Summary report

Activity 3.2.1 Implement activities according to agreed transboundary fisheries management plan, Thailand

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Background

The development activities implemented in the Mekong River in one country can affect also the other riparian countries. Fisheries are interlinked, from local to regional levels crossing national boundaries of riparian countries, the development in the Mekong river basin initiatives can affect the abundance fisheries resources, which consequently directly impact on people's livelihoods. Therefore, fisheries management in the Mekong river basin is ideally planned and implemented by using a geographically integrated and trans-boundary approach.

Transboundary Fisheries Management project was prepared based on the project document Transboundary Fisheries Management on the Mekong River in the Bordering provinces of Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand, which was developed with actively supported by the National Mekong Committee (NMCs), the fisheries line agencies and relevant parties from the various levels and local authorities of the two respective countries (Lao PDR and Thailand).

This trans-boundary fisheries management project is reflected in the programme document of FP 2011-2015, where activities '3.2: Draft regional fisheries cooperation framework (Identify/implement pilot trans-boundary, cross-border and basin-wide fisheries management activities)' and '4.2: Address bi-national management issues' related to trans-boundary fisheries management.

The Activity 3.2.1: Implement activities according to agreed transboundary fisheries management plan in Thailand have been conducted following the consultations on community fisheries management plans in each target community and presented up-scaling at the district and provincial levels (activity 3.1.2 of the Transboundary project). The implementing activities resulted from the consultations and to be included in the community fisheries management plans are (1) establishment or improvement of village Fish Conservation Zones, (2) organize a Ceremony on traditional river destiny, and (3) the use of a mobile Hatchery as a tool for promotion of fisheries co-management (involvement of local people inbreeding and nursing of Mekong fishes before release into Mekong River).

This paper presented the summary report on the activities implemented in each target community, e.g. Ban Don Tee, Ban MuangKan, Ban Pak Ing Tai and Ban HuaiLuek, during the November and December 2015.

Support establishment or improvement of village Fish Conservation Zone (FCZ)

In order to support the establishment of FCZ in each target community, the Thai TB team conducted consultation meeting with the villagers during 9-12 December 2015 at Ban Don Tee, Ban MuangKan, Ban Pak Ing Tai and Ban HuaiLuek, respectively. The objectives of the meeting were to designate FCZ in each community and plan to establish or improve the FCZ. The results of the meeting are as follows:

Target Community	Results of the consultation meeting
1. Ban Don Tee	- The existing FCZ is located away from the village therefore it is difficult for the village committees to look after and monitor on illegal fishing. - New suitable area will be identified. The TB team will continue support especially in technical aspect using the results from

	the activity 2.2.1.
2. Ban MuangKan	- The existing FCZ is PhaPra,Kok PhaKhee. - The village committee concerning the difficulty to access the FCZ and new suitable FCZ will be designated. - The TB team will continue support especially in technical aspect using the results from the activity 2.2.1.
3. Ban Pak Ing Tai	- The FCZ is designate at the mouth of Ing River which is the present FCZ.
4. Ban HuaiLuek	- New suitable FCZ will be identified due to the habitat of its present FCZ was banking with concrete. - The TB team will continue support especially in technical aspect using the results from the activity 2.2.1.

The potential FCZ in each target community is showed in Figure 1. When designated, the FCZ will be clearly marked using the concrete poles and permanent billboard details on the name and specifications of FCZ. In addition, posters contain conservation issue will be produced and posted in the area nearby.

Support the organization of a Ceremony on traditional river destiny

Ceremony on traditional river destiny is the local community strategy to aid fish conservation in the community. It is usually conducted in most communities along the river where fishery is important to their likelihoods. However, with the economics problem the ceremony is no longer practice in some communities. In the new community fisheries management plan, the villagers have asked to put the ceremony as one of the activities. The TB activity will support only some part of the ceremony including religious ceremony and fish fingerlings to be released during the ceremony. However, the dates of the ceremony are already pre-scheduled and set at appropriate time for each target community. These are January 1st, April 14th and August 12th in Ban Ban HuaiLuek, Ban Don Tee and MuangKan, respectively. The ceremony in Ban Pak Ing Tai will be in June although the date is to be identified later. The local and provincial TB team will join the ceremony when it commenced.

Support the use of a Mobile Hatchery as a tool for promotion of fisheries co-management

Mobile hatchery is used as a tool for encouraging villagers play role on fishery conservation. By participating on breeding and nursing of the captured broods from the Mekong River during their migration, thereafter releasing the fingerlings back into the river would help building the feeling of ownership of the fisheries resources. Implement activities commenced during 5-21 December 2015 in the four targeted communities are as follows.

