



Completion Report

SEAFDEC-Sweden Collaborative Project

Fisheries and Habitat Management, Climate
Change and Social Well-being in Southeast Asia
2013-2019

May 2020



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	v
1. Background.....	1
2. Sector Development.....	3
3. Project Results and Accomplishments	5
3.1 Results Achieved in 2019	5
3.2 Overall Results and Accomplishments 2013-2019.....	6
4. Administration and Reporting.....	34
5. Cooperation with other Authorities and Partners	38
6. Fund Utilization.....	40
7. Results Analysis.....	44
7.1 Overall Results Synthesis.....	44
7.2 Challenges and Issues during the Implementation of the Project.....	49
8. Future Looking and Sustainability of the Project's Results and Initiatives	50
Annex 1 List of Reports and Publication of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project 2013-2019	57
Annex 2 Results Assessment Framework (RAF) Targets as of 31 December 2019	62
Annex 3 List of Members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) Members, 2013-2019.....	88
Annex 4A.List of top 10 publications most downloaded from SEAFDEC Website (2007- 2017).....	90
Annex 4B.List of top 10 publications most downloaded from SEAFDEC Repository (2017 to 2019)	90
Annex 5 List of Full-time Project Staff from 2013-2019	92
Annex 6 Financial Report 2019	93

Executive Summary

This Completion Report provides an overview of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Collaborative Project, titled “Fisheries and Habitat Management, Social Well-being and Climate Change.” The Report outlines the results and achievements of the Project in 2019 and the whole period of the Project from 2013-2019, administration and reporting practices, collaboration and networking, lessons learned, the challenges encountered, and work beyond its completion. The Project was implemented from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2019, with the financial support from Sida and implemented by SEAFDEC. The original contribution was 48 Million Swedish Kroners (MSEK); actual spending was 42 MSEK.

The Outcome Objective of the Project is “sustainable use of aquatic resources and reduced vulnerability to climate change, by fishing communities in the ASEAN region”. Its three Output Objectives are: 1) Capacity built for integration of fisheries and habitat management and adaptation to climate change; 2) Capacity built and system improved for the management of fishing capacity (monitoring, record and control); and 3) Capacity built and policy development process improved and support drafting and implementation of regional and sub-regional agreements.

The Project adopted the strategy of partnerships and cooperation at the regional, sub-regional, national and community levels. It worked at the sub-regional levels: the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea were the main focus areas, while the Project worked in partnership with the Mekong River Commission (MRC) in the Mekong River Basin and with the USAID-Oceans and CTI-CFF in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas. Collaboration and networking with partners such as ASEAN, FAO Headquarters in Rome and FAO Regional Office in Bangkok, MRC, RPOA-IUU Secretariat, ILO, UNEP, CTI-CFF, USAID-Oceans, IUCN/MFF, SEI, SwAM, JTF, and NGOs were key strategies to advance the initiatives undertaken through the Project.

The Results Assessment Framework (RAF) set 36 targets and 23 key indicators under the three (3) Output Objectives (6 indicators of Output Objective 1, 8 indicators of Output Objective 2, and 9 indicators of Output Objective 3). Overall, the Project increased the capability of the regional, national and local entities to manage and develop the fishery sector in a manner that is sustainable, inclusive of all stakeholders, equitable, and fair.

The highlights of the achievements of the Project, by Output Objectives, are:

1) Capacity built for integration of fisheries and habitat management and adaptation to climate change:

Several activities aimed to increase awareness and knowledge of and enhanced the capacity for habitat and fisheries management at regional, sub-regional and provincial and district levels. Over the 2013-2015, more than 1,500 people have been trained on several subjects such as Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), stock assessment, fish larvae identification. The capacity building opportunities provided for the national fisheries officers of AMSs on the concept and application of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) towards improved management of fisheries and habitat integration in consideration to human well-being. Awareness has been improved and capacities enhanced on habitat and fisheries management at field projects that benefit local government agencies and community members with an average of around 300 people reached annually in target sub-regions (Gulf of Thailand, Andaman and Mekong). Seven (7) bilateral and sub-regional action plans developed (Malaysia-Thailand, Cambodia-Viet Nam, Cambodia-Lao PDR, Thailand-Viet Nam, Thailand-Myanmar, Gulf of Thailand, and Andaman Sea) and the implementation carried out in 2016-2019. The significant deliverable outputs were the RPOA-Neritic Tunas and Regional Action Plan for Management of Indo-pacific mackerel for the Gulf of Thailand. The scientific consultations discussed and clarified the implementation of the RPOA-Neritic Tunas (these were informed by the results of a population study and stock assessment of neritic tunas) and the development of the sub-regional action plans on mackerels and other species.

2) Capacity built and system improved for the management of fishing capacity (monitoring, record and control):

The Project facilitated the implementation of activities toward improved fisheries management, discussions among AMSs to develop and agree on solutions for management of overcapacity and IUU fishing through sub-regional cooperation in the Gulf of Thailand, Andaman Sea and Mekong River Basin, and bilateral dialogues. By 2019, more than 700 fishery and resource management officers have been trained and sufficient capacity has been developed in governments and partner agencies on these areas: awareness and understanding of laws and regulations, illegal (IUU) fishing, safety at sea, labor aspect, traceability, monitoring and control of fish landings across boundaries, and the implications of port state measures. Seven (7) bilateral and sub-regional action plans developed (Malaysia-Thailand, Cambodia-Viet Nam, Cambodia-Lao PDR, Thailand-Viet Nam, Thailand-Myanmar, Gulf of Thailand, and Andaman Sea). The AMSs learned from each other and increased their capacity and upgraded their respective national laws and regulations and relevant systems for monitoring and control of fishing effort, and combating IUU fishing in all countries. The successful outcomes of the Project were the development of strategies and tools for fisheries management that includes the adoption of the “Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity), and the establishment of the Monitoring, Control

and Surveillance (MCS) Networks at the Sub-regional level by strengthening inter-agency coordination in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea Sub-regions. It is anticipated that the countries developed and revised their respective national action plans in relevant to the management of fishing capacity, NPOA-IUU, national MCS. In addition, the Project supported other initiatives of SEAFDEC in combating IUU fishing, including the development of the electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) and the implementation of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing with a view to prevent the entry of IUU fishing products into the region's supply chain. Such regional, sub-regional and bilateral cooperation, these efforts increased the understanding of the AMSs and solutions to cope with the IUU problems. The closer cooperation between countries and the whole region, it allowed the AMSs to communicate to right office and channel. Many issues had solved such as dual flagging, license to fish in other countries, issuance of catch certification.

In addition, the Project maintained and strengthened the cooperation with more than ten (10) international/regional organizations such as FAO/Rome and Regional Office, ASEAN Secretariat, RPOA-IUU, ILO, SwAM, USAID, CTI-CFF, IMCS, etc. that work in relevant to the range of issues related to sustainable and responsible fishing, management of fishing capacity, combat IUU fishing, safety at sea, decent work, human trafficking.

3) Capacity built and policy development process improved and support drafting and implementation of regional and sub-regional agreements:

The Project sustained the momentum of the sub-regional cooperation fostered by SEAFDEC since the early 2000s. Through this Project, a series of meetings were organized to serve as fora for discussions among countries in the Gulf of Thailand, Andaman Sea and Mekong River Basin Sub-regions, as well as bilateral dialogues among countries in these Sub-regions to discuss the issues related to Objectives 1 and 2. The Project maintaining the cooperation among the AMSs led to subsequent signing of formal arrangements (*e.g.* MOU and MOA) between countries such as Thailand-Cambodia, Thailand-Lao PDR, Thailand-Myanmar, while Thailand-Viet Nam and Thailand-Malaysia, had been negotiating for the finalization of formal MOUs. The MOUs is meant for the countries have better cooperation and work in common goals to reduce IUU fishing between countries and sub-region wide such as MOU between Thailand and Myanmar it allowed for the officers exchange the knowledge and improved the system of land catch across the borders..

The Project strengthened the role of SEAFDEC in supporting ASEAN in technical and policy matters with a number of regional initiatives related to the fisheries sector. The Project enhanced the capacity of 50 national fisheries officers of AMSs under the RFPN

programm who were assigned to work with SEAFDEC Secretariat. They played important leading roles in monitoring international fisheries-related issues and communicating with the countries to tackle such issues in order to enhance discussion and formulation of the common position of the region. The RFPN members also formed a network, not only to bridge the cooperation between SEAFDEC and their respective countries. After the RFPN members returned back to their country, they would be assigning to support their respective offices, especially those relevant to international fisheries related issues.

The Project increased awareness and knowledge of AMSs on the international conventions and commitments including social well-being, human rights-based approached, labor aspects, livelihood development and the integration of gender aspects in small-scale fisheries. The Project helped AMSs in the promotion of FAO SSF Guidelines, developed the Policy Brief, “Applying Human Rights-based and Gender Equality Approaches to Small-scale Fisheries in Southeast Asia”, developed gender analysis toolkits, etc. The latter has been given a strong institutional boost with the adoption of the SEAFDEC Gender Strategy. The SEAFDEC Gender Strategy strives to mainstream and integrate gender perspectives into the SEAFDEC organization, and in its programs, projects, and activities to ensure that men, women, and youth have equitable access to benefits from the sustainable development and management of fisheries and aquaculture. In 2019, after the adoption of Gender Strategy, the common actions and indicators and reporting had been agreed by SEAFDEC Secretariat and its Technical Departments to undertaken the gender strategy. The Departments designated the staff to be as Gender Focal Person and coordinate with Secretariat for reporting the implementation gender strategy, subsequently to SEAFDEC Council in its 52nd Meeting in 2020. Local capacity is a central element in building up the ability to adapt to the effects of climate change, manage natural resources, conserve or restore critical habitats, develop and manage diversified livelihood options and alternative income-earning opportunities, and promote gender equity and equality. In this regard, the Project engaged the partnership of NGOs and CSOs with considerable experience in rural development and a strong presence in Project sites (more than 20 sites, e.g. Kep, Kampot, Preah Sihanouk, Kampong Samaki, Phum Thmey, Chum Pu Khmao, Koh Keo, Anlung Raing, Sdey Krom Rohal Soun, Bak Amrek-Doun En, 11 sub-districts of Trat Province in Eastern Thailand and Kaw Thaug of Myanmar), implemented by CORIN-Asia Cambodia, Learning Institute of Cambodia, the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF Thailand), and CORIN-Asia Myanmar.

The Project shared the results of the numerous projects and activities with governments and partners by organizing, in 2019, events designed to distill and share the lessons learned from the processes and the results. These ensured that results as well as the new and planned initiatives were taken up by countries and the relevant national, regional and international organizations.

List of Acronyms

ACDS	ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme
AFCF	ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum
AMAF	ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
AMSS	ASEAN Member States
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASSP	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership
ASWGF	ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
CDT	Catch Document and Traceability
CORIN-Asia	Asian Coastal Resources Institute-Foundation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
DOF	Department of Fisheries
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCG	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GOT	Gulf of Thailand
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fish Workers
SEAFDEC/IFRDMD	Inland Fishery Resources Development and Management Department
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IUU Fishing	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
JTF	Japanese Trust Fund Program
LEK	Local Ecological Knowledge
LI	Learning Institute
LMB	Lower Mekong Basin
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MFF	Mangroves for the Future
SEAFDEC/IFRDMD	Inland Fishery Resources Development and Management Department
SEAFDEC/MFRDMD	Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PSM	Port State Measures
PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement

RAF	Result Assessment Framework
RFMOs	Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
RFPN	Regional Fisheries Policy Network
RFVR	Regional Fishing Vessels Record
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
RPOA-Capacity	Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity
RPOA-IUU	Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Region
RPOA-Neritic tunas	Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tunas in the ASEAN Region
SDF	Sustainable Development Foundation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOM-AMAF	Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
SSF	Small-scale Fisheries
SwAM	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
TOR	Terms of Reference
SEAFDEC/TD	Training Department
SWG	Scientific Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US-DOI	United States Department of the Interior
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

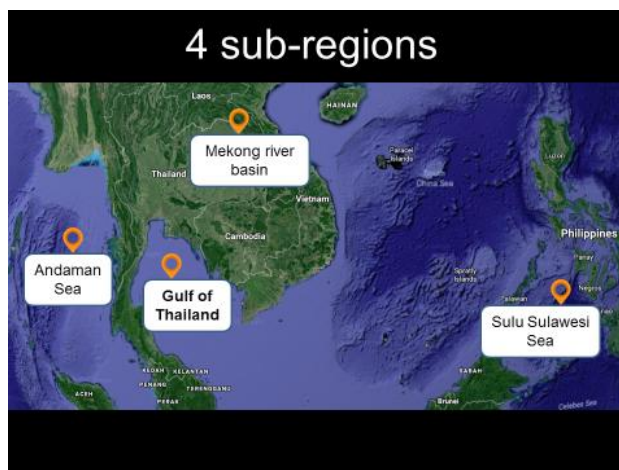
1. Background

In March 2013, SEAFDEC and Sida signed the Agreement to implement the Collaborative Project on “*Fisheries and Habitat Management, Climate Change and Social Well-being in Southeast Asia.*”, hereinafter called “the Project”. The Project duration was originally planned for the period 2013-2017. In 2016, it was agreed with the Embassy of Sweden in Bangkok to extend the Project’s duration (with no additional fund for extension) to 31 December 2019 (with reference to Amendment no. 1 of the Agreement). The original contribution was 48 Million Swedish Kroners (MSEK); total actual expenditures from 2013-2019 was 171,250,840.11 Baht (using the currency exchange rate 1 SEK=4 THB, equivalent to 42 MSEK).

The Outcome Objective of the Project is “Sustainable use of aquatic resources and reduced vulnerability to climate change by coastal/rural (fishing) communities in the ASEAN region.” Its three (3) Output Objectives are:

1. Capacity built for integration of habitat & fisheries management and adaptation to climate change;
2. Capacity built and systems improved for the management of fishing capacity (monitoring; record and control); and
3. Capacity built and policy development processes improved for the drafting and implementation of regional & sub-regional agreements and improvement of policy development processes.

The geographical coverage includes four Sub-regions (the Andaman Sea, the Gulf of Thailand, the Mekong River Basin and the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas). The latter two were accorded less priority as these are the major focus of other Project partners, namely, the Mekong River Commission (MRC), the USAID-Oceans and Fisheries Partnership Project, and Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF).



Map of the Sub-regional Areas

Project Justification

IUU fishing practices is a big problem worldwide that contributes to the overfishing and overexploitation of fish stocks in large and small scale fisheries. IUU fishing activities damages the marine environment and habitats, its biodiversity and the whole ecosystems and adversely impact to socio-economic and well-being of fishers and fishing communities. For this reason, fishery resources must be managed sustainably, and responsible fishing practices need to be promoted.

SEAFDEC made continued efforts together with partners to improve the AMSs on the understanding of the international instruments such as UNCLOS, UNSFA, IPOA-IUU, IPOA-Capacity, that provides as guidance for the AMSs to implement and meet the goals for sustainable of fisheries resources. Meanwhile, there are increasing trend on the requirements to meet demands in the markets on good quality fish and fishery products that legally caught fisheries products in order to protect and ensure consumer health, the countries have to increase efforts to implement the management measures.

The legal binding instrument, the 2009 FAO Port States Measures Agreement 2009, effective means for combat IUU fishing. The aim is to prevent illegally-caught fish from entering international markets through ports. Therefore, it is important for the port States needs to take the actions on restriction of entry into port, use of port, and access to port services, while in 2008, the EC Regulation no. 1005/2008 “Establishing a community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing” was effective since 1 January 2010. The effectiveness of measures against IUU fishing would be benefit for long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources and ecosystems that ultimately increased catches, increased profits, healthier fish stocks and improved livelihoods for fishers and industry makes an important contribution to the food security and economic well-being of the region.

In order to maintain short-term incomes/profits and food production, it is important tasks for SEAFDEC to support the AMSs to improve the capacity to solve the problems. The Project aimed to strengthen the capacity of AMSs for improving management of fisheries and habitats, management of fishing capacity and combating IUU fishing through regional and sub-regional cooperation and on-site cooperation with international, regional, national and local partners to share information to facilitate the coordination of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of fisheries activities including enforcement of rules and regulations. A number of activities sought to build local capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change, manage natural resources, conserve or restore critical habitats, develop and manage diversified livelihood options and alternative income-earning opportunities, prepare the youth for a better role in community development, and promote human rights, workers’ welfare, and gender equality. To carry out these activities, the Project engaged the partnership of CSOs and

NGOs with considerable experience in rural development and a strong presence in the Project sites.

The Project was coordinated by the SEAFDEC Secretariat in cooperation with its Training Department (TD) and Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD). The management unit was located in the SEAFDEC Secretariat. The management staff, experts, sub-regional coordinators and administrative staff were provided or recruited by SEAFDEC.

2. Sector Development

There is an increasing demand for food supply from an increasing world population, projected to reach 8.6 billion people in 2030 and 9.8 billion in 2050 (UN, 2017). With the diversity of aquatic resources and high productivity of the Southeast Asian waters, the Southeast Asia countries are among the major producers of food in the world. Fish and fisheries products contributed a quarter of the global fish production and Southeast Asia accounted for 18.3% of global supply (FAO, 2016). Currently, Viet Nam and Thailand are two of the world's top five fish exporters (WorldFish, 2017). WorldFish has predicted that capture fisheries shall be the dominant source of fish supply in the ASEAN region through to 2050. The current population of 630 million in the Region has been projected to reach 790 million by 2050.

However, threats have severely affected the fisheries sector, which include depletion of fisheries resources and degradation of habitats, overfishing, and lack of or weakness in fisheries governance. These have urgently required actions to improve the management and sustainable use of fisheries resources. Natural, physical and chemical hazards from climate variability, unpredictable weather condition, effluent discharge, and marine litter have become very serious threats to the sustainability of capture fisheries and aquaculture development in the region. Their impacts on fisheries include the disruption of spawning and migration patterns of fish and the degradation of the ecosystems where they breed feed and grow. The impact on rural coastal dwellers dependent on the seas and inland waters for food, livelihoods and materials is greater vulnerability to hazards that are increasingly severe, frequent and prevalent. Social issues have emerged, driven by ecological disruptions and economic hardship.

The Project was designed to implement activities that respond to these threats and challenges to the fisheries sector and contribute to the achievement of international and regional aspirations. For ASEAN, the responses are crucial in accelerating efforts to manage the fisheries sector in such a way that conservation and sustainable use of

fisheries resources are balanced and for ecological, social and economic sustainability to be achieved.

A number of international instruments, conventions, policies and agreements including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) (UN, 2001), the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO, 1995) and associated international plans of action and other instruments provide the policy framework and guidelines for national efforts at sustainable management of fisheries resources. The Project addressed a number of 17 sustainable development goals set by the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Mainly it is relevant to SDG 14 (life below water) but also to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, and gender.

Emphasis had been given to poverty reduction and the need to maintain a socially sound, economically balanced and sustainable development based on healthy and productive environments in ASEAN Region whilst living up to the goals of the ASEAN Community 2015 (when the Project document was developed) and ASEAN Community Vision 2025. In 2015, the New Vision and Strategic Plan of Food, Agriculture and Forestry (SP-FAF) (2016-2025) endorsed by the 37th AMAF. SP-FAF (2016-2025) was designed to guide ASEAN towards the completion of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to achieve the related goals of the UN Zero Hunger Challenge. The Strategic Plan of Action for ASEAN Cooperation on Fisheries (SPA Fisheries) was developed to ensure that the objectives of the Vision and SP-FAF (2016-2025) that are relevant to the fisheries sector, covering the period of 2016-2020, are attained.

A major consideration is the important role of SEAFDEC as ASEAN's technical arm for fisheries issues working through the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP). The Project is one of the SEAFDEC regional projects under the ASSP, which supported the AMSs in undertaking relevant activities to achieve their mutual goals. The Project results were discussed and reported through the SEAFDEC mechanism and the ASEAN mechanism.

Two significant documents that provided support and direction to the Project are the 2011 ASEAN-SEAFDEC *“Resolution” and the “Plan of Action” on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020*; and the 2016 *Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration on Regional Cooperation for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products*. The Project also supported SEAFDEC in implementing the activities of the *“Resolution on the Future of SEAFDEC,”* including the *“Vision, Mission, and Strategies Towards 2030”*, which was adopted in November 2017. It also provided guidance to the actions of SEAFDEC

and its Departments and Member Countries that were planned to be undertaken beyond its Fiftieth Anniversary, for the sustainability of Southeast Asian fisheries. The Project supported SEAFDEC and ASEAN Member States in their efforts to reach the goals that lead to the realization of this vision.

3. Project Results and Accomplishments

3.1 Results Achieved in 2019

In 2019, the Project conducted 9 events that covered the remaining activities of the main thematic areas and cross-cutting issues: neritic tunas, transboundary species, fishing capacity (MCS network building), gender works in action, small-scale fisheries, and wrap-up events with local partners. Sub-regional focus was given to strengthened cooperation among countries around the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. The major events in 2019 are listed in **Table 1**.

Table 1: List of major events in 2019

Output Objective 1: Capacity built for integration of habitat & fisheries management and adaptation to climate change	
5 th Meeting of Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tunas Stock Assessment in the Southeast Asian Waters (5SWG-Neritic Tunas)	9-11 January 2019, Bangkok, Thailand
Technical Consultative Meeting on Drafting of the Regional Action Plan for Management of Transboundary Species: Indo-Pacific Mackerel (<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>) in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.	12-13 September 2019, Chonburi Province, Thailand
Output Objective 2: Capacity built and systems improved for the management of fishing capacity (monitoring; record and control)	
Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting	20-21 June 2019, Chonburi Province, Thailand
Meeting on the Development of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Southern Andaman Sea	20-21 August 2019, Bangkok, Thailand
Output Objective 3: Capacity built and policy development processes improved for the drafting and implementation of regional & sub-regional agreements	
8 th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region	4-5 September 2019, Chonburi Province, Thailand
Workshop on the Development of the Action Plan for SEAFDEC Gender Strategy	9 July 2019, TD
Experts Consultation Workshop on Finalization of the Practical Guide for Gender Analysis in Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture in Southeast Asia	10-11 July 2019, TD
National Forum on Sharing Lessons Learned and Knowledge on Habitat	6-8 August 2019,

and Fisheries Management (implemented by SDF) in Thailand	Chanthaburi, Thailand
End of the Project Meeting: Fisheries and Habitat Management, Climate Change and Social Well-being in Southeast Asia (2013-2019)	30-31 October 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

3.2 Overall Results and Accomplishments 2013-2019

This section provides brief summaries of achievements corresponding to the three Output Objectives. The list of outputs is Annex 1. The brief of Results Assessment Framework (RAF) as of December in Table 2 and the details are in the Results Assessment Framework (RAF) (Annex 2).

Output Objective 1: Capacity built for integration of habitat & fisheries management and adaptation to climate change

The decline of fisheries resources and loss of habitats are the main issues in Southeast Asia. The Project raised the need to address the issues by advocating the integration of fisheries resources and habitat management and the promotion of socially sound, economically balanced and sustainable development. Following the Results Assessment Framework, the Project successfully carried out the activities at regional, sub-regional and bilateral events. More than 1,5000 people had been trained and understand the importance of the fisheries and habitat management (EAFM trainings, and related training on stock assessment and fish larvae species identification). Through sub-contracts for field for local government agencies and community members with an average of around 1,000 people reached in target sub-regions (Gulf of Thailand, Andaman and Mekong. At least 2 agreed action plans of transboundary species had been implemented (e.g. RPOA-Neritic Tunas, Regional Action Plan of Indo-pacific mackerel) and action plans in relation to transboundary species based on the discussion at the bilateral discussions (Thailand-Cambodia, Thailand-Myanmar, and Thailand-Viet Nam). The detail of achievement by indicator is shown in **Table 2**.

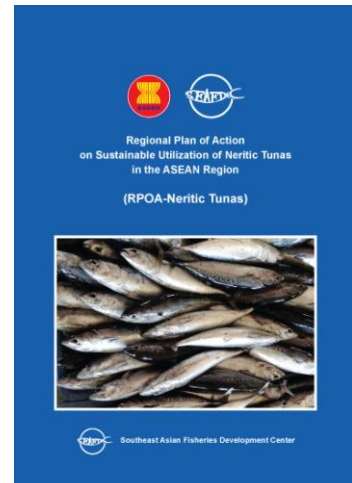
The highlights of key achievement described as follows:

i. Sustainability of Transboundary Species through the Implementation of the Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tunas in the ASEAN Region (RPOA-Neritic Tunas)

Neritic tunas are important species that are targeted for exploitation by commercial and local fisheries. In 2013, the AMSs faced several issues, namely: insufficient data and information; undetermined status of neritic tuna stocks; inadequate management of neritic tuna resources in some areas (*i.e.* Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea); inadequate understanding of tuna management and conservation measures; insufficient

information on status and trends of neritic tunas at the regional, sub-regional and even at the national levels. To address these issues, it was agreed by AMSs that actions be taken for the development of appropriate tuna management measures and plans at the national and sub-regional levels.

Through the support of the Project, the initiatives resulted in the adoption of the science-based “Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tunas in the ASEAN Region (RPOA-Neritic Tunas)” by the SEAFDEC Council and ASEAN in 2015, and the establishment of the Scientific Working Group (SWG) on Stock Assessment for Neritic Tunas in the Southeast Asian Waters (SWG-Neritic tunas). Since the establishment of the SWG in 2015, and until 2019, five meetings were held with the funding support of the Project. Among its roles, the SWG provides technical/scientific advice on the current status of neritic tuna fisheries resources and policy consideration needs to the SEAFDEC Council for the improvement of fisheries management in Southeast Asia.



For a better understanding of the status of stocks and sustainable management of the species by Member Countries, a series of activities were organized after the adoption of RPOA-Neritic tunas. The Project produced the “Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Data Collection and Analysis of the Neritic Tunas” and the “SOP for Collection and Preservation of DNA Tissue Samples” and provided training to the SWG members and relevant national officers to improve their capacity.

The Project supported a series of trainings and workshops on data collection and analysis on neritic tunas, and the conduct of stock assessment of neritic tuna species by using software for stock assessment analysis, e.g. CPUE standardization, ASPIC, Kobe Plot I-II. The target species were longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*); kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*); Indo-Pacific king mackerel (*Scomberomorus guttatus*); and narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Genetic studies of longtail tuna in the South China Sea, Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea were also undertaken. The results of these stock and risk assessments (based on the year of most recent data) were reported to SWG meetings, SEAFDEC Council and ASEAN mechanism. These are summarized as follows:

- For **longtail tuna**, generally the species had been seriously overfished, and subjected to overfishing in the Indian Ocean¹ side (2014). The stock appeared to be in a “very safe situation” in the Pacific Ocean² side(2013)
- For **kawakawa**, the species were in a “safe situation” in the Indian Ocean (2014) as well as in the Pacific Ocean side (2013)
- For **Spanish mackerel**, although the species appeared in the green zones, it was considered to be not in a safe situation because of the 71% in red zone in the Indian Ocean (2016), while the species had been very seriously overfished and subject to overfishing in the Pacific Ocean side (2016)
- For **king mackerel**, the species appeared to be in a “very safe situation” in the Indian Ocean (2016), as well as in the Pacific Ocean side (2016)

More detailed information and publications are available at: <http://www.seafdec.or.th/neritic-tunas/index.php>

ii. Management of Transboundary Resources/Stocks through Sub-regional Approach

The Project strengthened the existing management efforts for transboundary stocks of identified small pelagic species by sub-regional approach in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. The aim was to better understand the stock status of small pelagic species and develop and implement a more effective fishery management of transboundary species.

