

# STUDY ON THE Fisheries Socioeconomics in Ranong Province, Thailand



**Training Department**  
**Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**



**Study on the  
Fisheries Socioeconomics in Ranong Province, Thailand**

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## **Preface**

The study on the status of fisheries socioeconomics in the learning site of Ranong Province is the one activity under the project “Small-scale Fisheries Management for Better Livelihood and Fisheries Resources” with funding support from the Japanese Trust Fund. The project emphasized improving the livelihood and well-being of fishers and the sustainable management of small-scale fisheries in Southeast Asia. SEAFDEC/TD, in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries, Thailand has implemented the project activities in applying EAFM in the pilot learning site of Ranong Province. The study on the status of fisheries socioeconomic in line with gender dimension was conducted in the pilot learning site of Ranong Province to collect the baseline information on the fishing community. The study results could help the policymaker and project manager develop and formulate the EAFM plan and its activities in line with the community condition to sustain the small-scale fishers’ livelihood and fishery resources.

Authors

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## **Acknowledgments**

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# **Study on Fisheries Socioeconomics in Ranong Province, Thailand**

## **1 Introduction**

The project “Small-scale Fisheries Management for Better Livelihood and Fisheries Resources” is being implemented by SEAFDEC Training Department from 2020 to 2024 supported by the Japanese Trust Fund. The aim of the Project is to sustainably manage small-scale fisheries for improving the livelihood and well-being of fishers in Southeast Asia. In 2020, one of the activities of the Project was the application of the ecosystem approach to Fisheries management (EAFM) at the learning site in Ranong Province, Thailand. To develop the EAFM plan, there is a need to understand the situation of the learning site to identify the appropriate activities.

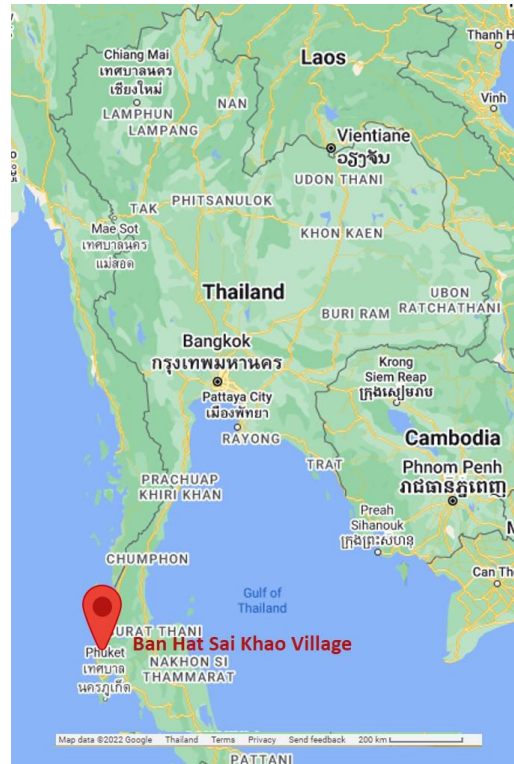
Therefore, the Project conducted the study on the socioeconomic status of fishers in Ban Hat Sai Khao Village in Kampuan Sub-district, Suk Samran District, Ranong Province, Thailand. The objective of the Study was to generate the baseline information on the socioeconomic status of fishers in the EAFM learning site including fisheries-related problems and issues, gender roles, financial services, impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, and safety at sea. The baseline information would be used in formulating the EAFM plan and serve as indicator to monitor and evaluate the application of the EAFM concept in the learning site.

## **2 Materials and Method**

### **2.1 Study area**

The study area was at Ban Hat Sai Khao Village in Kampuan Sub-district, Suk Samran District, Ranong Province, Thailand. The Village is located in the southern part of Thailand on the west coast along the Andaman Sea (**Figure 1**). There are approximately 234 families in the Village who mainly engage in fisheries and agriculture. Most fishers of the Village live along the coastal areas and are engaged in small-scale fisheries in nearshore water without fishing vessels or with fishing vessels less than 10 GT. The women group in the Village was established to process fish and fishery products such as dry squid and dry fish using raw materials caught by their husbands to earn additional income.





**Figure 1.** Study site of Ban Hat Sai Khao Village (Source: Google maps)

## 2.2 Data collection

The data were collected on 6–10 October 2020 by interviewing the available fishers who are the fishing vessel owners and engage in small-scale fisheries using purposive sampling method to select target respondents from the Village. The face-to-face interview was done using a questionnaire which was developed based on the framework of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines). The questionnaire was composed of seven sections including 1) general information, 2) fisheries sector, 3) role of women and men in fisheries, 4) microfinance and insurance, 5) social attitude and livelihood, 6) impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on fisheries, and 7) safety at sea.

## 2.3 Data analysis and validation

The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics in terms of frequencies, percentages, and means to systematically delineate the baseline condition of the study area. The data validation workshop with the respondents was organized on 10 October 2020 at Ban Hat Sai Khao Community Center to validate the data.

## 3 Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Characteristics of respondents

**Table 1** shows the characteristics of the respondents in Ban Hat Sai Khao Village. A total of 42 respondents engaged in fisheries were interviewed, including 12 females and 30 males. Their average age was 49 years old, indicating that the younger people may not be interested in fishing when the parents



provided the children with education and had the chance to choose other jobs. The average fishing experience of the respondents was 27 years. About 76 % of respondents was married. Most of the respondents was Buddhist (69 %) and others are Muslim (31 %). For education, most respondents graduated from elementary (74 %) and other graduated from junior high school (12 %) and senior high school (10 %), a few respondents has graduated diplomat and no education (2 %). The main occupation of respondents was fishery (74 %) engaged in fishery only, while 26 % of respondents do fishing as well as engage in trade (such as grocery) and labor (such as employed in fish processing fishery facilities). In addition, the respondents earned an average monthly income from fishing of around THB 11,145 (USD 311) per month.

**Table 1.** Characteristics of respondents in Ban Hat Sai Khao Village, Ranong Province, Thailand

	<b>n</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Respondents (n)</b>	<b>42</b>	
Female	12	29
Male	30	71
<b>Age (years)</b>		
Average	49	
Range	25–70	
<b>Fishing experience (years)</b>		
Average	27	
Range	2–40	
<b>Marital status (n)</b>		
Single	3	7
Married	32	76
No answer	7	17
<b>Religion (n)</b>		
Buddhism	29	69
Islam	13	31
<b>Education (n)</b>		
Elementary	31	74
Junior high school	5	12
Senior high school	4	10
Diploma	1	2
No education	1	2
<b>Occupation (n)</b>		
Fishery only	31	74
Fishery and others (trade and labor)	11	26

### 3.2 Fisheries activities

#### 3.2.1 Fishing vessels

Generally, the fishery vessels of the respondents were made of wood with a length that ranged from 4 m to 13 m and had an average length of 9.6 m. The fishing vessels of most fishers were equipped with outboard engine (62 %) and inboard engine (38 %). The engine power of the fishing boats both outboard and inboard engines ranged from 10 HP to 160 HP (**Table 2**).

**Table 2.** Fishery vessels of respondents in Ban Hat Sai Khao Village, Ranong Province, Thailand

Range of length of fishing vessels (m)	4–13
Average length of fishing vessels (m)	9.6
Engine power (HP)	10–160
Outboard engine (n)	26
Inboard engine (n)	16

### 3.2.2 Fishing gears

The types of fishing gear in Ban Hat Sai Khao Village include shrimp trammel nets, squid traps, fish gillnets, squid cast nets, squid jiggers, octopus pots, and mud crab traps. Each respondent owned more than one type of fishing gear and use the fishing gear type depending on the season of the target species. The most common gear type was shrimp trammel nets (34 %) while the least common was mud crab trap. **Table 3** shows the target species, quantity of catch (kg/trip), and fishing season of each fishing gear type.

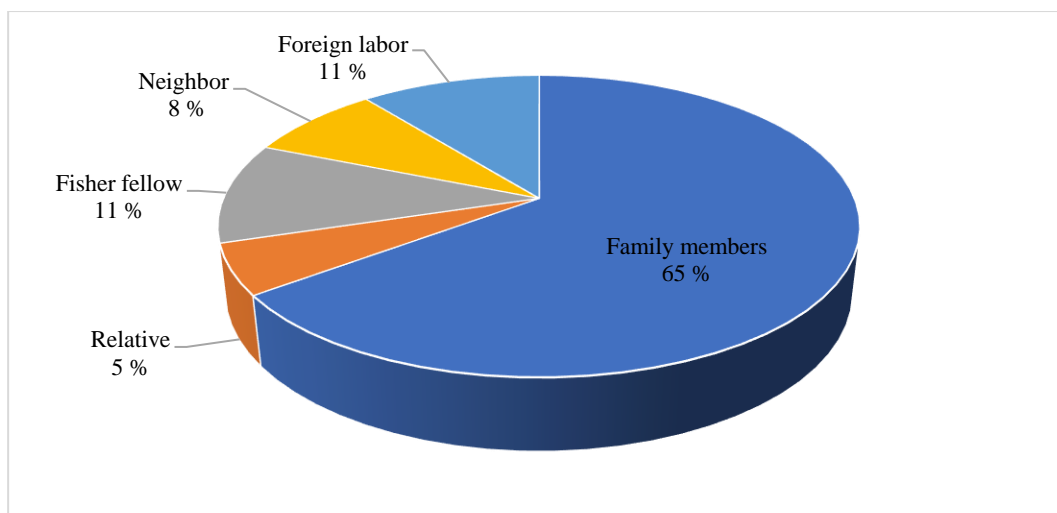
**Table 3.** Types of fishing gear, target species, quantity of catch (kg/trip), and fishing season in Ban Hat Sai Khao Village, Ranong Province, Thailand

Type of fishing gear	n*	Target species	Catch (kg/trip)		Season
			Range	Average	
Shrimp trammel nets	25	Shrimp	5–20	12	May–October
Squid traps	15	Cuttlefish	10–40	19	October– April
Fish gillnets	12	Sillago	8–200	73	May–October
Squid cast nets	11	Squid	100–200	163	November–April
Squid jiggers	6	Cuttlefish	10–30	18	November–April
Octopus pots	3	Octopus	30–100	68	November–April
Mud crab traps	2	Mud crab	5	5	Year-round

\*Multiple responses allowed

### 3.2.3 Fish workers

While only 12 % of the respondents go fishing alone, 88 % of the respondents go to the sea with fish workers to carry out fishing operations. About 65 % of the fish workers were family members and the rest were fellow fishers, migrants, neighbors, and relatives (**Figure 2**). Moreover, the average number of fish workers per fishing vessel was one fish worker.



