลา					
11. ความเหมาะสมของเวลาในภาคทฤษฎี					
12. ความเหมาะสมของเวลาในภาคปฏิบัติ					
เนื้อหา					
13. ความเหมาะสมของเนื้อหาในส่วนของ GIS					
14. ความเหมาะสมของเนื้อหาในส่วนของฐานข้อมูล					
อุปกรณ์ และสถานที่					
15. สถานที่ และบรรยากาศในห้องบรรยายเหมาะสมเพียงใด					
16. ความพร้อมของสื่อการสอนต่างๆ					
ตัวผู้เข้าอบรม					
17. คุณคิดว่าตนเองเข้าใจเนื้อหาที่ผู้สอน สอนมากน้อยเพียงใด					
18. คุณคิดว่าตนเองสามารถนำความรู้ด้าน GIS และฐานข้อมูล ไปประยุกต์ใช้กับงานที่รับผิดชอบอยู่ได้มากน้อยเพียงใด					
19. โดยรวมคุณคิดว่าตนเองมีความรู้เพิ่มขึ้นจากเดิมเพียงใด					

Reference VI

Activity IV: Enhance human resource capability and participation

Sub-activity: Training course on boat engine maintenance and repairing

Rationale of the course: 1. This course is to accomplish the objective of Activity IV

2. The project staff distributed questionnaire in last November to local fishers to comprehend their problem and need to design appropriate training course for them. The result of the questionnaire is illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1 Number of local fishers of Tambol Pakklong, Pathew district request SEAFDEC/TD to arrange training course on boat engine maintenance

Village No.	No. of interesting fishers	Type of boat		Brand name of boat engine				Duration (days)	Requested period of course arrangement	
		long tailed	Inboard	Yanmar	Honda	Isuzu	Hino			Mitsu
Ban Thungmaha (Moo1)	0									
Ban Bosanrong (Moo2)	20	7		1	7			1	3	Jan-03
Ban Thumthong (Moo3)	16	5	11		2	6	5	1	3	Jan-03
Ban Nampu (Moo 5)	0	0								
Ban Bonrai (Moo 6)	12	12		2	7			2	3	Jan-03
Ban Koteab (Moo 7)	27	16	9	6	9	2	3	5	3	Jan-03
Total	75									

Reference VII

Report of Participatory Resource Assessment Arrangement at Chumporn Marine Fisheries Development Center, on 17-19 December 2002

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai

Participatory Resource Assessment (PRA) Arrangement:

EAFDEC/TD participants:

1. Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai
2. Ms. Sumitra Ruangsivakul
3. Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich

MFDC participants:

1. Ms. Jinda Petchkamnerd
2. Ms. Jirapa Kamhongsa
3. Ms. Baramee Khunnirong

Background of PRA arrangement:

The LBCRM project staff has a plan to present collected data to local villagers and stakeholders. The project staff chose data of household survey and fishing ground mapping survey to be tools to organize the PRA arrangement. The project staff considered and assessed the available collected data. Then, they selected simple and easy to understand data to present to local villager and stakeholder to get their participation.

Results of household survey and fishing ground mapping survey were appropriate to contribute arranging the PRA. This was because results of the data mostly based on local villagers and stakeholders' knowledge and experiences. Thus, they may easy to imagine how results were. Therefore, they could participate to propose problem and way of solution for their village as they desired.

The PRA arrangement was expected to be a stage that local villagers and stakeholders could share their idea and thinking method to alleviate problems in the village. Local villagers and stakeholders could participate to design direction of village development and management to get better life and environment.

Proposed Topic for the PRA arrangement:

The project staff has aim that local villagers and stakeholder could use map of household survey to assess capacity building of the village and make a village development plan. Therefore, they could use map of fishing ground to manage cost-effectiveness of their fishing operation and utilize aquatic resource in sustainable way and methods.

The project staff proposed three topics were as follows:

- 1) map of household survey for village' s landscape management and development
- 2) map of fishing ground survey for cost-effectiveness of fishing operation
- 3) separation of trash elimination

Two types of maps were inputs of the PRA. Output of the PRA was village

development and management plan that they came from villagers and stakeholders' participation. This plan would be suddenly implement depending upon action plan of the village. The project staff would play a role as village supporter to implement the action plan which would provide them important data and requested technology.

