

STREAM



Support to Regional Aquatic Resources Management

Second STREAM Regional Conference

Report

**Tagaytay City, Philippines
8-10 June 2003**

In Association with FAO

Second STREAM Regional Conference

Report

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Acronyms

AICC	Agriculture Information and Communication Centre (Nepal)
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation
AUSaid	Australian Aid Agency
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Philippines)
CCO	Cambodia Country Office
CFDO	Community Fisheries Development Office (Cambodia)
CHM	Communications Hub Manager
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DAO 17	Department of Agriculture Order 17
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DFID	Department for International Development
DOF	Department of Fisheries (Cambodia, India)
DOFD	Directorate of Fisheries Development (Nepal)
DOWA	Department of Women's and Veterans' Affairs
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARMC	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
FLD	Farmer Livelihood Development (formerly SCALE)
FRMP	Fisheries Resources Management Program
IAS	Information Access Survey
ICAR	Indian Council for Agricultural Research
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICO	India Country Office
IDRC	(Canadian) International Development Research Centre
GOI	Government of India
GVT	Gramin Vikas Trust (India)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGUs	Local Government Units
LHA	Livelihoods Analysis
L&L (1 and 2)	Livelihoods and Languages – a workshop series conceived and conducted by SPARK and STREAM
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MM	Media Monitoring – a monthly electronic search of newspapers and periodicals
MOFI	(Vietnam) Ministry of Fisheries
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific
NCO	Nepal Country Office
NECTEC IT	National Electronics and Computer Technology Centre Information Technology
NPARR	National Poverty and Aquatic Resources Review
NRSP	Natural Resources Systems Programme of DFID
PCO	Philippine Country Office
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SAPA	Sustainable Aquaculture for Poverty Alleviation Strategy (Vietnam)
SJ	<i>STREAM Journal</i>
SPARK	Sharing and Promotion of Awareness and Regional Knowledge
STREAM	Support to Regional Aquatic Resources Management
SU	<i>STREAM Update</i>
TCP	Technical Cooperation Program (FAO)
US	United States
VCO	Vietnam Country Office
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas

Acknowledgements

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We are very grateful to Director Malcolm Sarmiento, Director of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Dept of Agriculture, for his support of the Regional Conference, including the financial support to co-fund some of the local costs.

We also thank Undersecretary Cesar M. Drilon (Department of Agriculture) also for his support to the initiative and the conference and his welcome address and attendance during the first day.

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We appreciate the attendance of FAO RAP Simon Funge Smith.

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Thanks to all the National Coordinators and Communication Hub Managers; GVT Additional CEO; SD Tripathi for contributing his wisdom and all those who attended and contributed to the Regional Conference.

Special thanks to Kath Copley for her special perseverance in attending and together with William Savage for their successful facilitation of the event.

The member governments of the NACA are especially grateful to FAO for the TCP funding which will support the STREAM Regional Conference and to the NACA Secretariat for advancing the money for the conference.

Special thanks to Jacob Sterringa at FAO RAP for his support with contractual and administrative matters.

Executive Summary

The Second STREAM Regional Conference was held in Tagaytay City, Philippines, from 8-10 June 2003 with the participation of 23 people from Australia, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan (China).

Following a regional overview of STREAM's themes, country partners, donors and funding, and activities, participants visited four "stations" on the themes of livelihoods, institutions, policy development, and communications, working in groups representing National Coordinators, Communications Hub Managers, and Partners. They engaged in discussions with a "station leader" and each other to learn about and comment on objectives, activities, outcomes and outputs, and to consider issues that need addressing in STREAM. The broad categories in which issues were raised were:

Livelihoods	Livelihoods Analysis, Capacity-building, APEC Coastal Livelihoods Study, SPARK-STREAM Livelihoods and Languages
Institutions	Country Strategy Paper (CSP), CSP Planning Kit, NPARR, M&E System
Policy Development	Policy Change, Partnerships, Approaches, Awareness and Evaluation
Communications	Information, Media, Translation, Website

Participants wrote Significant Change stories based on their experiences of working with STREAM or in other contexts, four of which were read out during a Conference session.

There were several opportunities during discussions to hear statements from countries which began to provide evidence for change as a result of STREAM activities. These helped to begin to understand how to situate "evidence of outcome and impact" among stakeholders.

