

Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Thailand

**Report of Phase One
(16-24 July 2007)**



International Cooperative Fisheries Organization
of the International Cooperative Alliance &
The Cooperative League of Thailand

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Preface

The Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Asia is a five-year Project, starting from the Japanese Fiscal Year 2006 (JFY April 2006 – March 2007) and lasting until JFY 2010 (April 2010 to March 2011). The Project is funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan to the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), Geneva, Switzerland and is implemented by the International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO), one of the specialized organizations of the ICA based in Tokyo, Japan.

In view of the fact that more than 75 percent of the world's major fisheries resources are either over-fished or depleted and more than 90 percent of world's fishers are engaged in fisheries and aquaculture in inland and coastal waters, fisheries resource management holds the key for enhancing food supplies from the fisheries sector.

Further, in view of the fact that Asia accounts for major percentage of fisheries production in the world and that sustainable development has a necessity for government policies and programmes, particularly after the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in 2002, it is essential that fisheries resource management, particularly by coastal small-scale fishers in Asia, is promoted.

It is from such a background that the Government of Japan initiated this Project. In this Project, the ICFO selects one country from Asia every year. The Project comprises three Phases, which are as follows:

- 1) Phase One - Dispatching of experts to the selected country: This is a planning mission for Phases Two and Three and involves visits to organizations/institutions concerned in the participating country; exchange of views on various aspects of community-based fisheries resource management and collection of information as appropriate for implementation of the subsequent two phases.
- 2) Phase Two - Study Visit in Japan: This phase includes visit of selected representatives from the participating country to Japan to study the Japanese experience in community-based fisheries resource management. The participants include representatives from fisher organizations such as cooperatives and associations, government institutions and experts.
- 3) Phase Three – A National-Level Seminar in the participating country: The Seminar, involving a larger group of participants representing the fisheries cooperative sector, government departments/ agencies concerned with fisheries and selected non-governmental organizations, aims at sharing of experiences gathered during Phases One and Two of the Project. The other activities include invited lectures on topics concerning the Project, group discussions on selected themes and a field visit. An important output of the Seminar is an agreed declaration or action plan. It is also expected that national agencies such as government departments and fishers organizations would initiate adequate follow-up action(s) on the output of the Seminar.

The first Training Project was implemented in the Philippines during the JFY 2006 with the Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP) as the partner organization. The Training Project in the Philippines was successfully completed and culminated in the 'Palawan Declaration', a set of recommendations unanimously adopted by the participants in the Phase Three Seminar held in the city of Puerto Princesa, Palawan Province, Philippines. The 'Palawan Declaration' received an overwhelming support from CUP and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) of the Government of the Philippines and follow-up activities are now being planned in the Philippines.



In the second year of the Project, *i.e.* JFY2007, ICFO has selected Thailand, with the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) as the partner organization. The purpose of the Project in Thailand is to promote community-based fisheries resource management by small-scale fishers and their organizations (such as fisheries cooperatives) engaged in coastal fisheries, and thereby strengthen their activities and help contribute to ensuring sustainable fish production, creation of employment opportunities and poverty alleviation.

I also expect a similar outcome from the second year Project now being implemented in Thailand.

The Phase One activities were implemented during 16-24 July 2007 in Thailand. The Mission members of this Phase received overwhelming support and cooperation from the CLT, the Cooperative Promotion Department (CPD), the Department of Fisheries (DOF) and various other agencies and/ or stakeholders. The Mission members were as follows:

- **Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava**
Director
Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation
91, St. Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram, Chennai 600 018, India
- **Mr Jun-ichiro Okamoto**
Professor
Marine Biosphere Management Strategy, Faculty of Fisheries Sciences
Hokkaido University, 3-1-1 Minato-Cho, Hakodate
Hokkaido, Japan 041-8611
- **Mr Masaaki Sato**
Secretary
International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO) of the International
Cooperative Alliance (ICA)
c/o JF ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations
of Japan), 1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo, Japan 101-8503

The Phase One Mission received a warm welcome and excellent cooperation during their field visits, which were meticulously arranged by the CLT. The Mission met representatives of the concerned government agencies and a wide range of fisheries and aquaculture cooperatives and other stakeholders in the Provinces of Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Prachuapkirikhan, Surat Thani, Phuket and Rayong, for which I would like to extend my deepest gratitude.

I hope Phases Two and Three will also be successfully implemented with the support and cooperation by all the parties concerned in Japan and Thailand.



Shoji Uemura
Chairman

International Cooperative Fisheries Organization
of the International Cooperative Alliance

30 July, 2007





Acknowledgement

The cooperation and assistance received from the following organizations/ agencies/ individuals in successful completion of Phase One activities of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal small-scale Fishers in Thailand is deeply acknowledged:

- Coastal Habitats and Resource Management Project (CHARM), Department of Fisheries, Government of Thailand.
- Cooperative Promotion Department, Government of Thailand.
- Department of Fisheries, Government of Thailand.
- Dr Kungwan Juntarashote, Director Coastal Development Centre, Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Eastern Marine Fisheries Research and Development Centre, Ban Phe, Muang, Rayong, Thailand.
- Embassy of Japan, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Japan International Cooperation Agency, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Maeklong Fishery Cooperative Ltd, Amphur Muang, Samutsongkhram Province, Thailand.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan.
- Mr Chanvit Vasayangkura, Vice-Governor of Samut Sakhon, Thailand.
- Mr Mongkol Vacharangkul, Consultant, Samutsongkram Fishery Association, Samutsongkram Province, Thailand.
- Mr Pinyo Kiatpinyo, President, Network of Thai Shrimp Farmer Cooperatives, Thailand.
- Mr Pongsan Sathitsilp, Samaesan Hatchery, Rawai, Muang, Phuket, Thailand.
- Mr Pramuan Rugjai, Director, Cluster of Fishing Port Operation, Lower South & Andaman, Fish Marketing Organization, Thailand.
- Rayong Fishery Cooperative Ltd, Rayong Province, Thailand.
- Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Samroyod Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperatives, Amphur Samroyod, Prachaubkirkhan, Thailand.
- Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center Bangkok, Thailand.
- Tacheen Basin Shrimp Farmers Cooperative Ltd, Amphur Banpeaw, Samutsakorn Province, Thailand.
- The Cooperative League of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand.



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1.0 Introduction

The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) initiated a new Project entitled “Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Asia” from 2006 by using the financial contributions from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan. The International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO), one of the sectoral organizations of the ICA, is responsible for implementation of the Project.

The first country selected under the Project was the Philippines, where the Project was implemented during the period April 2006 – March 2007 (see Reports of Phases One, Two and Three of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines). Thailand has been identified, as the second country under this Training Project, where the activities will be implemented during the period April 2007 to March 2008.

The purpose of this Training Project is to promote, in Thailand, community-based fisheries resource management by small-scale fishers engaged in coastal fisheries and by their organizations (fisheries cooperatives), strengthen their activities, and help contribute to ensuring sustainable production, creation of employment opportunities and poverty alleviation.

The Project comprises the following three phases:

- 1) Phase One: Dispatch of Experts to Thailand
- 2) Phase Two: Fisheries Resource Management Study Visit in Japan
- 3) Phase Three: Terminal Project Seminar in Thailand

The Phase One of the Project was implemented in Thailand during the period 16-24 July 2007.

1.1 Objective of the Mission

The objective of the Phase One Mission was to study the present state of affairs of fisheries resource management in Thailand. This objective was envisaged to be accomplished through meetings with officials of the Partner Organization *i.e.* the Cooperative League of Thailand and officials of the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ representatives of the cooperative sector, fisher/ fish farmer associations/ groups, non-governmental organizations and other concerned stakeholders. Besides, the objective was also to collect information and/ or data that would help prepare for, and plan Phase Two (Study Visit to Japan) and Phase Three (Terminal Project Seminar in Thailand) activities under the Training Project, and thereby provide advice and suggestions, as appropriate to leaders of fisheries cooperatives and government administration officials in charge of fisheries resource management in Thailand.

1.2 Members of the Mission

The mission in Phase One comprised the following three members (two experts and one representative of ICFO):

- **Experts**
 - Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation, Chennai, India.
 - Prof Jun-ichiro Okamoto, Professor, Marine Biosphere Management Strategy, Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University, Hokkaido, Japan.
- **ICFO Representative**
 - Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary, International Cooperative Fisheries Organization, Tokyo, Japan.



1.3 Partner Organization

The partner organization of the Project in Thailand is as follows:

The Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT)

4, Pichai Road, Dusit

Bangkok 10300

Thailand

Tel: + 66(2) 669 - 3254

Fax: + 66(2) 241 - 1013

E-mail: green_coop@hotmail.com

Chairperson: Mr Mongkalut Pukanut

Executive Director: Mr Wit Prasukchai

Contact Person: Mr Phanuwat Wanraway, Manager of Foreign Relations Section.



1.4 Itinerary of the Mission and Persons Met

The Itinerary of the mission and the persons met in Thailand during the period 16-24 July 2007 is as follows:

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons met
July 15 (Sunday)	Arrival at Bangkok from Chennai and Narita, Tokyo	
July 16 (Monday) 10:00-11:45	Visit to the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) Contact person: Mr Phanuwat Wanraway Chief International Relations Department The Cooperative League of Thailand 4 Pichai Road, Dusit Bangkok 10300, Bangkok, Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 669-3254 Ext. 1042 Fax: + 66 (2) 241-1013 Mobile: + 66 (81) 172-8190 E-mail: green_coop@hotmail.com	Ms Ampai Luangpirom Deputy Executive Director, CLT Mr Phanuwat Wanraway Chief of International Relations Department, CLT Mr Sutash Chunngiab Director of the Cooperative Promotion and Development Bureau, CLT Ms Patchanee Wiyaporn International Relation Officer, CLT Ms Nawarat Watthanahathai, CLT
13:30-15:10	Visit to Cooperative Promotion Department (CPD) Contact person: Mr Wichien Tanthammaroj Chief of Foreign Relations Section Planning Division Cooperative Promotion Development Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Bangkok 10200, Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 2281-0107 Fax: + 66 (2) 2281-0107 Mobile: + 66 (81) 400-3156 E-mail: ichienth@hotmail.com	Mr Wichien Tanthammaroj Chief of Foreign Relations Section, Planning Division, CPD Ms Saovanee Shoojan Foreign Relations Officer, CPD Mr Udom Nuanhnuuplong Cooperative Technician, CPD Mr Surat Thawachsanon Cooperative Technician, CPD Ms Supakhanit Waisayarat Human Resources Development Officer, CPD Mr Somchai Kanungbutr Cooperative Technician, CPD Mr Atirut Wathanyoo Administration Officer, CPD Ms Sasaluk Maneenil Cooperative Technician, CPD Mr Aeksin Phadasri Aquatic Animals Business Management, CPD Ms Patamaporn Nochiorgmoi Foreign Relations Officer Planning Division, CPD
15:30-16:30	Visit to Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) Contact person: Mr Hideki Tsubata Deputy Secretary General Deputy Training Department Chief SEAFDEC Secretariat, P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office, Bangkok 10903, Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 940-6331 Fax: + 66 (2) 940-6336 Mobile: + 66 (81) 551-4176 E-mail: dsg@seafdec.org	Mr Hideki Tsubata Deputy Secretary General, Deputy Training Department Chief, SEAFDEC Mr Ikuya Tanaka Assistant Trust Fund Manager SEAFDEC Mr Pedro B Bueno Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA)

