BOBLME Thailand

National Inception Workshop

Bangkok, Thailand • 19-20 January, 2010

Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
The BOBLME Project is funded principally by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Norway, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the USA. FAO is the executing agency.

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Inception Workshop in Thailand on the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project

19th-20th January 2010
Bangkok, Thailand
About the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project:
Over 400 million people in the Bay of Bengal area are dependent on coastal and marine resources for their food, livelihood and security. Rapid population growth, high dependence on resources and increased land use has resulted in over exploitation of fish stocks and habitat degradation, and has led to considerable uncertainty whether the ecosystem will be able to support the livelihoods of the coastal populations in the future.

Despite the large number of international, regional and sub-regional bodies and programmes operating in the Bay, none have a clear mandate, geographical scope and/or capacity to support a regional initiative that would effectively address the issues confronting the coastal communities of the BOB. Furthermore, the current existence of many ineffective policies, strategies and legal measures at the National level would likely impede the development of any regional arrangements. Other major constraints include weak institutional capacity at national levels, insufficient budgetary commitments, and lack of community stakeholder consultation and empowerment.

Maldives, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, have declared their willingness to work together through the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project and lay the foundations for a coordinated programme of action designed to improve the lives of the coastal populations through improved regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.

The BOBLME Project is funded principally by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Norway, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the USA with a total estimated budget of $USD 31 million. FAO is the executing agency.

The major aims of this Inception Workshop were to have the Project objectives and activities confirmed by project stakeholders, to obtain endorsement of the monitoring and evaluation system, and explore, with stakeholders, the possibilities for collaboration and partnerships.

For more information, please visit www.boblme.org
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### ABBREVIATIONS

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRDEC</td>
<td>Andaman Sea Fisheries Research and Development Center</td>
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<td>AFTA</td>
<td>ASEAN Free Trade Area</td>
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<td>APFIC</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIMSTEC</td>
<td>Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation</td>
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<td>BOB</td>
<td>Bay Of Bengal</td>
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<td>BOBLME</td>
<td>Bay Of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHARM</td>
<td>Coastal Habitats And Resources Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>Causal Chain Analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCRF</td>
<td>FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries</td>
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<td>CORDIO</td>
<td>Coáстal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean</td>
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<td>DMCR</td>
<td>Department of Marine and Coastal resources</td>
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<td>DNP</td>
<td>National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department</td>
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<td>DOF</td>
<td>Department of Fisheries</td>
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<tr>
<td>EcoQOs</td>
<td>Ecosystem Quality Objectives</td>
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<td>EEZ</td>
<td>Exclusive Economic zone</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>FMO</td>
<td>Fishery Marketing Organization</td>
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<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
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<td>GEF IW</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility/International Waters</td>
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<td>GOPP</td>
<td>Goal Oriented Project Planning</td>
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<td>GAP</td>
<td>Good Agricultural Practice</td>
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<td>IOGOOS</td>
<td>Indian Ocean Global Ocean Observing System</td>
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<td>IOTC</td>
<td>Indian Ocean Tuna Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>IOC/WESTPAC</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/Sub-commission for the Western Pacific</td>
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<td>IUCN</td>
<td>International Union for Conservation of Nature</td>
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<td>IUU fishing</td>
<td>Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing</td>
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<td>IMR</td>
<td>Institute of Marine Research</td>
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<td>LMEs</td>
<td>Large Marine Ecosystem</td>
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<td>MNRE</td>
<td>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</td>
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<td>MFRDB</td>
<td>Marine Fisheries Research and Development Bureau</td>
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<td>MPA</td>
<td>Marine Protective Area</td>
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<td>NC</td>
<td>National Coordinator</td>
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<td>NFAT</td>
<td>National Fisheries Association Thailand</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOAA</td>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
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<td>NRCT</td>
<td>National Research Council of Thailand</td>
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<td>NTA</td>
<td>National Technical Adviser</td>
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<td>NTF</td>
<td>National Task Force</td>
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<td>ONEP</td>
<td>Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning</td>
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<td>PCD</td>
<td>Pollution Control Department</td>
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<td>PMBC</td>
<td>Phuket Marine Biological Center</td>
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<td>RCU</td>
<td>Regional Coordination Unit</td>
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<td>SAP</td>
<td>Strategic Action Programme</td>
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<td>SEAFDEC</td>
<td>Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center</td>
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<td>SSF</td>
<td>Small-Scale Fisheries</td>
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<td>TDA</td>
<td>Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis</td>
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<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Inception Workshop in Thailand on the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 19th to 20th January 2010. Forty-eight representatives from government organizations (DOF, DMCR, ONEP, FMO, PCD, and DNP), international organizations (SEAFDEC, IUCN, and BOBLME), private sector, university, NGOs and stakeholders attended.

The overall aims of the Workshop were to have the Project objectives and activities confirmed, to obtain an endorsement of a draft monitoring and evaluation framework, and explore, with stakeholders, the possibilities for collaboration and partnerships.

The BOBLME Project Regional Coordinator described the history, design and status of the Project. Specialists provided presentations on major project topic areas, including Large Marine Ecosystems, The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management, Socio-economic monitoring and livelihood diversification, and Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) development.

Thailand has proposed to be the RCU of BOBLME at the Andaman Sea Fisheries Research and Development Center in Phuket. The recommendation from the workshop focus on lessons learned from previous project in Thailand (such as CHARM and AFTA), impact of climate change to fishing villages, impact of mitigating pollution from coastal zone development, better understanding on small pelagic fish and endanger species in the Andaman Sea, EU regulation on IUU fishing.
1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project Inception Workshop was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 19th to 20th January 2010. Representatives from Government agencies and non-government organizations working in areas relating to the Bay of Bengal region, as well as stakeholder organizations attended the Workshop. The list of participants is attached as Appendix I.

Dr. Joompol Sanguansin, Director of Marine fisheries Research and Development Bureau, and Dr. Cherdjinda Chotiyaputta, Marine Resources Management Specialist Department of Marine and Coastal Resources made the opening speech (Appendix II). This was followed by welcome remarks by Dr. Chris O’Brien, the Regional Coordinator of the Project, and a round of introductions by the participants.