**Figure 2.** Proportion of respondents fishing with fish workers in Ban Hat Sai Khao Village, Ranong Province, Thailand

### 3.2.4 Marketing of Catch

All respondents sold their catch to middle persons. Some middle persons provided soft loans to the respondents to finance their fishing operations (fishing gear, fuel, ice); then, the fishers sell their catch to the middle persons to pay their debt. Besides, some fishers directly sold their catch to retailers and consumers in the Village (**Table 4**).

For the transportation of catch, 45 % of the respondents used boats to bring their catch to the fishing ports of middle persons. While 31 % of the respondents did not need transportation because the middle persons came to the landing sites to buy their catch. Moreover, other respondents transport and sell their catch using motorbikes, on foot, and car (**Table 4**).

**Table 4.** Marketing of catch of the respondents in Ban Hat Sai Khao Village, Ranong Province, Thailand

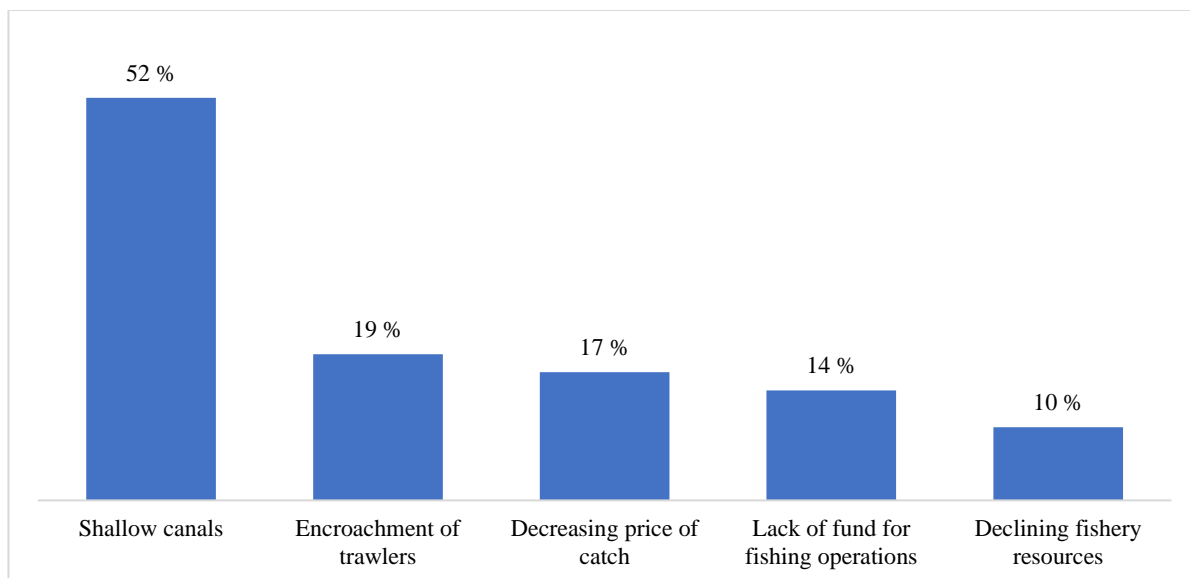
	n*
<b>Buyers</b>	
Middle person	42
Retailer	2
Consumer	2
<b>Transportation</b>	
Boat	19
No transportation	13
Motorbike	5
On foot	5
Car	5

\*Multiple responses allowed

### 3.2.5 Fisheries-related Problems and Issues

More than half of the respondents had a problem with shallow canals where it was difficult for them to go to and come back from the sea during low tide (**Figure 3**). Shallow canals also pose a high risk for boat accidents during strong winds. The government should provide assistance in dredging the shallow canals so that fishers can navigate safely and conveniently.

The respondents also expressed that the trawlers encroached on their fishing grounds. A fisheries management plan should be developed by engaging key stakeholders from small-scale and commercial-scale fishers to manage their fishing grounds. Other problems were the decreasing price of catch and high cost of fishing resulting in the reduction of their income. The lack of funds for fishing operations could be addressed by providing alternative livelihood programs and access to financial assistance to the fishing community. Furthermore, the declining fishery resources could be averted through restocking program and conservation measures.



**Figure 3.** Fisheries-related problems and issues of the respondents in Ban Hat Sai Khao Village, Ranong Province, Thailand

### 3.3 Gender Roles

#### 3.3.1 Reproductive roles

**Table 5** shows the reproductive roles or domestic work which are the division of labor between women and men (15 years old and above) and girls and boys (under 15 years old) in the household where income is not generated. Women and men share the work of taking care of family members as children, elderly, and sick in the family. It is good practice that care work is a small gap in this area. However, housework stills on women; therefore, the need for awareness building to men to share work in at household to reduce the stereotype on women have to work for it. The interesting result is the respondents who provide answers about their children assisting the reproductive roles shows that trend of boy and girls sharing the work in this topic is a good number in care work, household, and community participation, but the heavy work and risk go to boy's household maintenance, livestock and fishing for household consumption.

**Table 5.** Reproductive roles of the respondents

Reproductive roles	Adults			Children		
	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Both (%)
Taking care of children	49	-	51	14	43	43
Taking care of elderly or sick family members	40	10	50	-	-	100
Cooking	71	2	27	33	50	17
Cleaning the house	71	24	5	45	33	22
Growing vegetables	50	15	35	43	43	14
Fishing for household consumption	3	68	29	-	100	-
Livestock for consumption	12	63	25	-	100	-
Maintenance of the house	2	95	3	-	100	-
Participating in social events	30	17	53	27	36	37
Community volunteer services	-	33	67	-	-	-

### 3.3.2 Productive roles

Productive roles are the activities carried out by women and men and girls and boys that generate income. **Table 6** shows the productive roles in the fisheries value chain show that women were working in almost the process of fisheries except in fishing while men were more involved in decision-making. Women should be also taken into consideration in fisheries development programs. The roles of boy and girl are showing the good trend that there are sharing the workload at home

**Table 6.** Productive roles in the fisheries value chain of the respondents

Productive roles	Adults			Children		
	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Both (%)
Coastal fishing	-	66	34	-	100	-
Collecting aquatic animals from wetland areas	25	50	25	-	-	-
Prepare the food for fishing	71	10	19	-	100	-
Prepare fishing gear for fishing	2	76	22	-	100	-
Take off the aquatic animals from fishing gear	-	62	38	-	100	-
Clean fishing gear	-	80	20	-	100	-
Boat maintenance	-	98	2	-	100	-
Motor maintenance	-	98	2	-	100	-
Fishing gear maintenance	-	86	14	-	100	-
Sorting the aquatic animals for selling	24	54	22	33	67	-
Selling	34	39	27	25	75	-
Fish processing	69	6	25	-	-	-
Selling fish processing product	82	-	18	-	100	-
Accounting	86	-	14	-	-	-

Productive roles in other job opportunities mean other activities that can provide income to family besides the main occupation in fisheries. **Table 7** shows that men and women work together to obtain supplementary income. The prominent role of women was as employees, while men were dominant in jobs in agriculture, livestock, and self-employed. The boys support the family in earning income. The need of awareness building on gender is needed in the local area to support both boys and girls in capacity building on a job opportunities.

**Table 7.** Result of productive roles in other occupations

Productive roles	Adults			Children		
	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)	Girl (%)	Boy (%)	Both (%)
Agriculture	-	50	50	-	-	-
Middle person for agriculture products	33	33	34	-	-	-
Livestock	12	75	13	-	100	-
Aquaculture	-	-	100	-	-	-
Employee	60	40	-	-	-	-
Ecotourism	20	20	60	-	-	-
Self-employed	33	59	8	-	100	-
Remittance	-	-	100	-	-	-

### 3.4 Access, ownership, and control over the resources

Access is the right of women and men to approach and entering natural resources, public services, capacity building programs, and household properties. Ownership refers to the right to have the name of women and men in titles of properties and sense of ownership of equipment. Control refers to who makes the final decision to manage properties, equipment, and opportunities. **Table 8** shows the balance between women and men in access according to their ability and need. However, for ownership, the proportion of women was lower than men. For the control results shown men high control in land and car use while other resources, both are making decision together.