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons met
July 17 (Tuesday) 09:20-10:00	<p>Visit to Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University</p> <p>Contact person: Dr Kungwan Juntarashote Director Coastal Development Centre Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University 50 Phaholyothin Road, Chatuchak Bangkok 10900, Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 579-1697 Fax: + 66 (2) 579-1698 Mobile: 66 (89) 455-8541 E-mail: kungwan.j@ku.ac.th</p>	<p>Dr Kungwan Juntarashote Director, Coastal Development Centre, Faculty of Fisheries Kasetsart University, Bangkok</p>
10:20-12:00	<p>Visit to Department of Fisheries (DOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives</p> <p>Contact person: Dr Somying Piumsombun Deputy Director General Department of Fisheries Kaset-Klang, Chatuchak Bangkok 10900, Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 2579-8094 Fax: + 66 (2) 2562-0571 Mobile: + 66 (0) 9500-5373 E-mail: mpornl@fisheries.go.th</p>	<p>Dr Somying Piumsombun Deputy Director General, DOF Mr Pongpat Boonchuwong Director, Fisheries Economics Division, DOF Mr Tanin Singhagrainwan Biologist, DOF Ms Amporn Laowapong Economist, Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project (CHARM), DOF Ms Marina Wiyanilpa Statistician, DOF</p>
12:00-12:40	<p>Visit to “Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project (CHARM)” Project Office, at DOF</p> <p>Contact person: Ms Amporn Laowapong Economist, Habitats and Resources Management Project (CHARM) Plodrasob Bld. 4th Floor Department of Fisheries Kasetsart Campus, Chatuchak Bangkok 10900, Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 2940-6130–45 Ext. 4402 Fax: + 66 (2) 2561-3132 Mobile: + 66 (0) 9500-5373 E-mail: mpornl@fisheries.go.th</p>	<p>Mr Yves Henocque Coastal Zone Management Specialist Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project EU Co-Director and Team Leader, DOF Mr Damrong Silpachai Policy Institutional Specialist Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project, DOF Ms Amporn Laowapong Economist, Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project, DOF</p>
14:30-16:20	<p>Visit to FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP), Bangkok</p> <p>Contact person: Mr Simon Funge-Smith Aquaculture Officer FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific 39, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200 Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 697-4000 Fax: + 66 (2) 697-4444 E-mail: simon.funge-smith@fao.org</p>	<p>Mr David Brown Fisheries/ Livelihoods Advisor Coordination and Technical Support Unit to Tsunami Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Fisheries and Aquaculture (CTSU), Fishing Technology Service – Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO-RAP Mr Wim Polman Rural Development Officer Natural Resources Management and Environment Department FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)</p>

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons met
		Mr Tetsuji Nakata Personnel Officer FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)
July 18 (Wednesday)	[Field Study Visit until July 21]	Study visit to Samutsakorn Province Samutsongkram Province Prachuapkirikhan Province Suratthani Province and Phuket Province by a chartered van
09:35-10:45	<p>Visit to Tacheen Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperative (TBSFC) and the Network of Thai Shrimp Farmer Cooperatives, Samut Sakorn Province</p> <p>Contact person: Mr Pinyo Kiatpinyo President Tacheen Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperative and Network of Thai Shrimp Farmer Cooperatives 196/58-59 Banpeaw-Prapatone Road, M 1, T. Banpeaw, Amphur Banpeaw, Samutsakorn Province, 74210 Thailand Tel & Fax: + 66 (34) 48-0727 Mobile: + 66 (89) 789-7885 E-mail: net_coop@hotmail.com</p>	<p>Mr Pinyo Kiatpinyo President, TBSFC Mr Kwanpavit Waratchatupat Vice-president, TBSFC Mr Suparp Puprasert Vice-president, TBSFC Mr Vilas Surivong Manager, TBSFC Mr Chanvit Vassayangkora Vice-Governor of Samut Sakhon Ms Aree Intarasonbat Samutsakorn Provincial Fisheries Chief Officer Provincial Office of Samutsakorn Province, DOF Mr Sohparp Deebansoke Banpeaw Provincial Fisheries Chief Officer Provincial Office of Samutsakorn Province, DOF Mr Plaitoon Wiboonpanuvej Provincial Cooperative Officer Provincial Office of Samutsakorn Province, CPD Ms Uraporn Sarasith Cooperative Technician Provincial Office of Samutsakorn Province, CPD Mr Anek Chareonchasri Assistant Manager, Bank for Agriculture & Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) Banpoae Branch Mr Pison Pratumtong Administration officer BAAC Samut Sakorn Branch Mr Surat Thawachsanon Cooperative Technician CPD, Bangkok Ms Sasaluk Maneenil Cooperative Technician CPD, Bangkok Mr Viched Conpitaks Agri City News Magazine Co. Ltd., Bangkok</p>
11:45-14:45	<p>Visit to Maeklong Fishery Cooperative (MFC)</p> <p>Contact person: Ms Boonsiri Chueliang</p>	<p>Mr Wuthipong Nompairoj Chairman, MFC Mr Chanvit Chotechairit Vice Chairman, MFC Mr Chinchai Sathirayakorn</p>

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons met
	<p>General Manager Maeklong Fishery Cooperative 200-201 MU 5 Lamyai Tumbon, Mueng Samutsongkhram Thailand 75000 Tel & Fax: + 66 (34) 77-1480 Mobile: + 66 (81) 944-0945 E-mail: chueliang@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Vice-chairman Ms Boonsiri Chueliang General Manager, MFC Mr Chanaput Durongthamarat Assistant to Vice-chairman, MFC Ms Wandee Sritun Assistant to Vice-chairman, MFC Ms Pairin Thapanakiti Assistant to Vice-chairman, MFC Mr Sunthorn Teiwsakul Assistant to Vice-chairman, MFC Mr Thitiwat Sansuksanat Adviser, MFC Mr Mongkol Vacharangkul Consultant Samut Songkram Fishery Association Mr Montry Prommol Head of Fishery Management Division Samutsongkram Provincial Office Mr Banham Chaiwat Chairman Samut Songkram Fishery Association Ms Juthatid Sukkaphuti Manager Samut Songkram Fishery Association</p>
<p>18:15-20:15 Note: Shrimp farms were visited during 17:30-18:08, prior to the meeting.</p>	<p>Visit to Shrimp Farms of Samroiodyod – Pranburi Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperative (SPBSFC) Contact person: Mr Dacha Bunluedech President Samroiodyod Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperative 59/1 M. 5, Petkasam Road T. Eaikao, A. Samroiodyod Prachaubkirikhan 77180 Thailand Tel: + 66 (32) 68-8789 Fax: + 66 (32) 68-8778 Mobile: + 66 (89) 836-4133 E-mail: net_coop@hotmail.com</p>	<p>Mr Dacha Bunluedech President, SPBSFC Mr Somsong Wongsawat Vice-President, SPBSFC Mr Somsak Paiboon Secretary to the Board of Directors (Bod), SPBSFC Mr Atthapon Suriyawonghe Vice-President, SPBSFC Ms Mallika Bunluedet Member of BoD, SPBSFC Mr Manat Saengsawang Member of BoD, SPBSFC Mr Somsak Maklai Member of BoD, SPBSFC Mr Boonlert Pungpakdee Member of BoD, SPBSFC Mr Dalat Boonklai Member of BoD, SPBSFC Ms Or-rawan Wongsangson Member of BoD, SPBSFC Mr Attapol Suriyawonghae Managing Director Sarin Hatchery, Phuket Mr Pinyo Kiatpinyo (as interpreter) President Tacheen Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperative (TBSFC) and the Network of Thai Shrimp Farmer Cooperatives, Samut Sakhon Province</p>
<p>July 19 (Thursday) 14:30-16:30</p>	<p>Visit to Tatong Plain Shrimp Farmer Cooperative Ltd. (TBSFC) Contact person: Mr Chana Treebubha Manager, TBSFC 6/2 Moog Tambon, Thatong</p>	<p>Mr Puanghai Phuchayan Chairman, TBSFC Mr Yudthana Pattano Vice-chairman, TBSFC Mr Kanchit Duksukkea Treasurer to the Board, TBSFC</p>

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons met
<p>Note: Shrimp farms were visited during 16:45-18:10, after the meeting was held.</p>	<p>Amphur Hanchanadit Surathani Province, Thailand 841670 Tel: + 66 (77) 40-2259 Fax: + 66 (77) 40-2258 Mobile: + 66 (89) 470-4639 E-mail: thatongshrimp@yahoo.co.th</p>	<p>Mr Chana Treebubha Secretary of the Board, TBSFC Mr Suchart Boonsong Member of the Board, TBSFC Mr Pichet Kanokthorn Member of the Board, TBSFC Mr Sitthisak Sonsoi Member of the Board, TBSFC Ms Arisara Sirirak Staff, TBSFC Ms Phonapa Meesuwan Staff, TBSFC Mr Val Karnjundee Staff, TBSFC Ms Anchalee Tantikul Staff, TBSFC Mr Pimol Kongjan Chairman Pakpanang Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperative Ltd. (PBSFC) Mr Somnuk Chaipan Vice-chairman, PBSFC Mr Junnain Chumtheng Member, PBSFC Mr Jarus Hnukao Member, PBSFC Mr Varavat Patmane Member, PBSFC Mr Somchok Shotsing Staff, PBSFC Mr Boonyain Rattanaicha Staff, PBSFC Mr Wiehian Kneanduang Staff, PBSFC Mr Supachai Kriengkert Staff, PBSFC Mr Chusin Chanasit Staff, PBSFC Mr Pinyo Kiatpinyo (as interpreter) President Tacheen Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperative (TBSFC) and the Network of Thai Shrimp Farmer Cooperatives, Samut Sakhon Province</p>
<p>July 20 (Friday) 11:30-12:40</p> <p>Note: Observation of PFP-FMO Fish Market was made during 10:00-11:30 before the meeting at the office of the Director.</p>	<p>Visit to Phuket Fishing Port, Fish Marketing Organization (PFP-FMO), Phuket</p> <p>Contact person: Mr Pramuan Rugjai Director Cluster of Fishing Port Operation (Lower South and Andaman) Phuket Fishing Port Fish Marketing Organization Srisuthat Road Rassada Sub-District Muang District Phuket 83000, Thailand Tel: + 66 (76) 21-5489 Fax: + 66 (76) 21-1699 Mobile: + 66 (81) 737-2174 E-mail: rugpra@hotmail.com</p>	<p>Mr Pramuan Rugjai Director Cluster of Fishing Port Operation (Lower South and Andaman) PFP-FMO Mr Somphan Chalothon PFP-FMO</p>

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons met
13:55-15:55	<p>Visit to Shrimp Aquaculture Cooperative Ltd. (PAC)</p> <p>Contact person: Mr Adisak Sukdan General Manager Phuket Aquaculture Cooperative Ltd 64/15 Moo 1, Jaofa Road, Tambon Wichit, Ampur Muang Phuket Province Thailand Tel: + 66 (86) 835-3375 Fax: + 66 (76) 21-7331 Mobile: + 66 (85) 068-3815</p>	<p>Mr Somboon Jongrakjit Chairman, PAC Mr Chaiya Thangsibjet Secretary to the Board of Directors, PAC Mr Sak Kiewdam Vice-chairman, PAC Mr Pongsan Sathitsilp Vice-chairman, PAC Mr Kongka Thienklve Member of the Board of Directors Mr Suphakorn Mahanchapong Member of PAC Mr Napa Plikomol Consultant, PAC</p>
16:15-17:00	<p>Visit to Samaesan Hatchery</p> <p>Contact person: Mr Pongsan Sathitsilp Samaesan Hatchery 1/12 Moo 2, Rawai, Muang, Phuket 83100, Thailand Tel: + 66 (76) 38-3424 Fax: + 66 (76) 28-8844 Mobile: + 66 (86) 111-7999 + 66 (81) 590-6555</p>	<p>Ms Somjit Klauwan CPD Phuket Provincial Office Mr Pramuan Rugjai Director Cluster of Fishing Port Operation (Lower South and Andaman), PFP-FMO Mr Somphan Chalothon PFP-FMO</p>
July 21 (Saturday) 10:00-10:20	<p>Visit to Phuket Coastal Research & Development Centre (PCR&DC)</p> <p>Contact person: Mr Twee Chindamakul Director Phuket Coastal Research & Development Centre, Tumbon Placok, Talang District Phuket 83110 Tel: + 66 (76) 21-9330 Fax: + 66 (76) 21-7839 Mobile: +66 (81) 797-8922 E-mail: pkprawn@csloxinfo.com</p>	<p>Mr Twee Chindamakul Director, PCR&DC Mr Pramuan Rugjai Director Cluster of Fishing Port Operation (Lower South and Andaman) PFP-FMO Mr Somphan Chalothon PFP-FMO</p>
12:05:	Prof. Okamoto leaves Phuket for Bangkok by TG 1206	
12:07-12:45	<p>Visit to Leam Tuk Kea Village Tambon Ratchada Amphue Muang, Phuket Phuket Province (N.B. This area was hit by the Tsunami in December, 2004)</p>	Observation of Tsunami affected area
14:30-15:30	Visit to Sea Shell Museum Phuket	
15:50-16:15	Visit to Chaibatik Gallery Phuket	
July 22 (Sunday) 12:45:	The team left Phuket by TG 1206	
14:10:	Arrival at Bangkok	
14:10:	Free	