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop objectives are to:

1. Launch the Project Nationally
2. Note the current status of the Project
3. Promote a better understanding on the major project topic areas, in particular: Large Marine Ecosystems; the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries; Socio-economic monitoring and livelihoods diversification, Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) development, and monitoring and evaluation
4. Identify actions and interventions and produce a National Work Plan that addresses the Projects objectives
5. Identify areas for collaboration and partnerships with regional bodies and non-government organizations.
3. INTRODUCTION TO SELECTED PROJECT TOPICS

PRESENTATION ON LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM PROJECT- OVERVIEW
Dr. Chris O’Brien, Regional Coordinator, BOBLME

A brief history
In 1979-1986 the BOBLME project (phase 1) improve the standard of living and the quality of life of small-scale fisheries by development and uptake of techniques and technologies.

Recent history
2001– 2005 BOBLME Project development
Tsunami
April 2005 – Project approved by GEF Council
June 2008 – Project reviewed and confirmed
September 2008 – First signature
April 2009 – Project becomes operational
May 2009 – Project staff arrive

Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand will work together through the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project. The area approximately covers 4 million km² and population is approximately 400 million people. Rapid population growth and high dependence on aquatic resources for food, trade, livelihoods and increased land use are having major impacts on the marine ecosystem.

The BOBLME Project has five components
Component 1: Strategic Action Plan
• Finalize TDA
• Establish BOB management arrangements
• Devise a sustainable financing mechanism
• SAP formulation and adoption

Component 2: Coastal/Marine Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Use
• Promote community-based management
• Improve policy harmonization
• Devise regional fishery assessments and management plans (3)
• Collaborative critical habitat management

Component 3: Improved Understanding and Predictability of the BOBLME Environment
• Improved understanding of large-scale processes and dynamics affecting the BOBLME
• Promote use of MPAs to conserve regional fish stocks
• Improved regional cooperation with regional and global assessment and monitoring program

Component 4: Maintenance of Ecosystem Health and Management of Pollution
• Establishment of an effective ecosystem indicator framework
• Develop a regional approach to identifying and managing important coastal pollution issues

Component 5: Project Management
• Establishment of the RCU
• Monitoring and evaluation system
• Project information and dissemination system

Expected outcomes of the BOBLME project
The project has two major documents developed and agreed:
1. Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis
2. Endorsed Strategic Action Programme
   • Establishment of:
     – Financially-sustainable institutional arrangements
     – Commitment from the BOBLME countries to collaborate through adoption of an agreed institutional collaborative mechanism
   • Stronger governance:
     – Improvement in policy development
     – Processes for planning and dialogue
     – Multi-sectoral involvement
   • Improved resource management:
     – Better understanding of small-scale fisheries issues
     – Co-management
     – Healthy ecosystems
   • Improved well-being of rural fisher communities
     – Greater resilience
     – Sustainable fisheries
   • Better knowledge of:
     – BOBLME’s large-scale processes and ecology
     – Basic health indicators in the BOBLME

Total budget of BOBLME project about $31 millions support by GEF, NOAA, FAO, Sweden, Norway, Country-in-kind and Country-incash. First, FAO is the GEF Agency and project execution agency by provides support staff administration, project services-travel, purchasing etc, budget and financial management and reporting, technical adviser, Project Task Force and temporary accommodation for the RCU.

Project activities
Project activities of BOBLME project has about 500 workshops, 77 studies, data collection (shot courses, training), communications, monitoring and reporting

**BLBOME proposed management structure consisting:**
1. Project Steering Committee–PSC: comprises 2 high level representatives from each country (fisheries and environment) provides overall guidance on the project
2. Regional Advisors
3. National Task forces-NTF: approves annual work plan, support National coordinator, instructs NSAP, communications role (representative from government’s agencies, FAO/WB, NGOs, business/industry, academics/researchers and other).
4. National Scientific Advisory Panels: Provides independent advice on technical content and Experts on living marine resources, oceanography, pollution, coastal management, socio-economics
5. National Coordinator-NC: fisheries

**Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in LME Projects**

*Dr. Rudolf Hermes, Chief Technical Advisor*

Presentation an introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in general - by highlighting definition, purpose, philosophy, logframe approach (GOPP), M&E Indicators for GEF IW Projects, M&E Process and Plan for BOBLME.

Monitoring is the continuous or periodic process to collect and analyze data to measure the performance of a programme or project, usually done by project personnel, i.e. internally.

Evaluation is a systematic quantitative and qualitative assessment of ongoing (mid-term or periodic, i.e. real-time) or completed projects, along with their design, implementation process, and results. This is usually done through independent evaluation missions.
The main purpose of M&E is the provision of timely and actionable advice to project personnel and management to enable course corrections (steering) during implementation. Ongoing monitoring and periodic evaluations also provide a useful information basis for mid-term and final evaluations, which usually are a requirement of donor and implementation agencies.

Evaluations are a disciplined, rigorous and collaborative process of gathering and analyzing information to identify and apply lessons learned. This makes the work of individuals more effective and projects more successful. The approach to evaluations is disciplined through the formulation and adherence to a concrete plan for the evaluation. It is rigorous through application of the methodology that has been developed and agreed to, and it is collaborative through involvement of key project personnel, partners and other stakeholders at each step of the evaluation process.

Logical Framework Approach (Logframe) pre-project logframes can be outdated before project implementation starts: they can and should be reviewed and updated during implementation. Inevitable changes and shifts given the 5 years since logframe development, Pre-project logframes are in many ways, and necessarily, a “best guess” exercise, Pre- and post-tsunami assessments and TDA refinement.

M&E Indicators are for GEF IW Projects. The indicators are quantitative or qualitative statements that can be used to describe existing situations and measure changes or trends over time.

- Process Indicators
- Stress Reduction Indicators
- Environmental Status Indicators

THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Dr. Chris O’Brien, Regional Coordinator, BOBLME

Sustainable development can be summarized as a means to achieve human social and economic well being. Ecosystems approaches further refine the concept of sustainable development as that which balances human well-being with ecological well-being. The presentation covered the basis for the ecosystem approach to fishery management and its linkage to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). The FAO CCRF provides a framework for responsible fisheries and the EAF is a means by which this can be operationalized. By balancing human and environmental well-being the EAF provides a means to achieve sustainable development goals and this is the ultimate objective of the WSSD target for the introduction of ecosystem-based management. The BOBLME Project is an ecosystem-based project and as such the components of the project fit into the framework of EAF by addressing social, environmental and governance goals, it is an integrated approach that promotes sustainable development that strikes a balance between human well-being and ecological well-being. Since it is an integrated management approach it includes all important aspects of an ecosystem and different activities that impact:
- Humans / communities
- Habitats (marine and coastal)
- Fisheries resources (both target spp. and associated spp.)
- Vulnerable plants and animals
- Harvesting, pollution, degradation, habitats etc.