Each group reviewed the issues raised and proposed how these might be followed up at regional and country levels. Key follow-up actions include:

- Getting the STREAM M&E System up and running
- Reviewing Regional Office support to Country Offices around various activities
- Following up livelihoods analyses (and revising them periodically) with activities with communities
- Becoming better at and more focused in information exchange and communicating, within STREAM and with stakeholders
- Reaching communities
- Considering opportunities for engaging in mass media communications activities
- Learning more about "Do No Harm" analysis, rights-based development approaches, and opportunities to inform donor policy and to advocate for policy change
- Taking the livelihoods and languages process further
- Enacting workplans upon "completion" of a CSP
- Scheduling a process for reviewing the CSP process and revising the CSP Planning Kit
- Writing "briefs" on, for example, policy change
- Improving STREAM's visibility
- Seeking opportunities to publish in other media
- Resolving issues of translation
- Reconciling the STREAM website with NACA's

To evaluate the Conference, participants wrote statements about how it had (or had not) followed STREAM's Guiding Principles.

The Second STREAM Regional Conference

The Second STREAM Regional Conference was held in Tagaytay City, Philippines, from 8-10 June 2003 with the participation of 23 people (Appendix 1) from Australia, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan (China, by representation). The Conference provided an opportunity for colleagues directly involved with STREAM to participate in discussions relating to how we work, what we want to achieve and how we might best do things.

Before meeting in Tagaytay City, participants were sent a draft program indicating the conference objectives and preparation that needed to be done (Appendix 2). The draft program also highlighted activities within STREAM's four themes of Livelihoods, Institutions, Policy Development, and Communications (Appendix 3), and included an agenda (Appendix 4) which was modified as the Conference proceeded.

Day One

Introductions and Conference Overview

After everyone was introduced, the program and agenda were reviewed, with attention drawn to using the Significant Change stories participants were asked to write, and to a draft "stakeholders diagram" on the wall, which would be referred to especially as issues of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arose.

Regional Overview

An update on STREAM progress was presented by Graham as a regional overview, as noted below.

A Regional Overview of Themes, Country Partners, Donors and Funding, and Activities

STREAM Themes are Livelihoods, Institutions, Policy Development and Communications.

Country partners currently include:

- *Cambodia* – CFDO-Department of Fisheries, the NGO FLD
National Coordinator: Thay Somony, Communications Hub Manager: Sem Viryak
- *India* – GVT, GOI Fisheries Commission, ICAR, State Departments of Fisheries in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal
National Coordinator: to be determined, Communications Hub Manager: Rubu Mukherjee
- *Lao PDR* – Department of Livestock and Fisheries
National Coordinator: Somphanh Chanphengxay, Communications Hub Manager: to be recruited
- *Nepal* – DOFD AICC
National Co-ordinator: Dharani Man Singh, Communications Hub Manager: Nilkanth Pokarel

-
- *Philippines* – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Region 6, Western Visayas
National Coordinator: Sonia Seville, Communications Hub Manager: Elizabeth Gonzales
 - *Vietnam* – SAPA-Ministry of Fisheries
National Coordinator: Le Thanh Luu, Communications Hub Manager: Nguyen Song Ha
 - *Yunnan (China)* – Provincial Department of Agriculture
National Coordinator: Zhang Zhiyong, Communications Hub Manager: Susan Li (acting)

Donors and funding:

DFID	US\$ 500,000	December 2001 – November 2002
DFID NRSP	US\$ 160,000	February 2002 – May 2003
AusAID	US\$ 180,000	April 2002 – March 2004
APEC	US\$ 45,000	October 2002 – March 2003
FAO TCP	US\$ 382,000	May 2003 – April 2005

Proposals:

DFID FMSP	Database in Cambodia	Concept Note accepted, proposal rejected
AusAID	Myanmar	Supported by ambassador, rejected
EC PREP	Trade and development (Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam)	Expect to hear June 2003
EU One Million Ecu	Core funds	Awaiting announcement
DFID NRSP	Follow on to R8100 India	Expect to hear July 2003
AFFA	Aquaculture with aboriginal communities in Australia	IAU to get back July 2003
World Bank	Development Marketplace	14 July announcement about “Making Services Work for Poor People” India finalists
US trust funds		Two-page documents developed for submission

Activities:

	Cambodia	Vietnam	Philippines	Nepal	India	Lao PDR	Yunnan
Strategic Planning							
Initial Engagement	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Consultation and Review	√	√	√				
Drafting and Revision of CSP	√						
Livelihoods	Livelihoods studies	Livelihoods studies					
Institutions	CFDO, pilot database	SAPA, livelihoods workshop					
Policy Development	Sub-decree study				Case studies, Workshops, Consensus-building, Policy Review		
Communications	IAS, Hub, Netmeeting, SJ, SU, MM, web, L&L, Stakeholder meetings	Hub, Netmeeting, SJ, SU, MM, web, L&L	Regional Conference, Hub, Netmeeting, SJ, SU, MM, web, L&L	Broadcasts, Hub, Netmeeting, SJ, SU, MM, web, L&L	IAS, Netmeeting, SJ, SU, MM, web, L&L		

Promenade

As in the First STREAM Regional Conference in June 2002, the whole of the first day (and part of the second morning) was set aside for a “promenade”, this year through four theme-based stations with “leaders”:

- Learning about Livelihoods – Bill
- Learning about Institutions – Graham
- Learning about Policy Development – Dr Tripathi
- Learning about Communications – Paul

Participants worked in three “role groups” as they visited each of the stations:

- “National Coordinators” – Somony, Gangwar, Sonia Seville, Xiaowei and Kath
- “Communications Hub Managers” – Yak, Rubu, Nil, Bebet, Ha, Supawan
- “Partners” – Haiko, Erwin, Pedro, Heather, Malene and Simom

At each of the stations, STREAM documents and other materials were provided (Appendix 5). The task of each “role group” was to engage in discussions with the “station leader” and each other to learn about and comment on the objectives, activities, outcomes and outputs to which we are all contributing, and to consider issues that need addressing in STREAM.

Day Two

Role Groups: Discussions and Feedback

After completing the fourth and final “station visit”, the “role groups” spent time in discussion to define issues for STREAM. These were reported back to the whole group and discussed, and later synthesized and categorized according to theme (left column of the table in Appendix 6). The broad categories in which issues were raised were:

Livelihoods	Livelihoods Analysis, Capacity-building, APEC Coastal Livelihoods Study, SPARK-STREAM Livelihoods and Languages
Institutions	Country Strategy Paper (CSP), CSP Planning Kit, NPARR, M&E System
Policy Development	Policy Change, Partnerships, Approaches, Awareness and Evaluation
Communications	Information, Media, Translation, Website

Day Three

Exploring Significant Change

Participants had written Significant Change stories based on their experiences of working with STREAM or in other contexts. These were categorized by theme, listed below and included as Appendix 7. One story from each theme (italicized below) was read out to the whole group.

Livelihoods

- *Capacity Building in Communities (Heather)*
- Changing Ways of Thinking and Working (Kath)
- Confidence-building and Risk-taking through Small Savings (Dr Tripathi)
- Gender Issues Become More Mainstream in NGOs’ Workings (Malene)
- Group Formation Breeds Intense “Fellow Feeling” (Dr Tripathi)
- Poor People Can Improve Their Fish Production (Rubu)
- Seasonal Ponds – An Effective Vehicle for Additional Income and Nutritional Security (Dr Tripathi)
- Significant Changes in the Community Fisheries Development Office (Yak)
- Significant Changes in the Eastern India Rainfed Farming Project (Gangwar)

Institutions

- How Can “Hope” and “Opportunity” Be Assessed? (Bill)
- Providing an Avenue for Discussions (Erwin Pador)
- Significant Change in the Community Fisheries Development Office (Somony)
- *STREAM – Make the Impossible Possible (Ha)*
- The Themes of STREAM (Bill)

Policy Development

- *Policy Changes Required to Enable the Involvement of Highly Disadvantaged Members of Society (Dr Tripathi)*
- Policy-makers are Hearing Voices (Graham)

Communications

- A Journal Everyone Can Read and Stories Everyone Can Write (Bebet)
- Combine Knowledge and Resources of Several Organizations to Reach a Goal that a Single Organization Cannot Reach (Haiko)
- Start Spreading the News (Paul and Supawan)
- *Working with STREAM Broadens My Knowledge in the Communication Techniques (Nil)*

Significant Change and the M&E System

There were several opportunities during discussions to hear statements from countries which began to provide evidence for change as a result of STREAM activities. Examples of these Significant Change statements appear in the box below by theme.