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons met
July 23 (Monday) 10:10-11:00	<p>Visit to the Embassy of Japan</p> <p>Contact person: Mr Naoyasu Murayama First Secretary and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to ESCAP, Embassy of Japan 177 Witthayu Road, Lumpini Pathum Wan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 296-3000 + 66 (2) 207-8500 Ext.: 532 Fax: + 66 (2) 207-8510 Mobile: + 66 (81) 809-6219 E-mail: naoyasu.murayama@mofa.go.jp</p>	<p>Mr Jun Yamada Economic Minister Embassy of Japan Mr Naoyasu Murayama First Secretary and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to ESCAP Embassy of Japan</p>
11:55-12:45	<p>Visit to Japan International Cooperation Agency, Thailand Office</p> <p>Contact person: Ms Akemi Inoue Japan International Cooperation Agency, Thailand Office 1674/1, New Petchburi Road Huaykwang, Bangkok 10310, Thailand Tel: + 66 (2) 251-2391 Fax: + 66 (2) 255-3725 Mobile: + 66 (81) 933-4081 E-mail: Inoue.Akemi@jica.go.jp</p>	<p>Mr Katsuji Onoda Resident Representative Mr Masazumi Ogawa Deputy Resident Representative Ms Akemi Inoue Assistant Resident Representative</p>
13:35-14:10	<p>Visit to the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT)</p> <p>Contact person: Mr Phanuwat Wanraway</p>	<p>Mr Mongkalat Pukanud Chairman, CLT Mr Wit Prachakchai Executive Director, CLT Mr Sutash Chunngiab Director of the CPD Bureau Mr Phanuwat Wanraway Chief of International Relations Department, CLT Ms Patchanee Wiyaporn International Relation Officer, CLT</p>
July 24 (Tuesday) 07:00-20:00	<p>Visit to Eastern Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, Rayong.</p> <p>Contact person: Mr Manoch Roongratri Director Eastern Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center Ban Phe, Muang, Rayong 21160, Thailand Tel: + 66 3865 1762, Fax: + 66 3865 1763 E-mail: emdec2003@yahoo.com</p> <p>Visit to Rayong Fisheries Cooperative</p> <p>Contact person: Mr Choochip Wongsong Manager, Rayong Fishery Cooperation Ltd 78/3 M009, Tambon Tamphong Amphur Muang, Rayong Province, Thailand Tel: + 66 38 655142, Fax: + 66 38 655441</p>	<p>Mr Manoch Roongratri Director Ms Suwannee Chernbamrung Senior Biologist Mr Udom Khruveniam Fisheries Biologist Mr Anucha Sargjitsawat Fisheries Biologist Mr Sayan Tripiam, Fishermen, Set-Net Project</p> <p>Mr Samboon Seangemk Chairman Mr Choochip Wongsong Manager</p>
21:00	Mr Masaaki Sato leaves for Tokyo by SQ 632	
July 25 (Wednesday) 07:00	Dr Y S Yadava leaves for Chennai by TG 521	



Mission members with senior officials of the Cooperative League of Thailand



Mission members in interaction with officials/ members of the Government Departments/ Agencies and Cooperatives





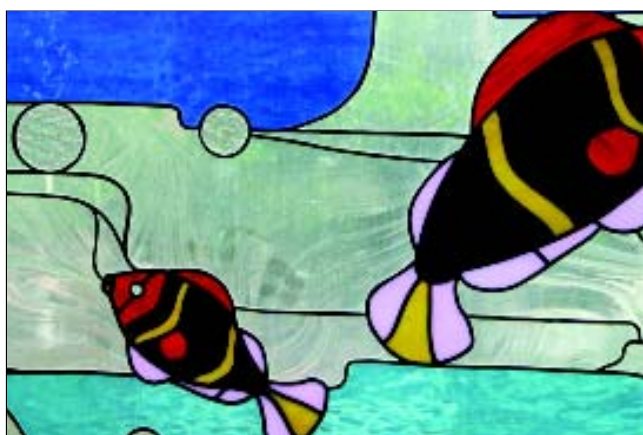
1.5 Information Material Collected in Thailand

The Mission collected the following information material during Phase One of the Project

Sl. No.	Title	Remarks
1	The Cooperative League of Thailand	Copy
2	CLT Regulation on the CLT General Assembly and Criteria for Nomination of Cooperative Representatives to the General Assembly 2006 (B.E. 2549)	Copy
3	The 4 th CLT Development Plan (2007 – 2010)	Copy
4	Financial Information of Cooperatives in Thailand 2006	Brochure
5	Financial Information of Agricultural Groups 2006	Brochure
6	The Cooperatives Act B.E. 2542 (Translation) Cooperative Promotion Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Booklet
7	Cooperative Promotion Department in Brief	Brochure
8	Welcome ICFO Mission to CPD -16 July 2007	Power Point
9	Cooperatives in Thailand	Booklet
10	Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fishing Operations in Southeast Asia by SEAFDEC, ISBN: 974-7604-78-7, TD/SP/21, November 2000	Booklet
11	Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fishing Operations in Southeast Asia: Responsible Fisheries Management by SEAFDEC, ISBN: 974-537-297-8, MFRDMD/SP/3, April, 2003	Booklet
12	Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fishing Operations in Southeast Asia: Post-Harvest Practices and Trade by SEAFDEC, ISBN: 974-93059-1-4, April 2005	Booklet
13	Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fishing Operations in Southeast Asia: Responsible Aquaculture by SEAFDEC, ISBN: 971-8511-75-X, July 2005	Booklet
14	Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fishing Operations in Southeast Asia: Supplementary Guidelines on Co-Management Using Group User Rights, Fishery Statistics, Indicators and Fisheries Refugia by ASEAN and SEAFDEC, ISBN: 974-94190-9-X, SEC/SP/76, March 2006	Booklet
15	Review of the current state of world aquaculture insurance, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 493, ISSN 0429-9345 Rome 2006	Booklet
16	Aquaculture Asia, Volume XII No. 2, April-June 2007	Booklet
17	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA)	Information Kit
18	Compiled Report on LOA/RAP/2005/39 - A Technical Assessment for Determining the Level of Fishing Capacity, Impact of Tsunami on Fishery Resources and Identification of Resources Access and Other Fishery-Related Issues in the Impacted Area under FAO/THA/05/002 – “Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami-affected Fishing Communities in Southern Thailand” and OSRO/THA/505/002 – “Strengthening the Coordination and Assessment of Fishing Resources and Inputs Provided by Tsunami Emergency Relief” by Coastal Development Centre, Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) June 2006	Booklet
19	Fisheries Statistics of Thailand 2004 by Fishery Information Technology Center, Department of Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, No. 4/2006 (in 2549 in Thailand year)	Booklet
20	Statistics of Marine Shrimp Culture Survey 2004 Fishery Statistics and Research Group, Information Technology Center, No. 6/2006	Booklet
21	Statistics of Marine Shellfish Culture Survey 2004 Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Fishery Statistics Analysis and Research Group, Information Technology Center, No. 10/2006	Booklet
22	Statistics of Marine Fish Farms Survey 2004 Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Fishery Statistics Analysis and Research Group, Information Technology Center, No. 8/2006	Booklet

Sl. No.	Title	Remarks
23	Thai Fishery Laws Translated from Compilation of Fishery Laws (in Thai) of Bureau of Fisheries Administration and Management, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, 2003 by Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project: CHARM November 2005	Booklet
24	A Manual for Assessing Progress in Coastal Management, June 2006 by Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project (CHARM)	Booklet
25	Co-Management, May 2005 by Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project (CHARM)	Booklet
26	Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project CHARM's 2006 Annual Booklet	Brochure
27	CHARM	Brochure
28	Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project	Brochure
29	Thai Fisheries Policy Brief for the Project Steering Committee Adopted from Supaporn Anuchiracheeva 2004 Edited by K E Laurence, March 2007, CHARM	Copy
30	What is the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries? by FAO	Booklet
31	Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries FAO, Rome, 2003	Booklet
32	Coordination and Technical Support Unit to Tsunami (CTSU) Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Fisheries and Aquaculture "Building Back Better", 2007 The FAO post-tsunami fisheries response, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (The CTSU project supported by SIDA & Newzealand)	CD-ROM
33	FAO Fisheries Technical Papers:A selected Digital Collection Version - 2	CD-ROM
34	Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC): Publications 1999 to March 2006 FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand	CD-ROM
35	Introduction to Tacheen Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperative (TBSFC) (Presented at the time of visit to TBSFC)	Power Point
36	Introduction to MaeKlong Fishery Cooperative (MFC) (Presented at the time of visit to MFC)	CD-ROM
37	MaeKlong Fishery Cooperative	Booklet
38	MaeKlong Fishery Cooperative Ltd. - Balance Sheet on 31 st December, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002 - Balance Sheet on 31 st December, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002 - The Statement of Profit at year ended on 31 st December, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002	Booklet
39	Recommended Technical Criteria on Shrimp Culture (in Thai) Provided from Samroyod - Pranburi Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperative (SPBFSC)	Copy
40	Annual Report of 2006 Tatong Basin Shrimp Farmers Cooperative Ltd.	Booklet (in Thai)
41	Phuket Fishing Port Fish Marketing Organization	Brochure
42	Map of Phuket	Map
43	Statistics of Phuket Fishing Port	Copy
44	Annual Report of Fish Marketing Organization 2006 (Thai year 2549)	Booklet (in Thai)
45	Phuket	A brochure of general introduction for visitors to Phuket
46	Phuket Seashell Museum	Brochure
47	Thai Consitution (draft)	Book (in Thai)

Sl. No.	Title	Remarks
48	Background Information on Shrimp Aquaculture Cooperative Ltd. (This is a cooperative of owners of shrimp hatcheries in Phuket.)	Power Point
49	Rayong Set-net Fisheries Eastern Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center (EMDEC)	Copy (Both in Thai and English)
50	Eastern Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center	Brochure (both in Thai and English)
51	EMDEC Rayong Aquarium	Brochure
52	Annual Report of Rayong Fisheries Cooperative Ltd.	Booklet (in Thai)





2.0 Report

The Phase One of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Thailand was undertaken in Thailand from 16 – 24 July 2007. The members of the Phase One mission comprised Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter – Governmental Organisation, India, Professor Jun-ichiro Okamoto, Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University, Japan and Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary, International Co-operative Fisheries Organisation (ICFO) and General Manager, Fisheries Policy & International Affairs Department, National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Association (JF ZENGYOREN), Japan. The mission held meetings with officials of various Government Departments/ agencies concerned with the development of fisheries and cooperatives in Thailand (Cooperative Promotion Department, Department of Fisheries, Fish Marketing Organization, etc) besides interactions with Inter-Governmental Organisation such as the Southeast Fisheries Development Centre and the Regional Office for Asia and Pacific of the Food and Agriculture Organization. The mission also met with the concerned officials of the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Embassy of Japan in Thailand.

The mission undertook extensive field visits covering marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture in Prachaubkirikhan, Samutsakorn, Samusongkram, Phuket and Rayong provinces. These included visits to shrimp farms and hatcheries, fisheries and aquaculture cooperatives, fishing harbour and fish landing sites and marketing outlets selling fish and fish products. The day-to-day itinerary of the mission and the names of the persons with whom the mission interacted are presented under chapter 1.4. The following section of the Report briefly describes the present status of the fisheries and cooperative sectors in Thailand.

2.1 Fisheries Sector¹

Thailand, formally the Kingdom of Thailand, lies in Southeast Asia. With a land area of 514 000 km², Thailand is the world's 49th-largest country. To its east lie Laos and Cambodia; to its south, the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia; and to its west, the Andaman Sea and Myanmar. Bangkok is the capital and also the largest city in the country. The country's official name was Siam until June 24, 1939. It was again called Siam between 1945 and May 11, 1949, when it was once more changed by official proclamation. The name of the country is derived from the word Thai meaning "freedom" in the Thai language and is also the name of the majority ethnic group. Some salient features of Thailand are given in the box below.

