

REPORT

TRAINING AND FIELD PRACTICE ON SOCIOECONOMIC MONITORING (SOCMON) FOR COASTAL AND SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

18-28 March 2024, Thailand

Training Department Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

TD/RP/240

REPORT OF

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TRAINING DEPARTMENT SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

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JULY 2024

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REPORT OF TRAINING AND FIELD PRACTICE ON SOCIOECONOMIC MONITORING (SOCMON) FOR COASTAL AND SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

18–28 March 2024 SEAFDEC/TD and Chumphon Province, Thailand

I. Background

1. The SEAFDEC Training Department (SEAFDEC/TD) organized the Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia from 18 to 28 March 2024, with support from the U.S. Department of the Interior's International Technical Assistance Program (USAID DOI-ITAP) under Activity 1.1: Human Resources Development: Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) in Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia. The training participants included six resource persons, 13 researchers, the SEAFDEC Secretary General, and administrator, totaling 21 individuals comprising 13 females and eight males. The list of participants is provided in **Annex 1**.

2. The Training started with an Introductory remark by *Dr. Taweekiet Amornpiyakrit*, Research and Development Division Head. He provided background information on the USAID DOI-ITAP program and introduced the training program on SocMon for capacity building among SEAFDEC officers. He then invited *Dr. Suttinee Limthammahisorn*, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, to deliver the opening remarks. She welcomed the resource persons, *Mr. Philip Townsley* and *Dr. Vineeta Hoon* to Thailand and thanked them both for accepting the opportunity to share their SocMon knowledge with SEAFDEC officers. She emphasized the importance of SocMon in improving the fisheries livelihood in fisheries management plan. She expressed her hopes for the success of the training and encouraged the trainees to apply what they learned in their workplaces. Her remarks can be found in **Annex 2**.

II. Introduction of the Training

3. The Fisheries Management Section Head, *Ms. Thanyalak Suasi*, introduced the background of the SEAFDEC-DOI-ITAP program (Annex 3). The objective of the program is to enhance the capacity development of SEAFDEC staff in fisheries management and resilience in the context of climate change, and to strengthen capacity in fisheries resources and marine environmental research surveys. She also highlighted the training and field practice aimed at improving the human resource capacity of SEAFDEC researchers focused on monitoring and assessing the socioeconomic context to support coastal fisheries management. The expected outputs are that participants gain knowledge and experience in SocMon methodology and monitoring, and can apply this knowledge in their own work. The Prospectus is available in **Annex 4**.

III. Training Program

Overview and Introduction of SocMon Process and Toolbox

4. Before starting the training, the resource person, *Mr. Philip T.*, encouraged participants to write down their expectations for the Training Course. The participants indicated that they would like to learn more about SocMon concept, research methodology, data collection, how to work/communicate with small-scale communities, and how to apply these skills at SEAFDEC work. Afterward, *Dr. Vineeta H.* emphasized the importance of socioeconomic monitoring for effective coastal management, advancing the understanding of human interactions with coral reef ecosystems. Established in 1997, SocMon integrates with GCRMN's biophysical monitoring to provide a holistic approach. She also highlighted the significance of involving local communities and indigenous populations in conservation efforts. Moreover, SocMon focuses on people-centric approaches, including capacity building, integrated monitoring, and sustained financing. Her presentation is provided in **Annex 5**.

5. *Mr. Philip T.* presented on sustainable livelihoods, conservation and coastal zone management. He emphasized that SocMon is an approach to understanding people as diverse individuals with different personal characteristics. The diversity among individuals and groups indicates that livelihoods are shaped by personal characteristics, assets, and the institutions support. Effective resource management requires understanding these dynamics and the impacts of resource changes. SocMon aims to place coastal communities at the center of the management process, enabling them to analyze and adapt their livelihoods. Governance and institutional context are also crucial for sustainable management and informed policy-making. He also mentioned the SocMon process consists of four main steps: 1) Preparatory activities, 2) Planning and reconnaissance, 3) Field data collection, and 4) Data analysis and communication. Furthermore, SocMon provides a toolbox for understanding people who depend on and use coastal resources, and their livelihoods. His presentation is provided in **Annex 6**.

6. *Mr. Philip T.* indicated that placing stakeholders and communities at the center of the SocMon Toolbox process is very important. An interactive, joint learning approach is crucial, alongside recognizing the limitations of collected information and the biases of both informants and the assessment team, such as those related to gender, urban/rural settings, and language. Continuous reflection on the learning process is vital. He further clarified that joint learning methods include various techniques such as observation, semi-structured interviews, focus group discussion, oral histories, and ad hoc surveys. Visualization tools such as mapping, seasonal calendars, timelines, ranking exercise, decision trees, and Venn diagrams can be integrated into these discussions. These methods facilitate interactive and collaborative learning by engaging participants in different ways to gather information. He also explained the importance of determining a set of key informant interviews/secondary sources and household interviews before initiating data collection. His presentation is provided in **Annex 7**.

Special Lecture (virtual meeting) Using Consultations to Identify Objectives, Conflicts, and Tradeoffs for Marine Environmental Policies and M&E

7. Dr. Josh Nowlis from Bridge Environment mentioned that due to increasing human population, demand for marine resources, and the impact of climate change, Marine Environmental Policies (MEPs) are crucial. There is often a struggle with limited data/science and stakeholder engagement, which leads to under- or unmanaged environments. To address this, MEPs should reflect a community's goals through a four-step process: 1) identifying community goals, 2) facilitating negotiations, 3) designing policies to reflect those goals, and 4) committing to adaptive performance. He also mentioned that goal-oriented marine environmental policy (MEP) involves comparing the performance of different alternatives across various "ceteris paribus" (all else being equal) objectives. This process fosters negotiation by providing analysis that highlights trade-offs and emphasize the importance of trust in both the facilitator and the scientific data used. Furthermore, he clarified that in the case study in Indonesia, MEP were used for fishery management. Additionally, he indicated that Adaptive Implementable Management (AIM) aims to ensure MEPs are continuously adapted and aligned with community aspirations through ongoing stakeholder engagement. His presentation is provided in **Annex 8**.

Sampling Design: Population and Sampling

8. Assistant Professor *Dr. Nayrata Pinnetdharn* from the Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University delivered a lecture on sampling design techniques. She emphasized the research framework, highlighting that researchers should consider the target population, sample frame, sampling method, Confidence level and parameters estimation. She focused on probability sampling which includes Simple Random Sampling, Systematic Sampling, Stratified Sampling, Cluster Sampling, and Multi-stage Sampling, as well as other designs such as Snowball Sampling and Adaptive Sampling. She elaborated on sample size considerations, emphasizing the importance of balancing budget constraints with sample quality. For each sampling technique, she provided examples to enhance participants' understanding. Her presentation is provided in **Annex 9**.

Profile of Study Site in Lang Suan District, Chumphon Province, Thailand

9. *Ms. Rattana Tiaye*, Fisheries Management Scientist, presented on the profile and background of Chumphon Province, the site of the Training Course study. The selected sites were Ban Tongkrog and Ban Kopitak villages at Bang Nam Jued Sub-District, and Ban Rat Bumrung at Bang Ma Phrao Sub-District, Lang Suan District. Chumphon Province comprise 13 sub-districts, with four adjacent to the sea, spanning a coastline of 35 km from the northern to southern parts. The main fishing gears in Lang Suan District were gill nets and falling gear (notably high-profit methods include swimming crab gill nets, Indo-Pacific mackerel gill nets, and squid luring lights). Key issues identified include declining aquatic animal populations, sedimentation in canal, overfishing, and climate variability. Her presentation is provided in **Annex 10**.

Planning the Field Exercise: Goals, Objectives, and Parameters of SocMon Exercise in Chumphon Province, Thailand

10. The participants were divided into three groups to develop plans for field exercises. Each group formulated goal, objectives, methods, and parameters. The goals were categorized into three main areas: 1) Research: gaining a deeper understanding of livelihoods and the factors affecting them in three villages in Lang Suan District, Chumphon Province, 2) Development: understanding and assessing the impacts of past livelihood development activities in three villages in Lang Suan District, Chumphon Province, 3) Monitoring: assessing changes since the SEAFDEC and DOF conducted the demographic survey in Lang Suan District, Chumphon Province in 2010 (Annex 11). The methods used included key informant interviews and secondary sources, employing tools such as seasonal calendars, mapping, timelines.

11. Group 1 focused on the goal of Research, with specific objectives were 1) Covid-19 coping strategies, 2) Relationship between the community and national park, 3) Career diversification opportunities and strategies, and 4) Fishery resources of Blue Swimming Crab. The indicator included household interviews on coastal and marine activities, governance, attitudes and perceptions.

12. Group 2 focused on the goal of Development, which comprised three main specific objectives: crab bank, home stay, and institution. The indicators were size and quantity of crab, level of participation, income, pollution, waste management, resources consumption, status of local economy, conflict, and institutional support (banks, schools, health centers, government/non-government agencies, *etc.*)

13. The goal of Group 3 was Monitoring, with specific objectives: 1) Identify the situation of smallscale fisheries, and 2) Participation in community and fishery management. Various indicators included number of households, age, gender, education, occupation, perception of resource conditions, type of fishing gear and target species, fishing grounds, marketing, membership in stakeholder organizations, and level of community participation. The field exercise planning for the three groups is detailed in **Annex 12**.

Field practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia

14. After the lecture session conducted at SEAFDEC/TD, Samut Prakan Province, the Field practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia was conducted from 23 to 28 March 2024, spanning a total of six days for data collection in fishing communities in Chumphon Province. This involved engaging key stakeholders, including data analysis and validation with the community. The data validation process, which involved gathering feedback from local stakeholders, took place in the community area of Chumphon Province.

15. The site selection is in Langsuan District, Chumphon Province, comprising three villages: Ban Ratbumrung village in Bang Maphrao Sub-district, and Ban Thong Krog village and Ban Ko Pitak village in Bang Namjuad Sub-district. These villages were selected as study sites because SEAFDEC/TD conducted the Demographic survey at Ban Ko Pitak and Ban Thong Krog village, Chumphon Province, in 2010 to gather baseline information and the aspect of resources management. This information can now be used to monitor changes in the villages more than ten years later.

16. On 24 March 2024, SEAFDEC/TD visited Taikiam Market in Lamae District, Chumphon Province. This market was established to support the community members in selling household products such as vegetables, fruits, Traditional Thai snacks, seafood, and fisheries products to tourists, thereby sustaining their income generation. Participants were assigned to discuss with traders the effects of the Covid-19 situation on their products, which are primarily for community consumption. Participants learned about options for livelihood diversification and building resilience for small-scale coastal fisheries.

17. In the afternoon, SEAFDEC/TD conducted field practice to collect data using the SocMon methodology at Ban Ratbumrung village. The SEAFDEC/TD team met with the village head and key stakeholders to introduce the purpose of the field practice activity. The participants were divided into two groups to conduct data collection using visualization techniques: 1) Map and 2) Seasonal Calendar. General information was gathered through interviews with *Mr. Wisoot Boonnak*, head of Ban Ratbumrung village, to understand the village's conditions and demographics. After completing the data collection, the group representative explained the map information, which identify the coastline, house settlements, and fishing grounds. The seasonal calendar provided insights into resource usage, understanding the resource cycle, and fishing activity throughout the year, however, it is interactive between local people and participants on sharing information and results.

18. The findings from Ban Ratbumrung village showed that the community members involve in fisheries, their livelihood relying on catches of cuttlefish, squid, crab, and Silago. Demonstrating a commitment to sustainability, the community actively participates in fisheries management through crab bank activities and the installation of fish aggregating devices (FADs) to improve fish habitats and enhance fish school. Inspired by the success of Ko Pitak, Ban Ratbumrung has also embraced ecotourism as a way to diversify income. Their adaptability extends further, with the community successfully leveraging online markets to sell their catch during the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of the field practice at Ban Ratbumrung village are detailed in **Annex 13**. Subsequently, SEAFDEC/TD held a meeting with the local key stakeholders from the Department of Fisheries, the village head, and the village committee of Ban Ko Pitak and Ban Thong Krog villages to inform and prepare for the data collection plan for the next day.

19. On 25 March 2024, SEAFDEC/TD and the resource persons conducted field practice activities by dividing into two groups, each with five members, to collect data using SocMon methodology at Ban Ko Pitak and Ban Thong Krog villages. Local stakeholders were involved in the data collection process. The focus group discussion, key formant interview, observation, and visualization techniques were utilized to gather data in the community. Moreover, the data were analyzed to interpret the results, aiming to understand the situation of community and learn the opinions of fishers. The groups interpreted the

results and prepared findings based on what they learned from the communities, preparing to report back to the community for feedback.

20. The result of monitoring of Ban Ko Pitak village revealed stable population levels, with education levels showing significant improvement. There has been a major shift in occupations, with homestays becoming the primary source of income for many villagers. Ban Ko Phitak village has undergone a remarkable transformation. Driven by the higher income potential of homestays, many residents, particularly teenagers, have embraced this new livelihood. This shift reflects a growing environmental awareness within the community. Locals are actively engaged in protecting their surroundings through practices such as crab bank activity which has transitioned from using cages in the sea to smaller tanks located at individual fisher houses, establishing conservation areas, and implementing proper waste management. By promoting ecotourism, the village aims to strike a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability. The detail of the results from Ban Ko Pitak villages are presented in **Annex 14**.

21. The key finding from Ban Thong Krag village highlights the importance of fisheries and agriculture to the village's livelihood. It also shows the community's adaptability, as evidenced by their adoption of online markets during Covid-19. The community's participation in coastal fisheries resource management and establishment of a conservation zone demonstrate their commitment to sustainability. The results of the data collection from the two villages are presented in **Annex 15**.

Validation with the community

22. The data validation meeting with the community was organized on 27 March 2024 and attended by 20 local key stakeholders from Ban Ko Pitak and Ban Thong Krog villages. Two groups from SEAFDEC/TD presented the result of the Socioeconomic Monitoring Assessment, which aimed to monitor the changes in the community by comparing socioeconomic data with the last survey conducted by SEAFDEC/TD in 2010. After the presentation, community members added more information to complete and validate the results, ensuring accuracy and relevance from the village perspectives.

Wrap-up and Evaluation

23. The training evaluation and wrap-up were organized on 28 March 2024. Participants evaluated the training by filling out a questionnaire, with nine respondents completing the evaluation form. The results, rated on a scale of 1-5, showed that the participants appreciated the SocMon pilot implementation in Chumphon Province with an average score of 4.4 and workshop planning, organization, and facilitation received an average score of 4.2 (Annex 16). The workshop was well-planned and organized, featuring a variety of activities such as presentations, discussions, case studies, and group work, catering to different learning styles. It was interactive, with clear communication and expert facilitation. The training atmosphere was comfortable and flexible, striking a good balance between lectures and practical training.

24. The participants understand the SocMon methodology, which is a tool for researchers to comprehend fishers' livelihoods by engaging with the community and supporting various goals through a step-by-step approach, examples, and interactive activities. It emphasizes community engagement in data collection, analysis, and communication, providing a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of the community beyond just fishery or ecological perspectives. Researchers can gain new knowledge and experiences, apply SocMon guidelines in their fieldwork.



Figure 1. Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia, 18–28 March 2024

List of Participants

Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia, 18–28 March 2024

NO.	Name	Organization	Email
1	Mr. Philip Townsley	Social Development Consultant	ptownsley5@gmail.com
2	Dr. Vineeta Hoon	Regional Coordinator for SocMon South Asia	vineetahoon@gmail.com
3	Dr. Josh Nowlis	Bridge Environment	jsnowlis@gmail.com
4	Dr. Nayrata Pinnetdharn	Assistant Professor from Kasetsart University	ffisurnh@ku.ac.th
5	Dr. Sansanee Wangworalak	Assistant Professor from Kasetsart University	ffissnw@ku.ac.th
6	Assoc. Prof. Jirarpast Adjimangkunl	Faculty of Fisheries from Kasetsart University	-
7	Ms. Thanyalak Suasi	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	thanyalak@seafdec.org
8	Ms. Jariya Sornkliang	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	jariya@seafdec.org
9	Ms. Rattana Tiaye	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	rattana@seafdec.org
10	Ms. Siriporn Pangsorn	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	psiriporn@seafdec.org
11	Ms. Woraluk Meesomwat	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	woraluk@seafdec.org
12	Dr. Supapong Patarapongpan	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	supapong@seafdec.org
13	Ms. Nathacha Changphetphol	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	nathacha.c@seafdec.org
14	Dr. Nopporn Manajit	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	nopporn@seafdec.org
15	Mr. Sukchai Arnupapboon	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	sukchai@seafdec.org
16	Mr. Nakaret Yasook	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	nakaret@seafdec.org
17	Mr. Santipong Pusa	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	santipong@seafdec.org
18	Ms. Saruttaya Jaroonpongsawat	Researcher from SEAFDEC/TD	saruttaya@seafdec.org
19	Mr. Akanit Kuaphuak	Researcher from Chumphon Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center	akanit93.boy@gmail.com
20	Dr. Suttinee Limthammahisorn	SEAFDEC Secretary General	sg@seafdec.org
21	Ms. Nathacha Sornvaree	Administrator from SEAFDEC/TD	natha@seafdec.org

OPENING REMARKS By SEAFDEC Secretary-General/Chief of the Training Department

Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia 18–28 March 2024

Resource persons from the Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) Network, Dr. Vineeta Hoon and Mr. Philip Townsley Division Heads and colleagues from SEAFDEC Ladies and gentlemen, Good morning.

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you all to the "Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia" which is held from 18 to 28 March 2024.

As we all know, considering socioeconomic factors support the development of appropriate fisheries management plans and activities. It is essential in conducting studies to understand the well-being of fisheries stakeholders through sound data collection and analysis. Moreover, the proper monitoring process could be used to assess the performance of implemented programs.

The U.S. Department of the Interior's International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP) supports the SEAFDEC Training Department in the implementation of the human resources development program. This Training aims to strengthen the capacity of the SEAFDEC/TD researchers in socioeconomic monitoring and assessment to support small-scale fisheries management.

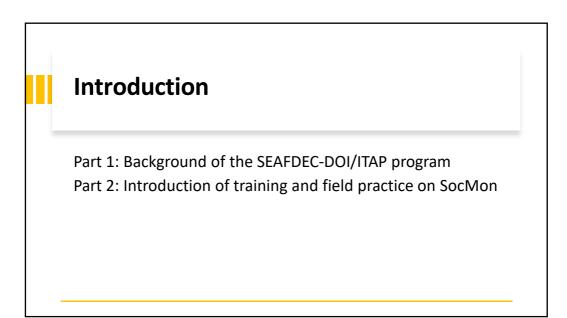
The field practice in Chumphon Province will be a good opportunity for SEAFDEC researchers to practice data collection in the fishing community. I encourage the SEAFDEC/TD researchers to earnestly take part in this Training because you are expected to apply the knowledge and experience that you have gained in implementing the socioeconomic work of SEAFDEC to support the Member Countries.

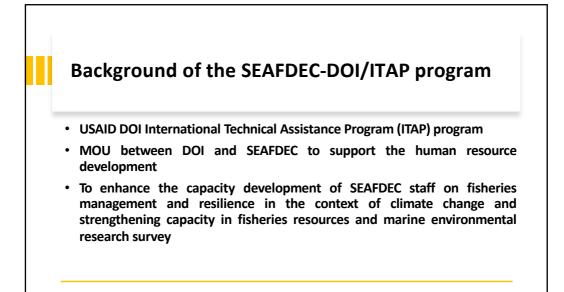
I would like to express my appreciation to the resource persons from the SocMoN Network, Dr. Vineeta Hoon from India and Mr. Philip Townsley from Italy for sharing your knowledge and experiences on socioeconomic and fisheries management despite your busy schedule.

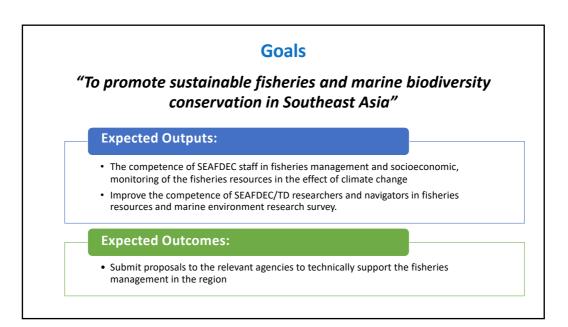
I also wish to thank the administrative staff from SEAFDEC/TD for your efficient technical and logistical arrangements. I now declare the Training open.

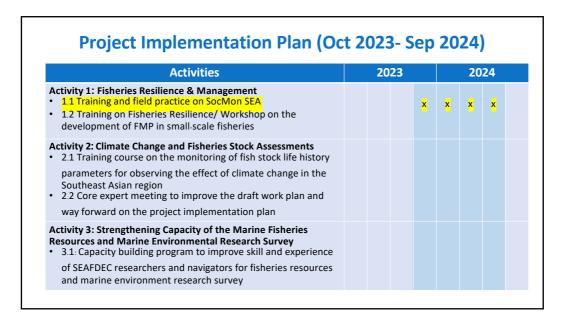
Enjoy the Training and have a good day. Thank you.