For the **Gulf of Thailand Sub-region** (Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam), the Project increased the knowledge and capacity of researchers on data collection and compiled available information. Additional data were collected to support the development of management plans for the sustainable utilization of the target species (*i.e.* anchovy, Indo-Pacific mackerel, and blue swimming crab) during 2015-2018.

Based on discussions with experts and researchers of the GOT countries, the decision was made for the Indo-Pacific mackerel to be the focus species; it is the most migratory economically important small pelagic fishes in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. Overfishing and unregulated fishing operations, exacerbated by changes in environmental conditions, deterioration of water quality, and loss of critical habitats (documented in several countries), would have altered the migration and reproduction patterns of this species. Based on the review of available information of Indo-Pacific mackerel, the experts suggested the need to conduct DNA study to confirm the distribution pattern of this species in the GOT Sub-region. In 2018, the Project then

¹ The coverage area includes Andaman Sea, Bay of Bengal, Malacca Strait and Indian Ocean

² The coverage area includes Gulf of Thailand, South China Sea and the Pacific Ocean

supported DNA collection and analysis for Indo-Pacific mackerel to better understand its stock status and its distribution in the GOT Sub-region. The findings of the DNA analysis revealed the mixed stock structure of the Indo-Pacific Mackerel in GOT Sub-region and its migratory patterns around the GOT. In 2019, the Project in collaboration with the UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project developed the draft “Regional Action Plan for Management of Transboundary Species: Indo-Pacific mackerel, in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region”. The RAP, among others, provides direction for countries of the Southeast Asian region to work together in developing appropriate management measures for Indo-Pacific mackerel based on scientific information. At the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee in November 2019, the 42nd PCM was informed of and provided the comments on the draft RAP and agreed for further consideration by the SEAFDEC Council as well as the possibility of submitting the Regional Action Plan for endorsement by the ASEAN.



Capacity Building on Tissue Sampling for the DNA of Indo-pacific mackerel for the staff of Fisheries Administration of Cambodia



*Technical Consultative Meeting on Drafting of the Regional Action Plan for Management of Transboundary Species: Indo-Pacific Mackerel (*Rastrelliger brachysoma*) in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region in September 2019, which jointly organized by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project and UNEP/GEF/Fisheries Refugia Project*

For the **Andaman Sea Sub-region** (Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia), the Project in 2018 identified and reviewed the available data from the concerned countries on the priority transboundary species, *i.e.* anchovies, mackerels and neritic tunas. The Andaman Sea was divided into Northern Andaman Sea (Thailand and Myanmar) and Southern Andaman Sea (Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia). SEAFDEC/TD staff and national researchers of the countries worked together on the compilation of available information such as spawning grounds, spawning seasons, biological characteristics, habitats and migration patterns, as well as a review of existing fishing regulations on these species. The information was plotted on digital maps to be used as a sub-regional reference for future technical and policy discussions on possible management actions. Nonetheless, gaps in the data and information were identified and will need to be filled

so that the status of these species can be confirmed and the agreement on their appropriate management finalized. It was therefore agreed that data collection by the respective countries should be continued and the quality of data should be improved.

iii. Raising Awareness and Capacity Building on Habitats and Fishery Resources Management

The Project placed a high importance on capacity building for habitat and fishery resources management. Based on the series of regional consultations, sub-regional meetings, and bilateral meetings, countries identified the areas for capacity building to improve knowledge and skills of the officers and stakeholders in fisheries resources management.

The Training of Essential Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (E-EAFM) and Training of Trainers (TOT) on E-EAFM, both were provided to the countries to be used as a key basis to enhance the knowledge on the principles of EAFM. Approximately 200 officers attended the national on-site trainings of the EAFM and TOT. They were fisheries officers of Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Lao PDR as well as EAFM for LEAD for Mekong River Commission (MRC) fishery resources management leaders. Awareness of countries was increased on the importance of integrating fisheries and habitat management. At the same time, awareness was heightened on the importance of involving the communities for effective management of resources and increasing the well-being of people.

Beside the EAFM courses, more than 20 trainings attended by more than 100 officers of Cambodia Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand, events and on-site activities were conducted for different stakeholders and beneficiaries. These included blue swimming crab hatchery, fish larvae identification, basic stock assessment, etc. for national officers. Meanwhile, at the local level, the training and other activities (e.g. crab bank, seagrass and mangrove replanting), were conducted by local partners in Cambodia, Thailand, and Myanmar aimed to promote habitat restoration and fishery resources enhancement to increase awareness and appreciation of the importance of sustainable management practices and judicious utilization of fishery resources to ensure the security and sustainability of livelihoods. More than 1,000 fishers who are the farmers and fishers from sites 7 provinces of Cambodia, Trat of Thailand, and Kaw Thauung of Myanmar increased their knowledge and a good climate of cooperation was fostered among the stakeholders. There was a considerable increase in the participation of women in the discussion of fisheries management issues, and better cooperation with and among public authorities.



The field work on data collection during the Basic Stock Assessment Training in 2015



Group Discussion on the EAFM Plan during the E-EAFM Training course in Myanmar in 2016

Output Objective 2: Capacity built and systems improved for the management of fishing capacity (monitoring; record and control)

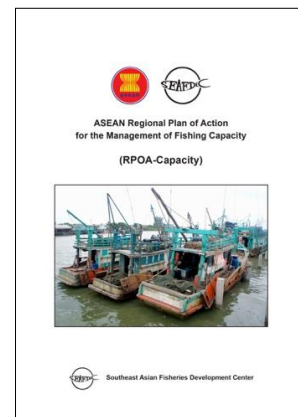
Since 2013, combating IUU fishing has been given a high priority for serious and resolute action by the AMSs. In order to respond to a number of requirements by international commitments, according to RAF, the Project supported the AMSs to improve awareness on the commitment the international and regional policy such as the implementation of the RPOA-IUU. development of the Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity), action plan of the establishment of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) networks in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea, capacity building on the Port State Measures, the development and roll out of the catch documentation and traceability systems (particularly eACDS), and the various bilateral agreements to jointly combat IUU fishing. Eight bilateral and trilateral plans included expressions on the need for improved monitoring and control of fishing capacity (Mya-Thai/2017; Cam-Viet; Cam-Thai; Malay-Thai, Southern Andaman/2017, Gulf of Thailand/2017 and Cam-Lao). The Project joined force with more than 10 organizations (e.g. ASEAN Secretariat, FAO/Rome, FAO Regional Office in Bangkok/APFIC, RPOA-IUU Secretariat, USAID-Oceans, CTI-CFF, MRC, ILO and ICSF) that also worked in relevant in combat IUU fishing. More than 900 officers of national relevant agencies of AMSs joined and shared information for the MCS and combating IUU fishing.

The summary of the Project achievements under Output Objective 2 are as follows:

iv. Strengthening the Regional Cooperation on Management of Fishing Capacity

The management of fishing capacity focuses on the requirement to reduce excessive fishing capacity, regulate fishing effort, and balance available fisheries resources with their exploitation, which are indicated in the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (IPOA-Capacity). In order to fulfill the international commitment, the AMSs during the 22nd Meeting of ASWGFi in 2014 requested SEAFDEC to support the activities that lead toward the sustainable management of fishing

capacity in the Southeast Asian region. In 2015, the Project in collaboration with the Japanese Trust Fund Project (JTF) supported the AMSs in the development of the Regional Plan of Action for Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) through collaborative work with the Department of Fisheries Malaysia served as the lead country in ASEAN mechanism for the cluster, “Promoting Sustainable Fisheries Practices: Fishing Capacity and Responsible Fisheries Practices”. Following consultations with AMSs, the RPOA-Capacity was approved by the SEAFDEC Council at its 48th Meeting in April 2016. It was then endorsed by ASWGFⁱ in June 2016. The RPOA-Capacity would be used as guide for the management of fishing capacity in the region, and as reference for the development/revision of respective countries’ National Plan for Action for Management of Fishing Capacity.



v. Sharing Information and Knowledge on Monitoring and Control and Combating IUU Fishing Across the Countries

Since 2013, the Project facilitated the discussions among the AMSs through regional, sub-regional (Gulf of Thailand, Andaman Sea, and Mekong River Basin Sub-regions) and bilateral meetings. The main item in the agenda was the update of the countries’ progress in fisheries management such as laws and regulations, fishing vessel registration, procedures in issuing licenses to fish, fishing vessel crew, and catch landing procedures. The regional, sub-regional and bilateral platforms provided the officers in charge a better knowledge of the issues, shared and learned from other countries for improvement of actions in their respective countries. Through dialogues, action plans were formulated to address overcapacity and to manage fishing efforts, to deal with IUU fishing by effectively monitoring and controlling fishing efforts, confirming the legal status of fishing operations, and making sure that catches are properly landed and recorded for traceability of fish and fishery products throughout the supply chain. The Project addressed these issues by linking the efforts of the AMSs, SEAFDEC, and the regional and international partners, especially with regards to combating IUU fishing.

vi. Enhancing Traceability of Fishery Products through the Application of Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS)

According to the requirements of the market (*e.g.* EC Regulation 1005/2008, US Presidential Task Force) for the import and export fish and fishery products, issues were raised on the need to improve and develop the traceability for capture fisheries to ensure the sustainability of fisheries for food security as well as to prevent the entry of IUU fish and fishery products into the supply chain in the Southeast Asian region. The

AMS supported the development of a common regional catch documentation scheme taking into consideration the format, standards and information requirements of importing countries, but simplified to enhance its applicability by the small-scale fisheries in the region. In 2017, SEAFDEC developed the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme or ACDS, which was endorsed at the SEAFDEC Council and ASEAN mechanism in 2017. The ACDS is one of the fisheries management tools designed to improve traceability for marine capture Fisheries and enhance intra-regional and international trade of the AMSs. However, ACDS is adopted by the ASEAN, in term of application, SEAFDEC have been introducing the electronic ACDS by pilot testing based on request basis.

The SEAFDEC Council in April 2016 recommended that SEAFDEC further develop the electronic system of the ACDS (eACDS) not only for commercial fisheries but also to support the small-scale fishers. In this regard, the Project provided funding support to SEAFDEC to develop the electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) and learned from other partners such as SwAM their traceability systems. The eACDS is a web-based application and can be downloaded from:

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.seafdec.e_acds&hl=en



Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) developed and first tested in Brunei Darussalam in 2017

The eACDS was first tested in 2017 in Brunei Darussalam, and subsequently promoted in Myanmar, Malaysia and Viet Nam for possible application. For the field test of the eACDS in Brunei Darussalam, the system was installed on their larger fishing vessels. In Viet Nam, the eACDS were introduced for 50 fishing vessels in selected sites of namely Bing Than Province, Viet Nam, with the collaboration of D-Fish and SEAFDEC, with the funding of JTF and in partnership with USAID-Oceans with funding from the U.S. Department of the Interior. The activities would continue for the introduction of the eACDS ver.2. The recommendations were made during the End of the Project meeting that it should consider developing eACDS application for offline (no internet connection, IOS operating system (in addition to the current Android operating system). Even

though, by the end of the Project, the eACDS were introduced by selected countries, SEAFDEC took note that the eACDS should be applied consistently throughout the Southeast Asian region, not only for improving intra-regional trade but also for trade with other regions, which requires compliance with relevant international and regional catch certification schemes.

vii. Enhancing the Human Capacity of the Implementation of the Port State Measures (PSM)

The FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) is a global legally binding agreement to combat IUU fishing. Its objective is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by preventing vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing catches.

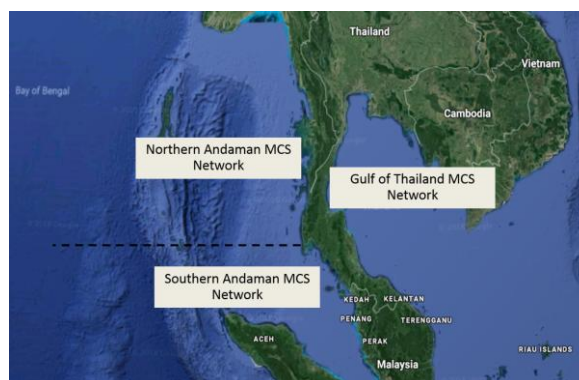
In order to address and understand this newly promulgated legal instrument, the Project and the JTF in cooperation with FAO and other partners jointly organized two regional events in 2016 to discuss the provisions of the PSMA, and its implications to the region of its implementation. Through the regional events, the relevant officers increased their understanding on the implications of the PSMA and enhanced their capacity to implement it in national actions. Needs, constraints, and problems on PSM implementation were identified and training needs (especially for port inspectors) were identified.

viii. Strengthening the Establishment of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Networks

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) is a key element in fisheries management. **Monitoring** is the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yields; **Control** consists of the regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted; and **Surveillance** is the degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities. Regarding marine fisheries, the plan of actions requires that efforts to combat IUU fishing should consider the establishment and strengthening of regional/sub-regional Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) networks.

In order to facilitate initial cooperation for the MCS network, a platform of cooperation had been provided by the Project in sub-regional areas for Gulf of Thailand, Northern Andaman Sea, and Southern Andaman. Building upon existing national MCS networks, during 2017-2019, the Project invited officers from national authorities (*e.g.* port authorities, fisheries, customs, enforcement authorities, coast guard, navy, and immigration, etc.) to work jointly as national technical groups for MCS and discuss

common concerns and critical issues related to inter-agency collaboration. The countries confirmed their support to engage in non-legally binding and sub-regional cooperation and agreed on information sharing together with multi-institutional and multi-lateral management approaches on a sub-regional and bilateral level for the management of fishing activities and to combat IUU fishing. Each Sub-region would maintain and keep open their communication channels.



Sub-regional MCS cooperation areas

Based on the consultations, the Project provided the initial stage of formalized MCS network mechanisms, where the Countries needed time to consult many concerns with higher authorities. As such, further discussion would be undertaken under the FAO/RAP's initiatives on GOTFish project and BOBLME Phase II Project. Without Swedish funding support, these regional MCS cooperation will operate under other regional platforms such as RPOA-IUU and the FAO. While ASEAN continues to discuss the establishment of an ASEAN Network to Combat IUU Fishing, a similar effort is under way to improve the MCS capacities of AMSs. However, the use of existing forums such as ASEAN, RPOA-IUU, and email communication of the relevant officers would be used for updating and sharing information regarding the MCS.



- *Group discussion during the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Regional Meeting on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network," 20-21 June 2019, Chonburi, Thailand*

Output Objective 3: Capacity built and policy development processes improved for the drafting and implementation of regional & sub-regional agreements

With the support of the Project, several activities were implemented at regional, sub-regional and bilateral levels to increase the capacity of key stakeholders. According to the RAF, the achievements under this Output Objective 2, link to the Output Objective 1 and 2, the Project jointly organized more than 10 regional events with partners (e.g. FAO, IUCN/MFF, SEI, UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia* Project, JTF, MRC, USAID-Oceans, NOAA, ILO, etc) in various aspects such as transboundary species, Fishing capacity, Combat IUU fishing, labor, small-scale fisheries, gender, etc) with the participation of national officers averaged more than 40 per event. The conventions and agreement such as UN Fish Stock Agreement, SDGs, FAO SSF Guidelines and Human Rights and Gender, FAO Agreement on Port State Measures, C188 ILO work in Fishing Convention, provided the AMSs to understand and uptake the knowledge and recommendations to continue for further development of national policies. As a result, more than seven agreements, action plans, bilateral MOUs and work plans were agreed, approved or endorsed. These cover fishery resources and habitat management, fishing capacity, and measures to combat IUU and destructive fishing, as mentioned in the Output Objective 1 and 2.

The key achievements of the Output Objective 3 described as follows:

ix. Strengthening Sub-regional Cooperation in Target Sub-regions

Building upon the process to foster sub-regional cooperation by the previous phase of the Sida support to SEAFDEC, since 2013, the sub-regional platforms were established for the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea Sub-regions. Each Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea Sub-region were engaged by representatives from the countries, which comprised officers in various responsibility (e.g. policy management, fishing vessel registration and licensing, port inspector, VMS, biologists) to form as Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea sub-regional Focal persons. The Project also facilitated bilateral dialogues that had strengthened the cooperation between the countries in different Sub-regions; MOUs were subsequently signed between countries such as Thailand-Cambodia, Thailand-Lao PDR, and Thailand-Myanmar.

➤ *Gulf of Thailand Sub-region:*

The Project established Sub-regional platforms in 2008 under the Sida support to SEAFDEC and continued to support the Sub-regional cooperation until September 2019. As part of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional cooperation, the Project also facilitated bilateral dialogues, which enabled the countries to understand national laws and regulations, strategies and actions to manage fishing capacity, and the issues that the countries faced (and how they could resolve those issues) to reduce IUU fishing.

The following Bilateral Dialogues were facilitated by the Project:

- Thailand-Malaysia (14-15 May 2014 and July 2017)
- Cambodia-Viet Nam (5-7 March 2014 and 6-7 October 2014)
- Cambodia-Thailand (20-22 January 2015 and 29-30 August 2018)
- Thailand-Viet Nam (12-13 June 2018)

On sub-regional cooperation, several activities were organized and a number of results and outputs were delivered since 2014:

- A series of workshops to develop standard operating procedures (SOP) for data collection on transboundary species, including training for enumerators for Cambodia, Thailand, and Viet Nam
- Training of Trainers on the Hatchery of Blue Swimming Crab (for Cambodia)
- Comparative reviews of national laws and regulations (for Cambodia and Viet Nam)
- Study on the Strengthening of Malaysia and Thai Partnerships in support of Joint Fisheries Planning and Management in the Western Gulf of Thailand
- Study on existing mechanisms/bilateral arrangements between Koh Kong (Cambodia) and Trat (Thailand) in order to trace any existing arrangements that have been established previously.

➤ *Andaman Sea Sub-region:*

Under the previous phase of the Sida support to SEAFDEC, the First Meeting of the Andaman Sea Sub-region was initiated in 2009 in collaboration with the BOBLME Project. The current Project continued to strengthen the sub-regional cooperation among Thailand, Myanmar, Indonesia, and Malaysia. The Andaman Sea Sub-region was divided into two areas, the Northern Andaman Sea (between Myanmar and Thailand) and Southern Andaman Sea (among Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia).

- A sub-regional consultative meeting was organized on 27-28 May 2014 in Phuket, Thailand to facilitate the Thailand-Myanmar bilateral cooperation for fisheries management around the Northern Andaman Sea/Myeik Archipelago.
- The 3rd Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region was organized on 18-20 October 2016 in Bangkok.
- The 3rd Sub-regional Consultative Workshop of the Northern Andaman Sea/Myeik Archipelago was held on 16-17 November 2017.
- The Sub-regional Consultative Workshop of the Southern Andaman Sea was held on 21-22 November 2017.
- The 4th Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region was organized in 20-21 November 2018.

A concrete expression of cooperation between Thailand and Myanmar resulted in the signed MOU between the two countries. The cooperation between Thailand and

Myanmar made progress during 2017 in several areas of mutual interest including the management of transboundary stocks and combating IUU fishing.

The bilateral consultation between Myanmar and Thailand and the trilateral consultation among Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand were organized to resume transboundary dialogues and discuss joint approaches for information sharing in support of the management of transboundary fish stocks, management of fishing capacity, monitoring of landings, and dealing with IUU fishing, and establishing MCS networks. The progress of the consultation is described in more detail above (Output Objective 1: transboundary fish stocks and Output Objective 2: fishing capacity and MCS).

➤ *Mekong River Basin Sub-region:*

Coordination with Mekong River Commission (MRC)

Since 2013, the Project coordinated with the MRC to follow-up on the activities related to fisheries in the Mekong River Basin. The entry point of the collaboration was the 2014 “Experts Meeting on Mekong Cooperation on Fisheries, Aquatic Resources and Wetlands: 20 Year Lessons Learnt”. The meeting documented the experiences of MRC in fisheries and aquatic resources and other cross cutting issues in Mekong River Basin. This was jointly organized by MRC and SEAFDEC with the support of the Project.

The Mekong Basin-Wide Fisheries Strategy was originally developed by the MRC. To finalize it SEAFDEC and MRC co-organized the “MRC/SEAFDEC Regional Stakeholders Consultation on the Mekong Basin-Wide Fisheries Management Strategy” on 11 October 2016 and “MRC/SEAFDEC Meeting of the Technical Advisory Body (TAB) in support of cooperation on Mekong fisheries” on 12-13 October 2016 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The Strategy was finally endorsed by MRC in 2017. The Project also facilitated the MOU between MRC and SEAFDEC to cooperate in areas of common interest and in support of a continued regular riparian inter-governmental monitoring of fisheries related matters. SEAFDEC, through the Project, and MRC jointly conducted two regional events: the “Regional Consultation on Formulation of Project Based Action Plan under the MRC Environment Management Division” on 19 December 2017 and the “High Level Consultation on the EAFM in Lower Mekong Basin” on 20 December 2017 in Bangkok.

Bilateral dialogues between Cambodia and Lao PDR

Under the existing MOU between the Fisheries Administration of Cambodia and the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR, the Project since 2014 facilitated bilateral dialogues of these two agencies to discuss fisheries management issues, in particular, in the areas of Preah Vihear (Cambodia) and Champasak Province (Lao PDR). It succeeded in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which was signed in 2014.

Illegal fishing across the border of Preah Vihear (Cambodia) and Champasak Province (Lao PDR) prompted both countries to agree on activities to increase the knowledge and understanding of prevailing laws and regulations governing the two areas with regard to transboundary fisheries resources and habitats. A series of bilateral workshops was convened in 2015 to review the legal framework of the two countries, particularly for specific areas of Preah Vihear (Cambodia) and Champasak Province (Lao PDR). The Comparative Review of Laws and Regulations concerning Fisheries, Habitat Management and related Aspects between Cambodia and Lao PDR was publicized in 2016. This document could help countries understand the laws and regulations of each country for a more effective implementation of measures against illegal fishing in border areas

Bilateral dialogue between Lao PDR and Thailand

The cooperation between the Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DLF) of Lao PDR and the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of Thailand under the Mekong River Commission (MRC) mechanism had undergone activities for fisheries management for many years. The previous work of MRC supported both countries for the study on critical fish habitats of each country i.e. for Bokeo in Lao PDR and Chiang Rai in Thailand. It was conducted in 2014 and 2015.

Meanwhile, the formal bilateral arrangement continued between the Department of Fisheries of Thailand and DLF of Lao PDR; they finally signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Fisheries Cooperation in 2016, which can be used as basis for further strengthening their cooperation. Based on the ongoing cooperation, the Project agreed to support both countries in strengthening knowledge on fisheries management in Bokeo and Chiang Rai. During 2017-2018, the Project conducted a survey of fishing gears in Bo Keo (Lao PDR) and Chiang Rai as background information for the discussions between the countries on fisheries management. The survey results were discussed at the *“Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Lao PDR and Thailand.”* on 29-30 October 2018 in Chiang Rai Province, Thailand. The outcomes of the Meeting served as basis for promoting cooperation between the two countries in the monitoring and control of fishing in the area, and balancing the use of available resources with the need to protect critical habitats. The Meeting also recommended ways to strengthen the transboundary resources management and conservation measures including the monitoring and control of fishing efforts that correspond to the existing fishing efforts and available resources in Bo Keo and Chiang Rai.

x. Enhancing Role of SEAFDEC and Cooperation with ASEAN

The linkages and cooperation with ASEAN are of special importance. These are maintained through the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP). The results of the Project implementation were reported at the annual meetings of the ASEAN Fisheries

Consultative Forum (AFCF) and the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF). The results are also reported in the ASEAN policy mechanisms to improve regional cooperation and ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. From 2014, the Project produced several policy documents that are endorsed by the ASEAN mechanism such as RPOA-Neritic tunas, RPOA-Capacity, ACDS concept, as efforts to combating IUU fishing, and Regional Approach for SSF.

xi. Enhancing Coordination through the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN)

Supported by the Project, national fisheries officers from five AMSs, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Philippines, were nominated each year to serve in SEAFDEC's Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN). They are seconded to the SEAFDEC Secretariat for a period of one-year. In addition to the RFPN members supported by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, there have been members from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam supported by the JTF for a wider coverage of countries in the RFPN Project. From 2013 to 2019, a total of 50 officers (24 females and 26 males) served as RFPN members, of which 33 were supported by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. The list of the RFPN members appears in **Annex 3**. Through the 7-year period, these RFPN members played active roles in enhancing coordination and communications between SEAFDEC and their respective countries. They were also given opportunities to attend various fora and acquire knowledge and experiences on various fisheries-related issues. They also took part in several technical/policy consultative fora organized by SEAFDEC to represent and provide contributions from their country's perspective.

xii. Implementing Activities to Address Cross Cutting Issues

The Project addressed a number of crosscutting issues including social well-being, human rights-based approach to the development, management and utilization of resources, livelihood development and the integration of gender aspects in small-scale fisheries. Addressing these was in line with the commitment of the Southeast Asian countries to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 among others. The Project enhanced awareness of these aspects and carried out several activities such as capacity building, research, development of guidelines, and cooperation/networking with other organizations.

12.1 Gender, Small-Scale Fisheries and Social Development

12.1.1 Understanding and knowledge on gender perspective improved

The entry point for gender activities in SEAFDEC was the designation of a Gender Focal Person stationed at SEAFDEC/TD. This was followed by activities that focused on

capacity building of the Gender Focal Person and the staff of the SEAFDEC Secretariat and its technical departments (AQD, MFRDMD and IFRDMD). Capacity building expanded to include gender concepts and their application in organizations, fishing communities and the fishery sector in general. The Project supported the in-house capacity building on gender aspects for SEAFDEC Secretariat and TD at the institutional and technical levels. The capacity building activities also enhanced cooperation with other partners in promoting gender equality in the fisheries sector.

12.1.2 Capacity and knowledge on gender in research work enhanced

To enhance knowledge and understanding of gender perspectives, as well the capacity to conduct research on gender in fisheries, the Project collaborated with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) through its Mangrove for the Future (MFF) program and the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) to conduct, in 2017-18, the Regional Gender Review. The collaboration produced the *"Gender in Coastal and Fisheries Resources Management: A Regional Synthesis Report"*. It was an extensive literature review of country policy profiles and gender-focused field studies in 12 South and Southeast Asian countries. Under this collaboration, the Project supported the capacity development of SEAFDEC staff and national fisheries officers to conduct gender analysis for a comprehensive understanding of environmental and livelihood issues in coastal communities. The staff carried out the data collection and analysis on gender patterns in coastal and marine resources management in selected sites in Kep Province of Cambodia, Trat Province of Thailand, and Kaw Thauung Province of Myanmar.