The BOBLME project therefore covers: Ecological well being - Sustainability of major shared fisheries resources; critical habitats, MPA’s; pollution reduction; understanding environment, health indicators. And human well being-Community-based fisheries and habitat management; alternative/sustainable livelihoods; resilience.

This is also placed within the ‘governance’ context of the ecosystem (the “ability to achieve” the outcomes) and works to ensure that the different stakeholders interests are reflected and appropriate institutional linkages and cooperation are developed e.g., engagement between institutions (National government, Fisheries Agency, Environment Agency, Regional collaboration); multi-sectoral involvement; policy harmonization.
TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS (TDA) AND STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAM (SAP) DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Rudolf Hermes, Chief Technical Advisor

The main objective of transboundary diagnostic analysis (TDA) is to identify priority environmental issues that are transboundary in nature while the strategic action program (SAP) identifies the policy options and their associated governance mechanisms in addressing the priority transboundary issues as well as formulates the appropriate mechanisms to implement the priority interventions.

TDA/SAP and LME Project/Management include 5 components for manage environmental quality: Productivity, Fish resources and fisheries, Pollution and Ecosystem Health, Socioeconomics and Governance.

Framework for preparation of TDA include:
- Detailed definition of boundary, bio-physical and socio-economic characteristics of the region under study
- Analysis of socio-economic, legal, administrative, and political context – “governance analysis” - as important process
- Assessed environmental problems or issues in the region under study prioritized and their relative severity evaluated
- Impacts of these issues assessed, their possible causes identified and, as far as possible, quantified or qualitatively justified
- Priority transboundary environmental issues subjected to the process of Causal Chain Analysis (CCA) to determine their root causes, immediate and intermediate causes as well as sectoral activities associated with the root causes.

On the other hand, the SAP framework includes:
- review of the root causes from its associated TDA and development of their ecosystem quality objectives (EcoQOs)
- development of time-constrained targets for each of the EcoQOs and program actions that permit realization of the targets within designated timeframe
- cost benefit analysis, including economic valuation of natural resources, and feasibility assessment for each program action
- establishment of incremental partnerships that allow SAP to assign costs
- assessment of investment needs and estimate of costs associated with SAP implementation
- development of mechanisms for SAP implementation including legal and institutional arrangements; stakeholder and public participation plan; funding and investment arrangements; and monitoring and evaluation approach.

4. REVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS AND ACTIVITY

Country Report for BOBLME Program: Thailand

Ms. Praulai Nootmorn, Director of Andaman Sea Fisheries Research and Development Center

For Thailand, the project area covers 6 provinces of the Andaman Sea from Ranong - Satun provinces. DOF has played an active role in promoting fisheries and aquaculture development in Thailand. DOF is entrusted with the following responsibilities:

1. Implementation and application of the Fisheries Act B.E. 2490 (1947) at present the Fisheries Act under the processes of amendment, Act Governing the Right to Fish Within Thai Waters B.E. 2482 (1939), Act Organizing the Activities of Fish Market B.E. 2496(1953), Wildlife Reservation and Protection Act B.E.2535(1992), and other related laws and regulations;

2. Research and development concerning fisheries and aquaculture, stock improvement, production, stock enhancement of aquatic animals, ornamental fishes, aquatic plants, aquatic feed, aquatic animal
health, fishing gears, and other related fishery matters including certification for the standard (i.e. quality
and sanitary) of the source of cultured aquatic animals;

3. Research and survey of fishing grounds both within the Thai waters and beyond (neighboring
States’ waters or high seas) to increase the productivity and management of the utilization of aquatic
resources;

4. Measures governing activities of capture fisheries and utilization of fishery resources and control,
prevention and suppression regarding fishing activities within inland and marine fishing grounds and fish
trade in compliance with the provisions of laws or regulations;

5. Research and development on preservation, food processing, analysis, inspection control, and
certification on quality of fish and fishery products in compliance with international sanitary standards and
sanitary laws and regulation;

6. Research and development of technology transfer in fisheries, promotion and occupation
development in aquaculture, fishing techniques, fish product processing, and related occupation to ensure
that these activities are essential in economical development for stakeholders, farmers and general public;

7. Management of international fisheries affairs concerning technology, exploratory research on
overseas fishing areas, fishery joint-venture agreement, and other international related activities;

8. Development of fisheries information system, survey system arrangement, compilation, and usage
of information data including services in information technology for stakeholders, farmers and general
public;

9. Other operational matters authorized by laws as responsibilities of the DOF or other works
entrusted by Ministry or the Cabinet.

The Department of Fisheries has the Master Plan of Marine Fisheries Management of Thailand.

**Vision** “Sustainable Fisheries Development based on the Sufficiency Economy that places the people
at the centre”.

**Objectives**: to manage the responsible and sustainable marine fisheries; to facilitate the rapid
recovery of the depleted fish stocks and to safeguard marine ecosystem from any destructive practices; to
support the fishery institutional strengthening and co-management, including the networking at all levels
to enable their active participation in marine fisheries management; to promote the capacity building of
fishing enterprises at all levels to enable their effective operations under the changing fisheries situation
around the globe, and the increasingly stringent governance; to enhance fishermen’s quality of life and to
ensure the seafood safety and the confidence of consumers of fish and fish products.

**Targets** is Security and sustainability of Thailand’s marine fisheries: its annual landing of 1.7-2.0
million tones comprising at least 80% of economically important species from fishing grounds within the
EEZ, and 1.0-1.6 million tonnes from distant water fishing; fishermen’s organization at the provincial level
actively participating in the marine fisheries management: at least one organization per province and its
networking with other organizations in the proximity; active participation of fishing communities: at least
10% of all fishing communities participate.

