



# **Progress Report**

**Project on Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication)**

**Sustainable Development Foundation**

**(August 2018 –June 2019)**

Responsible Project Implementor:

Varantorn Kaewtankam

Kesineew Kwaenjaroen and Treeyada Treemanka

## Executive Summary

The aim of the project on Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fishery in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication is to address problems and issues faced by small-scale fisherfolks in Thailand. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of the small-scale fisherfolk in managing marine and coastal resource in sustainable manners. It gears to support and promote alternative livelihoods in order to eradicate poverty. The project timeframe spans from July 2018 - April 2019.

Up to date, the project has been working on creating measures in all levels that would lead to protecting the rights of small-scale fisherfolk and sustainable marine and coastal resource management to ultimately achieve food security. Moreover, it has also been playing an important role in coordinating and developing a working mechanism that has led to an integration of concepts on ecosystem-based natural resource management and good governance. With this, the Sustainable Development Foundation has been coordinating with governmental sectors and engage the people sector in natural resource management in the project's target areas. The organisation has also been active in promoting natural resource rehabilitation and livelihood security which are key ingredients in long term security for the small-scale fisherfolk. Its effort has resulted in a collaboration between government and people sectors in addressing problems and issues in a more holistic and consistent manners, and hence a more sustainable and positive outcomes in the project's target sites.

**Movement at the National Small-scale Fisherfolk Network** There has been a National Small-Scale Fisherfolk Assembly which has provided a learning process and promote capacity building for the small-scale fisherfolk in Thailand. The Assembly has built knowledge and provided a venue for sharing experience and lessons learned, keeping them informed with the current issues faced by small-scale fisherfolk both at field and policy levels. It has also initiated a clear direction of national movement for the small-scale fisherfolk and promote a collaboration with the Department of Fishery in monitoring their progress. There has also been an establishment of a national network of the small-scale fisherfolk's monitoring process and mechanism with a role to conduct and monitor policy advocacy particularly those related to violations of small-scale fisherfolks' rights.

### **Achievement at Project's Target Site Level - Trat Bay in Trat Province and Bang Ta Boon Gulf in Trat Province.**

In summary, the work that has been carried out by the Sustainable Development Foundation has enhanced the concept of ecosystem-based natural resource management. It has been active in facilitating collaboration between government and people's sectors, which results in a concrete partnership between these two sectors at the field levels.

The project's movement on collaborative natural resource conservation and rehabilitation in the target sites have produced tangible outcomes and essentially address a number of locally bounded issues particularly on conflict in natural resource conservation in Long Pratoon area.

However, the current phase of the project implementation has several lessons learned and obstacles that require further implementation. These are promoting knowledge and understanding on ecosystem-based and participatory natural resource management. The past project implementation shows that the local government sector still lack of understanding about the correlation between ecosystem-based natural resource management and environmental degradations and local economy. There is a general lack of awareness and understanding on impacts of climate change on the natural resource. This is reflected by a current government's marine and coastal resource management activity plans not robust and not able to influence the national policies. Greater efforts must be put on building knowledge and awareness as well as promoting a good governance in order to create a more collaborative approach in marine and coastal resource management.

Importantly, more emphasis must be given to streamline gender into marine and natural resource management, with the aim to encourage women to be strengthen and have a voice as well as actively participating in this area. There is a great need in strengthening the role of women in terms of economic and political, in order to create a movement of women in policy advocacy both at the national, society and community level. This is one of the core areas of implementation that the Sustainable Development Foundation remains committed and will continue to do so in the long term.

## 1) Background and Project's Objectives

### Objectives:

The service support for small scale fisheries sector in social, economic and environmental transformation toward its better contribution to food security and poverty eradication as a result of improved policy, strategies and initiatives, and particularly related to ' stakeholder empowerment ', the specific objective is to enable small-scale fisheries actor to actively participate and engage in relevant national and global processes that contribute to securing sustainable small-scale fisheries in the context of the implementation of the SSF guidelines.

The project's goal is to address problems and issues faced by the small-scale fisherfolk in Thailand. The roles of Sustainable Development Foundation are to firstly promote capacity of the small-scale fisherfolks in marine and coastal resource management in sustainable manner and promote livelihood security with the aim to alleviate poverty. Secondly, to build capacity of the small-scale fisherfolk in participating in decision making on policies that influence their livelihoods at the national and international levels. It brings in and implement the concept of VGSSF through the project which began from July 2018 to June 2019.

## 2) Context of Small-Scale Fisherfolk in Thailand and Significance of the Project Implementation

The situation of the small-scale fisherfolk amid a vast and rapid economic expansion has been very much influenced by an economic growth and development, including business, industrial and tourism sectors that have encroaching coastal areas. Moreover, an expansion in fishery sector has also results in exploitation of marine and coastal resources by multi stakeholders, results in a serious resources degradation and also lead to conflicts over the resources as well as conflicts in policy. These factors have direct impacts as follows.

**(1) Destructive Fishery:** Large-scale fishery using destructive and non-selective fishing gears such as trawlers, pushed nets that have high capacity in fishing activities and extracting marine resources faster than it could recuperate. The destructive fishing gears have also destroyed coral beds and marine ecosystem, resulting in destruction of marine resource and further degradation of

resources and livelihoods of small-scale fisherfolk who depend on these resources.

**(2) Conflict in fishery sector:** This is considered problems occurring in all coastal areas in both Gulf of Thailand and along the Andaman Coast, following the enactment of IUU that regulates commercial fishery. This has led to allowance of usage of commercial fishing gears on small-scale fishing practices and hence an increase in number of small-scale fishing boats which fuels serious conflict between commercial and non-commercial fishing boats that are operating in the same areas, fighting over already limited resources.

There has been conflicts and competition over fishery resource and fishery ground between fishers who use different types of fishing gears. In many areas, conflicts has been found between small-scale fishers and adapted small-scale fishers who are using more advance fishing gears which are usually illegal namely pushed nets, crab traps and fine mesh fish traps. Larger and more destructive fishing gears have been found to destroy a vase area of fishing grounds and also small-scale fishing gears placed in the sea and some have disappeared. This has created pressured over marine and coastal resources and threaten the livelihood security of the small-scale fisherfolk. In some areas, conflicts over the resources between illegal fishery operators and small-scale fisherfolks are extremely serious.

The conflicts and exploitation of the resources have a direct links with many loopholes of fishery policies that fail to effectively regulate the using of fishing gears, resulting in an increase in number of illegal fishing practices and unsustainable fishery. This has been a longstanding issues. Moreover, it also links to legal rights of the small-scale fisherfolk and a lack of effective planning as well as a lack of people's participation including fishery laws that violate the rights of small-scale fiserfolk.

**(3) Unfairness of Fishery Decree towards Small-Scale Fisherfolks.** Since 2015, through government's effort in clamping down illegal fishing practice, Thailand was influence and under pressure by the European Union to enforce strict measures to prevent, suppress and eliminate illegal fishing practices and all fishing practices that are illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing - IUU Fishing. As a result, the Thai government has developed several legal measures to address these by means of, for example, enforcing registration of fishing boat system and certification system to regulate fishing boats and attain their number in optimum level. It also amended the Fishery Decree 2015 which in some way

protects the coastal areas from illegal fishing practice especially in fresh water area, small-scale fishing areas and commercial fishing areas. With this, large scale fishing boats are prohibited the use of illegal fishing gears and entering fishing area more than 4 nautical miles in order to prevent destruction of young marine breeding ground.

However, the Fishery Decree 2015 has impacted up on the rights of the small-scale fisherfolks because many articles limit the rights the small-scale fisherfolks to access marine and coastal resources, while enabling a great opportunity for the commercial sector to harvest the source destructively. The process in passing such Decree was implemented speedily that it overlooked the importance of people's participation and did not take into account facts, resulting in grave impacts on vulnerable groups such as the small-scale fisherfolk as follows:

### **(3.1) Problems of definition of 'small-scale fishery'.**

According to the Fishery Decree 2015 under article 5, definition of small-scale fishery is fishery operate along the coastal area with or without fishing boats but are not commercial fishing boats. However, such definition base solely on small-scale fishery that own fishing boats no less than 10 tonnes gross which doesn't reflect the reality. This means many small-scale fisherfolks fall out of the survey and are unable to correctly registered their fishing boats and are not able to fish by law.

### **(3.2) Limit of fishing rights in fishery zone**

Section 34 of the Decree, for example, forbids those who have a license for small-scale fishing to do fishing in the sea outside of coastal area. This restricts rights of small-scale fisherfolks, making them unable to do fishing as they usually did in the past when they did fishing according to season and feeding locations of marine lives. In certain period of time, they went fishing as much as 20 miles away from coastline at locations where schools of fish were found. With their fishing grounds are now limited to areas not farther than 3 miles from the coast while natural resources are degraded and fishing boats are crowded, it means loss of incomes and severe economic difficulties for small-scale fisherfolks. Meanwhile, the commercial fishing boats are able to fish as far as 200 miles which is unfair for the small-scale fisherfolk as it limits access to resources by restricted them to only 3 miles zone. Considering the fact that small-scale fisherfolks account as much as 80% of overall fishers, it means that commercial sector only account only 15%.

### **(3.3) Negative impacts of Fishing Zoning**

This practice considers the small-scale fisherfolk as fishers who use boat smaller than 10 tonnes gross and are those who are restricted to fish no more than 3 miles from the coastal line, resulting in a accumulation of small-scale fishing boats near the coastal areas. There is a competition among the small-scale fisherfolks in such limited fishing space, while the fishery yield is declining, resulting in a decrease in income. Moreover, in many areas, it has been found that many small-scale fisherfolks are forced to illegally use destructive fishing gears in order to meet ends needs, which has sparked greater conflicts among themselves.

### **(3.4) Problems on Legal Registration of Fishing Boats**

Measures in registering fishing boats or issuing fishing certificate to regulate fishery and fishing boats still have loopholes as a resulting of small-scale fishers not be able to access information and not understanding the system. This has resulted in many unregistered fishing boats and so are not protected by rights. There are fishing boats that have been 'locked' to limit usages and movement for two years. If persists and continue to operate, they will be fine 10,000 THB (approximately \$327) etc. Many of the small-scale fisherfolk are facing this situation and do not have alternative occupation to raise incomes because they rely heavily on fishery. Some have moved to become hired labourers or relying on their neighbour who are able to use their boat and fish together.

The Association of Southern Fisherfolk has estimated that out of 22 coastal provinces, there are approximately 100,000 fishing boats. Out of this, approximately 70,000 boats are small-scale fisherfolk that have not been correctly registered. As a result, they have become illegal fishing boats or illicit boats. If these boats are taken out to the sea for fishing, there is a risk that they would be illegal according to Section 10 or classified as stateless boats of which use for fishing is forbidden. At the same time, request for registration at this time cannot be done because it is locked by an order of the National Council for Peace and Order and a proclamation of the Transport Ministry to temporarily refrain from registering fishing boats for two years. This is another problem that small-scale fisherfolks want to unlock, so that they would have the right to perform fishing as a rightful profession with pride.