The project staff brought these three topics to Moo 6 village leaders as AoBoTo and head of village to discuss with them and assess village's interests. Fortunately, AoBoTo and head of village agreed with the project staff to present the three topics to villagers and stakeholders. They also welcomed the project staff to join monthly village meeting on 7th of the month.

AoBoTo and head of village kindly gave the staff information of village development plan. They said that they planned to promote village landscape development to improve geographic feature of village and to contribute tourism development. They planned to set-up household gardening campaign. This campaign was a supportive activity to achieve the village landscape development.

Arrangement of the PRA presentation:

1. Venue: Multi-purposed hall of Moo 6

AoBoTo and head of village recommended to the project staff that the multi-purposed hall should be the venue of the PRA presentation, because they and other villagers and stakeholder usually use this hall for arranging monthly village meeting.

2. Responsibility and presenter:

The project staff agreed that a staff should be selected to take responsibility as presenter of each topic. Dr. Phattareeya S. took responsibility for the first topic. Ms. Jinda P. took responsibility to give presentataion on the second topic. Mr. Kongpathai S. took responsibility for the third topic.

3. Equipment and tool arrangement:

SEAFDEC/TD staff and CMFDC staff divided responsibility to prepare equipment and tools for the PRA presentation. They brainstormed to make list of equipment and tool such were expanded map of household preparation, map of fishing ground, cutting paper and so on to convince moderating the PRA.

4. Time consuming:

The first topic had to finish within 15 minutes. The second topic would spend time around 20 minutes. And the third topic was about 25 minutes.

Reference VIII

**The evaluation of information and media distribution to local people
in Tambol Pakklong, Pathew District, Chumporn Province, Thailand
On 15-18 November 2002**

This evaluation operated on 15-18 November 2002. The topics are covered source of media distribution, media knowledge, project understanding, media design and transfer in mangrove conservation posters, project posters and activities newsletters. The mangrove conservation posters were disseminated in early of the year and project posters and activities newsletters were disseminated on October 2002. The project staffs interview 100 respondents from 6 Moobaan in Tambol Pakklong, Pathew District, Chumporn Province, Thailand. There are Moo1 Baan Thungmaha, Moo 2 Baan Bosomrong, Moo 3 Baan Thumtong, Moo 5 Baan Numpoo, Moo 6 Baan Bonrai and Moo 7 Baan Koh-Thub. .

The respondents 90, 77, 56 percentage ever saw mangrove conservation, project poster and activities newsletters respectively. The respondents 38, 37 and 16 percentage received and/or saw mangrove conservation poster from store, them resident and neighborhood respectively. 52, 17 and 11 percentage received and/or saw project poster from them resident, store and neighborhood respectively. 42, 5 and 4 percentage received and/or saw activities newsletter from them resident, neighborhood and fish trader respectively.

Most of respondents received good knowledge from mangrove conservation, project posters and activities newsletters are 36, 25 and 19 percentage respectively. The answers at moderated level are 24, 19 and 15 percentage respectively and only 1, 5 and 4 respectively don't receive anything.

Most of respondents understand in Locally Based Coastal Resource Management project at moderate level in mangrove conservation, project posters and activities newsletters that 34, 31 and 20 percentage respectively. The respondents are 29, 20 and 14 percentage respectively good understanding. 8, 7 and 6 percentages don't understand in LBCRM-PD project.

The opinion of most of respondent in mangrove conservation posters project posters and activity newsletters are good interesting and good design. There are 57, 52 and 48 percentage respectively. 22, 17 and 11 percentage respectively are great interesting and great design. Only 1, 1 and 4 percentages are fair.

Most of respondents 56, 42 and 32 percentage thought the mangrove conservation posters, project posters and activities newsletters respectively are good information in language transfer. 16, 11 and 8 percentage respectively are great good information in language transfer. 4, 4 and 3 percentage respectively are fair.

