



**Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of
Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand**

REPORT

**THE 2ND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING
IN TRAT PROVINCE**

**TRAT, THAILAND
27-28 FEBRUARY 2018**

Prepared by
**DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
THAILAND**

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
TRAINING DEPARTMENT**



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REPORT OF THE MEETING

I. OPENING OF THE MEETING

- 1) **Mr. Kumpon Loychuen**, Director of the Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong), reported to the chairman that the stakeholder consultation workshop was organized by the Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong) for 2 days during 27-28 February 2018 at Trat City Hotel, Trat Province. The workshop was participated by fishermen, local stakeholders, and NGOs on the first day and the relevant public organizations on the second day, totally 47 participants. The objectives of this workshop was to provide participants the understanding of fisheries management and concept of the project “Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand” which had 2 operating sites in Thailand, i.e. Chang Strait in Trat Province and Samui Island in Surat-thani Province. Workshop agenda was shown in **Annex 1**.
- 2) **Mr. Sansern Serirak**, Director of Trat Provincial Fisheries Office, opened the workshop by expressing his appreciation for Trat Province being selected as one of the two project sites. He noted the specific regional project objective which was to operate and expand the network of fisheries refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand for the improved management of fisheries and critical marine habitats linkages in the region. He mentioned that there were 6 participating countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Thailand, with UNEP as GEF agency, SEAFDEC as executing partner, and Department of Fisheries as the executive body of Thailand. He hoped this workshop would initiate the appropriate management in Trat Province onwards.
- 3) **Mr. Sansern** noted that the 2 selected sites, Chang Strait of Trat Province and Samui Island of Surat Thani Province, were regarded as the very significant fisheries habitats and fishing grounds of Thailand. For Chang Strait, fisheries management in this area has been continuously developing for years. In additions, the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558, 2560 (2015, 2017) of Thailand has emphasized on the roles of fishery community for their fisheries management which was well consistent with the objectives of this project.
- 4) **Mr. Sansern** also noted that Chang Strait was the coastal seas as defined in the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries. Fishing rules or regulations would be initially resolved by the Provincial Fisheries Committee before being considered by the Department of Fisheries and finally approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
- 5) **Mr. Sansern** noted the roles of Provincial Fisheries Committee which aimed to conserve the fishery resources and ecosystem for the whole community. He highlighted that the requirement was originated from stakeholders in sub-district and district level prior to the committee resolution. Moreover, people in the community could be the official assistance for surveillance and rule enforcement. Therefore, stakeholders in the area would be the key factor for the success of this project.
- 6) **Mr. Sansern** thanked resource persons, organizer, and all participants for their cooperation and wished the workshop success.

II. INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANT

- 7) **Mr. Sunsern** invited participants to introduce themselves. List of the 2 sets of participants was provided in **Annex 2 and 3**.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT “ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A REGIONAL SYSTEM OF FISHERIES REFUGIA IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND GULF OF THAILAND”

- 8) **Ms. Prulai Nootmorn**, Senior Expert in Marine Fisheries, and Thailand National Focal Point, presented the background of the project “Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand” as follows:

- South China Sea (SCS) had been regarded as an important role in fisheries due to its production which was about 10% of global fish production, but most of the fish stocks had been fully or over-fished. It was considered to be difficult to reduce fishing effort owing to its high community dependence
- SCS habitats, including mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass, and wet land played a critical role in sustaining fish stocks, food supply, and incomes. They were refuges for marine species during their critical stages of their life-cycles, e.g., spawning stage, larval stage, migration period.
- In SCS, there were 11% of the world's total mangroves, about 930,000 ha of coral reef, and about 78,000 ha of seagrass (~1/3 of the 60 known seagrass species in SCS). SCS had played significant basin-wide and intra-country variation in the richness and extent of habitat building species. However, degradation and loss of habitats was a result of a multitude of persistent and emerging threats
- Fishing was a key factor in the continued loss of marine habitats and biodiversity in SCS raising serious concerns for sustainability of fisheries. Estimated decadal rates of habitat loss in SCS were: 30% of seagrass, 16% of mangroves, and 16% of coral reefs.
- Fisheries Refugia were, spatially and geographically defined, marine or coastal areas in which specific management measures were applied to sustain important species (fisheries resources) during critical phases of their life cycle, for their sustainable use. Fisheries Refugia concept were 1) specific areas of significance to the life-cycle of fish species, 2) should be defined in space and time, 3) should not be no-take zones, and 4) serve to safeguard spawning aggregations, nursery grounds, and migration routes.
- Purpose of the project was to operate and expand the network of fisheries refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand for the improved management of fisheries and critical marine habitats linkages.
- Information collected by SEAFDEC on fish larval distribution in SCS showed the abundance in the Gulf of Thailand, north of Vietnam and north of Borneo.
- There were 52 known spawning and nursery areas identified for fisheries refugia sites, of which 14 sites were included in initial system of refugia, 9 sites were recorded high priority for action once initial set established, and additional 29 spawning and nursery areas for which further information were required.
- Regional system of fisheries refugia would be developed from local actions to national actions and finally to regional actions.
- Local actions would be: establishing local management boards, delineating refugia boundaries/ formal designation of sites, identifying fisheries management problems/solutions for refugia sites, and establishing regulations and monitoring
- National actions would be: enhancing national coordination, strengthening the enabling environment, building the national and site-level science and information base, and planning operational management of refugia.
- Regional actions would be: establishing regional information and data management for refugia system, doing targeted demonstration activities, developing capacity, supporting regional fisheries management, and monitoring and evaluation.
- Website, facebook, and youtube for more information were informed as followed:
 - Website: <https://fisheries-refugia.org/>
 - Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/fisheriesrefugia/>
 - Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCdc-W6tsYULn9BoHbvEKRA>
 - (searching by “fisheries refugia”)