Master Plan will remain active over the period of 10 years (2009-2018). It is divided into two 5-year

**Strategies**: 1. Efficiency enhancement of marine fisheries management system and co-management;

2. Structural strengthening and efficiency improvement of fisheries bodies;

3. Development and promotion of responsible and sustainable fisheries;

4. Ecosystem and Fishing Ground Rehabilitation to Safeguard Biodiversity and Marine
Environmental quality;

5. Promotion and development of distant water fisheries.
AFRDEC/DOF has long term monitoring on demersal fish, fish larvae, phytoplankton, zooplankton, environment parameters programs by Research Vessel Pramong 4 and long term monitoring on pelagic fish, demersal fish, crab, shrimp from small-scale and commercial fisheries programs by landing survey. The study was on the impact of Tsumani for the marine fisheries status. And Thai-Norwegian Cooperation Project supports the Norwegian fishing gear and acoustic equipment onto the R/V Pramong 4, which expect to the resources mapping of total fish in the Andaman Sea.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)
Royal Forestry Department is in general responsible for park management.
Pollution Control Department (PCD) is the main agency implementing the national policy on pollution control.
Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) was given the mandate to develop appropriate regulations in order to achieve updated and effective managerial action with the objective of looking after the nation’s marine and coastal fragile and vulnerable resources including resources preservation, conservation aimed at sustainable use and rehabilitation. DMCR have proposed the new law, which emphasize on the marine resources management, to enhance the community participation on using and managing of marine resources to the cabinet. It is under the processes of regulation.
Phuket Marine Biological Center (PMBC) under DMCR is taking an importance role of research to manage and improve of marine resources in Andaman Sea. There are quit numbers of national and international projects and programmes have been going on since past few years to rehabilitate and collect information to access the status of marine resources.

Research and activities on marine and oceanographic research to support the ecosystem base management in Andaman Sea by PMBC
1. Coastal and Marine environment monitoring programme: this programme is operating along the coast of Thai’s waters. The programme will provide the status of water quality, benthic and plankton community in coastal water.
2. Mapping and monitoring of coastal and marine resources (data base): Mangrove forest, coral reef, and seagrass etc.
3. Marine endanger species study including build up their data base
4. Monitoring of algae bloom and build up network in Thailand including participate in regional programme of IOC/WESTPAC
5. Rehabilitation of coastal and marine resources
6. Oceanographic study
7. Biodiversity Research
8. Participation of community on marine resources management
9. Education for children
PMBC have established the national and international projects and programmes, there have been going on since past few years to rehabilitate and collect information to access the status of marine resources. For example;
Coral: long term monitoring of coral reef in Andaman Sea (to provide statute and data Base of coral) including monitoring of Coral disease; rehabilitation of coral Reefs; impact of climate change on coral (coral bleaching); CORDIO is the international programme which concern on coral management and rehabilitation in the Andaman Sea; EU programme on coral rehabilitation; GREEN FIN programme is to provide information and management of coral reef by participation of tourist sector especially on diving activities
Sea-grass: monitoring statute of sea-grass; role of community on sea-grass management
PMBC have been carrying out the coastal and marine environment monitoring programme. It is regularly monitoring in Thai’s waters including Andaman Sea. To accesses the statute of water quality, benthic organism, and algae bloom etc. The long term information will be analyzed to accesses the trend and impact of land-base and sea-base pollution. DMCR is to provide data base and information of marine and coastal resources for management and development of shoreline. The data and information will be used for government and private sector. All research project and program of PMBC will provide data and information to the data base.
The large scale of oceanographic and environmental study has been carrying out under cooperation of Thai and German programme. The project was joint funding by National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) and German Research Foundation (DFG). PMBC is one of the partners of the projects which carry out in the northern part of Andaman Sea coast of Thailand. There are two project are relate to oceanographic study. The first one is sedimentology and geochemistry of sediment study. The main concern of this project is related to the tsunami, which is looking on the changing of sediment at the sea floor due to the wash back of sediment from shore by tsunami wave and looking on historical information of tsunami in Andaman Sea coast. The second project is studying on the behavior of internal wave in Andaman Sea and its impact on the offshore coral and benthic organism. The study area of project is emphasize at the area around the Similan Island and offshore of Similan Island.

One of the programme is going on the the Indian Ocean call Global Ocean Observing system for Indian Ocean (IOGOOS) which might be able to support some information to BOBLME. The good example of cooperation of GOOS programme and LME was done in South Africa. That Model might be applied to BOBLME with IOGOOS.

A list of institutions and acronyms involved in activities relevant to BOBLME include AFRDEC, APFIC, BOB, BIMSTEC, BOBLME, CORDIO, DFG, DMCR, DOF, FAO FAT, FMO, GREEN FIN, GEF, IMR, IOGOOS, IOTC, MFRDB, MOAC, MONRE, Norad, PMBC, SEAFDEC, SSFF, UNCLOS and UNEP.

The Project Steering committee will be appointed from DOF:

1. National Scientific Advisory
   Mr. Somsak Chullasorn Advisor to Department of Fisheries

2. Technical Advisor
   Mr. Joompol Sanguansin Director of Marine Fisheries Research and Development Bureau
   Mr. Wanakiat Thubthimsang Phuket Marine Biological Center

3. National Task Force (NTF)
   Mr. Weera Pokapunt Marine Fisheries Specialist, DOF
   Mr. Somkiat Khokiattivong Phuket Marine Biological Center
   Mr. Khamjut Ruenreungdee Andaman Coastal Research Station of Department
   Ms. Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk Sustainable Development Foundation
   Mr. Mana Sripitak National Fisheries Association Thailand

Thailand Propose to be host of RCU of BOBLME Project. The basic elements of an offer to host the RCU will cover the provision of:
- air-conditioned office
- meeting room facilities
- telecommunication lines and electricity
- guard and office cleaning
- In-house technical support, IT services
- transportation
  - Phuket International Airport, more than 120 flights daily from domestic and international and Phuket Bus Terminal more than 300 routes from the domestic available.
  - AFRDEC and PMBC have located in Phuket.
  - AFRDEC will be provided the staff housing, same area of AFRDEC.
  - Two International Schools, namely British International School and QSI International School of Phuket
  - The longevity of the offer, considering that the Project is expected to enter a second phase after five years, may be an important element for some countries.

**Comment from the participants:**
The comment for this session attached as Appendix III
5. THAILAND NATIONAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Consist of 5 topics on the project is the first part.

Ms. Praulai Nootmorn, Director of Andaman Sea Fisheries Research and Development Center

1. Strategic Action Programme: Preparation of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) whose implementation will ensure the long-term institutional and financial sustainability of the BOBLME Programme.

Will be on the strategy describes the project by TDA, SAP, which is in the process of working on all 4 topics and steps need to be prepared for a workshop for stakeholders to exchange ideas for what problem is to bring together and integrate the DMCR, DOF and Department of Forestry and NGO section 1.1 and 1.2 will be a step process emphasizing that when a meeting or take any action need for stakeholders to participate in the process (work plan) and send concluded before January 2011.

2. Coastal/Marine Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Use: Development and implementation of regional and sub-regional collaborative approaches to common/shared issues affecting the health and status of BOBLME.