The respondents like poster media more than brochure. The percentages are 65 and 20 respectively. Only 12 percentages like both of them. The reasons of poster are popular because of it is a big picture, less explanation and public media. The limited of respondents with to answer our questionnaire are they don't read the media, normally they like to see the picture better. Maybe the limited in education levels.

The results of information media evaluation are most of people in Tambol Pakklong recieved good level knowledge, moderate level understanding in LBCRM-PD project from our media.

However some respondents didn't receive knowledge and understand LBCRM-PD because they didn't read our media. They thought all of media are good interested and good information in language transfer. Most of them like poster information more than brochure because the poster had a lot of picture and less explanation. The media deliveries to target groups one by one are suitable dissemination.

Reference IX

IX/1 (English version)

IX/2 (Thai version)

**Report of the LBCRM Seminar Arrangement at Chumporn Marine Fisheries
Development Center, on 18 December 2002**

Phattareeya Suanrattanachai

Participant lists:

1. CMFDC:

Mr. Panit Sangkasem Director of the CMFDC
Ms. Summana Kajonwattakul
Ms. Jinda Petchkamnerd
Mr. Sitthiporn Sithikasemsuk
Ms. Jirapa Kamhongsa
Ms. Baramee Khunnirong

2. SEAFDEC/TD

Ms. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai
Ms. Sumitra Ruangsivakul
Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich

Postpone of Seminar's Tentative Schedule:

Mr. Panit informed all participants that the seminar's tentative schedule had to be postponed from 17-22 February 2003 to be 19-24 February 2003. This was because all staff of the CMFDC had to prepare work for the closed area and closed season for indo-pacific mackerel conservation in the mid of the February 2003 at Upper gulf of Thailand areas. The CMFDC staff had to involve in the preparation, so they could not give their full support to arrange the seminar on 17-22 February 2003.

Venues for the seminar arrangement:

The seminar part I (domestic and regional seminar) will be held at the CMFDC for two days. The CMFDC will provide audiovisual and machine for serving presentation.

The seminar on site will be arranged at the multi-purposed hall of Tambol (sub-district) Pakklong at Moo 1 Thungmaha.

The seminar part II will be held in Phuket Province where may be at the reserved hotel if this place has no additional expenditure. If it is costly, the seminar will be held at the Andaman Sea Marine Fisheries Center.

Invitation letter arrangement:

CMFDC and SEAFDEC/TD participants agreed that CMFDC took responsibility to prepare invitation letter for domestic government agencies and academic instructors. SEAFDEC/TD took responsibility to prepare invitation letter for regional participants. The invitation letter will be sent and attached with prospectus of the seminar both Thai version for domestic participants and English version for regional participants.

SEAFDEC/TD participants requested the CMFDC to send name lists of domestic participants to confirm numbers of domestic and regional participants.

Plan of distributing the Seminar arrangement information:

Distribution of the seminar arrangement information was divided into two parts. One part targeted the local stakeholders of Tambol Pakklong to find out representatives to join the

seminar on 19-20 February 2003. These representatives would lead other local stakeholders to join the on-site seminar to exchange experience with all domestic and regional participants. Other part targeted the domestic officers to attend the seminar from 19-21 February 2003. Leaflet and clothes plates will be arranged to public announcement.

Translator:

SEAFDEC/TD organizer and CMFDC co-organizer agreed to invite Dr. Wimol from the DOF to be main translator of the seminar during 19-21 February 2003. The co-organizer has tried to contact Dr. Wimol to do translation. Dr. Yamao, Mr. Panit and Phattareeya should be assistant translator to convey the contents of each topic to all participants.

Summary:

SEAFDEC/TD organizer and CMFDC co-organizer have taken each organizer' s work assignment and then will hold the next round of short-meeting to follow up the progress of work assignment and view problem of the seminar arrangement in the beginning of January 2003.