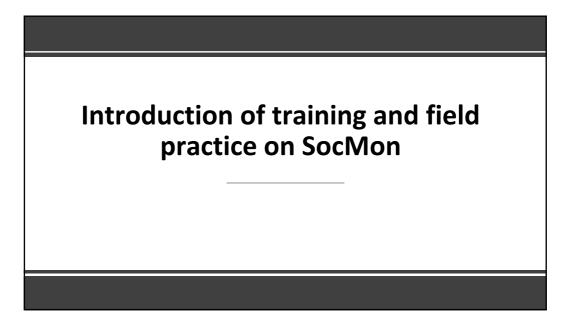


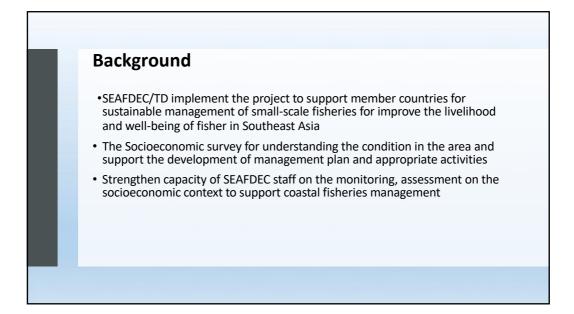












Objective

 To improve human resource capacity of SEAFDEC socioeconomic researcher focus on the monitoring, assessment on the socioeconomic context to support coastal fisheries management

Expected Output

- · Knowledge of the SOCMON SEA methodology
- Experience from the Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring
- Report as the reference to apply SOCMON SEA methodology in the SEAFDEC activities to improve coastal and small-scale fisheries management

Activity		
Activity	Duration	Venue
1. Training workshop on SocMon	18-22 March (5 days)	SEAFDEC/TD
2. Field Practice on SocMon & Preparing for the report	23-28 March (6 days)	Chumphon Province



Date	Morning	
		Afternoon
18/3/2024 1.5 (Day 1) • •	SocMon in context Introduction to SocMon Conservation, livelihoods & Coastal Zone Management, Understanding the wider context – historical, ecological, economic & institutional Purpose and Scope of SocMon	 2. Overview of SocMon process 3. The SocMon Toolbox Complementary approaches for SocMon Quantitative & qualitative methods Data sources – secondary, key informant, household, focus group Quantitative tools Matching tools to objectives

Tentative Program (2)				
Date	Morning	Afternoon		
19/3/2024 (Day 2)	 4. Special lecture (virtual meeting): Using consultations to identify objectives, conflicts, and trade-offs for marine environmental policies and M&E The SocMon Toolbox (Con't) Using visual tools Encouraging participant analysis Practicing using the SocMon Toolbox 	 5. Special lecture from Kasetsart University Sampling design Sampling approaches 		

Tentative Program (3)				
Date	Morning	Afternoon		
20/3/2024 (Day 3)	6. Planning a SocMon exerciseLinking sampling approaches to	 7. Indicator & variables Identifying key indicators & 		
	objectives & scope of SocMon	variables		
	Community engagementTransparency	 Measuring key indicators & variables 		
	Who owns the outputs?	8. Using dataPurpose & objectives of data		
		analysis		
		Understanding processes & changeCoding and analysis		

Tentative Program (4)			
Date	Morning	Afternoon	
21/3/2024 (Day 4)	 9. Communicating findings Community Key stakeholders Vulnerable / excluded groups 10.Communicating: Engaging key institutions 11. Planning the field exercise Profile & background of field site (Chumphon Province) 	12. Group Work: Planning the field exercise	
22/3/2024 (Day 5)	13. Group Work: Presentation of plans for field exercise	 14: Discussion & refinement of plans for field exercise Logistical matters for departure next day 	

Tentative Program (5)			
Date	Field Practice in Chumphon Province		
23/3/2024	Leave SEAFDEC/TD to Chumphon Province		
24/3/2024	 Visit fishing villages to inform the activities 		
25/3/2024	 Conduct Data collection at 3 fishing village in Langsuan District 		
26/3/2024	 Data Analysis and prepare for communication 		
27/3/2024	Data Validation with the fishing communityPresent the result to the fishers		
28/3/2024	Course Summary & EvaluationLeave Chumphon to SEAFDEC/TD		









Provisional Prospectus Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia 18–28 March 2024

I. Introduction

SEAFDEC Training Department has implemented the projects to promote concepts of coastal and small-scale fisheries management in Southeast Asia, such as Locally-based Coastal Resources Management, Co-management, Community-based Fisheries Management (CBFM), Community-based Resources Management/Co-management (CBRM/Co-management), since the last few decades. Nowadays, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) is well-known and applied by SEAFDEC Member Countries both scale and national scale, as well as to manage both small-scale and commercial-scale fisheries. Consider the coastal and small-scale fisheries management promoted by SEAFDEC, the envisage objective is to enhance sustainable management of small-scale fisheries for improve the livelihood and well-being of fisher in Southeast Asia through lesson learnt of the pilot project *e.g.* Tonle Sap of Cambodia, Ranong Province and Krabi Province of Thailand.

Socioeconomic is one of the significant subject to support the development of local fisheries management plans. Socioeconomic is the essential studies to understands human well-being of fisheries stakeholder in pilot sites. The Socioeconomic survey includes the collecting of the baseline information to support the development of management plan and appropriate activities for the pilot learning site. In addition, monitoring process using the indicator after project implementation is important to evaluate result of project implementation as well as to improve the management plan.

With that, SEAFDEC/TD is organizing "Training and Field practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and small-scale fisheries management in Southeast Asia, 18-28 March 2024 with support from USAID DOI International Technical Assistance Program (ITAP), under the Activity 1.1: Human Resources Development: Socioeconomic Monitoring (SOCMON) for coastal and small-scale fisheries management in Southeast Asia. The Training workshop will be implemented during 18–28 March 2024 for SEAFDEC's researchers to enhance competency, improve knowledge and experience on socioeconomic monitoring approaches by using the Socioeconomic Monitoring Guidelines for Coastal Managers in Southeast Asia (SocMon SEA) to better understanding of SocMon SEA methodology and apply in SEADEC programs and projects in the future.

II. Objective

To improve human resource capacity of SEAFDEC's researcher focus on the monitoring, assessment on the socioeconomic context to support coastal fisheries management.

III. Expected outputs

- The participants gained knowledge of the SocMon SEA methodology and experiences from the field practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring
- Report as the reference to apply SocMon SEA methodology in the SEAFDEC activities to improve coastal and small-scale fisheries management

IV. Date and venue

Training and Field practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and small-scale fisheries management in Southeast Asia will be conducted on 18-28 March 2024 composed of five (5) days training workshop during 18-22 March 2024 at SEAFDEC/TD, Samut Prakan Province and six (6) days for field practice to collect data in fishing community at Chumphon Province during 23–28 March 2024 with engagement of key stakeholders, in addition, the data validation with the community will be organized to report back the result get feedback from local stakeholders in the community.

V. Participants

- SEAFDEC/TD staff (10) who are researchers and staff concerned on socioeconomic and related issues,
- SocMon Resource persons (2) Dr. Vineeta Hoon and Mr. Philip Townsley
- Special lecture: (TBC) Noaa (1) Kasetsart University (2)
- Field practice: Key stakeholders (4): local officers, KU, Community committee, etc.

VI. Tentative program

Time	Activity	Resource Persons
Day 1: 18 Mar	rch 2024 (Monday)	
08:30-09:00	Registration of participants	
09:00-10:00	 Opening program Training opening Introductions and introduction of training objectives and content Group photo 	SEAFDEC/TD
10:00–10:15	Coffee break	
10:15–12:00	 Session 1: SocMon in context Introduction to SocMon Conservation, livelihoods & Coastal Zone Management, Understanding the wider context – historical, ecological, economic & institutional Purpose and Scope of SocMon 	SEAFDEC Representative, Dr. Vineeta H., Mr. Philip T.
12:00–13:00	Lunch	
13:00–14:30	Session 2: Overview of SocMon process Session 3: The SocMon Toolbox - Complementary approaches for SocMon - Quantitative & qualitative methods - Data sources – secondary, key informant, household, focus group	Dr. Vineeta H., Mr. Philip T.
14:30–14:45	Coffee break	
14:45–16:00	Session 3: The SocMon Toolbox (cont.) - Quantitative tools - Matching tools to objectives	Mr. Philip T.

Time	Activity	Resource Persons
Day 2: 19 Mar	rch 2024 (Tuesday)	
08:30-08:45	Recap of Day 1	
08:45-10:30	Session 4: Special lecture (virtual meeting): Using consultations to identify objectives, conflicts, and trade-offs for marine environmental policies and M&E	Dr. Josh Nowlis
10:30–10:45	Coffee break	
10:45-12:00	Session 3: The SocMon Toolbox (cont.)- Using visual tools- Encouraging participant analysis- Practicing using the SocMon Toolbox	Dr. Vineeta H., Mr. Philip T.
12:00–13:00	Lunch	
13:00-14:30	Session 5: Sampling design - Sampling approaches	Dr. Nayrata P.
14:30–14:45	Coffee break	
14:45–16:00	Session 5: Sampling design (cont.) - Sampling approaches	Dr. Nayrata P.
Day 3: 20 Mai	rch 2024 (Wednesday)	
08:30-08:45	Recap Day 2	
08:45-10:00	 Session 6: Planning a SocMon exercise Linking sampling approaches to objectives & scope of SocMon 	Mr. Philip T.
10:00–10:15	Coffee break	
10:15-12:00	Session 6: Planning a SocMon exercise (cont.)- Community engagement- Transparency- Who owns the outputs?	Dr. Vineeta H., Mr. Philip T.
12:00–13:00	Lunch	
13:00–14:30	 Session 7: Indicator & variables Identifying key indicators & variables Measuring key indicators & variables 	Mr. Philip T.
14:30–14:45	Coffee break	
14:45–16:00	 Session 8: Using data Purpose & objectives of data analysis Understanding processes & change Coding and analysis 	Mr. Philip T.
Day 4: 21 Mar	rch 2024 (Thursday)	
08:30-08:45	Recap Day 3	
08:45–10:00	 Session 9: Communicating findings Community Key stakeholders Vulnerable / excluded groups Session 10: Communicating: Engaging key institutions 	Dr. Vineeta H., Mr. Philip T.

Time	Activity	Resource Persons
10:00–10:15	Coffee break	
10:15-12:00	Session 11: Planning the field exercise	Dr. Vineeta H.,
	- Profile & background of field site – Chumphon	Mr. Philip T.
	Province	SEAFDEC
	- Source of secondary data	Group work
12:00–13:00	Lunch	
13:00–14:30	Session 12: Planning the field exercise	Group work
14:30–14:45	Coffee break	
14:45–16:00	Session 12: Planning the field exercise	Group work
Day 5: 22 Ma	rch 2024 (Friday)	
08:30-10:00	Session 12: Planning the field exercise	Group work
10:00–10:15	Coffee break	
10:15-12:00	Session 13: Presentation of plans for field exercise	Group work
12:00–13:00	Lunch	
13:00-14:30	Session 14: Discussion & refinement of plans for field	Dr. Vineeta H.,
	exercise	Mr. Philip T.
14:30–14:45	Coffee break	
14:45-16:00	Session 14: Discussion & refinement of plans for field	Dr. Vineeta H.,
	exercise	Mr. Philip T.
	- Logistical matters for departure next day	
Day 6: 23 Ma	rch 2024 (Saturday)	
07:30	Travel SEAFDEC/TD to Chumphon Province	SocMon team
15:00-17:00	- Meeting for preparing the field practice in fishing	 and all Participants
	community	
	- Discussion on the data collection plan	
Day 7: 24 Ma	rch 2024 (Sunday)	
09:00-12:00	Session 15: Field work: Meeting with the local key	SocMon team and
	stakeholders (DOF, village committee, government agency	Kasetsart
	and others)	University
	- Discuss the SocMon field practise activity	
	- Engage local stakeholders	
12:00–13:00	Lunch	
13:00-16:00	Session 16: Field work (cont.): Each group conduct the	Participants
	field exercise to gathering the data	
Day 8: 25 Ma	rch 2024 (Monday)	
09:00-12:00	Session 16: Field work (cont.): Each group conduct the	Participants
	field exercise to gathering the data	
12:00–13:00	Lunch	

Time	Activity	Resource Persons
13:00-16:00	Session 16: Group presentation: Report back and sharing	SocMon team and
	experiences of participants	Participants
Day 9: 26 Mar	rch 2024 (Tuesday)	
09:00-12:00	Session 17: Group work: Coding/Encoding data using	Participants
	Excel	
	- Coding data	
	- Report back	
12:00–13:00	Lunch	
13:00-16:00	Session 17: Group work (cont.): Data analysis exercise	Participants
	- Data analysis and reporting	
	- Preparation of reporting back to community	
Day 10: 27 Ma	arch 2024 (Wednesday)	
09:00-12:00	Session 18: Validation with the community (Organize the	SocMon team and
	meeting to report back the result and get feedback from local	Participants
	stakeholders in the community)	
12:00–13:00	Lunch	
13:00-16:30	Session 19: Group work: Report preparation for SocMon	SocMon team and
	research project	Participants
Day 11: 28 Ma	arch 2024 (Thursday)	
09:00-12:00	Session 20: Training wrap up and Evaluation	SocMon team
12:00–13:00	Lunch	
13:00-20:00	Participants return to SEAFDEC/TD	

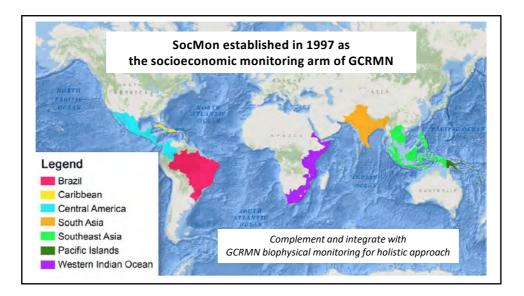


Vision:

SocMon helps to improve coastal management by advancing the global-regional understanding of human interactions with and dependence on coral reef ecosystems



SocMon Training for SEAFDEC Staff, Thailand, 18-27 March 2024





People are Part of the Ecosystem

• Social science is critical to

- Understanding people's role in the use, management, and protection of coral reefs
- Representing their rights, cultures, values, and livelihoods
- Achieving better conservation outcomes for ecosystem services and human well-being
- Humans may be threats, but they are also benefactors and part of the solution



SocMon Training for SEAFDEC Staff, Thailand, 18-27 March 202

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Uses of SocMon



Micronesia Challenge as primary tool

- Collaboration with **Indigenous** and local communities - more effective conservation and **social equity**
- Planning future reef livelihood outcomes and community well-being
- Tailor-made coral reef awareness programs



declared "plastic free"

SocMon Training for SEAFDEC Staff, Thailand, 18-27 March 20

Uses of SocMon

- Policies to increase climate resilience and optimize social, cultural, & ecological benefits
- Tailored economic development to support local fishermen in Guatemala
- First regulation on reducing bycatch in smallscale fisheries in Brazil within a IUCN Category V MPA
- MPA effectiveness and management plans
- And much more...



Mapping resource use in Gamboa Brazil during the launch of SocMon Brazil, 2015



SocMon Training for SEAFDEC Staff, Thailand, 18-27 March 2024

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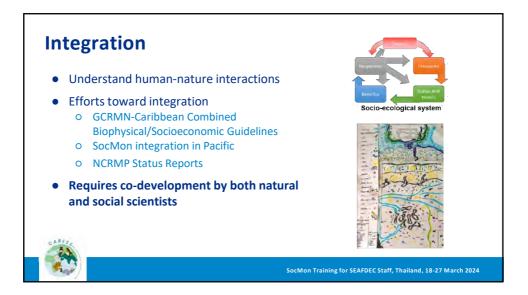


SocMon's Role in GCRMN

- 1. How can we become a more cohesive and inclusive network?
- 2. What information is needed from a human dimensions perspective to inform the status of coral reefs (and their communities)?
- 3. What action steps can we start taking towards integration of socioeconomic and biophysical monitoring?



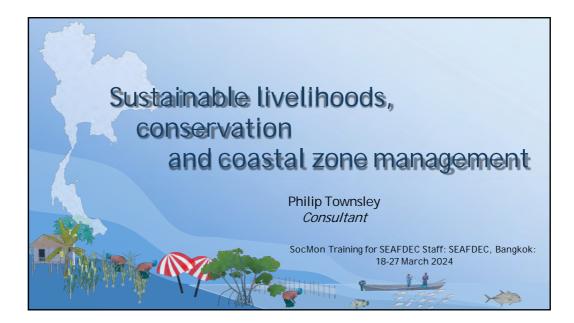
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	Global (USA)	Mary Allen (<u>Mary.Allen@noaa.gov</u>)
SOCMON	Pacific Islands	Winfred Mudong Carolina Garcia Imhof [Supin Wongbusarakum]
	South Asia	Vineeta Hoon
	Southeast Asia	Michael Pido
	Caribbean	Maria Pena
	Central America	Arie Sanders
	Brazil	Rodrigo Pereira Medeiros
	Western Indian Ocean	Innocent Wanyonyi
	SocMon Training for SEAF	DEC Staff, Thailand, 18-27 March 2024

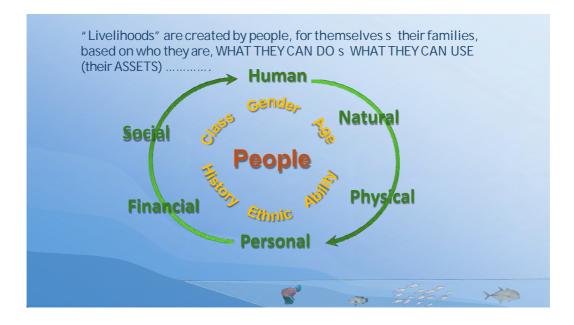


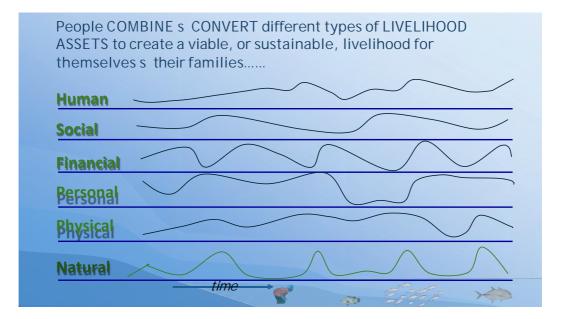


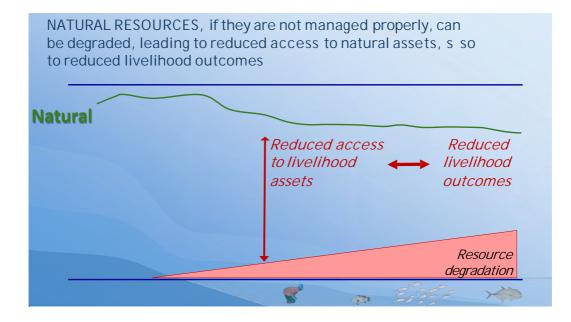


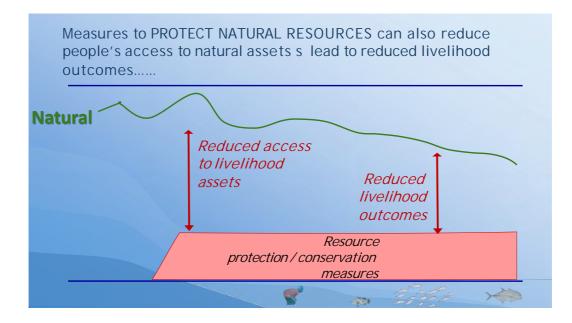






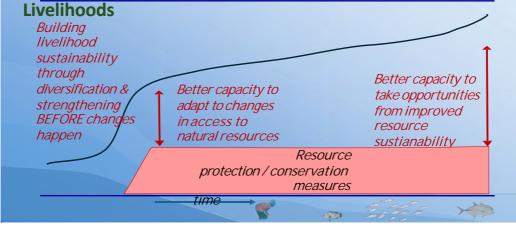


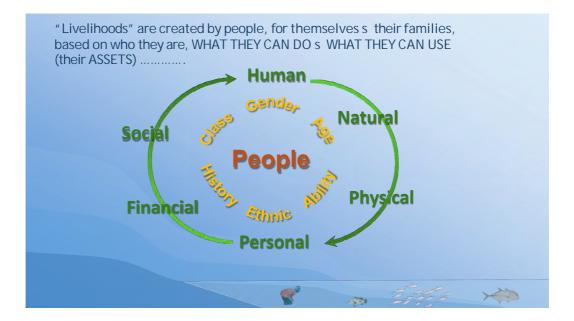




BEFORE resource protection measures are introduced, people need to be helped to DIVERSIFY's STRENGTHEN their LIVELIHOOD

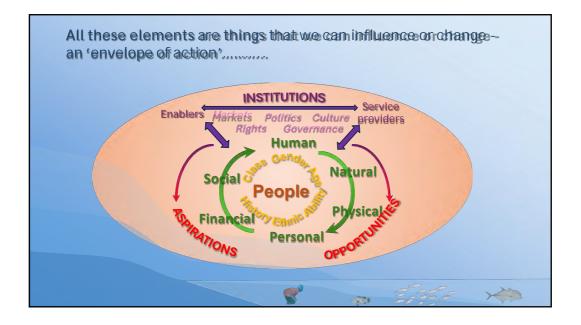
STRATEGIES so that they can ADAPT TO's COMPENSATE FOR changes

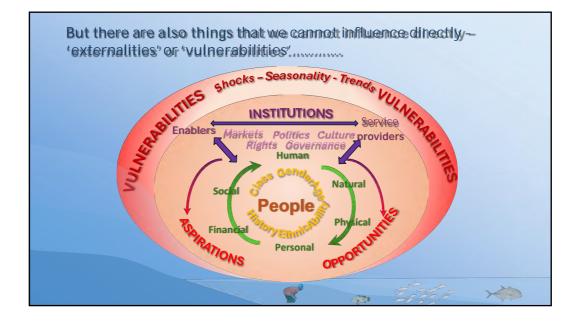






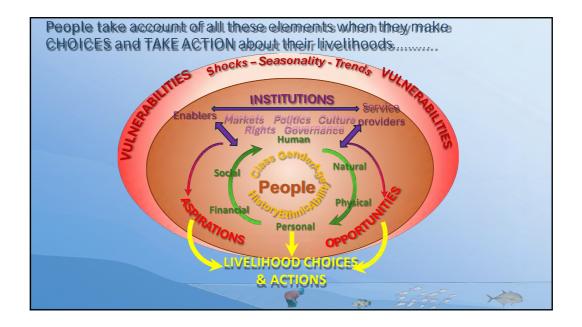


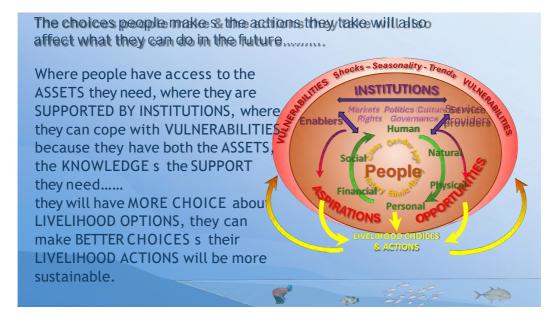








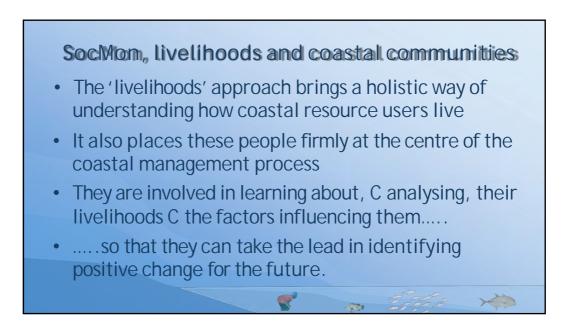




Livelihoods and 'SocMon'