IV. OVERVIEW OF THE MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES IN TRAT PROVINCE

- 9) **Mr. Kumpon Loychuen**, Director of the Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong), presented the status of marine fishery resources in Trat Province concluded as follows:
- Trat Province had the area of 2,800 km² composed of 7 districts and 38 sub-districts. of which 83 marine fishing villages were found in 21 sub-districts along the shore with 2 rivers and 1 canal running into the sea.
 - There were 101,544 rai of mangrove, 6,350 rai of seagrass, and 17,758 rai of coral reef in Trat Province. Its coral reef was considered to be the second most abundant coral reef in Thailand.
 - There were 1,395 small-scale fishing boats and 621 commercial fishing boats in Trat Province. Regarding commercial fishing boats, anchovy falling netter was dominant at the number of 193 boats, followed by 117 trawlers. Forty-four registered fishing ports and 52 factories of continuing fishery processing were found all over the Province.
 - There were 3 fishing prohibited areas in Muang and Koh Kud Districts, and 44 artificial reefs around the waters off Trat Province.
 - According to the definition of “coastal sea” in the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558, Chang Strait of Trat Province was totally the prohibited area for commercial fisheries.
 - Existing data of catch rates and catch compositions were those from the following fishing gears: crab gill nets, mackerel gill nets, shrimp gill nets, crab traps, anchovy falling nets, purse seines, and trawls.
 - Study of larval and size distribution of Indo-Pacific mackerel in Trat Province was in progress. Initially, in 2017, the spawning fish were found coming into Trat waters in January-February.
- 10) Regarding the marine fishery resources in Trat Province, **Ms. Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk**, Director of the Sustainable Development Foundation, and member of the National Fisheries Committee, recommended that the territory of coastal sea in Trat Province should be carefully clarified under approval of the real representatives of fishers and stakeholders in order to make it transparency, justification, and accountability.
- 11) **Mr. Channarong Rungsri**, representative of Nom Klao Marine Conservation Group, suggested that the territory of coastal sea in Trat Province should not be the same in each area due to their different topography and existing coastal resources.
- 12) **Ms. Ravadee** recommended that the status of fishery resources linking to socio-economic of the communities should be studied before and after project implementation in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the project. In additions, the efficiency of combating IUU fishing in the area should also be investigated by collecting the fishery data including the number of fishing boats altered.
- 13) **Mr. Watchara Manthawin**, fisher from Chang Island, suggested that “way of living” should be separated from “occupation” so as to make some occasional fishing activities, such as fishing for planktonic shrimps (sergestid/mysid), not-illegal.