ผลการประชุมเพื่อการเตรียมการจัดสัมมนาแนวทางการพัฒนาด้านการจัดการทรัพยากรประมงชายฝั่ง วันที่ ๑๘ ธ.ค. ๔๖ ณ ศูนย์ฯชุมพร

เรื่องที่แจ้งให้ทราบ

เนื่องจากมีเหตุขัดข้อง เรื่องวันหยุดทางราชการและงานปิดอ่าวของกรมประมงที่จะจัดขึ้นในระยะเวลาใกล้เคียงกับการจัดสัมมนา ผ.อ.พานิชย์ จึงขอเลื่อนการจัดสัมมนาเป็นวันที่ ๑๘-๒๔ ก.พ. ๔๖

ความรับผิดชอบด้านสถานที่

- ฝ่ายจัดสถานที่ คุณณพพรเป็นหัวหน้างานในการจัดเตรียมสถานที่ และอุปกรณ์ต่างๆ โดยอุปกรณ์ต่างๆ ที่ทางศูนย์ฯไม่มีจะขอยืมจาก ซีฟเดค เช่น LCD คอมพิวเตอร์ เทปบันทึกเสียง เป็นต้น
- ซีฟเดคจะเตรียม ของที่ระลึกเพื่อมอบให้เฉพาะผู้เป็นวิทยากรเท่านั้น

ความรับผิดชอบด้านอาหารและเครื่องดื่ม

- อาหาร อาหารว่าง และเครื่องดื่ม คุณจินดาเป็นผู้รับผิดชอบ โดยอาหารจะเป็นอาหารที่ไม่มีส่วนผสมของเนื้อหมู
- ในวันที่ ๑๘ ก.พ. ๔๖ ตอนเย็นจะมีการจัด welcome party โดยซีฟเดคจะเป็นผู้จัดทำการ์ดเชิญ

ความรับผิดชอบด้านบริหาร

- การออกหนังสือเชิญต้องรีบดำเนินการ ผู้เข้าร่วมสัมมนาจะต้องส่งแบบตอบรับกลับมายังศูนย์ฯชุมพรด้วย ซึ่งศูนย์ฯชุมพรจะออกหนังสือเชิญผู้เข้าร่วมสัมมนาที่มาจากส่วนราชการในประเทศไทยและแขกที่ศูนย์ฯชุมพรเห็นสมควรเชิญเข้าร่วมประชุม โดยคุณจินดาและภมรพรธเป็นผู้รับผิดชอบ
- การออกแบบป้ายชื่อผู้เข้าประชุม ประกอบด้วย หัวข้อประชุม สัญลักษณ์ กรมประมง และ ซีฟเดค วันที่ประชุม และการแยกประเภทผู้เข้าประชุม การออกแบบป้ายชื่อซีฟเดคจะเป็นผู้ทำ โดยชุมพรจะเป็นคนเขียนชื่อผู้เข้ารับการประชุมนั้น
- กรมประมงจะเชิญมีอาจารย์จาก ม.เกษตร ม.ลาดกระบังชุมพรฯ ราชภัฏสุราษฎร์ธานี ม.แม่โจ้ (ละแม) ม.สงขลานครินทร์ (สุราษฎร์ฯ) และผู้เชี่ยวชาญจาก CHARM ๒ คน เจ้าหน้าที่โครงการ CHARM อีก ๑ คนและ ดร.วิมล จันทโรทัย โดยให้ซีฟเดคช่วยร่างจดหมายเชิญส่งมาให้ศูนย์ฯชุมพรฯ
- สำหรับชาวประมงผู้เข้าร่วมจากพื้นที่โครงการฯ จะให้พักที่ศูนย์ฯชุมพรเพื่อความสะดวกในการเดินทางทั้งหมด ๒๕ คน ๑ คืน (๑๘ ก.พ.๔๖)
- เอกสารประกอบการสัมมนาจะแจกให้ผู้เข้าร่วมสัมมนาทุกคน โดยเอกสารที่จะใช้ในการประชุมโดยส่วนใหญ่จะจ้างร้านถ่ายเอกสาร ส่วนการจัดเข้าแฟ้มจะทำเองโดยศูนย์ฯชุมพร
- การทำแผ่นผ้าต้อนรับ จะคิดที่ศูนย์ ๑ แผ่น และประชาสัมพันธ์การประชุมในพื้นที่โครงการอีก ๑ แผ่น โดยศูนย์ฯชุมพรจะเป็นผู้รับผิดชอบ