Livelihoods

Livelihoods analysis has been useful to the staff of CFDO, as well as being successful. Staff of CDFO have been able to pass on knowledge and skills relating to livelihoods analysis (e.g., to national and provincial DOWA and other organizations). CFDO staff were team leaders with an IDRC project and were being used as resource persons for a World Fish Centre study. Staff have also been engaged as PRA consultants by JICA. In Kandal province, ways of working were replicated with other departments. Outcomes of livelihoods analysis have been used by another department to think about how they would program to provide support to women.

Institutions

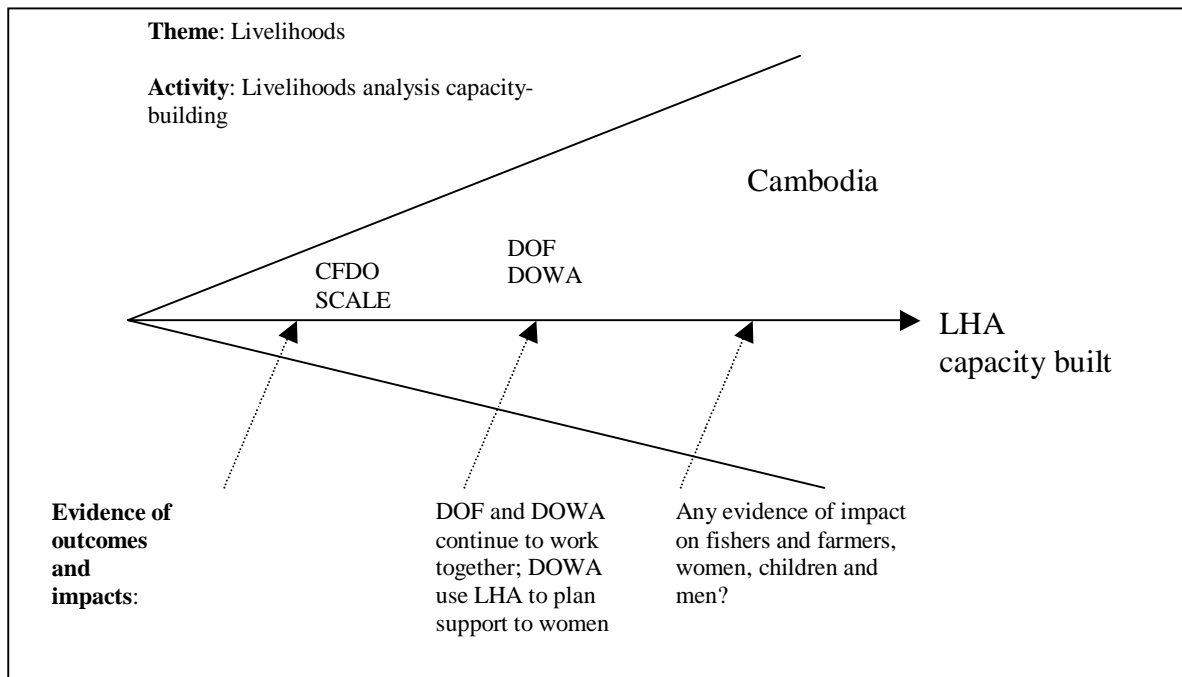
The CSP is evolving in different contexts, for example, interview protocols have been developed in Vietnam, and certain steps have been combined in the Philippines.

Policy Development

In Cambodia, livelihoods studies had an influence on policy development. Provincial staff had learnt a lot about the livelihoods of farmers and fishers. This had been used in their responses when required to input into reformulation of Article 15 of the current law relating to fishers' livelihoods.

The first Significant Change story above was “mapped” onto a Cambodia slice of the draft stakeholders diagram (below), to begin to understand how to situate “evidence of outcome and impact” among stakeholders. [Note: The stakeholders diagram is being redrafted as a result of feedback during the Conference, and as the M&E System continues to develop. The STREAM Regional Office is no longer at the center – “poor and vulnerable aquatic resources users are.”