**Table 8.** Access, ownership, and control of women and men over the resources

Resources	Access			Ownership			Control		
	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)
<b>Assets</b>									
House	10	12	78	21	43	36	3	18	79
Land	-	29	71	14	57	29	-	43	57
Car	7	79	14	25	67	8	-	67	33
Motorcycle	23	26	51	21	55	24	6	33	61
Other assets	24	12	64	41	9	50	23	9	68
Money for household expenses	19	5	76	28	9	63	22	3	75
Money for lend the	50	25	25	50	-	50	50	-	50
<b>Services</b>									
Bank services	29	18	53	46	31	23	20	20	60
Borrowing loans from microcredit	46	8	46	38	29	33	17	9	74
Private loan	-	67	33	-	100	-	-	-	100

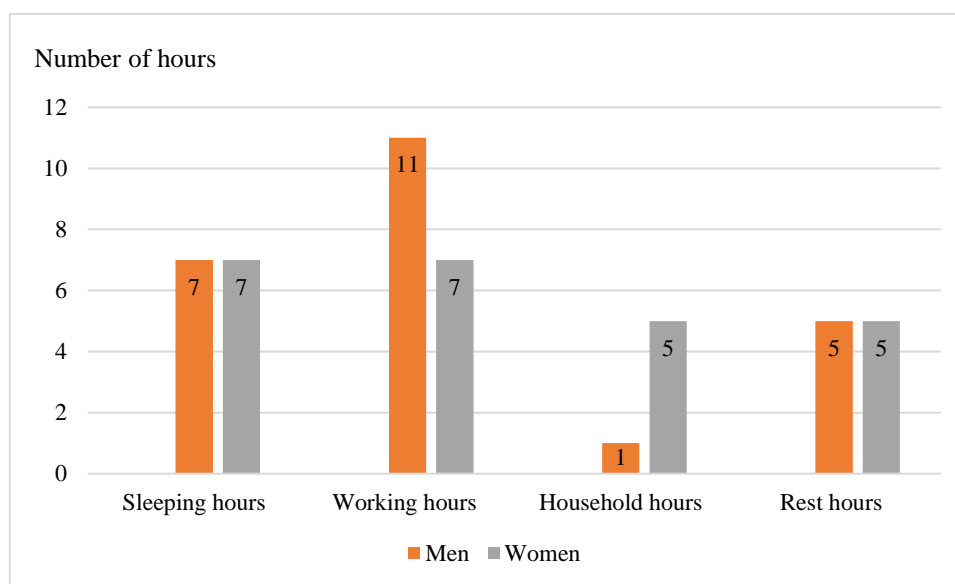


Resources	Access			Ownership			Control		
	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)
Health and life insurance	21	18	61	21	25	54	16	16	68
Hospital	3	3	94	3	-	97	3	3	94
<b>Fishing</b>									
Fishing	-	76	24	3	73	24	-	68	32
Fishing gear	3	77	20	3	75	22	3	69	28
Fishing boat and motor	-	87	13	-	93	7	-	71	29
Boat register	18	64	18	24	73	3	10	55	35
Fishing license	6	71	23	10	73	17	6	57	37
Trading	8	45	47	12	38	50	16	39	45
Employment crew	-	73	27	-	73	27	14	57	29
Community meeting for seeking agreement related to fisheries	10	35	55	30	26	44	21	26	53
Capacity building (training/study trip)	42	23	35	50	33	17	36	24	40

### 3.5 Time spent

Generally, within 24 hours, women and men in Ban Hat Sai Khao Village spent the same number of hours for sleeping (7 h) and rest (5 h). The number of working (or fishing) hours of men (11 h) was higher than women (7 h). Women did household work for 5 h which was more than men (1 h). However, the sum of hours for working (or fishing) and housework was equal for women and men (**Figure 4**).

Because the value of housework as working hours, the data show that women and men have equal working hours. However, in reality people value housework even women themselves, therefore awareness building on value the housework is necessary to see women and men are same contributions to the household.

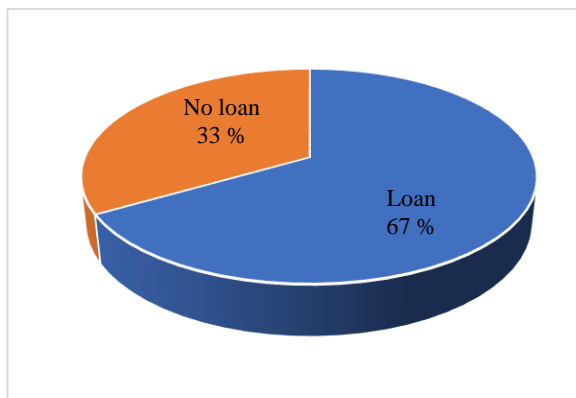


**Figure 4.** Time spent by women and men in 24 hours

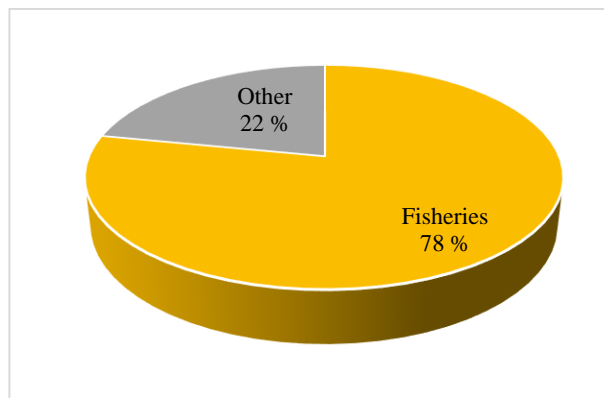
### 3.6 Financial, insurance, and healthcare services

#### 3.6.1 Access to financial services

The results showed that 67 % of the interviewed fishers took loan, while 33 % did not take any loan (**Figure 5**). For fishers who took loan, 78 % of them borrowed money for fisheries purposes including fishing gear investment and fishing operation costs, while 22 % of fishers used the loan for other purposes such as child education, trade investment, and personal expenses (**Figure 6**). Most fishers needed loan for fisheries purpose that should provide opportunity to increase access to financial service through the microfinance program for small-scale fisheries with low interest.



**Figure 5.** Proportion of respondents who availed of loans



**Figure 6.** Purposes of loans of the respondents

The interviewed fishers borrowed money from financial institutions which were classified into three groups based on their legal status and level of supervision (*i.e.* formal, semi-formal, and informal). Formal financial institutions refer to mainstream financial institutions with a clear legal status. They must obtain licenses granted under relevant business laws or initially established by a specific constitutional law, namely commercial banks, specialized financial institutions (SFIs), *etc.* Semi-formal financial institutions refer to institutions whose legal status is granted by specific laws and supervised or examined by other government authorities, namely, cooperatives, credit unions, and village funds. Informal financial institutions refer to individuals or juristic providers with no legal status under any business or law and are not supervised or examined by government authorities, namely, savings groups, self-help groups, community-based financial institutions, and money lenders (Bank of Thailand, 2020 and Ledgerwood J., 1998).

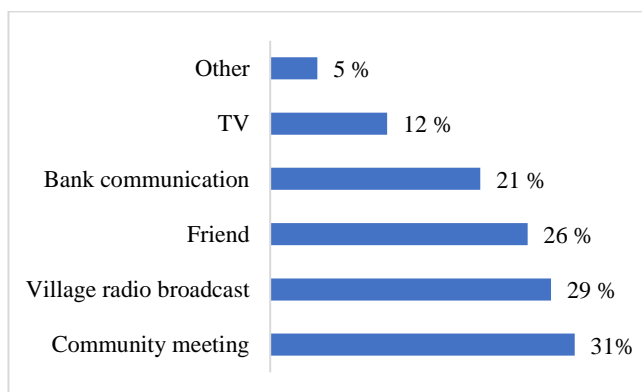
The sources of loans for the interviewed fishers include the village fund (45 %), Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) (38 %), middle persons (14 %), and others such as neighbors and USAID (9 %). The village fund is a semi-formal financial institution which was established by Thai government in every village across Thailand to provide THB 1 million to the village for allocating a soft loan with low interest for the local people could access this loan to improve their livelihoods and occupation. Meanwhile, BAAC is a formal financial service provider. The middle persons in the fishing communities were the informal financial providers which who lend fishers money. Moreover, the interviewed fishers also access loans from other sources such as neighbors and USAID, a special program that supports villages after the tsunami disaster. The middle persons are the important source of loan for the fishers in the local area, however, it should provide information and an appropriate financial access as well as promote microfinance approach

**Table 9.** Source of loan

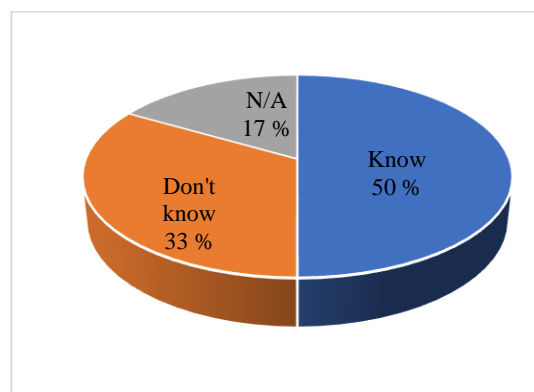
Source of loan	n	Percentage (%)
Village Fund	19	45
Bank (BAAC)	16	38
Middle persons	6	14
Other (neighbors, USAID)	4	9

The respondents could access information on financial services through community meetings, village radio broadcasts, and friends at 31 %, 29 %, and 26 %, respectively. While 21 % of interviewed fishers obtained information directly from bank through telephone calls, letters, and personal contacts. Furthermore, they knew the news and information from television (12 %) and other channels such as social media and relatives 5 % (**Figure 7**).

As shown in **Figure 8**, 50 % of respondents had the knowledge to access a loan from BAAC by preparing the document and using an asset (fishing boat) as collateral or grouping with other fishers as personnel collateral. However, there are some fishers (about 33 %) do not know the process of getting loan from BAAC and they can access loan in community from informal financial providers. It is necessary to provide information on financial information to the fishers to increase capacity in accessing financial service.



**Figure 7.** Communication channels of the respondents to access information on financial services



**Figure 8.** Proportion of respondents who have knowledge of loaning from the bank

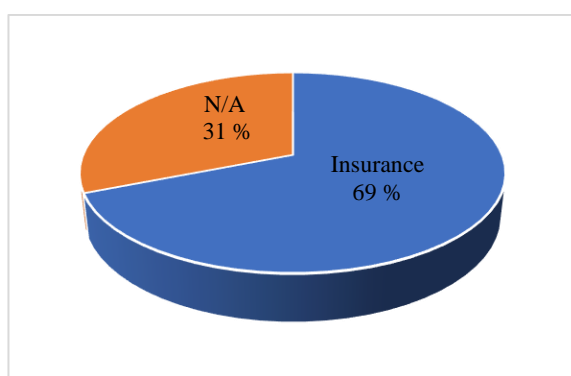
Most interviewed fishers (50 %) requested financial support from fellow fishers indicating that they trusted their friends who were in the same occupation for borrowing money or as personnel collateral. Besides, 29 % of the respondents asked for financial support from family members, 7 % from relatives, and 5 % from others (friends and employers). This information could show the most of the respondents decided to borrow money or loan from their friends, family, and relatives rather than loan capitalist who might give a high-interest rate. This community was social interdependence as well.