- อุปกรณ์ คอมพิวเตอร์ ๒ ชุด และ ปริ้นเตอร์ ๑ ชุด เพื่อใช้ในการจัดทำรายงานระหว่างการประชุมซีฟเดคจะนำมา และต้องขอกอมพิวเตอร์จากศูนย์ฯชุมพรสำรองไว้เพื่อให้ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมไว้ใช้อินเตอร์เน็ต
- ที่พัก ชุมพร ร.ร.ชุมพรพาเลซ หรือ จันทร์สม ที่พัก ภูเก็ต ร.ร.ถาวรแกรนด์ ซีฟเดคเป็นคนติดต่อ
- สถานที่สัมมนาในจังหวัดภูเก็ตอาจเป็นที่ศูนย์ฯภูเก็ตหรือ ไม่ก็ห้องประชุม โรงแรมถาวรแกรนด์
- Prospectus ภาษาไทย ซีฟเดคจะจัดแปลและส่งให้ศูนย์ฯชุมพรฯ เพื่อตรวจทานและจัดส่งพร้อมกับหนังสือเชิญต่อไป
- ผู้แปลจะเชิญคนจากกรมประมง อาทิ คร.วิมล เป็นต้น
- รถที่ใช้ในการจัดสัมมนาจะใช้รถตู้ ๑ คัน โค้ดเตอร์ ๑ คัน จากซีฟเดค และมีบางส่วนจากศูนย์ฯ ชุมพร
- การรับผู้ร่วมสัมมนาชาวมาเลเซีย จะขอรอดศูนย์ฯชุมพรไปปรับที่ด่านสะเดา วันที่ ๑๘ ก.พ. ๕๖ เวลา ๙.๐๐ น. โดยให้เจ้าหน้าที่ไปปรับเดินทางไปวันที่ ๑๗ ก.พ. ๕๖

พิธีเปิดงาน

ศูนย์ฯชุมพรจะเตรียม speech ให้อธิบดีกรมประมงเป็นภาษาไทย ส่วนซีฟเดคจะเตรียมภาคภาษาอังกฤษ โดยเชิญ ผ.ช. สมศักดิ์ ปราโมทย์หุติมา และรองเลขาฯ ของซีฟเดค เป็นผู้กล่าวรายงาน ตามด้วย เลขาฯซีฟเดค และอธิบดีกรมประมง กล่าวเปิดงาน โดย ผ.อ.พานิชย์เป็นพิธีกร ใช้เวลาประมาณ 30 นาที

หัวข้อในการสัมมนา

วันที่	หัวข้อ	ผู้บรรยาย	พิธีกร
19 ก.พ. 46	1. ทิศทางของการจัดการทรัพยากรประมงชายฝั่ง โดยคนและชาวประมงในชุมชนมีส่วนร่วม 2. หัวข้อและกิจกรรมต่างๆของโครงการฯ 2.1 การส่งเสริมและการดำเนินกิจกรรมในปีแรก 3. หัวข้อและกิจกรรมต่างๆของโครงการฯ (ต่อ) - กิจกรรมที่ 4, 5 - กิจกรรมที่ 3 - กิจกรรมที่ 2	ผ.ช.สมศักดิ์ จุลละสร ดร. Yamao , ผ.อ.พานิชย์ คงไพบ, นพพร สุมิตรา, จินดา, จิรภา สาขันธ์, ภัทริยา	ผ.อ.พานิชย์ นพพร
20 ก.พ. 46	4. กิจกรรมเพื่อการใช้ทรัพยากรประมงอย่างยั่งยืน 4.1 ประสพการณ์จากการแบ่งเขตพื้นที่เลี้ยงปลาและเลี้ยงหอย	ผ.อ.รังสรรค์ ชาวประมง, สาขันธ์, ภัทริยา, จินดา	สุมมนา, จินดา