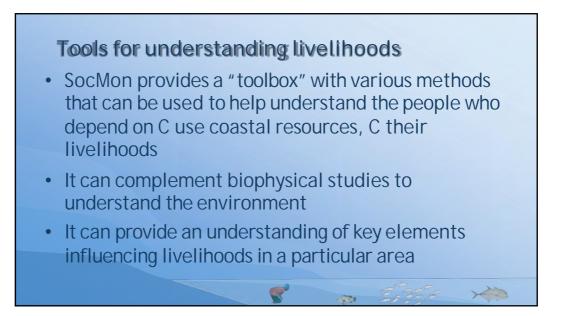
- SocMon is trying to understand how the livelihoods of people in coastal areas, C near coral reefs, have changed...C are changing....
-because of resource changes (including degradation....C because of resource protection C conservation
- Understanding these changes can inform policies, strategies and actions in the future

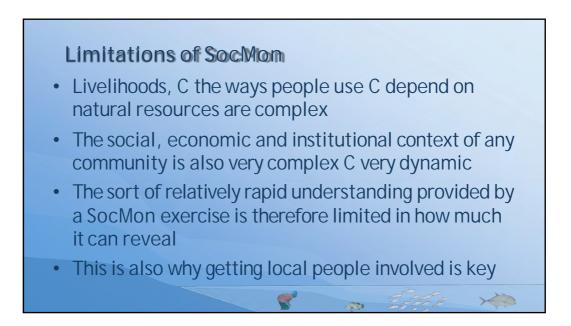
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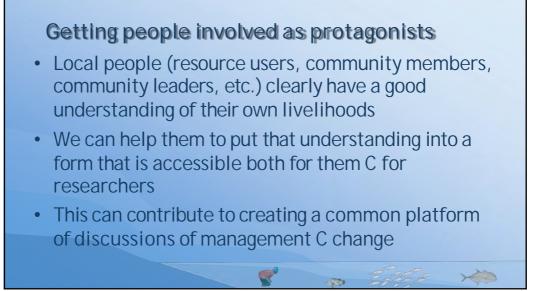


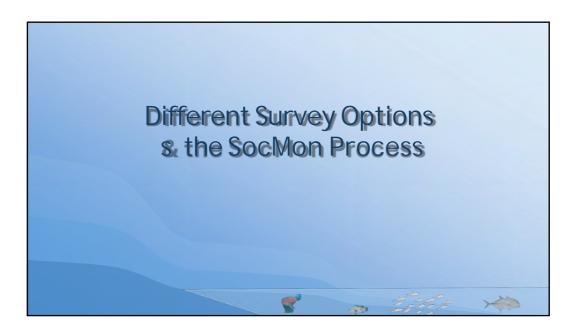


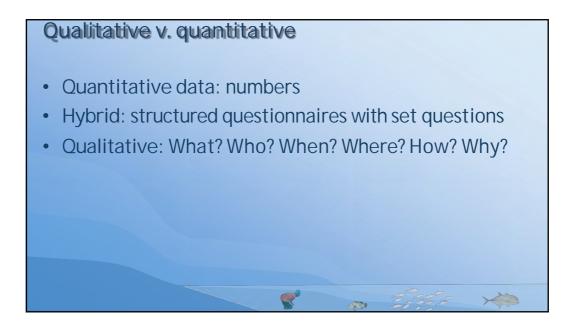






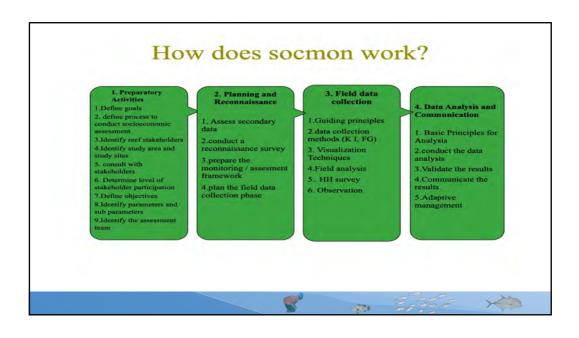


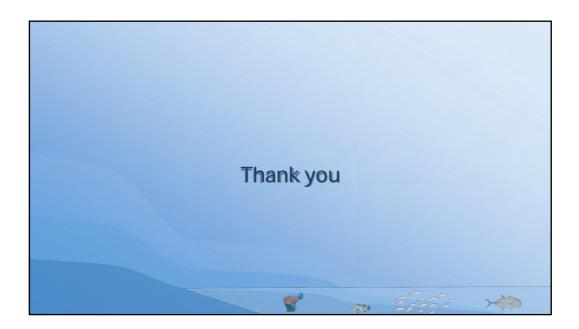


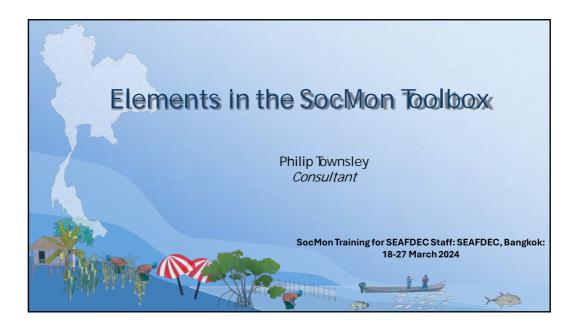


Data sources

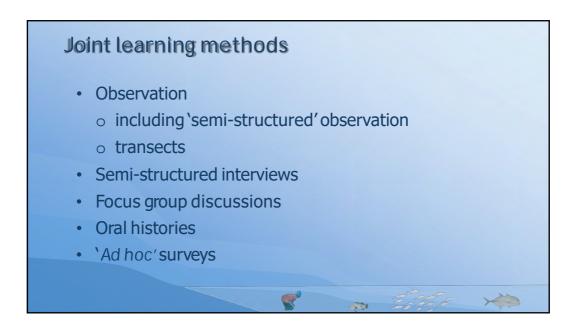
- Secondary data: reports, brochures, literature, historical documents
- Key informants: people with specialised or specific knowledge of an issue nor subject i.e. old C experienced fishers, village leaders, teachers at local schools, etc.
- Focus group discussions: discussion of a particular subject area with a group of people with relevant knowledge or experience
- Household/individual interviews: interviews with household members about household livelihood strategies

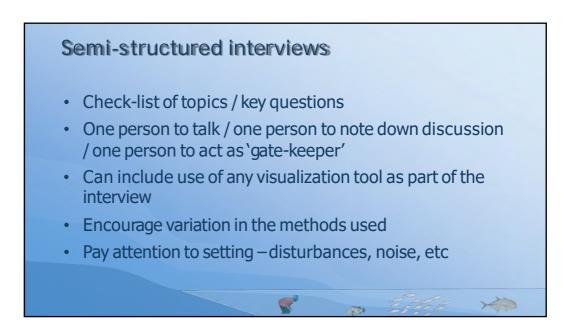






Guiding principles Stakeholders & communities at the centre of the process Transparency about objectives & process Using an interactive, joint learning approach Recognizing the limitations of information collected Recognizing the biases of informants & the assessment team – gender, urban/rural, language, etc. Reflecting on learning Knowing when to stop





Key informant interviews

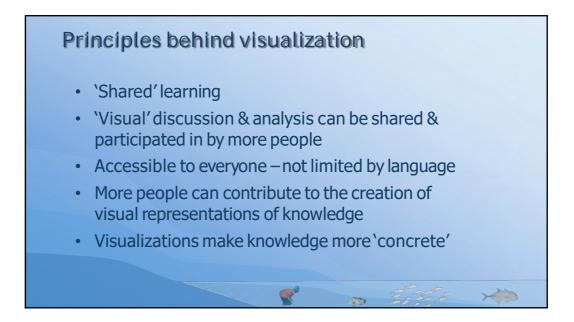
- Discussion with an individual with a particular interest on, or knowledge of, a particular issue or set of issues.
- Check-list of topics / key questions
- One person to talk / one person to note down discussion / one person to act as 'gate-keeper'
- Can include use of any visualization tool as part of the discussion
- Flexibility to allow discussion to explore new or unexpected areas or issues

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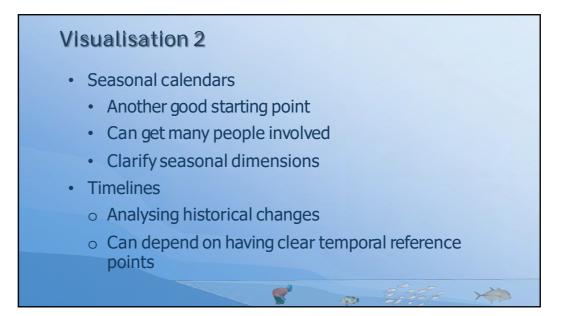
Pay attention to potential biases

Group/community meetings

- Discussion with a group about a particular issue or set of issues.
- Check-list of topics / key questions
- Be clear about who is participating & who they represent
- One person to talk / one person to note down discussion / one person to act as 'gate-keeper'
- Can include use of any visualization tool as part of the discussion
- Pay attention to potential 'group' biases agreeing with that 'most' people say







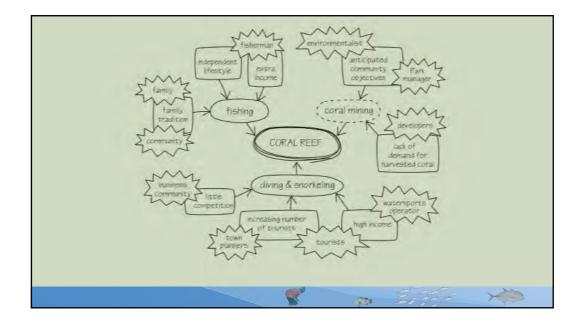
Weather	season	season		eason		seas	SON		sease	
	dry	(some ra	in	I	3	rains		L	dry	
Snapper catches		: :	I		1	1		1	:	:
prices	:	: :	:	•	:	:	•	•	:	
Grouper										
catches 🖁	:		:	:	:			:	:	:
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Spiny lobster										
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prices .	1	: :		:					:	:
Income from	fishing	: .	=	1.	1	:	:	:		
		-	-						-	-

	Situation 10 years ago	Situation today	Explanation for change
Fish - variety - size - catch	More Big 100 kg/day	Less Small 20 kg/day	Illegal fishing Over fishing Townie fishers comming into area
Mangroves	More trees fewer saplings	Fewer trees more saplings	Sedimentation from forestry operations
Coral reefs	More	Less	Blast fishing Over fishing Gleaning
Fishing grounds	Few problems	Crowded	Townie fishers comming into area
Blast methods	Widespread	Banned some done illegally	Safty concerns
Income	Increasingly widespread	Less	Decling in fish catch
Education	Less	More	Improved government
Population	12000	15000	Population increases throughout island Tourism opportunitie



en and crindren,	and the amour	nt of damage	they cause.		the proportion of wome
Reef	Number	% Men	% Women	% Children	Damage caused
Stakeholders	ofpeople	in the set		in critical city	to reef
Traditional Fishers	75	95%	0%	5%	Least
Ex-Plantation Fishers	40	80 %	0%	10 %	Medium
Townie Fishers	65	75 %	0%	25 %	Highest
Women Gleaners	30	0%	60 %	40 %	Medium highest

Forestry operation owner	of land cultivated	of chainsaws		mber of p in househo			ondition	relative wealth
	(plots)	owned	Men	Women		Tin root	Own well	(10 max)
Leo	•••		::	•	::.	•		• • •
Bernardo					::	•	•	::::.
Elo	••		-					••
Acabo			••	•		•		
Fonu		• •	-	::		•	•	• • •
Jaime	••		••		::	•	•	••••
Yolanda		•				-	•	
Karol		•		••				:
Yooni	••		••	••				
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Aponà	•		-		••			••
Jon	••••		••	••	::			:





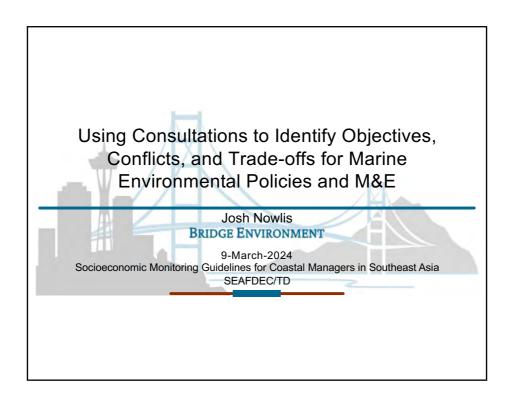
Ke	y Informant Interviews/ econdary Sources (KS)	Main means of data collection (secondary sources, key informants or both)	Minimal frequency of data collection (years)	General importance of data collection (high or medium)			
Community-level demographics							
KS1.	Study area	Secondary sources	5	Medium			
KS2.	Population	Secondary sources	5	High			
KS3.	Number of households	Secondary sources	5	High			
KS4.	Migration rate	Secondary sources	5	Medium			
KS5.	Age	Secondary sources	5	Medium			
KS6.	Gender	Secondary sources	5	Medium			
KS7.	Education	Secondary sources	5	Medium			
KS8.	Literacy	Secondary sources	5	Medium			
KS9.	Ethnicity	Secondary sources	5	Medium			
KS10.	Religion	Secondary sources	5	Medium			
KS11.	Language	Secondary sources	5	Medium			
KS12.	Occupation	Secondary sources	3	High			
Commu	nity infrastructure						
KS13.	Community infrastructure	Secondary sources	5	Medium			

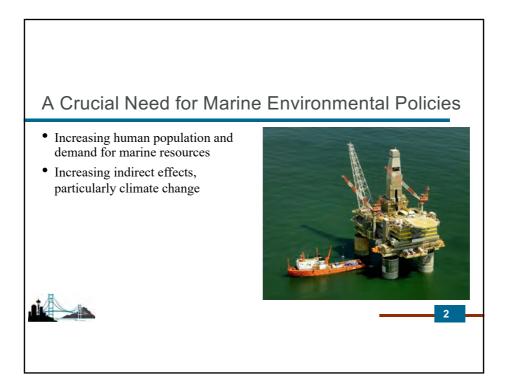
	l and marine activities			~
coasta	i and marine activities			1
KS14.	Activities	Both	2	High
KS15.	Goods and services	Both	2	High
KS16.	Types of use	Both	2	High
KS17.	Value of goods and services	Both	2	High
KS18.	Goods and services market orientation	Both	2	High
KS19.	Use patterns	Both	2	High
KS20.	Levels of impact	Both	2	High
KS21.	Types of impact	Both	2	High
KS22.	Level of use by outsiders	Both	2	High
KS23.	Household use	Both	2	High
(\$24.	Stakeholders	Secondary sources	5	Medium

Govern	nance			
K\$25.	Management body	Both	3	Medium
K\$26.	Management plan	Both	3	Medium
KS27.	Enabling legislation	Both	3	Medium
KS28.	Resource allocations	Both	3	Medium
(\$29.	Formal tenure and rules	Both	3	Medium
KS30.	Informal tenure and rules, customs and traditions	Both	3	Medium
KS31.	Stakeholder participation	Both	3	Medium
<s32.< td=""><td>Community and stakeholder organizations</td><td>Both</td><td>3</td><td>Medium</td></s32.<>	Community and stakeholder organizations	Both	3	Medium

	Household Interviews (H)	Minimal frequency of data collection in years	General importance of data collection (high or medium)				
Household demographics							
H1.	Age	5	Medium				
H2.	Gender	5	Medium				
H3.	Ethnicity	5	Medium				
4.	Education	5	Medium				
H5.	Religion	5	Medium				
H6.	Language	5	Medium				
H7.	Occupation	5	Medium				
H8.	Household size	5	Medium				
H9.	Household income	3	Medium				
Coasta	al and marine activities						
H10.	Household activities	2	Medium				
H11.	Household goods and services	2	Medium				
H12.	Types of household uses	2	Medium				
H13.	Household market orientation	2	Medium				
H14.	Household uses	2	Medium				

Attitudes and perceptions						
H15.	Non-market and non-use values	3	Medium			
H16.	Perceptions of resource conditions	3	Medium			
H17.	Perceived threats	3	Medium			
H18.	Awareness of rules and regulations	3	Medium			
H19.	Compliance	3	Medium			
H20.	Enforcement	3	Medium			
H21.	Participation in decision-making	3	Medium			
H22.	Membership in stakeholder organizations	3	Medium			
H23.	Perceived coastal management problems	3	Medium			
H24.	Perceived coastal management solutions	3	Medium			
H25.	Perceived community problems	3	Medium			
H26.	Successes in coastal management	3	Medium			
H27.	Challenges in coastal management	3	Medium			
Materi	ial style of life					
H28.	Material style of life	3	Medium			









Today's Take Home Messages

- MEPs can reflect a community's goals in 4 steps:
 - 1. Identify a community's goals even in the face of broader society goals
 - 2. Facilitate negotiations
 - Design MEPs to reflect those goals
 Commit to performance through adaptation

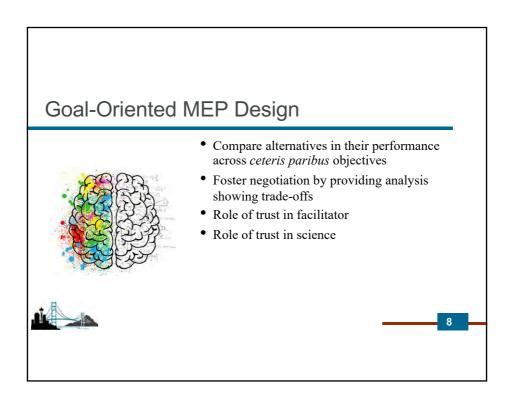
Adaptive Implementable Management (AIM)

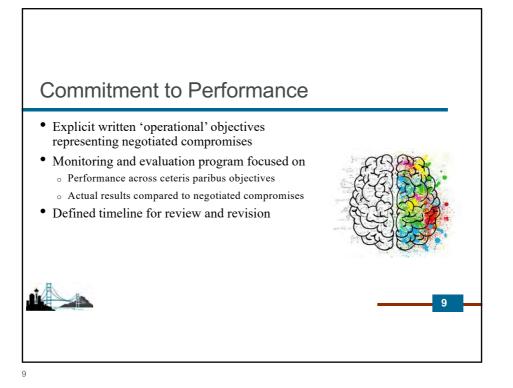


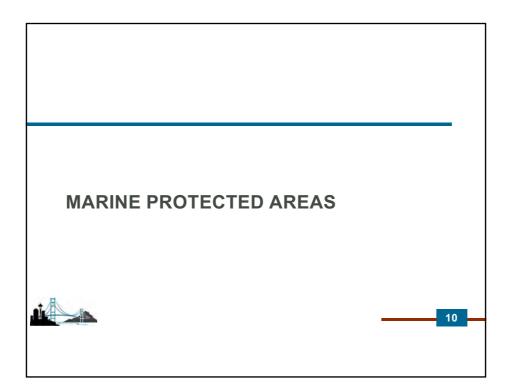
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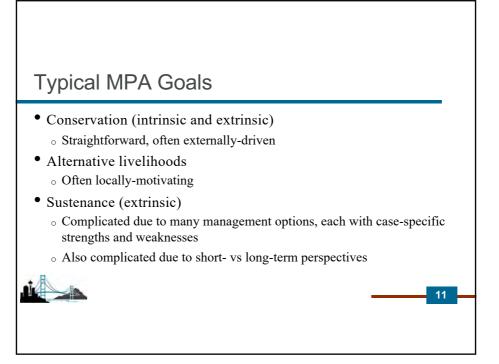


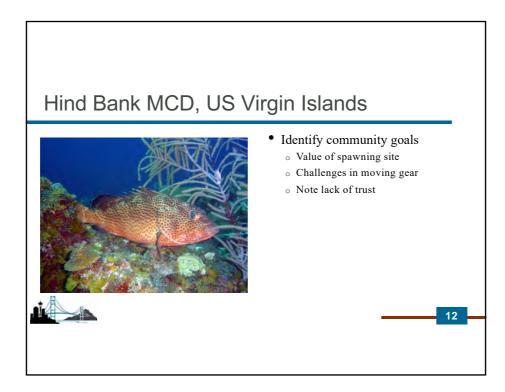
- Multiple viewpoints, including about risks/uncertainty
- Ceteris paribus objectives
 - All else being equal, it would be desirable to have more/less..
 - livelihood (extractive, non-extractive), short-term security (constancy), long-term security (robustness), ...
- Mapping conflicts to *ceteris paribus* objectives



