

Component 4 (Social): Thailand

Household livelihood survey in coastal area in Thailand

Sumitra Ruangsivakul¹, Jariya Sornkliang¹, Thanyalak Sausi¹, Rattana Tiaye¹,
Tsutom Miyata², and Mina Hori³

1. Training Department/SEAFDEC, 2. Fisheries Research Agency, 3. Kochi University

Household livelihood survey in coastal area in Thailand is one part of Coastal Area Capability Enhancements in Southeast Asia Project. The purpose of this part is to identify the status and structure of household livelihood in coastal area in Thailand. Two coastal area of Southern and Eastern part of Thailand are the main on household survey, Rayong, Prachuap Kiri Khan and Chumphon Provinces. In 2012, pre-test questionnaire, and the final questionnaire have completed and agreed by social team of SEAFDEC and RIHN. From 2013 to 2014, social team finished social survey at Rayong Provinces with 297 samples (1,458 of total small-scale fishermen) and will be finished on household survey at Prachuap Kiri Khan and Chumphon Provinces in this fiscal year with 274 samples.

From the result of Rayong Province, there were three zones of coastal area based on area

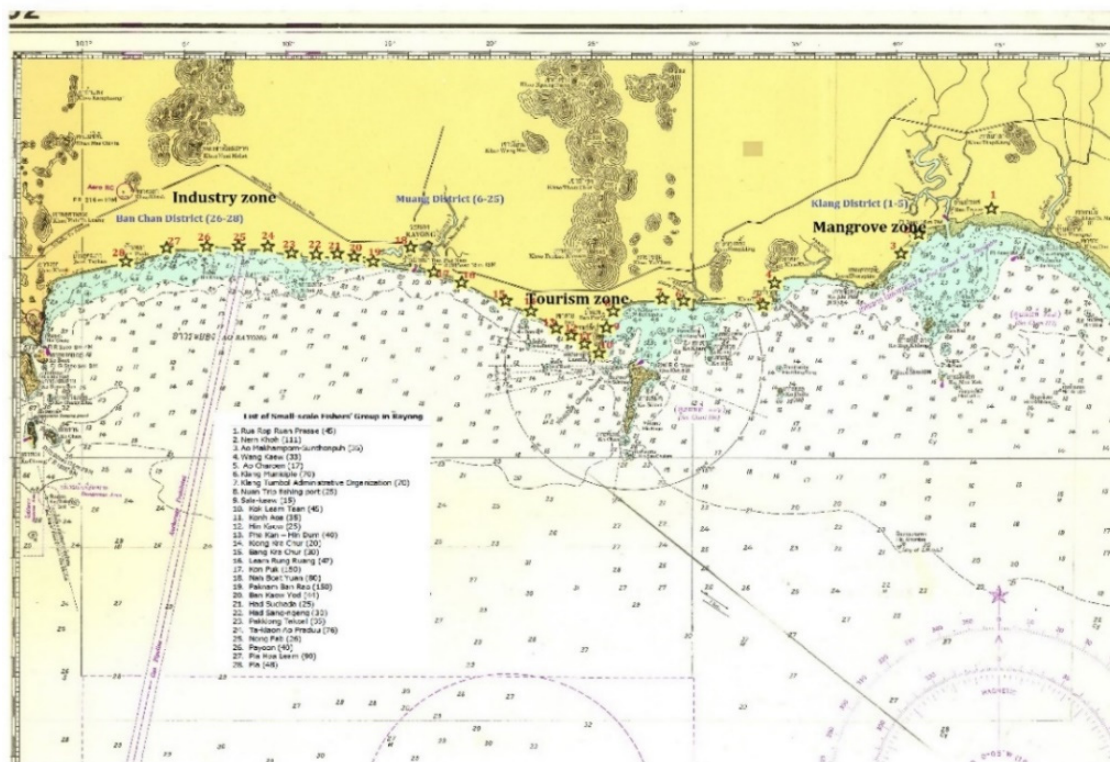


Fig. 1 Location of small-scale fishers group at Rayong Province

situation, industry zone, tourism zone and natural zone (mangrove area), as shown at Fig. 1. The coastal distance each zone is almost same. The number of fisher in industry and natural zone were approximately 3 hundred and tourism zone was 8 hundred. The industry zone has been bigger pollution problem than others because of releasing organic matter from a factory complex in the zone. However, the average fishing income of each zone was different, Industry zone was highest, natural zone was lowest in Rayong and the income difference of Industry and natural zone was double. This case showed that the abundant nature did not equal the fishing resource abundance.

In 2015/next fiscal year, social team plan to collecting data more on pollution at industry zone, fish distribution system at tourism zone and fisheries management approach in natural zone after analyzing fishing household datasets.

Household livelihood survey in coastal area in Surat Thani

Tsutom Miyata¹, Methee Kaewnern² and Kazuo Watanabe³

1. Fisheries Research Agency, 2.Kusetsart University, 3. Research Institute for Human and Nature

The extraction number is 327 in five districts in Surat Thani, three districts of five districts already finished, and we will finish the household survey in this fiscal year. The sub-districts names are 1.Kanchanadit, 2.Thachang, 3.Meang, 4.Donsak, 5.Chaiya and the sub-districts of 1, 3, 5 were done.

The main fisheries in this province are Oyster farm and Bloody clam/Blood-coco farm and catch. Some fishers in mangrove forest depended on wild fish in mangrove and some fishers near costal area and island depended on swimming crab etc. We need to analyze the household survey data in detail, but we could see a difference among the fishing villages in Surat Thani, where fishing villages in mangrove were generally poor and fishing villages near aquaculture ground were richer than the former.

Don Sak sub-district in the eastern Surat Thani had successful Community Based Fisheries Management. Originally, the community had kicked against a constriction of ferry port because of silt problem. After that, they have kept the organization and kicked against an operation of trawl fisheries near costal line. After that, they made the protect area and regulation in this area (Fig.1), which the inside of red line was protect area and prohibited to use traps in the area. We conducted face-to-face surveys for the leaders in fishing villages and the leaders said that their fish resources have increased. We understood this case was success story in four fishing villages.