Involvement of communities during Gender Analysis Survey conducted at the selected sites (Myanmar and Cambodia)

12.1.3 The new FAO SSF Guidelines promoted

Since the endorsement of the “FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines).” in June 2014, the Project has supported the AMSs in raising awareness and increasing understanding of the SSF Guidelines in the regional context. In 2016, the Project in collaboration with the Japanese Trust Fund convened in Bangkok the Regional Technical

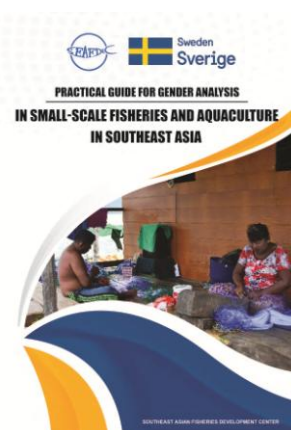
Consultation on a Regional Approach to the Implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. The consultation developed the “*Regional Approach in support of the implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)*”. It was presented at the SEAFDEC Council Meeting in 2017.

The SEAFDEC Council requested SEAFDEC to promote the SSF Guidelines in relevance to human-rights based approaches to the development of and access to resources. In response, the Project in collaboration with FAO Rome, mobilized experts to develop the “*Policy Brief: Applying Human Rights-based and Gender Equality Approaches to Small-scale Fisheries in Southeast Asia*” in 2017. This was endorsed by the SEAFDEC Council in 2018. The Policy Brief was widely disseminated to enhance public understanding and awareness of the approach being advocated and, more specifically, to inform government policies.

From 2014, activities at field and provincial levels that included gender aspects, diversified livelihoods and local capacity-building of communities and provincial administration were implemented through contracts with the Learning Institute, Cambodia (Tonle Sap region and coastal Cambodia), CORIN-Asia, Cambodia (Kampot, Kep and Sihanoukville), Prince of Songkla University (Koh Lipe, Satun Province) and CORIN-Asia, Myanmar (Kaw Thauung). Progress reports are available, including gender based information, on the implementation of these on-site community projects.

12.1.4 Practical Guide for Gender Analysis in Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture in Southeast Asia developed

Building upon experiences from the collaboration with IUCN/SEI/SEAFDEC in the Gender Review using the Gender Analysis Toolkit, which focused gender dimension in environment in the coastal communities, the Project developed the “*Practical Guide for Gender Analysis in Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture in Southeast Asia*”, which was in line with the “FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines).” This Practical Guide could be used as a tool to support the AMSs in integrating gender and social well-being in the entire cycle of their programs and projects to achieve sustainability of fishery resources and eradicate poverty in small-scale fishing communities.



12.1.5 SEAFDEC Gender Strategy adopted and implemented

SEAFDEC had no gender strategy when Sida, through the *Indevelop Company*, carried out a gender analysis in 2012. From that point, the human capacity and knowledge at SEAFDEC gradually improved. To further promote and sustain the gender perspective in a systematic way, the SEAFDEC Secretariat proposed at the 50th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council on 26-30 March 2018, in Siem Reap, Cambodia the development of a “*SEAFDEC Gender Strategy*.” The Council agreed to the proposal in consideration of the value of a SEAFDEC Gender Strategy in providing an overarching framework to facilitate SEAFDEC’s efforts at integrating gender in its programs and projects, which would eventually support the integration of gender perspectives in fisheries in the countries”. The final version of the Gender Strategy was approved by the SEAFDEC Council at its 51st Meeting in March 2019.

The strategy emphasizes that SEAFDEC be gender-responsive and gender-sensitive in pursuing sustainable development and management of fisheries and aquaculture. The SEAFDEC Gender Strategy strives to mainstream and integrate gender perspectives into the SEAFDEC organization, and in its programs, projects, and activities to ensure that men and women at all levels, and the youth have equitable access to benefits from the sustainable development and management of fisheries and aquaculture.

After the adoption of the SEAFDEC Gender Strategy, SEAFDEC and its Departments agreed on the common actions and indicators to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation as well as reporting mechanism of the implementation of the SEAFDEC Gender Strategy.

12.2 Labor Issues and Working Conditions in the Fishing Sector

In close attention to labor, working conditions and migrant workers in the fishing sector, the Project raised the profile and role of SEAFDEC on these issues. The outputs from the “*1st Regional Technical Consultation on Labor Aspects within the Fishing Industry in the ASEAN Region*” on 25-27 February 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand, served as inputs to the drafting of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration on Regional Cooperation for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products”. The Declaration was adopted by the “High-level Consultation on Regional Cooperation in Sustainable Fisheries Development Towards the ASEAN Economic Community: Combating IUU Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products” on 3 August 2016.

SEAFDEC has no mandate to deal with labor issues. However it can provide support to agencies that do have the mandate. The support can be in the form of information and expert views from the perspective of fisheries. It can provide these inputs in regional

conferences and consultations that discuss labor issues such as working conditions, safety on board, slave labor, decent employment and other concerns.

12.3 Support to Local Partners to Implement Activities for Social Well-being

The Project supported the rural and coastal communities in strengthening their ability to adapt to the effects of climate change, manage natural resources, conserve or restore critical habitats, develop and manage diversified livelihood options and alternative income-earning opportunities, and promote gender equity and equality. Local knowledge and actions among ethnic groups and coastal and inland communities, in terms of responses to natural hazards and built up capacity to adapt to climate variability and climate change were emphasized by the Project in its regional, sub regional and especially local initiatives.

The Project engaged local NGOs and CSOs with considerable experience in rural development and a strong presence in the Project sites. These are as follows:

12.3.1 Prince of Songkla University of Thailand

With Project funding the Prince of Songkla University of Thailand conducted a study on the *“Local Ecological Knowledge and Benefit Sharing Approaches for Small-island Fishery/Tourism Management in Lipe Island, Andaman Sea, Thailand”*. Lipe is a small island settled by indigenous people, the sea gypsies called Urak Lawoi, for more than a hundred years. The increasing number of tourists on Lipe Island has become the main reason for the changes, which have had physical and human impacts on the island. The main achievement of this activity is the systematic documentation of their indigenous knowledge, which is now promoted as Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK). The LEK would be useful in guiding the formulation and implementation of government assistance projects for local communities and promoting tourism investments in a fragile inhabited island ecosystem.

12.3.2 CORIN-Asia Cambodia

CORIN-Asia-Cambodia in partnership with Coastal Cambodia Local Alliance (CCLA), over four years from 2014 to 2017, carried out 27 activities under four main components: 1) Enhancing and conservation of coastal and marine resources; 2) Local institutional arrangement for integrated coastal zone management on coastal of Cambodia; 3) Climate change adaptation and social well-being; and 4) Participatory monitoring and evaluation, documentation and dissemination. The sites were coastal communities in the provinces of Kep, Kampot, and Preah Sihanouk in Cambodia.

These achievements have been cited by the Final evaluation team as worthy of replication in other areas:

- Solid waste management, which was seen as necessary for protecting the marine fauna and a pre-condition for the development of eco-tourism.
- The solid waste collection, sorting and recycling scheme piloted by CORIN has been taken up by the Ministry of Environment, which has extended its waste management services to the rural coastal communities and charges a minimal fee to sustain the service.
- Livelihood enhancement. The crab banks and cage culture of marine fish can be relevant technical approaches for improving coastal livelihood, as long as their implementation follows principles of responsible aquaculture *i.e.* not using wild caught so called “trash fish” and fostering equitable participation and distribution of benefits in the community.
- The success of the comprehensive conservation and management efforts to control IUU fishing and environmental degradation at the cantonment level was marked by the strict enforcement of regulations of minimum size, effective output and input controls, prohibition of bottom trawling that destroys sea grass beds and the cutting of mangroves.
- Success in one of the project areas, Kampot, was attributed to positive experience with efforts of fighting IUU fishing and environmental degradation in which CFis, Cantonment officers and NGOs including CORIN-CAM collaborated in pursuing and sanctioning perpetrators.
- The challenge faced by the communities however included the indiscriminate coastal zone developments, land reclamation causing sedimentation and in many cases, physically displacing communities.

12.3.3 Learning Institute (LI), Cambodia

The Project in partnership with the Learning Institute (LI) of Cambodia implemented the project “*Strengthening Community Fisheries Management and Livelihood Diversification in Cambodia*” during 2013-2017. It covered seven communities : 1) Kampong Samaki CFI (Kampot province); 2) Phum Thmey CFI (Kep province); 3) Chum Pu Khmao CFI (Preah Sihanouk province), which are coastal provinces; 4) Koh Keo CFI (Kampong Chhnang province); 5) Anlung Raing CFI (Pursat province); 6) Sdey Krom Rohal Soun (Battambang province); and 7) Bak Amrek-Doun En (Battambang province), which are in the Tonle Sap region. The project involved several stakeholders that include the Fisheries Administration, provincial authorities and Community Fisheries (CFI) The Project provided awareness and better understanding of the legal and constitutional rights of the fisherfolk communities around the Tonle Sap Lake and the coastal provinces of Cambodia.

Capacity building and access to livelihood opportunities and assets were predicated on gender equality and equal opportunity to men, women and the youth. Adaptation to and reduction of vulnerabilities to the risks from climate change and variability were emphasized in the identification and development of livelihood options. The young women and men learned new skills and were given the opportunity to become self-reliant, confident and resourceful. The project assistance to them was premised on their possessing the fresh energy, creativity and motivation to work and the enthusiasm to learn new skills. Results: seven youth groups were organized and adopted by-laws, which they needed to be recognized by the commune council. In one village, the organized youth group raised funds to support a conservation project around mangroves. Some established a small business, a restaurant, and donated part of their earnings to the community.



Overall, the Project had enhanced the capacity of these communities for ecosystems management and livelihood development. During the implementation, the role of women and youth had been enhanced by providing them further opportunities to assume leadership or for more meaningful involvement in the activities.

The publication from the project is listed in **Annex 1**.

12.3.4 Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), Thailand

The Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) implemented on-site activities under the project “*Towards an Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management in Trat Bay*” in 11 sub-districts of Trat Province in Eastern Thailand during 2016-2018.

The Project fostered multi-stakeholder collaboration among local stakeholders, who include the fisher communities, local administrations and provincial level government agencies. The Trat Bay Implementation Plan for Ecosystem-based Management of Marine and Coastal Resources (Trat Bay Plan), was developed. The Project also promoted and supported local initiatives on sustainable fisheries management, fisheries livelihoods development, and conservation and rehabilitation of marine and coastal resources. As a result of the Project’s interventions during 2016-2018, fisher communities, in particular small-scale fishers are now networked and formally organized as the Trat Bay Fishers Network. The Project also supported local women to form groups to enhance their status and strengthen their role in the development and management of community livelihood enterprises.

The publication from the project is listed in **Annex 1**.

12.3.5 CORIN-Asia Myanmar

The Project supported CORIN-Asia Myanmar's capacity building activities to increase awareness and knowledge on managing the resources and associated environment in Pu Lone Tone Tone and Kaw Thaung in Myanmar. The beneficiaries were villagers and officials from local and national administration particularly from forestry, fisheries and general administration. Through several consultations and meetings, people in the villages gained more knowledge in and better awareness of their role in fisheries and natural resources management. They realized the importance of sharing information and the need to strengthen institutions and explore and develop alternative livelihood options.

A group of trained personnel comprising volunteers, department officials and officials from local administration were engaged for field surveys using RRA and PRA methodologies and tools. A draft Strategic Plan for Pu Lone Tone Tone was developed to address resources management and environmental management issues and recommend options for alternative livelihoods and social enterprise development.

12.3.6 Outreach and Information Dissemination include objectives to increase visibilities and disseminate the knowledge to public.

Throughout the Project period, the Project participated in various international and regional fora in order to enhance the visibility of the Project and shared information and lessons learned of the Project's Output Objectives and ensure that the Project results could be uptake by stakeholders that includes

- FAO COFI and FAO technical meetings organized by FAO (gender, SSF, labor),
- ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (RPOA-Neritic tunas, RPOA-Capacity, combat IUU fishing, eACDS, PSM)
- SEAFDEC Council Meetings (provided the progress of the Project implementation and seek for the policy recommendations)
- RPOA-IUU coordination Committee (provided inputs on the results of the Gulf of Thailand sub-regional meetings),
- ILO (labor aspects and establishment of MCS Networks in the Gulf of Thailand, Northern Andaman Sea and Southern Andaman Sea)International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance 6th Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop, the Project shared establishment of MCS Networks in the Gulf of Thailand, Northern Andaman Sea and Southern Andaman Sea
- WPEA-SM Project: Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas Consultative Forum (shared information on SEAFDEC initiatives/tools to combat IUU fishing and MCS Networks, and sustainability of transboundary species in Southeast Asia Waters (e.g. neritic tunas, mackerels).

- MRC (joined 7th MRC Regional Stakeholder Forum on Mekong Transboundary Integrated Water Resources Management, the Project shared working experience and activities under the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project in Mekong River Basin that includes the conduct of fishing gear survey in Bokeo and Chiang Rai Province, Bilateral Dialogue between Lao PDR and Thailand, EAFM Trainings)
- Participation at the gender related events organized by partners such as USAID-Oceans, Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries, Asian Fisheries and Aquaculture Forum, Too Big to Ignore (to share lessons and experiences learned from the study on gender in fisheries in pilot countries, which under the support of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project among others. In addition, SEAFDEC also shared the Principles of the SEAFDEC Gender Strategy)
- At national level: in Thailand at the Sixth Marine Science Conference more than 400 people who visit SEAFDEC boots and included people who attended the presentation session (gender). The Project increased the awareness and relationship of stakeholders on the important of fisheries and habitat by working with the local partners and the networks.



- *Participation at the International and regional meetings for Sharing lessons learned and experiences of the Project's results*

Sharing lessons learned from the projects implemented by local partners

The results of the livelihood development activities implemented by the local partners were shared. The Project organized two events to distill and share the lessons learned and establishing the networks. The first was the “National Forum on Fisheries and Habitat Management, Climate Change and Social Well-being” jointly organized by SEAFDEC, CORIN-Asia Cambodia and Leaning Institute on 3-4 December 2018 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Around 60 participants (12 females and 48 males) attended. The forum aimed to: 1) disseminate the experiences and lessons learned from the locally implemented project activities with various relevant stakeholders; 2) raise awareness on inland and coastal communities’ livelihood and fishery and aquatic ecosystems; and 3)

enhance the relations among the government, local organizations (NGOs and CSOs), and fishing communities.

A similar event, the National Forum to Share Lessons Learned and Knowledge of Fisheries Communities on Fisheries Resources and Habitat Management” was organized on 6-8 August 2019 in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces. About 120 participants from various organizations, communities, including the youth and researchers from universities and also 10 participants from Cambodia attended the national forum. The lessons learned from the implementation of the activities by the SDF were shared to increase the awareness of other relevant organizations/sectors and the youth on coastal communities’ livelihoods and fisheries, and coastal ecosystems. Moreover, the experiences gained by the Learning Institute and CORIN-Asia Cambodia from implementing the local activities were also shared during the National Forum. A closer relation among relevant government agencies, organizations, academic institutions, and local communities in Thailand and Cambodia, was fostered and enhanced.



- *Sharing lessons learned and experiences gained by fisheries communities on fisheries resources and habitat management during the on-site activities in Trat Province, Thailand*

End-of-Project Meeting of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project: Fisheries and Habitat Management, Climate Change and Social Well-being in Southeast Asia Project (2013-2019)

The Project organized the “End-of-Project Meeting of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project: Fisheries and Habitat Management, Climate Change and Social Well-being in Southeast Asia Project (2013-2019)” on 30-31 October 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Meeting was attended by 82 participants from the AMSs, namely, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam; and representatives from the Embassy of Sweden in Bangkok, Thailand, and relevant regional organizations and projects Namely: FAO, IUCN, JTF, UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project, USAID, SDF, CORIN-Asia Cambodia and Learning Institute, as well as staff from SEAFDEC Secretariat, TD, MFRDMD and IFRDMD. The participants and

stakeholders involved through the Project implementation also attended the Meeting and shared their experiences and the lessons learned under the thematic areas on: 1) transboundary fishery resources; 2) regional and sub-regional cooperation for the management of fishing capacity and combating IUU fishing; 3) livelihoods diversification and adaptation to climate change for poverty alleviation; 4) gender integration in fisheries; and 5) sub-regional platforms. The regional partners also shared the commitment for further continued support and implementation the related activities derived by the Project and will continue collaboration with SEAFDEC. The recommendations from the participants were distilled into a set of Key Messages that serve as guidelines for SEAFDEC, ASEAN, Governments of the AMSs, and the partner organizations for building on the results and sustaining the initiatives of the Project.

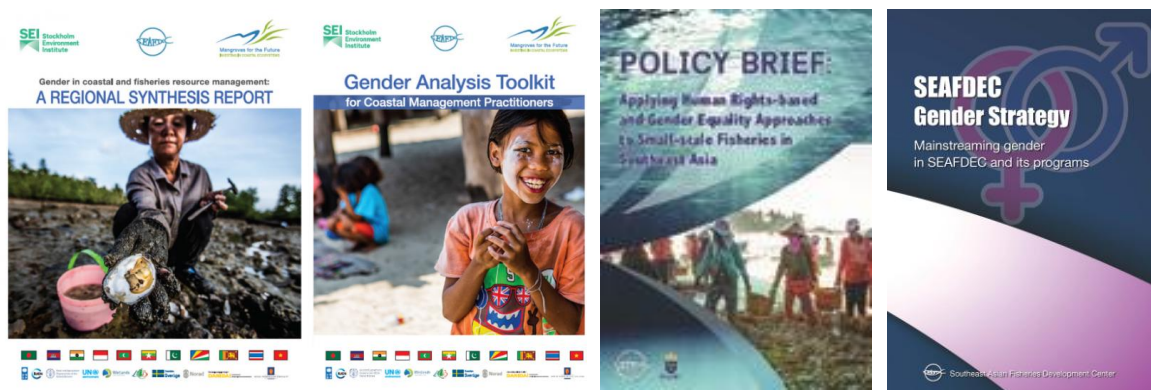


- *Sharing lessons learned and experiences gained by stakeholders during the End of the Project Meeting on 30-31 October 2019, in Bangkok, Thailand*

Communication, materials and publications

To reflect the overall the achievements of the sever-year Project, the knowledge, and lessons learned from project activities and strategies and better disseminate results to reflect achievements over the years that help to shape and contribute to better coastal resources and habitat management in Southeast Asia. The Project shared the information to broader group through the facebook fanpage (<https://www.facebook.com/SEAFDECSwedenProject/>), SEAFDEC-Sweden Project link Website <http://www.seafdec.org/projects-news/>.

The Project also shared the book, materials and publication, on the SEAFDEC website. The Project documents were uploaded in the SEAFDEC website (2007-2017). Later on, SEAFDEC established the repository and the Project documents stored in SEAFDEC Repository, 94 items. The top 10 countries view the Project documents as of 31 December 2019 were namely: USA, Thailand, Philippines, Germany, France, China, Austria, Netherland, UK, and South Korea. The list of top 10 most downloaded in **Annex 4**



The publications disseminated to MCs and interested audiences

In addition, the VDO in related to the promotion of communities, gender, etc were produced by local partners also can be found on the youtube.com. The list of outputs is Annex 1.

Table 2: Brief of Results Assessment Framework (RAF) Targets (2013-2019)

Results reference, indicator type	Results reference, indicator RAF number	Main RAF reference on activity to be carried out	Achievements and results
Outcome objective (combined with the bridging objectives)	01	Regional, sub-regional and sub-sub-regional events organized. RPOA's and sub-regional arrangements and management plans drafted, adopted and implemented. Sub-contracted on-site and local level capacity building	RPOA-Neritic Tunas and RPOA-Capacity adopted by ASEAN. Sub-regional GOT for Indo-pacific mackerel drafted and will be approved by Council in 2020 Bilateral agreements (MOU/MOA) signed and workplans agreed and implemented. - Process to address labor issues initiated as well as to address the basic principles of the SSF Guidelines (human rights and gender) Targets met and more than 650 people reached in on-site events and local capacity-building
Output objective 1	1:1/1:3	Sub-regional and sub-sub-regional events on fisheries and habitat integration, including on-site. Drafting of action plans and agreements	More than 1,500 people raised awareness on fisheries management and integration of habitats, through the training course (EAFM, fish larvae, stock assessment, replantation of mangrove, seagrasses) during regional meetings, sub-regional meeting and bilateral meetings for the Gulf of Thailand, Andaman Sea, and communities level. Action plans developed and implemented (RPOA-Neritic tunas, Indo-pacific mackerel), bilateral action plans for such as Thailand-Myanmar, Thailand-Cambodia, Cambodia-Viet Nam
	1:2	Sub-contracts for local level activity.	Four sub-contracts (more than 12 areas

			(sites/provinces) are reached in Gulf of Thailand, Andaman, Mekong (more than 550 people reached)
	1:4/1:5	Sub-regional, bilateral and on-site events to highlight transboundary management and conservation issues. Establishment of sub-regional cooperative frameworks.	More the 1,2000 participants participated the sub-regional and bilateral dialogues to understand and discuss on the need for transboundary resources and habitat management and conservation MOU/MOAs signed (in Gulf of Thailand, Andaman and the Mekong) Two RPOAs adopted and implemented (neritic tuna and Indo-Pacific mackerel).
	1:6	Capacity building on fisheries and habitats and transboundary stocks based on agreements. Plans and MOUs implemented	Regional (RPOA-Neritic Tuna/SWG), sub-regional (Gulf of T, Andaman Sea) four bi-/trilateral event on transboundary species management. Four local sub-contracts, more than 780 people reached.
Output objective 2	2:1	Regional and sub-regional events on management of fishing capacity (vessels registration and licensing, combating illegal (IUU) fishing), including labor and working conditions.	Regional, sub-regional and bilateral events organized on fishing capacity/MCS in Gulf of T and Andaman with four bi-/trilateral event to improved awareness on response the need to improve management of fishing capacity (registration, licensing, monitoring and control) including further steps to address working conditions in target sub-regions (Gulf of Thailand, Andaman and Mekong). Consultations on labor and working conditions with ILO with ILO inputs provided at events.
	2:2	Active participation in relevant events vessels registration and licensing, illegal (IUU) fishing, including labor and working conditions on IUU, destructive fishing, working conditions.	More than 10 organizations such as FAO/APFIC, RPOA-IUU, BOBLME, IUCN/MFF, ICSF, MRC, USAID Oceans, ILO, ASEAN/AFCF, etc. addressing on the combat IUU fishing, and labor, that the project maintained the cooperation.
	2:3/2:5	Information shared through regional, sub-regional capacity building and on-site events.	More the 600 participants reached (cumulative). 8 th Gulf of Thailand (2019), 4 th Andaman (2018), Northern Andaman MCS, two bilateral dialogue and regional events (with partners) on fishing capacity.
	2:4	Regional and sub-regional events on management of fishing capacity with (drafting) of agreements (RPOA's, MOU/MOA, MCS Networks, etc.)	8 th Gulf of Thailand (2019), 4 th Andaman (2018), Northern Andaman MCS, two bilateral dialogue and regional events (with partners) on fishing capacity. A Call for Action, Roadmap for three MCS network drafted based on information sharing.
	2:5	Capacity building on management of fishing capacity and monitoring of landings across boundaries based on agreements. Plans and MOUs implemented for MCS coordination.	Regional, sub-regional and bilateral events organized (on fishing capacity and MCS networking). 8 th Gulf of Thailand (2019, 4 th Andaman (2018), Three sub-regional MCS Networks plans and mechanism were discussed. two bilateral dialogue and regional events (with partners) on fishing capacity. By 2019, more than 700 fishery and resource management officers have been trained and sufficient capacity has been developed in governments and

			partner agencies on these areas: awareness and understanding of laws and regulations, illegal (IUU) fishing, safety at sea, people trafficking and labor exploitation, traceability, monitoring and control of fish landings across boundaries, and the implications of port state measures.
Cross-cutting 1	1:7/1:8 and 2:6/2:7	Awareness-raising on the need to promote diversified livelihoods. Network building. Initiate social well-being network. Labor issues monitored (with ILO) together with human rights and gender in SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination developed on social aspects/gender with IUCN/MFF, SEI and USAID Oceans and participating in Swe. Em. BKK events - Local partners worked at villages of Gulf of Thailand, Mekong and the Andaman Sea. - Coordination on Labor issues with ILO and consultation on SSF Guidelines, human rights and gender held in coop with FAO and ILO - 50th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council in 2018 approved the policy brief on Human Rights based approaches and gender equity in Small-Scale Fisheries and disseminated to MCs
Cross-cutting 2	1:9 and 2:8	Implement review framework on gender in fisheries. Follow up one developments with regards to labor issues, human rights and gender. Diversified livelihoods and the role of women and youth based on a gender balanced approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender training provided for staff. - Coordination ongoing with IUCN/MFF, SEI, FAO, ILO UNEP/GEF; USAID Oceans. - Regional Gender Synthesis completed and Gender Analysis (collaboration between MFF/SEAFDEC/SEI) were completed and disseminated - Sub-contracted partners established for field work in villages of Gulf of Thailand, and the Andaman Sea and emphasized on Gender. - SEAFDEC Gender Strategy developed with aiming at to guide SEAFDEC to integrate gender into the formulation to the projects and programs and will be impacts to the MCs. - SEAFDEC staff attending labor related events (with ILO, etc.) and human rights events with FAO and Swe. Emb. - Coordination on Labor issues with ILO and consultation on SSF Guidelines, human rights and gender held in coop with FAO and ILO
Output objective 3	3:1/3:2	Collaboration between ASEAN countries promoted through regional, sub-regional and transboundary events (organized as applicable jointly with other organizations).	Target met at all levels and regional, sub-regional and bilateral events organized. Cooperation with regional partners, such as FAO/APFIC (BOBLME), ILO, IUCN/MFF, SEI, MRC, CTI-CFF, ICSF and USAID
	3:3	At least one regional or sub-regional events in support of MOU/MOA/RPOAs, etc. Plans/work plans developed and agreed upon	Targets met and exceeded (see other entries above).
	3:4	Information on important conventions	ILO Conventions, SSF Guidelines, Port

		disseminated.	State Measures, 1982 UNCLOS, UN Fish Stock Agreement, SDG's, Human Rights, ASEAN Declarations, etc. Policy brief on Human Rights based approaches and gender equity in Small-Scale Fisheries and disseminated to MCs
	3:5	Information shared on national legislations.	Options to share information on laws and regulations a priority. Review of legal frameworks in bilateral dialogues, implementing RPOA-Fishing Capacity and in three areas for developing MCS networks in the Gulf of T and Andaman Sea
	3:6/3:7 and 3:8	Information on project results to ASEAN, ASEAN Member Countries and SEAFDEC. Influence policy development in the region and sub-region.	AFCF, ASWGFi, SEAFDEC Council, PCM, ASSP/FCG, etc. Policy developments through promotion of RPOA-Neritic Tuna, RPOA-Fishing Capacity, labor issues, human rights, gender and SSF Guidelines, eACDS and improved traceability together with improved sub-regional coordination and bilateral MOU/MOAs and implemented action and management plans.
	3:9	Strengthening of SEAFDEC's role in ASEAN and the Region. Internal capacity-building to meet upcoming (regional) demands	Continued participation in ASEAN, FAO, ILO, FAO/APFIC, RPOA-IUU, MRC and other events. Staff capacity building on Gender, RBM, EAFM, labor, human rights, etc. continues.