V. DISCUSSION ON THE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES RELATED TO MARINE RESOURCE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN TRAT PROVINCE

- 14) **Ms. Ratana Munprasit**, former Senior Expert in Spatial Fisheries, acting as a facilitator, explained to the participants that this session would create crucial information to facilitate the project implementation for the most effectiveness of sustainable development of fisheries and marine ecosystem in the area.
- 15) From participants’ information, provincial programs/projects/activities were listed in the following table:

program/project/activity	Responsible/ Funding Agency
1. Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia: PEMSEA	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR)/ Global Environment Facility (GEF)
2. Thai-Chinese Project for Trat Bay Management	DMCR
3. Blue Economy Project	DMCR
4. Marine Resources Survey	DMCR
5. Marine Fishery Resources Survey in the Eastern Gulf of Thailand	Department of Fisheries (DOF)
6. Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Fishery Resource Management in Trat Bay	Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)/ SEAFDEC-Sweden
7. Community Knowledge Management for sustainable Management of Coastal Marine Resources	SDF/ Mangrove for the Future (MFF)- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
8. Inter-Boundary Conservation of Dolphin	DMCR and IUCN
9. Spatial Marine Resource Management (Dolphin) in Trat Province Using Program MARXAN	DMCR and the University of Queensland, Australia
10. Data Collection for Notifications of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in Trat Bay (Laem Klat – Khlong Yai)	Burapha University and DMCR
11. Coral Management in Chang Island	DMCR and Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA)
12. Seed Releasing in Chang Strait	DOF
13. Crab Bank	DOF
14. Potential Enhancement for Coastal Resource Management and Land-Used in Mai Rut, Khlong Yai, and Laem Klat, Muang of Trat Province	Kasetsart University/ MFF-IUCN
15. Seagrass for Marine Animals	Nom Klao Marine Conservation Group/ MFF-IUCN
16. Resource Conservation Community by Small-Scale Fishers in Moo 10	Nom Klao Marine Conservation Group/ MFF-IUCN
17. Rehabilitation of Coastal and Mangrove Ecosystem by Ban-Khlong-Son Coastal Fishery Community	Nom Klao Marine Conservation Group/ MFF-IUCN
18. Learning Center for Marine Resource Rehabilitation	Ao Rawa Conservation Group/ MFF-IUCN
19. Promotion and Development of Cooperation Potential for sustainable fishery management	Mai Rut Fishery Cooperative/ MFF-IUCN
20. Mai Rut Mangrove Conservation and Protection	Ban Mai Rut School/ MFF-IUCN

- 16) **Ms. Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk** noted that *Fisheries Refugia* Project had its linkage to the laws and regulations as well as flexibility to the spatial situation so that cooperation from all the stakeholders should be intensively considered. She also mentioned that data and information should be available for all.
- 17) **Mr. Danai Chanthasri**, fisher from Chang Island, proposed the idea of fishery livelihood-tourism project to increase fishers' income. He commented that communities should have authority for their own fishery resource protection.
- 18) **Mr. Watchara Manthawin**, fisher from Chang Island, proposed to add Trat Bay in the project site as it had been a fishing ground of Indo-Pacific mackerel in the Province.

VI. DISCUSSION ON THE PRIORITY FISHERIES SPECIES AND THREATS TO THEIR LIFE CYCLES

- 19) **Ms. Ratana Munprasit** explained to the participants how to fill up the table of priority fisheries specie and their life cycles threatened in Trat Province. She mentioned several stages of life cycle, such as larval, juvenile, spawning, adult, and migratory stages. She also gave samples of the threats, immediate causes, root causes, and management actions specified in the table.
- 20) The following table showed discussion results from participants.

Species	Life-cycle stage	Threat	Immediate cause	Root cause	Management action
Blue swimming crab	Whole life cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Over fishing – Small mesh-size nets – Destructive fishing gears 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Illegal fishing – Invasion of foreign fishing – Fishing by alien workers – High market demand – Needs of small size for processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increasing number of small-scale fishing boats altered from the commercial ones – Noncooperation of some fishing group – Lacking in fisheries conservation awareness – Insufficiency of public authority – Overlapped functions of relevant public authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthening fisheries law enforcement – Creating awareness – Establishing crab bank
Mantis shrimp	Whole life cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Over fishing – Small mesh-size nets – Dredges – Destructive fishing gears (e.g. giant trawls) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishing the regulations for fishing gear restriction, i.e. only handlines can be used in > 500 m offshore
Indo-Pacific mackerel	Whole life cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Over fishing – Destructive fishing gears (e.g. giant trawls) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthening fisheries law enforcement – Creating conservation areas (restricted fishing gear)
Banana shrimp	Whole life cycle				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Encouraging awareness
Indian Squid	Whole life cycle				

Species	Life-cycle stage	Threat	Immediate cause	Root cause	Management action
Bigfin reef squid	Whole life cycle				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promoting participation in fisheries management – Empowering the communities to create their own fisheries management – Promoting community regulations for fisheries management – Promoting fishing tourism – Establishing aquatic animal banks – Rehabilitating and establishing fisheries habitat – Promoting mesh size restriction
Horseshoe crab	Whole life cycle				

21) **Mr. Malai Karanyirat**, fisher from Chang Island, added the comment that the Department of Fisheries should include endangered fisheries species into the Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act. He also noted that the Act of Crab Bank should be established in order to develop the bank implementation.