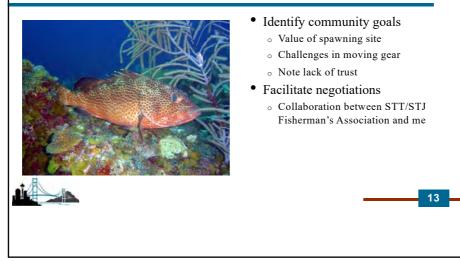


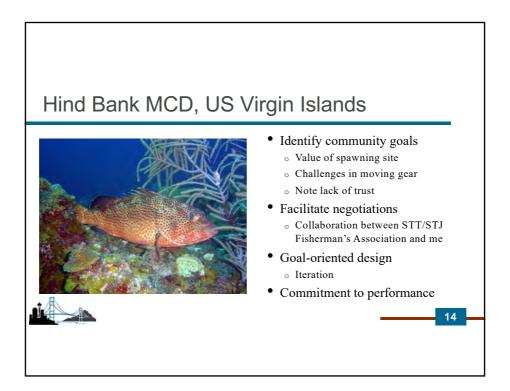


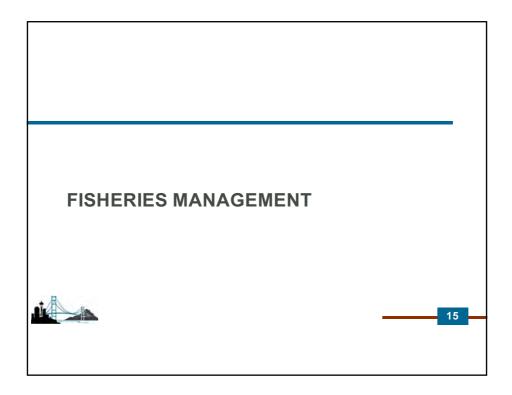


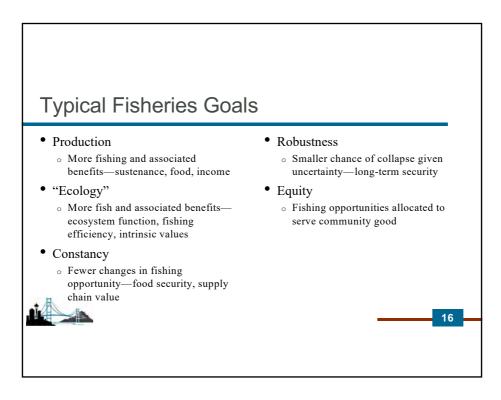


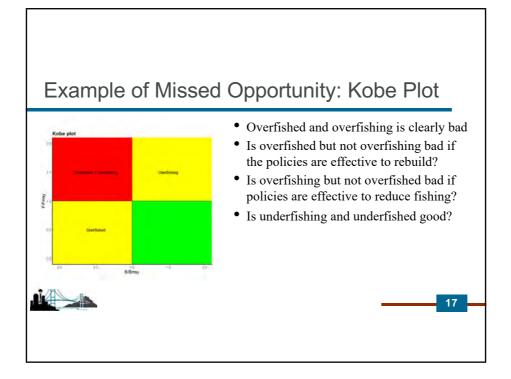
Hind Bank MCD, US Virgin Islands









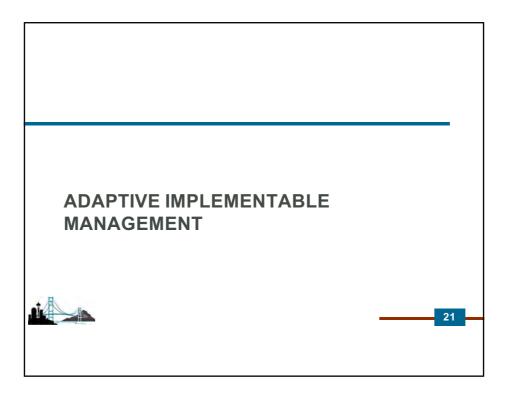


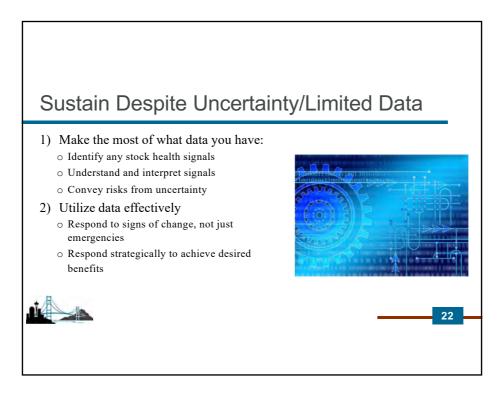


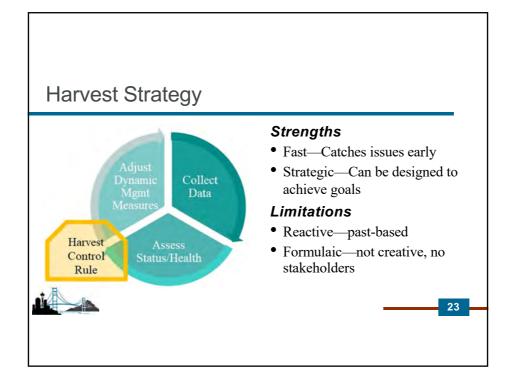
Anchovy, Raja Ampat, Indonesia

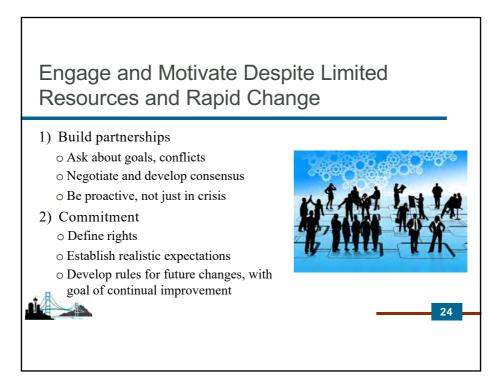
- Identify community goals
 - Traditional subsistence
 - Industrial jobs and high-value MSC-certified fishery
 - $_{\circ}~$ Note lack of trust
- Facilitate negotiations
 - $_{\circ}~$ Indonesian law explicitly favors traditional methods

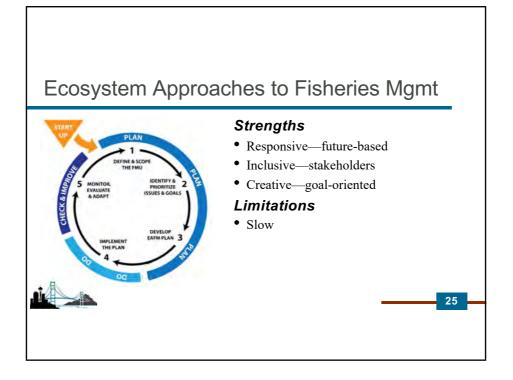


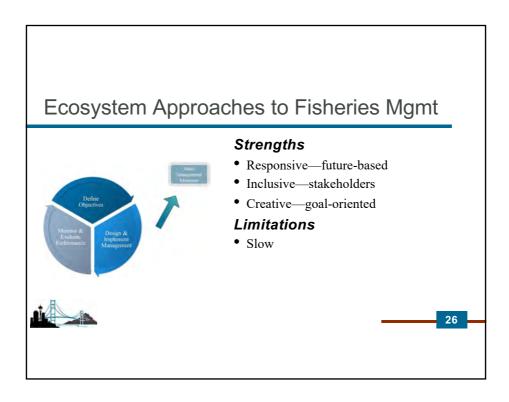


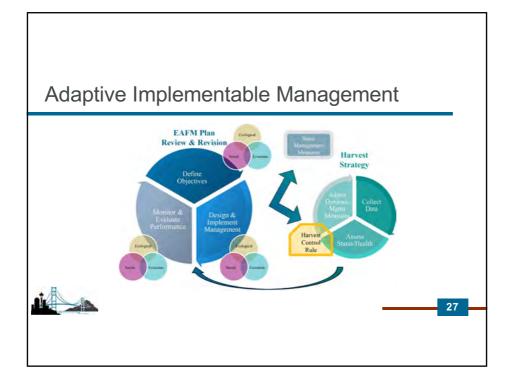


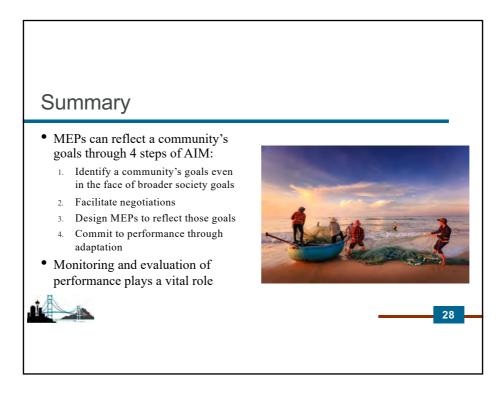




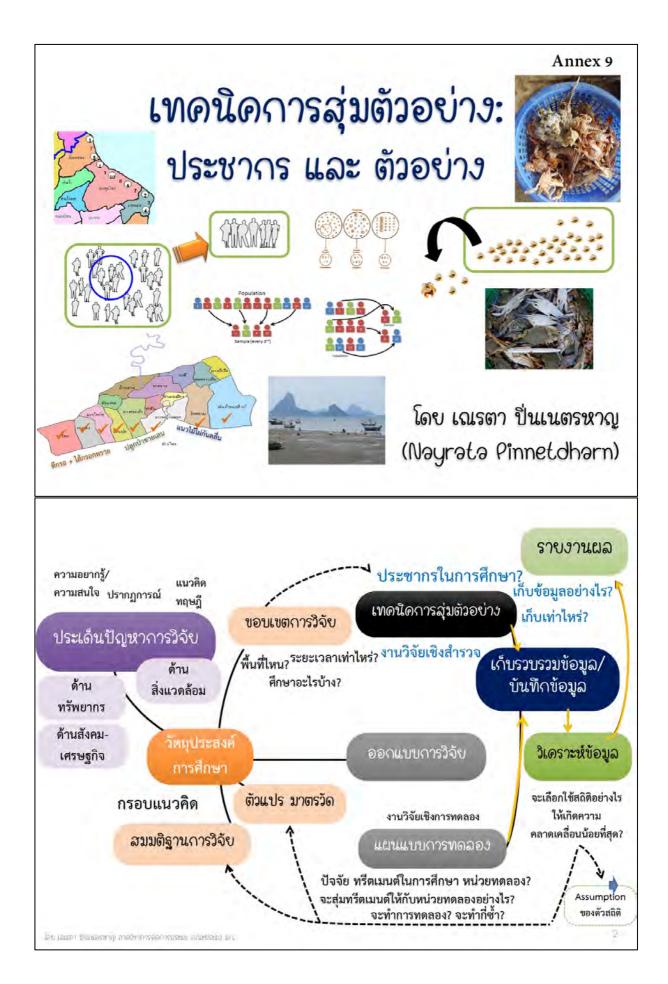


















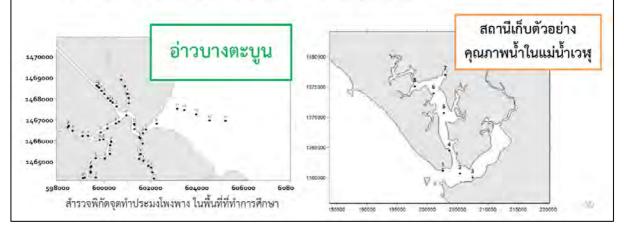
กรอบตัวอย่าง (Sampling frame) (ต่อ)

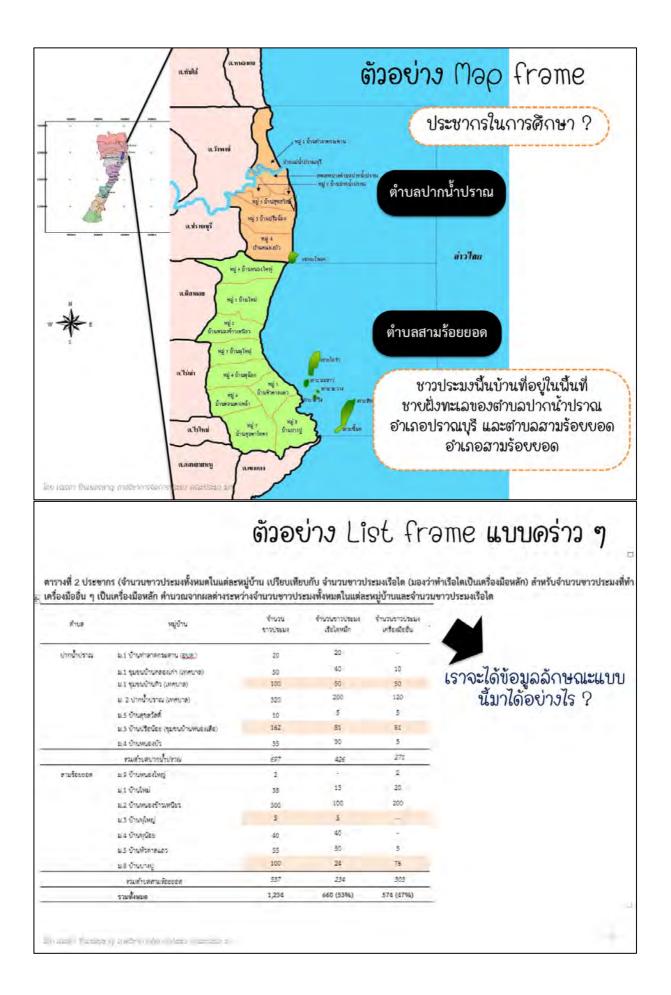
1. กรอบรายชื่อ (list. frame) ประกอบด้วยรายชื่อของทุกหน่วยที่ ประกอบกันเป็นประชากรที่ตึกษา แร้อมสิ่งที่ใช้ระบุหน่วยนั้น เช่น หมายเลขหน่วย ชื่อ ที่อยู่ที่สามารถติดต่อได้ในปัจจุบัน เป็นต้น และ ข้อมูลอย่างอื่นที่อาจใช้ประโยชน์ในการสุ่มตัวอย่างจากกรอบนั้น

	ทะเบียนเกษตรกรผู้เลี้ยงหอยทะเลของจังหวัดเพชรบุรี									
ลำดับ ที่	เลข ทะเบียน ฟาร์ม	ชื่อ ผู้ประกอบ การ	ประเภท ฟาร์ม เลี้ยง	ที่ตั้งฟาร์ม	เนื้อที่ พ่าร์ม (ไร่)	เนื้อที่ เลี้ยง รวม	พันธุ์	ประเภท การเลี้ยง	หน่วย เลี้ยง	เนื้อที่ต่อ หน่วย (ไร่)
1	6005	A	พาณิชย์	ม.1 ต.บ้านแหลม อ.บ้านแหลม	17.5	17.5	ແມສຈກູ່	ปักหลัก	1	17.5
2	6438	В	พาณิชย์	ม.8 ต.บ้านแหลม อ.บ้านแหลม	47	47	แครง	หว่าน	1	47

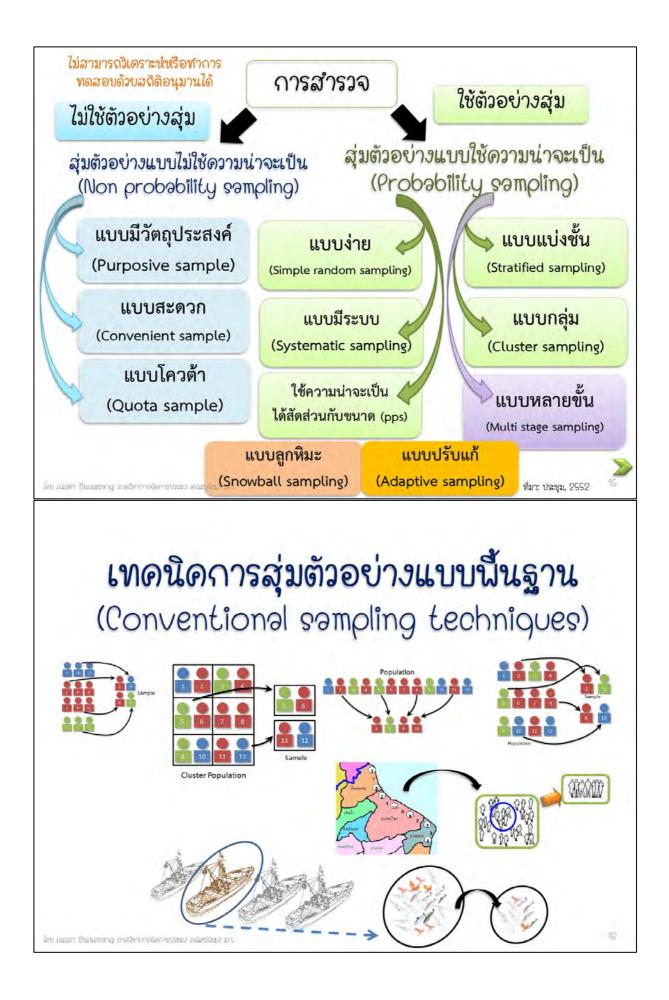
กรอบตัวอย่าง (Sampling frame) (dia)

2. กรอบแผนที่ (mop frome) ได้แก่ แผนที่ภามถ่ายทางอากาด หรือภามถ่ายจากดาวเทียมที่ครอบคลุมบริเวณที่ทำการศึกษา มีการ แบ่งนี้นที่ศึกษาออกเป็นหน่วยนั้นที่ย่อยตามลักษณะทางภูมิศาสตร์ (นั้นที่ย่อยคือหน่วยตัวอย่างในการสุ่ม) (ประชุม, 2552) หรือเป็นแผน ที่ที่แสดงให้เห็นที่ตั้งของหน่วยตัวอย่างทุกหน่วย











การสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบง่าย (SRS) (ต่อ)

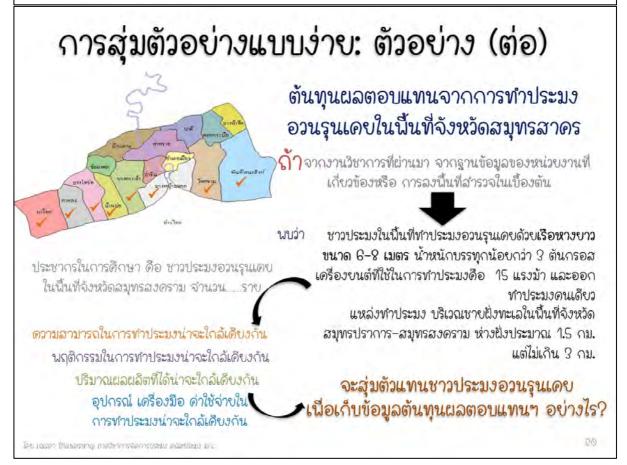
จะเลือกใช้เมื่อไหร่ ?

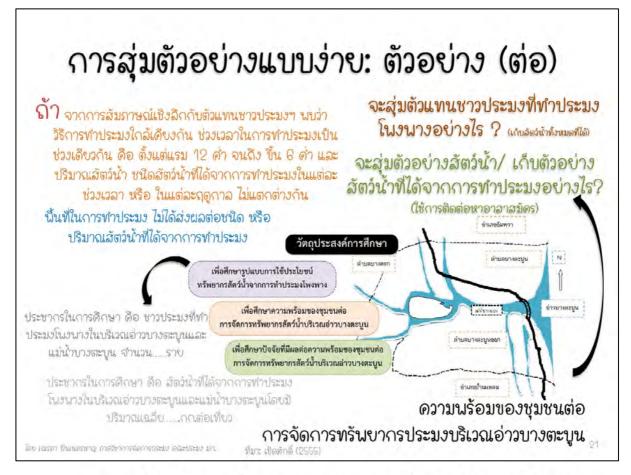
ในกรณีที่ประชากรมีฉักษณะใกล้เดียงกัน ไม่มีปัจจับอะไรที่ส่งผลให้ประชากรหรือสิ่งที่สนใจ ดิกษาแตกต่างกันตั้งแต่เริ่มต้น

ข้อสังเกต:

ง่าย และสะดวกต่อการนำไปใช้ เมื่อสุ่มแล้วมักจะถึงหน่วยที่ให้ข้อมูลเลย แต่หน่วยตัวอย่างที่ถูกเลือกอาจจะมีการกระจายมาก อาจส่งผลต่อ ด่าใช้จ่ายในการเก็บข้อมูล

โดย เณตร ปันแลรหญ่ การรัชว่าวรรัดการประชว คณิชาสมร มก





การสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบง่าย: ตัวอย่าง (ต่อ)



ถ้าจากงานวิชาการที่ผ่านมา จากฐานข้อมูลของหน่วยงานที่ เกี่ยวข้องหรือ การลงนี้นที่สารวจในเบื้องต้น

จากการรายงานการพบ พบว่า ปริมาณการ ปนเป้อนที่พบขั้นกับขนาดของปลา

ด้านการทำประมง นบว่า เรือที่ทำประมงเป็นในนั้นที่ มีรูปแบบการทำประมงใกล้เดียงกัน และแหล่งทำประมง บริเวณเดียวกัน

ชนิดสัตว์น้ำที่ได้จะเป็นปลาโอชนิดเดีบว โดบปริมาณ สัตว์น้ำที่ได้ต่อเที่บวอปู่ในช่วง 10,000± 2,500 กก. และขนาดของปลาโอที่ได้จะมีขนาดใกล้เคียงกัน

จะสุ่มตัวแทนชาวประมงที่ทำประมง อวนฉ้อมอย่างไร? แกบสัตวน้ำทั้งหมดที่ได้)

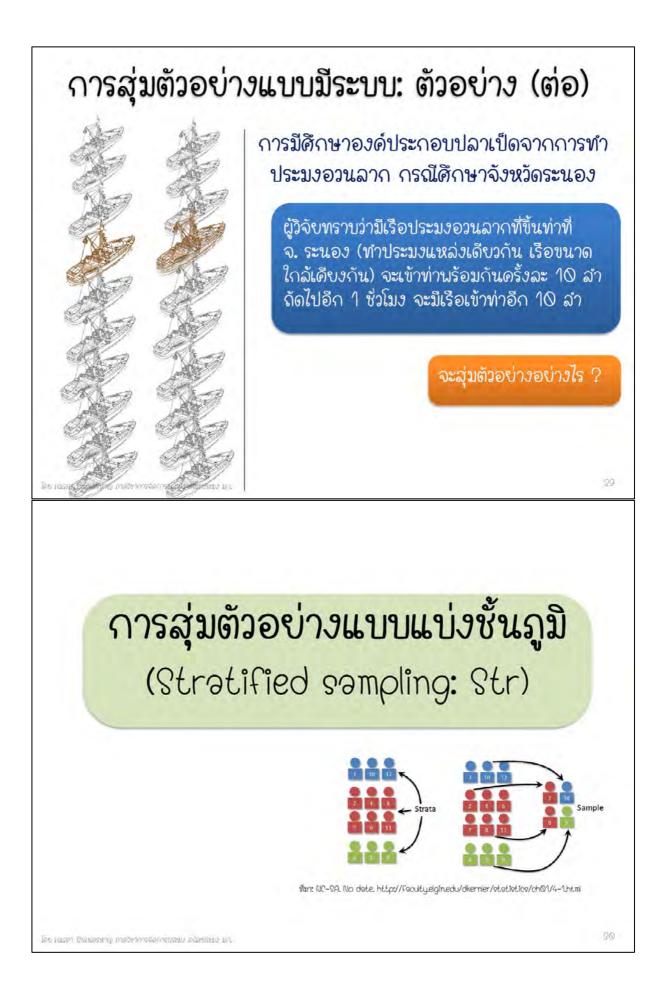
จะสุ่มตัวอย่างสัตว์น้ำที่ได้จากการทำ ประมงอย่างไร ? (ใช้การติดต่อหาอาสาสมัคร)

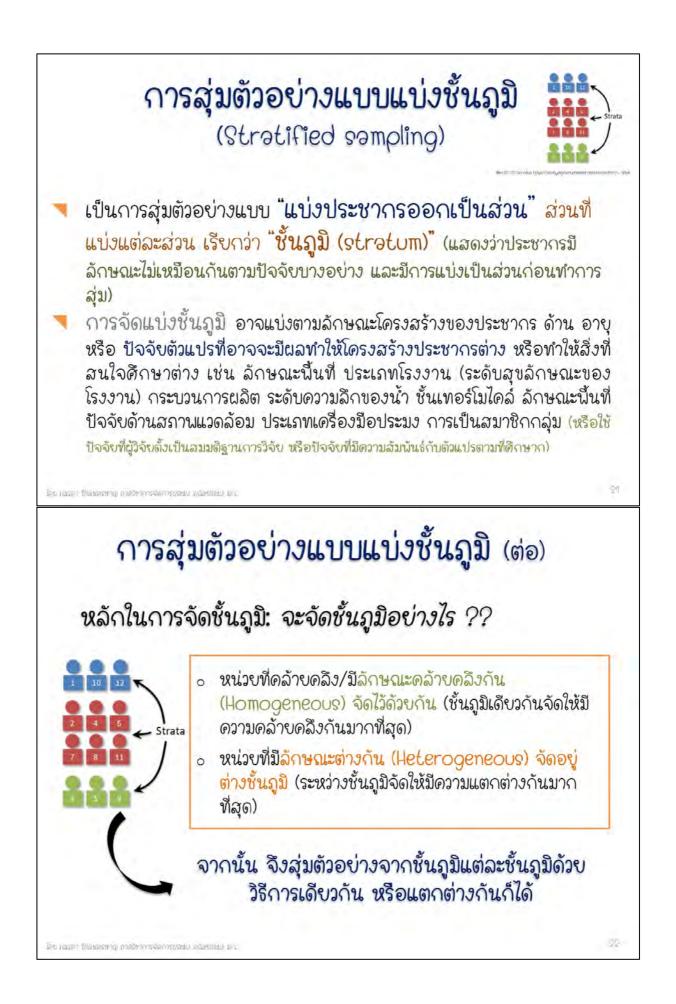
โดย เณรตา ปีแนตรหาญ กาลวัชวการจัดการประมป คณะประมป มก.