4. Administration and Reporting

Human resources and organizations

The Project was managed and coordinated by SEAFDEC where the Project Management Unit was located at the SEAFDEC Secretariat under the supervision of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-Generals while the Project was in operation are:

Duration	Name of Secretary-General
1 January 2013- 30 September 2015	Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri
1 October 2015-30 September 2019	Dr. Kom Silapajarn
1 October 2019-end of the Agreement in June 2020	Ms. Malinee Smithrithee

The SEAFDEC staff was assigned to serve as the Project Manager (PM) and performed as the contact person (from 2013 until its completion) and was responsible for matters related to the project and the project finances and responsible to ensure the reporting, to Sida, SEAFDEC and others. The Project management was located at SEAFDEC Secretariat.

The other Project staff includes

- Senior Advisor: advising and providing technical support to SEAFDEC in the implementation of Swedish supported components under the SEAFDEC-Sweden cooperation support the coordination among concerned parties in SEAFDEC projects and the cooperation between SEAFDEC and other organizations.
- Results based Management Expert: supporting SEAFDEC and the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project in the development and follow up of “Results Based Monitoring” of implemented project activities; follow up with Sweden on developments on requirements for the compilation of the “summary results” report and related documents. :
- Sub-region Coordinators (Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea): facilitating communication with partners (DOF, NGOs and others) in the sub-regions and supporting the developments, monitoring and follow up of project activities in each of the sub-regions; supporting and facilitating the development of sub-contracts for field level activities and capacity-building; be responsible for the compilation of reports on results achieved in the sub-regions (outputs and outcomes); and follow up and provide information for financial reporting in each of the sub-regions.
- Supporting staff: supporting the project in administrative matters, in preparations for consultations, on-site events, in communication with partners, etc as well as in other matters as defined from time to time.
- RFPN members: assisting the Project on the technical matters as described in Section 3.2 and 7.1.6
- Other experts/resource persons: such as International Fisheries Policy Expert, Gender Expert, and Communication Officer were hired based on the requirement during the designing of the workplan.

The list of full-time Project staff from 2013 to 2019 is shown in **Annex 5**.

With regards to accounting and financial management of the Project, the Secretary-General appointed three (3) Finance Officers from the Finance Unit of TD to work with the Project Manager and Team on all financial matters. These included the monthly financial reports, annual financial reports, follow-up on expenditure reporting, review of partners’ financial reports and follow-up of supporting documents, and liaison with the audit firms.

With the SEAFDEC’s structure, comprise with the Technical Departments, which located in different countries. SEAFDEC experts and technical staff from the Secretariat, TD and MFRDMD were assigned to provide technical support in different aspects in this way SEAFDEC enhanced the expertise of each Technical Department to take a lead role to support the project activities based on the mandate of each Department. The subject such as capacity building, the PM coordinated TD to provide EAFM trainings, stock

assessment, and fish larvae identification. For management of transboundary species, the Project involved MFRDMD and TD, while combat IUU fishing subject was supported by TD. The involvement of the technical Departments enhanced the capacity of staff and increased visibility of each Department in their respective mandate. Importantly, the Project embedded in SEAFDEC, allows the Project to help building institutional capacity of the organization, benefit from close relations to member Governments and regional organizations and several deliverable of the Project could rise up the higher policy level. For the promotion of gender, the Project firstly invited Ms. Jariya Sornkliang, Socio-economics scientist under the Fisheries Management Section of TD, was appointed as Gender Focal Point of SEAFDEC (SEAFDEC support her salary). She coordinated and implementing numbers of works related to gender aspects for SEAFDEC (Sec/TD) staff and with other SEAFDEC Technical Departments. By using the SEAFDEC staff as focal point it embedded the gender institutional capacity building and mainstream within the organization.

Government agencies were involved in Project implementation by the countries' nominating National Focal Points and/or Sub-regional Focal Points to serve as contact points of the Project. The Project organized regular sub-regional meetings for updating countries on the progress of each sub-region. The Project used SEAFDEC annual meetings particularly those of the SEAFDEC Program Committee and SEAFDEC Council as fora for reporting the project progress and achievements and for obtaining the Member Countries' advice for improvements. However, the MTR 2015, noted the Project lack of identity and lack of Project specific steering or advisory bodies, which leads to weak guidance for the Project by Member Countries and weak links to national Government agencies.

Human resources issues

Within the Project Management Unit, during the first few years, the staff of the Project consisted only of the Project manager and senior advisor, as well as international experts from Sweden. Staff of SEAFDEC were designated as Sub-regional Coordinators; and were responsible on related tasks to their regular work. In 2015, the Mid-Term Review recommended the improvement of the Project performance; the Embassy of Sweden also advised on the need to recruit Project staff. Consequently, SEAFDEC recruited additional Project staff members to support its implementation. The key staff members were the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea Sub-regional Coordinators; they served until Project completion in December 2019. These Coordinators supported the Project to accomplish the activities as planned. In addition, the Project recruited the new positions namely: Gender expert and Information and Communication, as the Project needed to increase the performance on these aspects. The Project faced major challenges, such as turnover of a number of key staff members because of family

circumstances, health problems and other reasons including incompatibility of their skills and knowledge in fisheries with the demands of the Project. Nonetheless, the Project was able to implement the activities as planned by, among other measures, availing of the expertise and support of the staff members of the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Training Department.

Reporting and Audit

The Project produced the detailed annual reports of 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and the Completion Report presented the year 2019 and the whole period. The reports summarized the operational and technical progress and achievements of the Project and its financial status.

The Project commissioned the independent external mid-term evaluation (by Mr. Voravate Chonlasin and Mr. Arne C.I. Andreasson) in 2015. The recommendations of MTR in 2015, comments on the Project management improvement such as recruitment of sub-regional coordinators, implementation of local activities, as it was observed that low budget utilization that led negatively on performance. After more new staff onboard and several activities could be implemented as planned at regional, sub-regional and communities levels. See the comparison of contribution and actual expenditure in Section 6.2.

In 2019, it was the last year of the Project, the independent external Final Evaluation by FCG Sweden. The data collection was carried out by using various methods such as desk study, in view the stakeholders, questionnaires, field countries visit. The details and recommendations as in the Final Evaluation Report.

The status and management of the Project funds were audited annually by an independent audit firm (DIA, Thailand) in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. In 2019, the issues on unauthorized the expenditure over budget, the Project closely worked the Embassy, and improved the performance on the budget follow-up by monthly financial monitoring and discuss frequently with the Finance Officers, so it found by the actual expenditure is realistic. However, it was pointed out the challenge of the SEAFDEC structure, the coordination of the project management and financial management should be enhanced such as finance officer/expert should be work closely with the project manager to support the Project.

The Project held Annual Review meetings with the participation of officers of SEAFDEC and the Embassy of Sweden to discuss the Progress, Workplan and Financial matters. Before the completion of the Project, the Embassy of Sweden commissioned an external auditing firm, Moore Stephen, UK, to audit the Project (in 2018).

5. Cooperation with other Authorities and Partners

Over 7 years, the Project built networks and supported joint activities and coordinated directly with the fisheries departments of AMSs. It collaborated with regional and international organizations that include ASEAN, FAO, USAID, UNEP, ILO, IUCN, WCPFC, MRC, RPOA-IUU, CTI-CFF, JTF, NGOs, academic institutions, and fishery organizations with The Project gained greater visibility at local level in fields of work by local NGOs. This was noted by the independent external evaluation. The following are the partners and a brief description of the Project's joint efforts with them:

ASEAN Secretariat: Under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP), SEAFDEC strengthened its cooperation with ASEAN on several subjects to achieve the ASEAN vision. The Project helped AMSs and the ASEAN Secretariat's effort towards the integration of the fisheries sector. The Project helped to expand the then existing collaborative Projects under the ASSP mechanism. It supported ASEAN in drafting several policy documents that included the 2016 Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration on Regional Cooperation for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products, ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity, electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS), and the Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tuna in the Southeast Asian Region. These draft policies were submitted by SEAFDEC through the ASSP mechanism to ASEAN for consideration, and endorsement.

FAO: SEAFDEC has a long-term cooperation with FAO on various areas. Since 2013, the Project invited FAO (Headquarters in Rome and Regional Office in Bangkok) to join a number of regional and sub-regional activities that involved sharing of information on combating IUU fishing, developing human and institutional capacity for implementing the Port State Measures, and promoting the Implementation of the FAO IPOA-IUU, FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scales Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) and Gender and Human Rights-based Approaches.

At the sub-regional level, the Project cooperated with and provided FAO/RAP with technical inputs in the preparation of the new phase of the GEF-funded BOBLME Project in the Andaman Sea Sub-region and the development of a new GEF Project called "Promoting the Blue Economy of the Gulf of Thailand through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (GoTFish)", which is being formulated by FAO/RAP.

International Labor Organization (ILO): Since 2013, the cooperation between ILO and the Project had undergone strengthening through the sharing of information at labor-

related dialogues organized by the Project and ILO. The Project provided inputs from the fisheries perspectives and helped identify strategies and actions needed to address issues on labor, migration, and fisheries management, improve labor standards in fishing, and enhance capacity to comply with fisheries management measures at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels.

IUCN/Mangrove for the Future: The cooperation between SEAFDEC and IUCN was strengthened in a number of areas but invariably focused on sharing of information on the habitat management in the transboundary areas of the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea Sub-regions. Significant efforts were made on the collaborative activities between the Mangroves for the Future (MFF), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), and the Project on gender synthesis across South Asia and Southeast Asia during 2017-2018.

Mekong River Commission (MRC): The Project facilitated the MOU between MRC and SEAFDEC to cooperate in areas of common interest and in support of a continued regular riparian inter-governmental monitoring of fisheries related matters. SEAFDEC, through the Project, and MRC jointly hosted two regional events, the “Regional Consultation on Formulation of Project Based Action Plan” under the MRC Environment Management Division and the “High Level Consultation on the Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management in Lower Mekong Basin”.

RPOA-IUU Secretariat: The cooperation between RPOA-IUU Secretariat and SEAFDEC was forged in 2007. The Project provided research-based technical inputs and expert advice on the progress of the actions on fisheries management and combating IUU fishing of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region at the meetings of the RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee.

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management: SEAFDEC had worked for over a decade with the Swedish Board of Fisheries, (formerly Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management) in fisheries management of Southeast Asia. The Project built on the experiences from this earlier collaboration to expand into management of fishing capacity, monitoring and control of fishing effort, transboundary species, and catch documentation and traceability using the electronic schemes. The cooperation with SwAM made accessible the expertise of Swedish fisheries experts to SEAFDEC and the ASEAN Member States.

SEAFDEC/Japanese Trust Fund Project (JTF): The Project and the JTF cooperated in numerous initiatives in particular on combating IUU fishing (e.g. eACDS, PSM, etc), and small-scale fisheries. For 7 years, the Project co-financed with JTF the RFPN Project.

United Nations Environment Project (UNEP): The Project worked in coordination with SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Project on Establishment and Operation of Regional System of Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand, which was started in 2014 on Indo-Pacific Mackerel in the Gulf of Thailand, and on gender aspects. Fifteen sites in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam have been designated as fisheries *refugia*.

USAID Oceans: SEAFDEC and USAID developed a five-year Project on “Oceans and Fisheries Partnership”, strengthened regional cooperation to combat IUU and conserve marine biodiversity in the Asia-Pacific Region. The Project and USAID Oceans worked closely on sharing experiences and information on gender awareness in the region.

Learning Institute (LI): The Project engaged with LI of Cambodia to implement activities under the Project “Strengthening Community Fisheries Management and Livelihoods Diversification in Cambodia”. It was conducted from 2014 to 2017. It is aimed at improving and diversifying livelihood options, sustainable resource management, and, overall, building the capacity of communities

CORIN-Asia Cambodia: The Project sub-contracted the Coastal Resources Institute-Cambodia to implement a Project activity in Cambodia. The project (2014-2017) objective was to strengthen the capacity of local institutions in coastal communities to prevent or reverse natural resource degradation and reduce their vulnerability as well as increase their adaptive capacity to climate change risks.

Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF): The Project engaged SDF of Thailand for implementing the on-site activities of the project “Towards an Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management in Trat Bay”. The project operated from 2016 to 2018 in 11 sub-districts of this province of eastern Thailand.

Prince of Songkhla University of Thailand (PSU): The Project supported PSU in conducting the study, “Local Ecological Knowledge and Benefit Sharing Approaches for Small-island Fishery and Tourism Management in Lipe Island, Andaman Sea, Thailand”, which documented the local knowledge of small-scale fishers, especially the vulnerable group.

6. Fund Utilization

6.1 Financial Report of 2019

The fund brought forward from 2018 was 841,890.40 Baht. In 2019, the disbursements were made by the Embassy in 3 installments, amounting to 3,255,740 SEK, which is

equivalent to 10,440,703.71 Baht. Bank interest received in June 2019 was 4,976.51 Baht; in December 2019 it was 7,401.54 Baht. The total available funds in 2019 were 11,294,972.16 Baht (= 841,890.40 + 10,440,703.71 + 4,976.51 + 7,401.54 Baht).

The actual expenses spent as of 31 December 2019 was 9,485,669.20 Baht (indicating that 84% of available funds had been utilized). This represented 80.12% of the revised budget. The overhead charge (10% of the actual expenses) is 948,566.92 Baht. The total expense for SEAFDEC is 10,434,236.12 Baht. The summary of the utilization of funds available for 2019 is presented in Baht is shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Summary of the Financial Report and Expenditures in 2019 (unit: Baht)

Budget items	Original budget	Revised budget (Oct)	Actual expenses	Balance	%Used
1. Personal costs	5,956,800	5,088,600	4,549,553.79	539,046.21	89.41
2. Travel	410,000	202,000	199,247.58	2,752.42	98.64
3. Project monitoring and coordination	450,000	110,000	40,917.90	69,082.10	37.20
4. Sub-contracts, collaborating institutions (only for Audit fee and Evaluation Fee)	3,758,000	3,758,000	158,000.00	3,600,000.00	4.20
5. Trainings/Workshops	2,150,000	2,150,000	1,650,421.88	499,578.12	76.76
6. Regional Consultations	2,700,000	3,000,000	2,491,107.67	508,892.33	83.04
7. Equipment and maintenance	40,000	30,000	28,070.48	1,929.52	93.57
8. Reporting costs	3,500,000	1,100,000	368,349.90	731,650.10	33.49
Total	18,964,800	15,438,600	9,485,669.20	5,952,930.80	61.44
<u>Deducted:</u> Evaluation Fee	(3,600,000)	(3,600,000)	00	(3,600,000)	0.00%
9. Overhead 10%	1,536,480	1,183,860	948,566.92		
Total	16,901,280	13,022,460	10,434,236.12	2,588,223.88	80.12

On the Item 3: Project monitoring and Coordination, 37.2% were spent from the approval budget, which amount of 110,000 Baht. The budget was secured for regular monitoring and coordination, but the actual expense were used for joining partners events and annual meetings of SEAFDEC and limit on the trips visit the local activities. Under item 4: Sub-contracts, collaborating institutions was underspent. The item includes 2 costs namely: for annual financial audit fee, which was charged for 158,000 Baht, another one was the Final Evaluation fee which the cost was estimated around 3,600,000 Baht. After close consultation with the Embassy of Sweden on procurement and payment, SEAFDEC did not disbursed from Sida but it was part of contribution to SEAFDEC. In addition, for budget item 8, Reporting cost underspent, 33.49% used budget, due to overestimation for printing the publications. The details of fund

comparison of the approved budget against actual spending and adjusted budget against actual spending, appear in **Annex 6**.

Thus, total refund balance as of 31 December 2019, is 860,736.04 Baht (11,294,972.16-10,434,236.12)

6.2 Overall Fund Utilization

Table 4 shows the funding received from Sida and the budget follow up which reflects spending during the entire project implementation. The total budget for SEAFDEC-Sweden Project was estimated at SEK 48,000,000, which is approximately 192,000,000 Baht. On an overall project level, 89% of the budget has been used for Project activities. During the first two years of the Project implementation in 2013-2014, SEAFDEC has not been able to make use of all their available funds. The reason is that fewer experts than expected were engaged in program activities that resulted low budget were utilized for project activities and that resulted to no funding provided from Sida in 2015. SEAFDEC was advised by the Mid-Term review in 2015 to recruit of the project staff to speed up the activity's implementation. From 2016-2018, the project was able to make use the fund according to the plan due to new project staffs on board and the activities were implemented by local partners. The number of staff has increased over the implementation period from an original number of two full-time staff till four.

As indicated in Table 4, the total cost of travel (THB 4.54 million) was substantially less than budgeted (THB 11.4 million). This was mainly due to that fact that SEAFDEC reported the travel cost of the participants to the workshop/training or the regional consultations under the training/workshop or the regional consultation budget line. It results in overspending on the trainings and workshop budget and the regional consultant budget. The reasons were the Project undertook several trainings and consultations, especially in 2016, therefore travel cost of participants and trainees under the activity's trainings, workshops and consultation were highly budgeted in budget line 5 and 6.

Table 4 Budget, Income and Expenditure from 2013 - 2019

Main Budget Lines	Original Budget Distribution (SEK)	Estimated budget (Baht)* 1SEK=4 Baht	Actual expenses (Baht)							Total actual expenses from 2013-2019 (Baht)	Budget utilization
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
1. Personnel costs (international, regional and national) including short time consultants	11,100,000	44,400,000	4,949,657.51	6,459,808.73	5,721,943.89	6,781,750.64	7,461,722.40	6,540,896.58	4,549,553.79	42,465,333.54	96%
2. Travel	2,850,000	11,400,000	394,594.00	345,204.46	560,365.92	723,151.60	1,056,947.47	1,257,031.72	199,247.58	4,536,542.75	40%
3. Project Monitoring and Co-ordination	1,200,000	4,800,000	382,827.33	900,000.00	974,615.36	421,086.35	296,680.85	470,649.00	40,917.90	3,486,776.79	73%
4. Sub-contracts, collaborating institutions local resource persons local NGO's, including contracts for external project review and auditing	12,900,000	51,600,000	1,029,326.90	5,101,585.43	9,960,875.69	9,668,488.11	13,112,473.04	2,911,289.83	158,000.00	41,942,039.00	81%
5. Training/Workshop	7,500,000	30,000,000	1,045,310.29	5,258,947.68	6,583,783.63	11,563,098.52	5,018,800.68	4,355,281.37	1,650,421.88	35,475,644.05	118%
6. Regional Consultation	4,200,000	16,800,000	2,026,128.72	5,268,978.12	2,241,915.89	5,054,314.99	3,223,228.56	2,247,954.03	2,491,107.67	22,553,627.98	134%
7. Equipment and Maintainance	1,500,000	6,000,000	68,711.81	74,638.66	200,189.39	389,470.10	315,124.13	90,746.73	28,070.48	1,166,951.30	19%
8. Report cost, printing	1,950,000	7,800,000	250,000.00	287,713.00	400,660.38	65,949.08	128,373.25	130,914.50	368,349.90	1,631,960.11	21%
Sub-total	43,200,000	172,800,000	10,148,569.56	23,696,876.08	26,644,350.15	34,667,309.39	30,613,350.38	18,004,763.76	9,485,669.20	153,258,875.52	89%
Overhead	4,800,000	19,200,000	3,389,404	2,369,688	2,664,435.02	3,466,730.94	3,061,335.04	1,800,476.38	948,566.92	17,700,636.22	92%
Total	48,000,000	192,000,000	13,537,974	26,066,563.69	29,308,785.17	38,134,040.33	33,674,685.42	19,805,240.14	10,434,236.12	170,959,511.74	89%
Amount received (Baht)			37,144,156.93	45,057,093.31	-	32,722,363.12	27,802,532.30	18,083,990.74	10,440,703.71	171,250,840.11	
Remaining fund (Baht)			23,606,183.05	42,596,712.67	13,287,927.51	7,876,250.30	2,004,097.18	282,847.78	289,315.37	291,328.37	
Bank interest received from 2013-2019										434,702.71	
Deduct: adjustment of fund from CORIN-Asia Cambodia										138,280.00	
Currency exchange loss										(3,575.04)	
Unspent										860,736.04	

7. Results Analysis

7.1 Overall Results Synthesis

This section provides the analysis of the deliverable results and lessons learned.

7.1.1 Management of transboundary fisheries resources for sustainable utilization

Efforts were made over 7 years on the management of transboundary fisheries resources focused to neritic tunas, mackerel and other small pelagic species using regional and sub-regional approaches to address SDG 14, “Life below water” and in accordance with the international conventions such as UNFSA and with SEAFDEC Strategies. The Project involved the technical support of two of SEAFDEC Technical Departments, the TD and MFRDMD. In turn this enhanced the function and competence of these departments. The consultation process and involvement of the AMSs allowed countries to build up the knowledge and capacity of their fisheries officers.

Scientific and management efforts were particularly focused on neritic tuna species by the Project and the AMSs. The experts worked together to increase science-based knowledge on the sustainable management of important transboundary resources. Through the SWG-Neritic tunas, the officers of the AMSs enhanced and improved the knowledge and understanding of the stock status on the important transboundary resources and successfully provided science-based recommendations for policy decisions and management actions from the SEAFDEC Council and the relevant ASEAN mechanisms.

While acknowledging the role of SEAFDEC, as regional organization (not a Regional Fisheries Management Body) providing technical knowledge, informing policy formulation and providing capacity building opportunities, the Project raised the knowledge and attention of governments in dealing with management issues related to transboundary species and the formulation and execution of national and sub-regional management plans. This role was highlighted in the Final Evaluation Report (FCG, 2019)

A process similar to that made on neritic tunas was applied to the small pelagic species. This time however the scope of the approach taken was sub-regional i.e. Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea. The Project supported the consultations, which identified the needs for data and science-based information to support policy recommendations. However, at the country level, the quality of data and information as well as existing policy support remain a constraint to the development of a good management plan. These provide an opportunity to pool resources through the collaboration with other initiatives such as those of FAO, the UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia*, JTF, etc., to continue the work on these aspects.

7.1.2 Increased the knowledge and built up capacity of national officers on fisheries and habitat management through EAFM

The EAFM concept has been promoted worldwide. TD plays the important role of serving as the technical knowledge hub of the E-EAFM training course in Southeast Asian region. For Southeast Asia, the E-EAFM Training courses had been introduced in the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia by other organizations (CTI-CFF and USAID), while the Project trained and increased the knowledge and skills of national officers of Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand on fisheries and habitat management through the E-EAFM training course and Training of Trainers for selected officers in Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Thailand. A few hurdles need to be overcome to successfully implement EAFM, among which are funding and human resources and, critically, an enabling policy support of countries. The adoption of EAFM could expand more widely if the countries had placed the concept in their national fisheries management plans, which might have generated more interest and support from the concerned agencies.

At the pilot site in Trat Bay, Thailand, for example, the Final Evaluation Report (FCG, 2019) summarized the success factors to the promotion of EAFM and the establishment of the EAFM networks. The networks link 58 communities and almost 5,000 potential beneficiaries, and continue the provision of support through training and advice on technical and management skills.

7.1.3 Management of Fishing Capacity, Combating IUU Fishing, and Strengthening MCS Networks

Towards achievement to international and regional commitments (e.g. UNCLOS, UNFSA, CCRF, IPOA-IUU, and SDGs among others) and market requirements, the Project enhanced the understanding of AMSs to these international instruments relevant to fisheries management and combating IUU fishing and the needs to update the legal framework to meet the international requirements. Through regional and sub-regional, bilateral dialogues provided the opportunities for countries to update and sharing information and strengthen closer relationship between/among countries.

Nevertheless, combating IUU fishing and reducing the fishing capacity, still remain as the priority issues of the region, based on the networks and relationship built for regional and sub-regional level and efforts by countries, it would help to reduce the IUU in the future.

For **strengthening MCS networks**, with the effort made, countries established a national IUU taskforce or MCS network by coordinating with other national relevant agencies. The Project initiated the Working Mechanism toward establishment of the sub-regional MCS Networks in the Gulf of Thailand, Northern Andaman Sea, and Southern Andaman Sea by building upon existing national MCS network working mechanisms. However, the

idea was well accepted, however, it is needed to further discuss how formal of the MCS networks by other platforms in the future. Without Swedish funding support, these regional MCS cooperation will remain by other regional platform such as RPOA-IUU and, FAO. While ASEAN is still undergoing discussion on the establishment of ASEAN Network to Combat IUU Fishing, it is similar effort on the improvement of MCS capacity of AMSs. However, the use of existing forums, mailing lists was selected as more relevant.

For traceability system in the Southeast Asian region, the eACDS was introduced in many countries by various partners in order to enhance the knowledge and improve the system for the legality of fish and fishery products enter to the supply chain. During the End of the Project Meeting in 2019, the countries expressed the appreciation to SEAFDEC and the Project on the support to strengthening knowledge and capacity; some suggested were provided as follows:

- 1) On the eACDS, also develop an application based on the IOS operating system (it is now based on the Android operating system)
- 2) Expand the eACDS application to cover products from small-scale fisheries and aquaculture
- 3) Promote and apply the eACDS consistently throughout the Southeast Asian region, not only for improving intra-regional trade but also for trade with other regions, which requires compliance with relevant international and regional catch certification schemes.

7.1.4 Role of SEAFDEC and contribution to ASEAN to meet new and growing demands from the region

The relationship between SEAFDEC and ASEAN in form of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) has been enhanced. From 2014, several Project achievements were reported to the ASEAN mechanism such as RPOA-Neritic Tunas, RPOA-Capacity, eACDS, and regional Approach to support the implementation of SSF Guidelines. It was assessed by Final Evaluation (FCG, 2019) that the Project conformed well with needs and priorities of beneficiaries and target groups and with the Strategic Plan of Action on ASEAN Cooperation on Fisheries 2016-2020 (the new version is 2016-2025). The Project inspired and facilitated the participating countries to achieve their visions and targets and thus the elements of ASEAN's vision and strategic plan.

The Project helped to provide the visibility of SEAFDEC in other regional platforms such as RPOA-IUU, MRC, IUCN, and ILO to meet their objectives.