### **(4) Vulnerability of small-scale fisherfolk from climate change.**

Climate change is clearly prevailing and is creating negative impacts on the coastal ecosystems. The coastal communities living along the coastal fall in a

high risk groups as they face with a significant change in climate conditions and a more erratic weather as well as threatening condition of coastal areas. Consequently, there is an evidence in a sharp decline in marine resource, mangrove, seagrass, and a clear trend in a reduction of degradation of coral reef which directly impact the livelihoods of the small-scale fisherfolks. It has been predicted that climate change will be another factor that cause negative changes on ecosystems. As the weather condition becomes worsen, natural disaster increases in intensity and severity, particularly with increase occurrence of monsoon. Increase in temperature of sea water impacts on the marine breeding cycle and thus a decline in marine stock. With strong wind and monsoon, many of the small-scale fisherfolk cannot go out to the sea. Many coastal areas face problem of coastal erosion that encroach into community area, resulting in instability in settlement and livelihoods.

Many of the small-scale fisherfolks do not comprehend or have alternatives to cope or handle with the negative impacts of climate change, putting them in an incredible vulnerabilities and risks. Women in fishing communities still lacks of opportunity to prepare for impacts of climate change. It is vital to create a learning process for the community members both men and women to be able to analyse risks and create protection measures at the local level. This must be done through respecting the rights of the coastal community in participating in the decision making process and become more involved in the management of the coastal ecosystem management in a sustainable manner.

### **Fishery Situation in Trat Province**

Trat province has more than 7,252 kilometres of coastal areas and more than 68,166 Rai (approximately 10,906 hectares) of mangrove forest which contains natural resources with high level of biological diversity. They are both sources of food and places for small-scale fishing and commercial fishing that create added economic values for fishing products worth totally more than 300 million Thai Baht in each year. Fishing and other occupations related to fishing are therefore important occupations for people in Trat Province.

At present, richness of the sea off Trat Province is much depleted to a level of near degradation because of several reasons, such as overuse of natural resources beyond their capacity, and changes of ecosystems and climate. Consequential impacts are decrease of marine lives, and degradation and fast



decrease of mangrove forests, seagrasses and coral as well, which in turn affect fisherfolks' occupational and economic security. Moreover, fishing communities are situated on the waterfront according to their way of living. Many of them are located on land under authority of the Harbour Department and therefore have no official document that recognize their right to residence resulting in lack of residential security. Some communities are located in area of high risk from various dangers, such as coastal erosion and increase of sea level, for example.

It is also found that fishing management mechanisms lack guarantee for participation of women who comprise half of the population with fishing occupation. Women play several roles in fishing production chain, such as processing and marketing. Their house choir and social norms, however, deprive them from opportunities to develop their life quality, roles and existence in community and society as specific conditions have not been created and sustained for fishing women to have opportunities to develop their own capabilities. Their thinking and analysis to look for solutions to problems faced by their family and community is thus limited.

Fishing communities in the Bay of Trat are considered to be communities with capabilities. Community members have joined hands to recover and conserve natural resources in every sub-district. Rules are established for each community's utilization and preservation of marine and coastal resources together with the Fisheries Decree, so that fishing resources would be sustainably used. However, as measures were issued without participation of stakeholders and speedily promulgated, such as banning of certain fishing equipment in coastal areas was promulgated without allowing fisherfolks to adjust or informing fisherfolks in advance, so that they would have time to adjust, changing fishing equipment that they had used, resulting in fisherfolks who had used the ban fishing equipment still stealthily use the illegal equipment. This situation is made worse as related officials had limited capability in their suppression work, resulting in conflicts and damages to fishing equipment of affected fisherfolks and marine ecosystem. As these areas have been commonly used for fishing by people from several sub-districts, rules set up at community level are not enough to solve these problems. It is therefore necessary to raise the level of actions from community level across administrative areas that share the same ecosystem in order to create cooperation for marine and coastal management.

## **Fishery Situation in Petchaburi Province**

Bay of Bang Taboon is a muddy sea area rich of nutrients and organic matters from sediments of Mae Klong River and Phetchaburi River. Both rivers flow into Bang Taboon River. Naturally, water from Mae Klong River and Phetchaburi River crashes against each other, resulting in the stall of water flow. At low tide, water would flow out to impact a cape called Laem Luang and flow back to the estuary, resulting in this area has been filled with mangrove forest which is a habitat of many species of marine lives large and small. The Bay of Bang Taboon is therefore a rich source of food with various natural resources that has drawn many people to relocate their residence to this area, hoping to depend on natural resources in the sea together to make a living. Resources in the sea is therefore comparable to a 'breadbasket' of Bang Taboon people, making most people in community there choose to make a living by taking out boats to look for fish, crabs and shrimps, mainly with nets, and doing aquaculture of cockles and mussels or shrimp farming. The people's livelihood thus mostly depends mainly on natural resources. Marine products that they catch generate incomes for fisherfolks themselves and are important, useful source of food for many other people because marine lives have high nutritious values and products with high export values. Rich sea is moreover an important source of employment, enabling a large section of population to have a job with satisfactory incomes from direct involvement in catching marine lives from the nature to aquaculture and processing industry. Employment includes full-time, part-time and seasonal ones.

The Bay of Bang Taboon at present is still an important occupational place for both small-scale fisherfolks and farmers of coastal aquaculture even if its richness is depleted and replaced by degradation of marine and coastal resources because of many problems, importantly water pollution caused by waste water from various sources, such as pig farms, industrial factories, farming and households, that flow down the two rivers, Mae Klong and Phetchaburi, to the sea at the Bay of Bang Taboon. This waste water has direct impacts on fishing and shellfish aquaculture in coastal areas. Its volume increases in the flood season during October to December because large amount of water from headwaters would wash and carry more sediments, including residues from natural and irrigational water sources, to the sea.

Apart from water pollution, there are other factors that affect degradation of Bay of Bang Taboon, such as large amount of runoffs or fresh water that flow to the sea at the time when the Irrigation Department drain water down to the sea,

reducing salinity of sea water there and having direct impact on existence of marine lives. Development of Bang Taboon area in the past two decades in forms of development of communication route, public utilities and public assistance, such as road construction, water drainage system construction, construction of houses for the communities, development of tourist destinations, and expansion of areas for aquaculture. All of these activities have tendency to destroy natural resources and degrade coastal ecosystems. Another factor that could not avoid from mentioning for areas related to water management in river basins is the climate change which has become an additional factor that increases risks in the area whether it is about variation of temperature and volume of rainwater, uncertainty of seasons, and frequency and strength of wind, waves and currents. All of them create risks against livelihood and security of small-scale fisherfolks and coastal aquaculture farmers.

### **3) Implement activities for small scale fisheries at local level**

Through the situation faced by the small-scale fisherfolks stated above, comes the effort to protect small-scale fisherfolks rights in coastal resource management in order to promote sustainable fishery management and addressing the problems faced by the small-scale fisherfolks. The project Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Securities and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) with aim to develop responsible and sustainable fishery management as well as empowering small-scale fisherfolk communities members both men and women. Long term goal of the project is to bring about protection of rights of the small-scale fisherfolks while addressing socio-economic problems. The project aims to advocate policy advocacy and at the field levels. Its key implementation activities can be summaries as follows

**Activity 1: National Workshop of Fisherfolk in Thailand to strengthen local organizations capacity to implement the SSF guideline.**

**Implementation:** Organised a Forum for the Association of Small-Scale Fisherfolk between 17-18 December 2017 at Fishery Department. The meeting provided opportunity for the participants to share experiences and issues that

have been faced by the small-scale fisherfolks in different areas. The forum discussed 8 agendas through small-group discussions to discuss specific issues in more details. During the event also organised event for boat registration and fishing registration in order for the small-scale fisherfolks could receive benefits and assistance from the government in the future.

**Time Frame:** 17-18 December 2017 at Fishery Department

**Indicator-based Evaluation:**

1) The National Assembly of Fisherfolk forum has built capacity fo the small-scale fisherfolks. The forum has promoted a sharing of lesson learned among the community leaders, keeping them up to date with the latest information that can be linked to their community. The forum has also helped built awareness and eagerness among the community members in addressing problems faced in a holistic manner.

2) Participation of the small-scale fisherfolks from different areas and relevant supporting organisations. There were in total 337 participants, 267 came from the small-scale fisherfolk (89 were women and 178 were men from 19 provinces). The forum was also attended by representatives from Fishery Department, Irrigation Department, Non-governmental Organisations and media groups of more than 70 participants.

3) A meaningful collaboration between Fishery Department and the Assembly of Small-Scale Southern Fisherfolk in Thailand through being a co-organiser with the Federation of Souther Fisherfolk. The government had also received and shared their point of views regarding approaches and ways forwards in addressing policy loopholes that impact small-scale fisherfolks' rights.

4) Agreement and work approaches on policy advocacy to address problems of the small-scale fisherfolks and linking to the community level. The primary goals are to bring about sustainable fishery management, protection of small-scale fisherfolk rights and promotion organic fishery products through sustainable approach, all of which are regarded a holistic approaches in solving problems and issues of the small-scale fisherfolks.

5) Advocate for the 9 people's recommendations to amend Fishery Decree so that it is exercise to protect the rights of the small-scale fisherfolk and promote measures that support capacity building for small-scale fisherfolks.

---

 AGENDA #1
 

---

 Congress Proposals
 

---

## 1) Rights and roles of small-scale fisherfolks in laws and policies

Discussion about impacts of Fishery Decree 2018 that violates rights of small-scale fisherfolk, particularly on article 5 that defines small-scale fishing as fishing in the coastal zone, article 34 that limits area for small-scale fisherfolks to make a living to coastal zone up to 3 nautical miles from the shore.

- Amendment of the Fishery Decree 2018 on the following agendas
  - a. definition of small-scale fishing based on resolution of the working group
  - b. components and background of the Provincial Fisheries Committee
  - c. cancellation of Article 34
  - d. Clear setting control zone for intensive fishing in areas within 3 nautical miles from the shore and expanding the coastal marine areas to 12 nautical miles from the shore
- Amend measures related to a kind of push net for catching tiny shrimps that are used to make shrimp paste, using the same requirements to control the whole sea area of Thailand, giving authority to Provincial Fisheries Committee to determine what sea area that the shrimp net could be used as in different areas do not have the same depth of sea. For instance, in Phang-nga Province, at 1,000 meters from the shore, depth of the sea is as much as 60-70 meters, making this kind of shrimp catching impossible.