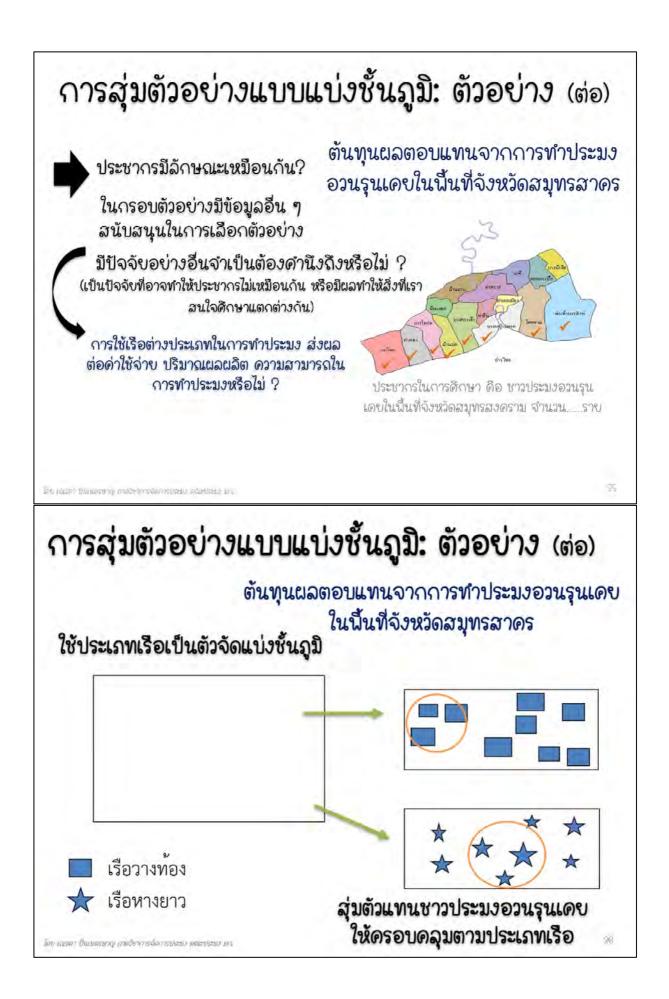






การสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบแบ่งชั้นภูมิ: ตัวอย่าง (ต่อ)









การสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบกลุ่ม: ตัวอย่าง (ต่อ)

ประชากรในการตักษา ดือ สมาชิกในชุมชนในนี้นที่ตักษา ที่ประกอบอาชินประมงและอาชินที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการประมง จำนวน 2,000 ราย

รูปแบบการใช้ประโยชน์ทรันยากรประมง ของชุมชนโดยรอบอ่างเก็บน้ำเขื่อนอุบลรัตน์

ถ้าจากงานวิชาการที่ผ่านมา จากฐานข้อมูลของ หน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง หรือ การลงนี้นที่สำรวจในเบื้องต้น

นบว่า ชุมชนที่ตั้งรอบอ่างเก็บน้ำๆ มีทั้งหมด 18 ชุมชน โดยอาชีนหลักของดน ในชุมชนทุกชุมชนคือ เกษตรกรรม และจะทำประมงควบคู่เป็นอาชีนเสริม

การใช้ประโบชน์ในพื้นที่ชุมชน เพื่อทำการเกษตร เลี้บงสัตว์ และเป็นที่ อยู่อาดับ และมีการใช้ประโบชน์อ่างเก็บน้ำเขื่อนอุบลรัตน์เพื่อ การทำประมง ใช้เป็นแหล่งน้ำเพื่อทำการเกษตร และเพื่ออุปโภค

เครื่องมือประมงที่นบในทุกชุมชน คือ ข่าย เบ็ด สะดุ้ง แห โดยใช้หมุนวิชนในรอบบิ วิธีการทาประมงของแต่ละเครื่องมือดล้ายคลังกัน

ด้านลักษณะนี้นที่ มีแหล่งรับน้ำ 2 จุด ดีอโซนตอนบนของ อ่างเก็บน้ำ (โซน 1) และโซนตอนล่าง (โซน 3)_



จะสุ่มตัวอย่างอย่างไร ?

โดย เณรดา ป็นแขตรหาญ กาดวิษาการจัดการประชม คณะประชม มณ.

การสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบกลุ่ม: ตัวอย่าง (ต่อ)



ต้องการเก็บตัวอย่างสัตว์น้ำจากเรือประมง อวนรุน ที่ขึ้นท่าที่จังหวัด สมุทรสาดร โดยสัตว์น้ำ จากการทำประมงถูกเก็บที่ท้องเรือ โดยยังไม่มีการ ดัดแยกสัตว์น้ำมาก่อน หลังจากเรือเทียบท่า ลูกเรือจะตักสัตว์น้ำใส่ตะกร้า และขนขึ้นฝั่ง





โดย เณรดา ปีหมนตรหาญ ภาดวิชาการจัดการประมง คณะประมง มก.

ท่านจะสุ่มอย่างสัตว์น้ำอย่างไร ?

การดึกษาองด์ประกอบชนิดสัตว์น้ำจากการทำ ประมงอวนจมปู ในนั้นที่ชายฝั่งอำเภอกะเปอร์และ

ก๊า จากข้อมูลเบื้องต้น นบว่า มีชุมชนประมง (ชุมชนที่มีครัวเรือนอย่าง น้อบละ 80 ทำอาชีนประมง) ซึ่งตั้งอยู่ในนี้นที่อำเภอกะเปอร์ และ อำเภอสุขสำราญ จ.ระนอง ทั้งหมด 5 ชุมชน (3 และ 2 ชุมชน)

> เครื่องมือประมงหลักที่นบในทุกชุมชนคือ อวนจมปู รองลงมา คือ ลอบปูนับได้ (ปูทะเล)

> > รูปแบบการทำประมงของแต่ละเครื่องมือในนั้นที่มีลักษณะคล้าบคลึงกัน แหล่งทำประมงอวนจมปู คือ ชางฝั่งทะเล (หน้าบ้าน) หรือแนวเกาะ แนวปะการังเทียม

> > > **และถ้า** นักวิจับได้มีการทาบทาม/ติดต่อชาวประมง ในแต่ละชุมชนไว้แล้ว –-> ลักษณะอาสาสมัคร เนื่องจากต้องการเก็บข้อมูลสัตว์น้ำในรอบปี

> > > > 43

<image>

โดย เณรตา ป็นแนตรหาญ ภาดวิชาการจัดการประมง คณะประมง มก.

การตึกษาองด์ประกอบชนิดสัตว์น้ำจากการทำ ประมงอวนจมปู ในนี้นที่ชายฝั่งอำเภอกะเปอร์และ อำเภอสุขสำราญ จ.ระนอง



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ถ้า ในชุมชนที่ 2 ชาวประมงอวนจมูป มีการปลดสัตว์น้ำบนฝั่งแต่จะเป็นลักษณะ การจ้างปลดสัตว์น้ำ และคิดค่าใช้จ่ายตาม น้ำหนักสัตว์น้ำที่ปลดได้

จะสุ่มอย่างสัตว์น้ำอย่างไร ?







โดย เณรกา ปีแนตรหาญ กาลวิชาการจัดการปละบร คณะประบร ม เ

การสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบมีหลายขึ้น: ตัวอย่าง (ต่อ)



ประชากรในการดึกษา ดือ ครัวเรือนประมงที่อาดับใน นั้นที่ชมชนที่ติดชายทะเฉของต่ายฉบ้านแหลม ต่ายล บางขุนไทร และต่าบลปากทะเล อำเภอบ้านแหลม จังหวัดเมชรบรี จำนวน 1,456 ครั้วเรื่อน

ที่มา: บุนิน, มนเหมียน, จิรานร, นรรณิภา, วรงค์ และไทรกน (2554)

โดย เณรรา ปีแมตรหาญ การวิษาการจัดการประบบ คณะประบบ มก.

ດາຊນີ້ສ່ວນຮ່ວມຫຼວງອຣັວເຮືອນປຣະນາ ในการอนุรักษ์ทรัมบากรหอบแครง

เขตอนุรักษ์ตามแนวชายฝั่งระยะทางยาว 9 กิโลเมตร กว้าง 3 กิโลเมตร ในท้องที่ตำบล บ้านแหลม ตำบลบางขนไทร และตำบลปากทะเล ห้ามทำการประมงหอบแครงด้วย เดรื่องทำการประมงชนิดใดชนิดหนึ่งที่ใช้ประกอบกับเรือทำการประมงหอบแดรง และ ห้ามทาการประมงหองแดรงที่มีขนาดดวามบาวต่ำกว่า 6 มิลลิเมตร

> มีการจัดตั้งกล่มอนรักษ์ทรันบากรทางทะเลขึ้นในนี้นที่เนื้อป้องกัน ไม่ให้มีการคราดหอบแครงในนี้นที่อนุรักษ์ ตั้งแต่ปี น.ศ. 2536

กลุ่มที่จัดตั้งได้รับความร่วมมือจากชาวบ้าน ผู้นำชุมชนในนั้นที่ และมีสมาชิกของกล่มเป็นชาวประมงในนี้นที่ทั้ง 3 ตำบล

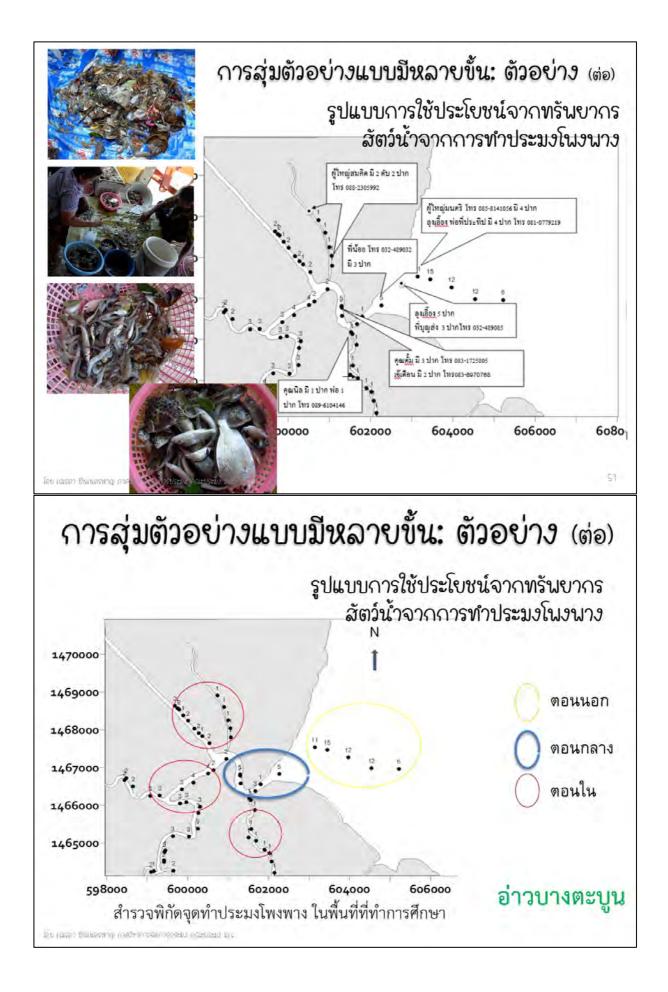
การใช้ประโบชน์ด้านการทำประมงในนั้นที่ตำบอแต่ละตำบล มีความ ดล้ายคลึงกัน (ประเภทอวนติดตา และเครื่องมือประเภทอื่น รวมทั้ง ດາรเก็บหอย)

จะสุ่มตัวอย่างอย่างไร ?

การสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบมีหลายขึ้น: ตัวอย่าง (ต่อ)

ດາຈນີ້ສ່ວນຮ່ວນຫອງຄຣັ້ວເຮືອນປຣະນາ ในการอนุรักษ์ทรันยากรหอบแครง ข้อขณะแรงปร้องแขกบาว 9 ก้โอเมตร กว้าง 9 ก้โอเมตร ในข้อ อม อำเอางรถูมไทรแอะสารอย่างอย่างหรือ เข้ามาการประเทศอนเล การประเทศโรมหนือให้เรือก็ได้ที่ได้กระกอบก็เรือทำการประเทศอนเล เข้ามากกรประเทศอนเคราที่ให้หรอดของกระกังว่า 8 มือมื่อตร จัดเรียงชุมชนตามที่ตั้ง--> รดารจัดตั้งกลุ่มอนุรักษ์หรับบารทางหมดในในนั้นพิมีอไองกัน สุ่มตัวแทนชุมชนด้วย ไม่ใช้สถารคราดหองแต่รงในนั้นท้อนรักษ์ ดีสแต่ปี น.ศ. 2596 ะ เมื่อพี่จัดสั้งได้ร้างความร่วมในจากเขางไทย. ผู้แก่ ດາรສຸ່ນແບບນີ້ຮະບບ อยาชิกษองกรุ่งแก้นทางประบงใน การใช้ประโทยได้ทะการทำประบงใบนั้นที่สายอแต่อะสายอ มิดวา กร้ายเวลเรียน พื่อ อย่างร้อนกระบบที่อาจไปเริ่ม ดอ้ายดอิงกัน (ประเภทอวนอิอสา และเครื่องมือประเภทอื่น รวบขึ้ง นั้นที่แขะแต่ออกางหมองสหอบ่านแหละ สหอ (กระเด็บสอบ) contractors associated warming anderes 33% ware treesed ten you sandra ferrar semilers and assimme retrie จัดเรียงครัวเรือนประมงตามเฉขที่บ้าน--> จะสุ่มตัวอย่างอย่างไร ? สุ่มตัวแทนครัวเรือนประมงในชุมชนที่สุ่มได้ <u>จากขั้นที่ 1</u> ให้ครอบคลุมประเภทเครื่องมือประมง ด้วยการสุ่มตัวอย่างแบบแบ่งชั้นแบบง่าย

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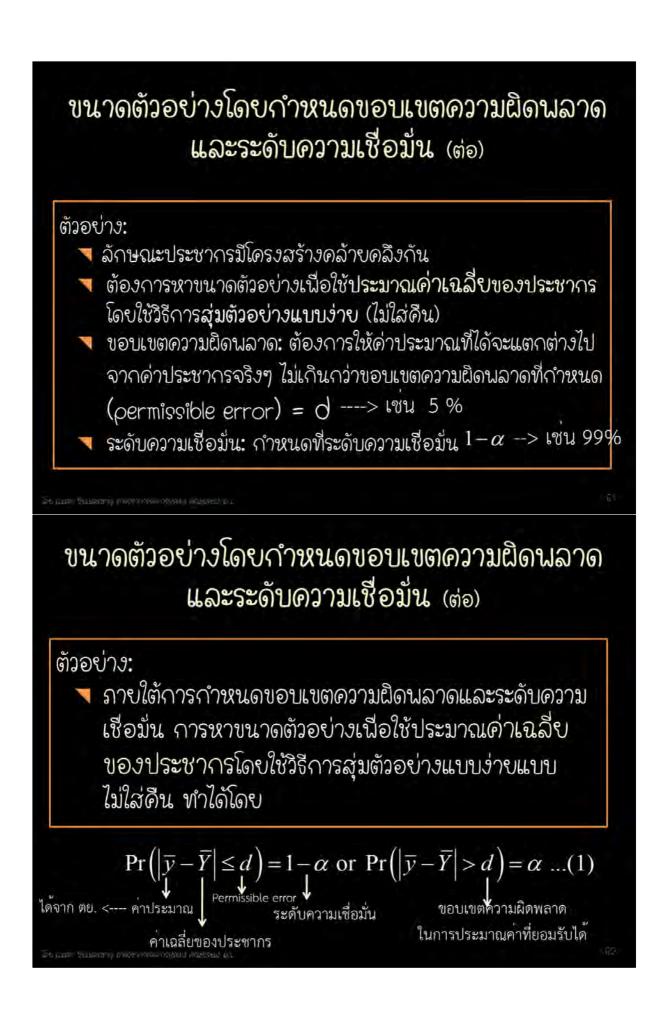


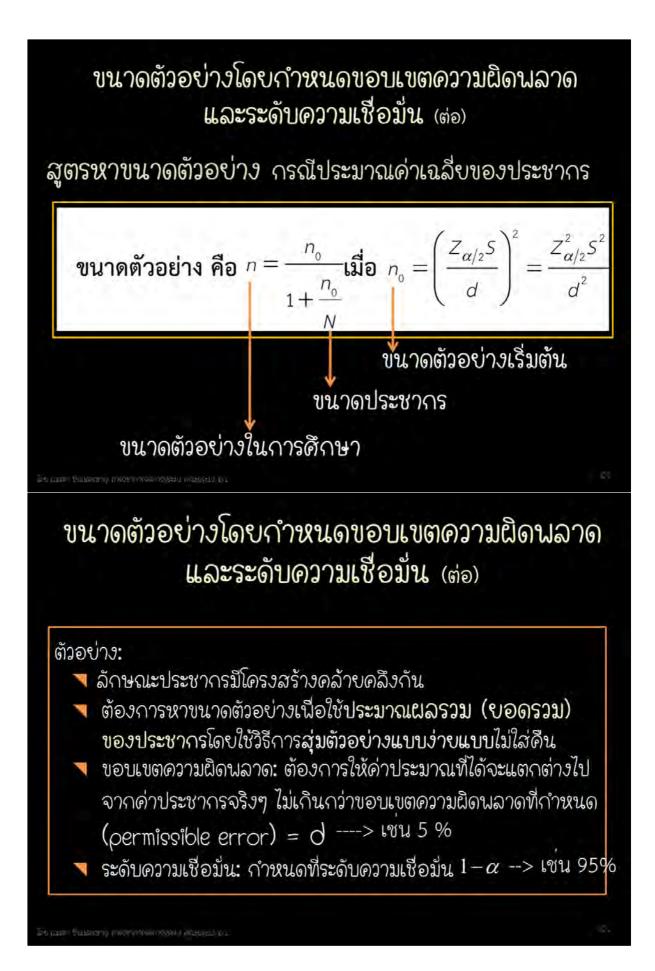


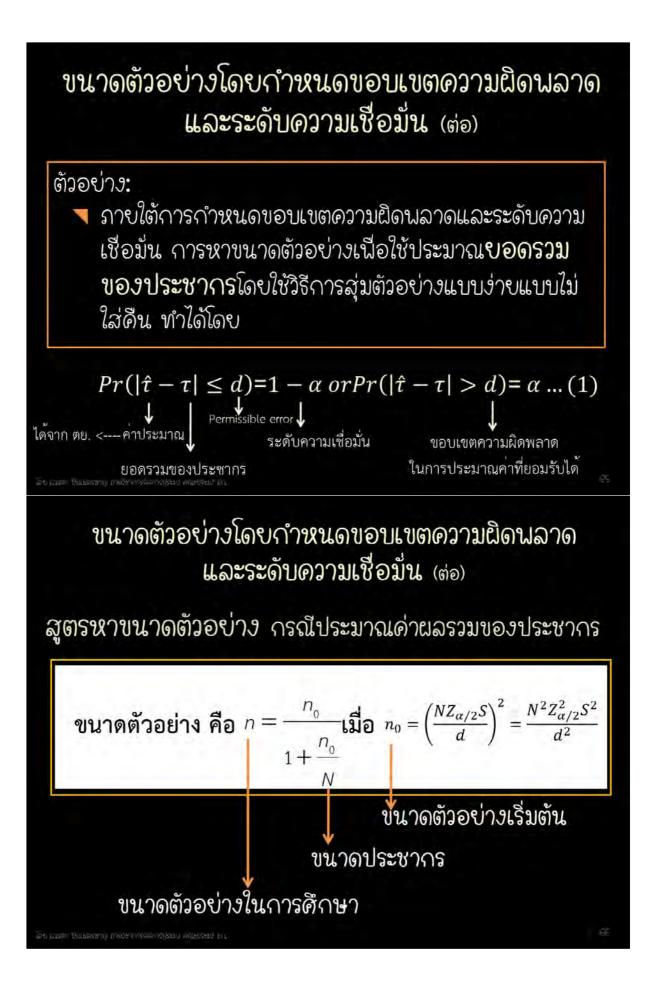




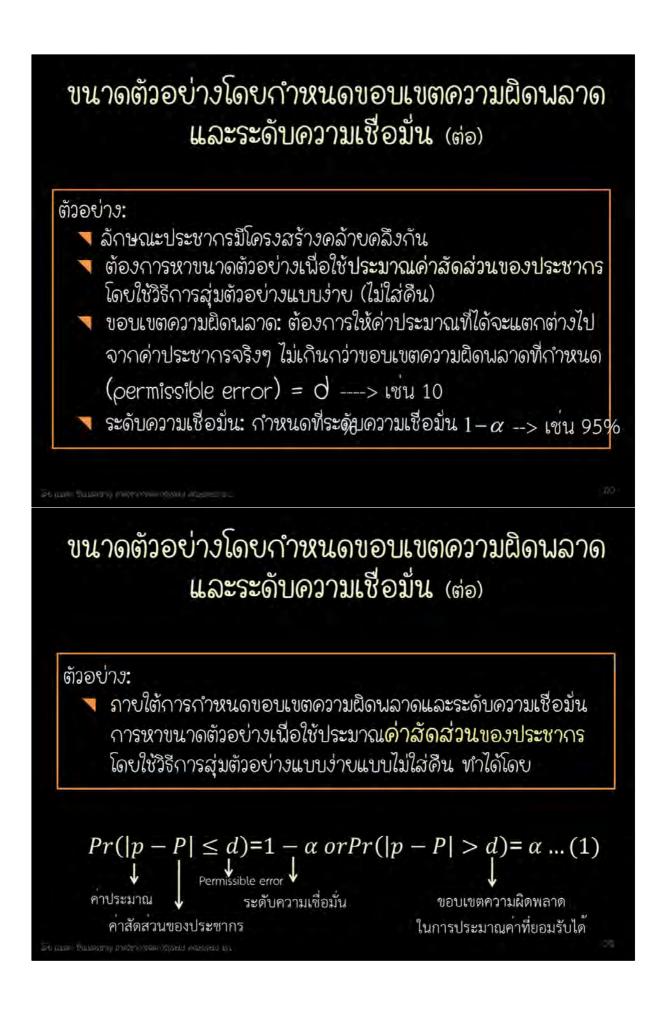
โดย เณรตา ปีแนตรหาญ กาดปีชาการจัดการประมง คณะประมง มก.