7.1.5 Contribution to Sweden's Strategies

With support of the Government of Sweden, the Project helped build up the capacity and knowledge of staff of SEAFDEC and AMSs and communities to meet the global and international commitments through regional, sub-regional and on-site level strategic

and operational measures. The Final Evaluation Report (FCG, 2019) confirms that the Project has effectively supported Sweden's strategies for regional cooperation, which address sustainable use of natural resources and seek to lift the people living in poverty. The Project also addressed cross cutting issues in line with the Sida Policy for Environment and Climate Change issues within the Swedish Development Cooperation 2010-2014

Moreover, in support of Sweden to achieve SDGs targets, the Project's results contributed on gender equality, human rights, life below water, among others.

7.1.6 Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN)

The RFPN Project was originally established in 1999 as the "Working Group on Regional Fisheries Policy" (WGRFP). At that time, SEAFDEC requested the nomination of high-ranking officials from AMSs to be seconded at the Secretariat to contribute to the formulation of regional fisheries policy. However, in 2007, the WGRFP was changed to the "Regional Fisheries Policy Network" (RFPN) targeting relatively junior or middle level officials, and also geared toward human resource development and enhancing coordination between SEAFDEC and the Member Countries. From 2007 to 2012, the previous Sida funded project to SEAFDEC agreed to support the participation of officers from countries that were affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and the Philippines, with the Japanese Trust Fund supporting the other countries, namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. Such arrangement was made to ensure a wide participation of countries in the RFPN Project. From 2013, during the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, such support scheme as previously undertaken was followed. Although funded by different sources, benefits were maximized by having representatives from AMSs stationed at the SEAFDEC Secretariat and focusing the task of the RFPN members on supporting the SEAFDEC activities as a whole regardless of the funding source.

The roles of the RFPN members in enhancing coordination with their respective countries, and providing technical contributions in events of SEAFDEC are well recognized, other significant benefits from the Project should be mentioned. As the Project served to develop the capacity of the members who are medium-level fisheries officers, after the completion of their 1-year assignment, the knowledge and experiences gained from the secondment contributed to improving the development and management of the fisheries sectors in their respective countries. Their understanding of the policies that were regionally developed and agreed would also facilitate the countries' adoption of such policies. In the longer-term, their having worked closely with members from the other countries for a year would engender closer communication and cooperation among them after they returned to their countries. With the support of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, a network of the seven batches of

RFPN members has been established. Its benefit to regional fisheries development could not be quantified or even specified but a human network can facilitate good institutional relations.

7.1.7 Promotion of Gender Perspectives

In 2012, prior the Project started, the *Indevelop Company* made the assessment on the gender perspective of SEAFDEC and made valuable advice for the improvement of the Project performance in this aspect in particular. The starting point, SEAFDEC designated one socio-economic scientist of TD was designated as Gender Focal Point of SEAFDEC in 2015 and established the gender team. With regard to have high qualified gender advisor(s) specialized in fisheries and habitat management and climate change, the Project finally recruited the gender experts onboard and worked together with gender team of TD. However, the gender experts were not specialized in fisheries and habitat management and climate change, so that it was difficult to provide the contributions to the Project within short period. Since the gender team worked and were built on the capacity, eventually, the Project could complete the gender activities within the timeframe.

Key lessons learned/elements can be listed out as follows:

- Top/Senior management support: The top/senior managers are crucial to the success of a development process such as gender mainstreaming. It is important to also provide to the knowledge to the top and senior management level to get in the same page with the operational level.
- Appointment of the in-house staff to be Gender Focal Persons/Team: ensure the implementation of gender actions with the support of and in cooperation HR section and ensure the human resources and knowledge and expertise are available in-house.
- Capacity Building, networking and partnership: Building the network, it enhanced and expanded the knowledge sharing among other organizations.
- Learning by conducting research: Through the collaboration with IUCN/SEI, allowed SEAFDEC learned through the gender research at the community's level.

7.1.8 Improvement of Livelihood, Well-being and Climate Change Resilience

The Project worked together with local partners to conduct the activities in selected communities. The purposes were to build up the capacities of communities and fishers' households to adapt to the impacts of climate change and climate variability and livelihood diversification. Through the funding support from the Government of Sweden, many activities implemented at sites to improve ecological resilience by habitat protection and restoration as well as management of wastes to mitigate pollution and facilitated conflict resolution between communities and better cooperation with public authorities that supported to address the SDGs such as No. 1-No poverty, No. 2-Zero

hunger and No. 5-Gender equality. The FCG Final Evaluation in 2019 stated that the Project enabled the integration of poverty reduction and human rights-based approaches; provided capacity building for fisheries and coastal management and facilitated the establishment and strengthening of fishers' groups.

The local partners also expanded their successful initiatives to other communities and networking across the province.

7.2 Challenges and Issues during the Implementation of the Project

Some of lessons learned, challenges and issues faced during the implementation of the Project.

Being part of the SEAFDEC structure, the Project benefited in

- Mainstream the activities into SEAFDEC mechanism and be part of the regular Project Committee and Council, and also a number of outputs deliverable could reach up to the top management level and be recognized by the ASEAN mechanism.
- Utilize the expertise and enhance the competent of each department and get the support of the SEAFDEC staff, to meet the objective each subject.

However, it was learned that:

- The scope of the Project is very broad and high ambitious with few numbers of staff at the beginning that resulted in the delay of the Project implementation. After feedback from the Mid-term evaluation, SEAFDEC adjusted the RAF and recruited fixed-term staff to support the implementation. It was assessed by the FCG final evaluation in 2019, that the Project was not well structures and the Project outputs were not clearly defined and not sufficiently specific and measurable indicators, which made difficult to report on the progress and results achieved and impacts.
- The Project faced with the challenges of staff turnover after they were onboard with the Project. Newly-recruited staff had to digest an enormous amount of detailed information about the Project. However, the Project was able to implement activities as planned, as the Project requested the support from Secretariat and TD staff.
- The Project had National Focal Points as contact point and used SEAFDEC mechanism as advisory committee. However, the concerns on monitoring and following up the progress, the FCG Evaluation report pointed out that Project should have a specific steering committee mechanism. This advice would be useful for SEAFDEC future improvement.
- The Project had the weakness of the **financial monitoring** due to the inadequate knowledge, maybe it would be good if the Project could hire the finance and

budget monitoring expert to closely work with Finance Officers of SEAFDEC/TD (using the Finance Officers of TD, they well understand the SEAFDEC Financial Regulations). The Moore Stephen commented that the Finance Officer should be sitting together the Project Manager.

8. Future Looking and Sustainability of the Project's Results and Initiatives

After the completion of the Project, several initiatives would be uptake and continue the processes by cooperating partners, responsible agencies in AMSs, and communities and the ASEAN through its various mechanisms. It is important to further strengthen engagement and coordination with national and regional partners (*e.g.* with FAO Headquarter in Rome, FAO Regional Office in Bangkok/APFIC, Mekong River Commission (MRC) Secretariat; ASEAN Secretariat, IUCN, RPOA-IUU Secretariat; International Labor Organization (ILO), SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugio* Project; SEAFDEC/Japanese Trust Fund (JTF) Program, and SEAFDEC Technical Departments) to ensure that the results, experiences and recommendations are taken up not only by SEAFDEC but utilized by the partners in their various Projects and projects with similar objectives. It would also help to develop options for following up on cooperation with the Government of Sweden and/or other sources of collaborative assistance.

Main emphasis has been given to regional, sub-regional and bilateral cooperation on the management and conservation of transboundary stocks (Output Objective 1); on the management of fishing capacity, monitoring and control of fishing effort including promotion and establishment of sub-regional and bilateral MCS networks (Output Objective 2); and the development of regional and sub-regional management plans by balancing fishing effort with available resources (Output Objective 3). In addition, attention has been given to socio-economic and environmental issues such as climate variability and climate change, labor and working conditions, small-scale fisheries, human rights-based approaches to fisheries and increased understanding of gender equality and the integration of gender aspects into Project development and implementation.

The following lists are the areas that are expected to build on beyond 2019 and short explanations of the actions to attain their objectives:

- **Sustainability of Transboundary Species through the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)-Neritic Tuna in Southeast Asia Waters and Sub-regional Management Plans for Transboundary Species**

During the Project period, the number of achievements derived such as RPOA-Neritic Tunas, SWG-Neritic Tunas, Capacity Building on Stock Assessments and the Materials were produced. With these efforts, which the first attempt of the AMSs to work in cooperation. The deliverables provided as basis for the AMSs to continue its works. For the capacity building, SEAFDEC hosted the 2nd stock and risk assessment of longtail tuna and kawakawa was conducted in February 2020 to update on the stock and risk assessments of these two species. The scientific policy recommendations and the implementation of the RPOA-Neritic tunas has been reporting every year at the SEAFDEC Council meetings, while the 6th Meeting of SWG-Neritic tunas would be conducted in 2020. The work initiated RPOA-Neritic Tunas continued beyond 2019 by the SEAFDEC/MFRDMD (through Japanese Trust Fund (JTF) program) for new five-year phase from 2020-2024, in collaboration with TD and Secretariat and under the ASEAN framework in cooperation with the ASEAN Working Group on Tuna and others.

It is worth mentioning the joint effort of the Department of Fisheries of Thailand, World Wide Fund for Nature of Thailand (WWF) and Thai Tuna Industry Association and others, with technical assistance from SEAFDEC. The actions, lead by DOF Thailand, is on-progressing for implementation of longtail tuna Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) to improve management and conservation of longtail tuna in the Gulf of Thailand to meet international sustainability standards. Based on the successful of the Project delivered several documents would be important to fulfil the requirements in the FIP progress. .

At the national level, many countries conducted national stock assessment of neritic tuna and small pelagic fishes. Their officers had increased their understanding of the need for science-based formulation of national fisheries management plans and policy, after taking part in the training courses provided by the Project.

The Regional Action Plan for Management of Mackerel in the Gulf of Thailand will be continued by the UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project. FAO also will follow-up on the formulation of the new projects the GEF/GOTFish and Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (Phase 2).

- **Capacity Building and Application of Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)**

The Project with the technical support by TD provided the capacity building to the countries on the concept of EAFM. National officers of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand had been trained with the support of the Project. While TD staff had been build the capacity and improved the skills and experiences as being the trainers to deliver the concept of EAFM, the number of officers had been trained and built up the national officers to become “EAFM Core Team” to serve as key persons to deliver the concept and spearhead of implementation of EAFM throughout the countries. After the series of training activities by the Project, SEAFDEC by using other funds started applying

the EAFM concept in learning sites in Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand. The TD staff supported and facilitated on the needs required by the countries and back up the EAFM Core Team.

In addition, the FAO/GEF/BOBLME Phase 2 Project will kick off in 2020 to continue the conduct of the EAFM training courses and develop of EAFM action plans in selected sites with the technical support of TD staff

To sustain the efforts, it is necessary for the AMSs to build up their own capacity and allocate resources for the promotion of EAFM concept, and application of the concept in real situation. However, support from external agencies particularly SEAFDEC and other donors is still necessary to expedite and enhance the efficiency of the activities, *e.g.* starting from small learning sites and subsequently expanding these to larger levels.

- **ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) and combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the ASEAN Region**

The efforts to combat IUU fishing will be continued by SEAFDEC in cooperation with FAO, ASEAN, JTF, RPOA-IUU, ILO, USAID, NOAA, and other partners. The initial efforts on the establishment of MCS Networks will continue by national and regional partners such as ASEAN Network to Combat IUU Fishing, RPOA-IUU, FAO/GEF7/BOBLME and GOTFish (two areas of the new project proposals). The details will explain below. From 2020-2024, through JTF, activities on the eACDS implementation will be continued to support the countries on the use of the eACDS application in Brunei, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Malaysia and Cambodia, while the USAID would also develop the new Project to continue the promotion of traceability system in the ASEAN region

- **Strengthening the Sub-Regional Cooperation through Target Sub-Regions – Gulf of Thailand, Andaman Sea, and Mekong River Basin**

Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Since 2008, the previous phase of the SEAFDEC-Sida Project facilitated the 1st meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, which representing by the delegates from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam. The 1st meeting was the first time for the GOT countries to discuss on the draft matrix of national, sub-regional and regional MCS needs and potential actions and establish regional and sub-regional MCS networks, which was formed under the RPOA-IUU. Later on, key relevant aspects included when the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project started in 2013 that focused on activities to strengthen sub-regional and bilateral cooperation to improve fisheries and habitat management and effective fisheries management (link to Output Objectives 1, 2 and 3). Activities and consultations were geared towards 1) continued information collection on status of the stocks, migration patterns, spawning areas and important habitats for anchovies, indo-pacific mackerels, blue swimming crabs and tonggol/long tail tuna; 2) continued cooperation on monitoring and control of fishing effort together with

strengthened cooperation in MCS based on existing national MCS networks; and 3) link to the achievements under “1” and “2” by promoting management plans for the Indo-Pacific mackerel for GOT Sub-region as well as through the fisheries improvement Project (FIP) for long-tail tuna (by Thai DOF, WWF and other partners). Continued spirit and cooperation in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region will be continued under the RPOA-IUU and ASEAN mechanism beyond 2019.

In 2019, FAO developed the new GEF-funded Project, the “GoTFish: Promoting the Blue Economy of the Gulf of Thailand through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries” by building on the achievement of the Project such as transboundary species, MCS, gender, combating IUU fishing. The GoTFish Project will build on the process initiated by SEAFDEC-Sweden project. The GoTFish project will also coordinate and support the implementation of the Regional Plans of Actions (RPOA-Neritic Tunas, RPOA-Capacity and RPOA-IUU). The GoTFish will continue to support the sub-regional cooperation emphasized on the key aspects on fisheries resources management and its habitats and actions to response to combat IUU fishing and management of fishing capacity. The priority transboundary fisheries such as indo-pacific mackerel, neritic tunas, or multi-species fisheries will continue work in line with the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries that cover the biological and ecological dimensions, as well as the human and governance dimensions for the sectors and communities taking into account the multi-stakeholder and gender sensitive fisheries management implementation strategies would be considered.



The Project staff provided the inputs for the formulation of the new FAO/GEF Project “GoTFish: Promoting the Blue Economy of the Gulf of Thailand through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries”.

The new GoTFish project will strengthen governance and fisheries management in the Gulf of Thailand and would be another important step toward mainstreaming the blue economy in the country’s overall economy. A blue economy enables synergy in the development of the various sectors of the ocean economy (capture fisheries, mariculture, energy, transport, sea mining, and eco-tourism). This would derive for the people more and equitably shared benefits from the sustainable exploitation of the marine resources and services.

Andaman Sea Sub-region continued with dialogues between the two countries in the Northern Andaman Sea (Thailand and Myanmar) and the three countries of the Southern Andaman Sea (Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia). In these dialogues, the countries discussed and agreed on the priority areas, which were transboundary species (mackerels, anchovies and neritic tuna), monitoring of landings across boundaries, and the development of mechanisms (such as MOUs and other agreements) for better cooperation in monitoring, control and surveillance. The MOU on Fisheries Cooperation between Thailand and Myanmar is valid and many meetings and trainings have been implemented, especially on the discussion to combat IUU fishing across the borders.

In 2019, FAO/GEF BOBLME Project on “Sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region for the benefit of coastal states and communities”. This Project will work collaboratively with 4 main agencies namely: the Bay of Bengal Program Intergovernmental Organization (BOBP-IGO), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), SEAFDEC and FAO. SEAFDEC will work as a sub-regional hub coordinating the work of the project with SEAFDEC Member Countries (Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia) and provide technical advice to countries and implementation partners on areas within their mandate.

Based on the works of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project on the capacity development of EAFM, combating IUU fishing and sub regional MCS networks and inputs from the Northern Andaman Sea and Southern Andaman Sea Sub-regional platforms, the new BOBLME Phase 2 will be implemented. for continued work in the Andaman Sea Sub-region that included sustainable management of fisheries (EAFM for transboundary stocks, combating IUU fishing), restoration and conservation of critical marine habitats and protection of biodiversity, improved livelihoods and enhanced resilience of the BOBLME (reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, livelihood diversification, and gender mainstreaming).

Continued strengthening of cooperation in the northern and southern Andaman, including the possible establishment of a more formalized management and control coordination entities for the Andaman Sea would be enhanced beyond 2020.

Mekong River Basin: After 2019, SEAFDEC (by JTF and IFRDMD) will continue cooperating with MRC and other partners engaged in Mekong fisheries to monitor the status and challenges facing the sector. There is however some issue to be faced, mainly related to the status, and willingness, of the MRC in taking the lead in ensuring sustainable Mekong fisheries in light of its revised Project structure.

- **Gender Equity and Human Rights-Based Approaches Relevant to Small-Scale Fisheries**

Aside from the gender related publications and materials are available as sources of guidance beyond 2019. The SEAFDEC Gender Strategy is now embedded in the Organization's policy; gender will be integrated into all programs and projects as well as in reports. After the adoption of Gender Strategy, the common actions and indicators and reporting for the effective implementation of gender strategy by the Secretariat and five technical Departments. SEAFDEC will make sure that gender is surely integrated into projects, policies, and development programs.

In 2020, SEAFDEC received funding from FAO Headquarters in Rome for an 18-month project to implement the activities on "*Gender Dimension in the Value Chain of Small-scale Fisheries and Aquaculture in Southeast Asia*". It builds on the application of the Practical Guide for Gender Analysis (GA) in small scale fisheries. The "Practical Guide" is a tool for assessing gender issues and appropriate interventions in the fisheries value chain; promoting gender equality and equity in decision-making processes and organizations, fisheries technologies and policies; and empowering men and women in small-scale fishing communities in sustaining their livelihoods. The New Project will be tested the Practical Guide at field level. Building upon the capacity had been built for national officers during the Project worked with IUCN/SEI on the Gender Review using the Gender Analysis Toolkit; they will support TD staff to test this newly Practical Guide, which focuses more on small-scale fisheries. It is anticipated that the national officers would enhanced the knowledge on the conduct the interview and data analysis together with TD staff and also understand on their respective communities and eventually support for the improvement of sustainability of fishery resources and eradicate poverty in small-scale fishing communities

The JTF has recognized the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project's engagement in gender issues and considered for its continued effort on gender activities for another 5 years project on "Small-scale Fisheries Management for Better Livelihood and Fisheries Resources", which will be undertaken by TD from 2020-2024, with the fund support from JTF. The JTF project focuses on the promotion on gender integration and empowerment in sustainable fisheries management in Southeast Asia countries by providing capacity building on gender integration in SSF processing and food value chain, and assessment of the status of fisheries socio-economic assistance and gender assessment particularly in line with the implementation of SSF Guidelines for improving the livelihood and well-being of small-scale fishers.

To promote a better understanding and resolution of issues in gender equity, climate change, labor and human rights, SEAFDEC will build upon the experiences and agreements generated through the Project and sustain its cooperation with

international and regional organizations with the mandates and expertise to deal with these issues. This will provide adequate guidance and support beyond 2019 to SEAFDEC's strengthening of in-house capacity and to its initiatives to build up the capacity of Member Countries to effectively work at the national, sub regional and regional levels to improve fisheries management, raise social well-being, ensure better and decent working conditions, and increase capacities to mitigate and adapt to climate change risks, and reduce vulnerabilities to all forms (*e.g.* natural, biological, economic, ecological and social) of risks.

- **Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN)**

The Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) program originated from the Working Group on Regional Fisheries Policy (WGRFP) which was established in 1998. At that time, the WGRFP comprised high-caliber middle-level government officers seconded by the SEAFDEC Member Countries in order to perform the tasks in giving advice to the SEAFDEC Secretary-General and Departments on relevant regional and global issues. In 2007, the SEAFDEC Council during its 39th Meeting endorsed the adjustment of the program on WGRFP to the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) program. It was anticipated that in addition to the current role of the RFPN in providing views and inputs on various issues *e.g.* international fisheries related issues and provide assistance in the implementation of SEAFDEC regional programs. From 2007-2019, the RFPN program was funded by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project and the SEAFDEC Japanese Trust Fund. With the long history of the RFPN, it is well recognized by the countries. Many of them have been promoted in the higher positions, supported the respective office when dealing international issues and served as the delegations in the international fora (ASEAN, FAO, WTO, ILO, etc). The close cooperation between countries and with SEAFDEC is enhanced. SEAFDEC Secretariat consulted the SEAFDEC Council, during the 51st Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in March 2019 on the future of the RFPN program, the countries agreed to maintain this RFPN program, as seen that the RFPN is important to strengthen the capacity building of their national officers and provide the opportunity for enhanced the network among the countries.

From 2020-2024, the RFPN will continue with funding support from JTF. Budgetary constraints will limit amount of 50,000 USD.

List of Reports and Publication of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project 2013-2019

1. General Documents/Reports (i.e. introduction, subcontracting, evaluation, etc.)	Year
1.1 Introduction of the new SEAFDEC-Sweden cooperation 2013-2017, 12 March 2013	2013
1.2 On-the-job training workshop on project designing, monitoring and evaluation (using Results Based Management), 4-7 Sept 2013	2013
1.3 Annual Progress Report 2013	2013
1.4 Annual Progress Report 2014	2014
1.5 Annual Progress Report 2015	2015
1.6 Annual Progress Report 2016	2016
1.7 Annual Progress Report 2017	2017
1.8 Annual Progress Report 2018	2018
1.9 Mid-Term Review Report	2015
2. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)	
2.1 Evaluation Reports of On-site training Projects on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (E-EAFM) and Training of Trainers on E-EAFM (not publicized) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lao PDR/2-7 November 2015 (Pakse), TOT 25-29 April 2016 (Pakse), 4-9 December 2017 (Bokeo) - Myanmar/14-19 December 2015 (Yangon) and TOT on 27 June-1 July 2016 (Nay Pyi Taw) - Cambodia/5-10 September 2016 (Siem Reap) and TOT on 27-30 September 2016, 18-23 December 2017 (Kep) - Ranong, Thailand, 6-11 November 2017 	
2.2 High Level Consultation on the EAFM in Lower Mekong Basin, 19-20 December 2017 (not publicized)	
3. Neritic Tuna in Southeast Asia	
3.1 http://www.seafdec.or.th/neritic-tunas/index.php	
3.2 Consultative Meeting on Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Neritic Tuna Fisheries in Southeast Asian Waters, 8-10 October 2013	2013
3.3 Experts Group Meeting on Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tuna Resources in the ASEAN Region, 18-20 June 2014	2014
3.4 Stakeholder Consultation for the Regional Plan Of Action (RPOA) for Neritic Tuna Resources in the Philippines, Philippines	2014
3.5 Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tuna in the ASEAN Region (RPOA-Neritic Tunas)	2015
3.6 1 st Meeting of the Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tuna Stock Assessment in the Southeast Asian Waters, 18-20 November 2014	2014
3.7 2 nd Meeting of Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tuna Stock Assessment in Southeast Asian Waters, 15-17 June 2015	2015
3.8 3 rd Meeting of Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tuna Stock Assessment in Southeast Asian Waters, 27-29 June 2016	2016
3.9 4 th Meeting of the Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tuna in Southeast Asian Waters, 7-9 November 2017	2017
3.10 5 th Meeting of Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tunas Stock Assessment in the Southeast Asian Waters (SWG-Neritic Tunas), 9-11 January 2019	2019
3.11 Special Training/Workshop on Stock Assessment of Longtail Tuna and Kawakawa in the Southeast Asian Region, 17-25 April 2016	2016
3.12 Workshop on Management of Longtail Tuna and Kawakawa Resources in the Southeast Asian Region and development of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) as the Alternate Approach, 19-21 December 2016	2016

3.13	Training/Workshop on Risk Assessments and Fisheries Management Framework/Measures of Longtail Tuna and Kawakawa in Southeast Asia, 6-10 August 2017	2017
3.14	The Workshop on Stock Assessment of Indo-Pacific King Mackerel and Narrow-Barrel Spanish Mackerel in Southeast Asia, 16-20 July 2018	2018
3.15	The Population Study of <i>Thunnus tonggol</i> (Bleeker, 1851) in the Southeast Asian Region by MFRDMD (May 2017 to July 2018)	2018
3.16	Training Materials Stock Assessment (Basic Level 1)	
3.17	Training Materials Stock Assessment (Basic Level 2)	
3.18	Training Materials Stock Assessment (Advance)	
3.19	Standard Operating Procedure for Data Collection and Analysis of the Neritic Tunas	
3.20	Standard Operating Procedure for Collection and Preservation of DNA Tissue Samples	
3.21	Tuna Identification Sheet	
4. Transboundary Species Management		
<i>Gulf of Thailand Sub-region</i>		
4.1	Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand, 22-23 September 2016	2016
4.2	Gulf of Thailand Technical Meeting on Management of Transboundary Species: Indo-Pacific Mackerel", 19-20 December 2018	2018
4.3	Technical Consultative Meeting on Drafting of the Regional Action Plan for Management of Transboundary Species: Indo-Pacific Mackerel (<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>) in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region was held on 12-13 September 2019	2019
4.4	Regional Action Plan for Management of Transboundary Species: Indo-Pacific Mackerel (<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>) in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region	To be approved by 52CM
<i>Andaman Sea Sub-region</i>		
4.5	Technical Experts Meeting on Management of Trans-boundary Species for the Northern Andaman Sea Sub-region, 13-14 March 2018	2018
4.6	2 nd Technical Experts Meeting on Management of Transboundary Species for Northern Andaman Sea, 12-13 July 2018	2018
4.7	Technical Experts Meeting on Management of Trans-boundary Species for the Southern Andaman Sea Sub-region, 4-5 April 2018	2018
4.8	2 nd Technical Experts Meeting on Information Compilation of Transboundary Species as Scientific Basis for National Measures for Southern Andaman Sea, 10-11 July 2018	2018
5. Gulf of Thailand Sub-region		
5.1	4 th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, 18-19 December 2013	2013
5.2	5 th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, 28-29 September 2015	2015
5.3	6 th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, 28 February-2 March 2016	2017
5.4	7 th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, 1-2 November 2018	2018
5.5	8 th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, 4-5 September 2019	2019
6. Andaman Sea Sub-region		
6.1	Sub-regional Consultative Meeting on the Collaborative Fisheries Management around the North Andaman Sea/Myeik Archipelago, Phuket, Thailand, 27-28 May 2014	2014
6.2	3 rd Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region, Bangkok, Thailand, 18-20 October 2016	2016
6.3	3 rd Sub-regional Consultative Workshop on Northern Andaman Sea/Myeik Archipelago, Bangkok, 16-17 November 2017	2017
6.4	Southern Andaman Sea Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management, 21-22 November 2017	2017
6.5	4 th Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region, Bangkok, Thailand, 20-21 November	2018