Population	– December 2006 estimate 62,828, 706 (20 th) 2000 census: 60 916 441
Density	– 122 / km ² (80 th)
Literacy	– (age 15 and over who can read and write) <i>Total population: 92.6%</i> <i>Male: 94.9%</i> <i>Female: 90.5% (2000 census)</i>
GDP (PPP)	– Total \$585.9 billion (21 st) 2006 estimate
Per capita	– \$9 100 (69 th)
HDI (2004)	– 0.784 (medium) (72 nd)

¹ Source: Fisheries Economics Division, Department of Fisheries, Bangkok, Thailand (May 2007).



Table 1: Fish production in Thailand during the period 1950 - 2004

Production	Year	Production	Year
1950	183 590	1978	2 101 681
1951	192 810	1979	1 954 258
1952	197 630	1980	1 799 988
1953	211 390	1981	1 990 460
1954	236 570	1982	2 121 455
1955	220 190	1983	2 261 922
1956	225 820	1984	2 140 261
1957	243 245	1985	2 233 375
1958	205 270	1986	2 541 990
1959	214 405	1987	2 785 311
1960	231 420	1988	2 652 089
1961	316 340	1989	2 704 781
1962	351 160	1990	2 789 953
1963	430 905	1991	2 972 104
1964	590 050	1992	3 246 490
1965	629 865	1993	3 385 003
1966	722 092	1994	3 524 996
1967	861 366	1995	3 590 578
1968	1 102 121	1996	3 570 116
1969	1 285 154	1997	3 442 715
1970	1 437 837	1998	3 524 933
1971	1 587 432	1999	3 646 070
1972	1 679 152	2000	3 735 549
1973	1 679 559	2001	3 648 032
1974	1 516 024	2002	3 797 075
1975	1 548 924	2003	3 914 075
1976	1 661 315	2004	4 017 954
1977	2 191 381		

Fisheries sector plays a significant role in the economy of Thailand. In 2006, the gross domestic production (GDP) of fisheries sector (at current market price) was estimated at 98.9 billion Baht², accounting for about 1.3 percent of the national GDP and 11.9 percent of the GDP from agriculture. About 2 million people are engaged in the fisheries sector, of which 40 percent are fishermen and fish farmers, and 60 percent in other related and support industries such as ice plant, cold storage, fish processing plant, ship building, etc. Fish and fish products constitute an important source of animal protein for the Thai population with an estimated per capita fish consumption of 32-35 kg during the past decade.

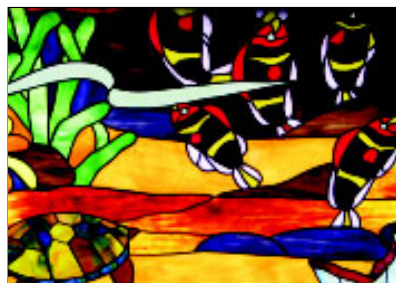
Thailand is richly blessed with fisheries resources. The country has a total coastline of 2 614 km and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 316 000 km². The EEZ lies partly in the Gulf of Thailand and partly in the Andaman Sea. The inland water resources amenable for fisheries is approximately 3 750 km² and over one million hectares of coastal areas have a potential for aquaculture.

Thailand is one of the top fish producing nations in the world. Fish production during the last three decades has shown remarkable growth (Table 1 & Figure 1). In 2004, the annual fish production reached 4.1 million tonnes, comprising 64.3 percent from marine capture fisheries, 18.0 percent from coastal aquaculture, 12.8 percent freshwater aquaculture and 4.9 percent from inland capture fisheries. Fisheries is also an important source of foreign exchange earnings for the country.

Marine capture fisheries

In 2004 the marine fish landing recorded 2.6 million tonnes, valued at 61 800 million Baht. Marine capture fisheries comprise the fish caught in Thai waters (Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea) and those outside the Thai waters. Of the total marine catch, 60 percent is estimated to be caught in Thai waters (44 percent from the Gulf and 16 percent from the Andaman Sea), the rest from outside the Thai waters. The commercial fishing vessels contribute about 90 percent of the marine landings and the balance comes from the small-scale/ artisanal fishing.

The Thai fishing vessel registry recorded a total of 16 432 fishing vessels in 2004, which included trawlers (39 %), falling-netters (26 %), gill-netters (19%), purse seiners (10 %), and others (6 %). The number of registered vessels in 2004 showed a decline of 5 percent over 2000 figures mainly due to the reduction in the registered vessels operating trawls, gillnets and pushnets. The catch composition of marine landing comprises food fish (58 %), trash fish (30 %), cephalopods (6 %), shrimp and crabs (3 %) and mollusks (3 %).



² 1 US\$ is equivalent to 35 Baht.



Phuket Fishing Port (Top and facing pages)





Coastal aquaculture in Thailand

However, in recent years (2000 – 2004), the marine catch in the Thai waters from both commercial fishing and small-scale fishing has shown a decreasing trend, which is estimated at about 5 percent per year. Resource degradation, overfishing and conflict among different groups are some of the reasons for this decline. The problem is amplified by the high cost of production, especially due to the increasing fuel price, the low prices of some fish species and shortage of labour in commercial fisheries.

On the contrary, catch from outside the Thai waters has shown an increasing trend with an annual growth rate of approximately 3 percent during the last one decade. Presently, about 3 000 fishing vessels operate in oversea waters with the bulk of catch coming from Indonesian waters. The fact that these vessels are also constrained due to the high cost of fuel, shortage of labour and increasingly difficult fishing contracts with foreign nations puts a question mark on their sustainability in the coming years.

The present level of exploitation of demersal fisheries resources in the inshore waters of the Gulf of Thailand (up to 50 m depth) is higher than the estimated maximum sustainable yield (MSY). Intensive trawl operations in the area are largely responsible for current fisheries situation, which is clearly reflected in the index of abundance or catch per unit effort that has measurably decreased in recent times. At the same time, the amount of trash fish in the demersal catches has increased significantly. Therefore, immediate action is needed to stem the decline and to conserve the resources through various measures including reduced fishing effort. Fisheries management practices to conserve marine resources in Thai waters also need further improvement and existing fisheries regulations need to be more strictly enforced. The fisheries management measures undertaken by the Government of Thailand so far include (i) control and entry restriction into fisheries, (ii) and adoption of a community-based fisheries management regime.

Inland capture fisheries

Rivers, lakes, swamps and reservoirs constitute the important inland capture fisheries resources in Thailand. In 2004, the fish catch from inland capture fisheries was estimated at 203 700 tonnes, valued at 7 436 million Baht. Inland fisheries have long been part of the Thai culture and serve as an important source of animal protein for the rural people. Most of the fisherfolk in this sub-sector are small-scale. Commercial-scale fishing takes place only in the larger reservoirs. Production from this sub-sector during the past five years (2000-2004) has been more or less stable.

Gillnets, longline, hook and line, scoop nets, cast nets, lift nets, etc comprise the common fishing gear used in inland fisheries. Among these, gillnet is the most popular and efficient, particularly in swamps and reservoirs. Thai silver barb, snakehead, walking catfish, local carps and Nile tilapia are the common inland species. Resource deterioration due to rapid urbanization and industrialization are impacting this sub-sector.

Aquaculture

Since the late eighties, coastal aquaculture has contributed significantly to the overall aquaculture production in the country. Shrimps constitute the important species farmed in the coastal areas. In 2004, the total aquaculture production was recorded at 1.3 million tonnes, valued at 68 563 million Baht. Of the total quantity and value, coastal aquaculture contributed to 57 and 72 percent, respectively. Intensification of shrimp farming practices coupled with sound technology enabled increase in average productivity from 0.6 tonnes per hectare in 1987 to over 5 tonnes per hectare in 2004.

The increasing importance of coastal aquaculture in Thailand is also because it is now being considered as an alternative source of food fish production and a substitute for the depleting marine fish landings. Shrimp species (*Penaeus monodon* and *Litopenaeus vannamei*) farmed in Thailand also command a relatively high price and





demand. Over 90 percent of the cultured marine shrimp is exported. In 2004, the farmed shrimp production was estimated at 360 300 tonnes, with a value of 44 753 million Baht. Of the total production in this sub-sector, it accounted for 49 percent in quantity and 91 percent in value.

The shrimp sector in Thailand has adopted the Code of Practices and the shrimp farms are certified based on the good management practices followed by them in their day-to-day farming activities. Independent certification agencies have started certification of shrimp farms in the country. A Network of Shrimp Farmer Cooperatives has also been formed, which is helping the small-scale shrimp farmers in organizing into farmer groups, debt recovery, reducing cost and improving profitability and increasing awareness about the environment, food safety and social responsibility.

In Thailand shrimp farming is impacted largely due to animal health problems, poor farm management practices and dearth of quality broodstock, especially of *P. Monodon* and increasing input costs.

Shellfish farming, comprising mainly of bivalves is undertaken in the inshore coastal waters. In 2004, the production was estimated at 358 760 tonnes, of which green mussel contributed the maximum. Marine finfish culture comprises mainly grouper and seabass and the total production in 2004 was estimated 17162 tonnes; seabass accounting for nearly 80 percent.

Freshwater aquaculture

Freshwater aquaculture has been a traditional avocation in Thailand with farming of species such as common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), sepat Siam (*Trichogaster pectoralis*) and striped catfish (*Pangasius sutchi*). With the increase in number of cultivable species, farmers have resorted to both mono and polyculture using different combinations and densities. Integrated fish culture with animal husbandry and/or agriculture is also commonly practiced in Thailand. More than 15 species of fin and shellfishes are presently farmed. According to 2004 data, about 143 500 hectare is under fresh water culture yielding 523 710 tonnes valued at 19313 million Baht. In 2004, production from this sub-sector contributed to about 13 and 31 percent in quantity and value respectively to the country's total fish production. This sub-sector has also registered an impressive average annual increase of 12 percent and 16 percent in quantity and value respectively during the past 10 years (1995-2004).

Of the total freshwater fish production, about 95 percent in quantity and 93 percent in value are contributed by Nile tilapia, walking catfish, Thai silver barb, sepat Siam, striped catfish, striped snakehead and freshwater prawn. In addition, ornamental fish culture is becoming increasingly popular both for domestic trade and export. Most of the ornamental farms are small but rate of return is quite high.

Freshwater fish farmers in Thailand, in general, are small-scale and therefore lack access to institutional finance and latest technology. As the access to the market is limited, they are unable to bargain the best price for their produce. The increase in fish imports has also made the markets more competitive. For ornamental fish culture, animal health, genetics, high cost of feed and water quality are some of the limiting factors.