---

 AGENDA # 2
 

---

 Congress Proposal
 

---

**The Blue economy, large-scale projects and public space on the coast**

One of the problems communities on the coast have been facing is large-scale construction projects, such as deep-sea port, coal-fire power plant, biomass power plant, economic corridor (in the upper southern region), and erroneous attempt to solve the problem of coastal erosion. Other problems faced by coastal communities include waste water caused by aquaculture, pollution caused by management of marine lives, and garbage problem in the community and from tourism. To solve these problems at field level so far, affected small-scale fisherfolk communities joined hands to fight back, opposing the projects

- the congress are that these projects should be reviewed and cancelled if they created serious negative impacts against any community, resulting in loss of land to make a living or residence. These projects should be implemented frankly and transparently with real participation of the affected communities, not with just a perfunctory public hearing forum
-

---

 AGENDA # 3

## Congress Proposal

Problems concerning coastal residence and infrastructure in small-scale fishing community

Works should be carried out in integrated manner, creating cooperation between communities and related agencies to design solutions together for sustainability.

---

## AGENDA # 4

## Congress Proposal

**Size of young marine lives in fishing and size of marine live breeders that must be considered.** This is necessary to conduct studies/research on size and species of commercial marine lives that are suitable for fishing. Discussion should be quickly initiated to determine size and species of (young) marine lives that should not be fished or fishing of them should be forbidden at an appropriate proportion

- The Department of Fisheries should conduct studies/research on size and species of commercial marine lives that are suitable for fishing and of each specific area should be studied in order to designate some areas for nurturing and preserving marine lives.
  - Education campaign should also be carried out to communicate to the public about species and size of fully-grown marine lives that are suitable for consumption.
- 

## AGENDA # 5

## Congress Proposal

**Recovery and conservation of marine life resources by small-scale fisherfolk communities.** So far each small-scale fisherfolk community has organized itself to manage conservation areas and carry out activities for conservation and recovery of marine life resources, such as construction of 'fish houses', fish traps, artificial coral and crab bank, for example.

- Fisheries Department to work with fisherfolk community organisations to study data of each area in order to designate some areas for nurturing and preserving marine life species. This action could be initiated in form of a pilot project in some areas in cooperation with the association.
  - Fisheries Department allocates budget to support activities for conservation of marine life resources and sources of marine and coastal marine lives, such as construction of fish houses, crab bank and shrimp bank, to be enough for small-scale fisherfolk communities in each year
  - related agencies must provide supports in order to have continuous actions to create sustainability in conservation and recovery of marine life resources in the fishing areas
-

AGENDA # 6	Congress Proposal
<p><b>Management of high-quality marine life products and marine life standards after catchment.</b> Development of fair market for organic marine life products where common understanding and cooperation between consumers and small-scale fisherfolks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a Small-Scale Fishing Fund to support development of complete fisheries, turning small-scale fisherfolks into ‘smart fisherfolks’. This support is going to both new groups and groups in areas where any small-scale fisherfolks fund has already been set up.</li> <li>• Support small-scale fisherfolks to learn about product management by initiating a pilot project together with Association for Marketing Innovation Promotion and promote using standards for small-scale fisherfolks products (the Blue Brand Standards) to increase values of marine lives products</li> <li>• Public relations is to be carried out for product standards of the Blue Brand in order that consumers are confident to buy goods from small-scale fisherfolk. In addition, sharing and mutual learning about management of products in each area would be established and goods are exchanged through the network of the Association of Fisherfolks in Thailand and Fisheries Department and Fisheries Department shall promote marketing innovation with community outreach policy.</li> </ul>

AGENDA # 7	Congress Proposal
<p>Renewable energy in small-scale fisherfolk communities</p> <p>Renewable energy is an interesting alternative for coastal communities to turn to, especially solar energy that can be used with small-scale fishing boats to greatly cut down expenses, particularly for fisherfolks who have no land title document for their residence and have to pay 2 more Baht per unit for electricity than households in general, but there is a limitation in term of support system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the government should support development of solar cell system for coastal communities with a law or an order permitting instalment of an alternative energy system, so that communities have easy access to an alternative energy system</li> </ul>

---

**AGENDA # 8**
**Congress Proposal**


---

**Adaptation of coastal communities in response to Climate Change**

Climate Change causes variation of weather, making it unpredictable. It is not raining in the supposed season. Temperature of sea water is in the rise, resulting in decline of marine life population and in turn forces fisherfolks to take their boats farther and spend more times fishing. Direction of wind cannot be predicted as before, resulting in more risks and more difficulties for fishing. Moreover, there are problems of strong wind and waves and erosion of coastlines. Many communities have adapted to these changes by doing supplementary occupations, such as tourism, processing and creation of places for marine life recovery.

- Fisherfolk communities should make adaptation without waiting for assistance from government agencies in term of both occupation and residence and monitor and study information and news about climate for planning their fishing activities in order to prevent risks and reduce damages that would occur
- Related government agencies or local administrative organisations that they must have a policy or work plan and measures to support coastal communities to make adaptation in response to Climate Change by paying attention to participation and concordance with the community way of life

---

**AGENDA # 9**
**Congress Proposal**


---

**Roles of small-scale fisherfolk women**

Small-scale fisherfolk women in many areas have formed groups and played roles in the works on occupations, recovery and conservation. They are aware of their participation in solving problems faced by small-scale fisherfolks. However, so far they have had limitations in term of their lack of knowledge and information on laws and policies related to small-scale fisherfolks, resulting in their lack of confidence to communicate in various forum. Participation of women is often at action level and in some cases when the fisherfolks face problems, such as when their small-scale fishing boats are legally locked up because they have not been registered yet, causing difficulties to make a living and having no way out.

learning process should be created for fisherfolk women to have opportunities to build their capability and have enough knowledge about laws and policies related to their own life, and to participate in basic mechanisms at all levels, both at community level and policy-related level, and to share their knowledge and experiences in product management for fishing in fresh and saline water.

---





Opening ceremony by a Deputy Prime Minister, Director General of the Fisheries Department and Chairman of the Association of Fisherfolks in Thailand





A plenary of the 5<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the Association of Fisherfolks in Thailand





Atmosphere in the workshop



Proposals from the congress were presented to the Director General of Fisheries Department

The outcome of the project over the past one year has resulted in an advocacy to bring about the change in policy and laws that protects the rights of the small-scale fisherfolks as follows:

### **2.1 Policy Advocacy on small-scale fisherfolk's rights**

The livelihoods of small-scale fisherfolk are heavily dependent on access to natural resources and the assurance in having an exclusive rights in utilising the resources in a sustainable manner. However, they have faced many challenges and obstacles especially due to a lack of participation in fishery management and sustainable fishery management. They also have been facing serious legal issues with regards to their rights that have been violated. So far, the people's sector has been advocating for an urgent government attention to address this issue. The

Association of Southern Fisherfolk have come up with a set of recommendations to amend the Fishery Decree 2018 in the following agenda :<sup>1</sup>

***1) Amendment on definition of small-scale fisherfolk in accordance to the working group's agenda***

*'Small-scale fishery' defines as a fishing approach that uses small-scale fishing gears that are legal and are made traditionally without destroying ecosystems<sup>2</sup>. The main characteristic of small-scale fishery is a fishing methods that has an aim and is sustainable fishery<sup>3</sup>*

However, small-scale fisherfolks own a fishing boats smaller than 10 tonnes gross but this is not an appropriate indicator to show that they are small-scale fisherfolk because they could own with a fishing boat and without a fishing boat. Categorising small-scale fisherfolks should be based on the type of fishing gears. This is an important characteristic because small-scale fisherfolks normally use fishing gears that are legal and catch fish in limited amount, harvesting fishing resources in sustainable manner. Example of these fishing gears are crab net traps, floating shrimp nets, fish traps, crap traps etc. The use of these gears varies from the ecosystem of each area.

Small-scale fishery involves both fishing boats or not. In Thailand, there are 4 types of small-scale fishery<sup>4</sup> 1) small-scale fishers with motorised boats 2) small-scale fishers with non-motorsied boat 3) small-scale fisherfolk without boat but using fishing gears and 4) small-scale fishers without fishing gears but work as a fishing labour and engage in fishery process which is one of the main local economy in coastal area and lake.

***2) Adjustment of components of Provincial Fishery Committee to include a fair representation of small-scale scale fisherfolks.***

***3) Cancellation of article 34***

***4) Strict regulation of fishing activities in 3 nautical miles and extended coastal area to 12 nautical miles. Allowance of Provincial Fishery Committee to declare the legal use of fishing gears within 12 miles.***

---

<sup>1</sup> Recommendations from the National Forum of the Association of Small-scale Fisherfolk of Thailand 2018 at Fishery Department which was attended by 45 organisations from 19 coastal provinces.

<sup>2</sup> Praving Nimmak, Trat Association of Small-scale Fisherfolk, interview 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Association of Small-Scale Fisherfolk Thailand

<sup>4</sup> Association of Small-Scale Fisherfolk Thailand

**Outcomes:** The Association of Small- Scale Fisherfolks of Thailand has been advocating for issues regarding boat registration and propose a set recommendation with regards to fishing boat registration system to the Fishery Department. Currently, the approaches and steps to be taken in order to address issues about boat locking are commonly agree and accepted. Next, continue to facilitate more boat registration through Harbour Department <sup>5</sup> The Fishery Department is currently in the process of amending the Decree and improving the language of the recommendations to be more legally acceptable. After this, it will be voted before submitted to the Cabinet. This will have to be further monitored by the people's sector during the next elected government.

**Activity (2) Facilitate participation of coastal fisherfolk in ecosystem -based fisheries management in Petchaburi and Trat Province.**

**(2.1) Trat Bay in Trat Province.** This is one of the project's target site where the project has placed an emphasis on community participation in sustainable ecosystem-based natural resource management, exclusively for marine and coastal and fishery resources. The work also links the context of food security and poverty reduction through the following strategies:

---

<sup>5</sup> from a meeting between Fishery Department and Association of Small-Scale Fisherfolk held on the 4th March 2019 at Fishery Department

## Strategy in implementing marine and coastal resource management activities in Trat Bay

(1)

- Protection of Rights and Addressing Small-scale Fisherfolk Rights Violations at Policy and Law Levels

(2)

- Integrated ecosystem-base marine and coastal resources in Trat Bay and Improve efficiency in resource management through good governance
- Support community in developing community's agreement and regulations in fishery resource management and utilisation through participatory approach.
- Recognition of community's rights and participation of community in resource conservation and rehabilitation. Endorsement of community's rules and regulation in natural resource management by Tambon Administrative Organisation and local authorities as well as relevant organisations in all levels.
- Collaboration between different stakeholders in master plan formulation.

(3)

- Support and enhance collaboration in order to promote sustainable natural resource management in cross sub- districts to address conflicts in natural resource.

(4)

- Support alternative livelihood with the aim to promote sustainable fishery.