	2018	
7. Mekong River Basin		
7.1	Experts Meeting on Mekong Cooperation on Fisheries, Aquatic Resources and Wetlands: 20-years lessons learnt	
7.2	MRC/SEAFDEC Regional Stakeholder Consultation on the Mekong Basin-Wide Fisheries Management Strategy, 11 October 2016	
8. Regional Plan of Action for Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity)		
8.1	Regional Technical Consultation on Development of Regional Plan of Action-Management of Fishing Capacity, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 24-26 February 2015	2015
8.2	Experts Group Meeting on Development of Regional Plan of Action for Managing of Fishing Capacity, Songkhla province, Thailand, 19-21 August 2015	2015
8.3	2 nd Regional Technical Consultation on Development of Regional Plan of Action for Managing of Fishing Capacity, Phuket, Thailand, 15-17 December 2015	2015
8.4	ASEAN Regional Plan of Action for Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity)	2017
9. Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing		
<i>Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS)</i>		
9.1	eACDS brochure	
9.2	Web-application: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.seafdec.e_acds&hl=en	
9.3	VDO: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6xa9yJT6t04&feature=share	
<i>Port State Measures</i>		
9.4	Experts Meeting on Regional Cooperation to Support the Implementation of Port State Measures in Southeast Asian Region from 2 to 4 February 2016	2016
10. Establishment of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Networks		
10.1	1 st Sub-regional Consultation on MCS for the Gulf of Thailand" in 1-2 November 2017	2017
10.2	The Gulf of Thailand Sub-Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting, 20-21 June 2019	2019
10.3	Meeting on the Development of a Sub-regional Cooperation on Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance in Fisheries in the Northern Andaman Sea, 24-25 July 2018	2018
10.4	The Meeting on the Development of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Southern Andaman Sea, 20-21 August 2019	2019
11. Bilateral Collaboration		
<i>Gulf of Thailand Sub-region</i>		
11.1	First Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Vietnam, Phu Quoc Island, Kien Giang Province, Vietnam, 5-7 March 2014	2014
11.2	Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand, Penang, Malaysia, 14-15 May 2014	2014
11.3	Technical Workshop of the Joint Committee for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Vietnam, Bangkok, Thailand, 6-7 October 2014	2014
11.4	Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand, Trat Province, Thailand, 20-22 January 2015	2015
11.5	2 nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand, in Bangkok, Thailand, 25-26 July 2017	2017
11.6	2 nd Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam, 17-18 October 2017	2017
11.7	2 nd Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Thailand and Viet Nam, 12-13 June 2018	2018
11.8	2 nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand, 29-30 August 2018	2018
11.9	Strengthen Malaysia and Thai Partnership in Support of Joint Fisheries Planning and Management in the Western Gulf of Thailand (conducted by TD in 2014)	2014

Mekong River Basin		
11.10	1 st Meeting of the Technical Working Group for Fisheries Management in Trans-boundary Areas between Cambodia and Lao PDR, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 2-4 June 2014	2014
11.11	Technical Working Group Meeting of the Joint Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Lao PDR, Bangkok, Thailand, 8-9 October 2014	2014
11.12	Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Lao PDR and Thailand, 29-30 October 2018	2018
11.13	Comparative Review of Laws and Regulations concerning Fisheries, Habitat Management and related Aspects between Cambodia and Lao PDR and between Cambodia and Viet Nam	2017
12. Socio-economics, i.e. gender, labour issues, etc		
<i>Small-Scale Fisheries, Gender and Human-rights based</i>		
12.1	Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on a Regional Approach to the Implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scales Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, 7-9 June 2016	2016
12.2	Experts Workshop on Regional Approach for the Implementation of FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries: Human Rights- Based Approach and Gender-Equitability, 26-28 September 2017	2017
12.3	Policy Brief: Applying Human Rights-based and Gender Equality Approaches to Small-scale Fisheries in Southeast Asia	2018
12.4	Gender in coastal and fisheries resources management: A regional synthesis report (Collaboration between IUCN/SEAFDEC/SEI)	2018
12.5	Gender analysis toolkit for coastal management practitioners (Collaboration between IUCN/SEAFDEC/SEI)	2018
12.6	Regional Dialogue on Gender Dimension in Coastal and Fisheries (Collaboration between IUCN/SEAFDEC/SEI)	2018
12.7	SEAFDEC Gender Strategy	2019
12.8	The Experts Consultation Workshop on Guidance to Monitoring and Evaluation of Gender Equity and Social Well-being in Fisheries Communities, 8-10 August 2018	2018
12.9	Experts Consultation Workshop on Finalization of the Practical Guide for Gender Analysis in Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture in Southeast Asia, 10-11 July 2019	2019 (in progress)
12.10	Practical Guide for Gender Analysis in Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture in Southeast Asia	2019 (in progress)
<i>Labor Issues</i>		
12.11	1 st Regional Technical Consultation on Labor Aspects within the Fishing Industry in the ASEAN Region” on 25-27 February 2016	2016
<i>Local knowledge and Adaption</i>		
12.12	Final Report on Local Ecological Knowledge and Benefit Sharing Approaches for Small-island Fishery/Tourism Management on Lipe Island, Andaman Sea, Thailand	2014
12.13	Technical Guidelines on Local Ecological Knowledge and Benefit Sharing Approaches for Small-island Fishery/Tourism Management on Lipe Island, Andaman Sea, Thailand	2014
13. Local partners		
Learning Institute, Cambodia		
13.1	Fisheries Reforms And Right-Based Fisheries: Insights From Community Fisheries Across Cambodia	2015
13.2	Training Manual on “Leadership and Community Organizing” (2015)	2015
13.3	Training Manual on “Networking and Partnership Building” (2015)	2015
13.4	Training Manual on “Proposal Development and Report Writing” (2015)	2015
13.5	TOT and Facilitation Skill Module (2015)	2015
13.6	Training Manual on “Natural Resource Management and Planning” (2015)	2015
13.7	Video: Training on Gender in Community Fisheries Management	Available

	on youtube
13.8 Video: Networking and Partnership Building Training in Battambang	Available on youtube
13.9 Video: Training on NRM and Planning at Battambang Province (How to manage natural resource)	Available on youtube
13.10 Video: Training on Leadership & Community Organizing Kampong Chhnang CFI	Available on youtube
13.11 Video: Community Exchange visit video	Available on youtube
13.12 Video: Participation of CFI member in Mangrove Plantation	Available on youtube
13.13 Video: The change of women perspective from Bak Amrek CFI	Available on youtube
13.14 Video: A Day in the Life of Srey Mom	Available on youtube
13.15 Video: Youth in Communities Fisheries of Koh Keo	Available on youtube
Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), Thailand	
13.16 An Integrated multi-stakeholder information system for ecosystem-based management of fisheries resources in Trat bay (<i>Thai version</i>)	
13.17 An Integrated multi-stakeholder information system for ecosystem-based management of fisheries resources in Trat bay	
13.18 Small-scale fishers and the ecosystem-based management of fisheries and marine and coastal resources in Trat bay	
13.19 Situational analysis of the potential climate change impacts on coastal communities: Recommendations for supporting the adaptation of communities emphasizing area-based, rights-based and gender sensitive approaches case study of the coastal communities of Trat bay	
CORIN-Asia Cambodia	
13.20 Final Report	
Other publications (outreach)	
SEAFDEC Fish for the People	
SEAFDEC Newsletters	
Report of the National Forum to Share Lessons Learned and Knowledge of Fisheries Communities on Fisheries Resources and Habitat Management, 6-7 August 2019, Chanthaburi Province. (Thai language)	2019
Proceeding of the End of Project Meeting: Fisheries and Habitat Management, Climate Change and Social Well-Being in Southeast Asia (2013-2019), 30-31 October 2019, Bangkok, Thailand	2019
GAF7: Expanding the Horizons Long Report The 7 th Global Conference on Gender in Aquaculture & Fisheries	

Results Assessment Framework (RAF) Targets as of 31 December 2019

This matrix summarizes the cumulative achievement of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project based on the Results Assessment Framework (RAF) attached to the Agreement between SEAFDEC and Sweden. The RAF includes stated Outcome Objective and Output Objectives as revised in 2015 on request by and in consultation with the Swedish Embassy in Bangkok. The 2nd column states the targets set for 2019 but sub-itemized to allow for an assessment of the rate of achievement of specific elements of each RAF target. The 3rd column provides an indication of the level of achievement of the sub-items by end of 2019. Each target is made up of both general targets (e.g. awareness raised) and more specific quantitative targets (e.g. “10 on-site locations”). For greater precision, an estimate is made with reference to each sub-item of the target. The last column gives a description of the status of the key activities to reach each target.

Results reference, RAF number	2019 RAF targets met by the Project, sub-itemized with an indication of the degree (in %) of achievement	2019 RAF targets met, in %	Comments on the activities and cumulative achievements and results towards meeting RAF 2019 targets
Outcome objective			
01 (and the bridging objectives) Sustainable/environmental friendly fishing practices and other sustainable natural resources exploitation measures adopted by coastal and inland fishing communities and promoted by responsible authorities, including by larger scale operators through regional, sub-regional RPOA's and bi-lateral work/action plans. ASEAN Regional and sub-regional fisheries and habitat management activities implemented based on sub-regional and bilateral agreements and work plans including thematic plans of action	General target: More environmental sustainable fisheries practices and diversified livelihoods will be adopted (and reported) in 10 on-site locations reached in regions and sub regions (in areas where at least five transboundary agreements and/or action plans are implemented)	100%	More than 10 on-site locations in three sub-regions (Gulf of Thailand, Andaman Sea and Mekong River Basin) engaged in three transboundary areas and Mekong River basin...
	Target to reach, in cooperation with partners, is communities in four locations in each of the four sub-regions.	100%	...reaching communities in more than four locations in all four sub-regions (in Mekong with MRC and in Sulu-Sulawesi with USAID Oceans)
	General target: Awareness of the need for and challenges facing the development of alternative and diversified livelihoods for aquatic resource users in coastal and inland communities raised at regional, provincial and local levels together with partners in all the four target sub-regions.	100%	Awareness-building ongoing on diversified livelihood (and gender) together with partners by the Project in more than four locations Gulf of Thailand, Andaman and the Mekong (LI and MRC) (through USAID Oceans in Sulu-Sulawesi). As recommended by the MTR work it continued through to 2019 to have more visible results. More than 200 people reached.

<p>(target species and/or fishing capacity and improved working conditions).</p>	<p>Implementation by member countries of at least one RPOA on fisheries and habitat management (Neritic Tuna and/or Mackerels), and at least one RPOA on the management of fishing capacity in coordination with relevant NPOAs.</p> <p>At least six habitat and fishing areas managed (with focus on target species and fishing capacity)</p> <p>Visible results should be available based on the continued implementation of agreed fisheries management plans and bilateral agreements, and based on sub-regional arrangements in at least three target sub-regions and through extended work under field level sub-contracts.</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>RPOA Neritic Tuna and RPOA-fishing capacity developed and adopted by ASEAN with implementation underway also in sub-regions (Gulf of Thailand and Andaman) together with discussions on Indo-Pacific mackerel management.</p> <p>Plans and agreements are being developed on management of habitats and fishing areas (including combat illegal fishing) in the Gulf of Thailand and three sub-sub-regions (with UN Environment/GEF Fisheries <i>refugia</i> Project), in the northern and southern Andaman Sea, in the Mekong (with MRC) and by USAID Oceans in Sulu-Sulawesi Sea.</p> <p>At least six areas under continued implementation from 2018</p> <p>Contracted field work and regional, sub-regional and sub-sub regional actions should be under continued implementation through 2018 and 2019 to ensure visible results until the end of the Project.</p> <p>Learning Institute, Cambodia:</p> <p>Supplementary income gained from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture -- vegetable gardening or livestock raising), creating own businesses by selling their products from crop farming • Women savings group provides loans to members to run their own business: buy-and-sell fish in local market.
<p>Output Objective 1</p>			
<p>1:1/1:3</p> <p>Awareness improved and capacity/knowledge enhanced on habitat and fisheries management and eco-system approaches to fisheries.</p> <p>Regional and sub-regional frameworks and implementation plans (action plans) for habitats</p>	<p>General target: Improved awareness and enhanced capacity and knowledge of habitat and fisheries management (including EAFM) will have been achieved at provincial and district levels in target sub-regions, reaching at least a total of 1,500 people (since inception), including local government agencies and community members, through a series of events focused on the integration of fisheries management into habitat management.</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>Awareness and knowledge were enhanced on habitat and fisheries management. The Project provided EAFM training courses (list of courses below), and related training on stock assessment and fish larvae species identification. Through sub-contracts for field for local government agencies and community members with an average of around 300 people reached annually in target sub-regions (Gulf of Thailand, Andaman and Mekong, and in Sulu-Sulawesi through USAID Oceans. Number of people trained: more than 1,500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action plans were established in five sub-regions for neritic tuna and mackerel including bilateral action plans for improved habitat

<p>and fisheries resources management drafted in dialogue with concerned partners and government agencies.</p>	<p>Frameworks and implementation plans (action plans) for habitat and fisheries management (larger fisheries resources conservation areas), established for 3 sub-sub-regions of the Andaman Sea, Gulf of Thailand and Mekong Basin (with/by the MRC) will be drafted for at least 2 sub-sub regions.</p> <p>For target species, neritic tuna and mackerels, region wide RPOA's should have been developed. At least one of them should be endorsed by ASEAN SOM-AMAF and be well under implementation.</p> <p>At least five bilateral or trilateral plans for transboundary fisheries and habitat management should have been drafted (in cooperation with partners), agreed upon, and under implementation.</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>management and conservation (with UNEP/GEF/ Fisheries <i>refugia</i> Project and IUCN/MFF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RPOA-Neritic Tunas was endorsed by the ASEAN SOM-AMAF and studies conducted on stock and risk assessment and on population genetics. Management recommendations provided. (See below, "Initiatives on Management of Neritic Tuna" • Seven bilateral and trilateral plans for fisheries and habitat management in cooperation with partners (Mya-Thai/2017; Cam-Viet; Cam-Thai; Malay-Thai, Gulf of Thailand, Southern Andaman/2017 and Cam-Lao) <p>Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness has been improved and capacities enhanced on habitat and fisheries management, and EAFM through sub-regional events, training on species identification and through sub-contracts for field projects that benefit local government agencies and community members with an average of around 300 people reached annually in target sub-regions (Gulf of Thailand, Andaman and Mekong). • Action plans have been established in five sub- regions 2014 and 2015 and their implementation carried out in 2016-2018. Related actions developed and established sub-regional plans for neritic tuna and mackerel including bilateral action plans for habitat management and conservation (with UN Environment/GEF/Fisheries <i>refugia</i> Project and IUCN/MFF). • RPOA-Neritic Tuna already endorsed by the ASEAN SOM-AMAF • Sub-contracts implemented at local level during 2014-2018 and results shared with various stakeholders including government officers and community development workers.
<p>1:2 Collaboration facilitated and strengthened with and between</p>	<p>General target: The project will have strengthened collaborative actions between various stakeholders in target sub-(sub-) regions thereby</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>The Project facilitated and collaborated with local organizations and other stakeholders through regular organization of sub-regional and bilateral events in target sub-regions (with invitations to NGO, CSOs and</p>

<p>local organizations and stakeholders including local government agencies The Project will support local organizations (in consultation national agencies) for field level work and local capacity-building (based on contracts to implement defined activity plans).</p>	<p>providing a platform and (horizontal and vertical) contact networks focusing on social/human well-being, habitat restoration and fisheries management.</p> <p>Target is to have capacity strengthened in support of local management of habitats and fisheries in at least six areas (with focus on livelihood improvement, target species and fishing capacity) involving at least 10 (local) organizations and institutions focused on local capacity-building and fisheries management, including, as specified from time to time, reviews of traditional knowledge and social baselines</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>others). Collaboration among local partners (Gov. agencies, NGO, CSOs) encouraged in local contracts.</p> <p>Through local contracts more than 12 areas (sites/provinces) are reached in Gulf of Thailand, Andaman, Mekong, and through USAID Oceans Sulu-Sulawesi Seas with more than 10 (local) organizations involved (fisheries, environment, and tourism, governors’ offices, NGOs and community organizations).</p> <p>Capacity-building implementation to continue through 2019 to further increase capacity (MTR recommendation).</p> <p>Review of social aspects and traditional knowledge done in 2014 on Urak Lawoi at Lipi Island in Thailand (Prince of Songkhla U); and review of the community fisheries decrees in Cambodia done in 2016 (LI)</p> <p>Coverage of conservation areas, seagrass, mangrove planting areas. (hectares, villages, square meters)</p> <p>1. CORIN-Asia Cambodia (Conservation, area coverage) 15 hectares of blood cockle broodstock area, 200 hectares of blood cockle fishing area, seagrass conservation 1 hectares each of 4 crab bank sites, mangrove replanting/restoration of 5 hectares and mangrove protection of 500 Hectares in Prey Nob</p> <p>2. Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), Thailand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory meeting with stakeholders in Trat province - Enhancing the development of Trat Bay management plan -- coverage was 11 sub-districts around Trat Bay. - Support for the establishment of a coastal conservation group (“Small scale Conservation Association of Trat province” was established) - Support for fisheries resource enhancement: crab bank in 2
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<p>1:4/1:5</p> <p>Dialogues conducted and facilitated at bilateral and sub-regional level to promote the understanding of the need for transboundary resources and habitat management and conservation including the need for joint approaches and working groups at the sub-regional and bilateral level.</p> <p>Transboundary and (sub-) regional agreements on habitat and fisheries management established following the dialogue events.</p>	<p>General target: The project will have continued to support SEAFDEC (and partner organizations) in facilitating ASEAN member state dialogue on transboundary resource management and conservation reaching a total of at least 1,600 stakeholders (accumulated) in the four target sub-regions.</p> <p>Rastrelliger spp (Mackerels) and Neritic Tuna has remained focal species with additional species considered on request from countries such as anchovies, reef fish and important Mekong species.</p> <p>The project will have supported SEAFDEC in developing cooperative frameworks, agreements and RPOAs on cooperation for at least three sub-regions that will be under implementation to address transboundary resource management and conservation, protection of important fishery stocks, habitats and other special management considerations. Sulu-Sulawesi to be the focus of CTI-CFF and USAID-Oceans and SEAFDEC-Sweden to share experiences with the other three sub-regions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MOA Cambodia-Viet Nam (Gulf of Thailand) 2. MOA Cambodia-Lao PDR (Mekong) 	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>Achievements: This output is essentially awareness raising and promotion of better understanding through dialogues, consultations, and training and working group discussions. As of 2019 more than 1200 personnel representing government agencies, regional and national institutions, industry, and communities have been involved in sub-regional, national and on-site events. Dialogues sought to discuss and clarify the implementation of the RPOA-Neritic Tunas (these were informed by the results of a population study and stock assessment of neritic tunas) and development of the sub-regional action plans on mackerels and other species. These dialogues and capacity building initiatives were part of the overall effort at developing transboundary management plans of fishery resources and their habitats. The following were the bilateral dialogues, the topics and the major recommendations arising from them:</p> <p>Neritic Tunas</p> <p>Since 2014, the Project had supported the development of the Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tuna in the ASEAN Region (RPOA-Neritic Tunas); the RPOA was adopted by the SEAFDEC Council in April 2015 and by the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) in June 2015. The Project initiated the establishment of the Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tunas to obtain better information on the status and trends of the neritic tunas, and as part of the capacity building Project to support the implementation of the RPOA-Neritic Tuna. Five (5) annual meetings of the Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tuna Stock Assessment in the Southeast Asian Waters have been conducted from 2014 to 2019.</p> <p>The Project, in collaboration with MFRDMD and TD, continued to support the AMSs in building-up their capacities and knowledge in stock assessment of neritic tunas, namely, longtail tuna (<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>),</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. MOU Thailand –Myanmar 2017 (Andaman Sea) 4. MOU Thailand –Lao 2018 (Mekong) 5. MOU Thailand-Cambodia 2019 (Gulf of Thailand) 6. SWG on Neritic tuna expands to cover other small pelagic (i.e Indo-Pacific Mackerel, Anchovies for the Region wide (2015) 7. Fishery Improvement Project of Tonggol Tuna for Thailand (2018) 	<p>Kawakawa (<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>), Indo-Pacific King Mackerel (<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>) and Narrow-barred Spanish Mackerel (<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>) using a production model ASPIC, Kobe plot and Risk Assessment based on the sample data provided by the participating countries. The SWG worked on the assessments.</p> <p>The Genetic Study of Longtail tuna (<i>Thunnus Tonggol</i>) in Southeast Asian waters covering the South China Sea, Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea was carried out by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD from 2017-2018. The progress and results were regularly reported to the annual meeting of the SEAFDEC Council and the ASEAN mechanism.</p> <p>Transboundary Resources</p> <p>For the Andaman Sea Sub-region, dialogues had been conducted from 2014 (focused on Northern Andaman Sea and Southern Andaman Sea) to discuss the Collaborative Fisheries Management of Anchovies, Mackerel and Neritic Tunas. In 2017, the Third Sub-regional Consultative Workshop of the Northern Andaman Sea/Myeik Archipelago (held in Bangkok on 16-17 Nov 2017), and the Southern Andaman Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management (also in Bangkok on 21-22 Nov 2017) agreed on a plan of work for the development of joint management plans for transboundary stocks and the establishment of MCS coordinating committees. Targets set in the draft management plans focus on the important pelagic species such as the Indo-Pacific mackerel. The management plans need to be refined through continuing research and assessment. The subsequent implementation of the plans requires coordinated efforts between the two countries of the northern Andaman (Myanmar and Thailand) and among the three countries of the southern Andaman (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand).</p> <p>The Project organized two meetings for Northern Andaman Sea (Thailand and Myanmar) and two meetings for Southern Andaman Sea (Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia) in 2018 to identify and review the available data from each country on the priority species, <i>i.e.</i> anchovies, mackerels and neritic tunas. Information on digital maps indicating the spawning grounds, spawning seasons, biological characteristics, habitats and</p>
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<p>1:6 Capacity built and support provided to the implementation of agreements and action plans to strengthen effectiveness of sub-regional and bilateral implementation on habitat and fisheries management through the organizations and/or support to sub-regional, bilateral and on-site events (with/by local and regional partners).</p>	<p>At least 980 people in at least 9 provinces around the Andaman Sea, around the Gulf of Thailand and the Mekong will have received capacity-building on integrated habitat & fisheries management, EAFM and transboundary stocks. Capacity-building in provinces around the Sulu-Sulawesi seas will be developed as/if needed in cooperation with CTI-CFF and USAID-Oceans, respectively.</p> <p>Efforts should lead to improved awareness and capacity for the implementation of agreements and action plans for local and transboundary and sub-regional habitats and fisheries resources.</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>Achievements: The Project continued to support the ASEAN member states in building their capacities in stock assessment of neritic tunas (one of the region’s most economically important transboundary species) through the implementation of the RPOA-Neritic Tunas and other transboundary species for the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea.</p> <p>The results of the population study on longtail tuna (<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>) in the Southeast Asian region, carried out by SEAFDEC in October 2017-September 2018, were presented at the National Marine Capture Fisheries Symposium in Penang, Malaysia in October 2018 and at the 8th International Fisheries Symposium (IFS) in Hat Yai, Thailand on November 2018.</p> <p>The 5th Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tunas was held in January 2019 in Bangkok. To translate the technical findings from the studies undertaken by SEAFDEC into practice, the Project worked with the Thai Department of Fisheries, the World Wide Fund for Nature of Thailand (WWF-Thailand) and the Thai Tuna Industry Association in launching the</p>

	<p>CORIN-Asia: Members - 50-100 per campaign, Enhancement and conservation of coastal and marine resources(2014-2017) / Crab bank in Kep, Kampot and Sihanouk Ville at least 100 participants -Coastal habitat and marine resources conservation and rehabilitation(2014-2017) / mudflat (blood cockle breeding ground) in Prey Nub 2 , 120 participants,</p> <p>Learning Institute: SDF Participants from coastal areas included local government organizations at the national and provincial levels. The were 2,610 (650 females, 1,960 males). Additionally, participants from local administrative units , sub-districts and villages as well as communities were 3,010 participants (500 females and 2,510 male)</p>	100%	<p><i>“Fishery Improvement Project for Longtail Tuna in the Gulf of Thailand.”</i> This was a significant step toward strengthening coordinated efforts by linking government agencies, industry, NGOs, regional organizations, and the community stakeholders to achieve the long-term sustainability of longtail tuna resources. Two lessons are highlighted: (i) the private industry’s direct involvement makes it easier and cost-effective, from the government’s standpoint, to promote the compliance of responsible fishery practices and the adherence of the fishing industry to the various certification standards or codes of conduct (safety and health, environmental, ethical, and workers’ welfare and rights); (ii) the power of the market is harnessed to influence responsible behaviour and sustain the market and export potentials of longtail tuna.</p> <p>Regional training Projects were conducted on stock and risk assessment of Neritic Tunas; compilation of information on the Transboundary Species for the Gulf of Thailand and the Southern and Northern Andaman Sea, on-site training on ecosystems approach to fisheries management in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand, and training Projects on Basic Stock Assessment, and on Fish Larvae Identification.</p> <p>For capacity building in integrated fisheries and habitat management, stock assessment and EAFM, the target was to train “at least 780 people in at least five provinces around Andaman Sea and four provinces around Gulf of Thailand stock assessment and EAFM”. The Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained 100 personnel in several regional training Projects on stock and risk assessment. • Conducted on-site training for 100 personnel from ASEAN member states on the use of the e-ACDS. • Conducted on-site training on EAFM for 25 officers in Cambodia and Myanmar. • Conducted on site training on EAFM for 25 officers in Lao PDR. • Conducted training workshops on comparative reviews of fishery laws and regulations and the institutional arrangements by which the laws and regulations are enacted and enforced in Cambodia and Lao PDR.
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Output Objective 2			
<p>2:1 Awareness raised in the ASEAN region and target sub-regions of the need for registration of (all) fishing vessels and the importance to have proper licenses to fish (vessels, gear and people) to allow for monitoring and control of fishing capacity</p> <p>Frameworks drafted and willingness expressed at regional and sub-regional levels to increase cooperation on the monitoring and control of fishing effort</p>	<p>General target: Awareness will have been raised and commitments documented in regional policy documents and action plans in response to the urgent need for fishing vessel registration and licensing ...</p> <p>..and improved working conditions in target sub-regions and the for the Region as a whole in accordance with national labour laws.</p>	100%	<p>Achievement: Awareness has been improved together with commitments in regional policy documents and action plans in response the need to improve management of fishing capacity (registration, licensing, monitoring and control) including further steps to address working conditions in target sub-regions (Gulf of Thailand, Andaman and Mekong).</p> <p>RPOA-Fishing Capacity already endorsed by the ASEAN SOM-AMAF for implementation. Intentions are also embedded in other SEAFDEC and ASEAN policy documents on the need to manage fishing capacity and combat illegal fishing</p> <p>Clear expression of intent to cooperation on the management of fishing capacity has been made by the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand countries (the Sulu-Sulawesi through USAID Oceans) and the ASEAN region as a whole.</p> <p>Eight bilateral and trilateral plans included expressions on the need for improved monitoring and control of fishing capacity (Mya-Thai/2017; Cam-Viet; Cam-Thai; Malay-Thai, Southern Andaman/2017, Gulf of Thailand/2017 and Cam-Lao)</p> <p>Awareness raising and implementation of action plans continue through 2019</p> <p>MCS in Gulf of Thailand. In the final year of the Project, focus was on the development and implementation of sub-regional and bi/trilateral MCS networks in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea region.</p> <p>The Meeting for the GOT sub-region discussed the working mechanisms of a Future MCS Coordination Group, a concept proposed by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. At the June 2019 meeting, countries were updated on the progress in strengthening sub-regional cooperation on MCS network establishment, agreed on the concept and proposed revisions on the working mechanism of a future MCS network coordination, and agreed on the establishment of single point of contact</p>
	<p>To have clear expressions of intent to cooperate documented among countries and institutions on management of fishing capacity provided in at least three sub-(sub-) regions.</p>	100% (ILO)	