**Table 10.** Person for financial support

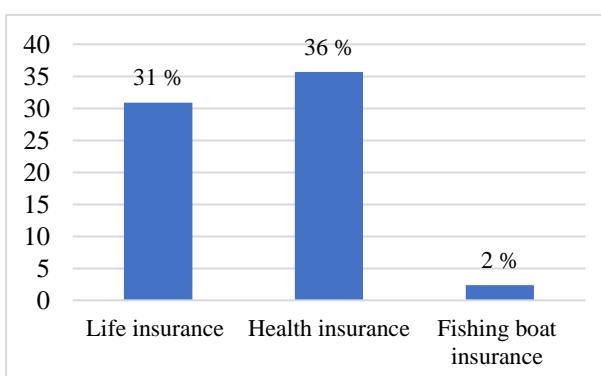
Person for financial support	n	Percentage (%)
Family members	12	29
Relatives	3	7
Fellow fishers	21	50
Others (friends, employers)	2	5

### 3.6.2 Insurance

**Figure 9** shows that about 69 % of the respondents applied for various types of insurance including health insurance (36 %), life insurance (31 %), and fishing boat insurance (2 %) (**Figure 10**). Most fishers realize the risk of their life and get voluntary insurance for themselves.



**Figure 9.** Proportion of interviewed fishers who applied for insurance



**Figure 10.** Types of insurance applied for by interviewed fishers

### 3.6.3 Public healthcare

For public healthcare services, most of the respondents (93 %) availed of the Universal Coverage Scheme (UCS) which is a public health insurance scheme established for Thai people and managed by the National Health Security Office (NHSO). While 14 % depended on their health insurance, 12 % used other social welfare schemes such as for government officers and elderlies (**Table 11**).

**Table 11.** Proportion of interviewed fishers who accessed public healthcare services

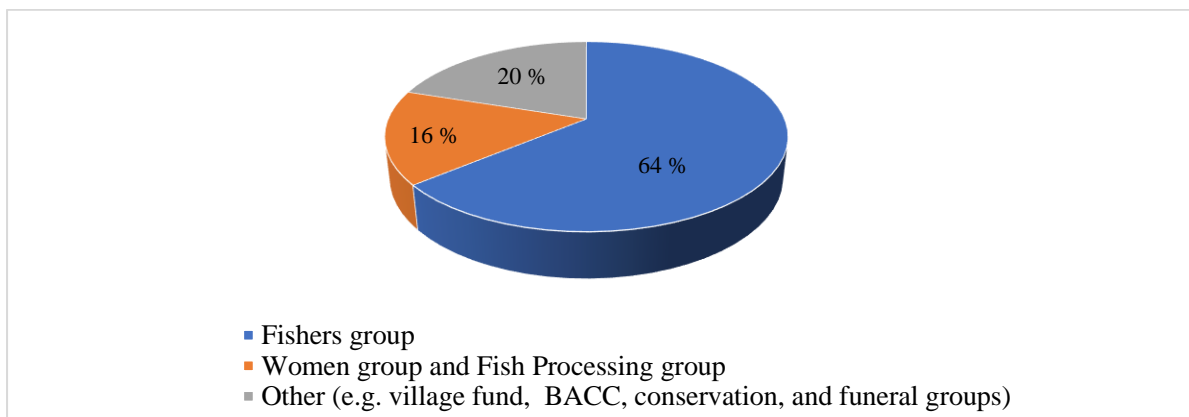
Healthcare insurance	n	Percentage (%)
Universal Coverage Scheme (UCS)	39	93
Health insurance	6	14
Social Security Scheme	2	5
Other social welfare schemes	5	12

### 3.7 Community groups

Most interviewed fishers (64 %) were members of the fishers group, while 16 % belong to women or fish processing group, and 20 % were members of other groups such as conservation group, village fund group, BACC group, and funeral group (**Figure 11**). The fishers have been involved and

participating in community activities such the conservation of fishery resources and capacity building on fish processing products. Working together led to unity and trust which paved the way to successful fishery management and improved human-wellbeing.

For the fishers group, the members comprised of 81 % men and 19 % women which 85 % of the members (both men and women) attended the meeting 1–3 times/year, while 15 % attended the meeting 7–12 times/year. It means that there are a hundred percentage of fisher members group joined the meeting at least 1-3 times/year. Therefore, they were not only entering the fishers group but they also participate in group meetings to get updated and informed the information. They could know the situation and procedure of activities in the community which make them feel involved in group and feel ownership of the group and activities. The participation of women (72 %) was higher than men (18 %) in group meetings. Because men were fishing, therefore, women had more chances than men to participate in group meetings or community activities and most women share comments/ideas during group meetings. The respondents received news/information about group activities via broadcast (43 %), neighbors (33 %), meetings (17 %), and online applications (2 %). It means that the community members especially head of community aware on the importance of broadcast which could be distributed news/information to most community members. Also, the fishers could be informed by the neighbors which mean they can trust the neighbors and have good relationship. This community was munificent and active on social network. Besides, if the government officers or other agencies would like to inform the community, it would be better to use the broadcast which is the most effective channel reach to local community.

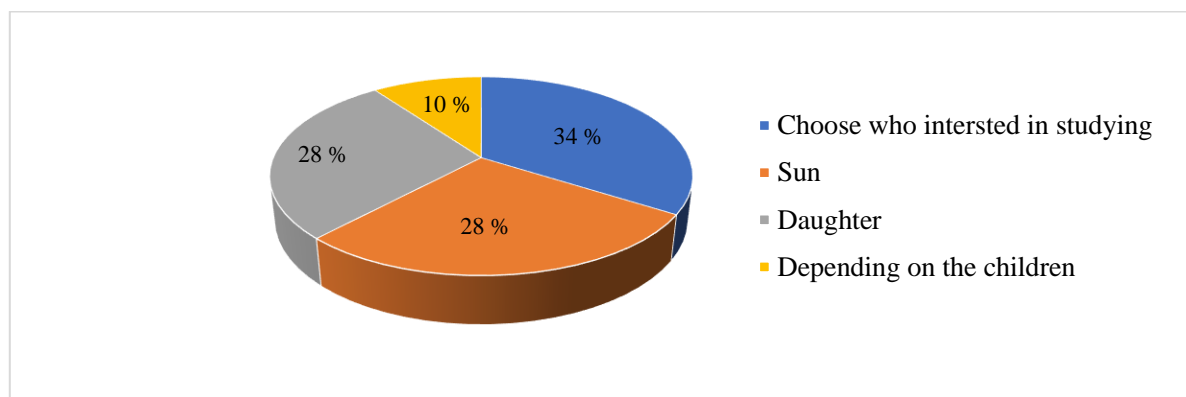


**Figure 11.** Proportion of respondents' membership in community groups

### 3.8 Attitudes and perceptions

For the attitude on gender equality and equity among their children, all respondents indicated that they would give an equal chance for the education for both daughters and sons. However, if they need to choose only one child to support the education, 34 % would choose the one who is interested in studying while 28 % said that they would choose their daughters because the son could do fishing or work as laborer. On the other hand, 28 % of the respondents preferred their sons because they should be the head of family and 10 % of the respondents chose either daughter or son depending on their child's decision (**Figure 12**). It showed that gender awareness already exists in this community. The respondents are aware of the equal opportunity in education for daughters and sons. This is a good sign that girls and boys would have a good chance to study and have a good quality of life in the future. However, government policies should consider promoting the empowerment and development of girls'

and boys' skills such as communication, adaptation, manners, and self-management which these skills could reach them to quality of life.



**Figure 12.** Proportion of respondents' membership in choosing their children in studying

For the attitude on livelihood, the respondents (64 %) felt unhappy and anxious in their present life because of many reasons such as unstable income (85 %), insufficiency of children's education (37 %), health condition of the family (26 %), and hopelessness of present job (15 %). Furthermore, the respondents (33 %) were anxious for safety at sea when they go fishing. Besides, they also worried about the COVID-19 pandemic, labor in fishery, and shallowness of the mouth of the canal. This indicated that the government and other agencies should consider improving fisher livelihood and income such as formulating policy for reducing fishing investment, promoting fish processing, and promote additional occupations. Furthermore, the policy for children's education needs to be considered.

### 3.9 Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on fisheries

About 75 % of the respondents inferred that they had anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic. Although 87 % of the respondents had been affected by COVID-19 pandemic, they could still do fishing the same way before the pandemic. **Table 12** shows the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the fishing activities of the respondents. Moreover, 79 % of the respondents received subsidies from the government such as USD 160/fisher for three months (May-July 2020) to alleviate suffering from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Table 12.** Impacts of the pandemic of COVID-19 on the fishing activities of the respondents

Fishing activities	Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic and percentage (%) of the respondents			
	Increased	No change	Reduced	Not sure
Total catch quantity	2	69	29	-
Number of selling channels	-	21	74	5
Price of fishery products	-	2	98	-
Level of convenience of transportation for selling fish products	-	40	60	-
Fishing cost	11	55	34	-
Fishing income	2	2	96	-



During the COVID-19 pandemic, most respondents (89 %) adapted and changed their daily lives, such as wearing face masks, staying at home, and frequent hand washing, while 3 % of the respondents looked for an additional job to increase their income. However, 8 % of respondents did not change their daily life. They still went outside without wearing face masks and spraying alcohol because they needed to spend the money to buy them; nonetheless, they talked with a few people and kept distancing to avoid being infected with COVID-19. About 84 % of the respondents did not change their fishing operation because they were fishing in the sea it is far away from COVID-19 infection and they needed to do fishing to get the income. On the other hand, 16 % of the respondents reduced the number of fishing days because they could not sell their catch during the COVID-19 situation. The transportation also was interrupted in many areas of Thailand, thus, the respondents needed to alter the selling channels using mobile phones and its applications in order to inform the customer about the species and amount of their catch. It is clear that the COVID-19 pandemic affected the fishing operation, selling, distribution process, and consumers. It is needed to consider on the selling channels, transportation, price of fish, *etc.* to help the fishers maintain their life. Moreover, fisheries resilience is very important to the fishery community for their adaptation with the COVID-19 pandemic and other worse situations.