ขนาดตัวอย่างโดยกำหนดขอบเขตความผิดนลาด และระดับความเชื่อมัน (ต่อ) สูตรหาขนาดตัวอย่าง กรณีประมาณด่าสัดส่วนของประชากร ขนาดตัวอย่าง คือ $n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{N}}$ เมื่อ $n_0 = \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{d}\right)^2 pq$ ค่าสัดส่วน ขนา้ัดตัวอย่างเริ่มต้น ขนาดประชากร ขนาดตัวอย่างในการดึกษา ขนาดตัวอย่างโดยกำหนดขอบเขตความผิดนลาด และระดับความเชื่อมั่น (ต่อ) pg มีค่าสูงสุด เท่ากับ ¼ สูตรที่เป็นกรณีเฉนาะ ขนาดตัวอย่าง คือ $n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{2}}}$ เมื่อ $n_0 \le \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}^2}{4d^2}$ สตรที่เป็นกรณีเฉนาะ ho
ho มีด่าสูงสุด เท่ากับ 1/4 และ lpha = 0.05 กรณีที่สัดส่วนประชากรไม่ เท่ากัน ดวรใช้หรือไม่ ? $n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{1 + Nd^2}} = \frac{N}{1 + Nd^2} \xrightarrow{\text{lituaisering}} \text{Yomone's}$ ขนาดตัวอย่าง ดือ



ขนาดตัวอย่างโดยกำหนดขอบเขตความผิดพลาด และระดับความเชื่อมั่น: ตัวอย่างการคำนวณ (ต่อ)

หมู่บ้าน	ครัวเรือนที่ประกอบอาชีนประมง	ดรัวเรือนที่ประกอบอาชีนอื่น
ม.8 บ้านชาบทะเฉ ต.นั้นท้ายนรสิงห์	124	152
ม.3 บ้านสหกรณ์ ต.โคกขาม	52	94
ม.8 บ้านสหกรณ์ ต.โคกขาม	193	236
ม.2 บ้านบางหญ้าแนรก ต.บางหญ้าแนรก	236	288
ม.1 ชายทะเฉบางกระเจ้า ต.บางกระเจ้า	150	122
ม.9 ชายทะเลกระช้าขาว ต.บ้านบ่อ	145	119
ม.6 บ้านบางโทรัด ต.บางโทรัด	70	191
ม.7 บ้านชาบทะเลกาหลง ต.กาหลง	46	86
ม.5 บ้านชาบทะเลโรงกุ้ง ต.นาโดก	29	54
ม.7 บ้านชาบทะเอรางจันทร์ ต.นาโคก	26	47
ຣວກ	1,071	1,329

บนาดตัวอย่างโดยกำหนดขอบเขตความผิดนอาดและระดับความเชื่อมั่น:ตัวอย่างการดำนวณ (ต่อ)การสึกษาการมีส่วนร่วมของชุมชนต่อการจัดการ
การกิดเขาะทางฝั่ง ในจังหวัดสมุทรสาด
แกรงงแผนเก็บข้อมูล-->
นักรังแดวรสุมตัวอย่างจำนวนเทาไหร่ ?สุตรหาบนาดตัวอย่าง กรณีประมาณด่านอีงของประชากร
สุตรหาบนาดตัวอย่าง กรณีประมาณด่านอีงของประชากร
(d= 0.10 และ
$$Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$$
 โดยขนาดประชากร N = 2,400Oคำนวณหา ขนาดตัวอย่างเริ่มต้น
 $n_0 = Z^2_{\alpha/2} pq/d^2 = (1.96^2)(0.45 \times 0.55)/(0.1^2) = 95.0761$
($1 + \frac{95.0761}{2,400}$) = 91.45 ≈ 92Oดำนวณหา ขนาดตัวอย่างเริ่มต้น
 $n_0 = Z^2_{\alpha/2} pq/d^2 = (1.96^2)(0.45 \times 0.55)/(0.1^2) = 95.0761$ Oขนาดตัวอย่างเงิมต้น
ชั่วย่างในการศึกษา คือ
ก = 95.0761/ $\left(1 + \frac{95.0761}{2,400}\right) = 91.45 \approx 92$ Encentration การสังครัมเรือนด้วยบ่างทั้งหมด 92 ดรัมเรือน)บนาดตัวอย่างในการศึกษา คือ
ก = 95.0761/ $\left(1 + \frac{95.0761}{2,400}\right) = 91.45 \approx 92$ อามาดตัวอย่างโนการศึกษา คือ
ม = 95.0761/ $\left(1 + \frac{95.0761}{2,400}\right) = 91.45 \approx 92$ อามาดตัวอย่างโนการศึกษา คือ
ม = 26.0761/ $\left(1 + \frac{95.0761}{2,400}\right) = 91.45 \approx 92$ อามาดตัวอย่างโนการศึกษา คือ
ม = 2.000เป็นการที่งานตรมะ
เป็นเป็นการศึกษา คือ
ม = 95.0761/ $\left(1 + \frac{95.0761}{2,400}\right) = 91.45 \approx 92$ อามาดตัวอย่างโอยากำหนินดาวดประชาน
เป็นเป็นการที่งานานดรัมเรือนด้วยการเลือนด้วยงางที่งานของ
ม = 1.45เป็นการที่งานและ
ม = 2.400มายาดตัวอย่างโรงโดยกำหนางการแลงสงที่งานการตัว
ม = 2.400มายางแลงสงที่งานหน่งการแลงสงที่ง
ม = 124เป็นทางหน่งแลงสงที่งานจางการแจ้ง
ม = 124เป็นทางหน่งการแลงการแจ้ง
ม = 145มายางหน่งแลงสงทางแลงสงการแลง
ม = 145ม ๆ บางหน่งการแลงสงการแลง
ม = 146เป็น
ม = 1001

ตัวอย่างทั้งหมดในการดึกษา ดือ 92 ราย ต้องเป็นตัวแทนครัวเรือนประมง และครัวเรือน

ที่ประกอบอาชินอื่น จำนวนเท่าไหร่ ?

2

สุ่มหน่วบบ่อบที่สุดอย่างไร ?

ต้องมาจากหมู่บ้านหนึ่งจำนวนเท่าไหร่ ?

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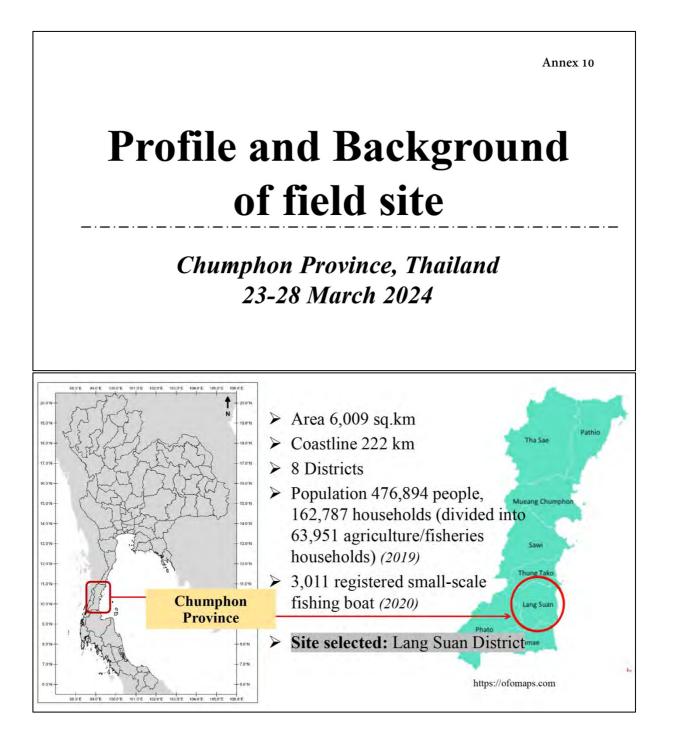
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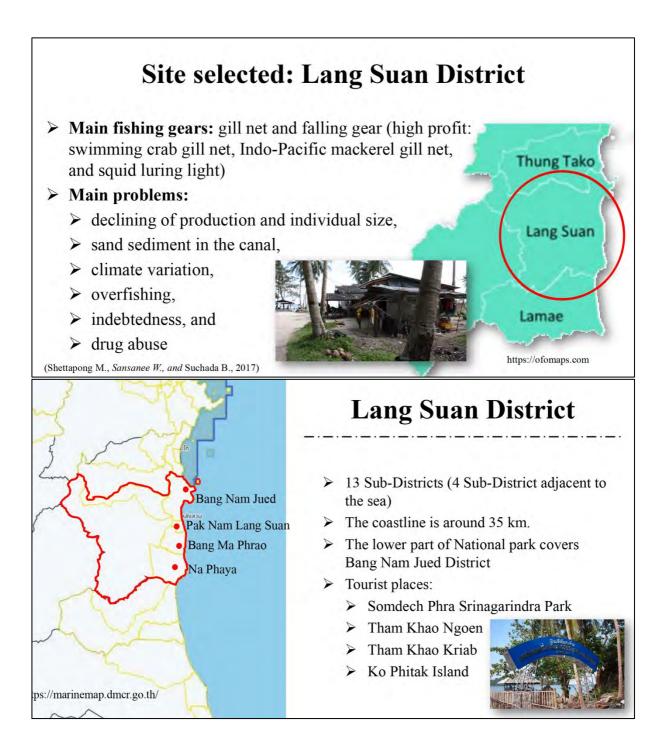
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Lang Suan District

1. Bang Nam Jued Sub-District:

- ➢ 6 villages adjacent the sea (from 14 villages)
- 158 registered small-scale fishing boat (12 villages)
- 2. Bang Ma Phrao Sub-District:
- ➢ 6 villages adjacent the sea (from 14 villages)
- 118 registered small-scale fishing boat (10 villages)

Moo 13, Ban Tongkrog village Bang Nam Jued Sub-District, Lang Suan District

General information

- Total population 760 in 255 households (70% is agriculture and fisheries)
- Area 52.36 sq.km.
- The size of majority of the families was 4 persons. And the income earners belong to a family with two members (parents)
- Main occupation: fisheries, agriculture
- Main fishing gears: squid cast net, Indo-Pacific mackerel purse seine, collapsible crab trap
- Main species: squid, crab, sandfish, cuttlefish, mullet



Source: Demographic Survey of Fishing Communities in Thailand: Chumphon Province, 2010

Moo 13, Ban Tongkrog village Bang Nam Jued Sub-District, Lang Suan District



- Fishing ground (far from shoreline 3 km): Ko Pitak Island and Thongkrog Bay
- Long-tailed boat (\approx 6-10 m long)
- Women involve in post harvest activities (selecting fishes, selling, processing). Selling fish to fish retailers how give the best price
- **Problems:** degraded aquatic resources, low price of fish, high price of fuel oil, illegal fishing
- Active participation in resources management (mangrove reforestation, beach cleaning, *etc.*)
- Assistance from DOF&BAAC

Source: Demographic Survey of Fishing Communities in Thailand: Chumphon Province, 2010

Moo 14, Ban Kopitak village Bang Nam Jued Sub-District, Lang Suan District

General information

- Total population 15 households
- The size of the families was 2-4 persons. And the income earners belong to a family with two members (parents)
- Main occupation: fisheries, labor, home-stay, grocery, agriculture (coconut plantation)
- Main fishing gears: crab gill net, fish gill net, squid trap, squid cast net, shrimp trammel net
- Main species: blue swimming crab, mackerel, mullet, sardines, squid, cuttlefish, shrimps or prawns

Source: Demographic Survey of Fishing Communities in Thailand: Chumphon Province, 2010

Moo 14, Ban Kopitak village Bang Nam Jued Sub-District, Lang Suan District



- Fishing ground: far from shoreline 3 km and around Kopitak Island
- Long-tailed boat (8, 10, 12 m long)
- Selling fish to fish retailers from Moo 13 Ban Tong Krog
- **Problems:** conflict between fishers, low price of fish, aquatic resources degradation (other: limited of fishing ground, illegal fishing, high price of fuel oil)
- Active participation in resources management (fish releasing, beach cleaning, crab bank, *etc.*)

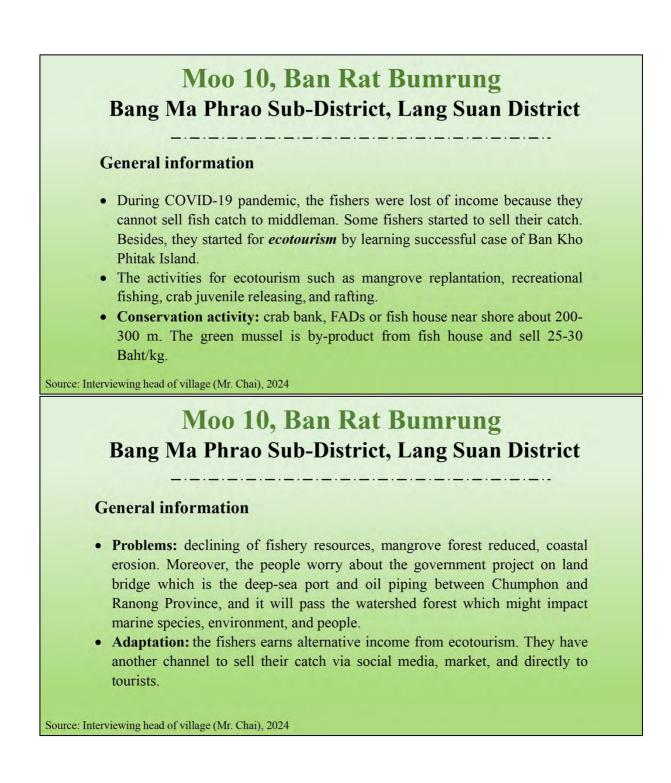
Source: Demographic Survey of Fishing Communities in Thailand: Chumphon Province, 2010

Moo 10, Ban Rat Bumrung Bang Ma Phrao Sub-District, Lang Suan District

General information

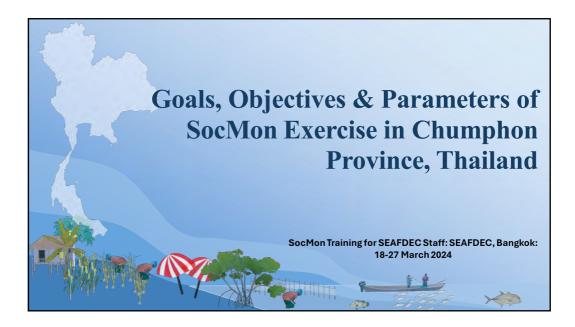
- Main occupation: fisheries, plantation (coconut tree, Palm), green mussel culturing and grocery.
- Fishing boat: around 20-30 boat/village
- Main fishing gears: drift gill net, squid cast net, silago gill net, short mackerel gill net, swimming crab gill net, Squid jigging. It is depended on the seasonal of catch species such as a lot of squid cast net with luring light in February while May will be drift gill net and bottom gill net
- Fishing ports: 3 fishing ports (Pak Nam Lang Suan, Pak Chong Jamokeprong, and Ban Kho Khao) which each fishing port is approximately 5-7 km apart

Source: Interviewing head of village (Mr. Chai), 2024



0930-1030	Meet Head of fisher group of Moo 1, La Mae Sub-District, La Mae District
1030-1100	Visit Taikiam Market at La Mae Sub-District, La Mae District
1100-1300	Travel to Lang Suan District and Lunch break
1300-1400	Meet Head of Moo 13, Ban Thongkrog village, Bang Nam Jued Sub-District, Lang Suan District
1400-1600	Meet Head of Moo 14, Ban Kopitak village, Bang Nam Jued Sub- District, Lang Suan District. Visit ecotourism at Ban Kopitak village
1600-1700	Meet Head of Moo 10, Ban Rat Bumrung village, Bang Ma Phrao
1000-1700	Sub-District, Lang Suan District
Day 8: Mon	Sub-District, Lang Suan District
Day 8: Mon	Sub-District, Lang Suan District day 25 th March Field work for SocMon practice activity by interviewing fishers
Day 8: Mon	Sub-District, Lang Suan District day 25 th March Field work for SocMon practice activity by interviewing fishers (participants will be divided into 3 groups)
Day 8: Mon	Sub-District, Lang Suan District day 25 th March Field work for SocMon practice activity by interviewing fishers (participants will be divided into 3 groups) - Group 1: Moo 13, Ban Thongkrog village
Day 8: Mon 0900-1200	Sub-District, Lang Suan District day 25 th March Field work for SocMon practice activity by interviewing fishers (participants will be divided into 3 groups) - Group 1: Moo 13, Ban Thongkrog village - Group 2: Moo 14, Ban Kopitak village
Day 8: Mon 0900-1200 1200-1600	Sub-District, Lang Suan District day 25 th March Field work for SocMon practice activity by interviewing fishers (participants will be divided into 3 groups) - Group 1: Moo 13, Ban Thongkrog village - Group 2: Moo 14, Ban Kopitak village - Group 3: Moo 10, Ban Rat Bumrung village - Lunch at Moo 10, Ban Rat Bumrung village - Wrap-up/Summarize/exchange experiences of the practice
Day 8: Mon 0900-1200 1200-1600	Sub-District, Lang Suan District day 25 th March Field work for SocMon practice activity by interviewing fishers (participants will be divided into 3 groups) - Group 1: Moo 13, Ban Thongkrog village - Group 2: Moo 14, Ban Kopitak village - Group 3: Moo 10, Ban Rat Bumrung village

Day 10: Wee	dnesday 27 th March				
0900-1200	- Crab larvae releasing activity with communities				
	- Validation with the communities at Moo. 10 Ban Rat Bumrung				
	village, Bang Ma Phrao Sub-District				
	• Presentation of the data analysis from 3 groups				
	• Q & A and exchange idea with communities				
	Conclusion and suggestion				
	- Lunch with communities				
1300-1600	Training wrap-up & evaluation and Report preparation for SocMon				
	research project				
Day 11: Thu	ursday 28 th March				
0900-1700	Participants return to SEAFDEC/TD				
0900-1700 Participants return to SEAFDEC/TD Thank you					

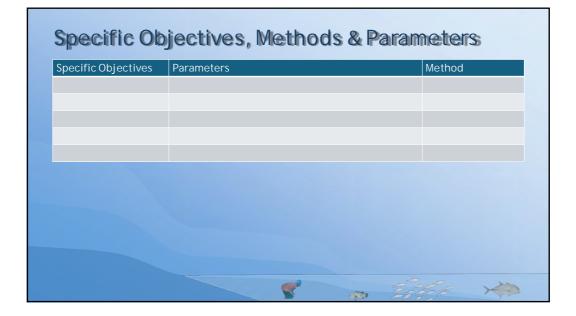


Goals Agreater understanding of livelihoods & factors affecting them in 3 villages in Chumphon District Development Understand & assess the impacts of past livelihoods development activities in 3 villages in Chumphon District Donitoring Assess changes since conduct of SEAFDEC/DoF demographic survey in 2010

Goals	Objectives	Specific Objectives	
Research			
Understanding of livelihoods & factors affecting them in 3 villages in Chumphon District			

Goals	Objectives	Specific Objetcives	5
Development			
Understand & assess the impacts of past livelihoods development activities in 3 villages in Chumphon District			

Goals	Objectives	Specific Objectives	
Monitoring			
Assess changes since conduct of SEAFDEC/DoF demographic survey in 2010			



Ke	y Informant Interviews/ econdary Sources (KS)	Main means of data collection (secondary sources, key informants or both)	Minimal frequency of data collection (years)	General importance of data collection (high or medium)
Commu	nity-level demographics			
KS1.	Study area	Secondary sources	5	Medium
KS2.	Population	Secondary sources	5	High
KS3.	Number of households	Secondary sources	5	High
KS4.	Migration rate	Secondary sources	5	Medium
KS5.	Age	Secondary sources	5	Medium
KS6.	Gender	Secondary sources	5	Medium
KS7.	Education	Secondary sources	5	Medium
KS8.	Literacy	Secondary sources	5	Medium
KS9.	Ethnicity	Secondary sources	5	Medium
KS10.	Religion	Secondary sources	5	Medium
KS11.	Language	Secondary sources	5	Medium
KS12.	Occupation	Secondary sources	3	High
Commu	nity infrastructure			
KS13.	Community infrastructure	Secondary sources	5	Medium

	l and marine activities			
coasta	i and marine activities			1
KS14.	Activities	Both	2	High
KS15.	Goods and services	Both	2	High
KS16.	Types of use	Both	2	High
KS17.	Value of goods and services	Both	2	High
KS18.	Goods and services market orientation	Both	2	High
KS19.	Use patterns	Both	2	High
KS20.	Levels of impact	Both	2	High
KS21.	Types of impact	Both	2	High
KS22.	Level of use by outsiders	Both	2	High
KS23.	Household use	Both	2	High
(\$24.	Stakeholders	Secondary sources	5	Medium