The resource management and sustainable coastal and marine development and the cooperation in regional and sub-regions for maintain the quality and status of Gulf of Bengal ecosystems, including the Andaman coast in good condition. And by consultation between the past (yesterday) has several interesting issues, particularly on select agents, that villages are guidelines consequence. Which now has 15 villages, the villages representative propose that the issue selected 15 villages to study the village will be affecting the area. In the development of good management or villages were to be managed. To select a sample in a village near the Bay of Bengal region or villages that may be managed jointly between DOF, DMCR, coastal community or from other projects to work together. Article 2.1 and 2.3 is a detailed plan that will allow management to set a more concrete policy. The policy must be made in line or to make a concrete public. But one thing that would offer in terms of the master plan of Thai marine fisheries management think everyone should be involved is not much less. In Thailand, we also had an event that was made part that meets the defined metrics. Although now a metric that is still in the process is adjusted in any committee. Now think should lead the master plan of Thai marine fisheries management to be deployed to prevent duplication of work. The master plan is a Thai marine fishery management plans that have long raised the concept from many sectors such as DOF, DMCR, Navy, Harbor Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The fisheries statistics system in the BOB area, some countries such as Thailand, Myanmar, the statistics are unclear, but may be fine the way to same form, it will be more reliable. Then, the result of statistics should be applying the concept to manage the process correctly. And classified technical people in fisheries to manage between regions and sub-regions (Region is the all of Gulf of Bengal and sub-regional is the area between the 2 countries such as Thailand, Myanmar) on the share stock (Indian mackerel, hilsa) and critical status or vulnerable species (shark).

2.4 Area of vulnerability that we have negotiated is Mergui Archipelago, where cover the west coast of State Twai, Myanmar down to the south of Similan Islands, Thailand. In the Thailand case study on fisheries resources, coral, sea grass that Thailand already has data. But Myanmar has no information. And issues in Myanmar bring up on tourist from Thailand, scuba diving (Over night trip). This area found the marine endangered species such as dugong, whale shark. The other issue is that the illegal fishing. This issue should be studied, such as transfer knowledge on sea grass species, coral and marine endangered species. Myanmar is quite lack of knowledge on this topic.

3. Improved Understanding and Predictability of the BOBLME Environment: Share information with other regional and global environmental monitoring programmes for improved understanding of the BOBLME ecological functions and processes.

Environmental issues, the DMCR is the main responsible. To increase understanding of the oceanography and marine environmental pollution around the Bay of Bengal. Because in this area is also a lack of good management. The topic to be study on:
1. Organize experts in oceanography and environmental studies. And received support from NOAA, Which is useful in the prediction of the climate change. Community can join and use the data.

2. A case study in a conservation area (Marine polluted areas) is a study in bringing resources to the conservation area, such as Phang Nga Bay, monitoring the migration species in the conservation area (fish refugia). AFRDEC has been monitoring these fish resources as well. Thailand should propose this project under activity of BOBLME.

4. Maintenance of Ecosystem Health and Management of Pollution: Development of agreed set of environmental indicators to measure the BOBLME regional collaborative approach to identifying/remediating important coastal water pollution issues.

   Monitoring environmental changes, we should have the data based on ecosystem and pollution. It is adequate or not? In case of not enough information, what we should do? Dr. Somkiat said about the monitoring of marine pollution program along the coastal area. Then, we can prepare the water quality standards, but we may create a standard of environmental quality as a consequence of Bengal of Bay. Because some areas were reported contaminate of pesticide use (such as Bangladesh), it will be impact with ecosystems. Then, it should be studied together in the future.

5. Project management: Establishment and of cost-efficient management, of project operations, M&E, and information dissemination capacity.

   Issues of project management must have in each project, on monitoring and evaluation of projects. Regarding budget, DOF and DMCR will propose the in-kind and in-cash budget for support the activities under BOBLME project. In cash is consists of salaries project coordinator, salaries national technical advisory. Including, Thailand have propose to be Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) at AFRDEC, Phuket, and the budget is supported for RCU as in-cash. In kind is budget will be related on the BOBLME project such as salary of all stakeholders who contribute to the BOBLME project, office facility, etc.