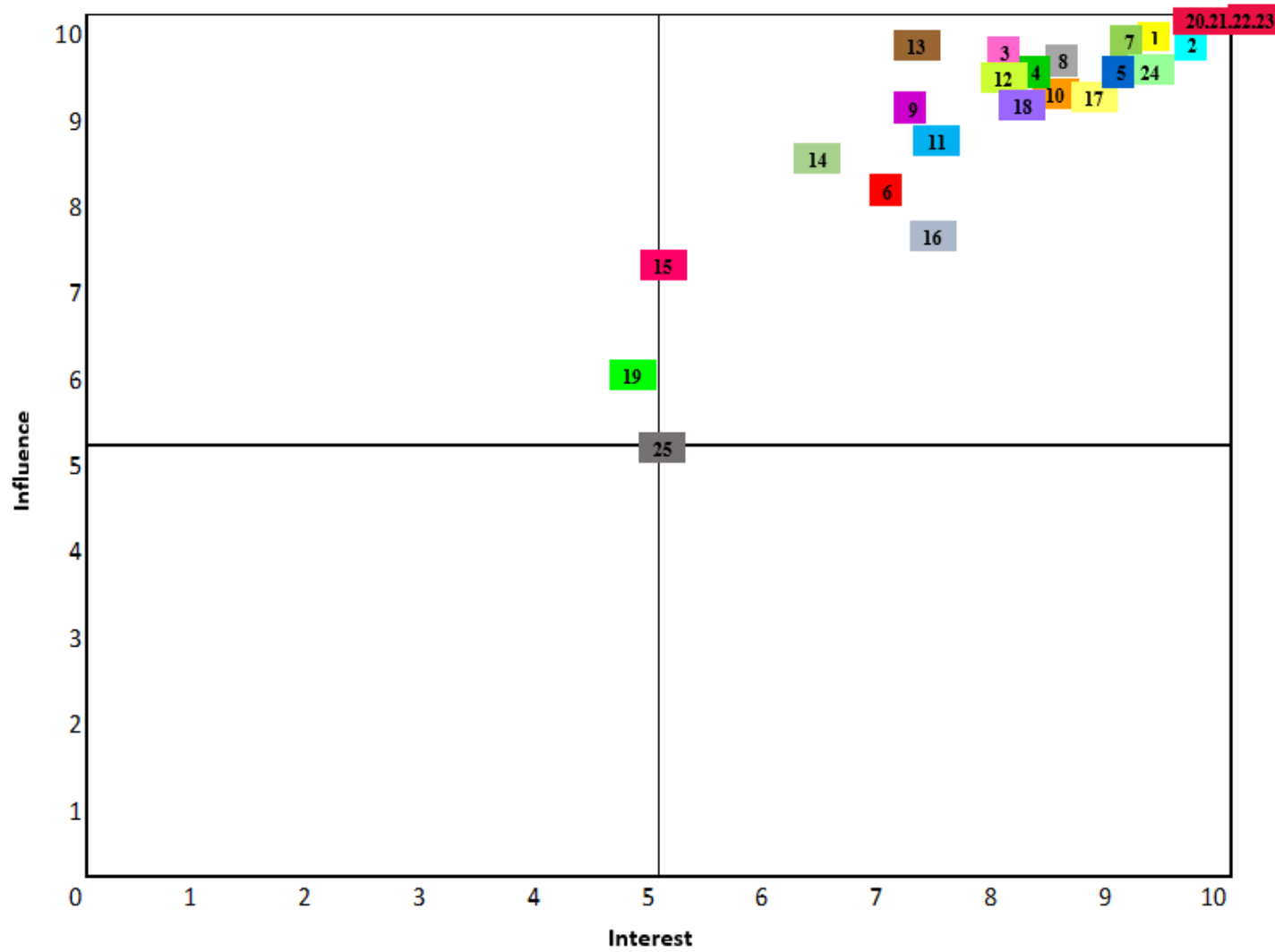
VII. DISCUSSION ON STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

- 22) **Ms. Ratana Munprasit** introduced to participants the table and matrix chart of stakeholder analysis. She requested participants to identify stakeholders from all relevant units and rate their influences and interests on fisheries and ecosystem management in Trat Province. Scoring from 0 to 10 was used for influence and interest ratings.
- 23) Tables and matrix charts below were the average scores of influence and interest of each stakeholder, rated by all participants.