**(1) Protection of Rights and Addressing Issues Regarding Small-Scale Fisherfolk Rights Violations**

**Implementation details:**

**(1.1) Lobby the government to address problems of small-scale fisherfolk rights violations through Fishery working group of the National Farmers Council.**

Trat Bay Network has proposed a set of recommendations on participatory natural resource management and identifies areas that require immediate attentions with regards to problems faced by the small-scale fisherfolks through Provincial Farmer Councils. The recommendations have been put forward and being reviewed by the National Farmers Councils and pertaining the following agendas.

- Improvement on the definition of small-scale fisherfolks that reflect the current local context.
- Formulation of national policies and planning for ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resource with gender dimension, socio-economic and environmental dimensions and genuine community of both men and women's participations
- Recommendations to improvement roles and responsibilities of Fishery Department Committees and Provincial Committee on Marine and Coastal Resource Management through community participation because in the past the community did not receive the right to vote for the committee members
- Improve policies on marine and coastal resource management through a meaningful decentralisation of power to the local authorities.
  - Improvement of articles in Fishery Decree that limits and violates the rights of the small-scale fisherfolks
  - Identification and exercise IUU measures that address problems about different of fishing boats and develop measures that allow

participation of all relevant stakeholders in a just and transparent manners.

- Registration of fishing boat system must be coherent to the way of the lives of the small-scale fisherfolks. The current system allows one boat for one fishing gears while the small-scale fisherfolks use different types of fishing gears according to seasons.

**Timeframe:** August– September 2018

**Stakeholders:** Trat Network, Committee on Fishery under the Provincial Farmer Council and Sustainable Development Foundation

**Indicator-based evaluation:** The project has been advocating for policy recommendations in addressing and protecting the rights of the small-scale fisherfolks through the coordinating with Provincial Farmer Councils in order to promote policy change.

**Outcomes:** At the present, the progress of the project implementation on this activity is being reviewed by the Committee of the National Farmers Councils

### **(1.2) Addressing Issue of Impounded or ‘Locked’ Boat**

**Implementation details:** Organised meetings with the community members, conducted survey and collecting data on number of fishing boats that have problems of boats being locked, conducting study to understand reasons why small-scale fisherfolks are unable to extend their boat registration. Submitting data to the Department of Harbour in addressing this issue for the community.

**Timeframe:** September – December 2019



**Stakeholders:** Small-scale fisherfolks of Ban Lam Hin in Kan Song Sub-district in Trat Province, Provincial Fishery Unit and Sustainable Development Foundation

**Indicator-based Evaluation:** Action taken to address problems of locked boats faced by small-scale fisherfolks

**Outcomes:** Currently, the majority of the fishing boats have been released except those using illegal fishing gears. The small-scale fisherfolks who have been using destructive and illegal fishing gears are slowly moving away from these and beginning to take up alternative livelihoods

(2) **Integrated marine and coastal resource management in Trat Bay, Trat Province**

**(2.1) Integrated work approach on ecosystem-based natural resource management of relevant organisations**

**Implementation Details:** Collaboration with the governmental organisations in managing Trat Bay through integration of information into one single system which serves as a tool for ecosystem-based natural resource management in Trat Bay.

**Stakeholders:** Centre for Fishery Research and Development Eastern Gulf of Thailand and Sustainable Development Foundation

**Timeframe:** August 2019

**Indicator-based Evaluations**

- 1) The relevant organisations have a more integration of work approach on ecosystem-based fishery and coastal resource management. Reduction of duplicated works as a results of a

collective agreement on goals, indicators in effectively managing the resource together with a set of work approaches.

- 2) Production and development of information system that incorporates information of government and local organisations into one system, which can be used as a basis for natural resource management (single map)

**Outcomes:** The Centre endorses in the concepts and agrees to further develop the information for Trat Bay's official information system.

## **(2.2) Promotion of good governance in marine and coastal resource conservation and management**

**Objectives:** To promote and support community's rights in marine and coastal resource rehabilitations. To implement conservation activities that are based on traditional and scientific knowledge as well as community's needs.

**Implementation details:** Promote community's own rules and regulation in managing marine and coastal resource management and lobby for these regulations to be endorsed officially at the local and provincial level such as in the form of Provincial Degree or Local Decree. Identification of measures for women to participate in decision making and sharing of opinions in various forums.

**Timeframe:** Before project initiation – present

**Indicator-based Evaluation:** establishment of work process that encourages and supports the community members to have capacity in proposing and participating in the consultation process regarding co-management of coastal resource management with the government.

**Outcomes:** Meaningful participation of small-scale fisherfolks in marine and coastal resource management in collaboration with provincial government.

(3) **Conflict management through sub-ecosystem based natural resource management cross boundary of sub-districts**

**Implementation Details:**

- Organised monitoring forum to mobilise ideas at the community level in order to promote community participation in natural resource management
- Organised lessons learned forum to develop approach in community-based natural resource management.
- Create consultation process at the community levels, prepare the community and ensure community participation in multi-stakeholder forums.
- Coordinate with all relevant groups to seek agreements on how to address problems and issues for example issues on conflicts over resources utilisation in Klong Pratun.
- Participatory action research with an emphasis on traditional knowledge

**Stakeholders:** Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (Regional and Provincial), Provincial Fishery Division, Trat Irrigation Department, small-scale fisherfolks, local authorities and Sustainable Development Foundation

**Indicator-based evaluation :** Establishment of working process to integrate approaches and collaboration in managing natural resources in sub-ecosystem that covers two different sub-district in order to address conflicts over resource utilisation.

**Outcomes:** The communities are able to develop and propose recommendations in managing marine and coastal resources together with the government sectors. Sharing of views and consulting, identifying methods and approaches in addressing conflicts with the goal of sustainable fishery and marine resources.

### **(3.1) Collaboration in rehabilitation of natural resources and sustainable fishery: Klong Pratun**

**Implementation details :** Develop model in rehabilitating and restoring breeding sites in Klong Pratun that is coherent to the ecosystem and the context of the community. Develop measures to prevent illegal fishing practicing in Klong Pratun where conflicts over natural resources are prevailing.

**Implementation details:** The Sustainable Development Foundation has supported the local communities and has coordinated with the relevant organisations in developing different activities such as fish nursery activities through community participation. The aim is to rehabilitate Klong Pratun area and to build relationship between different resource users in Klong Pratun area in ecosystem-based natural resource management.

**Stakeholders:** small-scale fisherfolks from Moo 2 and Moo 3, Lam Klad Sub-District, local authority and Fishery Department, Department of Marine and Coastal, Sustainable Development Foundation

**Timeframe:** September 2018- July 2019

**Indicator-based evaluation:** established a clear work approach in addressing conflicts over resource utilisations and ecosystem-based natural resource in Klong Pratun

## Outcomes

- (1) Concrete collaboration between different sectors including local authorities, small-scale fisherfolks, and government sectors. Developed a set of recommendations for rehabilitating canals and developed into a collaborative projects to revive and rehabilitate Long Pratun Area which serves as a source livelihoods of small-scale fisherfolks from many sub-districts namely Lam Klad sub-district, Cham Rak Sub-district, Ta Prik Sub-district and Ta Kang sub-district.
- (2) Approaches and direction in addressing conflicts and utilisation of coastal resources, which has leads to an enforcement of rules in resources extraction across administrative boundaries, between small-scale fisherfolk, government units, local authority. Sharing of ideas and opinions on how to manage and protect the natural resources on specific ecosystem between these stakeholders.
- (3) Permission and supports received from provincial government authority to implement fish nursery activities

### **(3.2) Develop collaboration between government sector, local authority, conservation groups and small fisherfolks in preventing and suppressing illegal and destructive fishing practices in Aow Yai Sub-District and Huang Nam Kao Sub District**

**Objectives:** to seek collaboration in developing measures in preventing illegal fishing practices in Aow Yai District and Huang Nam Kao. Both of these area sharing fishing areas and are abundance with high biodiversity which has been greatly impacted by destructive and illegal fishing practices.

**Implementation Details** : Promote collaboration with the conservation groups in developing measures in preventing illegal fishing gears along the coastal areas as well as across municipality. Sustainable Development Foundation acts as a coordinator, facilitating meetings and consultation meetings between the conservation groups of the two sub-districts while

encouraging the community to participate in preventing and suppressing illegal and unsustainable fishing practices. Joint management of natural resource with the government and support activities to prevent illegal fishing practices.

**Stakeholders:** Conservation Group of Hunag Nam Kao Sub-district, Conservation Group of Aow Yai Sub-district, Tambon Administrative Organisations, District Headman, Village headman of the two sub-district and Sustainable Development Foundation.

**Timeframe:** February–August 2019

**Indicator-based Evaluation:** A process of collaboration from different stakeholders to identify approaches in addressing conflicts and natural resource management in Aow Yai sub-district and Huang Nam Kao Sub-district.

**Outcomes:** A common agreement on natural resource usage and a collaboration between the two sub-districts namely Huang Nam Kao and Aow Yai. There is a collaboration between government and the communities in managing the natural resource across areas. Additionally, there is a concrete proposals to work in collaboration with government units that have a direct role and responsibility in this area. There is a clear collaborative action plan in preventing illegal fishing gears in the fishing grounds in the two sub-districts.

(4) **Promote alternative livelihoods towards sustainable fishery**

**Objectives:** To support and provide alternatives livelihoods to small-scale fisherfolks who wish to change their destructive to a more sustainable fishing practice in Lam Hin Sub-District

**Implementation details:** Promotion of alternative livelihoods, debt reduction and support alternative means for extra household incomes, funding support and support the system of re-purchasing legal fishing gears without interests. Organise activities to support women in small-scale fishing household that have been using illegal fishing gears to be able to terminate the use of such practice under IUU and to adopt a more sustainable practice.

**Stakeholders:** Small-scale fisherfolk from Ban Lam Hin of Nong Kan Song Sub-district, Muang District, Trat Province and Sustainable Development Foundation. 4 small-scale fisherfolks participating in the alternative livelihood project and 3 have signed up to take part.

**Timeframe:** October 2018 – January 2019

**Indicator-based evaluation:** Initiation of process in developing alternative livelihoods, provide opportunity to adapt and support small-scale fisherfolks who would like to move away from the illegal towards sustainable fishing practices.

**Outcome:** 4 small-scale fisherfolk families have participated in the project. Out of the 4, 3 families have reverted from using illegal pushed net to a more sustainable and legal fishing practices and 1 have changed their occupation after reviewing alternative livelihood options that suit their family. This has help elevated stress for the women in the household and has also lead to an increased confidence in themselves and are more open up to learning new arenas. There has also been an establishment of new fishery product value added groups, using fishery catch yielded from sustainable fishing techniques. Efforts have also been made in developing marketing plan in order to strengthen the groups and ensure satisfactory economic returns from their value added products.