Comment from the participants:
The comment for this Workshop attached as Appendix IV
6. ENDORSEMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM THE WORKSHOP
The BOBLME Inception Workshop made the following recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project content – priorities for Thailand</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Recognize the knowledge and experience on co-management generated and available in Thailand (e.g. post-tsunami and in projects such as AFTA, CHARM) and build upon it for enabling fishing communities to participate in fisheries and environmental management.</td>
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<td>• Better understanding of the effects of climate change from research and monitoring (involving coastal communities) and promotion of climate change adaptation.</td>
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<td>• Mitigating pollution of the coastal environment, especially from aquaculture sources such as shrimp farming.</td>
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<td>• Better understanding of the resource status and characteristics of transboundary small pelagic species, including scad and Indo-pacific mackerel, as well as other resources, to the extent possible.</td>
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<td>• Consider to cover also other endangered species, such as sea turtles and dugong and habitats.</td>
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<td>• IUU is a major issue that is not addressed directly in the Project Document, but needs to be considered to the extent possible under the Project.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project implementation/ approach</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• The project should have multi-sectoral, Central and Regional Government involvement, in particular also from a wider range of government policy making, regulatory and implementing institutions (including National Parks Department).</td>
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<td>• Application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries.</td>
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<td>• Regular communication with stakeholders is important. The National Coordinator should communicate regularly with project participants, including communities so they can better understand the work being undertaken, the messages and the opportunities for involvement with the project.</td>
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<td>• To the extent possible, project documents should be made available in Thai language.</td>
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<td>• The BOBLME Project should be implemented taking into account other Projects operating in the region. Potential collaborators are SEAFDEC, IUCN, and BIMSTEC among others.</td>
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<td>• The National Coordinator needs to identify a list of villages that might be involved with the Project; e.g. for identification and promotion of best practices in co-management.</td>
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<td>• Some villages currently have little or no ability to represent themselves. The NC should identify such villages, and to the extent possible, assist them participate in the Project.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• A wide range of stakeholders, in particular, academic institutions need to be kept aware, and to the extent possible be included in the project activities.</td>
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6. ENDORSEMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM THE WORKSHOP
The BOBLME Inception Workshop made the following recommendations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project implementation/ approach</th>
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<tr>
<td>• The above stakeholders need to be involved in the NTE.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Capacity building needs to be implemented at all levels. In the communities, regional bodies, universities and government</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The project should have a strong monitoring and evaluation component</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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7. WORKSHOP CLOSURE
APPENDIX I
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mr. Somsak Chullasorn  DOF consultant
2. Mr. Weera Pokapunt  Marine Fisheries Specialist, DOF
3. Mr. Joompol Sangausin  Marine Fisheries Research and Development Bureau, DOF
4. Ms. Sopana Boonyapiwat  Oceanic Fisheries Technological Research and Development Institute, DOF
5. Ms. Pattira Lirdwitayaprasit  Oceanic Fisheries Technological Research and Development Institute, DOF
6. Mr. Narupon Darumas  Oceanic Fisheries Technological Research and Development Institute, DOF
7. Lt. Phithak Chaidee  Oceanic Fisheries Technological Research and Development Institute, DOF
8. Mr. Pairoj naimee  Oceanic Fisheries Technological Research and Development Institute, DOF
9. Ms. Wantana Vhenkitkosol  Upper Gulf Marine Fisheries Research and development Center, DOF
10. Ms. Pattira Lirdwitayaprasit  Oceanic Fisheries Technological Research and Development Institute, DOF
11. Ms. Sopana Boonyapiwat  Oceanic Fisheries Technological Research and Development Institute, DOF
12. Ms. Ampon Laowapong  Fisheries Economics Division, DOF
13. Mr. Weerawut Srisung  Phuket Fisheries Provincial Office, DOF
14. Mr. Suwit Kochasing  Ranong Fisheries Provincial Office, DOF
15. Mr. Chukiat Pinsiwan  Phang-nga Fisheries Provincial Office, DOF
16. Mr. Somporn Dejpakdee  Trang Fisheries Provincial Office, DOF
17. Mr. Thutchai Au  Krabi Fisheries Provincial Office, DOF
18. Ms. Yada Gojina  Marine Fisheries Research and Development Bureau, DOF
19. Ms. Aunyanee Yamrungruang  Marine Fisheries Technology Research and Development Institute, DOF
20. Ms. Praulai Nootmorm  Andaman Sea Fisheries Research and Development Center, DOF
21. Mr. Amnay Kongprom  Andaman Sea Fisheries Research and Development Center, DOF
22. Dr. Cherdjinda Chotiyaputta  Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
23. Mr. Wanakit Tubtimsang  Phuket Marine Biological Center, DMCR
24. Dr. Somkiat Khokiattiwong  Phuket Marine Biological Center, DMCR
25. Ms. Nuchtree Glinson  Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
26. Dr. Warasak Phuangcharoen  Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
27. Mr. Chompoo Mahantakasri  Royal Forestry Department
28. Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat  SEAFDEC
29. Dr. Magnus Torell  SEAFDEC
30. Mr. Prasert Chansnon  Yadfon Association
31. Mr. Prasert Chansnon  Yadfon Association
32. Mr. Prasert Chansnon  Yadfon Association
33. Mr. Prasert Chansnon  Yadfon Association
34. Mr. Prasert Chansnon  Yadfon Association
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37. Mr. Prasert Chansnon  Yadfon Association
38. Mr. Prasert Chansnon  Yadfon Association
39. Mr. Prasert Chansnon  Yadfon Association
40. Ms. Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk  Sustainable Development Foundation
41. Ms. Prasertcharoensuk  Sustainable Development Foundation
42. Mr. Thanu Nabnian  Wildlife Fund Thailand, Phuket Office

Report of the Inception Workshop in Thailand on the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Mr. Peecha Hussajuk</td>
<td>Small scale fisheries association (Lake Ranong, Ranong Province)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Mr. Aree Tingwang</td>
<td>Small scale fisheries association (Satun Province)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Mr. Teerayuth Vongrit</td>
<td>Small scale fisheries association (Phang-nga Province)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Mr. Alee Channum</td>
<td>Fisheries association (Krabi Province)</td>
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<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Dr. Chris O'brien</td>
<td>Regional Coordinator, BOBLME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Dr. Rudolf Hermes</td>
<td>Chief Technical Advisor, BOBLME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX II
OPENING REMARKS

By Dr. Joompol Sanguansin
Director, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Bureau
Department of Fisheries

Dr. Cherdchina Chotiyearutta, Marine Resources Management Specialist,
Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
Dr. Christ O’Brien and Dr. Rudolf Hermes, BOBLME Project Team members from the Regional
Coordination Unit, Bangkok;
Distinguished representatives of different government, non-government & international organizations;
Ladies and Gentlemen;

Good morning

Today I am representative of Dr. Somying Piamsomboon, Director General, Department of Fisheries. It is
indeed a great pleasure for me to extend a warm welcome to you all to National Inception Workshop of
Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project organized by Department of Fisheries,
Thailand. This is really a great occasion for me to see the assemblage of many researchers and valued
participants from different national & international organizations and disciplines in this workshop. I am
indebted to the distinguished participants for joining this event to help us in formulating a National
Action Plan of BOBLME Project.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a leading nation in fisheries in this region, the fish production of Thailand during the last reached the
levels 3.6 to 4.0 million tones where its 2005 value was at 141,025 million baht (approximately 1.6 % of the
overall GDP, or 16.2 % of agricultural sector). The fisheries sector contributed significantly to the country’s
economy; apart from generating substantial incomes and employment it also supported the various
downstream industries, e.g. ship building, and fish processing industries, including fishmeal factories. Fish
products are not only consumed domestically, but also exported. Fish export values continued to grow, and
by 2005 it registered a trade surplus of 194.42 million baht.

Distinguished Participants,

As we know the Bay of Bengal is one of the world’s 64 Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs). Located in the
monsoon belt, the Bay is bounded by eight countries like Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar,
Sri Lanka and Thailand. About one-quarter of the world’s population resides in the littoral countries of the
Bay of Bengal, with approximately 400 million living in the Bay’s catchment area, many subsisting at or
below the poverty level. As the Bay of Bengal is a large marine ecosystem and stands by seven other
countries, the management of its living resources and its habitats is not only lies responsibility with Thailand
but also an exclusive task for all the neighboring countries. So, eight marginal countries of the BoB have
already realized that their need closer link and cooperation for sustainable management of the environment
and fisheries resources of the BoB and its large marine ecosystem. I am happy to know that the eight
countries came forward with the BOBLME Project.