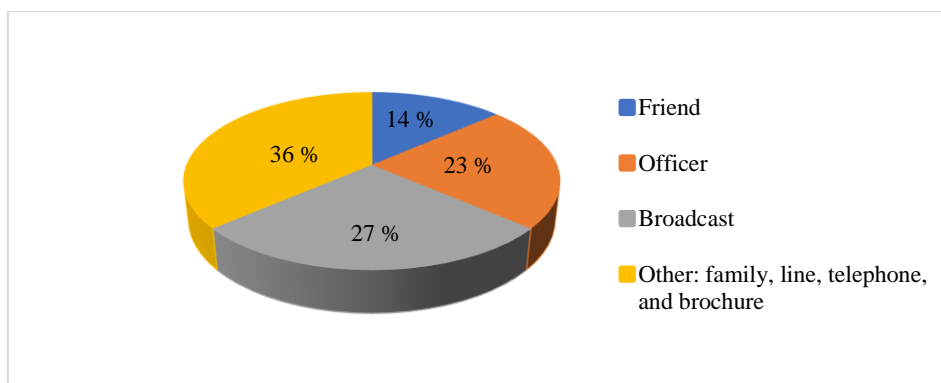
### 3.10 Safety at sea

Working at sea has a high risk to face disasters such as storms, monsoons, typhoons, and vessel accidents. Safety is very important to the people who are working on fishing vessels. The equipment for life saving on vessel was needed for every fishing vessel. **Table 13** shows the equipment for life saving when the accidents happened onboard with 88 % of the respondents had mobile phones for communication and 64 % had radios to communicate in case of accidents. However, only 36 % of respondents had life jackets and 38 % had floating devices (*e.g.* foam). The flashlight/torch and mirror can make a shine and reflect to call for help during an emergency. The problem is the difficulty of local fishers to buy other life saving devices such as GPS and life jacket. Therefore, the government should discuss with fishers and key stakeholders in this issue and find the solution together.

**Table 13.** Percentage of the respondents who had equipment on fishing vessels

Equipment on fishing vessels	Percentage of the respondents
Mobile phone	88
Flashlight/torch	76
Radio communication	64
Medicine/first aid kit	64
Repair tools	40
Floating device	38
Life jacket	36
Compass	17
GPS	14
Mirror	7

Of the 56 % of the respondents who received information on safety at sea, they received the information from talking with friends, officers by brochures, broadcast in community, and others (family, mobile applications, telephone, brochures) (**Figure 13**). The respondents could receive information on safety at sea via various channels. They could discuss and share their view and experience with each other which made them more aware of disasters and accidents while onboard. The information on safety at sea needs to be promoted continually to fishers for awareness and caution during fishing.



**Figure 13.** Source of information on safety at sea

The respondents (81 %) faced natural disasters during their fishing operations, such as monsoon and strong winds/waves that destroyed their fishing vessels. They also encountered technical problems such as damaged engines, communication loss, and loss of control of fishing vessels. The respondents (89 %) said that fishers in the community had accidents during fishing with an average of 1–2 times/year (**Table 14**). The respondents (67 %) agreed to educate the fishers on safety at sea. The government and concerned agencies should promote safety at sea through public announcements as well as organize training courses on life saving for fishers.

**Table 14.** Percentage of the respondents who had accidents during fishing operations

Accidents during fishing operation	Percentage of the respondents
Monsoons	52
Leaking fishing vessel	50
Seawater surge into the fishing vessel due to strong winds/waves	45
Damaged/lost fishing gear	33
Damaged fishing vessel engine	29
Slip and fall from fishing vessel	21
Capsized fishing vessel	19
Collision of fishing vessel with other fishing vessel	12
Stranded fishing vessel due to sand sediment in a river mount	10
Loss of communication	5
Threats from other fishing vessels	5
Lost control of the fishing boat due to engine damaged by disaster or engine deterioration	2
Lost in the sea	2
Run out of fuel	2

#### 4 Conclusion and recommendations

This study could generate baseline information on the status of fisheries socioeconomic in the learning site, Ban Hat Sai Khao village of Ranong Province, where the fishers have engaged in small-scale fisheries with more than 20 years of fishing experiences, some fishers were engaged in trade and labor in addition to fishing. Most fishers are in the middle aged and imply the aging of small-scale fishers as they provide education to their children that have chance to seek for interesting job. The fishers own more than one type of fishing gear and select fishing gear used by fishing season, the main type of fishing gear was shrimp trammel net, squid trap, fish gillnet, and squid cast net. Most fishers faced the problem of shallow canals, making it

challenging to go to the sea during low tide, and the encroachment of trawlers was also a big problem. In addition, they risked going to the sea for fishing despite natural disasters and monsoons (strong wind/wave).

Women in Ban Hat Sai Khao had prominent roles in the household. They assisted fishing-related activities men by being the leading actor in fish processing in the fisheries value chain while men were dominant in all fishing processes. Women and men were not burdened with their tasks because they had the time to rest and sleep the same hours. Boys and girls were involved equally in household activity. Boys more participated in the fishing process than girls. Women and men had the equal right to access and control over the resources of their houses, public resources, and services. Besides, there were no gaps in the division of labor in household and fishing and access and control. Furthermore, women needed a job opportunity for earning additional money for their families, while men needed support for their fishing as the primary income.

Moreover, the fishers could access financial services, particularly loans for fisheries purposes such as fishing gear investment and fishing operation costs. The village fund was the primary loan source, while the middle persons were the informal financial provider in this village. The fishers had applied for health and life insurance, although they could access public healthcare with the Thai public health insurance scheme under government policy, it should enhance knowledge on financial access and build awareness on fisheries insurance for small-scale fisheries. For the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on fisheries, most fishers were affected by the reduced price of fishery products. Income decreased due to lockdown measures, no tourists, and restaurants closed. However, they were able to adapt by using the online market to sell their products with support from the young generation.

It is recommended that the provision of job opportunities for women such as fish processing and handicrafts for sustainable community development. The fishing community needed support from other agencies for the capital for fishing with small interest, improving the price of marine products, and canal dredging for safe and convenient transportation at sea. Since squid was the main target species in this area, the fishery resources should be enhanced by raising awareness of resource conservation, rehabilitating the habitats, and strengthening fisheries resource management through the participation of fishers and key stakeholders. Moreover, the capacity for fishers for safety at sea should be enhanced. The information gained from this study could support the formulation of the fisheries management plan by engaging key stakeholders as well as provide information needed to develop the management actions for fisheries management plan.

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**Back to Office Report**  
**Conduct the Study on the status of fisheries socioeconomic in Ranong Province**  
**5-11 October 2020**

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## I. Introduction

SEAFDEC Training Department (SEAFDEC/TD) has implemented the project on the Small-scale Fisheries Management for Better Livelihood and Fisheries Resources in the pilot learning site of Ranong Province and selected Ban Hat Sai Khao village, Kampuan Sub-district, Suk Samran District, Ranong Province as the pilot learning site which is far from Muang Ranong around 90 kilometers and the west area connects to the Andaman Sea and border area with Myanmar. The project conducted the activity to strengthen the capacity of the fisheries officers and key stakeholders through provide training course on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) concept. However, the baseline information of the pilot area is necessary to make better understanding the situation and need for develop the EAFM plan, in addition, it can be useful to monitor the change after project implementation. Therefore, SEAFDEC/TD has conducted the data collection on the status of fisheries socioeconomic at Ban Hat Sai Khao village on 5-11 October 2020.

## II. Objectives

1. To generate baseline information on the demography and socioeconomic condition of the learning site in Ranong Province
2. To identify the main problems and need of the target area

## III. Participants

### SEAFDEC/TD (3)

1. Ms. Thanyalak Suasi
2. Ms. Jariya Sornkliang
3. Ms. Rattana Tiaye

### Department of Fisheries

#### Ranong Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center (2)

1. Mr. Montri Sumontha
2. Mr. Chaichan Choowong

### Enumerators (3)

1. Mrs. Sopa Kanha
2. Mrs. Sopa Watpichai
3. Mrs. Kitsana Bunruang

## IV. Program

Date	Time	Activities
5/10/2020	1140-1300 1400-1630	- Leave SEAFDEC/TD for Ranong Province - Meeting and discussion with fisheries officers on the activity work plan

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activities</b>
6/10/2020	0900-1600	- Meeting with the community leader of Ban Hat Sai Khao village to inform the activity and discuss on the general information of the area - Conduct the baseline survey
7-8/10/2020	0900-1600	- Conduct the baseline survey - Summary the total number of respondents - Prepare for data analysis
9/10/2020	0900-1600	- Data Analysis - Compile data and discussion on the result - Preparation on the presentation of survey result for data validation workshop
10/10/2020	0900-1200 1300-1600	- Organize Data validation workshop to present the result of the survey to the community members and gain their feedback (target participants: 50 persons) - Summary on the activity and discussion for next activities work plan with the fisheries officer
11/10/2020	1350-1505	- Leave Ranong Province to SEAFDEC/TD

## **V. Activities**

### **1. Meeting on the data collection plan**

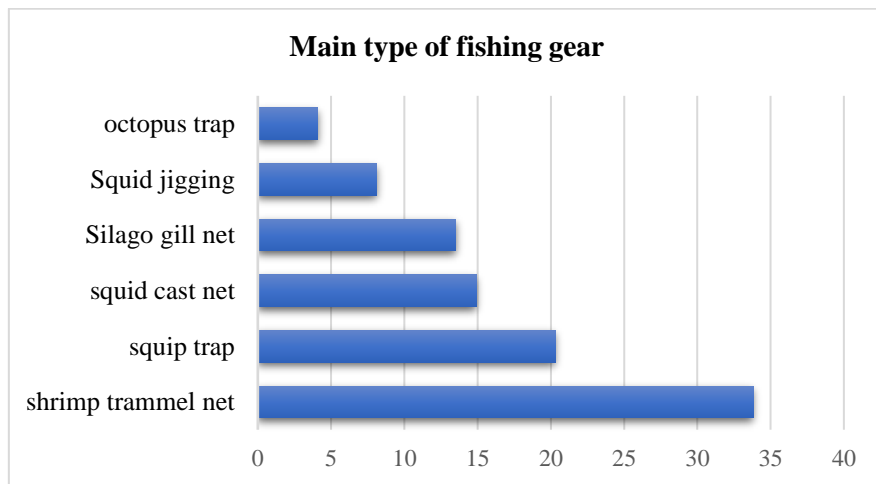
SEAFDEC team visited Ranong Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center on 5 October 2020 to courtesy *Ms. Sansanee Srichanngam*, Chief of Ranong Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center and discuss with fisheries officers who are involve in conducting activity on the work plan for data collection. We plan to carry out the survey at Ban Hat Sai Khao village by using questionnaire to interview the small-scale fishers and conduct data validation workshop on 10 October 2020 to report back the result of the survey to the data providers and community members. SEAFDEC team and two fisheries officers, *Mr. Montri Sumontha* and *Mr. Chaichan Choowong* visit Ban Hat Sai Khao village on 6 October 2020 to have meeting with three enumerators from community. We discussed the survey plan that will be conducted on 6-8 October 2020 and the data were analyzed and report to community members, then we explained on the questionnaire to make clearly understand among enumerators.

