

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

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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.

Recently, almost all fishing village in Don Sak try to make regulation of Fisheries Management with Don Sak officers, namely, these are Co Fisheries Management. This shows that the success story has strong power to install new Fisheries Management and the officer have the role of extension.

In next fiscal year, we will analyze the household datasets and conduct surveys regarding additional survey on fishing household, Fisheries Management and fish distribution system.



Fig. 1 Success case of Community Based Fisheries Management