Post-harvest and catch utilization

Of the total fish production in 2004, about 78 percent was used for human consumption, the balance (22 %) for animal feed. As far as marine fish landings are concerned, the trash fish component goes for non-food purposes and is mainly used by the fishmeal industry. The marine catch that is available for human consumption is largely used for



Figure 1: Growth of fish production in Thailand 1976-2004

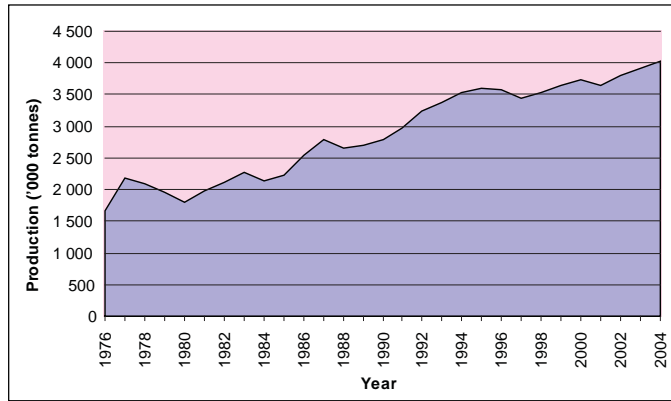


Figure 2: Growth of fish trade in volume in Thailand 1976-2004

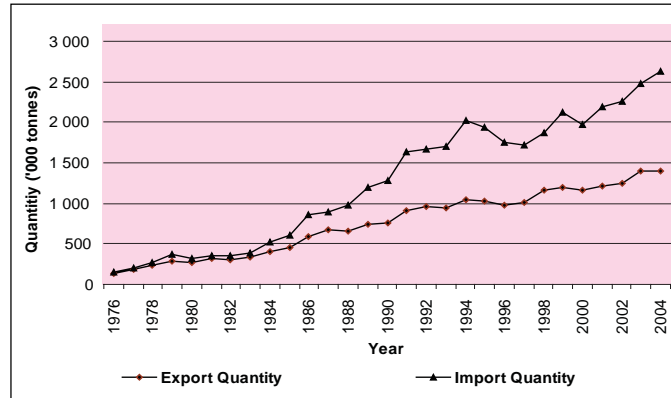
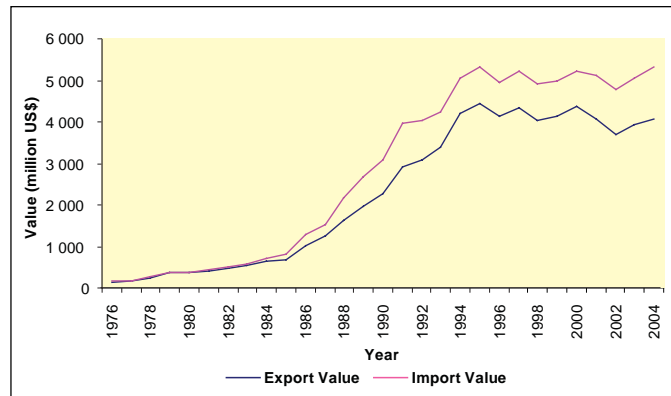


Figure 3: Growth of fish trade in value in Thailand 1976-2004



processing in various forms (chilled, frozen, canned, steamed or smoked, dried and salted, shrimp paste, fish sauce, etc) and only a small percentage is consumed fresh. On the contrary, freshwater fish is largely for human consumption and about 78 percent of the total production is consumed fresh.

During the past two decades, the number of fish processing plants has increased significantly, especially in terms of freezing and canning to support the export market expansion. However, of the total number of 2 102 plants in 2004, over 80 percent are small in size and cater to products such as dried and smoked fish, fish sauce, etc. The problems faced by the processing sector include excess capacity of the processing plants, unstable supply of raw material and lack of efficient control over quality of raw material. As for the traditional processing units, the problems relate to lack of new product development to meet the market demand as also lack of access to credit.

International trade

Thailand ranks as one of the top exporter of fish and fish products in the world. During the period 2000-2004, the annual growth in volume and value of fisheries export is estimated at 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively (Figures 2 & 3). In 2006, the total volume of fish export was estimated at 1.96 million tonnes, valued at 214 373 million Baht. The volume and value increased by 11 percent and 10 percent respectively from 2005. Of the total export value; shrimp products and canned tuna contribute to about 40 percent and 19 percent respectively.

The major markets for Thai fish products are Japan, USA and the European Union. Thailand is also one of the top importer of fresh, chilled and frozen tuna, which ranges from 50 000-700 000 tonnes annually. This tuna is largely for tuna canning factories. Shortage of raw material together with lack of efficiency in quality control over imported raw material and non-tariff barriers are some of the main problems obstructing the further growth of international fish trade.

Domestic marketing

Domestic fish marketing in Thailand is complex concerning many types of markets and large number of intermediaries working out of primary, intermediate and terminal markets. Fish as a commodity is sold in fresh as well as processed forms. Farmed fish is also sold in live conditions. Live fish is normally transported by road in water-filled containers. Poor transportation causes mortalities resulting in price reduction by as much as 40-50 percent.

Primary market is generally the landing places or farm gate where the first transaction takes place. The intermediate market level comprises two types; the central assembly market and the wholesale market. Terminal market is the final consuming market where fish is distributed to consumers through retail outlets including retail markets, supermarkets, restaurants and hotels.

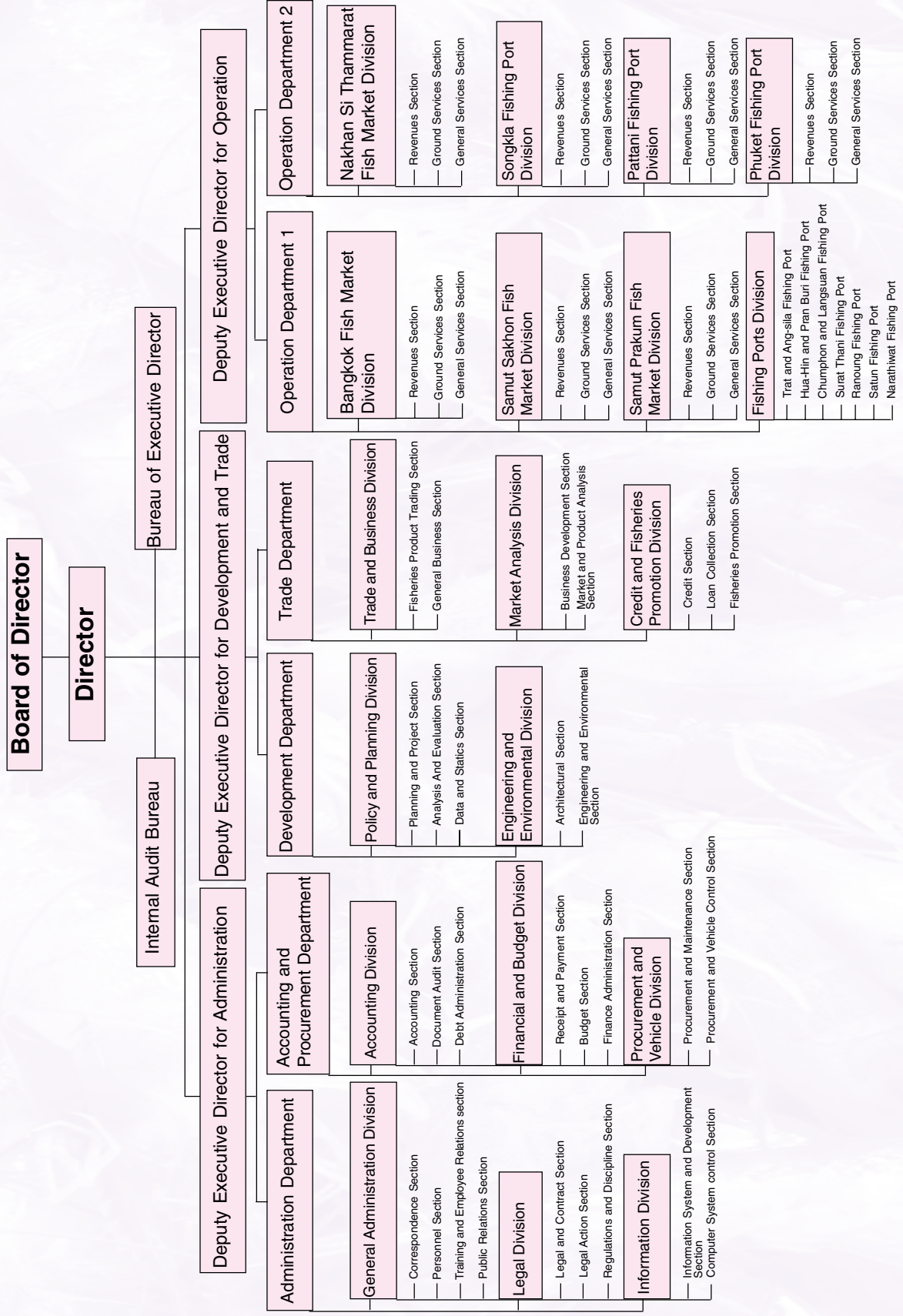
The government institution that deals with fish marketing in Thailand is the Fish Marketing Organization (FMO)³. The functions of the FMO are (i) to provide fishers with a place for distribution of their produce, (ii) to manage and control the agents who sell the fish, (iii) to collect fee and service charges from people who use the facilities of the market, and (iv) to assist, promote development and provide welfare measures for fishers and their villages, as well as their cooperatives or organizations. The organizational chart of the FMO is given in Figure 4.

Presently, the FMO operates three wholesale markets located in central Bangkok, Samutsakorn and Samutprakarn provinces. The Bangkok market handles both marine and freshwater fish, whereas the other two markets handle only marine fish. Fish is

³ FMO is State enterprise under Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.



Figure 4: Fish Marketing Organization Chart



sold through registered fish agents⁴. Selling and buying is mostly conducted through auctioning system. However, the auctioning system is being gradually replaced by price negotiation. The FMO acts as the owner of the market and people engaged in trade through the market are required to follow their rules and regulations. Annexure 1 provides a brief description of the activities at the Phuket Fishing Port in southern Thailand.

Individuals who normally own land in the suitable locations run private assembly markets. With the increase in supply and demand of freshwater fish, private assembly markets have developed significantly. The fish agent or fish traders in these markets normally have close relationship with the fish farmers as they also provide credit and or necessary inputs. Prices are determined by either auctioning or negotiation. The private assembly markets also cater to the farmed shrimp sector.

Community-based fisheries management

Community-based fisheries management, as initiated by the government with the help of the former Bay of Bengal Programme (later converted to the Bay of Bengal programme Inter-Governmental Organisation) has been implemented in coastal areas, particularly in Phang-Nga Bay (Andaman Sea) and Bang Sapan Bay (Gulf of Thailand). Community based fisheries management, as initiated by the government, has been implemented in coastal areas, particularly in the Phang-Nga Bay (Andaman Sea) and Bang Sapan Bay (Gulf of Thailand). These projects aimed to change the perceptions and attitudes of fisher folk from that of a user to a manager. Activities on grouping, training, social development programs, and fish landing-site management, which unite fisher folk, and awareness building and participation in resource conservation, have been implemented in the target villages. Regular meetings among working committees of each village have been organized to monitor the progress and problems of implementation in each village. Visits to the target villages have been regularly carried out. When the fisher folk learn how to manage and conserve the fisheries resources for sustainable utilization, the provision of fishing grounds in their villages or group of villages as part of village property and as a source of their livelihood will be extended to them.

In the recent years, the Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project (CHARM), a 5-year EU co-funded Project has been implemented in Thailand with the objectives of improving the conditions of coastal habitats by promoting the process of co-management between stakeholders (government, communities and the private sector) for coastal resources management. The specific objective of the Project is to design and establish a coastal habitats and resources co-management framework and procedures in two Southern Thailand locations that can be replicated as a process elsewhere in the country.

The project is co-managed with the Department of Fisheries (Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives) and supports habitat monitoring, coastal resources management and other capacity building and awareness activities. The project is implemented in two project areas, Ban Don Bay in the Gulf of Thailand, and Phang-Nga Bay in the Andaman Sea, that are located in the Upper South Region of Thailand. The Project focuses on the coastal zone of the provinces of Surat Thani with 4 districts and 26 sub-districts on one side (Ban Don Bay), and of Phuket, Phang-Nga, Krabi, Trang with a total of 12 districts and 73 sub-districts on the other side (Phang Nga Bay). The project has identified 20 Tambon as the focus for the project activities. The Project will conclude by the end of 2007.

⁴ According to the existing Royal Decree, fish agents must be registered with the Department of Fisheries.





2.2 Cooperative Sector

The government initiated the cooperative movement in Thailand in the early part of the Twentieth Century with the prime objective of improving the livelihood of small farmers. Increasing indebtedness and recurrent natural disasters such as drought and floods prompted this move and the government established the first cooperative in Phitsanulok on February 26, 1916. The success of this cooperative led to the increasing number of small village credit cooperatives all over the country. In 1966, the government-cum-credit cooperative-owned bank for Cooperatives was reorganized as the “Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives” a state enterprise, functioning as a financial center of agricultural cooperatives including lending directly to individual farmers.