### **2. Data collection at Ban Hat Sai Khao Village**

SEAFDEC team, Fisheries officers from Ranong Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center and enumerators conducted the data collection on status of fisheries socioeconomic at Ban Hat Sai Khao village, the pilot learning site of Ranong Province during 6-8 October 2020. The data were collected by using questionnaire to interview the small-scale fishers who are boat owner and engage in fisheries. The questionnaire used consists of general information, Fisheries sector, Access to financial service, Gender Roles: Reproductive Roles and Productive Roles, Access and control of assets for livelihood, Time use, Problem in Fisheries, Catch management, social capital, Impact of COVID-19 to fisheries sector and safety at sea. However, the total number of respondents is 42 persons compose of men 30 persons and women 12 persons.

After finishing the data collection, SEAFDEC team and fisher officers compiled the data and input into the computer, then we conducted the data analysis on 9 October 2020. The result of the survey found that the average age of respondents is 49 years old, they engage in fisheries with an average income of 11,145.71 baht per month and gain other sources of income from trade and labor. Most fishers finished

education in primary school, the average fishing experience is 26.8 years. Most fishers use Outboard fishing boat with 61%. The main type of fishing gears were shrimp trammel net, squid trap and squid cast net. The fishers go to fishing with crew who are the family members.



### 3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The focus group discussion was conducted at the community with five (5) fishers. The SEAFDEC team used the method for FGD namely: Seasonal Calendar, Fisheries and Resources Mapping, and interview. The result of the FGD found that the small-scale fishers operate fishing whole year round by changing the type fishing gears by seasonal, however, they will not go to fishing when the weather is bad or strong monsoon. The fishery resources also depend on the season as show in the table below. Furthermore, Myanmar has implemented fisheries management measure on the closing season for each importance species.

Seasonal calendar for fishing	Period
Cuttlefish/Silago	Jan. - Dec.
Banana Shrimp (Southwest monsoon)	May - Nov.
Shell/Shrimp/Mentis Shrimp (Northeast monsoon)	Nov. - Apr.
Seasonal closing (information from Myanmar officer)	Jun. - Aug.
Spawning Season, Lobster & Slipper	Jul. - Sep.
Grouper	Jan. - Mar.
Sea bass, Hard clam	Apr. - May
Set Bag net	

The fishing ground of small-scale fishers are in the coastal zone that use simple fishing gear namely: shrimp trammel gill net, fish gill net, and squid trap. In addition, the fishers who employ squid cast net with luring light is going to fishing near Island that far from the island 1.6 mile by law.

Large-scale fishers such as Pair trawls are fishing outside coastal zone which this area is adjacent to Myanmar's sea. There is not clear in the boundary between Thailand and Myanmar sea. Due to unclear of the boundary, the Thai fishers some time poach the border of Myanmar.

The main problem of this area is the difficulty to go to the sea because of sand bars at the river mouth, an important route for transportation. There are many cases of fishing boat sinking in the river mouth due to the sand bars and strong wave. Most small-scale fishers have not life jacket, but they can use a



gallon of oil for floating equipment instead. They did not get any support for safety at sea from the government. However, there was some information from PIPO for safety at sea. As well as the fishers download the application for checking the climate before deciding to go for fishing.

According to the impact from COVID19 pandemic, the fishers said that they could go for fishing usually, but they found the problem on aquatic products price has been low. The marketing channel has also been reduced. Some fishers need to find the buyer and bring their products to sell by themselves.

#### **4. Processing Group**

The processing group was established in 2019 at Ban Hat Sai Khao village compose of ten (10) members supported by Non-Formal Education Center that transfer knowledge on fish processing technique to the local community and encourage the group to produce the fisheries product such as dry fish, sweet fish, fish, chili paste and dry squid. However, the group conduct the activity with the single owner, they do not operate the activity by group system yet. The main processing products are dry squid and sweet fish, and they plan to produce three taste squid in the future. They found the problem with raw material that it depends on fisheries resources seasonally. The group need the revolving fund and the knowledge on products packaging.

#### **5. Data Validation workshop**

The data validation workshop was conducted on 10 October 2020 at Ban Hat Sai Khao community Center. There were 42 participants including 17 men and 25 women attended the meeting. The meeting was started by the introduction of the SEAFDEC and DOF team following the purpose of this meeting. After that, the results of the survey such as general information of the community, fisheries, gender, effect of COVID-19, and safety at sea were introduced to the participants in an easy way. The participants were interested in the presentation and gave feedback during the meeting. The participants concerned on the problem on sand bar at the mouth of a river which is an important route for fishing.

### **VI. Conclusion and Way forward**

SEAFDEC/TD in collaboration with Ranong Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center have conducted the study on the status of fisheries socioeconomic by carry out the baseline survey at Ban Hat Sai Khao village during 6-10 October 2020 to generate baseline information to make better understanding the situation and useful for develop the EAFM plan. The data were collected by interview and focus group discussion method, the questionnaire was used for interviewing the fishers in small-scale fisheries. The total number of respondents is 42 persons including 30 men and 12 women. The result of the survey was presented to the community members at data validation workshop that they have provided feedback to further develop the study. SEAFDEC have a plan on the next activity to conduct the key stakeholder meeting to develop the EAFM plan for Ban Hat Sai Khao village.

### **VII. The pictures during the study trip**





*Fig 1-4 Conduct the data collection at Ban Hat Sai Khao village*



*Fig. 5-6 The data validation workshop at Ban Hat Sai Khao Community Center*



*Fig. 7-8 Squid trap, the main type of fishing gear for small-scale fisheries*



*Fig. 9-10 Small-scale fishing boat in this area*

## The questionnaire

แบบสอบถามเพื่อศึกษาวิถีชีวิตการทำประมงที่บ้านหาดทรายขาว อำเภอสุขสำราญ จังหวัดระนอง

หมายเลขแบบสอบถาม: \_\_\_\_\_

วันสัมภาษณ์: ...../...../..... ผู้สัมภาษณ์..... หน่วยงาน.....

## 1. ข้อมูลทั่วไปของผู้ถูกสัมภาษณ์และครอบครัว

## 1.1 เกี่ยวกับผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์

(1) ชื่อ..... (2) เบอร์โทร..... (3) เพศ [1] ช [2] หญิง (4) อายุ.....ปี (5) สถานะ.....

(6) ศาสนา..... (7) การศึกษา..... (8) ที่อยู่ปัจจุบันหมู่ที่..... ต.ท่าปวน อ.สุขสำราญ จ.ระนอง

1.2.1 อาชีพหลัก..... รายได้เฉลี่ย..... บาท/เดือน 1.2.2 อาชีพรอง ..... รายได้เฉลี่ย..... บาท/เดือน

## 1.2.3 เกี่ยวกับสมาชิกคนอื่นๆ ในครัวเรือน (ไม่รวมตัวท่าน)

ลำดับที่	*ความสัมพันธ์	เพศ	อายุ	*การศึกษา	อาชีพหลัก							รายได้เฉลี่ย (บาท/เดือน)
					[1] ประมง	[2] เพาะเลี้ยง	[3] เกษตร	[4] รับจ้าง ทั่วไป	[5] ธุรกิจ	[6] รับราชการ	[7] *อื่นๆ	
(1)		[1]ช [2]หญิง										
(2)		[1]ช [2]หญิง										
(3)		[1]ช [2]หญิง										
(4)		[1]ช [2]หญิง										
(5)		[1]ช [2]หญิง										
(6)		[1]ช [2]หญิง										
(7)		[1]ช [2]หญิง										
(8)		[1]ช [2]หญิง										

\*ความสัมพันธ์: 1=สามี, 2=ภรรยา, 3=ลูก, 4=หลาน, 5=น้อง, 6=พ่อ, 7=แม่, 8= สะใภ้/ลูกเขย, 9= ปู่/ย่า, 10= ตา/ยาย, 11=น้า/อา, 12=ลุง/ป้า, 13=เหลน

\*[1] ไม่ได้รับการศึกษา [2] ประถม [3] มัธยมต้น [4] มัธยมปลาย [5] ปวช [6] อนุปริญญา [7] ปริญญาตรี [8] ปริญญาโท [9] ปริญญาเอก

\*อื่นๆ ให้ใส่ 7= นักเรียน, 8= พนักงานมีเงินเดือน, 9= ไม่มีอาชีพ, 10= อื่นๆ ระบุ เช่น อสม.

## 1.3 บทบาทในครัวเรือน (ที่ไม่สร้างรายได้)

บทบาทในครัวเรือน (ที่ไม่สร้างรายได้)	ผู้ชาย	ผู้หญิง	ทั้งคู่	เด็กชาย	เด็กหญิง	ทั้งคู่	หมายเหตุ
(1) ดูแลลูก							
(2) ดูแลคนชราหรือคนป่วย							
(3) ประกอบอาหาร							
(4) ทำความสะอาดบ้าน							
(5) ซ่อมแซมบ้าน							
(6) เก็บผัก/ปลูกพืชผักไว้กินในครัวเรือน							
(7) จับสัตว์น้ำเพื่อบริโภคในครัวเรือน							
(8) เลี้ยงสัตว์เพื่อบริโภคในครัวเรือน							
(9) กิจกรรมในชุมชน							
(10) อื่นๆ.....							