Working the M&E System



Revisiting Issues and Deciding on Follow-up

The final working session of the Conference saw participants working in groups representing:

- Cambodia
- Philippines
- India
- Nepal, Vietnam and Yunnan (China)
- Regional Office

Each group reviewed the issues raised and proposed how these might be followed up (right column of the table in Appendix 6) at regional and country levels. Proposed follow-up from each country which was generic to all countries was included under “Country Offices”. Key follow-up actions include (though there are more in the table):

- Getting the STREAM M&E System up and running
- Reviewing Regional Office support to Country Offices around various activities
- Following up livelihoods analyses (and revising them periodically) with activities with communities
- Becoming better at and more focused in information exchange and communicating, within STREAM and with stakeholders
- Reaching communities
- Considering opportunities for engaging in mass media communications activities
- Learning more about “Do No Harm” analysis, rights-based development approaches, and opportunities to inform donor policy and to advocate for policy change
- Taking the livelihoods and languages process further
- Enacting workplans upon “completion” of a CSP

- Scheduling a process for reviewing the CSP process and revising the CSP Planning Kit
- Writing “briefs” on, for example, policy change
- Improving STREAM’s visibility
- Seeking opportunities to publish in other media
- Resolving issues of translation
- Reconciling the STREAM website with NACA’s

The subsequent STREAM Netmeeting on 24 June discussed how to handle the issues raised and proposed follow-up, as noted here:

How do we make decisions based on these? It will require each of us, as individuals and teams, looking through those follow-up points relevant to us, and deciding how to incorporate the follow-up into our work plans. For example, on a point about “Support country follow-up activities”, though it’s wide-ranging, we could put whatever those activities are in need of support on our “radar”, perhaps as an item for M&E.

If we are to move this on via Netmeetings (NMs), we can do it in small predetermined pieces for discussion. We could collaboratively prioritize the follow-up and take them in an order for discussion during NMs, thus linking the Regional Conference and NMs, which would also keep us focused on the follow-up at regional and country levels. These NMs could be smaller than the general ones.

Evaluation

To evaluate the Conference, participants wrote statements about how it had (or had not) followed STREAM’s Guiding Principles of People-focused, Participatory, Practical, Flexible, Supportive, Transparent and Reflective, and anything else they wanted to say about the Second STREAM Regional Conference. Their responses appear in Appendix 8.

Appendix 1 Participants

Country/Name	Position	E-mail Address
Cambodia		
1. Thay Somony	National Coordinator, CCO (Chief, Community Fisheries Development Office, DOF)	cfdo@camnet.com.kh
2. Sem Viryak	Communications Hub Manager, CCO	cfdo@camnet.com.kh
3. Heather Airlie	VSO/SCALE (Management Adviser)	012809091@mobil.com.kh
4. Haiko Meelis	VSO/CFDO (Management Adviser)	
Vietnam		
5. Nguyen Song Ha	Communications Hub Manager, VCO	streamsapa@hn.vnn.vn
Philippines		
6. Ms Sonia Seville	National Coordinator, PCO (Regional Director, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Western Visayas)	streamseville-phil@skyinet.net
7. Erwin Pador	Assistant National Coordinator, PCO (Senior Aquaculturist, BFAR, Western Visayas)	Streambfar-phil@skyinet.net; Streampador-phil@skyinet.net
8. Elizabeth Gonzales	Communications Hub Manager, PCO	Streambfar-phil@skyinet.net; Streampador-phil@skyinet.net
Nepal		
9. Nil Kantha Pokhrel	Communications Hub Manager, NCO	dfod@mail.com.np
India		
10. Mr J S Gangwar	Additional CEO, Gramin Vikas Trust	Vst2@rediffmail.com
11. Rubu Mukherjee	Communications Hub Manager, ICO	rubumukherjee@rediffmail.com
12. Dr S D Tripathi	Consultant	sd_tripathi@rediffmail.com
Yunnan (representative)		
13. Mr Zhou Xiaowei	Program and Operations Officer, NACA	xiaowei.zhou@enaca.org
STREAM Regional Office		
14. Graham Haylor	Director	ghaylor@loxinfo.co.th
15. Kath Copley	Communications Specialist	Kath.Copley@uts.edu.au
16. Malene Felsing	Research Officer	mfelsing@fish.wa.gov.au
17. Paul Bulcock	Research Assistant	Paul.bulcock@enaca.org
18. Rebecca Cajilig	Program Officer	reby@enaca.org
19. Supawan Ponglumyai	Information Technology Assistant	Supawan.ponglumyai@enaca.org
20. William Savage	Communications Specialist	williamsavage@loxinfo.co.th
NACA Secretariat		
21. Mr Pedro Bueno	Director-General	Pedro.bueno@enaca.org
22. Ms Rouella Udomlarp	Finance Officer	wella@enaca.org
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific		
23. Simon Funge-Smith	Regional Aquaculture Officer	Simon.fungesmith@fao.org