However, it was found that transforming from using illegal fishing gears to a more sustainable fishing gears still face with obstacles. One of the fishing gears was stolen and the family has to find money to buy a

replacement. The other 2 families felt that their income are not profitable enough to cover their investment as a results of labour and limited fishing ground. They have therefore having to take up marine processing productions in order to generate extra income through using occasionally pushed net. Therefore the project views that it is important to continue working with the families to ensure that sustainable solution in their livelihood is reached.

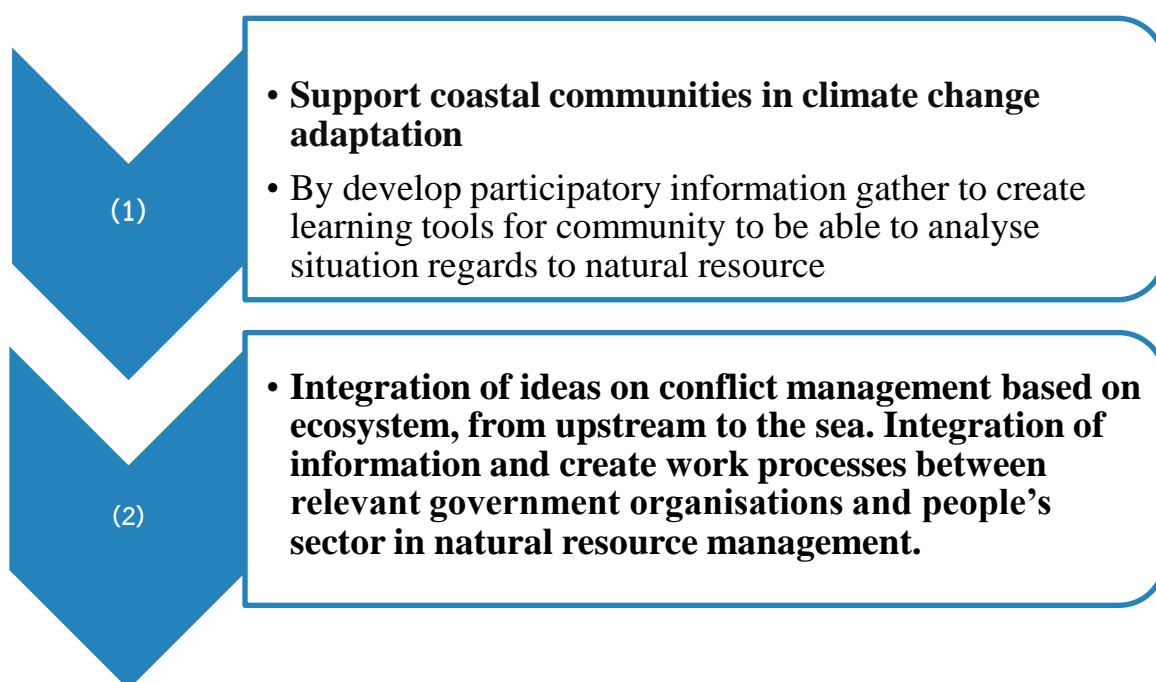


Small-scale fisherfolks in Ban Laem Hin community made adjustment to their occupation and changed fishing equipment



**(2.2) Bang Taboon Bay of Ban Lam Sub-District in Petchaburi Province.** The project has been working with the small-scale fisherfolk groups, community activity groups, mussel grower and crockel grower group using ecosystem-based natural resource management as a key principal. The project also has also been highlighting an issue of climate change and show the community its relationship to ecosystem-based natural resource management.

### **Strategy in implementing activity on marine and coastal resource management in Ban Taboon Bay**



**(1)Development of participatory information system to promote learning process and support coastal communities in climate change adaptation**

**Implementation details:** Participatory information system development in order to analyse and evaluate the situations and linking with climate change issues. The information will also be used as a basis for marine and coastal resource management with the communities.

- 1) Participatory information system development whereby the community plays a role in surveying and create mapping showing risk and vulnerability in detail in order to raise awareness among the target communities. Utilisation of mapping on risk and vulnerability, socio-economic data and natural resource mapping to explain the current situation and problems and identifying activities that needs to be carried out in collaboration with other units in Petchaburi Province.
- 2) Organise sub-district level meeting to promote understanding about the current local situation, clearly analyse impacts of climate changes that occur in different areas.

**Stakeholders:** Community from Bang Taboon, Bang Taboon Sub-district and Sustainable Development Foundation

**Indicator-based evaluation:** Create learning process so that community leaders are able to develop information system and being able to use the information to address the problems together with other relevant organisations in the local areas.

**Outcomes:** The communities are able to plan, prepare and adapt towards climate change and have been able to participate in information system development together with the government in order to address problems.

**(2)Integration of Information and Database to support ecosystem-based natural resource management.**

**Implementation details:** Design and collection of data in the form of GIS whereby the Sustainable Development Foundation coordinates with Geo-Infomatics Space Technology Development Agency.

**Stakeholders :** The community of Bang Tabook Bay, Bang Taboon sub-district, Ban Lam District, governmental units and Tambon Administrative Organisations

**Indicator-based evaluation:** Integration of field based - information into database management of Petchaburi Province as mean to further manage watershed and disaster management.

**Outcomes:**

- 1) The information derived from the community has been developed into GIS which can be used in managing the area in Petchaburi Province and has become an open information that all sectors can access and utilise for provincial development. The implementation as lead to a consultation process among relevant stakeholders, creating a transformation from working with the community as a one off to using the available information and more consistent. This process is considered positive as it promote more collaboration between people's sector, government units and local authorities.
- 2) Development of GIS information that can be improve, adapt and can be disseminate through internet.

**(3)Integration of concepts and collaboration in ecosystem-based water, coastal and fishery management based on local data.**

**Implementation Details:** Community organisations both from Ban Taboon Sub-district and Ban Lame Sub-district have collaborated with local authorities both at sub-district and district level, including other relevant organisations including the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Fishery Department, Irrigation Department, District Head, District division units and Office of Environment of Petchaburi Province. The aim of the collaboration is to collectively analyse environmental problems and occupational problems of the community at ecosystem levels. This collaboration has led to a partnership in organising a forum to address water, marine and coastal resources conflict.

**Stakeholders:** Community organisations both from Ban Taboon Sub-district and Ban Lame Sub-district have collaborated with local authorities both at sub-district and district level, including other relevant organisations including the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Fishery Department, Irrigation Department, District Head, District division units and Office of Environment of Petchaburi Province, Sustainable Development Foundation

**Indicator-based evaluation:** Work process that promote and create an integration of work plans between governmental sector and Tambon Administrative Organisations. The information derives from Activity 1 will be used as a basis for planning natural resources in Ban Taboon Bay which will firstly address water pollution because it has significantly impacted the livelihoods of small-scale fisherfolks.

**Outcomes:**

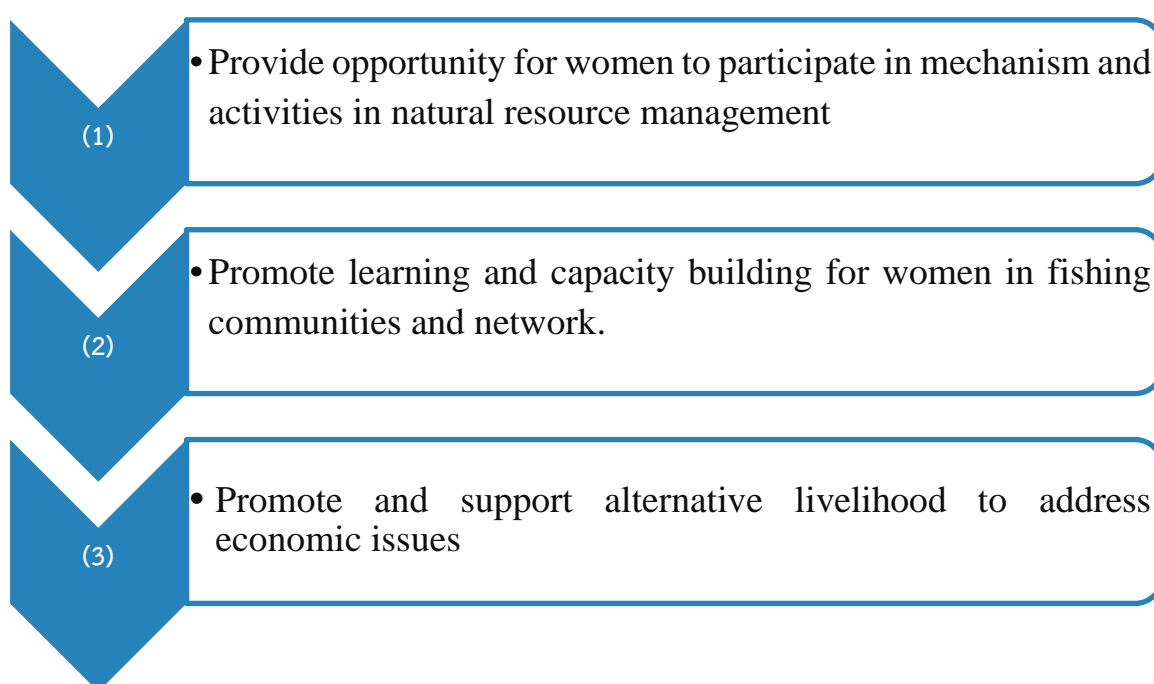
- 1) Currently, although there has not been a concrete outcomes because it requires time but it is considered as a progress in addressing problems based on the ecosystem, from upstream to the sea.
- 2) Dissemination of knowledge and information towards the community, local authorities and government unit in ecosystem-based natural resource management. This is a knowledge building process whereby the community is encouraged to participate. Moreover, emphasis has also been raising issues concerning climate change as a knowledge building topic. Additionally, there is also been an emphasis on

community rights and sustainable development, good governance in natural resources as well as tools that will help the community in analysing their local situation by themselves.

### **Activity 3: Help mainstream gender into participatory fisheries management mechanism**

#### **(3.1) Trat Bay in Trat Province Target Site**

#### **Strategy in streamlining gender in participatory natural resource management**



#### **(1) Provide opportunity for community participation in mechanism and activities in fishery management**

**Implementation Details:** Provide space for women to participate in forum to propose policy recommendations on participatory natural resource management which involves community, government, sub-district level, district level and national levels.

**Stakeholders:** Representatives of women from small-scale fisherfolks in Lam Klad sub-district, Cham Rak Sub-district, Mai Rood Sub-district, Nong Kan Song Sub-district

**Timeframe:** Prior to project began - present

**Indicator-based evaluation of activities:** opportunity for women from small-scale fishery to learn, voice opinion on natural resource management at different levels.