Govern	nance			
K\$25.	Management body	Both	3	Medium
KS26.	Management plan	Both	3	Medium
KS27.	Enabling legislation	Both	3	Medium
KS28.	Resource allocations	Both	3	Medium
KS29.	Formal tenure and rules	Both	3	Medium
KS30.	Informal tenure and rules, customs and traditions	Both	3	Medium
KS31.	Stakeholder participation	Both	3	Medium
KS32.	Community and stakeholder organizations	Both	3	Medium

	Household Interviews (H)	Minimal frequency of data collection in years	General importance of data collection (high or medium)
House	hold demographics		
H1.	Age	5	Medium
H2.	Gender	5	Medium
H3.	Ethnicity	5	Medium
H4.	Education	5	Medium
H5.	Religion	5	Medium
H6.	Language	5	Medium
H7.	Occupation	5	Medium
H8.	Household size	5	Medium
H9.	Household income	3	Medium
Coasta	al and marine activities		
H10.	Household activities	2	Medium
H11.	Household goods and services	2	Medium
H12.	Types of household uses	2	Medium
H13.	Household market orientation	2	Medium
H14.	Household uses	2	Medium

Attitud	les and perceptions		
H15.	Non-market and non-use values	3	Medium
H16.	Perceptions of resource conditions	3	Medium
H17.	Perceived threats	3	Medium
H18.	Awareness of rules and regulations	3	Medium
H19.	Compliance	3	Medium
H20.	Enforcement	3	Medium
H21.	Participation in decision-making	3	Medium
H22.	Membership in stakeholder organizations	3	Medium
H23.	Perceived coastal management problems	3	Medium
H24.	Perceived coastal management solutions	3	Medium
H25.	Perceived community problems	3	Medium
H26.	Successes in coastal management	3	Medium
H27.	Challenges in coastal management	3	Medium
Materi	al style of life		
H28.	Material style of life	3	Medium



Specific Object	Group 1 tives, Methods & Indicators	
Specific Objectives	Indicators	Method
Covid-1G Coping Strategies	 Key Informant Interviews/ Secondary Sources (KS) Household interview (H) Coastal and marine activities H10-H14 Attitudes and perceptions H15-H27 	 Interview Seasonal calendar
Specific Objectives	Indicators	Method
Relationship between Community and National park	 Key Informant Interviews/ Secondary Sources (KS) Coastal and marine activities KS14-KS24 Governance KS25-KS32 Household interview Coastal and marine activities H10-H14 Attitudes and perceptions H15-H27 	 Interview Seasonal calendar Historical timeline

Specific Object	Group 1 ives, Methods & Indicators	
Specific Objectives	Indicators	Method
Career Diversification Opportunities and Strategies	 Key Informant Interviews/ Secondary Sources (KS) Household interview Coastal and marine activities H10-H14 Attitudes and perceptions H15-H27 	 Interview Seasonal calendar
Specific Objectives	Indicators	Method
Fishery Resources of Blue Swimming Crab	 Key Informant Interviews/ Secondary Sources (KS) Coastal and marine activities KS14-KS24 Household interview Coastal and marine activities H10-H14 Attitudes and perceptions H15-H27 	 Interview Seasonal calendar
	S a Erte	

Group 2 (Initial plan) Specific Objectives,, Methods & Indicators									
Specific Objectives	Sub specific obj.	Indicators	Method						
Crab bank	Bio and ecology	 Catch amount Maturity size/age vs catch selectivity Catch composition Larvae occurrence and density 	 Survey data from fishermen's catch or standard gear Plankton sampling Biological data from survey and visiting of the landing site Focus group interview (FGI) 						
	Socio-economic	 Level of community participation Knowledge transferring between community Changing of village's income 	 Household interview FGI Market survey 						

Group 2 (Initial plan) Specific Objectives, Methods & Indicators									
Specific Objectives	Sub specific obj.	Indicators	Method						
Home stay	Environment	 Pollution Resources consumption Waste management 	 FGI or household survey Market survey Observation Scientific sampling 						
	Socio-economic	 Status of local economy Conflict from tourism/outsider 	 FGI or household survey Market survey Observation Literature review from the internet (blogs, pages, tourist reviews, etc.) 						

Specific Objectives,, Methods & Indicators Specific Sub specific Indicators									
Objectives	obj.								
Institution	The institutional support	 Bank School National Gov. Local Gov. Health centre Etc. 	 Literature review from governmental documents KII FGI 						
		- 10.							

Specific Objectives	Sub specific obj.	Indicators	Method
Crab bank	Bio and ecology	 Crab size Amount of crab 	 Photo : Observe Interview fisherman Historical Seasonal calendar
	Socio-economic	 Level of community participation Knowledge transferring between community Changing of village's income 	- KII leader

Group 2 (Field practical) Specific Objectives, Methods & Indicators										
Specific Objectives										
Home stay	Environment	- Pollution	 Observe community Interview problem on pollution (noise, dust, waste water) 							
		- Resources consumption	- Inside covers all consumption : KII							
		- Waste management	- Observe - KII							
	Socio-economic	- Status of local economy	- Interview - KII							
		- Conflict	LeaderEnterpriseCommunity member							

pecific Objectives	Sub specific obj.	Indicators	Method
nstitution	The institutional support	 Bank School National Gov. Local Gov. Health centre Etc. 	 KII Observation Official documents

Specific Objectives, Methods & Indicators Specific Objectives Indicators Method								
1. Identify the situation of SSF	Number of household	Secondary data						
	Age	KII						
	Gender	KII						
	Education	KII						
	Occupation - Main - Supplementary	KII						
	Household size	KII						
	Household income - Main - Supplementary - Total income	KII						
	Perception of resource condition - Current perception in fishery status compare with in last 10 year and future - Type of problems/issue/threat - Level of problem/issue - Problem resolutions	KII /FGD (timeline)						

Group 3 Specific Objectives, Methods & Indicators									
Specific Objectives Indicators Method									
1. Identify the situation of SSF	Type of fishing gear and target species - Name of fishing gear - Number of fishing gear - Catch/species (per trip)	KII/FGD (seasonal calendar) Secondary data							
	Household market - Who are the buyers? - Fresh or processing	KII/FGD							
	Fishing ground - Point in the map - Previous and Now	FGD/MAP							
	Level of use by outsider - Purpose - Number - Location	MAP/KII/FGD							
	V 🐢 34	the the Hope							

Group 3										
Specific Objectives,, Methods & Indicators										
Specific Objectives	Indicators	Method								
2. Participation in the community and fishery management	Membership in stakeholder organizations - How many group and type of group in community? - Your position in group	KII (DOF) Secondary data from DOF								
	Level of participation in decision-making in fishery management - informed - participate in planning - participate in activities - Provide any supporting	KII								
	Frequency of fishers' participation - How often do you participate in activities?	KII								
	 Awareness of rules and regulations What the fishery rules/regulations applied in the community? What their management group does? What are the conflict that their deal with? 	FGD								
	N (1) 27									

Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring at Ban Rat Bumrung Village, Chumphon Province

Introduction

Chumphon Province is located in the southern part of Thailand, covering an area of around 6,009 sq.km. It comprises eight districts: Pathio, Mueang Chumphon, Sawi, Thung Tako, Lang Suan, and Lamae. (**Fig. 1**). The coastline stretches approximately 222 km, with 2,552 small-scale fishing boats registered with the government (2019). The main fishing gear included gill nets, crab traps, shrimp tremmel nets, and hand-collected clams. There are many activities related to fishery management and livelihoods, such as crab bank, squid bank, mangrove replantation, fish processing, and ecotourism, with 29 locations designated for OTOP ecotourism in the province.

The first site for field practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia was conducted at Ban Rat Bumrung village, Bang Maphrao Sub-district, Langsuan District, Chumphon Province. The Socioeconomic Monitoring was conducted on 24 March 2024 with the objective of establishing a baseline household and community profile. SEAFDEC/TD researchers collected data through key informant interviews and focus group discussions, using visualization techniques such as mapping and seasonal calendar. Stakeholders engagement in Ban Rat Bumrung village involved a total 11 participants: nine males and two females.



Fig. 1 Map of Chumphon Province

Data collection process

Key informant interview

The key informant interview was conducted with the head of Ban Rat Bumrung village, who provided baseline demographic information about the village. The main occupations included fisheries, plantation (coconut trees, Palm), green mussel culturing, and grocery. Approximately, 25-30 villagers are engaged in fisheries, using fishing gear such as drift gill nets, squid cast nets, squid traps, Silago gill nets, short mackerel gill nets, swimming crab gill nets, and squid jigging. The choice of gear depends on the season; for example, squid cast nets with luring lights are used in February, while drift gill nets and bottom gill nets are in May. During the Covid-19 pandemic, fishers experienced income losses because they could not sell their fish catch to middlemen (due to transportation and restaurant closures). Some fishers started selling their catch (fresh blue swimming crab) through online channels such as social media (Facebook). Additionally, they initiated ecotourism activities after learning about the successful case of Ban Kho Phitak, a popular ecoturism site managed by local people in Lang Suan District. They started ecotourism activities because they could earn higher incomes compared to fishing (boat rental rates: 3,000-5,000 Baht per trip or \$88-\$147 per trip). The package for one night with three meals costs 1,000 Baht per person. Various activities are available for tourist, such as mangrove replantation, recreational fishing, and releasing crab juveniles. Government policies also has promoted ecotourism in this area.

The village is involved in fisheries resource management through conservation activities such as Crab bank (aimed at enhancing blue swimming crab resources) and Fish Aggregated Devices (FADs) or fish house (made from bamboo and coconut leaves to create fish habitat near the shore, approximately 200-300 meters away, where fishers can fish). Moreover, they could harvest green mussel as a by-product from FADs/fish houses. The problems faced by this village include declining fishery resources, reduced mangrove forests, coastal erosion, and concerns about government's land bridge project, which involves a deep-sea port and oil piping between Chumphon and Ranong Provinces. This project will pass through watershed forests, potentially impact marine species, the environment, and local communities. However, the fishers have developed their alternative livelihoods through ecotourism. The old generation of fishers prefers using simple fishing gear and fishing near the shore, and they find ecotourism more profitable than fishing. They also sell their catch via social media, local market, and directly to tourists.

Mapping

Mapping provides a visual representation of community features, resources, and activities. Stakeholders from Ban Ratbumrung village participated in creating a map of the area using symbols and colors to identify locations such as roads, coastlines, human settlements, and resource conditions, including fishing activities and resource used in the area. The map illustrated the fishing grounds for main fishing gear such as drift gill nets, squid cast nets, squid traps, Silago gill nets, swimming crab gill nets, and crab traps, along with the location of Fish Aggregated Devices (FADs). This mapping provided baseline information essential for assessing geographical location (**Fig. 2**).

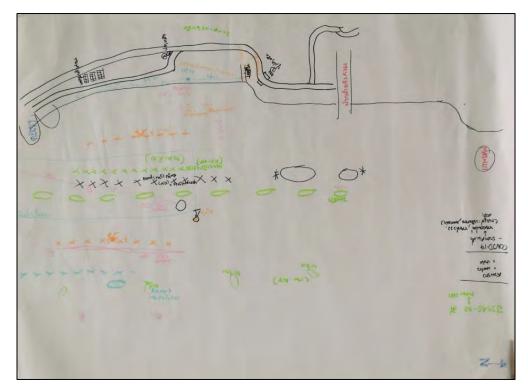


Fig. 2 Mapping of Ban Ratbumrung village

Seasonal calendar

The seasonal calendar provided information on the resources utilized by fishing activities throughout the year. The monsoon season indicated low fishing activity from October until March. Fishers employed traps for cuttle fish year-round, with peak seasons for cuttle fish, squid, Silago, King mackerel and Indo-pacific mackerel occurring from February to April. Moreover, Krill fisheries could operate from November to February of the following year. The results of the seasonal calendar are show in **Table 1**.

Resources	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Monsoon season												
Cuttle fish	*	***	***	***	**	*	*	**	***	***	*	*
Squid		***	***	***	**	**	*	**	***	*		
Silago	*	***	***	***	***	**	**	*	**	***	**	*
Blue swimming crab	*	*	*	*	*	**	***	***	***	**	**	*
Indo Pacific mackerel	*	**	***	***	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*
King mackerel	*	***	***	**	**	**	***	***	***	*	*	*
Krill	***	***									***	***

 Table 1. The seasonal calendar of Ban Ratbumrung village

Note: * = Low catch, ** = Medium catch, *** = High catch

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Fig. 3 Seasonal Calendar

Findings

The community members of Ban Ratbumrung village engage in fisheries, and their livelihood depends on the fisheries resources, with the main species including cuttle fish, squid, blue swimming crab, and Silago. Additionally, the fishers are involved in fisheries resource management by participating in crab bank activity and installation FADs to enhance fisheries habitats and aggregate fish schools. Inspired by the successful case of Ko Pitak, they also learned about alternative livelihoods such as homestays and have developed ecotourism to generate additional income. Furthermore, during the Covid-19 situation, they explored new channels to sell their fisheries product through online markets.

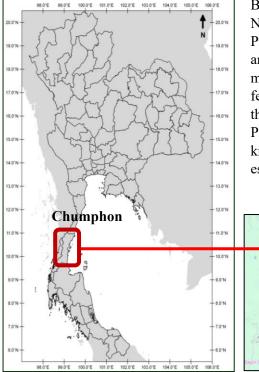


Fig. 4 Field practice at Ban Ratbumrung village

Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring at Ban Ko Phitak Village, Chumphon Province

The participants from group 2 collected data at Ban Ko Phitak village using secondary data, observation, key informant interview, and group discussions with the purpose to monitoring changes in small-scale fisheries between 2010 and 2024. Eight fishers, both men and women, participated in the discussions and interviews. The data collection began with mapping to clarify the demographics of Ban Ko Phitak village, resources use, fishing grounds, *etc.* Additionally, a seasonal calendar was used to identify fishing operations and fish catches. Key informant interviews and household interviews indicators were also conducted to gather data and information. The results of the data collection are presented below.

General information



Ban Ko Phitak village is located on Ko Pitak Island in Bang Namjuad Sub-District, Lang Suan District, Chumphon Province (**Fig. 1**). Ko Pitak island is a small island which an area of approximately 1.139 km², 70% of which is mountainous (Village Development Plan, 2023). The island features coconut, durian, and rubber plantation. Besides, there is sandbar on the southwest side that connects Ko Phitak Island to the mainland. There is natural phenomenon known as "Thale Waek" or Separate Sea during low tide, especially from April to September, allowing people to walk to the island. The main occupation of the people on



the island is fishing, but recently, ecotourism (e.g. homestay) has become the primary occupation on this island.

There were 45 households with 153 people, comprising 80 men and 73 women. The age distribution was as follow: 70 individuals aged below 26, 38 individuals aged between 26-49, and 45 individuals aged over 49 (Village Development Plan, 2023).

Fig. 1 Map of Ban Ko Phitak village at Ko Pitak Island (*Map of Thailand layout by Ms. Siriphon Pangsorn, Fishing Ground Information Scientist, SEAFDEC/TD*)

The education level of the people in Ban Ko Phitak village varied from primary school to higher bachelor's degree. The secondary data regarding education levels are detailed in **Table 1**.

Education level	Number (persons)
1. Primary school	52
2. Junior school	37
3. High school	47
4. Diploma	4
5. Bachelor's degree	12
6. Higher bachelor's degree	1
Total	153

Table 1. Education levels of the people in Ban Ko Phitak village

The major occupations of Ban Ko Phitak village were identified that most residents engaged in fisheries, private business, studying, agriculture, livestock, and labor. There were no unemployed individuals in the village. The average annual income of the village was around 22 million Baht, while the annual expenditure was about 15 million Baht (Village Development Plan, 2023).

Fisheries sector

Most fishing gears used included crab gill nets, fish gill nets, shrimp trammel nets, squid traps, and squid falling nets. The main catch species were blue swimming crab, mackerel, mullet, sardines, squid, cuttlefish, and shrimps or prawns. Fishers would change their fishing gear according to the season. **Table 2** shows the fishing gears used and catch species during different seasons throughout the year.

Fishing gears/Activity		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crab gill net (Blue swimming crab)	***	**	*	*	*	*	**	**	***	***	***	***
Fish gill net (Mullet, Barracuda, Grouper, <i>etc</i> .)	***	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	***
Shrimp trammel net (Banana shrimp)		***										
Squid falling net (Loligo)	*	*	***	***	***	*	*	*	*			
Squid trap (Cuttlefish)	**	***	***	**	**	***	***	**	***	**	***	
Hook and line (Barracuda, King mackerel, Cobia, <i>etc</i> .)	*	**	***	***	***	**	***	**	***	**	***	
Boat renting (ecotourism)	High season											

Table 2. The fishing gears used and catch species during different seasons throughout the year

Note: * = Low catch, ** = Medium catch, *** = High catch

Monitoring of the situation in Ban Ko Phitak village

The survey monitored changes in the fisher's livelihoods in Ban Ko Phitak village between 2010 and 2024. The results (**Table 3**) found that the number of fishing households had not changed significantly, indicating minimal population movement. The villagers expressed appreciation for living on the Island. Conversely, there was greater diversity in education levels in 2024 compared to 2010, with more individuals attending junior high school and higher bachelor's degree. Furthermore, the occupations of villagers had also changed. Initially, most villagers were fishers, but by 2010 and 2024, more were operating homestay (increasing from 1 to 24 homestay). Consequently, most fishers sold their catch to homestay and fish traders in the village. The fishing grounds for crab gill nets, fish gill nets, shrimp trammel nets, and hook and line remained around Ko Phitak and Ko Khram Islands as before. However, fishers now go up to 20 miles away from Ko Phitak Island to use squid falling nets.

	Data collected	2010	2024				
1.	Number of households	40 households	45 households				
2.	Gender	Male: 60% Female: 40%	Male: 52% Female: 48%				
3.	Education level						
	Primary school	47%	34%				
	Junior school	13%	24%				
	High school	20%	31%				
	• Diploma	13%	3%				
	 Bachelor's degree 	7%	7%				
	 Higher bachelor's degree 	0%	1%				
4.	Occupation						
	• Fisheries	80%	31%				
	• Labor	15%	5%				
	• Private business (Homestay)	-	22%				
	• Other	7%	44%				
5.	Fish distribution	 Fish trader in village Outside village fish trader Fish retailer Local Market 	Sell to homestayFish trader in village				
6.	Fishing ground	Ko Phitak IslandKo Khram Island	 Ko Phitak Island Ko Khram Island 20 miles from Ko Phitak Island 				

Table 3. The fisher's livelihood in Ban Ko Phitak village

The fishers mentioned that there has been no encroachment by large-scale fisheries in the coastal area since the new fisheries laws were declared. Withing the community group, the results showed changes from fishing group to homestay and boat rental groups. Moreover, a new group has been established for tie-dye fabric production. The crab bank group is still operational, but it has changed its setup from crab bank cage in the sea to small plastic tanks placed at fisher's houses.

Recently, Ban Ko Phitak village has seen significant development compared to the past. Many fishers have converted their houses into homestays because income from homestays has been higher than fisheries. Local people, especially teenagers, have chosen to operate homestay in the village rather than working outside. Moreover, the local people have become more aware of the importance of resources and the environment, undertaking activities such as releasing gravid crab, establishing conservation area, and properly disposing of garbage in the village. They aim to develop ecotourism alongside the preservation of aquatic resources and a healthy environment.

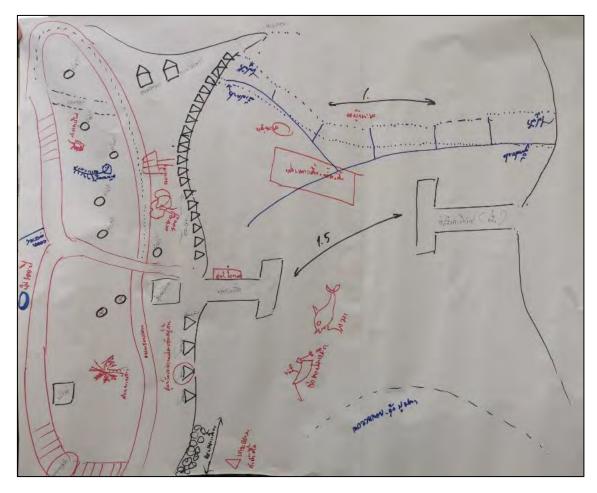


Fig. 2 Map of the village

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Fig. 3 Seasonal calendar

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Fig. 4 The changing in the village between year 2010 and 2024



Fig. 5-8 Field Practice at Ban Ko Phitak village

Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring at Ban Thong Krog Village, Chumphon Province

Introduction

The Socioeconomic Monitoring at Ban Thong Krog was conducted on 25 March 2024, as a part of the Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia. The objective was to monitor the changes in socioeconomic conditions within the fishing community. SEAFDEC/TD researchers conducted the socioeconomic assessment by collecting secondary data and conducting survey using key informant interviews and focus group discussions, engaging a total of 10 stakeholders: six males and four females. Visualization techniques such as mapping and seasonal calendar were used to gather data at the site. Ban Thong Krog village was selected as a study site for implementing socioeconomic assessment during field practice because SEAFDEC/TD had previously conducted a demographic survey there in 2010 to obtain baseline information on resource management aspects. This historical data facilitated monitoring changes in the village over a period of more than ten years.

Data collection process

Key informant and focus group interview

The general information about the study area was collected through key informant and focus group interviews with the Head of the village, along with gathering secondary data to understand the village's condition and monitor change over time. Ban Thong Krog village is located in Bang Namjuad Subdistrict, Lang Suan District, Chumphon Province, and it is situated in the coastal zone.

The village comprises 232 households, with main occupations including agriculture (coconut, palm, and rubber tree cultivation), fisheries, and labor. Additionally, only two individuals engage in aquaculture business. Approximately 80 households are involved in fisheries, utilizing 50-60 fishing boats that employ main fishing gear such as squid cast nets, crab gill nets, Indo-Pacific mackerel gill nets, crab traps, and krill push nets. Five middlemen, both from within and outside the village, collect fisheries products from the fishers. Fishing families also process products such as dries squid, dried fish, and shrimp paste, which sold within the village and through online markets.