	<p>4.2 การทำประมงแบบประสานกันระหว่างลอบปูและอวนปู</p> <p>4.3 โครงการธนาคารและบ้านปลา</p> <p>4.4 การจัดการของหมู่บ้านและเครือข่าย</p>	<p>ชาวประมง</p> <p>ชาวประมง, NGO</p> <p>กรมประมงและหัวหน้ากลุ่มประมง</p>	
20 ก.พ. 46	<p>5. บทบาทของรัฐบาลท้องถิ่นในการจัดการทรัพยากรประมงและการร่วมกันรับผิดชอบกับคนในชุมชน</p> <p>5.1 การรับผิดชอบร่วมกันระหว่างชาวประมงและรัฐบาลท้องถิ่นในการจัดการทรัพยากรชายฝั่ง</p> <p>5.2 ประสบการณ์การมีส่วนร่วมของคนในชุมชนเพื่อการจัดการจัดการทรัพยากรประมง</p> <p>5.3 บทบาทของ อบต. เพื่อการพัฒนาท้องถิ่น</p>	<p>ดร. Yamao</p> <p>วิทยาการชาวฟิลิปปินส์</p> <p>ตัวแทนจากอำเภอปะทิว</p>	ดร. วิมล
21 ก.พ. 46	<p>6. การเยี่ยมชมพื้นที่โครงการฯ บริเวณปากคลอง อำเภอปะทิว จังหวัดชุมพร</p> <p>7. การอภิปรายในพื้นที่ หัวข้อ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - การมีส่วนร่วมในโครงการตลอดจนการจัดการทรัพยากรชายฝั่งอย่างยั่งยืน - ความร่วมมือในระดับหมู่บ้านและตำบล - การประสานและร่วมมือระหว่างชาวประมงในเขตพื้นที่ทำการประมง - บทเรียนจากการกำหนดเขตพื้นที่เพาะเลี้ยงสัตว์น้ำและพื้นที่เลี้ยงหอย - ข้อบังคับของ อบต. ในเรื่องการจัดการทรัพยากรประมงชายฝั่ง - การประเมินผลการดำเนินงานกิจกรรมต่างๆ ของโครงการฯ 	<p>พื้นที่จัดอภิปรายจะใช้ศาลาอเนกประสงค์บ้านหมู่ 1</p>	

	8. สรุปผลการสัมมนา		
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หมายเหตุ กัทธจิตรเป็นผู้ประกาศและบอกกำหนดการ ตลอดงาน

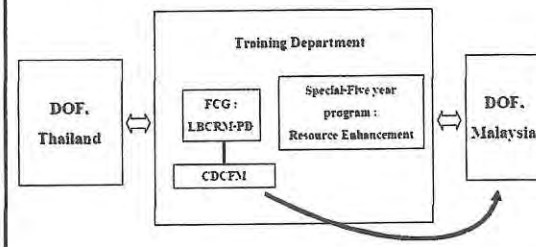
Reference X

The CBFM project proposal in Langkawi Island, Malaysia



Collaboration between SEAFDEC, TD and Malaysia

Proposed Program for 2003

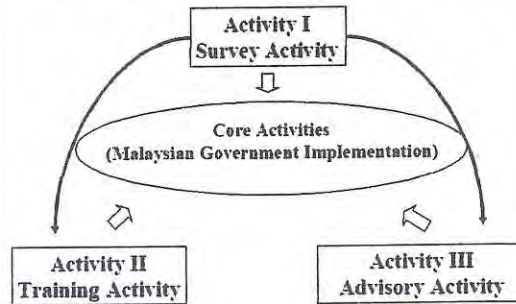


Overall Objectives: Collaborative Project between TD and Malaysia

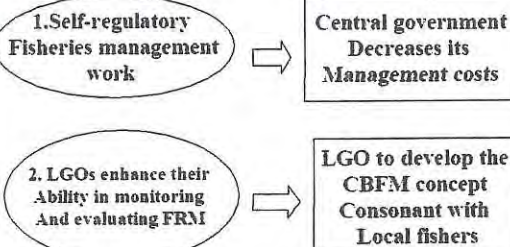
1. That sustainable fisheries resource management with fishers' self-awareness and self-regulatory activities will develop
2. The living and production conditions of fishing households will improve
3. The local communities (Kampons and Districts) will increase their abilities in fisheries management



The Core and Collaborative Activities



Benefits of the Collaborative Project



Benefits of the Collaborative Project