1. Training on the knowledge about fish Breeding preliminary,
2. Demonstration on mobile hatchery assembling, and
3. Practicing the use of mobile hatchery fish breeding by using Common Carp species (*Cyprinus carpio*).

Result of the activity are:

1. Pak Ing Tai Village, Sri Don Chai Sub District, Chiang Khong District was conducted during 5-7 December 2015. Training Knowledge about fish Breeding preliminary, Demonstration of Assemble Mobile Hatchery and Mobile Hatchery fish breeding by using Common Carp species (*Cyprinus carpio*). There were 15 villagers join the operation. There breeding was success and the 120,000 three-day-old larvae were produced. The larvae were released into the Mekong River.
2. Huay Luek Village, Muang Yay Sub District, Wiang Khan District was conducted during 9-11 December 2015. Training Knowledge about fish Breeding preliminary, Demonstration of Assemble Mobile Hatchery and Mobile Hatchery fish breeding by using Common Carp species (*Cyprinus carpio*). There were 11 villagers join the operation. There breeding was success and the 1.0,000 three-day-old larvae were produced. The larvae were released into the Mekong River.
3. Mueng Khan Village, Rim Khong Sub District, Chiang Khong District was conducted during 19-21 December 2015. Training Knowledge about fish Breeding preliminary, Demonstration of Assemble Mobile Hatchery and Mobile Hatchery fish breeding by using Common Carp species (*Cyprinus carpio*). There were 6 villagers join the operation. There breeding was success and the 80,000 three-day-old larvae were produced. The larvae were released into the Mekong River.
4. Don Tee Village, Rim Khong Sub District, Chiang Khong District was conducted during 12-14 December 2015. Training Knowledge about fish Breeding preliminary, Demonstration of Assemble Mobile Hatchery and Mobile Hatchery fish breeding by using Common Carp species (*Cyprinus carpio*). There were 10 villagers join the operation. There breeding was success and the 85,000 three-day-old larvae were produced. The larvae were released into the Mekong River.

Appendix 1

เขตอนุรักษ์พันธุ์สัตว์น้ำ .....

โครงการ การจัดการประมงข้ามพรมแดนในแม่น้ำโขง

ในเขตพื้นที่ชายแดนแขวงบ่อแก้ว

สาธารณประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว และจังหวัดเชียงราย ประเทศไทย

Transboundary Fisheries Management on the Mekong River in the Bordering provinces of Bokeo,

Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand project.

สนับสนุนโดย MRCร่วมกับกรมประมง

Figure 1 Sample of billboard

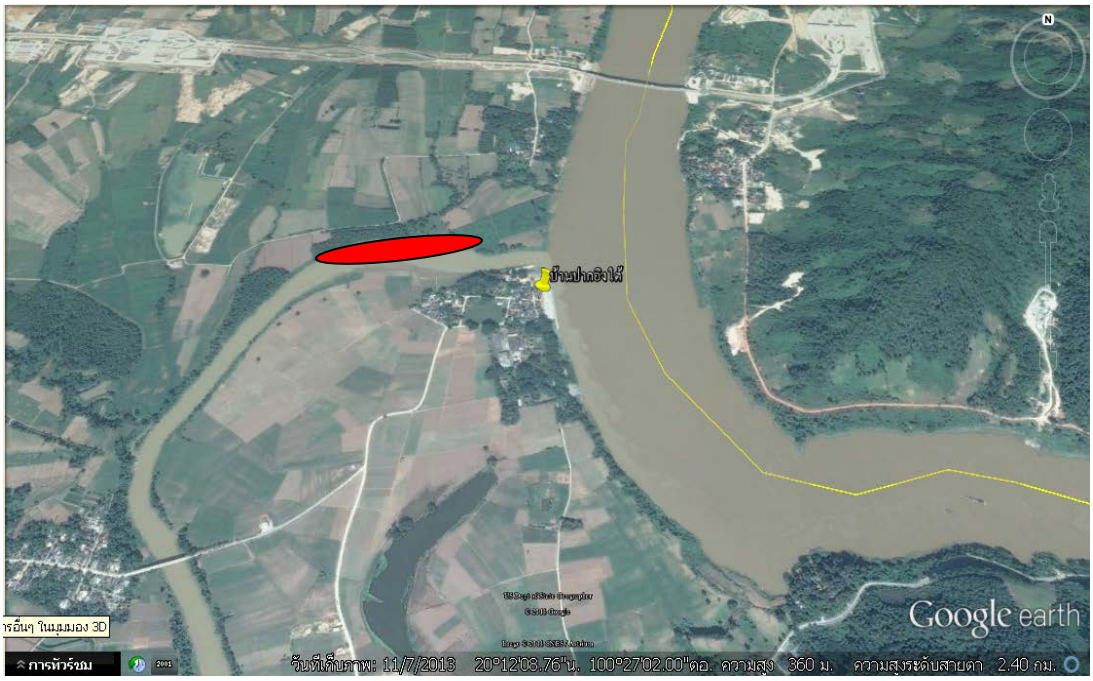

Figure 2 Aquatic Sanctuary area distance 500 m. in Mea Ing River**.**

Figure 3 Aquatic Sanctuary area distance 200 m. in Mea Kong River.

