



BASELINE SURVEY DATA

Presented by :

Somboon Siriraksophon



This paper focuses on the baseline survey data where its objectives are to emphasize the importance of baseline study and baseline data to support, monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation

A baseline study is data collection and analysis that defines the “**pre-operation exposure**” condition for the set of indicators that will be used to assess achievement of the outcomes and impact expressed in the **program’s logical framework**

Baseline data (or simply baseline) is data that measures conditions before the project starts for later comparison (*IFRC, Baseline Basics, 2013*). In other words, baseline provides the historical point of reference/benchmarks for the next steps of project monitoring and evaluation



2nd Regional Scientific and Technical Committee Meeting for the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Project on Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand, Kampot Province, Cambodia 21st – 23rd May 2019

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Component	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
1. Identification and management of fisheries and critical habitat linkages at priority fisheries <i>refugia</i> in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	1. Reduced stress on fish stocks and coastal habitats via improved national management of key anthropogenic threats to fisheries and critical habitat linkages in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	Status of formal designation, management plan adoption, and community engagement in implementation of agreed management measures, including enforcement, for priority sites	Rate of coastal habitat loss from SCS basin is high (e.g., 30% per decade for seagrass) Fishing identified as a key threat to coastal habitats	Effective management of key threats to 14 fisheries <i>refugia</i> sites [269,500 ha], including ~50 percent reduction in fishing pressure within sites at times critical to the life-cycles of fished species of transboundary significance	Adopted management plans Regular reports of meetings of national and regional project management bodies Reports of independent mid-term and terminal project evaluations	Adequate local cooperation to compile and analyze information to establish baselines and standardized procedures to measure and monitor the effectiveness of agreed stress reduction measures
2. Improving the management of critical habitats for fish stocks of transboundary significance via national and regional actions to strengthen the enabling environment and knowledge-base for fisheries <i>refugia</i> management in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	2. Increased institutional capacity in the 6 participating countries for the designation and operational management of fisheries <i>refugia</i> via the transformation of enabling environments and the generation of knowledge for planning	Status of enabling environment reform, including extent of behavioural change among small-scale fisherfolk at priority sites Extent of use of available environmental state and socio-cultural information in policy and planning frameworks	Weak enabling environments and limited knowledge within national fisheries and environment departments and ministries with respect to the implementation of measures aimed at managing threats to fish stock and critical habitat linkages	National and regional policy, legal and planning frameworks for demarcating boundaries and managing fisheries <i>refugia</i> , resulting in, inter alia, a 20 percent increase in small-scale fishing vessels using fishing gear and practices designed to safeguard fish stock and critical habitat linkages at priority sites	Endorsed policies and plans Regular reports of meetings of national and regional project management bodies Reports of independent mid-term and terminal project evaluations	Willingness of fisheries and environment sectors to agree on guidelines promoting cross-sectoral cooperation and make joint commitments to the reform of national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks governing the management of fisheries <i>refugia</i>
3. Information Management and Dissemination in support of national and regional-level implementation of the fisheries	3. Strengthened knowledge management and information sharing and access for enhanced uptake of good	Extent of demonstrable use of examples of good practice in guiding the replication, scaling-up and mainstreaming	Low-level ability of stakeholders to engage in meaningful dialogue regarding how broader multiple use planning can	National and regional systems for knowledge management and sharing, including the development of indicator sets and standardized statistics to guide	Routine communications on progress and lessons learned prepared and shared Annual results reports	If insufficient good practices are documented and shared regionally, awareness building initiatives will be based