Villagers have access to financial services from institutions such as the Village Fund, Bank of Agriculture and Agriculture Cooperatives (BAAC), Government Bank, Agriculture Cooperative and Saving Group for production purposes. The villagers faced the problems of declining fisheries resources due to environmental changes, global warming, climate change, and erosion. Additionally, fishing costs are high due to increasing fuel prices.

Community involvement includes participation in conservation groups and activities such as crab banks, mangrove plantation, and green mussel culturing. The summarized information is compared with secondary data from publication "Demographic Survey of Fishing Communities in Thailand: Chumphon Province," as shown in **Table 1**.

General information	2010	2024
Method	Household interview	Key informant and focus group
	(19)	interview (3)
No. of Household (hh)	255	232
Major occupations	Fisheries 79%	Agriculture (coconut, palm,
	Agriculture 21%	rubber tree)
		Fisheries, Labor
Source of fund	- Self saving	- Village Fund
	- Fish trader	- BAAC
	- Informal	- Government Bank
	- BAAC	- Agriculture Cooperative
	- Village Fund	- Saving Group for production
Membership status	- Fisher Group	- Conservation Group
•	- Village Fund	- Village Fund
	- BAAC	- Saving Group for production
	- Home stay	- Agriculture Cooperative
	- Conservation Group	- Crab Bank
	- Agriculture Cooperative	- Green mussel culturing
	- Saving Group for production	- Community enterprise
Assistance from government	- Department of Fisheries	- Municipality
agencies	(DOF)	- University
-	- BAAC	- DOF
		- DMCR
		- Private company (PICO)
Fishing gear	- Squid cast net	- Squid cast net
	- Indo-pacific mackerel gill	- Crab gill net
	net	- Indo-pacific mackerel gill
	- Crab trap	net
	- Fish gill net	- Fish gill net
	- Crab gill net	- Crab trap
	- Squid trap	- Krill push net
Fish processing products	Crab meat	dry squid, dry fish, shrimp paste
Fish Distribution	- Middleman outside village	- Middleman in/outside
	- Retailer	village
	- Restaurant	- Retailer
	- Middlemen inside village	- Restaurant
		- Online market
Problem on fisheries sector	- Decreasing of fisheries	- Decline of fisheries
	resources	resources
	- Low price of catch	- High price of fuel
	- High cost of fuel	- Climate change
	_	- Water pollution
Fishers' Participation in Coastal	- Installation of artificial reefs	- Crab Bank
Resource Management	- Mangrove plantation	- Mangrove plantation
-	- Beach cleaning	- Crab releasing
	- Fish releasing	
Perceptions of Fishers on the	- aquatic resources &	- aquatic resources &
Future of Fisheries	fisheries economies (worse)	marine environment (worse)
	- networking & marine	- networking (better)
	environment (unchanged)	/

 Table 1. The general information of Ban Thong Krog village in 2010 and 2024

Mapping

Mapping is a visualization technique that involve data providers drawing the fishing community, including fishing grounds, boundaries, and the areas where fisheries resources are utilized. The fishers of Ban Thong Krog participated in drawing a map of their community area and to identify resource utilization and fishing activities such as crab gill nets, squid cast nets, and fish gill nets. Additionally, they delineated the boundaries between small-scale and commercial-scale fishing areas, marked by the installation of artificial reefs. In addition, Ban Thong Krog village has established a conservation area managed under community regulations, which include prohibitions on certain fishing gear and associated penalties. The map of Ban Thong Krog village is shown in **Figure 1**.

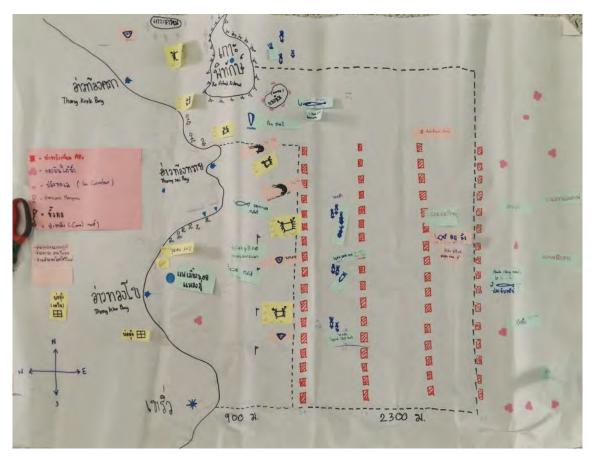


Fig 1. Map of Ban Thong Krog Village

Seasonal Calendar

The seasonal calendar presents information on fishing activities throughout the year, helping to understand the seasonal cycle and its impact on household livelihoods in Ban Thong Krog village. The monsoon season in Ban Thong Krog village lasts from November to March of the following year. Most fishers engage in squid cast net and crab gill net fisheries throughout the year, with the peak season for squid cast net fishing occurring from March to May, and for crab gill net fishing from October to December. Fishers use the shrimp trammel net from September to February, and participate in mullet gill net fisheries from April to December. The peak season for fish species such as Barracuda, King mackerel, and longtail tuna is from April to September, during which fishers use hook and line for fishing. Moreover, they harvest Krill using push net operated manually from February to March. The results of the seasonal calendar are shown in **Table 2**.

Fishing gears/Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Monsoon season												
Squid cast net	*	*	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	**
Crab gill net (Blue swimming crab)	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	***	***	***
Shrimp trammel net	**	**							***	***	*	**
Mullet gill net				***	**	*	*	*	*	**	**	*
Fish gill net (mesh size 4 inch)	**	***	*								***	***
Krill push net (man power)		***	***									
Hook and line (Barracuda, King mackerel, longtail tuna)				***	***	***	***	***	***			

Table 2. The seasonal calendar of Ban Thong Krog village

Note: * = Low catch, ** = Medium catch, *** = High catch

Findings

The Socioeconomic monitoring survey of Ban Thong Krog village was conducted to monitor changes in the village. It indicated that fisheries and agriculture are keystones supporting community livelihood, with the fishing gear used and catch species remaining unchanged. Moreover, they found alternative livelihood during the Covid-19 situation by selling their fisheries products through online markets with assistance from the younger generation. The fishers actively participate in coastal fisheries resource management. The community has established a conservation zone and manages the area under regulations agreed upon by the village. They are members of various groups in the village, especially the conservation group involved in resource management activities such crab bank.

This group received assistance from government agencies (Municipality, Department of Fisheries, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources) and Maejo University, which provide knowledge, information, and necessary equipment for the crab bank activity. This opportunity allows group members to strengthen their capacity for sustainable fisheries management.



Fig. 2 Field practice at Ban Thong Krog village

Evaluation Report Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia 18–28 March 2024

Introduction

The Training and Field Practice on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia was organized on 18-28 March 2024 attended by twelve (12) researchers from SEAFDEC/TD's Research and Development Division, specializing in socioeconomic and related fields. This training workshop led by two resource persons from SocMon Network: *Dr. Vineeta Hoon* and *Mr. Philip Townley*, the training session held at SEAFDEC/TD from 18 to 22 March 2024, followed by a field exercise conducted in Chumphon Province. Moreover, the evaluation of this training was conducted on 28 March 2024, the participants evaluated the training by filling out a questionnaire form, there are nine (9) respondents completing the evaluation form (*appendix 1*). The summarizes of the evaluation on a training and field practice workshop on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) for Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia as following:

Evaluation Summary

The workshop received positive feedback overall, with an average rating of 4.2 or higher on a scale of 1 (insufficient) to 5 (very good) for most sections. Participants appreciated the variety of activities, knowledgeable facilitators, and the opportunity to learn from case studies and practice SocMon in the field. Several participants highlighted the importance of community engagement in SocMon and the need for cultural sensitivity during data collection.

Key Findings

• Strengths:

- Well-organized workshop with lectures, discussions, and practical exercises.
- Knowledgeable and engaging facilitators who encouraged participation.
- Valuable resource materials provided, including SocMon guidelines and case studies.
- Successful pilot implementation of SocMon in Chumphon Province.

• Areas for improvement:

- More time for in-depth learning and practice on specific topics like data analysis, survey design, and using data collection tools.
- Improved clarity on field trip objectives and better alignment with training sessions.
- o Providing additional reference materials on SocMon implementation.
- o Selecting participants whose work directly relates to fisheries management.

Conclusion

The workshop provided a valuable learning experience for participants on SocMon implementation. By incorporating the feedback and recommendations, future workshops can be even more effective in equipping fisheries management professionals with the necessary skills and knowledge.

Recommendations

- Allocate more time for practical exercises and data analysis training.
- Provide clearer objectives and better planning for the field trip.
- Offer a wider range of reference materials on SocMon implementation.
- Refine the participant selection process to ensure their work aligns with workshop content.
- Consider incorporating feedback on cultural sensitivity when using tools and approaches.

Evaluation Form SocMon Training Workshop – SEAFDEC / Chumphon Province, Thailand March 18–28 2024

For each section rank your thoughts on the workshop on a scale of 1-5 and provide your comments in the box below.

	CATEGOR	RY		RATING
WOR	KSHOP PLANNING an	d ORGANISA	TION	
1 – insufficient	2 – could be better	3 – OK	4 - good	
5 – very good				
What was good?				
-				
What could have b	een better?			
-				

	WORKSHOP FACILITA	ATION		
1 – insufficient	2 – could be better 5 – very good	3 – OK	4 – good	
What was good?				
-				
What could have been	n better?			
-				

WORKSHOP MA	TERIAL			
1 – insufficient	2 – could be better	3 – OK	4 - good	
5 – very good				
What was good?				
What could have b	een better?			
-				

NDING of SocMon			
2 – could be better	3 – OK	4 – good	
n better?			
		2 – could be better 3 – OK	2 – could be better 3 – OK 4 – good

Incorporating SocN	Aon into your work			
1 – insufficient 5 – very good	2 – could be better	3 – OK	4 – good	
What was good?				
What could have be	en hetter?			

Your UNDERSTA				
1 – insufficient 5 – very good	2 – could be better	3 – OK	4 - good	
What was good?				
What could have b	een better?			

The DIFFERENT	PARAMETERS that yo	ou can use for S	SocMon	
1 – insufficient 5 – very good	2 – could be better	3 – OK	4 – good	
What was good?				
What could have be	en better?			

SocMon pilot imple	mentation in Chumpho	on District?		
1 – insufficient 5 – very good	2 – could be better	3 – OK	4 - good	
What was good?				
What could have be	en better?			

ANY OTHER COMMENTS

Appendix 2

Result of Evaluation

Part 1: Ranking the workshop on a scale of 1-5 for each section (1 = insufficient, 2 = could be better, 3 = OK, 4 = good, 5 = very good).

No.	Categories	Average
1	Workshop planning and organization	4.2
2	Workshop facilitation	4.2
3	Workshop material	4.1
4	Your understanding of Socmon	4.0
5	Incorporating Socmon into your work	3.7
6	Your understanding of the different tools for implementing Socmon	3.7
7	The different parameters that you can use for Socmon	3.6
8	Socmon pilot implementation in Chumphon Procince?	4.4

Part 2: Providing comments in each section.

No.	Categories/Comments
1. Worksho	p planning and organization
What was good?	The workshop was well-planned and offered a variety of learning opportunities. The facilitator, an expert in socioeconomic monitoring, clearly presented information and effectively guided participants through a mix of activities like presentations, discussions, case studies, and group work. This catered to different learning styles and encouraged active participation. The well-organized sessions with a good balance of lectures and practice allowed participants to learn and apply their knowledge in real-world scenarios. Overall, the workshop provided a clear learning flow, fostering knowledge distribution in a comfortable and flexible environment.
What could have been better?	While the workshop offered valuable resources, some adjustments could optimize the learning experience. Consider holding the workshop outside the usual venue to minimize distractions and enhance focus. Additionally, dedicating more time to the sampling design lesson would be beneficial. The curriculum could also benefit from incorporating lessons on coding/encoding and data analysis. Rescheduling the field trip might be necessary if a significant number of participants are unavailable. While the resources were readily available, incorporating breaks between training sessions and the field practice could prevent fatigue. Ideally, the field practice activities should directly relate to the training sessions for better application of knowledge. To ensure a well-rounded program, consider collaborating with the resource person during development and consulting them on the field trip's objectives. These adjustments can elevate the workshop's effectiveness.
2. Workshop	o facilitation
What was good?	Facilitating a workshop proved to be a successful approach, as participants gained valuable and highly applicable knowledge. The use of engaging activities, like interactive exercises and group discussions, kept everyone involved and fostered active learning. The facilitator's expertise shone through as they created a space for

No.	Categories/Comments	
	open discussion and knowledge sharing. They skillfully guided the conversation, ensuring everyone had a chance to contribute. The resource persons further enhanced the experience by actively encouraging trainee participation and idea sharing. The informative communication fostered a highly interactive environment where participation in each activity was strongly encouraged. The resource persons' experience was invaluable, as they provided real-world case studies and examples throughout the training, ensuring a smooth learning process. Their willingness to share their knowledge and experience, while encouraging critical thinking throughout the Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) process, solidified the workshop's success.	
What could have been better?	The workshop highlighted the need for more dedicated time for participants to grasp and practice the concepts. Clearly defined objectives for the field exercise would be beneficial for focused learning. A well-structured timetable outlining each activity and participant roles would enhance organization. Expanding the course participation beyond the Training Department (TD) to include other SEAFDEC departments could foster broader knowledge sharing. Introducing various data collection tools with hands-on exercises would equip participants with practical skills. Finally, finalizing the survey design before visiting the study site would ensure a more efficient and targeted data collection process. By implementing these suggestions, the workshop can provide a more comprehensive and effective learning experience.	
3. Worksho	p material	
What was good?	While the workshop didn't overwhelm participants with excessive materials, the provided resources proved valuable. The combination of SocMon guidelines, resource person experiences, and reference books provided a strong foundation for understanding the SocMon process. In particular, SocMon SEA and SocMon South Asia Guidelines were instrumental for getting started. Having a variety of materials offered different learning styles valuable support, ensuring a well-rounded learning experience.	
What could have been better?	The workshop materials provided a good starting point, but there's room for improvement in accessibility and comprehensiveness. To facilitate future reference, consider collecting and storing all workshop materials in a central system for easy searching. Additionally, incorporating more resources on raw data interpretation methods would be valuable for participants. It appears there were some inconsistencies in material distribution, as not everyone received the orange guidebook. Expanding the resource library with reference documents on SocMon implementation, such as papers and journals, would provide participants with a more in-depth understanding of the process. By addressing these suggestions, the workshop can equip participants with a more comprehensive set of tools for successful SocMon implementation.	
4. Your understanding of Socmon		
What was good?	The workshop effectively introduced participants to the value of SocMon (Socioeconomic Monitoring). SocMon's ability to gather accurate information from communities was highlighted, showcasing its potential as a powerful tool. The training employed a step-by-step approach, enriched with real-world examples and case studies. Interactive activities like group discussions and simulations further solidified learning by allowing participants to apply concepts and ask questions. By the workshop's end, participants gained a solid understanding of the SocMon	

No.	Categories/Comments
	guidelines and their practical application in fieldwork, including questionnaire development. The training broadened perspectives on SocMon beyond just fisheries or ecological applications, emphasizing its ability to encompass various aspects of community dynamics. The emphasis on community engagement throughout the SocMon process, from data collection to analysis and communication, was a key takeaway. Participants recognized SocMon's versatility in supporting diverse goals like research, development, monitoring, policy development, and management. In essence, the workshop portrayed SocMon as a valuable toolbox for researchers to delve into the complexities of fisher livelihoods, prompting them to consider the broader context when studying this vital community.
What could have been better?	The workshop provided a strong foundation for understanding SocMon, but there's a need to bridge the gap between theory and practical application. While the value of data analysis in achieving goals like planning and management guidelines was highlighted, it would be beneficial to delve deeper into this aspect. Recognizing my limited knowledge in socioeconomic and fisheries management, perhaps an introduction to these fundamental concepts would be helpful before diving into SocMon specifics. Extending the training and fieldwork duration, particularly the field component, would allow for a more thorough understanding and hands-on experience. Integrating the knowledge gained with real-world practice takes time, and a dedicated project where participants can implement SocMon would solidify learning and ensure its effective application. By addressing these areas, the workshop's impact can be further enhanced.
5. Incorpor	ating Socmon into your work
What was good?	The workshop equipped participants with the practical tools needed to implement SocMon (Socioeconomic Monitoring) effectively. From learning about techniques and tools for crafting questionnaires and interviews to leveraging case studies for inspiration, the training provided a roadmap for successful data collection. The workshop materials offered valuable assets, including templates and tools, to streamline the process. This newfound knowledge empowers me to confidently apply SocMon when monitoring fishing communities, gaining a well-rounded picture of their social and economic landscape. The SocMon methodology directly aligns with my community-focused work, offering a valuable framework for future endeavors. Beyond fisheries management, SocMon's applicability extends to various activities with a socioeconomic context, making it a versatile tool for research and development projects. Overall, the workshop instilled a sense of confidence and provided the practical tools necessary to leverage SocMon for impactful community-based work.
What could have been better?	While the SocMon (Socioeconomic Monitoring) workshop offered valuable insights, some aspects require further tailoring to directly benefit my work. The emphasis on data analysis is crucial, but additional training in this area would be necessary for me to confidently interpret and utilize the collected information. While the workshop content may not directly apply to my specific field, the core principles of SocMon hold promise. There might be a need to integrate SocMon with other approaches to ensure a well-rounded perspective in my specific context. However, the "What, Who, When, Where, Why, and How" questioning framework introduced during the workshop provides a powerful tool for crafting effective

No.	Categories/Comments		
	inquiries, which I can readily incorporate into my work moving forward. By addressing these considerations, I can leverage the transferable skills gained from the workshop to enhance the effectiveness of my work.		
6. Your understanding of the different tools for implementing Socmon			
What was good?	The workshop effectively highlighted the importance of selecting the right tool for the job in SocMon (Socioeconomic Monitoring). Participants were exposed to a variety of tools throughout the data collection, analysis, and visualization stages. Understanding the specific strengths and weaknesses of each tool empowers researchers to choose the most suitable ones for their specific needs and research objectives. The workshop went beyond just theory, providing valuable hands-on experience through demonstrations, exercises, or simulations. This allowed participants to experiment with different tools and gain a practical understanding of their functionalities. While the sheer number of tools introduced was impressive, ideally, the training would incorporate more exercises directly using these tools. This would bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application, ensuring participants are comfortable using the tools beyond just recognizing them. The workshop manuals provided a valuable resource, outlining the list, explanation, and examples of each tool. The clear explanations by the resource person on the advantages of each tool further solidified learning. Ultimately, the workshop equipped participants to not only identify the information they need but also to leverage the chosen tools to uncover deeper connections and potential areas of further investigation.		
What could have been better?	The workshop offered valuable insights into SocMon (Socioeconomic Monitoring) and the importance of tailoring the approach to the specific context. While the focus on reviewing the survey area and planning for tool selection was helpful, a deeper dive into alternative tools beyond those covered would be beneficial. There's a potential risk of an overly Westernized (Anglo-Saxon) understanding of the process. Instead, by focusing on the core principles of SocMon, participants can leverage their real-world experiences to select the most effective implementation strategies for their specific field. This flexibility ensures a culturally appropriate and impactful application of SocMon within diverse communities.		
7. The diffe	erent parameters that you can use for Socmon		
What was good?	The workshop effectively unpacked the concept of SocMon (Socioeconomic Monitoring) parameters, highlighting the wide range of social, economic, and even environmental factors relevant to our work. The clear categorization and explanation of these parameters was instrumental, as was the discussion on data availability from various sources like government statistics, surveys, and community reports. This comprehensive overview served as a valuable reminder to consider all important parameters, which can sometimes be overlooked during the planning stages. The workshop ensured participants understood how to implement SocMon effectively, emphasizing that indicator selection hinges on the specific purpose of the monitoring project. The workshop manuals provided a valuable reference, outlining a list, explanation, and examples for each parameter. The specific focus on livelihood parameters was particularly insightful, as it directly relates to the social and economic well-being of the communities we work with. Overall, the workshop equipped participants to make informed decisions when		

No.	Categories/Comments			
	selecting parameters, ensuring a well-rounded and data-driven approach to SocMon implementation.			
What could have been better?	The SocMon workshop effectively introduced the concept and various categories of parameters used for socioeconomic monitoring. The explanations and discussions about data sources were helpful. However, there was some remaining confusion about how these parameter categories interrelate with each other. While the workshop manuals provide a valuable resource with parameter lists and examples, additional time spent on understanding the specific applications of each parameter would be beneficial. Furthermore, exploring parameters related to community attitudes and perceptions would offer valuable insights into the social dynamics that influence economic activity. By addressing these areas, future workshops can provide a clearer understanding of how these parameters interact, empowering participants to not only choose them effectively but also use them to paint a more comprehensive picture of the communities they study.			
8. Socmon J	8. Socmon pilot implementation in Chumphon Province?			
What was good?	The workshop's strength lay in its emphasis on real-world application through collaboration with local stakeholders. The focus on community participation and engagement resonated strongly, highlighting the importance of their involvement throughout the SocMon process. The case study of the Chumphon pilot project provided valuable insights into adaptation strategies and the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation. This practical element, where participants could apply SocMon in a real-world setting, proved to be a powerful learning tool. The field work experience offered invaluable lessons in selecting appropriate tools and indicators for specific contexts. Engaging directly with the fishing community during data collection solidified the importance of community involvement. Having a foundation of basic information beforehand allowed participants to effectively apply their newfound knowledge and practice SocMon techniques with the fishers. Overall, the workshop's success stemmed from its focus on practical application and community engagement, ensuring participants are well-equipped to implement SocMon effectively in real-world scenarios.			
What could have been better?	While the workshop provided a strong foundation in SocMon (Socioeconomic Monitoring), I believe a deeper immersion in the community would have significantly enhanced my learning experience. The real value came from interacting directly with the fishers in the field. To gain a more holistic understanding, spending a few nights within the community would have been ideal. This would have allowed for informal data collection through observation and conversations with local residents. Unfortunately, I was unable to participate in this portion of the workshop, and I truly regret missing out on this invaluable opportunity. However, the knowledge gained will still be instrumental in moving forward, and I'm eager to apply these concepts in future endeavors.			
Any other comments				
	To ensure the workshop's maximum impact, selecting trainees who work directly in fisheries management and can readily integrate these tools into their existing work would be beneficial. This targeted approach will equip the most relevant individuals with the skills and knowledge to effectively implement SocMon in their field.			