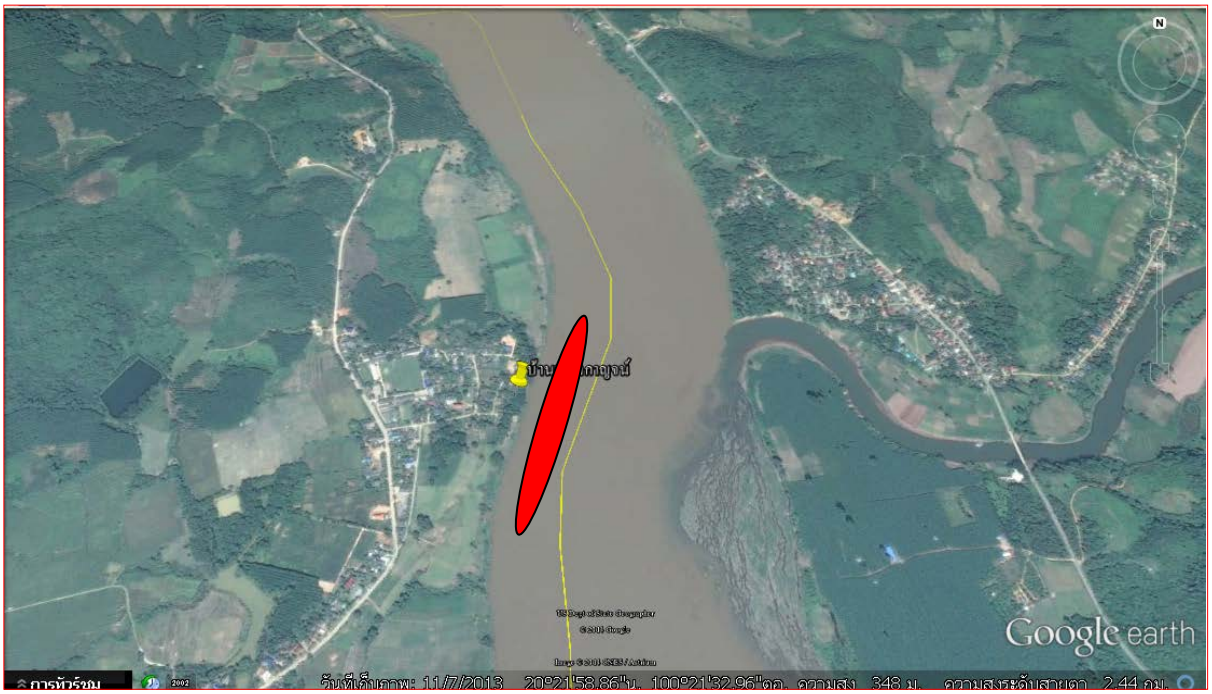

Figure 4 Aquatic Sanctuary area distance 300 m. in Mea Kong River.

Figure 5 Aquatic Sanctuary area distance 500 m. in Mea Kong River.

Appendix 2

Support the organization of a Ceremony on traditional river destiny

Ban Don Tee, Ban

Ban MuangKan.

Ban HuaiLuek.

Ban Pak Ing Tai

Appendix 3

Mobile Hatchery Design and Operation

Mobile Hatchery Components

1. Breeding tank dress one size plastic sphere. Diameter 1 m. high 40 cm.
2. Air Pump.
3. Hatchery Eggs tanks Number 6 cylinders. Diameter 0.8 m. high 1.2 m.
4. Water Pump.
5. Pipeline distribution eggs hatch into the tank.
6. Solar Kits In no event Electricity in the area.
7. Cone protection.

Figure 1 Mobile Hatchery

Figure 2 Breeding tank

Figure 3 Hatchery Eggs tanks

Figure 4 Pipeline distribution eggs hatch into the tank.

Figure 5 Water Pump and air pump.

Figure 6 Solar Kits In no event Electricity in the area.