1.4 บทบาทในการประมง (ที่สร้างรายได้)

กิจกรรมในการประกอบอาชีพ	ผู้ชาย	ผู้หญิง	ทั้งคู่	เด็กชาย	เด็กหญิง	ทั้งคู่	หมายเหตุ
(1) การทำประมงในเขตทะเลชายฝั่ง							
(2) ประมงในพื้นที่ภายในแผ่นดิน เช่น เก็บหอย ตักปู แวงกุ้ง							
(3) เตรียมอาหารไปทำประมง							
(4) เตรียมเครื่องมือก่อนทำประมง							
(5) ปลดสัตว์น้ำจากเครื่องมือประมง							
(6) เก็บล้างเครื่องมือประมง							
(7) ซ่อมเรือประมง							
(8) ซ่อมเครื่องยนต์							
(9) ซ่อมเครื่องมือประมง							
(10) เตรียมสัตว์น้ำเพื่อขาย (คัดแยกสัตว์น้ำ, เตรียมใส่ถุง)							
(11) ขายสัตว์น้ำ (เช่น เอาไปส่งพ่อค้าคนกลาง หรือขายเอง)							
(12) แปรรูปสัตว์น้ำเพื่อขาย							
(13) ขายสัตว์น้ำจากการแปรรูป							
(14) สรุปบัญชีรายรับ-รายจ่าย							
(15) อื่นๆ.....							
(16) อื่นๆ.....							

1.5 บทบาทอื่นๆ ที่สร้างรายได้นอกเหนือจากการประมง

กิจกรรมในการประกอบอาชีพ	ผู้ชาย	ผู้หญิง	ทั้งคู่	เด็กชาย	เด็กหญิง	ทั้งคู่	หมายเหตุ
(1) ทำเกษตร							
(2) ซื่อ-ขายผลผลิตทางเกษตร (พ่อค้า-แม่ค้าคนกลาง)							
(3) เลี้ยงสัตว์ (เป็ด ไก่ หมู วัว ควาย)							
(4) เพาะเลี้ยงสัตว์น้ำ							
(5) ทำงานที่ได้รับเงินเดือน (รับจ้าง งานบริการ อสม.)							
(6) การท่องเที่ยว เช่น ทำโฮมสเตย์							
(6.1) ไกด์							
(6.2) คนขับเรือ							
(6.3) ทำอาหาร							
(7) รับจ้างทั่วไป							
(8) อื่นๆ.....							
(9) อื่นๆ.....							

1.6 การเข้าถึงทรัพยากรและการตัดสินใจในการใช้ประโยชน์

ทรัพยากร	การเข้าถึง (สามารถใช้ได้)			ความเป็นเจ้าของ (เป็นเจ้าของในครอบครัว และทางกฎหมาย)			การควบคุม/การตัดสินใจ (สามารถตัดสินใจได้อย่างอิสระ เช่น มีสิทธิในการแบ่งปัน/ขาย/ บริโภค/ ปรับปรุงซ่อมแซม)			หมายเหตุ
	ผู้ชาย	ผู้หญิง	ทั้งคู่	ผู้ชาย	ผู้หญิง	ทั้งคู่	ผู้ชาย	ผู้หญิง	ทั้งคู่	
(1) ที่อยู่อาศัย										
(2) ที่ดินฟาร์ม/เกษตร										
(3) รถยนต์										
(4) รถจักรยานยนต์										
(5) ทรัพย์สินอื่นๆ (เช่น ของมีค่า, ทอง)										
(6) การกู้ยืมเงินลงทุนจากธนาคาร										
(7) การกู้ยืมเงินลงทุนกองทุนหมู่บ้าน										
(8) การกู้ยืมในระบบ										
(9) การให้กู้ยืมเงิน										
(10) การทำประกันชีวิต/สุขภาพ										
(11) การรักษาเมื่อเจ็บไข้ได้ป่วย										
(12) การใช้เงินในบ้าน										
(13) การจ้างงานทั่วไป (เช่น ภาคเกษตร)										
(14) การทำประมง										
(15) เครื่องมือประมง										
(16) เรือ/เครื่องยนต์เรือ										
(17) การขึ้นทะเบียนเรือ										
(18) การขึ้นทะเบียนชาวประมง										
(19) การตัดสินใจเลือกผู้ค้า										
(20) การจ้างงานลูกเรือ										
(21) การเข้าร่วมประชุมเพื่อลงมติเกี่ยวกับหรือหา ข้อตกลงด้านการประมง										
(22) ฟิชชิ่ง/ดูงาน										
(23) อื่นๆ.....										

1.7 การเข้าถึงสินเชื่อสำหรับการประมง

(1) ท่านมีการกู้ยืมเงินเพื่อการทำประมงหรือไม่ [1] ไม่มี [2] มี

(2) แหล่งเงินทุนที่ท่านกู้ยืมเพื่อทำประมงคืออะไร

[1] กองทุนหมู่บ้าน [2] กลุ่มประมง [3] ธนาคาร (ธกส. ออมสิน อื่นๆ) [4] พ่อค้า/แม่ค้าคนกลาง [5] ญาติพี่น้อง [6] เพื่อน

[7] อื่นๆ.....

(3) คุณทราบขั้นตอน/วิธีการกู้ยืมเงินจากสถาบันการเงินหรือไม่ (ธกส.)

[1] ไม่ทราบ [2] ทราบ อย่างไร .....

(4) ท่านมีการกู้ยืมเงินเพื่อวัตถุประสงค์อื่นหรือไม่

[1] ไม่เคย [2] เคย กู้ยืมจาก ..... วัตถุประสงค์การกู้ยืมเพื่อ.....

(5) ท่านทราบแหล่งข้อมูล ข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับการบริการทางการเงินจากที่ใด

[1] ไลน์กลุ่ม [2] เฟสบุ๊ก [3] จากการประชุม [4] เพื่อนบอกผ่านการสื่อสารตัวต่อตัว [5] วิทยุกระจายเสียงหมู่บ้าน [6] โทร [7] วิทยุ

[8] การแจ้งทางจดหมายหรือโทรศัพท์ของสถาบันการเงิน [9] อื่นๆ.....

(6) ดอกเบี้ยที่ท่านกู้ยืมเงินเท่าไร .....ต่อปี และท่านคิดว่าดอกเบี้ยสูงหรือไม่ [1] ไม่สูง [2] สูง

(7) ถ้าท่านมีความจำเป็นต้องมีผู้ค้ำประกันเงินกู้ ท่านสามารถขอความช่วยเหลือจากใคร

[1] คนในครอบครัว ระบุ..... [2]ญาติ [3] เพื่อนประมวงค์ด้วยกัน [4] เพื่อนที่ไม่ใช่ชาวประมง [5] อื่นๆ ระบุ .....

(8) มีกลุ่มที่ให้ความช่วยเหลือด้านเงินทุนในหมู่บ้านหรือไม่ [1] ไม่มี [2] มี ระบุ .....

## 2. การประมง

2.1 ประสบการณ์ ในการทำประมง..... ปี

2.2 ประเภทเรือ

ลำดับที่	ความยาวเรือ (เมตร)	ราคา (บาท)	อายุการใช้งาน (ปี)	ประเภทของเรือ	กำลังเรือ (แรงม้า)
(1)				[1] หางยาว [2] วางท้อง [3] ไม่ใช่เครื่องยนต์	
(2)				[1] หางยาว [2] วางท้อง [3] ไม่ใช่เครื่องยนต์	
(3)				[1] หางยาว [2] วางท้อง [3] ไม่ใช่เครื่องยนต์	

## 2.3 ผลผลิตทางการประมง

ชนิดเครื่องมือและ จำนวน	ช่วงเดือนที่ทำ ประมง	ชนิดสัตว์น้ำหลัก (ระบุชื่อท้องถิ่น)	ผลจับ (กก/เที่ยว)	สัตว์น้ำที่บริโภค ในครัวเรือน (กก/เที่ยว)	สัตว์น้ำที่ขาย (กก/เที่ยว)	ราคาขาย (บาท/เที่ยว)	รายจ่าย (บาท/เที่ยว)	จำนวนเที่ยวที่ทำ ประมงต่อวัน	จำนวนวัน ที่ทำประมงต่อ เดือน
(1) ชนิดที่ 1 ชื่อ; จำนวน;		1. 2. 3.							
(2) ชนิดที่ 2 ชื่อ; จำนวน;		1. 2. 3.							
(3) ชนิดที่ 3 ชื่อ; จำนวน;		1. 2. 3.							

## 2.4 แรงงานด้านการประมง

(1) ท่านมีลูกเรือช่วยทำประมงหรือไม่ [1] ไม่มี [2] มี

(2) ท่านมีความสัมพันธ์กับลูกเรืออย่างไร (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)

[1] สมาชิกในครอบครัว (จำนวนชาย.....คน หญิง.....คน) [2]ญาติ (จำนวนชาย.....คน หญิง.....คน)

[3] เพื่อนชาวประมง (จำนวนชาย.....คน หญิง.....คน) [4] เพื่อนบ้าน (จำนวนชาย.....คน หญิง.....คน)

[5] ลูกจ้างชาวต่างชาติ (จำนวนชาย.....คน หญิง.....คน) [6] อื่นๆ.....

2.5 ท่านกำลังประสบปัญหาในการประกอบอาชีพประมงหรือไม่ ถ้ามีโปรดระบุ และให้คะแนนระดับความรุนแรงของปัญหา

(1) ปัญหาคือ ..... ระดับความรุนแรงน้อย 1 2 3 4 5 ระดับความรุนแรงมาก

(2) ปัญหาคือ ..... ระดับความรุนแรงน้อย 1 2 3 4 5 ระดับความรุนแรงมาก

(3) ปัญหาคือ ..... ระดับความรุนแรงน้อย 1 2 3 4 5 ระดับความรุนแรงมาก

2.6 ท่านเคยได้รับการช่วยเหลือหรือสนับสนุนจากภาครัฐในการประมง หรือไม่

[1] ไม่มี [2] มี (หากมีตอบข้อ 2.7.1 - 2.7.2)

2.7.1 ชื่อโครงการ.....