		<p>(SPOC) for GOT countries by using, for the time being, the same RPOA-IUU focal point network. Furthermore, the Meeting agreed to utilize SEAFDEC and ASEAN mechanism for strengthening MCS Network by i) reporting the progress made on MCS Network establishment to the Project Committee Meeting (PCM) in 2019 for approval, and ii) reporting and submitting the concept paper on the working mechanisms and future MCS coordination to ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) and ASEAN mechanism as appropriate.</p> <p>MCS in the Andaman Sea sub-region. The Project organized the “Meeting on Development of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Southern Andaman Sea Sub-region” on 20-21 August 2019 in Thailand, with officers from relevant agencies (fisheries, enforcement and maritime security) of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand in attendance It was a follow-up of the suggestion from the Third Sub-regional Consultative Workshop of the Joint Fisheries Management around the Southern Andaman Sea in November 2017 and the “4th Meeting of Andaman Sea Sub-region” in 2018. During the Meeting, countries shared ideas on common priority areas for data sharing and coordination in relation to MCS around the Southern Andaman Sea, discussed ways to strengthen the MCS network, and suggested a communication mechanism for information exchange (e.g. concentrate on enhancing regional cooperation in combating IUU fishing, avoiding network duplication, and not not legally binding to prevent complication during operation, and organize MCS Southern Andaman Sea meeting simultaneously with other regional meetings) in connection with the existing cooperation initiatives in the Southern Andaman Sea Sub-region.</p> <p>For the Mekong River Basin Sub-region, the steps that had been taken, which led to an agreement on bilateral cooperation to manage critical habitats and fishing activity in transboundary areas include the following:</p> <p>Cambodia and Lao PDR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project facilitated the bilateral discussion and compilation and comparative study of Law and Regulation between Cambodia and Lao PDR
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<p>2:2 Links and cooperation maintained and strengthened between SEAFDEC and international and regional organizations on the management of fishing capacity and on processes to issue licenses to fish (vessels, gear and people)</p> <p>Cooperation will allow SEAFDEC to generate updated information on new requirements for the management of fishing capacity and the combating of illegal (IUU) and destructive fishing.</p>	<p>SEAFDEC has maintained and strengthened links and cooperation with at least 10 international and regional organizations on the management of fishing-capacity, on processes to issue licenses to fish and/or improved working conditions. This include extended cooperation with organizations and Projectmes in specific sub-regions like the MRC in the Mekong River Basin and the CTI-CFF and USAID Oceans in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas, and on thematic issues like the ILO for labor issues.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Achievements: The Project maintained and strengthened SEAFDEC-Sweden’s linkages with, expanded the areas of cooperation – and most of all, committed to join forces -- with ten international, regional, national and specialized agencies and organizations. Concerned with the range of issues related to sustainable and responsible fishing, management of fishing capacity, habitat management, including the fairly recent problem of plastic pollution, safety at sea, decent work, human trafficking and exploitation, and mitigation of the impacts of risks from climate change. The cooperative mechanisms included joint organization of events, sharing of updated science-based information through dialogues and publications, and, the drafting of Regional Plans of Actions. Organizations and initiatives partnered in these efforts included the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Secretariat, • FAO/Rome, FAO Regional Office in Bangkok/APFIC, The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystems Project (BOBLME), • Regional Plan of Action (RPOA-IUU) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region; • USAID-Oceans • Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) • Mekong River Commission (MRC) • ILO and ICSF

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMCS • WWF • SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> • AMSs and links were forged with other departments and authorities as well as relevant NGO's.
<p>2:3/2:5 Information sharing of relevance to the monitoring and control of fishing capacity/effort between organizations and countries has been actively promoted and facilitated in cooperation with key stakeholders in target sub-regions and the ASEAN region as whole</p> <p>MCS networks have, following the promotion efforts, been established based on institutional cooperation and information sharing between countries in target sub-regions (starting with simple networks with fewer institutions that can be expanded)</p>	<p>At least 800 people of relevant stakeholders from communities, institutions and organizations will have, through participations at meetings and other events, received information of relevance to the monitoring and control of fishing effort at the ASEAN regional level as well as in each of the four sub-regions.</p> <p>Information sharing will have been provided at regional, sub-regional and on-site events.</p> <p>At least six bi- and sub-regional arrangements should include arrangements to monitor and control fishing capacity and to combat illegal (IUU) fishing and by the end of the project there should be at least one (simple) functioning MCS network in each of the four sub-regions. In Sulu-Sulawesi in cooperation with USAID.</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>Achievements: Information sharing among agencies and governments, dialogues, training (for more than 600 personnel), and promotion of the MCS concept, purposes, processes and components were sustained. The ultimate target, which is the establishment of MCS networks in the sub-regions has been achieved. The mechanisms to facilitate this have included the formation of national technical groups, national and sub-regional consultations and, as a precursor to a network, bilateral and sub-regional cooperation agreements.</p> <p>The Project had facilitated the discussions among Member Countries through regional, sub-regional and bilateral meetings. The agenda items included the update of each country's progress in fisheries management, such as laws and regulations, fishing vessel registration, procedures in issuing fishing licenses, fishing vessel crew, and catch landing procedures. Action plans were formulated to address overcapacity and to manage fishing efforts, to deal with IUU fishing by effective monitoring and control of fishing efforts, confirming the legal status of fishing operations, and making sure that catches are properly landed and recorded for traceability of fish and fishery products throughout the supply chain.</p>
<p>2:4 Agreements and/or action plans have been established among countries at bilateral and sub-regional level to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity together with the establishment and endorsement of ASEAN-wide</p>	<p>General target: The agreements of plans to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity in coastal (and inland) fisheries/waters will have made substantial advances.</p> <p>In addition agreements have been made on the monitoring of incidences of illegal fishing and destructive fisheries together with improved</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>Achievements: Agreements have been entered into between States to record and control active fishing capacity and monitor incidences of illegal and destructive fishing together with improved records of landings across international boundaries in the Gulf of Thailand and in the northern and southern Andaman Sea. The Project facilitated eight sub-regional, bilateral and trilateral plans of action to monitor and control fishing effort and to combat illegal fishing (in the Gulf of Thailand -- Cambodia-Viet Nam; Cambodia-Thailand; Malaysia-Thailand, Thailand-Viet Nam; for Northern Andaman -- Myanmar-Thailand; for Southern</p>

<p>agreements (RPOA's)</p>	<p>records of landings across international boundaries</p> <p>Target to have at least four sub-regional (transboundary) arrangements of plans to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity in coastal (and inland) fisheries/waters in place – and implemented - and at least one region-wide RPOA (capacity) established,</p> <p>endorsed by ASEAN SOM-AMAF, and implemented.</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>Andaman -- Thailand-Malaysia-Indonesia; and for the Mekong River Basin -- Thailand-Lao PDR and Cambodia-Lao PDR).</p> <p>In 2018, these sub-regional events were carried out: the 7th Meeting on the Gulf of Thailand, 4th Meeting of the Andaman Sea Sub-region, the Sub-regional Consultation on MCS for the Northern Andaman Sea, two bilateral dialogues and regional events with various partners on fishing capacity. A Call for Action has been made to develop three MCS networks, in the Gulf of Thailand, Southern Andaman and Northern Andaman sub-regions.</p> <p>Eight sub-regional, bilateral and trilateral plans had been formulated that include activities to monitor and control fishing effort and combat illegal fishing with improved records of landings across international boundaries (for Gulf of Thailand: Cambodia-Viet Nam; Cambodia-Thailand; Malaysia-Thailand, Thailand-Viet Nam; for Northern Andaman: Myanmar-Thailand; for Southern Andaman: Thailand-Malaysia-Indonesia; and for the Mekong River Basin: Thailand-Lao PDR and Cambodia-Lao PDR). In addition, the Project facilitated the 6 meetings of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region and the 2 meetings of the Andaman Sea Sub-region.</p> <p>On a region-wide scope, the Project in 2015 organized with the Japanese Trust Fund the consultations to develop the Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity), which was approved by the SEAFDEC Council at its 48th Meeting in April 2016. It was endorsed by ASWGF in June 2016 and subsequently by ASEAN SOM-AMAF. The sub-regional framework (Andaman Sea and Gulf of Thailand) for implementation of the RPOA Fishing Capacity is being discussed together with the cooperative arrangements. Further, the Project in 2017, facilitated the Gulf of Thailand sub-region countries to discuss the establishment of simple MCS networks (monitoring and control and information sharing) in the Gulf of Thailand, Southern Andaman and Northern Andaman sub-regions.</p>
<p>2:5 (new) Capacity built and support provided to the implementation of</p>	<p>At least 900 people in and around the Andaman Sea, Gulf of Thailand and the Mekong (in cooperation with MRC) will have received</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Achievement: By 2019, more than 700 fishery and resource management officers have been trained and sufficient capacity has been developed in governments and partner agencies on these areas: awareness and</p>

<p>agreements and action plans to strengthen effectiveness of sub-regional and bilateral cooperation on the management of fishing capacity and combating of illegal fishing through the organizations and/or support to sub-regional, bilateral and on-site events (with/by local and regional partners)</p>	<p>capacity-building on the management of fishing capacity, combating illegal (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing, improving working conditions in fisheries/safety at sea, port monitoring/control of landings across boundaries and related aspects</p> <p>Capacity-building in and around the Sulu-Sulawesi seas will be developed as/if needed in cooperation with CTI-CFF and USAID Oceans..</p> <p>Continued events and capacity- building organized is expected to be in support of specific agreements or action plans/work plan</p>	<p>with ILO</p> <p>USAID Oceans</p>	<p>understanding of laws and regulations, illegal (IUU) fishing, safety at sea, people trafficking and labor exploitation, traceability, monitoring and control of fish landings across boundaries, and the implications of port state measures. Regional, sub-regional and bilateral events had been organized (on fishing capacity and MCS networking): the 8th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region, the 4th Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region (2018), a Northern Andaman MCS drafting, two bilateral dialogues and regional events with partners on fishing capacity. Three MCS networks have been drafted. The Project facilitated consultations on the MCS networking in the Southern Andaman; the process will continue after 2019.</p> <p>The Project also supported the development of electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS). The eACDS, serves as a tool to improve records and control fish catches and a means to reduce IUU and enhance intra-regional trade in fish products. An on-site test of eACDS (electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme) was tested in Brunei Darussalam, in 2018 and expanded to Viet Nam, Myanmar and Malaysia in 2019.</p> <p>While USAID Oceans, led the Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) scheme and tested it in the Sulu Sulawesi Sea sub-region.</p> <p>National workshops were also held to gather information on ongoing cooperation between Thailand and Lao PDR and to assess active fishing gears in use in Thailand and Lao PDR.</p> <p>The development of coordinated plans to manage the fishing capacity was complemented by the strengthening of the institutional capacities and upgrading of personnel capabilities to develop and implement the plans. The former was pursued by formulating and agreeing to NPOAs, MOUs, cooperation agreements, and developing MCS networks, involving the partnership of international organizations with specific mandates e.g. ILO on labour issues, FAO on Port State Measures and IUU, etc., and endorsement of the Agreements by ASEAN so that they became institutionalized into regional policy. Capacity building of</p>
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			institutions and people was accomplished through a systematic effort at raising awareness through information exchange and dialogues, training in the legal, technical and management aspects of the international conventions, codes and measures that support the development and implementation of the coordinated plans in support of improved fisheries management and social well-being <i>i.e.</i> the UNCLOS, CCRF, EAFM, PSMA and traceability of fisheries products (particularly the eACDS), combating illegal (IUU) fishing, address dual flags of fishing vessels, and the many aspects of labour such as trafficking, decent work, safety at sea, improved working conditions, and rights of migrant workers
Cross-cutting 1			
<p>1:7/1:8 and 2:6/2:7</p> <p>Awareness raised at (sub-) regional, provincial and local level on the need to promote diversified livelihoods and alternative income opportunities to reduce poverty and to reduce pressure on fisheries resources.</p> <p>Livelihood diversification initiatives – based on a gender balanced approach - supported through sub-contracts or other arrangements with locally-based organizations,</p> <p>A network of institutions and individuals established with expertise in aspects related to social well-being and human welfare (to provide advises and support to SEAFDEC as needed)</p>	<p>Awareness of the need for and challenges facing the development of alternative and diversified livelihoods for aquatic resource users in coastal and inland communities will be raised at regional, sub-regional, provincial and local levels together with partners in all the four target sub-regions.</p> <p>Livelihood diversification initiatives and recommendations will be supported by the Project and/or partner organizations through the involvement of local organizations</p> <p>Target to reach, in cooperation with partners, communities in four locations in each of the four sub-regions.</p> <p>Information and updates will be shared with partners at various levels to improve options available for people through the</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>Achievements: A “social well-being network” has been formed. The participants include civil society organizations, non-government organizations, foundations, and local government units at regional and local levels. Local activities at different sites in Cambodia, Myanmar and Eastern Thailand are executed by the locally based organizations through subcontracts. These included alternative as well as diversified livelihood options and had strong components of natural resource management, habitat protection, eco-tourism, and mitigation of and resilience to climate change risks and adaptation to climate change and variability. Capacity building was aimed at overall empowerment of the stakeholders: training included skills and knowledge of the technical aspects of the livelihood option from production to value addition and marketing as well as infusing in stakeholders the “feeling of ownership”, which is a foundation of a livelihood’s sustainability. However, it was still necessary to provide regulatory support and some technical assistance from local governments.</p> <p>Lessons were shared by the Project and partner organizations during this last year of the project in local meetings with government agencies and communities and in scientific forums. The forums included collating of ideas and drafting of plans for upscaling and expanding the projects.</p> <p>Another important result is that working through local partners generated information and experiences for the Project and SEAFDEC to</p>

	<p>...development of a social well-being network with at least 10 participants from national, regional and/or international organizations.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>be able to incorporate and highlight needs and challenges facing inland and coastal communities into regional and sub-regional policy- making (as in the ASEAN, SEAFDEC, FAO, <i>i.e.</i> the policy brief on Human Rights-based Gender Equality Approaches to Small Scale Fisheries in SEASia, SEAFDEC Gender Strategy, etc.)</p> <p>The partners, comprising the international and regional organizations and initiatives, NGOs and CSOs operating at the local level particularly the ones that have been subcontracted to establish habitat rehabilitation and livelihood projects, and local government units, have essentially formed the “social well-being network” that is now promoting and expanding their initiatives on livelihood diversification. The ones on livelihood diversification that have been carried out with local partners including CORIN-Asia Cambodia, Learning Institute (Cambodia), and Sustainable Development Foundation (Thailand) are described below:</p> <p>a. CORIN-Asia Cambodia: The Collaborative Project on “<i>Fisheries and habitat management, climate change and social well-being in Southeast Asia</i>” carried out by the CORIN-Asia-Cambodia in partnership with Coastal Cambodia Local Alliance (CCLA) was a four-year (2014-2017) project. The project sites are coastal communities in the provinces of Kep, Kampot, and Preah Sihanouk in Cambodia. It comprised 27 project activities under four main components: 1) Enhancing and conserving coastal and marine resources; 2) Local institutional arrangement for integrated coastal zone management on coastal Cambodia; 3) Climate change adaptation and social well-being; and 4) Participatory monitoring and evaluation, documentation and dissemination The activities include fish cage culture, blood cockle culture, shrimp processing, and ecotourism. The project delivered concrete outputs whose impacts spilled on to the improvement of social well-being through better management – and thus sustainability – of fishery resources (the foundation of local livelihoods) in the coastal communities.</p> <p>b. Learning Institute (LI), Cambodia: The Project in partnership with the Learning Institute of Cambodia implemented the project “Strengthening Community Fisheries Management and Livelihood Diversification in Cambodia”. Implemented from 2014 to 2017, it covered seven</p>
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		<p>government agencies. The project also promoted and supported local initiatives in sustainable fisheries management, fisheries livelihoods development, and conservation and rehabilitation of marine and coastal resources.</p> <p>The project was implemented from 2016 to 2018 in 11 sub-districts of this province of eastern Thailand. The participatory multi-stakeholder process contributed largely to its success. It developed the Trat Bay Implementation Plan for Ecosystem based Management of Marine and Coastal Resources (“the Trat Bay Plan”). Assistance was given to the local initiatives that strengthened the management of the fisheries and conservation of the marine and coastal resources in support of the Trat Bay Plan. As a result of the project’s interventions, fisher communities, and in particular small-scale fishers, are now networked and formally organized; they have formed the Trat Bay Fishers network. The project also supported local women to form groups to enhance their status and strengthen their role in the development and management of community livelihood enterprises.</p> <p>The notable products from this project include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Small scale fisheries and the ecosystem based management of fisheries and marine and coastal resources in Trat Bay”, a publication of the process and results. • A situation analysis of the potential climate change impact on coastal communities which contained recommendations to support adaptation measures by communities that emphasize area-based, rights-based and gender-sensitive approach. • “Single map: an integrated multi stakeholder information system for ecosystems-based management of fisheries resources in Trat Bay”.The Project developed in cooperation with the Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Institute (GISTDA) the ‘single map’ of fisher communities, fisheries activities and marine and coastal resources in Trat Bay. Information gathered by the project was integrated with those from the different government agencies. The socio-economic and ecological impacts of changing fisheries management regimes in Trat Bay were documented and reported.
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Cross-cutting 2			
1:9 and 2:8 Special attention is given to gender aspects and specifically the role of women and youth (young	Diversified livelihoods and the role and position of women and youth (young people of 15 years and older) working in the fisheries sector will receive special attention based on a gender balanced	100%	Achievements: The Project promoted gender perspectives at regional, sub-regional and on-site level. For example: 1. A special event organized on SSF and human rights and gender in 2017 with a policy brief developed

<p>people of 15 years and older) in fisheries and as/if needed special reviews will be made. In addition special attention is being made to address labor issues and improved working conditions, Sub-contracts for capacity-building at local/community level incorporates gender aspects, including the role of women and youth</p> <p>Reviews, studies will be made as requested on social, cultural and traditional practices/knowledge (including gender references) and impacts from recent developments and environmental and political change.</p>	<p>approach.</p> <p>Labor issues and the need for safe working conditions will have been addressed at ASEAN and sub-regional level.</p> <p>Specific recommendations and policy guidance will have reached, through dialogue and consultations among ASEAN countries and in the four sub-regions with at least two localities in each of the sub-regions targeted (with partners in Mekong and Sulu-Sulawesi)</p> <p>Five (5) studies/reviews conducted where gender and social aspects, including working conditions/labor aspects have been addressed.</p> <p>600 participants (women, at least 30%) have received capacity-building/ training at local level through the project (through sub-contracts).</p> <p>1, 500 participants (women, at least 30%) have participated in events arranged by the project.</p>	<p>100% (with ILO)</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. A sequence of regional consultations has been held (in cooperation with FAO on the SSF Guidelines and in cooperation with ILO on labor issues and safe working conditions. Policy guidance is provided with an understanding that ILO takes the lead and SEAFDEC facilitates participation by fisheries agencies including increased awareness; initiative at localities is facilitated through ILO and relevant ASEAN platforms. 3. Review of gender and social aspects, including working conditions/labor 4. Review of social aspects and traditional knowledge done 2014 on Urak Lawoi at Lipi Island in Thailand (PSU); 5. Fisheries Reforms and Rights-Based Fisheries: Insights from Community Fisheries in Cambodia done in 2016 (LI) 6. Gender in coastal fisheries communities (with IUCN/MFF and SEI) finalized in 2018 7. Review 4-6: with specific site reviews on gender aspects (in Myanmar, Thailand and Cambodia) <p>In addition, gender aspects and the role of women and youth incorporated in all the four field contracts in more than 10 locations and monitored by the project.</p> <p>Local capacity CORIN-Asia Cambodia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Women are promoted as leaders in the committee of blood cockle collecting group. - in Crab bank committee, women play important role in book keeping and accounting. - Female youth officers from Department of Environment, Vocational Training School, Department of Tourism, had their capacity built by engaging them in the project; a number were promoted to higher ranks in their respective institutions.
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		100%	<p>Learning Institute, Cambodia: Awareness raising on gender and best practices in CFi/small scale fishery management and established 7 youth groups with by-laws. Women play vital roles in different levels of CFi such as participation of more women in meetings, decision-making, CFi planning and development, patrolling, conflict resolution and facilitation of information sharing. There are many activities that have had greater women participation. These are in social work, idea and experience sharing, dissemination of gender-equality ideas, domestic violence reduction, participation in CFi meetings, and development of CFi management plans.</p> <p>Seven youth groups established with by-laws; recognized by commune council. 7 community dialogues and 2 provincial dialogues conducted.</p> <p>Sustainable Development Foundation Gender aspects and the role of women and youth Awareness raising and promotion of gender in fisheries communities. Support to women and youth in the communities included enhancing their capacities/quality of the post harvest product as well as promotion of alternative livelihood for housewives in fishing communities in 3 sub-districts.</p> <p>Empower women to engage in and lead the conservation activities, conservation groups in the villages and at the provincial level.</p> <p>Information sharing has been promoted at sub-regional and bilateral events. Regional and sub-regional dialogues to strengthen links and cooperation with partner organizations continue through 2019 and work is ongoing and platforms are being provided through regular organization of sub-regional and bilateral events in target sub-regions (with invitations to NGO, CSOs and others). Collaboration among local partners (Gov.</p>
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			agencies, NGO, CSOs) encouraged in local contracts and communities such as CORIN-Asia Cambodia, Learning Institute, and SDF, among others.
Output Objective 3			
3:1/3:2 Collaboration is maintained and strengthened between SEAFDEC and other regional and international organizations as a prerequisite to broader recognition, visibility and to ensure drives towards common goals by promoting joint efforts and sharing of resources. Furthermore, coordination is maintained and strengthened between ASEAN countries and regional, national and local organizations to strengthen local capacity-building, avoid overlapping and to ensure efficient use of available funds.	General target: collaboration will continue and will grow in importance due to the need to follow up on the “agreements and/or joint statements” aimed at addressing problems in the fisheries sector and in promoting agreements and more sustainable outcomes. The joint organization of at least two consultations per year (with more than 40 participants per meeting) with partners will result in strengthening of the impact and uptake of recommendations from the events supported by references in reports by partner organizations. Through the continuation of activities, collaboration, will be further enhanced between ASEAN, the ASEAN Member Countries and key international organizations, local NGOs and community organizations in all four sub-regions as specified in Sections 1 and 2 and the cross-cutting section	100% 100% 100%	Achievements: From 2013-2019, at least two events per year were organized with partners to strengthen the uptake of recommendations and implementation of agreements. ASEAN Member State dialogues continued with links and cooperation strengthened ASEAN wide, in sub-regions and sub-sub-regions with regional partners : ASEAN, FAO – Bangkok and Rome, MRC, FAO/BOBLME, RPOA-IUU, ILO, IUCN/MFF, SEI, UNEP/Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Project etc. and in Sulu-Sulawesi by CTI-CFF and USAID Oceans, as well as national partners in areas of relevance to transboundary resource management and conservation and on the management of fishing capacity, gender and improvement of working conditions (with ILO): Participants averaged more than 40 per event. The Regional Fishery Policy Network has been an important mechanism in communications among countries and coordination of regional activities. It has increased the capabilities of the participants for various fishery management areas and contributed to closer cooperation among countries.
3:3 Capacity increased through regional and sub-regional consultations to build upon national laws and policies that are supportive to sub-regional and bilateral agreements and implementation plans Sub-regional and bilateral	Increased capacity to build upon national laws and policies including..... ...regional, sub-regional, national/local processes that are suitable for framing regional, sub-regional and bilateral agreements and implementation plans developed with regional partners in all four sub-regions and documented in draft agreements	100% 100%	Achievements: More than <u>seven</u> agreements, action plans, bilateral MOUs and work plans were agreed, approved or endorsed. These cover fishery resources and habitat management, fishing capacity, and measures to combat IUU and destructive fishing. The agreements, action plans, bilateral MOUs and work plans that have been agreed, approved or endorsed are as follows: 1. Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)-Neritic Tuna in Southeast Asia Waters 2. ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) and combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the ASEAN Region

<p>agreements and implementation plans established and agreed upon</p>	<p>Signed agreements and approved implementation plans on fisheries and habitat management, management of fishing capacity and/or combating illegal fishing should be available in at least seven areas within target sub-regions</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>3. Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme 4. MRC Mekong Basin Wide Strategy 5. MOA Cambodia-Lao PDR and action plans 6. MOA Cambodia-Viet Nam and action plans 7. Fishery Improvement Project for Longtail Tuna in the Gulf of Thailand</p> <p>The ASEAN General Fishery Policy will be one of the instruments to realize ASEAN Vision 2025 as well as being an important element of the ASEAN Economic Community. SEAFDEC provides technical assistance for its formulation and for discussions that includes the conduct of data collection and analysis to support stock assessment and training of fisheries officers on various aspects of sustainable and responsible fishery management.</p> <p>Comparative reviews have been done on the national policies, laws and regulations of Cambodia and Lao PDR, Cambodia and Viet Nam. The reviews have informed the drafting of bilateral agreements on vessel registration (to control dual registration), issuance of fishing licenses, assuring that fishing crew work contracts and working conditions are in line with ILO standards, monitoring of small scale fishery transboundary trade, and compliance with port state measures. Regular workshops and consultations are organized for capacity building and awareness of emerging issues that need urgent attention.</p>
<p>3:4 Important international conventions and regional agreements reviewed with interpretations disseminated as relevant to increase awareness among people in support of improved management of fisheries and habitats in the ASEAN region.</p>	<p>Reviews and interpretations of important international conventions and agreements, including the basic documents for ASEAN Community-building will have been reviewed and summaries disseminated to key stakeholders in the fisheries and habitat "sectors" during regional, sub-regional and/or bilateral events. As/if requested the Project will have been able to support translation of key conventions and agreements into local languages.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Annual targets reached. Conventions were reviewed and introduced at various regional, sub-regional and bilateral events. information disseminated included their implications on the fisheries sector. Coordination was made with partners including FAO, ILO, ASEAN, SwAM, ICSF and others. Conventions and agreements include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) • FAO SSF Guidelines and Human Rights and gender, • C188 ILO work in fishing convention • UN Fish Stock Agreement • ASEAN Blueprints and declarations