a) Result of stakeholder analysis from fishermen, local stakeholders, and NGOs:

Stakeholder	Influence	Interest
1. Provincial Governor	9.7	9.3
2. Director of Fisheries Provincial Office	9.8	9.8
3. Fisheries Provincial Officers	9.6	8.4
4. District Chiefs	9.5	8.7
5. Fisheries District Chiefs	9.4	9.5
6. Local Administrative Organizations	8.1	7.1
7. Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center	9.9	9.5
8. Trat Marine Fisheries Research and Development Station	9.5	8.9
9. Marine Fisheries Patrol Unit	9.1	7.3
10. Marine and Coastal Resources Research and Development Center	9.4	8.7
11. Office of Natural Resources and Environment	8.9	7.9
12. Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation Center	9.4	8.2
13. Marine National Park Operation Center	9.8	7.4
14. Marine Provincial Office	8.5	6.7
15. Tourism Authority of Thailand (Trat Office)	7.1	5.2
16. Burapha University	7.5	7.7
17. NGO: Sustainable Development Foundation	9.2	8.9
18. Local Fisheries Communities/Groups/Organizations	9.1	8.5
19. Fish Traders	6.0	4.9
20. Community Schools	10.0	10.0
21. Community Religious Leaders	10.0	10.0
22. Community Leaders	10.0	10.0
23. Aquaculturists	10.0	10.0
24. Community Polices	9.6	9.4
25. Hotel/Resort Owners	5.0	5.0

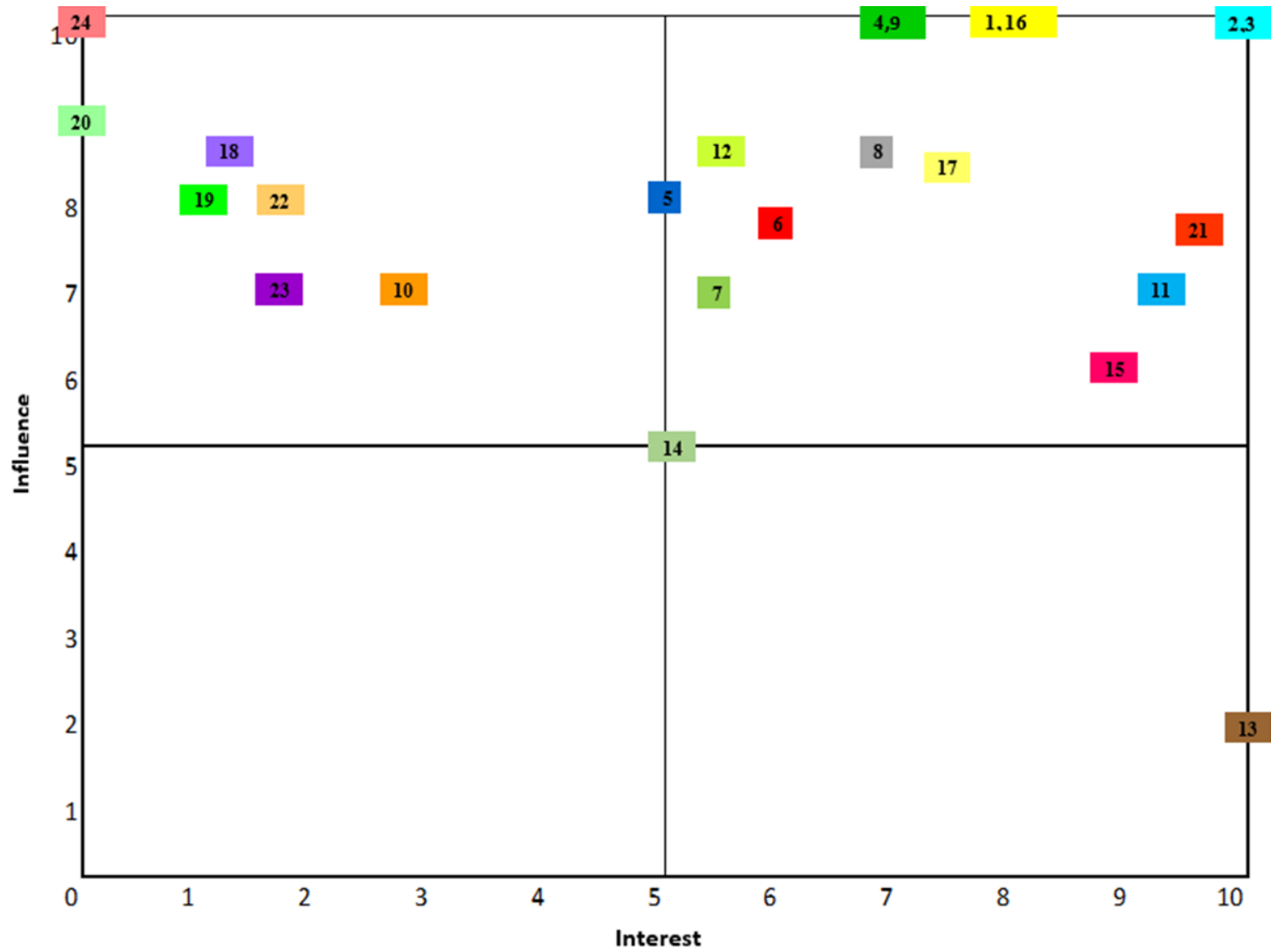
b. Matrix chart showing the result of stakeholder analysis from fishermen, local stakeholders, and NGOs:



c. Result of stakeholder analysis from relevant public organizations:

Stakeholder	Influence	Interest
1. Provincial Governor	10.0	8.0
2. Director of Fisheries Provincial Office	10.0	10.0
3. Fisheries Provincial Officers	10.0	10.0
4. District Chiefs	10.0	7.0
5. Local Administrative Organizations	8.0	5.0
6. Subdistrict Administrative Organization	7.7	6.0
7. Municipal chief Administrators	7.0	5.5
8. Subdistrict Headmen/Village Headmen/Village Leaders	8.5	7.0
9. Marine Fisheries Patrol Unit	10.0	7.0
10. Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation Center	7.0	3.0
11. Department of Marine and Coastal Resources	7.0	9.5
12. Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation	8.5	5.8
13. Faculty of Marine Technology, Burapha University	2.0	10.0
14. Researchers from Universities	5.0	5.0
15. Community Leaders	6.0	9.0
16. Small Scale Fishing Group	10.0	8.0
17. Small Scale Fishermen	8.5	7.5
18. Commercial Fishermen	8.8	1.5
19. Fish Traders	8.0	1.3
20. Seafood Resturants	9.0	0.0
21. Conservation Groups/NGOs	7.3	9.7
22. Community Schools	8.0	2.0
23. Community Polices	7.0	2.0
24. Alien Workers	10.0	0.0

d. Matrix chart showing the result of stakeholder analysis from relevant public organizations:



VIII. DISCUSSION ON THE COLLATION OF BASELINE INFORMATION AND DATA RELATED TO FISH LIFE CYCLES AND CRITICAL HABITAT LINKAGE

- 24) **Ms. Ratana Munprasit** informed participants that baseline data of the critical species mentioned in the previous discussion would be collected and gathered. Information included biology, life cycle, and habitat of their critical lives, which were very significant for project action.
- 25) It was told by the fishermen that there had been a large amount of small Indo-Pacific mackerel in Ao Yai of Chang Strait, caught by gill nets and bamboo stake trap.
- 26) From discussion, data of fishing efforts, types and number of fishing boats, types and number of fishing gears, and oceanography were advised to be collected for more effective implementation.

IX. PLANNING OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN FISHERIES REFUGIA SITE

- 27) **Ms. Ratana Munprasit** informed participants that the survey of socio-economic of the fishers, including their livelihood, attitudes, satisfaction, economic status, and suggestion was planned to carry out before and after project implementation. Thus, information would be one of the indicators for project impact evaluation.

X. DISCUSSION ON COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA

- 28) According to discussion, the group of fishermen, local stakeholders, and NGOs preferred communication and information channel via letters/document transferred from relevant local authorities, Fisheries District Office, to the community leaders. They also welcomed discussion forum at the community sites.
- 29) Participants from relevant public organizations suggested local project website.

XI. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

- 30) **Ms. Prulai Nootmorn**, Thailand National Focal Point, expressed her appreciation to all participants for their participation, recommendation, and contribution to the workshop. Ms. Prulai noted that she looked forward to seeing everyone again soon and hoped them had a safe trip home.