Appendix 2 Objectives and Preparation

Objectives and Preparation

The objectives for the Second STREAM Regional Conference are to:

- Learn about and discuss on-going work under the STREAM themes
- Identify issues which need to be addressed in STREAM
- Discuss what we want to achieve over the next year and agree on ways of working

We hope you will bring with you:

- Plans, drafts or completed documents related to the STREAM themes and Conference agenda
- A one-page “significant change” statement by all STREAM-related staff, focusing on activities in one or more of the STREAM themes (see the guidelines previously sent by Graham). We will try to be creative in using these statements throughout the three days.
- A lap-top computer (if you can)
- A present (valued at approximately Baht 100 or US\$ 2.50) which in some way represents the country from which you come

We also hope that you will already be familiar with the STREAM website, *STREAM Journal* and *STREAM Update*.

STREAM Themes

The four themes within STREAM were revised following last year’s Regional Conference in Bangkok, and the cross-cutting theme of “strategies, processes and practices” was elevated to the purpose level in the STREAM framework. Therefore, the themes which relate to the STREAM framework outputs (results) are Livelihoods, Institutions, Policy Development and Communications. The Second STREAM Regional Conference will be structured around these four themes and the ways of working that we as a team decide to adopt to carry our work forward.

Livelihoods

- We continue to develop processes and practices for understanding how people live and make their living, through livelihoods analysis. This year involved a meeting in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to discuss the results of pilot livelihoods studies in three provinces, and a learning workshop on livelihoods analysis in Long An, Vietnam.
 - We have implemented capacity-building activities for carrying out livelihoods analyses (though we need to pay attention to how we are addressing issues of gender, and how we are assessing the needs and issues confronting poor communities which endure negative environmental or policy impacts).
 - We have run an APEC-funded STREAM project this year to recommend to APEC economies how they can improve coastal livelihoods through sustainable aquaculture practices. A report has been prepared for the Collaborative APEC Grouper Research and Development Network (FWG/01/2001).
 - Together with colleagues from the regional SPARK Initiative, we have begun to consider issues of “livelihoods and languages”. The aims of this SPARK-STREAM learning and communications process are to build understandings of participatory livelihoods concepts and approaches and their meanings in languages of regional countries¹ and to generate awareness of issues related to language, participation and power. Intended outputs include “Guides for Learning and Communicating about Livelihoods” in thirteen languages, relating understandings of participatory livelihoods concepts and approaches, and terms commonly associated with them², with a focus on processes for coming to those understandings.
- Livelihoods analysis: Cambodia and Vietnam
 - Capacity-building
 - APEC – coastal livelihoods
 - SPARK-STREAM livelihoods and languages

1 The thirteen languages are Bahasa Indonesia, Bangla, Cebuano, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Nepali, Oriya, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese and Waray.

2 This would not be a “DFID livelihoods framework” translated, but rather the meanings of “livelihoods (approaches)”, “participation” and other terms, understood and described in suitable language for wider sharing and learning with colleagues in regional countries.

Institutions

- We are supporting strategic planning through a process and outcomes based on the STREAM CSP³ Planning Kit, and in relation to host agency strategy. The CSP Planning Kit was developed by a working group from planning efforts in Cambodia, and is now being piloted in Vietnam and the Philippines.
- We are understanding key issues and our own priorities, and developing plans through National Poverty and Aquatic Resources Reviews and Country Strategy Papers.
- A process for linking an intended Capacities and Capabilities Inventory to Capabilities and Needs Statements from the CSP process has begun.
- A “content analysis” of the Cambodia CSP and CSP Planning Kit, in relation to the Cambodia National Stakeholders Workshop, is being undertaken.
- We are also reviewing and designing an M&E system using “significant change” approaches, which we hope to launch at the Second STREAM Regional Conference.
- Fund-raising efforts are also being made to secure continuing support for STREAM.