In 1968 with the objective to strengthen the cooperative movement, the Government enacted the Cooperative Act, 1968, which allowed the establishment of the Cooperative League of Thailand, functioning as the apex organization of the cooperative movement (see Annexures 2 and 3). The said Cooperative Act also allowed for the amalgamation program which combined the neighboring small village credit cooperatives, paddy and marketing cooperatives, land improvement and land settlement cooperatives into a large-scale cooperative at district level performing multipurpose functions and were officially categorized as agricultural cooperatives.

Presently, the cooperatives in Thailand are officially categorized into seven types, namely (i) Agricultural Cooperative, (ii) Land Settlement Cooperative, (iii) Fisheries Cooperative, (iv) Consumer Cooperative, (v) Saving and Credit Cooperative, (vi) Service Cooperative, and (vii) Credit Union Cooperatives. Altogether there are 7 347 cooperatives in Thailand covering about 9.6 million families. The details on the number of cooperatives and membership (as at 31 March 2006) and the financial structure of cooperatives in Thailand are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

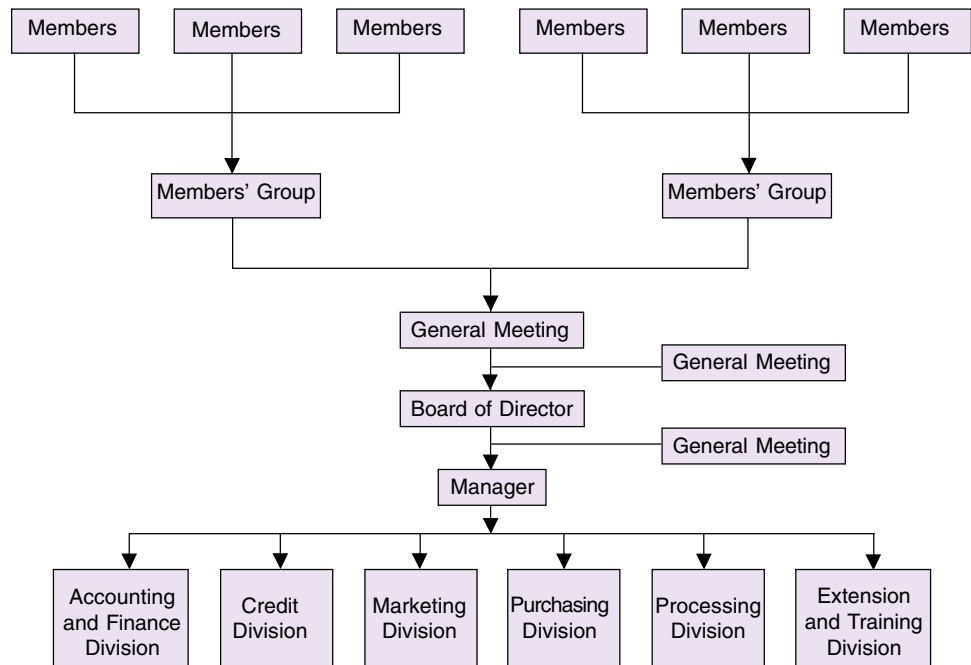
Organizational Structure of Cooperative in Thailand

Cooperatives in Thailand are vertically organized in a three – tiered system; primary cooperative at district level and federation at provincial and national level. The primary cooperative consists of individual members (see Figure 5) while members of provincial and national federations are cooperatives. The members elect the Board of Directors (BOD) through the general assembly with maximum number not more than 15 persons for cooperative development policies formulation. The BOD, then, appoints a manager and staff to run the cooperative business. Five or more cooperatives at the primary or provincial level can together form a provincial or national federation to undertake joint activities on behalf of their primary affiliated such as processing and trading of agricultural produces.

**Table 2: Number of Cooperatives and Membership in Thailand
(as on 31 March 2006)**

No	Types of Cooperatives	No of Cooperatives	Membership
1	Agricultural	4 334	5 677 144
2	Fisheries	107	16 001
3	Land Settlement	95	179 000
4	Thrift and Credit	1 272	2 652.393
5	Consumer	338	770.479
6	Service	781	330,739
7	Credit Union	420	10 088
	Total	7 347	9 684.508

Figure 5: Structure of Primary Cooperatives in Thailand



Fisheries Cooperatives

Fisheries cooperatives consist of members who are involved in fishing activities, both fresh and seawater. The main purpose is to deal with production and marketing problems through joint purchasing, access to loan funds, increased knowledge of the fishing industry, and promotion of natural resources conservation.

The first fisheries cooperative in Thailand (Pissanu Fishery Cooperative Ltd.) was established in 1949 at Krabangpongnoek canal, Pompiram district, Phitsanuloke province with 54 fresh water fisher folk members. At that time, the cooperative activities were focused on land allocation, marketing, processing aquatic animals, and obtaining a concession. The cooperative also introduced new fishery techniques and promoted the preservation of aquatic animals. Until 1970, the government's policy was to designate all canals around the country as public canals so that people had freedom to fish in them.

Presently, there are three categories of fisheries cooperatives based on their members occupation:

1. **Sea Fisheries Cooperatives** have members involved in the following types of fishing:
 - Large fishermen who go fishing outside Thailand's territorial waters;
 - Middle fishermen who fish within Thailand's territorial waters; and
 - Small (traditional) fishermen who go fishing within 3 000 meters offshore.
2. **Brackish Water Fisheries Cooperatives** have members who are involved in shrimp and brackish water farming, including the cultivation of aquatic animals.
3. **Freshwater Fisheries Cooperatives** are those whose members are involved in the farming of freshwater fish and other aquatic animals (*e.g.* frogs).

Fisheries cooperatives have generally the following objectives:

1. To sell aquatic animals and/ or processed products of its members;
2. To sell fishing equipment and other necessities to members;
3. To provide loans to members and accept member deposits;
4. To disseminate knowledge related fisheries, both technical and business; and
5. To provide welfare to members in times of crisis.

Activities of fisheries cooperatives include:

Table 3: Financial Structure of Cooperatives in Thailand
(unit in million baht)

Type	Assets	Liabilities	Share holder's Equity
Agriculture	88 146.01	57 711.04	30 434.97
Fishery	816.31	632.54	183.77
Land Settlement	3404.13	2269.97	1 134.16
Consumer	1 889.57	543.65	1 345.92
Thrift and Credit	662 993.52	304 356.31	358 637.21
Credit Union	10 297.56	5 023.78	5 273.78
Total	208 744.82	371 830.94	397 962.23



1. Sale of members' products: The Cooperative collects aquatic products from members for sale in the market. This gives them good bargaining power in product pricing.
2. Purchase of goods: The cooperative obtains fishing equipment and other necessities for sale to members at reasonable prices.
3. Saving the loans:
 - Loan Fund: The cooperative obtains low-interest funds and loans them to members for fishery investment.
 - Deposits: The cooperative provides two types of deposit accounts to members, saving and fixed deposits.
4. Fishery service: The cooperative also provides various services to members (e.g. setting up a fish market, digging and improving fish ponds and training in new fish farming techniques).

In the fisheries sector there are 107 cooperative societies, which is much less than the number of cooperatives in other sectors. In some places the fishers are members of both the cooperative and association. This is in view of the fact that the National Fishermen's Association is stronger than fisher cooperatives. Keeping in view the requirements of resource management and development of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, the need for cooperatives is more relevant for the fisheries sector. The CLT is also trying to create a National Federation of Fishermen Cooperative, which is presently lacking in the fisheries sector.





Annexure 1

Phuket Fishing Port – An example of good management

The Phuket Fishing Port was established on September 1, 1978 for providing service to fishermen along the coast of Andaman Sea and promotion of deep sea fisheries in the Indian Ocean area. The main objectives of the Fishing Port are to provide the fishermen with good facilities for berthing and landing of their catch, obtain fair price, enable delivery of fresh fish to the consumers and promote fishing occupation and support the deep-sea fishing industry of the country. The Fishing Port is operated by the Fish Marketing Organization, which is a semi-autonomous body under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

The Port is set up in an area of 148.4 acres at Klong Tha Jen in Phuket Province. The Port has an unloading wharf of 860 meters, which includes a dedicated area of 150 meters for trawlers, 300 meters for purse seiners and the remaining 410 meters for foreign fishing vessels. The Port provides services such as ice, cold stores, fuel, dockyards, etc. The premises are cleaned every day and the wastewater is treated before it is released back to the sea. Maximum attention is paid to the hygiene and sanitation in the Port (See pictures of the Phuket Fishing Port on pages 20-21).

The following table shows the activities at the Phuket Fishing Port during the period 1992 - 2006.

Year	Quantities (tons)	Value (Baht)	Number of Fishing Boat (trip)	Truck (trip)	Ice (Block)	Fuel (Litre)
1992	29 358	950 539 240	2 714	7 291	321 014	2 586 000
1993	28 680	1 034 431 219	2 887	9 727	287 211	3 470 000
1994	25 316	809 250 428	3 335	11 289	288 676	2 221 650
1995	28 854	621 566 239	4 120	11 279	295 945	2 956 300
1996	18 608	519 417 145	4 605	9 140	200 623	2 487 700
1997	14 256	477 957 999	4 244	8 212	186 544	1 527 000
1998	35 472	525 540 222	5 315	10 650	189 129	1 697 006
1999	21 323	480 968 327	5 801	12 495	152 005	2 682 600
2000	22 458	466 680 563	6 430	13 678	150 871	1 613 800
2001	21 059	617 857 759	5 688	10 728	126 390	915 000
2002	16 704	845 167 246	4 826	8 541	153 638	904 000
2003	21 343	1 032 485 132	6 303	9 265	117 483	211 300
2004	26 470	1 528 135 834	7 784	13 032	137 722	433 600
2005	28 641	1 641 830 325	9 390	18 154	301 011	304 126
2006	22 336	1 577 261 782	9 631	18 173	133 557	91 500

About 98 percent of the fish landed at the Port goes for consumption. The economic aquatic species landed are the scads, tuna, shrimp, squid, Indian mackerel, etc. The fish traders at the Port comprise 3 big buyers, 2 exporters and 50 small buyers. Nearly 1 000 people (mostly buyers) come every day to buy fish. The Phuket Fishing Port is being promoted as a tuna long lining port for export of tuna to Japan.



Annexure 2

The Fourth Development Plan of the Cooperative League of Thailand (2007 – 2011)

The Fourth Development Plan* of the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) has been formulated with the active involvement of experts, academicians, representatives from various government organizations and agencies concerned together with CLT committee members and executives. It covers the period 2007 – 2011. The main objectives of this Plan are towards (1) Strengthening CLT operation to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the organization, (2) Increasing potentiality and capacity of the cooperative members, and (3) Promoting inter-cooperative relations and strengthening cooperative movement. The Plan focuses on increasing the organizational efficiency and effectiveness as a whole and emphasizes on the role of CLT as the lead agency in cooperative movement in the country.

The Fourth Development Plan is based on the **hypotheses** that presently the cooperatives in Thailand have (1) a low level of efficiency of cooperative management and weakness; (2) a low level of general business performance when compared to private investment; (3) the operation has not achieved its goals as defined in the international principles in setting up cooperatives; (4) the structure of cooperatives does not provide for the fostering of ties or mutual support and assistance, thereby lacking in unity, and (5) rules, laws and state policies lack balance and appropriateness for supervision and do not enhance cooperative movement promotion and development.

The Fourth Development Plan thus focuses on developing CLT to carry out its tasks in an effective and efficient way in order to be able to solve problems and upgrade cooperatives and cooperative movement to rectify the above supposition. The conceptual framework and guidelines for operation of the Plan have defined **vision, goals, objectives, missions and strategies** of the organization as well as indices or key performance indicators (KPI) to serve as guidelines and standards in the assessment of the results of the operation and the formulation of the plan of action.