ANNEX 1

AGENDA

Stakeholder Consultation Workshop

**for the Project: Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia
in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand**

27/28 February 2018

Trat City Hotel, Trat Province, Thailand

08.00 – 08.30	Registration
08.30 – 09.00	Opening of the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reporting by Mr. Kumpon Loychuen, Director of the Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)- Opening by Mr. Sunsern Sererak, Director of Trat Fisheries Provincial Office
09.00 – 10.00	Overview of the background of the project: Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand <ul style="list-style-type: none">by Ms. Prulai Nootmorn, Senior Expert in Marine Fisheries
10.00 – 10.30	Group photo and coffee break
10.30 – 12.00	Overview of the marine fisheries resources in Trat Province <ul style="list-style-type: none">by Mr. Kumpon Loychuen, Director of the Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch
13.00 – 15.30	Group discussion, facilitated by Ms. Ratana Munprasit, former Senior Expert in Spatial Fisheries: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Programs/projects/activities related to marine resource sustainable development in Trat Province- Priority fisheries species and threats to their life cycles- Stakeholder analysis- Collation of baseline information and data related to fish life cycles and critical habitat linkage- Planning of socio-economic survey in fisheries refugia site- Communication and media
15.30 – 16.00	Closure of the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none">by Ms. Prulai Nootmorn, Senior Expert in Marine Fisheries

ANNEX 2
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
(fishermen, local stakeholders, and NGOs)
27 February 2018

Name	Address/Organization	Position
Fishermen		
1. Mr. Montree Thammachot	Ao Yai Subdistrict, Muang District	Chairman of Small Scale Fishing Fund Group
2. Mr. Phot Sunet	Nong Khan Song Subdistrict, Muang District	Trat Provincial Fisheries Committee
3. Mr. Rong Tabplee	Huang Nam Khao Subdistrict, Muang District	
4. Mr. Channarong Rungsri	Laem Klat Subdistrict, Muang District	Chairman of Nom Klao Marine Conservation Group
5. Mr. Thiti Thawonthanon	Laem Klat Subdistrict, Muang District	
6. Mr. Morasum Nuchsohon	Nam Chiao Subdistrict, Laem Ngop District	
7. Mr. Thonglo Worachat	Khlong Yai Subdistrict, Laem Ngop District	Chairman of Crab Bank Group
8. Mr. Thaksin Sanhthong	Khlong Yai Subdistrict, Laem Ngop District	
9. Mr. Somyot Hoisang	Khlong Yai Subdistrict, Laem Ngop District	
10. Ms. Warunthorn Kaewtankam	Khlong Yai Subdistrict, Laem Ngop District	
11. Mr. Danai Chanthasri	Koh Chang Subdistrict, Koh Chang District	Expert for Trat Provincial Fisheries Committee
12. Mr. Watchara Manthawin	Koh Chang Subdistrict, Koh Chang District	
13. Mr. Malai Karanyirat	Koh Chang Tai Subdistrict, Koh Chang District	

Name	Address/Organization	Position
14. Ms. Bongkotchathon Paiboon	Koh Chang Tai Subdistrict, Koh Chang District	
Local administrators		
15. Mr. Satit Huangnam	Ao Yai Subdistrict, Muang District	Subdistrict Headman
16. Mr. Lawe Rattanawan	Ao Yai Subdistrict, Muang District	Village Headman
17. Mr. Atthapon Seubsorn	Huang Nam Khao Subdistrict, Muang District	Subdistrict Headman
18. Mr. Sarawut Thanaprasap	Bang Pit Subdistrict, Laem Ngop District	Subdistrict Headman
NGO		
19. Ms. Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk	Sustainable Development Foundation	Director
Fish Trader		
20. Mr. Bunluea Bunraksa	Khlong Yai Subdistrict, Laem Ngop District	
Trat Fisheries Provincial Office		
21. Mr. Sansern Serirak	Trat Provincial Fisheries Office	Director
22. Ms. Kanjana Ongpao	Laem Ngop District Fisheries Office	Office Head
Resource persons		
23. Ms. Praulai Nootmorn	Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division	Senior Expert in Marine Fisheries
24. Ms. Ratana Munprasit	Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division	former Senior Expert in Spatial Fisheries
25. Mr. Kumpon Loychuen	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Director
Workshop organizer		
26. Mr. Udom Khrueniam	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Head of Fishing Ground Development and Rehabilitation Unit
27. Ms. Kanlaya Sa-nga-ngam	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Head of Administration Unit

Name	Address/Organization	Position
28. Mr. Pongtam prajongpun	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Staff
29. Ms. Kanchana Kraidetch	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Staff
30. Mr. Kriengkrai Attanartwong	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Staff
31. Ms. Phiroon Juntawee	Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division	Staff
Observers		
32. Mr. Samruai Likhasittipun	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Head of Aquarium Unit
33. Mr. Kritsada Thongsila	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Head of Fisheries Resources Assessment Unit
34. Ms. Supaporn Tangstthiwat	Trat Marine Fisheries Research and Development Station	Staff