2.7.2 ลักษณะที่ได้รับการสนับสนุน (เช่น เงินอุดหนุน เครื่องมือประมง) .....มูลค่า.....บาท



3. การจัดการผลผลิตจากการประมง

รูปแบบการขาย	ขายแบบไหน	ขายที่ไหน	*ขายให้ใคร	*การขนส่ง	*ใครกำหนดราคา
3.1 ขายสด	[1] ขายเอง [2] รวมกลุ่มขาย	[1] ในจ. [2] นอกจ.	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] ระบุ.....	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] ระบุ.....	[1] [2] [3] ระบุ.....
3.2 แปรรูป.....	[1] ขายเอง [2] รวมกลุ่มขาย	[1] ในจ. [2] นอกจ.	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] ระบุ.....	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] ระบุ.....	[1] [2] [3] ระบุ.....

\* ขายให้ใคร: [1] พ่อค้าคนกลาง [2] ผู้ค้าปลีก [3] ร้านอาหาร [4] ผู้บริโภค [5] โรงงานแปรรูป [6] อื่นๆ

\* การขนส่ง: [1] รถมอเตอร์ไซด์ [2] รถยนต์ [3] เรือ [4] แรงงานคน [5] พ่อค้าคนกลางเข้ามารับซื้อ [6] โรงงานเข้ามารับซื้อ [7] ตลาดออนไลน์ [8] อื่นๆ

\* ใครกำหนดราคา: [1] พ่อค้าคนกลาง/ผู้รับซื้อ [2] ท่าน [3] อื่นๆ

3.3 ถ้าท่านขายสินค้าถึงผู้บริโภคโดยตรงด้วยตัวเอง ท่านขายอย่างไร

[1] ตลาดนัดชื่อ.....เปิดวันไหน.....

[2] ขายตามบ้าน [3] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

3.4 ท่านจ่ายค่าเช่าสำหรับขายสัตว์น้ำหรือไม่ [1] ไม่จ่าย [2] จ่าย ราคา .....บาท/เดือน

4. ต้นทุนทางสังคม ทักษะชีวิตที่ไปด้านสังคมและชีวิตความเป็นอยู่

4.1 ท่านเป็นสมาชิกกลุ่มใดๆบ้างในชุมชน (จังหวัด) [1] ไม่เป็น [2] เป็น

(1) กลุ่มประมง.....ตำแหน่ง..... ท่านเข้าร่วมประชุม.....ครั้ง/ปี

(2) กลุ่มผู้เพาะเลี้ยงสัตว์น้ำ.....ตำแหน่ง..... ท่านเข้าร่วมประชุม.....ครั้ง/ปี

(3) กลุ่มวิสาหกิจชุมชน.....ตำแหน่ง..... ท่านเข้าร่วมประชุม.....ครั้ง/ปี

(4) กลุ่มลูกค้า ธกส. ....ตำแหน่ง..... ท่านเข้าร่วมประชุม.....ครั้ง/ปี

(5) กลุ่มแม่บ้าน..... ตำแหน่ง..... ท่านเข้าร่วมประชุม.....ครั้ง/ปี

(6) อื่นๆ ..... ตำแหน่ง..... ท่านเข้าร่วมประชุม.....ครั้ง/ปี

4.2 ในการประชุมที่ท่านเข้าร่วมเกี่ยวกับการประมงแต่ละครั้ง มีจำนวนผู้หญิงร้อยละ .....ผู้ชายร้อยละ .....

4.3 การเสนอความคิดเห็นในที่ประชุมเกี่ยวกับการประมง มีจำนวนผู้หญิงร้อยละ .....ผู้ชายร้อยละ .....

4.4 ในกรณีข้อ 4.2 มีสัดส่วนไม่เท่ากัน อะไรคือสาเหตุ.....

4.5 ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารของกิจกรรมกลุ่ม/องค์กร จากที่ใด [1] เพื่อนบ้าน [2] เสียงตามสาย [3] รถประชาสัมพันธ์

[4] สื่อออนไลน์..... [5] จากการประชุม [6] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

4.6 ท่านให้โอกาสในการศึกษาของบุตรหญิงหรือชายเท่ากันหรือไม่ [1] เท่า [2] ไม่เท่า เพราะเหตุใด

4.7 หากท่านมีข้อจำกัด และต้องเลือกเพียงหนึ่งคน ท่านจะให้โอกาสการศึกษาแก่บุตรสาวหรือบุตรชาย เพราะเหตุใด

4.8 ท่านรู้สึกไม่สบายใจหรือมีความวิตกกังวลใดๆ ในชีวิตปัจจุบันหรือไม่ [1] ไม่มี => ข้ามไปข้อ 4.10 [2] มี

4.9 อะไรคือสาเหตุที่ทำให้ท่านรู้สึกไม่สบายใจหรือวิตกกังวล (เลือกได้หลายคำตอบ)

[1] รายได้น้อยและไม่แน่นอน [2] ความสิ้นหวังในการทำงานหรือหมดกำลังใจในการทำงาน [3] การศึกษาของบุตรไม่เพียงพอ

[4] สุขภาพของคนในครอบครัว [5] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

4.10 ท่านมีความสุขในการประกอบอาชีพการประมงมากน้อยแค่ไหน

[1] ไม่มีความสุข [2] น้อยมีความสุข [3] เฉยๆ [4] มีความสุข [5] มีความสุขมาก [6] ไม่แน่ใจหรือไม่ทราบ

5. ภาระโรคของ COVID-19 ผลกระทบ การช่วยเหลือเยียวยา

5.1 กระทบต่อการทำประมงของท่าน [1] มี [2] ไม่มี [3] ไม่แน่ใจ

5.2 สามารถทำการทำประมงได้ตามปกติ [1] ใช่ [2] ไม่ใช่ [3] ไม่แน่ใจ

5.3 การเปลี่ยนแปลงของผลจับ [1] เพิ่มขึ้น [2] ไม่เปลี่ยน [3] ลดลง [4] ไม่แน่ใจ

5.4 ช่องทางการจำหน่ายสัตว์น้ำ [1] เพิ่มขึ้น [2] ไม่เปลี่ยน [3] ลดลง [4] ไม่แน่ใจ

5.5 ราคาสัตว์น้ำในช่วง COVID-19 [1] เพิ่มขึ้น [2] ไม่เปลี่ยน [3] ลดลง [4] ไม่แน่ใจ

5.6 ความสะดวกในการขนส่งสัตว์น้ำ [1] เพิ่มขึ้น [2] ไม่เปลี่ยน [3] ลดลง [4] ไม่แน่ใจ

5.7 การเปลี่ยนแปลงของต้นทุน [1] เพิ่มขึ้น [2] ไม่เปลี่ยน [3] ลดลง [4] ไม่แน่ใจ

5.8 การเปลี่ยนแปลงของรายได้ [1] เพิ่มขึ้น [2] ไม่เปลี่ยน [3] ลดลง [4] ไม่แน่ใจ



5. นอกหมชนของท่านเคยมีชาวประมงประสบอุบัติเหตุทางทะเลหรือไม่อย่างไร  
 [1] ไม่มี [2] มี จำนวน ..... กรณี อย่างไร .....
6. ถ้าท่านประสบอุบัติเหตุทางเรือ หรือมีเหตุขัดข้องทำให้ไม่สามารถกลับเข้าฝั่งได้ ท่านจะทำอย่างไรเป็นอันดับแรก  
 .....
7. ท่านคิดว่าการทำประมงมีความไม่ปลอดภัย เสี่ยงภัย หรือส่งผลกระทบต่อสุขภาพอย่างไรบ้าง  
 [1] ตา ..... [2] หู..... [3] ปอด..... [4] อื่นๆ .....
8. ท่านมีปัญหาสุขภาพหรือไม่ [1] ไม่มี [2] มี อย่างไร .....
9. ท่านซ่อมบำรุงเครื่องยนต์เรือปีละ..... ครั้ง ซ่อมบำรุงตัวเรือปีละ ..... ครั้ง
10. ในบริเวณที่ท่านทำประมงมีเรือประมงลำอื่นอยู่ด้วยกี่ลำ .....
11. ท่านมีเสื้อชูชีพสำหรับลูกเรือ/ลูกจ้าง กี่ชุด .....
12. ท่านเคยได้รับการฝึกอบรมด้านความปลอดภัยทางทะเลหรือไม่  
 [1] ไม่เคย เพราะไม่เคยมีจัดฝึกอบรม [2] ไม่เคย เพราะไม่ว่างเข้าร่วมฝึกอบรม [3] ไม่เคย เพราะ(ระบุ).....  
 [4] เคย เมื่อ ปี พ.ศ..... จากหน่วยงาน .....
13. ท่านเคยได้รับการสนับสนุนเครื่องมือ/อุปกรณ์เพื่อความปลอดภัยทางทะเลหรือไม่  
 [1] ไม่เคย เพราะ .....
- [2] เคย เมื่อ ปี พ.ศ..... จากหน่วยงาน .....  
 ได้รับอะไรบ้าง (เช่น เสื้อชูชีพ เป็นต้น).....
14. ท่านคิดว่าควรมีการจัดให้ความรู้ด้านความปลอดภัยทางทะเลหรือไม่  
 [1] ไม่ควร เพราะ .....
- [2] ควร เพราะ .....
15. ท่านมีประกันต่างๆ เหล่านี้หรือไม่  
 [1] ประกันสุขภาพ [2] ประกันชีวิต [3] ภัยทางทะเล [4] ประกันเรือประมง [5] ประกันเครื่องมือประมง  
 [6] อื่นๆ ระบุ .....
16. ท่านมีสิทธิ์ใดๆ ในการเข้ารับการรักษาในโรงพยาบาลหรือไม่  
 [1] สิทธิบัตรทอง [2] สิทธิประกันสังคม [3] สิทธิข้าราชการ [4] ประกันสุขภาพ [5] สิทธิของบุตร  
 [6] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....
17. เมื่อท่านเจ็บป่วย ท่านมักจะไปเข้ารับการรักษาที่ใด  
 [1] คลินิก [2] อนามัย [3] โรงพยาบาลเอกชน (ระบุ.....)  
 [4] โรงพยาบาลรัฐบาล (ระบุ.....) [5] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....



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