In the Bay of Bengal, both industrial and artisanal fisheries exploit coastal and offshore marine fisheries
resources without any management plan. This is due to the non-availability of scientific information and
difficulties in implementation of management strategies. Information on productivity, breeding and nursery
grounds, life cycle of commercial species, migration pattern, hydrobiology and oceanography are not
adequate for formulation of resource development management plan. More over, continued degradation of
highly productive coastal and near shore marine habitats such as estuaries, mangroves, which are critical
fish spawning and nursery areas in the Bay are in potential risk.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I once again thank you all for attending this event. I express my gratitude to the organizer of the workshop. I hope, the outcome of this workshop will help us to make better understanding to manage the Bay of Bengal in a regional perspective. I thank FAO to coordinate BOBLME project and BOBLME project team for extending their best effort in organizing the workshop. I also thank all my colleagues in the Ministry and BFRI for their very cordial support in many ways. I would like to declare this BOBLME National Inception Workshop open. Finally, I sincerely wish you nice presentations and a successful meeting.

Thank you

WELCOMING REMARKS
by Dr.Cherdchinda Chotiyaputta
Marine Resources Management Specialist,
Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
at the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem National Inception Workshop in Thailand (BOBLME)
Bangkok, Thailand 19 -20 January 2010

Mr. Joompol  Sanguansin, Department of Fisheries
Dr. Christ O’Brien, Regional Coordinator, BOBLME Project
Dr. Rudolf Hermes, Chief Technical Advisor
Distinguished guests and delegates
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, it is my great pleasure to join with Mr. Joompol, Director, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Bureau, Department of Fisheries in welcoming to all of you in the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem National Inception Workshop in Thailand.

As you may already be aware that the Department of Fisheries is the National Coordinator of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project, and the Department of Marine and Coastal resources is the Project Steering Committee member on Environment. The cooperation between the two Departments with the support from the FAO would be beneficial to ecosystem management in the Bay of Bengal. Much effort has been taken to kick-off the project. The progress made at last November meeting was the proposal to hold a national inception workshop in each member country. The objective of this workshop is therefore the opportunity for all the stakeholders to understand the goals and objectives of the project in order to develop a cooperation framework for all among stakeholders: government agencies, international organizations, non-government organizations, regional and local participating.
Thailand has given high priority to the management of our coastal and marine environment, at the national and regional level; we have participated in many projects and programs leading to the sustainable utilization of our rich resources and the sustainable livelihood of our people. The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, has many ongoing projects concerning coastal resources and environment in the Andaman Sea that could help promoting the implementation of BOBLME project such as Monitoring survey of coastal resources and environment, Climate change and impact of oceanographic process on coral reef and other marine habitats, Monsoon onset monitoring and its impact on social and ecosystem, Public participation on monitoring and co-management of coastal resources, and etc.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
I sincerely hope all the participants will become actively involved in the workshop because this is an opportunity to gain better knowledge and a mutual understanding, while working together in developing a national work plan, which will be used as a guide for our future activities to improve marine resources management, restore habitat and fishery resources. I encourage your active participation that would lead to more suggestions and recommendation. The contribution of your all in this meeting will create the best framework of Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project in Thailand.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Once again, please accept my sincere appreciation and warm welcome to this workshop. I am confident that this meeting will be successfully conducted and look forward to the outcome from the meeting.

Thank you for your attention.
APPENDIX III
COMMENT FROM THE PARTICIPANTS

Mr Wanakiat Tubtimsang, Director of Phuket Marine Biological Center
Request the relation of 5 components with DOF and DMCR activities. Who are will be responsibility?

Ms Praulai Nootmorn, National Coordinator, Director of AFRDEC
NC replied and described Work plan on 20 January 2010, after that invited the representative of Provincial Fisheries Officer which along the Andaman coast and the other participants to share the ideas of activities in 5 components.

Representative of Ranong Provincial Fisheries officer
Remark on the Hilsa management will be related with Ranong marine fishery.

Representative of Phang-Nga Provincial Fisheries officer
Mr. Chu-kit requests to point out the area that will be implement BOBLME, where will be relate with Phang-nga provincial fisheries project. It will be helpful for development human well-being of small-scale fisheries and stainable utilization of fisheries.

Mr Somsak Chullasorn, DOF consultant
Remarked in 5 Components of BOBLME project that is directly related to cause and problem from fisheries and environment, and role of all stakeholders on coastal zone management. He also rise up CHARM project, it is the lesson and learnt. He also remarked on the tagging program of mackerel that SEAFDEC support on this program.

Mr Thanu Nabnian, Wildlife Fund Thailand, Phuket Office
I agreed with Mr Somsak, and add more the comment on AFTA and coastal zone development (such as investment, fragile areas have developed for tourism. He request NC to expand more on 5 components.

Ms Praulai Nootmorn, National Coordinator, Director of AFRDEC
NC described summarizes of 5 Components base on populations in the BOB, which show the lower level of GDP, poverty. And, how are to improve human well-being of the people in BOB. Then, brain storming workshop has to be arranged and invite the representative from BOB member countries to find out the TDA and SAP. From this regard, 5 Components were created for establish the regional body on marine resources management in the BOB such as Hilsa, Indian mackerel, shark. The study will be work together at least 2 member countries. Community-base management will be another topic that will be surveillance marine resources at there. MFRDB have proposed 15 fishing villages in the Andaman Sea that could become location for the pilot project under DOF budget.

Ms Ampon Laowapong, Fisheries Economics Division and Mr Wanakiat Tubtimsang, Director of Phuket Marine Biological Center
What are the indicators to selected 15 fishing villages? Why don’t choose sub-district level that has tools for helping on work. Please show the list of 15 fishing village.

Ms Praulai Nootmorn, National Coordinator
NC responded for select fishing villages that follow up to Bureau of Fisheries Administrative and Management, DOF, where have established community-base management ready. Some information and cooperation with community have done. MFRDB will be support on technical issue.

Mr Alee Channam, Representative of small scale fisheries association from Krabi
Suggested to selection a community should study the information of the village. He is also mention Report of the Inception Workshop in Thailand on the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
on the lesson and leant from Tsunami evident. Many costal communities had implemented on uncertain activities. It was be negative impact to costal communities.

Mr. Pisit Chanssnoh, Yadfon Association
Remark the activities of 5 components that will be same or different from community-base activity, which local fisher used to cooperate with, such as mangrove, sea grass, dugong. We can bring the lesson and leant from this project for knowledge sharing in the region. He also remark on the pollution in the coastal zone from shrimp farm in Trang province.

Mr. Somsak Suntonnavapat, IUCN, Thailand
Proposed the concept:
1. To share knowledge with various organizations on same projects topic that should work on cooperation and multi-stakeholder.
2. Gathering knowledge to guide the planning or policy on commercial fisheries and small-scale fisheries.
3. The climate change have affect on fishery resources degradation.
4. The joint monitoring on changing of marine resources with the community.
5. The land use and coastal development in the Andaman Sea for tourism, growth of urban, industrial development projects, including costal zone development from government policy. All these issues will be negative impact with marine production and community life.