**Outcomes:** The women have increased knowledge and understanding as well as being able to link their livelihood with natural resource conservation. They also have an increased awareness on the importance of natural resource conservation which will provide livelihood security. The women have widen perspectives, not only focusing securing incomes at domestic level.

(2) **Promote learning and capacity building for women in fishing communities and network**

**2.1 Network-based Activities: Federation of Southern Fisherfolk Forum**

**Implementation Details:** Capacity building for women in small-scale fishing village to become community leaders, promotion of knowledge sharing and network building among the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk through invitation to National Seminar of Federation Southern Fisherfolk

**Stakeholders:** 4 representatives from Mai Rood Sub-district and 1 representative from Hard Lek Sub-district

**Timeframe:** 17-18 December 2018 at Department of Fishery

**Indicator-based evaluation of activities:** Provision of opportunity for women to learn for women leaders in being able to link the issues of small-scale fisherfolks at the community, network and policy.

**Outcomes:** A motivation to advocate for small-scale fisherfolk rights and policy advocacy.

(3) **Promote and support alternative livelihoods in response to economic issues**

**3.1 Study on debts in small-scale fishing villages and impacts on women as they have a role in finance and debt management.**

**Implementation Details:** Collect and study information about debts in small-scale fishing villages and their impacts on women. The information will be used further to develop action plans for improvement of livelihood quality in small-scale fishing village.

**Stakeholders:** This is a collaboration between Faculty of Social Administration of Thammasart University which involves 3 trainee students conducting researches in 3 fishing villages in Trat Bay (Ban Lam Hin of Nong Kan Song Sub-district, Ban Huang Born of Mai Rood Sub-district and Ban Prod Nai of Huang Nam Kao Sub-district of Trat Province). The research had begun since January 2019

**Timeframe:** May – April 2019

**Indicator-based evaluation:** A clear work approach in working with women in addressing economic issues

**Outcomes:** The study has been used for policy advocacy that supports and promotes gender-based livelihood security of small-scale fisherfolk.



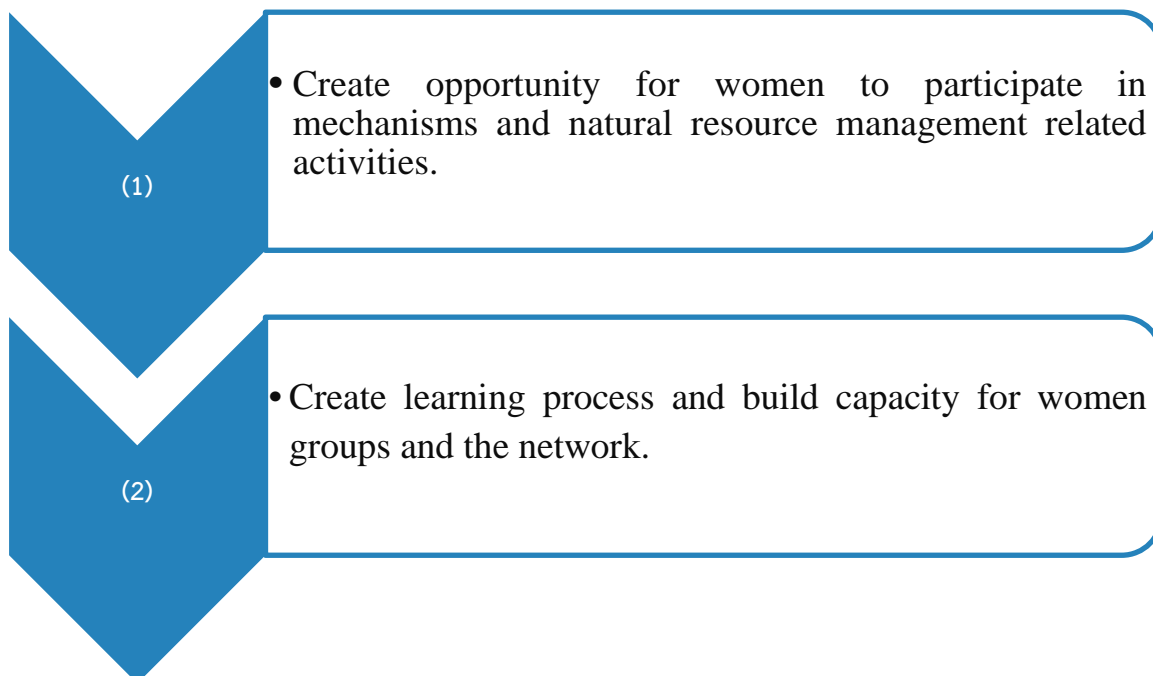
(Photo: A training on finance and debt management for small-scale fisherfolk and student apprentice from Thammasart University.)



<b>Activities</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>target groups/target area</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
Brain storm meeting to develop women's groups in Moo 5, Mai Rood Sub-district on 13 September 2018.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To create a space for women to voice their opinions regarding self development and occupational development.</li> <li>2. To develop action plans regarding living quality improvement in order to cope with climate change.</li> </ol>	11 women groups in Moo 5, Mai Rood Sub-district.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clear improvement of capacity of the target women that create future community leaders.</li> <li>2. Development of alternative occupations in order to better cope with climate change.</li> </ol>
Workshop on how to create value added project of "Plapred" in Huang Nam Kao Sub-district, held between 19-20 September 2018.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To develop economic activities that women are interested in as also to build a working relationship that links economic production and sustainable natural resource management for the women groups</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women groups in Ban Pred Nai.</li> <li>2. Private economy groups in Ban Pred Nai</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Established relationship between sustainable development foundation and the women groups as a basis for future collaboration.</li> <li>2. The woman has an increased knowledge regarding how to create a value added project as a means of security domestic and community economy.</li> </ol>
Capacity building and Occupational Development workshop for Women group in Mai Rood, held on 27th August 2018 at Moo 1, Mai Rood Sub-district.	To support the women in the community in being able to future develop their own women groups in the community and upscale their local products that are based on conservation of natural resources.	Occupational Development Group in Moo 1, Mai Rood Sub-district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The women are able to see a relationships between livelihoods and fishery resources conservation.</li> <li>2. An agreement on 5% of profit contribution towards central funds for group management and to support public service activities.</li> </ol>

### (3.2) Bang Taboon Bay of Petchaburi Province

#### Strategy in streamline gender based in natural resource management



#### (1) Create opportunity for women to participate in mechanisms and natural resource management related activities

**Objectives:** To provide opportunity for women to collectively analyse the current situation and local context and have capacity to plan and develop a local information system.

**Implementation Details:** Preparation of information regarding risks and vulnerability in Ban Lam Sub District and Bang Taboon Sub-District for mapping. Organised workshops together with various relevant organisations. Field-based fact finding and ensuring that women groups participating in all of the process and the implementation of all activities.

#### **Stakeholders**

- 1) Government Unit namely the Committee of Watershed Management of Petchaburi Province, Office of Agricultural Unit of Ban Lam District, Fishery Division of Ban Lam District, Office of Natural Resource and

Environmental of Petchaburi Province, The Royal Irrigation Project of Petchaburi Province, Project of Water Transfer and Maintaining Petchaburi Province, Village Head of Ban Lam Sub-District, Committee of Watershed of Petchaburi Province.

- 2) Tambon Administrative Organisations namely Director of Tambon Administrative Organisation of Ban Lam Sub-District and Committee of Municipality Management of Ban Lam Sub-District.
- 3) Community leaders both formal and information such as representatives from the civil society sector, Agriculture Assembly network, community leaders of rice farmer, small-scale fisherfolks and coastal aquaculture farmer, Network for the Village Protection of Natural Resource and Environment, housewives group and women groups.

**Timeframe:** October - November 2018

**Indicator-based evaluation:** Work approach and processes that engage diverse groups with different roles and responsibilities especially housewives groups and women groups. These women thoroughly understand and are able to propose solutions to the problems that impact their livelihoods and domestic as well as community economy effectively. Their ideas and perceptions complement the men's in the communities.

### **Outcomes**

- 1) The women group has a good knowledge and understanding about problems occurred in their community through the use of community mapping on risk and vulnerability
- 2) The women group have been able to reflect their concerns and are able to propose recommendations to address the problems based on their experience and knowledge.
- 3) Through the project's implementation and gender-based process, both men and women community members are able to recognize their roles and despite differences in the way their thought process and perception, they recognise the importance and how they can complement each other.

(2) **Develop and build capacity of women's group and network**

**2.1** Organise small meetings to evaluate vulnerability and capacity of women in Bang Taboon Bay

**Objective:** To develop role and knowledge of the women's group in ecosystem-based natural resource management

**Project Implementation:** the project began by providing opportunity for the women group to meet and shared their experiences and analyse their problems together. The sharing also took place among the network that has been facing similar issues. Furthermore, the project has also been promoting alternative livelihoods for community groups whereby several group meetings have been held which provides opportunity for women to understand and analyse their problems occurred in their community. For instance, issues about impacts of sewage water discharged from Ratchaburi Province which impacts the entire ecosystem, from upstream to downstream and hence impacting the livelihood of the coastal communities. The activity aims to prepare the women's group to be able to work with the network and other alliance outside their areas. So far, the communities have raised their issues to the local authority, from district to provincial to ministry level. Currently, there is a joint agreement on sewage water management between 3 provinces (Petchaburi, Ratchaburi and Samut Songkram Province) in order to help alleviate the negative impacts faced by cockerel farmers and small-scale fisherfolk in Bang Taboon sub-district, Ban Lam District of Petchaburi Province.

**Stakeholders:** 15 representatives from woman's groups in Taboon Bay of Lame District in Petchaburi Province.

**Indicator-based evaluation:** a work process that recognises the importance of capacity building for women in Taboon Bay and working with various community networks.

**Outcome:** Women are able to access informations and updates about their areas as a results of information sharing from community leaders.

### **(3.3) Capacity Building related Activities for Women and Small-scale Fisherfolk Network in 2 Target Sites.**

**Implementation:** Promote knowledge building through women forum as a mean of capacity building for women in small-scale fisherfolk community in Trat and Petchaburi Province together with representative from ICSF India, Netherland and Ghana.

**Stakeholders:** Women representatives from Trat and Petchaburi Province, representative from ICSF India, Netherland and Ghana as well as Sustainable Development Foundation.

**Timeframe:** November 2018

**Indicator-based evaluation:** Promotion of knowledge sharing under SSF Guideline with an emphasis on women's rights protection and women's participation in fishery management. The aim is to enhance the role of woman in gaining legitimate rights in accessing and utlising natural resources. To effectively manage natural resource, government must not be the only sole manager but must involve the small-scale fisherfolk and women in the management and participate in policy development. Furthermore, it should be the role of the government sector to support and protects the rights of the small-scale fisherfolk, ensuring community's livelihood and social security. This states clearly in the international fishery agreement that the community have questioned while recognising the need to advocate that it is being enforced at the national level in accordance to the international agreement.