Vision

“Being a lead organization to promote and develop cooperatives for increasing the potentiality and capacity of Thai cooperative movement”

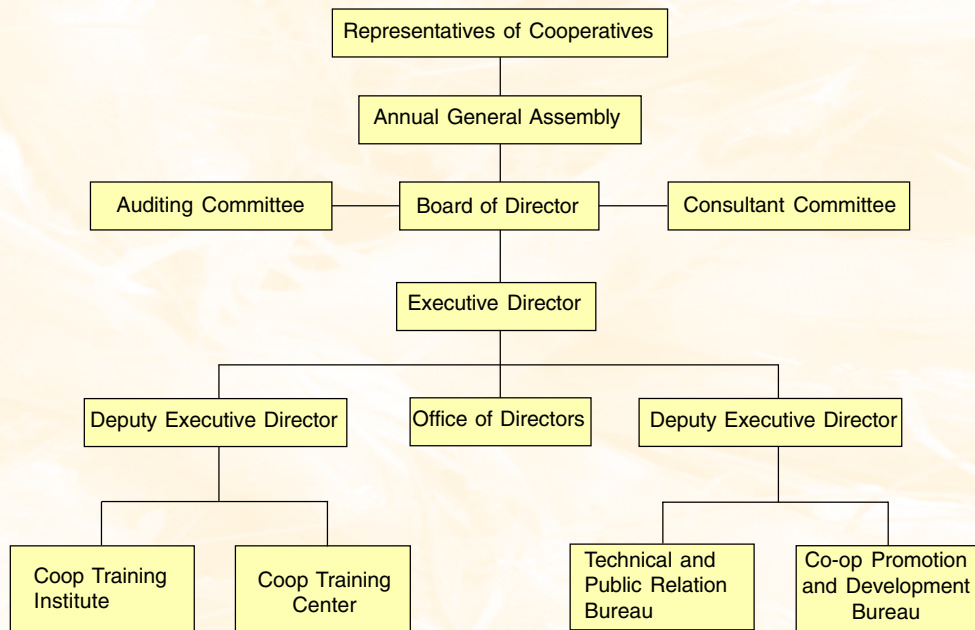
Goals

1. **Management:** It is an organization that operates in an efficient and effective way and is able to adjust itself to changes.
2. **Performance:** It can increase its capacity and standard of operation to make it compatible with private businesses and in line with international cooperatives, focusing on potentiality and leadership in the following ways:
 - 2.1 Strengthening the organization (manpower, management system, business and cooperative principle)
 - 2.2 Member participation (participation by members in business and in the operation)
 - 2.3 Manpower creation (leadership and management development)
 - 2.4 Promoting economy (Multitudinous of business activities and volumes)
 - 2.5 Supporting the society (Playing roles in assisting society and public interest)

* The first three 5-year development plans covered the period 1992-1996 (First Plan), 1997-2001 (Second Plan) and 2002-2006 (Third Plan).



Administration Structure of the Cooperative League of Thailand



Objectives

1. Developing CLT as a knowledge-based organization with potential to provide services.
2. Creating cooperation and cooperative networks in an effective way.
3. Fostering CLT leadership, making it a movement with high capacity and acceptability.
4. Enabling CLT to develop cooperatives, making them achieve the objectives in the establishment of cooperatives according to international standards.
5. Supporting the philosophy and principle of sufficiency economy.

Missions

Mission 1: Human Resource Development

Goals

1. **Quantity-wise.** The targets are: committee members, examiners, CLT officials, and cooperative members.
2. **Quality-wise.** Target groups are equipped with knowledge and understanding (on aspects concerning cooperatives, leadership, morality, cooperative management and professionalism in operation, skill and ability to carry out functions entailed in their positions in an effective and efficient way).
3. **To establish cooperative educational institute**, that is, to develop the Ratchanee Chaem Charas Centre to be a fully integrated human development centre (Bidyalongkorn Training Institute).

Objectives

1. To train personnel and members of cooperatives, both in terms of quantity and quality.
2. To foster knowledge and understanding, skill and ability in undertaking tasks according to the role, duty and responsibility.
3. To allow personnel to exchange knowledge and experiences.
4. To set up/ develop the training and study center of cooperatives in a fully integrated way.

Strategy planning

- 1.1 Training and seminar.
- 1.2 Distant learning and study via electronic media.
- 1.3 Study tours and exchange of experiences.
- 1.4 Development of Ratchanee Chaem Charas Centre and the establishment of Bidyalongkorn Training Institute.

Mission 2: Development of Management System

Goals

1. Rules and regulations appropriate for the work.
2. Effective management system.
3. Appropriate and up-to-date management tools.
4. Appropriate and ready-to-meet-changes in information technologies.

Objectives

1. To provide advice, knowledge and understanding and to support remedial measures and amendments to the system and rules of work.
2. To encourage management tools to be applied in management.



3. To promote the application of information technologies, the creation of data base and the use and development of appropriate programs.
4. To establish and develop teams of advisers and resource persons in order to provide advice, knowledge and understanding to cooperatives in the region.

Strategy planning

- 2.1 To promote the use of information technologies and to establish database.
- 2.2 To promote and develop management system and the use of management tools.
- 2.3 To promote and support rules and regulations in work.
- 2.4 To create and develop advisers and the provision of advice to cooperatives.

Mission 3: Development of Cooperative Business

Goals

1. Cooperatives are capable of adjusting and acquiring marketing strategies, with high capacity in business competition.
2. Cooperatives are able to conduct business deals with members or focus on relationship/ business ties with members.
3. The CLT conducts activities and business promotion programmes for members.
4. The CLT increases marketing opportunities for cooperatives and create brands for cooperative products.

Objectives

1. To assemble and analyze business data relating to cooperatives.
2. To assist in performance and capacity evaluation in cooperative business competitiveness.
3. To support marketing channels and expand opportunities to increase cooperative business.
4. To promote and produce products with the cooperative brand (featuring stands of rope twisted together).

Strategy planning

- 3.1 Creating business database.
- 3.2 Developing capacity in business competition.
- 3.3 Promoting marketing activities.
- 3.4 Promoting production of energy-generating plants and bio energy.

Mission 4: Development of Cooperative Movement

Goals

1. Strengthening cooperative movement to provide unity, networking and cooperation among cooperatives.
2. Formulating laws for cooperative movement, as well as system and the problem – solving mechanism, together with measures to protect and safeguard the interest of cooperatives.
3. Members of the cooperatives understand the principles, methods and guidelines for the operation of cooperatives.
4. The CLT has effective medium to disseminate information about the work of the CLT.
5. The public is aware and recognizes the importance of cooperatives.

Objectives

1. To set up information media to disseminate cooperative works.
2. To encourage cooperatives to join forces in setting up provincial cooperatives.
3. To develop the network of cooperation among cooperatives.
4. To strive for the amendment of the rules and laws of cooperatives.
5. To promote a better image of cooperatives.

Strategy planning

- 4.1 Promoting and formulating media strategies to disseminate the works of cooperatives.
- 4.2 Establishing provincial cooperatives.
- 4.3 Building up relationship and promoting cooperative networks.
- 4.4 On important occasions, organizing public interest activities.


Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

1. The CLT will have the following:
 - 1.1 Permanent office of its own.
 - 1.2 Rules, work system, appropriate and efficient information technologies.
 - 1.3 Well-qualified personnel with qualification and professionalism appropriate for the task.
 - 1.4 Adequate budget to carry out its functions with self-sufficiency.
 - 1.5 Evidence as lead agency in the cooperative movement and development.
 - 1.6 Acceptable reputation and respect among cooperative personnel, concerned agencies and the general public.
2. The cooperative movement will have the following:
 - 2.1 Unity and participation among cooperatives, both actively and widely.
 - 2.2 Networks in conducting business in a just and widely acclaimed way.
 - 2.3 Structure and relationship among cooperatives in a systematic, clear, practical and easy-to-assess way.
 - 2.4 Amendments, improvement of laws, ministerial rules and regulations concerning cooperatives.
3. The cooperatives will have the following:
 - 3.1 Quality personnel with a professional management team.
 - 3.2 Members participation in decision-making, management and joint business.
 - 3.3 Structure, rules and regulations, work system and appropriate tools for management.
 - 3.4 Appropriate returns for business performance/ cost-effective investment.
 - 3.5 Its operations are in line with the international principles of cooperatives.
4. The Government sector acknowledges it, sees its importance and supports the improvement of the CLT and cooperatives on a continuous basis.



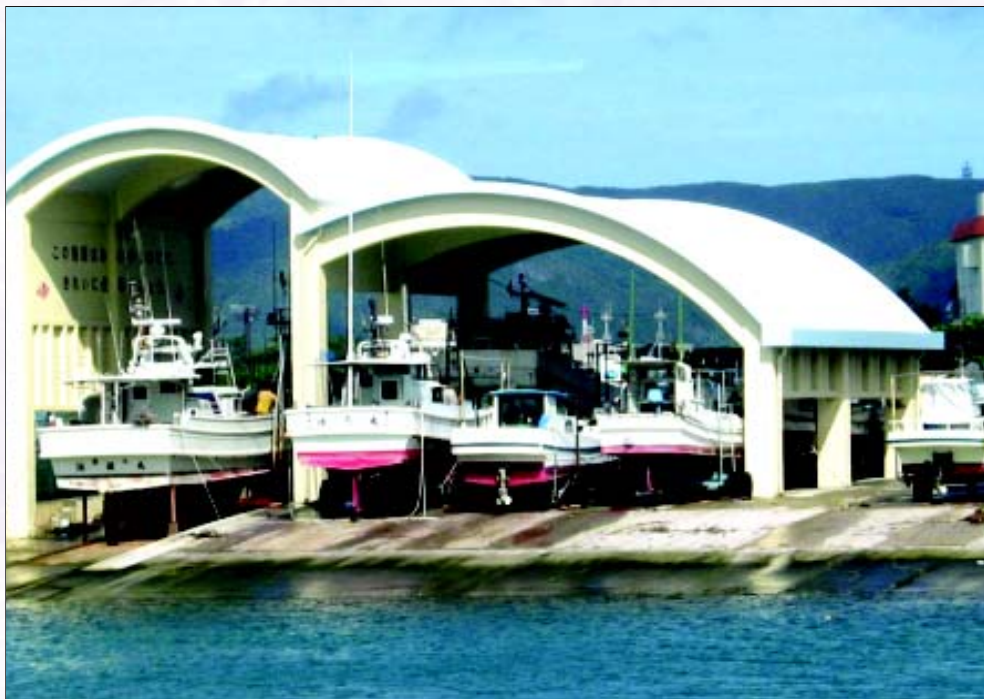
3.0 Preparations for Phase Two

3.1 Composition of the Study Team from Thailand

No.	Name	Position/ Organization	Remarks
1	Mr Mongkalut Pukanut 	Chairman The Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) 13 Pichai Road, Dusit Bangkok 10300 Tel: +66-2-669 3254 Ext. 1040 +66-81-341 8814 (Mobile) Fax: +66-2-241 1013 Email: green_coop@hotmail.com	Leader of Cooperatives in Thailand
2	Mr Chucheep Wongsung 	Manager of Rayong Fishery Cooperative Ltd 78/3 Mu 9, Hard Mae Rumpung Road Tambon Tapong Amphur Muang Rayong Province 21000 Tel&Fax: +66-38-655 142 +66-81-305 2095 (Mobile)	Marine Fishery Cooperative (to be visited on Phase Three)
3	Mr Pinyo Kiatpinyo 	Chairman Tacheen Basin Shrimp Farmer Cooperative Ltd. and Network of Thai Shrimp Farmer Cooperatives 196/58-59 Banpeaw-Prapatone Road, Moo1 Tambon Banpeaw, Amphur Banpeaw Samutsakorn Province, 74210 Tel & Fax: +66-34-48-0727 +66-89-789 7885 (Mobile) E-mail: net_coop@hotmail.com	Representative of Freshwater Fisheries Cooperatives
4	Ms Boonsiri Chueliang 	Manager Maeklong Fishery Cooperative Ltd. 200-201 Moo 5 Tambon Lamyai Amphur Muang Samutsongkhram Province 7500 Tel & Fax: +66-34-771 480 +66-81-944 0945 (Mobile) E-mail: chueliang@yahoo.com	Representative of Marine Fisheries Cooperatives
5	Mr Mongkol Vacharangkul 	Consultant Samutsongkram Fishery Association 207/7 Laemyai Road Tambon Maeklong, Amphur Muang Samutsongkhram Province 75000 Tel: +66-34-736 700 Fax: +66-34-736 701	Representative of Fisheries Association
6	Dr Udom Nuanhnuplong 	Senior Cooperative Technical Officer Cooperative Promotion Department (CPD) Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives 12 Krung Ka-sem Road, Phranakorn Bangkok 10200, Thailand Tel & Fax: + 66 (0) 2 281 0032 Mobile: + 66 (0) 89 780 5557 E-mail: Udom_nu@cpd.go.th	Nominated by CPD
7	Dr Somying Piumsombun 	Deputy Director General Department of Fisheries Kasetsart University, Chatuchak Bangkok 10900 Tel: +66-2-562 0524 +66-85-070 6457 (Mobile) Fax: +66-2-579 8094, 66-2-562 0571 E-mail: somyingp@fisheries.go.th	Leader of Government in fisheries sector