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO Agreement on Port State Measures • UN Law of the Sea Convention
<p>3:5 Information sharing promoted and facilitated at bilateral, sub-regional level and among ASEAN countries on national legislation and institutional arrangements for fisheries and habitat management, including comparative analysis of national laws and regulations</p>	<p>Comparative information on legislation and institutional arrangements will have been shared by ASEAN countries and an understanding on the limits and opportunities within the context of the national laws of each participating country will have been established.as needed for the establishment of common approaches to management and conservation in all four sub-regions and as a basis for sub-regional and transboundary agreements</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>Achievements: Comparative information on national legislation and institutional arrangements has been shared between ASEAN countries. Understanding the limits and opportunities of national legislation for the establishment of common approaches has increased with reference to such areas as vessel registration, fishing licenses, labor issues, small-scale fisheries, port state measures and MCS networking. Comparative analyses of laws and regulation have been done between Cambodia and Viet and Cambodia and Lao PDR. This comparative review included the governments’ accession and adherence to relevant international conventions and agreements. Other benefits were a better understanding of the limits and recognition of the opportunities of national legislations for the establishment of common approaches in such legal issues as vessel registration, issuance of fishing license, labor on board fishing vessels, small-scale fisheries/fishing gears, transboundary landings of catch, and port state measures. Government fishery officers are updated of other countries’ national policies, laws and regulations.</p>
<p>3:6/3:7 and 3:8 Promotional efforts supported, including regular reporting, to strengthen the profile and status of fisheries within the ASEAN structure and in other ASEAN fora geared towards policy development</p>	<p>The profile of fisheries within ASEAN will have been raised, as a result of the regular and consistent consultation and information sharing processes (together with partners), involving SEAFDEC, the ASEAN Sector Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) and other channels.</p> <p>The experiences gained and recommendations arising from events, will be made available to ASEAN, SEAFDEC and other regional and international fora.</p> <p>The monitoring and reporting on policy</p>	<p>Monitor processes</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>This is not an activity as such but a request to monitor progress in raising the profile of fisheries and in “triggering” policy developments. The Project has made available experiences gained to ASEAN, AFCF, ASWGFi, SEAFDEC, FAO, RPOA-IUU, ILO, MRC and other international and regional fora.</p> <p>Policy developments have been triggered with respect to monitoring of fishing capacity – with partners (record and control), and on the increasing attention to gender and human rights issues in fisheries. Cooperation with ILO, FAO and others has facilitated recognition of the need to (i) address labor issues and working conditions, (ii) further develop the regional approach to the implementation of SSF guidelines (with human rights and gender equity) and, with partners, (iii) intensify</p>

	<p>developments will include developments “triggered” by the information provided through the project in cooperation with partners at both regional and national levels.</p>	100%	<p>efforts to combat illegal (IUU) and destructive fishing. Policy developments have been triggered through RPOA-Neritic Tuna, RPOA-Fishing Capacity, labor issues, human rights and SSF Guidelines, traceability, sub-regional coordination and bilateral MoAs and Action Plans.</p> <p>Plans, recommendations, progress and results are reported to these fora:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEAFDEC Project Committee Meeting 2. FCG/ASSP(ASEAN-SEAFDEC) 3. ASWGF (ASEAN)
<p>3:9 The role of SEAFDEC as ASEAN’s technical (and advisory) body has been supported and strengthened, including strengthened in-house capacity to meet new and growing demands from the region. A closer and strengthened relation will/could pro-actively contribute to decision-making processes based on improved technical and scientific advice.</p>	<p>SEAFDEC’s role as ASEAN’s fisheries technical (and advisory) body will have been further strengthened.</p> <p>The active participation at various events (SEAFDEC, ASEAN, FAO, ILO, IUCN, WWF and others) will increase the visibility of SEAFDEC and the recognition of the Swedish (Sida) support.</p> <p>Continued in-house capacity building progressed to meet new demands</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>Achievements: This is a key outcome of the Project. It is the cumulative result of all the outputs and activities. It has been achieved through these pathways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SEAFDEC’s institutional capacity – <i>i.e.</i> that of the Secretariat and the technical departments, and those of the fisheries and relevant agencies of governments (<i>which, in fact, are members of SEAFDEC</i>) have been boosted by the Project in terms of the number, level, and scope of policy, scientific, technical, and management expertise of SEAFDEC personnel in the areas that the Project has initiated, developed and implemented. Their involvement as experts in the development and implementation of various activities and/or recipients of information, knowledge and skills enhancement activities had considerably strengthened their capacities. - strengthening of capacity extended <i>beyond the organizational confines</i> of SEAFDEC: the active participation and close involvement of the officers and personnel of the various ASEAN bodies, forums and working groups, and national officers, local government workers, and representatives of the fishing communities have strengthened the overall capacity of the region in sustainable fisheries development and management through expertise upgrade, acquisition of valuable experiences, technical and operational skills, and closer working relations among these entities and between them and SEAFDEC. - The productive collaboration that the Project fostered has also enabled SEAFDEC to establish durable linkages with all the other partners <i>i.e.</i> international, regional, sub-regional, national and local institutions, agencies and organizations and the private sector. It has cemented the SEAFDEC Organization’s strategic position as a source of credible science-based policy and technical advice. <p>Specifically, SEAFDEC’s advisory role was further enhanced by the following steps that it had taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation in various events, which has increased the visibility and

		<p>recognition of the Project and the SEAFDEC organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting of the results of the Project in all the relevant ASEAN forums. • Monitoring and assessment of the impacts of the projects that have been supported, developed and managed mostly in partnership with other institutions, agencies and organizations. • Establishment of scientific working groups and encouraging networking activities among the members and with other groups such as policy makers and project managers. • Expansion or out-scaling of pilot projects and sharing the experiences and lessons from these projects with a wider set of stakeholders through workshops and scientific and popular publications. • Incorporation of project results into regional, national and local policies, Projects, and laws and regulations, as well as their providing useful cases for international agreements, conventions and codes. • Strengthening the staff's and thus the Organization's strategic, technical, management and operational capabilities. • Enhancing the credibility of the Organization. <p>The Project's engaging the collaboration of CSOs, NGOs and academic institutions that have a strong presence in the rural areas, mandates and expertise in promoting social development, advocating human rights-based approach to the access and control of resources, equal opportunity and empowerment provided SEAFDEC the first hand knowledge and familiarity as well its relevant personnel the expertise in not just fisheries management but community development and the promotion of social well-being.</p>
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List of Members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) Members, 2013-2019

Name	Country	Fund	
		Sweden	Japanese Trust Fund
2013			
Ms. Hotmaida Purba	Indonesia	×	
Ms. Imelda Riti Anak Rantty	Malaysia	×	
Mr. Aung Toe	Myanmar	×	
Dr. Ronaldo R. Libuanao (6 months)	Philippines	×	
Mr. Neil Kenneth P. Catibog (6 months)			
Mr. Sarayoot Boonkumjad	Thailand	×	
Mr. Leng Samath	Cambodia		×
Mr. Vankham Keophimphone	Lao PDR		×
Mr. Tran Van Hao	Viet Nam		×
2014			
Ms. Indri Yani Zaini	Indonesia	×	
Ms. Hemalatha Raja Sekaran	Malaysia	×	
Dr. Myo Min Hliang (Mr.)	Myanmar	×	
Mr. Efren V. Hilario	Philippines	×	
Ms. Nichaphat Dissayaphong	Thailand	×	
Ms. Chin Leakhena	Cambodia		×
Mr. Chainuek Phakhounthong	Lao PDR		×
Mr. Nguyen The Hoang	Viet Nam		×
2015			
Ms. Sevi Sawestri	Indonesia	×	
Ms. Hemalatha Raja Sekaran	Malaysia	×	
Dr. Than Than Lwin (Ms.)	Myanmar	×	
Ms. Marylene Mandreza	Philippines	×	
Ms. Chutima Pokhun	Thailand	×	
Ms. Chin Leakhena	Cambodia		×
Ms. Phongsavanh Sengsomphou	Lao PDR		×
Mr. Nguyen Van Phuc	Viet Nam		×
2016			
Mr. Reynaldy Indra Syah Putra	Indonesia	×	
Ms. Annie Nunis Billy	Malaysia	×	
Dr. Saw Mya Linn (Ms.)	Myanmar	×	
Mr. Marlon B. Alejandro	Philippines	×	
Ms. Natedow Wiseso	Thailand	×	
Mr. Heng Samay	Cambodia		×
Ms. Phongsavanh Sengsomphou	Lao PDR		×
Ms. Nguyen Huong Tra	Viet Nam		×

Name	Country	Fund	
		Sweden	Japanese Trust Fund
2017			
Mr. Ifan Ariansyach	Indonesia	✘	
Mr. Ahmad Faizal Bin Mohamed Omar	Malaysia	✘	
Ms. Myat Khine Mar	Myanmar	✘	
Mr. Napoleon Salvador J. Lamarca	Philippines	✘	
Mr. Thana Yenpoeng	Thailand	✘	
Mr. Kongkham Vonglorkham	Lao PDR		✘
Mr. Nguyen Tuan Uyen	Viet Nam		✘
2018			
Mr. IBM Suastika Jaya	Indonesia	✘	
Dr. Nant Kay Thwe Moe (Ms.)	Myanmar	✘	
Ms. Bernadette B. Soliven	Philippines	✘	
Ms. Thumawadee Jaiyen	Thailand	✘	
Mr. Thuch Panha	Cambodia		✘
Ms. Vanny Sengkapkeo	Lao PDR		✘
2019			
Mr. Agus Sapari	Indonesia	✘	
Ms. Kay Khine Tint	Myanmar	✘	
Ms. Jennifer G. Viron	Philippines	✘	
Ms. Sumolmal Suwannapoom	Thailand	✘	
Mr. Ngin Kamsan	Cambodia		✘
Mr. Khambor Souliphone	Lao PDR		✘
Ms. Thanh Phuong Vu	Viet Nam		✘
		33	19

Annex 4

A. List of top 10 publications most downloaded from SEAFDEC Website (2007-2017)

Publication	Downloaded	Viewed	Uploaded Date
Comparative Review of Laws and Regulations concerning Fisheries, Habitat Management and related Aspects between Cambodia and Lao PDR and between Cambodia and Viet Nam	652	1,399	July 2017
Report of the Expert Consultation on Managing Fishing Capacity to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia	299	1,732	2010
Report of the Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Thailand and Viet Nam	286	518	Sep 2018
Report of the Experts Group Meeting on Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tuna in ASEAN Region	282	1,384	2014
Report of the 2nd Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region	275	1,025	2013
Report of the Technical Experts Meeting on Management of Transboundary Species for Northern Andaman Sea	268	462	Sep 2018
ASEAN Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity)	257	2,127	July 2017
Report of the Training and Awareness Raising on the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity	251	1,037	June 2011
Profile of Fisheries in Southeast Asian	250	1,197	2009
Report of the Sub-regional Consultative Meeting of the Northern Andaman Sea	242	953	2012

Remarks: The publications produced from 2007-2017 were uploaded on the SEAFDEC website (total item = 76) and from 2017, all SEAFDEC publications transferred to SEAFDEC repository.

B. List of top 10 publications most downloaded from SEAFDEC Repository (2017 to 2019)

Publications	Downloaded	Uploaded Date
Policy Brief: Applying human rights-based and gender equality approaches to small-scale fisheries in Southeast Asia	90	2018
Study on Eco-labelling of Aquatic Products: General view and future considerations for the ASEAN region	79	2006
On-site training and awareness raising on the integration of fisheries management and habitat management and the management of fishing capacity	65	2011
Report of the sub-regional consultation on the development of MCS in the gulf of Thailand	65	2017
Report of on-site training/workshop on capacity building for integration of fisheries and habitat management and the management of fishing capacity	59	2010
Report of the Workshop on Managements of Longtail Tuna and Kawakawa Resources in the Southeast Asian Region and Development of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) as the Alternate Approach	58	2018
Report of the Technical Experts Meeting on Management of Transboundary Species for Northern Andaman Sea	52	July 2018
Report of the Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Thailand and Viet Nam	52	June 2018

Report of the Technical Experts Meeting on Management of Transboundary Species for Southern Andaman Sea	51	July 2018
Report of the Second Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam	49	2017

Total item = 94 (Updated 31 Dec 2019)

List of Full-time Project Staff from 2013-2019

Name	Position	Period
Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn	Project Manager	1 Jan 2013-31 Dec 2019
Dr. Magnus Torell	Senior Advisor	1 Jan 2013-30 June 2018
Ms. Jenny Nord	Results Monitoring Expert	1 Jan 2014-30 June 2014
Ms. Ylva Mattsson	Fisheries Policy Expert	1 Sept 2015-23 June 2016
Dr. Jacob Hagberg	International Fisheries Policy Expert	21 Aug 2017-31 Jul 2018
Ms. Kornkanok Havanon	Project Officer	1 Mar-Aug 2016
Mr. Kitsadee Wanitsawatwichai	Project Officer	15 Sept-31 Dec 2016
Ms. Suntree Pumpuang	Project Officer	15 Mar 2017-30 Sept 2018
Ms. Piyarattt Sittiyos	Project Officer	15 Mar 2017-31 Jul 2019
Ms. Ployvinee Khamwong	Project Officer	16 Nov-31 Dec 2019
Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin	Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Coordinator	1 Aug 2017-31 Dec 2019
Dr. Bamroongsak Chatanantthawej	Andaman Sea Sub-region and Mekong River Basin Coordinator	16 Oct 2017-30 Sept 2018
Dr. Somchai Bussarawit	Andaman Sea Sub-region Coordinator	17 Sept-31 Dec 2019
Ms. Bhawana Upadyahy	Gender and Social Development Expert	1 Jan-13 July 2018
Ms. Pontip Vidyavrapat	Gender Officer	1 Oct 2018-31 Mar 2019
Ms. Saowalak Jingjungvisut	Information and Communications Specialist	9-31 Oct 2017
Mr. Bhakta Karki	Information and Communications Officer	23 Apr 2018-31 Aug 2018
Ms. Orawan Yafa	Information and Communications Officer	1 Nov 2018-31 Mar 2019

Financial Report 2019

Cod List	Budget (SEK)	Original Budget (THB)	Revised budget (THB) (31 Oct)	Actual Spending (Baht) (Jan-Dec)												Total actual spending (Baht) Jan-Dec 2019	Deviation	%used	Remarks	
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec					
Personnel costs (international, regional and national) including short time consultants	1489200	5,956,800	5,088,600	394,682.34	517,932.95	466,100.00	358,090.00	358,240.00	394,657.00	354,700.00	343,410.00	355,850.00	336,850.00	334,100.00	334,941.50	4,549,553.79	539,046	89.41		
1. Project Manager (B42000*12m)	126000	504,000	504,000	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	504,000.00	-	100.00		
2. Project Officer-I (B20900*12m)																			Renew contract from April, the project has just increased the salary 1,900 Baht, based on work performance. She resigned on 31 Jul due to that personal reason (marriage). We was informed that she married in Aug 2019 and accompanied her husband to USA. However, there is not impact to the work from her resignation. Ms Ployvinee handled the tasks. The Project managed to organize the events as planned.	
3. Project Officer-II (26000*12m)	62700	250,800	140,600	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	20,900.00	20,900.00	20,900.00	20,900.00	20,900.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	140,600.00	-	100.00		
4. Five Regional Fisheries Policy Network Members (Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Philippines) (B27000*12m*5p)+(HouseB7000*12m*5p) **Indonesia started from 11 Feb ***cost is reserved for Malaysia, since the nomination has received but not releasing from Malaysia	78000	312,000	312,000	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	312,000.00	-	100.00	1. In Jan: only cost for 2 persons, 2. Feb-Aug cost for 4 persons: Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, Philippines 3. cancel cost for Malaysia	
5. Gulf of Thailand sub-regional Coordinator (B80000*12m)	510000	2,040,000	1,632,000	45,582.34	106,882.95	117,000.00	117,090.00	117,240.00	115,350.00	113,700.00	113,400.00	113,400.00	113,400.00	111,990.00	111,990.00	1,297,025.29	334,975	79.47		
6. Andaman Sea Coordinator (B80000*12m)	240000	960,000	960,000	72,100.00	72,100.00	72,100.00	72,100.00	72,100.00	72,100.00	72,100.00	72,100.00	72,100.00	72,100.00	72,100.00	72,100.00	865,200.00	94,800	90.13		
7. Gender and Social Development Officer (B30000*3m): Jan-Mar	240000	960,000	960,000	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	960,000.00	-	100.00	Gender Officer left from April	
8. Information and Communication Officer (B80000*3m) Jan-Mar	22500	90,000	90,000	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00										90,000.00	-	100.00	Communication Officer left from April	
9. Resource persons, Consultants (if needed)	60000	240,000	240,000	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00										240,000.00	-	100.00		
9.1 Meeting rapporteurs for MCS-GOT	75000	300,000	100,000						32,355.00		9,610.00	22,350.00				64,315.00	35,685	64.32		
9.2 Meeting rapporteur for BGOT Meeting									32,355.00								-			
10. Insurance and Expenses										5,952.00		9,610.00	22,350.00				-			
	75000	300,000	150,000		61,950.00						300.00			3,350.00	2,010.00	2,851.50	76,413.50	73,587	50.94	

Cod List	Budget (SEK)		Actual Spending (Baht) (Jan-Dec)												Total actual spending (Baht) Jan-Dec 2019		Deviation	%used	Remarks
	Original Budget (THB)	Revised budget (THB) (31 Oct)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	19,559.50	199,247.58			
2 Travel	102500	= 410,000	202,000	400	0	71,354.79	-	25,642.00	12,385.00	-	3,340.00	-	-	40,086.29	19,559.50	199,247.58	2,752	98.64	
2.1 Airfare for RFPN (Sp)	25000	= 100,000	50,000			30,570.00										57,050.00	(7,050)	114.10	The returning air tickets were charged in Dec cost reserved for taxi charge or rental vehicle for any meetings outside the Office
2.2 Local transportation (e.g. travel within Bangkok) Travel from Samutprakran to Secretariat office for Gender Toolkit	2500	= 10,000	2,000	400												400.00	1,600	20.00	
2.3 Participation of the policy events (FAO/RAP/APFIC, ASEAN, SEAFDEC, RPOA-IUU, IMCS, WorldFish Centre, MRC, CTI, USAID, UN Environment, ILO, IOTC, and with countries of the SEA/DEC Council in March 2019 (Indonesia))	75000	= 300,000	150,000			39,594.79										141,797.58	8,202	94.53	
2.3.1 Participation the 51st Meeting of the SEA/DEC Council in March 2019 (Indonesia)						39,594.79											-		
2.3.2 Participation to the FAO Meeting for the development of the Project Proposal (March 2019), Bangkok						560.00											-		
2.3.3 Participation to the Swedish Embassy Working in March 2019, Bangkok						630.00											-		
2.3.4 Participation to the 7th MRC Regional Stakeholder Forum: Mekong Transboundary Integrate Water Resources Management, Bangkok								500									-		
2.3.5 Participation to the 2nd Regional Scientific and Technical Committee Meeting of the UNEP/GEF/Fisheries Refugia, 21-23 May 2019 (Cambodia)								25142									-		
2.3.6 Participation to the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Meeting (25-26 June 2019)									12385								-		
2.3.7 Participation to the FAO Meeting for Validation GOTFish (1-2 Aug 2019), Bangkok										3340							-		
2.3.8 Participation to the 42 PCM, 22FCG, DCM, 11-16 Nov 2019, Chiang Mai														36806.29			-		
2.3.9 Participation to the Regional NHRI Seminar, 18-19 Nov, Bangkok														3280			-		
2.3.10 Participation to the Regional Workshop on Fisheries Resources Enhancement and														19559.5			-		
3 Project Monitoring and Co-ordination	112500	= 450,000	110,000	0	0	34662.9	5462	0	0	793	0	0	0	0	0	40,917.90	69,082	37.20	
3.1 Monitoring the local activities in Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar	62500	= 250,000	100,000													34,662.90	65,337	34.66	Not many activities for this
3.1.1 Monitoring with Cambodia (March 2019) s.c. Planning meetings, regular coordination meetings	50000	= 200,000	10,000			34,662.90										6,255.00	3,745	62.55	
3.2.1 SEA/DEC-Sweden Annual Review Meeting (26 April 2019)							5,462.00												
3.2.2 Inception Workshop for the Evaluation										793									
4 Sub Contracts	939500	= 3,758,000	3,758,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158000	158,000.00	3,600,000	-	
4.1 Project Annual Financial Audit (2019)	39500	= 158,000	158,000												158000	158000	-	100.00	The cost was charged in Dec The cost did not transferred to SEA/DEC
4.2 Project Evaluation (2019) **The procurement for project evaluation will be managed by the Sweden Embassy through this budget. The budget for evaluation will not be transferred to SEA/DEC**.	900000	= 3,600,000	3,600,000														3,600,000	-	

CodList	Budget (SEK)	Original Budget (THB)		Revised budget (THB) (31 Oct)		Actual Spending (Baht) (Jan-Dec)												Total actual spending (Baht) Jan-Dec 2019	Deviation	%used	Remarks
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec								
5 Trainings/Workshops	537500	2,150,000	2,150,000.00	385,137.44								374,379.75	563,115.20	327,789.49				1,650,421.88	499,578	76.76	
(5. Obj1.ASEAN) RPOA-Neritic Tuna: 5th Scientific Working Group Meeting on Neritic tuna meeting (Move from 2018 to Jan 2019)	100000	400,000	400,000.00	385,137.44														385,137.44	14,863	96.28	completed
(5. Obj3.ASEAN) Workshop on Finalization of the Gender Toolkit addressing Gender in Fisheries and Aquaculture (10-11 Jul)	50000	200,000	200,000.00									201992.63						201,992.63	(1,993)	101.00	completed
(5. Obj3.ASEAN) Meeting on Gender Strategy and Actions for SEAFDEC Departments (9 July 2019)	62500	250,000	250,000.00									172387.12						172,387.12	77,613	68.95	completed
(5. Obj1.GOT) Sub-regional consultation to develop action/management strategies of Indo-Pacific mackerel (30 person) (UNEP/GEF), 12-13 Sep	125000	500,000	500,000.00											327,789.49				327,789.49	172,211	65.56	completed
(5. Obj21.GOT) Co-host with local partner to organize National Forum: share lessons learn and best practices on habitat and fisheries management in Thailand (6-8Aug)	200000	800,000	800,000.00										563115.2					563,115.20	236,885	70.39	completed
6 Regional Consultations	675000	2,700,000	3,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	510359.35	0	373174.08	474713.2	1132861.04	0	0	2,491,107.67	508,892	83.04		
Support development of Sub-regional MCS networks for the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea based on existig national networks																					
(6. Obj2.GOT) Organize meeting with Establishment of MCS Network for GOT (20-21 June)	150000	600,000	600,000.00							510359.35								510,359.35	89,641	85.06	completed
(6. Obj2.GOT) Organize meeting with Establishment of MCS Network for Andaman Sea (20-21 Aug)	150000	600,000	600,000.00									373174.08						373,174.08	226,826	62.20	completed
(6. Obj3.GOT) Conduct 8th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region (30 people), 4-5 Sept	175000	700,000	700,000.00											474713.2				474,713.20	225,287	67.82	completed
(6. Obj3.GOT) Organize Forum to share achievement and best practice (80 participants), 30-31 Oct	200000	800,000	1,100,000.00												1132861.04			1,132,861.04	(32,861)	102.99	completed
7 Equipment and maintenance	10000	40,000	30,000.00	0	0	428	514	814	217.21	2417.84	244	522.00	5,008.00	533.43	1,745.00	28,070.48	1,930	93.57			
7.1 Equipment and maintenance	5000	20,000	15,000.00											15627				15,627.00	(627)	104.18	
7.2 Communication (internet, telephone, contacting direct line)	1250	5,000	5,000.00			428.00	214.00	214.00	217.21	223.63	214.00	321.00	321.00	20.33	642.00	2,815.17		2,185	56.30		
7.3 Stationary and Expenses	3750	15,000	10,000.00				300.00	600	2194.21	2194.21	30	201	4,687.00	513.10	1,103.00	9,628.31		372	96.28		
8 Reporting cost	875000	3,500,000	1,100,000.00	0	0	0	0	85129.20	0	0	0	0	0	49541	233679.70	368,349.90	731,650	33.49			
8.1 Printing Reports, publications **through procurement will be informed the Embassy	500000	2,000,000	800,000.00															155,759.90	644,240	19.47	
8.1.1 Gender Strategy	0								22737.50												
8.1.2 Brochure for printing Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Schemen (eACDS)	0															18618.00					
8.1.3 Gender Toolkits and Report (SEAFDEC/IUCN/SEI)	0													49,541.00							
8.1.4 Reporting cost	0																				
8.2 Honorarium/Consultancy Fee (for Key Achievement Book) **through procurement process will be around May/June and will be in consultation with the Embassy	375000	1,500,000	300,000.00													212590.00					
Sub total 1-8	4741200	18,964,800	15,438,600.00	780,219.78	517,932.95	572,545.69	364,066.00	384,696.00	1,002,747.76	732,290.59	1,283,283.28	1,158,874.69	1,474,719.04	384,174.43	728,366.20	9,485,669.20	5,952,931	61.44			
Evaluation Fee will not transferred to SEAFDEC **The procurement for project evaluation will be managed by the Sweden Embassy through this budget.	-900000	3,600,000	3,600,000.00																		
(Sub total 1-8) excludes Evaluation Fee	3841200	15,364,800	11,838,600.00																		
9 Overhead charge (10%) excluded Evaluation Fe	384120	1,536,480	1,183,860												OH10%	948,566.92					

8 Reporting cost	875000	=	3,500,000	1,100,000.00	0	0	0	0	85129.20	0	0	0	0	49541	233679.70	368,349.90	731,650	33.49	
8.1 Printing Reports, publications **through procurement will be informed the Embassy	500000	=	2,000,000	800,000.00												155,759.90	644,240	19.47	
8.1.1 Gender Strategy	0								22737.50										
8.1.2 Brochure for printing Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Schemes (eACDS)	0														18618.00				
8.1.3 Gender Toolkits and Report (SEAFDEC/IUCN/SEI)	0													49,541.00					
8.1.4 Reporting cost	0								62,391.70						2471.70			printing cost for working documents, reports	
8.2 Honorarium/Consultancy Fee (for Key Achievement Book) **through procurement process will be around May/June and will be in consultation with the Embassy	375000	=	1,500,000	300,000.00											212590.00	212,590.00			
Sub total 1-8	4741200	=	18,964,800	15,438,600.00	780,219.78	517,932.95	572,545.69	364,066.00	384,696.00	1,002,747.76	732,290.59	1,283,283.28	1,158,874.69	1,474,719.04	384,174.43	728,366.20	9,485,669.20	5,952,931	61.44
	SEK	=	Baht																
Evaluation Fee will not transferred to SEAFDEC **The procurement for project evaluation will be managed by the Sweden Embassy through this budget.	-900000		3,600,000	3,600,000.00															
(Sub total 1-8) excludes Evaluation Fee	3841200		15,364,800	11,838,600.00															
9 Overhead charge (10%) excluded Evaluation Fe	384120	=	1,536,480	1,183,860											OH10%	948,566.92			