**Outcome:** Community members from Trat and Petchaburi area who participated in the activities have felt that they understand the international context and are able to link to the situation in their community. They now have awareness that about the situation of small-scale fisherfolk around the world that have been facing similar problems and issues, that is livelihood insecurity and facing injustice from the government. They understand that this is the reason why it is important to create and mobile

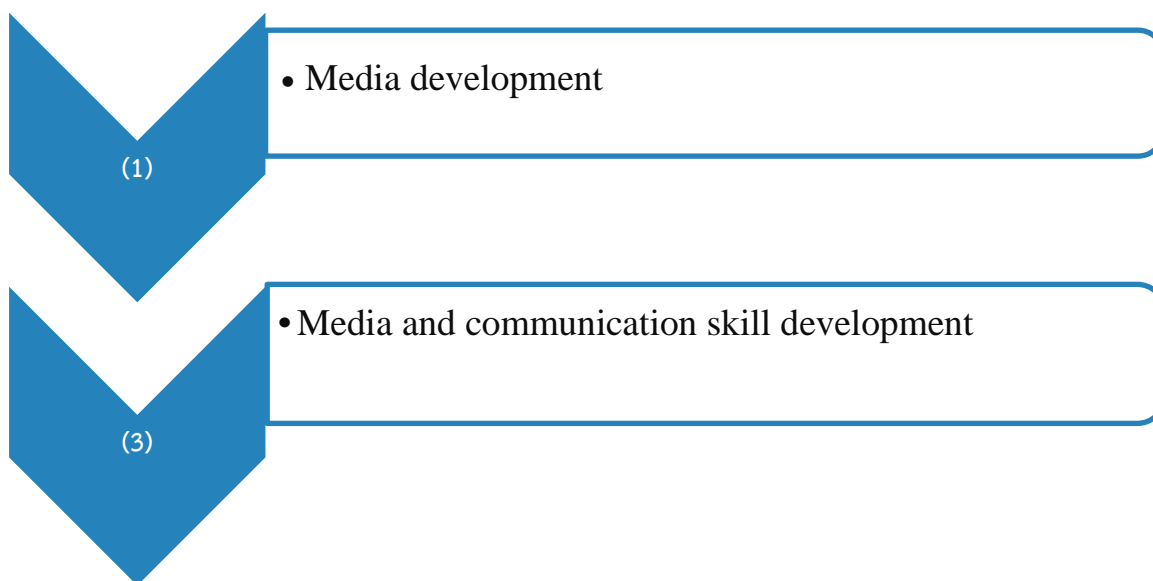
a small-scale fisherfolk network around the world in order to influence and bring about a radical changes in mindset and practices of government sector that recognise the importance of community's participation in fishery management.

A forum has been organised to provide opportunity for small-scale fisherfolk in negotiating and pushed for international agreement that later developed in into VGSSF that protects the rights of small-scale fisherfolks for livelihood security and a fair access to resource.

The outcome of such sharing and learning is that the women group from the fishing communities were able to participate and reflected on their experience in the context of their fishing rights while facing with problems with marine and fishery resource degradation and loophole in fishery policy that have worsen their fishing rights. For instance, the impact of fishery laws have created a system of boat registrations resulting an increasing in number of boats getting locked with no alternative means of incomes. Many fishing households have been left to face and deal with the problems on their own without any governmental supports. After understanding the implication of VGSSF, they would like to see international agreement being translate into practice and essentially have positive impacts on small-scale fisherfolk rights.

#### **Activity 4: Advocacy material on human right based- approach and right violation in Petchaburi and Trat Province with special emphasis on women**

Strategy in Activity Implementation in Aow Bang Ta Boon in Petchaburi Province and Aow Trat.



#### **(1) Media Development**

##### **1.1 Target Site: Trat Bay of Trat Province**

##### **Implementation Details**

- 1) **Organised a meeting to discuss and improve** the content of Manual on Community's Rights publication on the 23rd December 2019 at Sustainable Development Foundation Office. The aim of this publication is to publicise and advocate small-scale fisherfolk's rights. The content of this publication includes
  - a) Characteristic of Small-scale of Fisherfolks
  - b) Importance of Ecosystem-based Natural Resource Management
  - c) Current Status of Small-Scale Fisherfolk's Rights: Violations and Reclaiming of their Rights
  - d) Importance of Community's Rights
  - e) Protected Rights at International and in Thailand

- f) Recommendations on How to Prevention Community's Rights Violation
- g) What Actions to be Taken When Community Rights is being Violated.

## **2) Production of Learning Kits on Good Practice on 3 Topics**

- a) Status of Small-scale Fisherfolk in Aow Trat: Who are Small-Scale Fisherfolks
- b) Why Ecosystem Based Approach
- c) Cross-Cutting- Gender and Social Inclusion and publicise these through Sustainable Development Foundation's website, Facebook and Trat's Network LINE

**Indicator-based Evaluation:** Publication on small-scale fishery's rights and Case Study of Small-scale fishery in Trat Bay

### **Outcomes**

- 1) Draft Manual on Small-Scale Fishery's Rights
- 2) Publication on Status of Small-Scale Fisherfolk published through SDF's website.

## **1.2 Target Area in Aow Bang Ta Boon in Petchburi Province**

### **Implementation Details**

Production of learning materials on community Rights and Sustainable Development amid Climate Change as well as organised 2 consultation forums at the community levels. Concrete outcomes of such activities are learning materials on climate change - 3 volumes namely

- (1) Sustainable Development and Climate Change Adaptation.
- (2) Basic Knowledge on Climate Change.
- (3) Evaluating Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity in Coping with Climate Change.

The above materials have been translated into infographic form of media. 1000 copies have been produced and was funded by the National Committee of Research. The publications have been dissipated to the



project's target groups namely the small-scale fisherfolk communities, small-scale farmers, women's groups in fishing communities. They have also been dissipated to local organisations that the Sustainable Development Foundation have been working closely with.



(Photo: Learning kits on human rights and sustainable development in climate change)

**Timeframe:** September – November 2018

**Indicators – based evaluation:** The process of infographic production has provided an opportunity for government units, community, people's organisations, Tambon Administrative Organisations, vulnerable groups such as small-scale fisherfolk, farmers, and women groups to be able to share their point of views and became part of the production of the publication on Infographics on Climate Change.

### Outcomes

- 1) Governmental units, community, local authority, vulnerable groups are able to use and disseminate the publications.
- 2) Through the production process of infographic, the participated organisations have learned and have a better understanding about community rights, sustainable development and climate change as

well as being able to related these issues to their community and local areas.

## (2) **Public Communication Skill Development**

### **Objectives**

- 2.1 To build capacity on public communication for non-governmental organisation staff, civil society and community leaders to improve their skills in communicating their stories about people's struggles, knowledge, lessons learned, gender, climate change community rights, community's economy etc. in the context of natural resource management
- 2.2 To develop communication channels for community so that participants are able to bring back what they have learned and apply the knowledge in the community and produce their own public communication projects.

**Implementation Details :** Training on People's and Civil Society Public Communication Development for Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Adaptation. The training was held between 14 to 16 January 2019 at 3rd Floor Meeting Room of Sustainable Development Foundation.

**Participants:** There were 30 participants (20 females and 10 males. 2 of which are representatives from Petchaburi area and 3 from Trat area. There are also representatives (Pattalung, Trang, Cha Chor Sao and Loei Province) from Pilot area of the Project on Promotion of Good Governance and Democracy Movement for National Climate Change Planning which the Sustainable Development Foundation has co-implemented with the Good Governance for Social Development and the environment Institute, representatives from pilot sites of the Project on Promotion of Good Governance and Democratic Process Towards Climate Change Adaptation of Thailand which the Sustainable Development Foundation is co-implementing with Good Governance for Social Development and the environment Institute (*GSEI*)

**Outcome :** The participants have broaden their perspectives in developing public communication and being able to design content and messages that they want to communicate to target groups through the use of different communication/media approaches/techniques especially through social media. This training serve an important basis for the participants in being able to develop public communication strategies and together being able to develop civil society network.

Not only the project has working with the community through the use of data, participatory approach and stakeholder participation, it has also been working on finding more channels for learning and sharing of knowledge (both Traditional and modern) from one older generations to younger generations. It is believed that if the community have easy access to various kinds of information, it would enhance a greater understanding and interests that sparks ideas that can be adapted into their ways of lives. This work approach aims to instigate inspiration and encouragement to learn, to preserver and finally leading towards an improve capacity to manage their own community in a sustainable way.



(Photo : Training on Public Media Channels by People's Sector)

### 3) **Project Analysis**

#### 3.1 **Summary of Project Achievement**

**(1) Overall achievement** Amid such intense conflict and resource degradation, the project has placed a great deal of emphasis on working at every levels with the aim to address issues of violation of small-scale fisherfolks' rights and to create security in sustainable marine and coastal resource management for food security. The project has been working at the policy level in order to influence a change of policy and law that protects the rights of the small-scale fisherfolks . More importantly it has also played a significant role in integrating concepts of ecosystem-based natural resource management and recognise the importance of good governance in this context by coordinating with government sector and promoting people's participation in natural resource management in the target areas. It has also been active in promoting natural resource rehabilitation and promote livelihood security. The outcome of the project implementation is a satisfactory level of collaboration between the government sector and the small-scale fisherfolks in addressing the problems together. Such collaboration both formal and informal have proven to be consistent and resulting in a reduction in the intensity of the problems faced in the target areas.

**(2) Achievement of Project Implementation on National Federation of Small-scale Fisherfolk:** The National Assembly of small-scale fiserfolks serves as a venue for sharing knowledge and capacity building for the Thai small-scale fisherfolk. The venue provides information about current fishery affairs, both local and national, helping the members to be informed and improve their knowledge and understanding about national and international fishery laws that impact their the livelihoods. Moreover, the forum also serves as a venue for discussion, identifying holistic approaches in addressing the problems and collectively developing a national network's monitoring mechanism for influencing and changing fishery laws that violate small-scale fishery rights.

**(3) Achievement at Field Level:** In summary, the implementation that Sustainable Development Foundation has been carried out are facilitating collaboration between local communities and the government units and create enabling environment for sustainable coastal and marine resource management.

**(3.1) *Trat Gulf Area of Trat Province :***

**1) Key implementation can be described as follows:**

Coastal and marine resource management in Trat Province:

- Utilisation of a single map as a tool in natural resource management between government and local units.
- Integration of work approaches of various stakeholders in order to ensure ecosystem-based marine and coastal resource management and a reduction of duplication of roles and responsibilities of each stakeholders
- Integration of collaboration between various stakeholders in order to identify goals, indicators in co-managing natural resources and working together in identifying effective and clear work approaches

**2) Improving capacity in coastal resource management with good governance**

- Promoting genuine participatory process by encouraging community's involvement in consultation process. At the same time, building capacity for the community to be able to present their points of views and recommendation on sustainable management of marine and coastal to the government sector.
- Identification of measures and approaches to ensure that women in small-scale fishing communities can truly participate, involve in the decision making in various consultation forums.
- Monitoring relevant government's implementation at the provincial level. For example, monitoring of the use of illegal fishing gears.