ANNEX 3
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
(relevant public organizations)
28 February 2018

Name	Address/Organization	Position
Local administration organizations		
1. Mr. Prasitthichai Yisarnkul	Nam Chiao Subdistrict, Laem Ngop District	Assistant Subdistrict Headman
2. Mr. Niwes Junna	Huang Nam Khao Subdistrict Administration Organization (SAO) (Muang District)	Deputy Chief Executive
3. Mr. Surasak Ainum	Khlong Yai SAO (Laem Ngop District)	Deputy Chief Executive
4. Mr. Santi Plumgamol	Koh Chang Subdistrict, Koh Chang District	Subdistrict Medicine Practitioner
5. Mr. Suriyon Sawatdiphon	Koh Chang Tai SAO (Koh Chang District)	Tourism Development Officer
6. Mr. Naragon Bunyarit	Koh Chang Tai SAO (Koh Chang District)	General Service Officer
7. Mr. Manu Wanantakorn	Koh Chang Tai Subdistrict, Koh Chang District	Assistant Village Headman
Other relevant organizations		
8. Mr. Suwan Pitaksintorn	Trat Marine National Park Operation Center	Director
9. Mr. Wirote Laongmanee	Faculty of Marine Technology, Burapha University	Lecturer
10. Ms. Penchan Laongmanee	Faculty of Marine Technology, Burapha University	Lecturer
Trat Fisheries Provincial Office		
11. Mr. Sansern Serirak	Trat Fisheries Provincial Office	Director
12. Ms. Lakkhana Leecha	Trat Fisheries Provincial Office	Head of Fisheries Administration and

Name	Address/Organization	Position
		Management Group
13. Ms. Nongnut Sinlapsarn	Muang Fisheries District Office	Office Chief
14. Ms. Kanjana Ongpao	Laem Ngop Fisheries District Office	Office Chief
15. Ms. Nontharat Ratpanuchkul	Koh Chang Fisheries District Office	Office Chief
Marine Fisheries Patrol Center		
16. Mr. Chanchai Tonsumrong	Trat Marine Fisheries Patrol Unit	Fishery Officer
Trat Marine Fisheries Research and Development Station		
17. Mr. Ratchakrit Tunvilai		Station Chief
18. Mr. Krissadakorn Hemwech		Fishery Technical Officer
Trat Freshwater Research and Development Center		
19. Ms. Chaveewan Sukmongkolrat		Director
Resource persons		
20. Ms. Praulai Nootmorn	Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division	Senior Expert in Marine Fisheries
21. Ms. Ratana Munprasit	Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division	former Senior Expert in Spatial Fisheries
22. Mr. Kumpon Loychuen	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Director
Workshop organizer		
23. Mr. Udom Khrueniam	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Head of Fishing Ground Development and Rehabilitation Unit
24. Ms. Kanlaya Sa-nga-ngam	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Head of Administration Unit
25. Mr. Pongtam prajongpun	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Staff
26. Ms. Kanchana Kraidetch	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Staff
27. Mr. Kriengkrai Attanartwong	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Staff

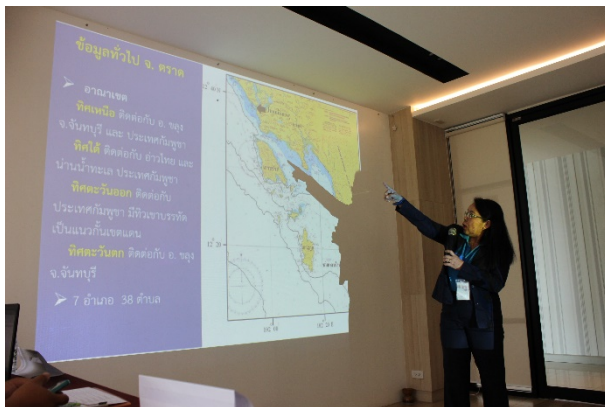
Name	Address/Organization	Position
28. Ms. Phiroon Juntawee	Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division	Staff
Observer		
29. Mr. Kritsada Thongsila	Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development Center (Rayong)	Head of Fisheries Resources Assessment Unit

ANNEX 4

PICTURES OF THE WORKSHOP

(fishermen, local stakeholders, and NGOs)

27 February 2018



ANNEX 5
PICTURES OF THE WORKSHOP
(relevant public organizations)
28 February 2018