Figure 7 Cone protection

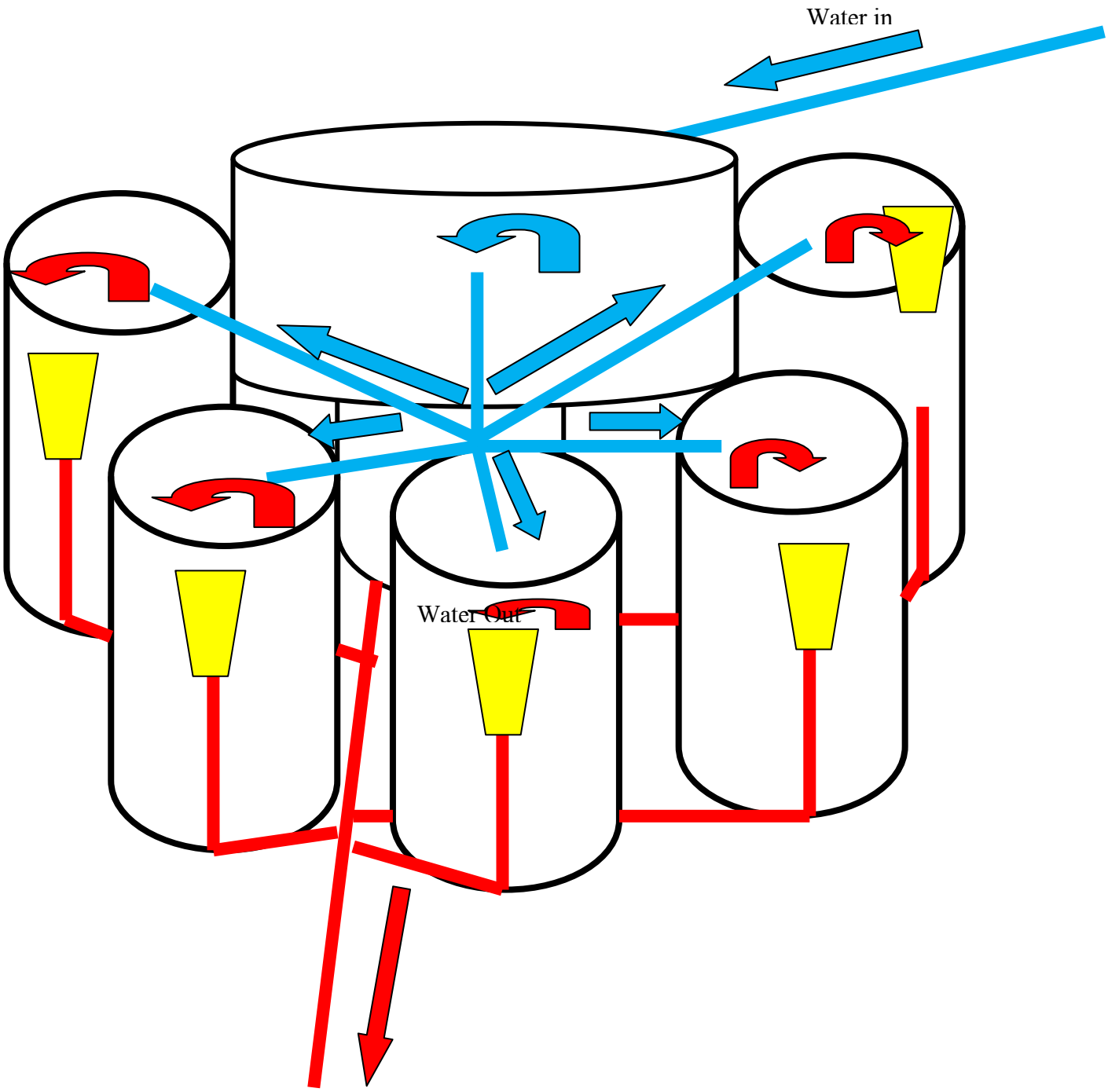

Figure 8 Diagram The working principle of the Mobile Hatchery.

The operation principle of the Mobile Hatchery.

After releasing breeder fish that have been stimulated by injecting hormones. Let band together naturally by Controlled method in the breeding tank. The breeding tank contains The sand on the air supply to the air time between the parents put themselves in a hybrid breeding tank. The water in the tank has a turnover time cultured to encourage the fish to spawn. And when fish spawn Eggs will flow out through the sewer system to distribute the eggs hatch the eggs to go into the tank. Inside the tank hatch, the water flow to sustain the movement over the eggs. Along with the sand to add oxygen to the eggs. The eggs are placed in a tank hatch or hatch in three days. After the release of the Post larvae into the water discharge pip.