- Support and advocate community's rights in marine and coastal resource conservation and rehabilitation without discrimination. Promotion of conservation activities that utilise Traditional knowledge together with scientific knowledge that are coherent to local ecosystem and the needs of the local communities.
- Support and promote the establishment community's rules and regulation in managing marine and coastal resources. Additionally, effort has also been made to ensure that such rules and regulations are endorsed by the local government at both local and provincial level for instance in the form of Provincial Decree and Local Decree

### **3) Conflict Management**

- The project has been coordinating with various stakeholders to seek agreements and a commonly endorsed approaches in addressing the conflicts. These stakeholders are the Department of Marine and Coastal Resource Management (both regional and national units), Provincial Fishery Unit, Department of Harbour (Trate Province Unit), small-scale fisherfolks. The case in point for this collaboration is the conflict management in Klong Pratun area, participatory research as well as integrating Traditional knowledge. There has been efforts in promoting knowledge sharing about conflict management in the context of sustainable fishery and marine resource management with the aim to essentially come up with an agreement and resolve the conflicts.

### **4) Policy advocacy towards an improvement of Fishery Law**

- The project has presented and proposed policy recommendations through Provincial Agriculture Assembly before being passed to the national policy mechanism. The following topics are identified in the recommendations.
- Improvement and amendment of definition of small-scale fisherfolks that is inline with the current situation of the area.
- Advocate and formulate policies and plan in fishery and marine resources on ecosystem based and gender as well as community participation and incorporating socio-economic and environmental dimension.

- Recommendation on change of roles and responsibilities of Department of Fisheries and Provincial Committee on Marine and Coastal Resources which incorporate community participations. This is important because in the past the committee members have not been selected by the community.
- Improvement of approaches in marine and coastal resources in the way that truly decentralises power to the local authorities.
- Improvement of Fishery Bill that limits and violates small-scale and Traditional fishery.
- Identification of IUU measures that are appropriate and aims to address problems about different types and size of fishing boats and identifications of measures on stakeholder's participation in a fair and transparent manner.
- The registration of small-scale fishing boats should be in line with the livelihoods of small-scale fisherfolk. Particularly, one boat registered one fishing gear which is appropriate with the nature of small-scale fisherfolks who normally utilised different kind of fishing gears according to seasons.
- The current progress of the above proposal is being held and reviewed at the National Committee.

#### **5) Addressing problems about locked boats.**

- There has been meetings with the local communities, conducting surveillance and collate statistics on number of fishing boats that have been negatively impacted by locked boats and understanding reasons why the issues have not been reported. The output of such intervention is a set of data that have been submitted to the Department of Harbour. The progress of this matter is the majority of the boats have been released except those that are still using illegal fishing gears.

#### **6) Promotion of sub ecosystem-based natural resource management across sub-district borders.**

- The case of Klong Pratoon, where there has been an collaborative effort and consultation in conflict management and identifying

approaches in how to share marine and coastal resource in a more sustainable manners, especially through a participation of small-scale fisherfolks, local authorities and governmental units.

- The case of Huang Nam Kao area and Auo Yai, there has been an effort to reduce and protect against illegal fishing techniques through community participations as well as collaboration with government units in this area.

The outcomes of the above interventions have lead to agreements in marine and coastal resource management across different areas which involves a collaboration between government and the local communities.

### **7) Community Capacity Building in Natural Resource management**

- The project has organised a meeting to monitor and mobilise ideas at the community level in order to promote participatory natural resource management.
- The project has organised a forum to draw lessons learned in order to develop strategies in community-based natural resource management.
- The project has organised a consultation at the community level and build capacity for the community and which has been shared among different stakeholders. The community has been able to develop and submit recommendations on marine and coastal resource management in collaboration with government units.
- The outcomes of the project implementation has resulted in an ability for community leaders to submit their recommendations to the network and official levels. The project has also been able to strengthen a collaboration across the areas or between the government sectors for example the case of Huang Nam Kao Aow Yai area where concrete field activities have been carried out together - joint surveillance for destructive fishing gears which results in a reduction of illegal fishing practice. Another case is Long Pratoon area where there has been a joint collaboration to rehabilitate marine and coastal resources.



### **8) Capacity Building for women in small-scale fishery**

- The project has conducted a study on debts in small-scale fishing communities through which the women are encouraged to manage domestic finance and debts. Such activities has opened a door for further work with the women groups in addressing economic issues faced by small-scale fisherfolk.
- Development female leaders in small-scale fishing communities, promotion of knowledge sharing with the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk Network by inviting women representatives to attend the National Forum, exposing women leaders to a bigger role in national policy monitoring and advocacy.

### **9) Promotion of Alternative Livelihoods towards a more sustainable fishery**

- The project has support women in fishing household that have been using illegal fishing gears (which has been banned from IUU measures) by encouraging them and build awareness about a more sustainable fishery as well as promotion of alternative livelihoods. This has resulted in stress alleviation among the women and helps them to feel more confidence in making a radical change as well as open up more to a new learning.

### **(3.2.) *Bang Ta Poon Gulf of Petchaburi Province :***

The project implementation and progress regarding marine and costal resource management carried out in Petchaburi Province can be summarised as follows:

#### **1) Development of Participatory Information Management**

There has been a collection of information system about the target sites including information on socio economics and natural resources. The information is used as a baseline data to help promote a greater understanding about the target areas and help in drawing up appropriate project activity plans. The activity plans cover outline details about using area mapping in identifying vulnerable

and risk areas which serves as a basis for natural resource management strategies.

Meanwhile, information that has been gathered from the field implementation and integrated into Geographical information System (GIS) which serves as a tool for resource management in Petchaburi Province. Access to such information is made for relevant sectors to come and make use of the data in provincial management. Such sharing of information has led to a stronger collaboration and a more meaningful consultation among relevant agencies. It has also led to a shift from designing field activities from top down or an organisation coming to work in the field as a one off to a more information based implementation. This shows that there has been an improvement in learning and sharing of knowledge among people's sector, government unit and local authorities.

## **2) Collaboration and Integration of Participatory and ecosystem based natural resource management**

The Tambon Administrative Organisation Bang Patoon and Tambon Ban Lame have made an effort in collaborating with local government units both at the sub district and district levels as well as with other stakeholder involved including the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment, Department of Fishery, Department of Irrigation, District Head, District Offices and the Environment Unit of Petchaburi Province. Such collaboration aims to promote a working group that analyse the existing environmental as well as economic problems and issues faced by the local communities on ecosystem based, as well as identifying approaches in addressing them. This has resulted in a forum that addresses approaches in addressing issues regarding water resources and marine and coastal resource management. Even though there is no concrete impacts after these interventions due to time limitation, but to date, the progress in addressing problems at the ecosystem level, from water catchment to the sea is considered as significant.

### **3) Publicising of Human Rights through Media**

Publicising issues about human rights and community rights to the public is a complex and a challenging task. The project has adopted the approach by translating the information into an infographic form which is one of the alternative ways of communicating information that are catchy, easily understood and remembered. Nonetheless, infographic media has its limitation in the way that it requires conciseness and finding the appropriate photos that communicate a variety of important messages. It is important to note that effective communication about human rights issues should deploy a variety of techniques and methods to allow audiences to receive the information through different mediums and to be able to receive and internalise the information effectively.

#### **3.2 Project Lessons Learned**

##### **1) Level of understanding about ecosystem-based natural resource management.**

From the project implementation, it is learned that the local government units still lack of understanding or have a perception about ecosystem based natural resource management and climate change. They still have a lack of understanding and not able to see the relationship between climate change and environmental problems, livelihood insecurity. This is reflected by the fact that the national policies related to marine and coastal resource management are not concrete and robust.

##### **2) Integration of Gender Dimension in Fishery and Coastal Resource Management**

The integration of gender dimension in fishery and coastal resource management began with working directly with women groups in small-scale fisherfolk communities and encouraging them to participate in marine and coastal resource management. However, the project has learned that not all the women in the community are able to engage therefore the project had to start with key women leaders who are interested. Moreover, it is learned that capacity building work is a process that requires time to build because the work deals with concepts and perceptions of both men and women in the community. Before a full engagement of women can truly take place, confidence and empowerment in

marine and coastal resource management need to be built and strengthened. Not only these needs to be created at the community level, but also in national and society level.

### **3.3 Challenges and Limitation in Project Implementation**

1) The work on policy advocacy and influencing law change has not shown concrete outputs. This requires a long term in monitoring and consistence work approach in influencing policy change that protects the rights of the small-scale fisherfolks in the long run.

2) SSF concepts requires time to crystallize and develop into a more 'easily digest' concept that makes it understandable for the small-scale fisherfolk due to its complex legal nature. Also, there are also too many factors complicating the issues faced by the fisherfolks with a lack of database that could have served as a baseline information for research. Essentially, the organisation requires an in-depth work process in order to link and analyse community-level problems.

3) Even though the project has been able to provide space for women in fishing communities to be involved and participate in decision makings related to management of marine and coastal resources, but a genuine and meaningful participation of these women are yet to be brought to be surface. More effort is required to promote this marginalised group in being able to influence policies and crate a clear identify of women's role in fishery sector.

4) Limitation of Sustainable Development with regards to human resources, especially when staff and personnel are already involved in many ongoing projects. The staff also needs more capacity building in creating learning processes about fisherfolk's issues in depth and be able to further share information about the rights of small-scale fisherfolk with various local communities in a large scale. This current limitation means they have not been able to outreach as much small-scale fisherfolk audience as they would like to.

5) Small-scale fisherfolks both men and women can act as representatives of small-scale fisherfolks in each area. However, there are still limitations with regards to communication and meaningful participation in public forums and various policy forums related to marine and coastal resource management as well as forums related to climate change adaptation etc.

### 3.4 Future Work Strategy and Directions

- (1) • Protection of small-scale fisherfolk's rights
- (2) • Create work process that showcase the identity of women in fishing communities
- (3) • Develop capacity on socio-economic and politic for communities both men and women  
• Emphasis on building capacity of community leaders both men and women so that they are kept up to date with current affairs related to fishery policies and laws that have negative impacts on the livelihoods of the small-scale fisherfolks. Additionally, build capacity for community members both men and women to be able to communicate and share their issues to the public.
- (4) • Promote integration of collaboration in marine and coastal resource management.
- (5) • Promote integration of collaboration in marine and coastal resource management.  
• Upscale policy advocacy on community rights through academic forum, develop and strengthening the national small-scale fisherfolks network and academe and governmental sector