Dr. Warasak Phuangcharoen, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
Remark on basic information and indicator of natural resources and environment management in the ocean, which indicators from BOBLME project can indicate. Which government and non-government organizations have implement on BOBLME project, please verified the result, especially pollution problem?

Dr. Somkiat Khokiattiwong, Phuket Marine Biological Center
Expand on TDA, it should not be work between 2 member countries. Member country can propose the good community-base village for the good example in BOB. Regarding, environment in BOB have physical characteristic different with the Gulf of Thailand. Then, standard of water quality in BOB hasn’t indicated yet.

Mr. Thanu Nabnian, Wildlife Fund Thailand, Phuket Office
Remarked on the topic of TDA and request the panel to distinguish on the area of Mergui Archipelago.

Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat, SEAFDEC
He has presented the Mergui Archipelago map and provide on the cooperation project with Myanmar on fishing gears technology. SEAFDEC has project on marine capture data and information with Myanmar, the workshop will be in December 2010.

Ms. Ratana Munprasit, Eastern Marine Fisheries Research and development Center, DOF
Remark on mackerel tagging program of SEAFDEC have 3 years project, the project will be finish in 2010. This project should be cooperating with TDA of mackerel stock between Thailand and Myanmar, and Thailand and Malaysia after 2010.

Ms. Kanokpon Sapraserd, National Fisheries Association Thailand and Mr. Somsak Chullasorn, DOF consultant
They remarked on the lesson and leant from CHARM project that should bring the procedure and good co-management fishing villages for applying with BOBLME project. She also has suggestion to invite the manager of CHARM project to be consultant of BOBLME project. Mr. Somsak Chullasorn express the BOBLME project should has the cooperation with BIMSTEC project as well; it will save the budget and can share the data and information together. He has expressed the activities in the BOBLME project that should work following the Master Plan Marine Fisheries Management of Thailand.
APPENDIX IV
COMMENT FROM THE PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Pornpimon Chuadoungpui  Prince of Song-khla University
She proposes the BOBLME project should be study on and communication with all stakeholder in each province for same understanding in the project and create the cooperation. Regarding, the propose 15 fishing villages, the local government officers and NGOs will provide the idea on the selection coastal villages. In addition, M&E for the huge project shouldn’t wait until the project finish, should have M&E time on time during the project period. This procedure will be useful and support for the project, same as CHARM and MFF projects. She have request on the scholarship for the research work and education that will be useful for capacity building of local organization and university.

Dr. Chris O’Brien, Regional Coordinator, BOBLME
He has express the work plan of project that should have the representative from province share the idea. Regarding, the propose fishing village is only the example, in fact DOF have work close with the fishing village if you would like to add more the fishing village in the project that may possible and the project have welcome on this.

M&E have done in all components in our work plan.
Regarding, the funds or scholarship for capacity building in over all, university, DOF and DMCR or other organization will support on this. Norwegian Embassy may be support on this.

Ms. Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk, Sustainable Development Foundation
She has express for the coastal zone management that local fisher will work with DOF and DMCR. And agreeable for the idea to select the area/ecosystem, then applied on community-base management using the local fisher is the main stakeholder, government officers are only supporter or coaching. The impact of climate change with village is should bring to consider in the project. She also has proposed the concrete concepts of the project:

1. Ideas that will change to study only the village to ecosystem in the document must be written ecosystem. When studying activities in the Bay area we can use the some sample villages, which plan in that area (village, bay).
2. Villages that is selected by advisory in provincial level. Province will have agreed to select the bay area, which the sample villages. Therefore 15 villages is the sample village. And I want to suggest the small-scale fisheries associations, NGO and provincial level to work with DOF and DMCR lead to a framework of working group. All problems can be managed. After this DOF and DMCR have been consulted in area to exchange ideas about the project area again. Finally, to work processed we must change the document because the assessment, we should evaluate under the agreed framework.

Mr. Khamjut Ruenreungdee, Kasetsart University
Agree to cooperation with the BOBLME project on community-base management, DNA o Indian mackerel by young researchers and Master and PhD students of university.

Mr. Thanu Nabnian, Wildlife Fund Thailand, Phuket Office
Support ideas Ms. Ravadee that is consistent with the strategy of the project. The system resume from the base of the ecological resources of ecosystems as a primary approach. Then bring those resources to participate in the management of the resource base.

Dr. Chris O’Brien, Regional Coordinator, BOBLME
This work plan is draft for tell you what we will do together. The details will be information from the meeting today to improve more.

Ms. Pruailai Nootmorn, National Coordinator, Director of AFRDEC
Following Mr. Thanu recommended in the sample villages. These fishing villages where have cooperation work with DOF from long time. Regarding the village where will propose in the BOBMLE project, the provincial fisheries and local government officers should propose and recommended on the selected villages/area/bay following ecosystem-base management.
Mr. Wanakiat Tubtimsang, Director of Phuket Marine Biological Center, Mr. Thanu Nabnian, Wildlife Fund Thailand, Phuket Office and Mr. Pisit Chanssnoh, Yadfon Association

Remark that the scope of project is too broad. He would like to know on the criteria to select the 15 fishing village, from ecosystem, condition of the problems or refer to the readiness of each community. Data-base and information in each village should be available, also the activities in the community with other agencies.

Mr. Aree Tingwang, Representative of small scale fisheries association from Satun

- Support the ideas of Mr. Thanu and Mr. Pisit about joint area, but for some issue are more.
- Still not understood in the framework of what is considered. Who choose representatives villages?
- Have the basic information that organizes go on what activities in each village do? To prevent duplication of work.
- The problem of the villagers on the benefits from budget from various projects, such as the case of budget support from tsunami.

Mr. Somsak Suntonnawapat, IUCN, Thailand

He has suggestion for the select fishing village that should be:
- An urgent assessment of the local ecosystem base information, as well as economic and social of community in the study area.
- Organize the meeting between community, NGOs and government officers on the problem, constrain and needs of the community.

Ms. Ratana Munprasit, Eastern Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, DOF

Request on the detail of contribution from member country on the cooperation project, in case of BOBLME, how is work on this and rule of budget contribution?

Ms. Prualai Nootmorn, National Coordinator, Director of AFRDEC

The contribution is consist of in cash (salary of NC, cost for inception workshop in Thailand and salary of all stakeholder, cost for RCU office and facility, etc..) and in kind (office space and facility, salary of all stakeholder, etc.).