8	Dr Pongpat Boonchuwong 	Director of Fisheries Economics Division Department of Fisheries (DOF) Kasetsart Campus, 50 Paholyothin Road Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900 Tel: +66-2-558 0195 +66-85-070 6484 Fax: +66-2-558 0212 Cooperatives	Nominated by DOF
9	Mr Pramuan Rugjai 	Director Cluster of Fishing Port Operation (Lower South and Andaman) Phuket Fishing Port, Fish Marketing Organization Srisuthat Road, Tambon Rassada Amphur Muang, Phuket 83000 Tel: +66-76-215 489 +66-81-737 2174 (Mobile) Fax: +66-76-212 458 E-mail: rugpra@hotmail.com	Representative of Fish Marketing Organization (Interface between fisher organizations and government)
10	Mr Phanuwat Wanraway 	Chief International Relations Department The Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) 13 Pichai Road, Dusit, Bangkok 10300 Tel: +66-2-669 3254 Ext. 1041, 1099 +66-81-172 8190 (Mobile) Fax: +66-2-241 1228 Email: green_coop@hotmail.com	Coordinator of Thai Partner Organization (CLT)
11	Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava 	Director Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation 91, St. Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram Chennai, India Tel: +91-44-2493-6188 Fax: +91-44-2493-6102 E-mail: yugraj.yadava@bobpigo.org	Expert/ Development
12	Dr Kungwan Juntarashote 	Director Coastal Development Centre Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University 50 Paholyothin Road, Chatuchak Bangkok 10900 Tel: +66-2-579 1697 +66-89-455 8541 (Mobile) Fax: +66-2-579 1698 E-mail: ffiskwi@ku.ac.th	Expert/ Academics
13	Dr Kenneth Ruddle 	Professor School of Policy Studies Kwansei Gakuin University 2-1 Gakuen, Sanda City, Hyogo-Ken Japan Tel: + 81 (79) 565-7601 Mobile: + 81 (90) 9054-9636 Fax: + 81 (79) 565-7605 E-mail: mb5k_rddl@asahi-net.or.jp	-do-
14	Mr Jun-ichiro Okamoto 	Professor Marine Bio-Resource Management Strategy Faculty of Fisheries Sciences Hokkaido University Tel: + 81 (138) 40-5522 Mobile: +81 (90) 8453-5554 Fax: + 81 (138) 40-5522 E-mail: jokamoto@fish.hokudai.ac.jp	-do-



15:40-17:30	<p>Visit Hokkaido Prefectural Federation of FCAs (“Do-Gyoren”)</p> <p>1) Lecture on organization and activities of Do-Gyoren, particularly in relation to promotion of community-based fisheries resource management by a staff in charge of Guidance Division, Do-Gyoren</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hotel: Hotel Paco Junior Susukino, Sapporo</p>
<p>September 22 (Saturday) 08:00-09:00</p> <p>11:30</p> <p>12:20</p> <p>PM</p>	<p>Visit “Nijo Ichiba Retail Fish Market”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observation of fish and fishery products sold to general consumers <p>Leave Sapporo Okadama Airport by NH 4833</p> <p>Arrive at Nemuro-Nakashibetsu Airport</p> <p>Free</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hotel: New Akan Hotel Shangrila, Akan-Cho</p>
<p>September 23 (Sunday) 09:00</p> <p>17:00</p>	<p>Sightseeing</p> <p>Leave hotel for sightseeing (Lake Akan, etc)</p> <p>Arrive back to the hotel</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hotel: Shiretoko Noble Hotel, Utoro</p>
<p>September 24 (Monday) 09:00</p> <p>17:00</p>	<p>(National Holiday for Autumnal Equinox day)</p> <p>Sightseeing</p> <p>Leave hotel by chartered bus for sightseeing (Lake Akan, Lake Mashu and Shiretoko Peninsula, a world heritage national park, etc)</p> <p>Arrive at the hotel in Shibetsu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hotel: Odaitou Onsen Seaside Hotel, Odaitou</p>
<p>September 25 (Tuesday) 06:00-07:00</p> <p>09:00-09:30</p> <p>09:30-11:30</p> <p>14:00-17:00</p>	<p>Visit Notsuke FCA Fish Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observation of unloading of chum salmon caught by set net <p>Visit Notsuke FCA Fish Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observation of auction of chum salmon <p>Visit Notsuke FCA</p> <p>1) Lecture on “Community-based Fish /Shellfish Resource Management” implemented by Notsuke FCA by a staff of Notsuke FCA</p> <p>Visit Shibetsu Salmon Museum</p> <p>Visit Notsuke Peninsula Nature Center</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hotel: Odaitou Onsen Seaside Hotel, Odaitou</p>
<p>September 26 (Wednesday) 05:00-06:00</p> <p>07:00-07:30</p> <p>07:30-09:00</p> <p>10:00</p> <p>13:45</p> <p>15:30</p>	<p>Visit Shibetsu FCA Fish Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observation of unloading of chum salmon caught by set net <p>Visit Shibetsu FCA Fish Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observation of auction of chum salmon <p>Visit Shibetsu FCA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecture on “Organization and Activities of Shibetsu FCA”, and on Shibetsu Town District HACCP by a staff of Shibetsu FCA <p>Check out and leave the Hotel</p> <p>Leave Nemuro-Nakashibetsu Airport by NH 840</p> <p>Arrive at Haneda Airport, Tokyo</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hotel: Kanda City Hotel, Tokyo</p>

September 27 (Thursday) 09:00-17:00	Group discussion and report preparation Venue: "Chu-kaigishitsu (medium size meeting room)", JF ZENGYOREN Hotel: Kanda City Hotel, Tokyo
September 28 (Friday) 09:00-12:00 13:00-17:30 18:00-20:00	Group discussion and report preparation – continued Venue: "Chu-kaigishitsu (medium size meeting room)", JF ZENGYOREN Evaluation Meeting of the Phase Two of the Training Project 1) Overall evaluation 2) Points of notice for Phase Three of the Training Project 3) Finalization of the Phase Two Report Farewell Party At the Canteen on the B1 Floor of Co-op. Bldg., Chiyoda - Ku, Tokyo Hotel: Kanda City Hotel, Tokyo
September 29 (Saturday) 12:00 16:10	Leave Narita International Airport by AI 309 Arrive at Bangkok

Information on Hotels

Place	Hotel
Tokyo	Kanda City Hotel 3-24-5 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan Phone: + 81 (3) 5296-2200 Fax: + 81 (3) 5296-2525 http://kandacityhotel.jp
Hakodate	Aqua Garden Hotel Hakodate 19-13 Otemachi, Hakodate-Shi, Hokkaido, Japan Phone: + 81 (138) 23-2200 Fax: + 81 (138) 23-4757 http://aquagardenhotel.jp/index.html
Sapporo	Hotel Paco Junior Susukino 5-2, Nishi 7 Chome, Minami 5 Jou, Chuo-Ku, Sapporo-Shi, Hokkaido, Japan Phone: + 81 (11) 512-8512 Fax: + 81 (11) 530-0012 http://www.paco.co.jp
Kawayu	Kawayu Onsen Pastoral Hotel 1-3-6 Kawayu Onsen, Teshikaga-Cho, Kawakami-Gun, Hokkaido, Japan Phone: + 81 (15) 483-5511 Fax: + 81 (15) 483-5513 http://www.kawayu-pastoral.net/index.html
Utoro	Shiretoko Noble Hotel Higashi 3, Utoro, Shari-Cho, Shari-Gun, Hokkaido, Japan Phone: + 81 (152) 22-5211 Fax: + 81 (152) 24-3535 http://www.shiretoko-noblehotel.com/index.html
Odaitou	Odaitou Onsen Seaside Hotel 29 Misaki-Machi, Odaitou, Bekkai-Cho, Notsuke-Gun, Hokkaido, Japan Phone: + 81 (153) 86-2316 Fax: + 81 (153) 86-2003 http://www.nikkanren.or.jp/Cg/ASP/Y

3.3 Study Material for Phase Two

The following study material will be printed by ICFO to the trainees during Phase Two of the Training Project.

- An Introduction to Fishery Cooperative Associations in Japan.
- Outline of JF Group.
- The Fisheries Law of Japan.
- Fishing Right and Fishing License Systems in Japan.
- Fisheries Coordination Regulations of Hokkaido.
- The Fisheries Cooperative Association Law of Japan.
- A Model By-Law of Fisheries Cooperative Association.
- Notsuke FCA Rules for Exercise of Fishing Rights.
- Shibetsu FCA Rules for Exercise of Fishing Rights.
- Key Points of Community-based Fisheries Management in Coastal Areas of Japan.
- Report of Phase One - Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Thailand – 2007 (*Presenter: Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director, BOBP-IGO, Chennai, India*).
- Coastal Fisheries Resources Management and Issues in Japan (*Presenter: Prof Jun-ichiro Okamoto, Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University, Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan*).
- Fisheries Cooperative Associations (FCAs) and Fisheries Resource Management in Japan (*Presenter: Mr Jun Machiba, Deputy General Manager, Fisheries Policy and International Affairs Department, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations, Tokyo, Japan*).
- Fishery and Aquaculture Insurance Systems in Japan (*Presenter: Mr Izumi Ishizuka, Managing Director, National Federation of Fishery Mutual Insurance Associations (GYOSAIREN), Tokyo, Japan*).
- Fisheries Credit and Guarantee and Insurance System in Japan (*Presenter: Mr Masahiro Mino, Chief, Business Promotion Section, Fisheries Management and Loan Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Credit Foundation, Tokyo, Japan*).
- Market Guide (The Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji, Tokyo).
- The Tokyo Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji.
- The Structure of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Government of Japan.
- FY 2005 Trends in Fisheries and Fisheries Measures for FY 2006- Outline.
- Visual Japan's Fisheries (Provisional Translation), Fisheries Agency ,August 2006.
- Introduction to the Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University.
- Status of Fisheries and Fisheries Resource Management in SE Asia and higher fisheries education in Thailand (*Presenter: Dr Kungwan Juntarashote, Director, Coastal Development Centre, Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand*).

- Status of Fisheries and Fisheries Resource Management in South Asia (*Presenter: Dr Yugraj Yadava, Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India*).
- The Role of Rights in Fisheries Resource Management in Asia (*Presenter: Dr Kenneth Ruddle, Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University, Kobe-Sanda Campus, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan*).
- The System and Present State of Fisheries Coordination in Hokkaido (*Presenter: Mr Masahiro Morita, Director, Hokkaido Fisheries Coordination Office, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan*).
- Travel Around Hokkaido.
- Hokkaido Tourist Map.
- Fisheries in Hokkaido.
- Fisheries of Hokkaido, Present State of Business Management of FCAs and Issues Including Fisheries Resource Management and Resource Recovery Efforts by Fishers (*Presenter: to be finalised*).
- Organization and Activities of Do-Gyoren (Hokkaido Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations), particularly in relation to promotion of community-based fisheries resource management (*Presenter: to be finalised*).
- Nijo Ichiba Retail Fish Market.
- Organization and Activities of Notsuke Fisheries Cooperative Association (Notsuke FCA).
- Community-based Fisheries Resource Management Implemented by Notsuke FCA.
- Organization and Activities of Shibetsu Fisheries Cooperative Association (Shibetsu FCA).
- Shibetsu Town District HACCP.
- Shibetsu Salmon Museum.
- Notsuke Peninsula Nature Center.
- Contact Addresses of the Organizations to be visited, etc.