- Country Strategy Papers (CSP)
- CSP Planning Kit
- National Poverty and Aquatic Resources Reviews
- Capacities and Capabilities Inventory
- CSP Content Analysis
- M&E system
- Fund-raising

Policy Development

- We are working in Cambodia to develop community fisheries management approaches with a government-NGO partnership. This year has involved a study of the development of a sub-decree and a pilot project to assist the CFDO⁴ in the establishment of a database on community fisheries.
- In India, we have just completed a DFID-NRSP⁵ research project aimed at reformulating service provision policy for tribal and other disadvantaged groups and looking at how to transact policy change.
- In Vietnam, within the Sustainable Aquaculture for Poverty Alleviation (SAPA) Strategy, we are supporting government in implementing participatory approaches and linking stakeholders.

- Cambodia: community fisheries, sub-decree, database pilot
- India: DFID-NRSP project
- Vietnam: SAPA

³ Country Strategy Paper

⁴ Community Fisheries Development Office

⁵ Natural Resources Systems Programme

Communications

- We are establishing and linking National Communications Hubs, now set up in Cambodia, Vietnam and the Philippines. Partnership agreements have been signed with the Department of Livestock and Fisheries in Lao PDR, and with the DOFD and AICC in Nepal. Discussions are ongoing in India with GVT and ICAR, and in China with the Yunnan Department of Fisheries in Kunming.
 - We are building national stakeholders networks and linking these regionally through the Internet (though we need to review the roles of members of the Regional Coordination Committee).
 - We are giving a voice to people who are not always heard, through facilitating dialogue with government, e.g., in India; building capacity to understand livelihoods among line agencies, e.g., in Cambodia and Vietnam; and gathering and sharing information through FAO expert consultations, DFID e-mail conferencing and media monitoring.
 - Communications vehicles include the *STREAM Journal*, *STREAM Update*, Media Monitoring Reports, papers and reports, the STREAM website with an information-rich Virtual Library, web-based interactive discussion fora, netmeetings and networking. (We now need to consider pages of the website in other STREAM languages.)
 - Information Access Surveys have also now been completed for Cambodia and India.
 - We need to review the range of STREAM “texts” in light of the outcomes of the First Regional Conference, and this past year’s experiences and learning [the folder and booklet (sec 4), Guiding Principles, themes, approaches, mission statement]
 - We also need to think about our use of media for reaching all stakeholders, especially at community levels.
 - We should also consider various requests and opportunities for STREAM to publish articles on its work in other periodicals, including journals.
 - We need to document “publications scheme”, meaning the format and style of the various STREAM documents and materials we are producing.
- National Communications Hubs
 - National and regional stakeholders networks
 - Facilitating people’s voices
 - *STREAM Journal*, *STREAM Update*, Media Monitoring Report, STREAM website, Virtual Library
 - Netmeetings
 - Information Access Surveys
 - STREAM “texts”
 - Media for reaching communities
 - Publishing in other periodicals and journals
 - Publications scheme

Appendix 4 Agenda

Agenda (draft)

Day One: Sunday, 8 June		
0800	Introductions and conference overview	<input type="checkbox"/> Kath and Bill <input type="checkbox"/> Mention use of “significant change” statements and building M&E system
0845	Regional overview	<input type="checkbox"/> Graham
0930	STREAM Promenade (see below)	<input type="checkbox"/> “Role groups” (see below) visit each “theme station” to review materials and have discussions with a “station leader(s)”
1230	<i>Lunch</i>	
1400	STREAM Promenade (continued)	
1600	<i>Finish</i>	
Evening	“Present Dinner”	<input type="checkbox"/> Hosted by STREAM

Note: Breaks may be taken at everyone’s leisure during the promenade.

Day Two: Monday, 9 June		
0800	“Role groups”	<input type="checkbox"/> National Coordinators, Communications Hub Managers, “partners”, “STREAM-folk”, to discuss and document issues arising from the “station visits”
1000	<i>Break</i>	
1030	“Role groups” (continued)	
1200	<i>Lunch</i>	
1300	Reportback from “role groups”	<input type="checkbox"/> On issues arising from “station visits”
1500	<i>Break</i>	
1530	Reportback from “role groups” (continued)	
1630	Summary and task-setting for day three	<input type="checkbox"/> Kath and Bill
1700	<i>Finish</i>	
Evening	<i>Free</i>	

Day Three: Tuesday, 10 June		
0800	Country and regional groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Outline follow-up actions, in light of Day Two discussions of issues arising
1000	<i>Break</i>	
1030	Reportback on country and regional follow-up	
1200	<i>Lunch</i>	
1300	Conference follow-up	
1500	<i>Break</i>	
1530	Evaluation	
1400	Closing remarks	
1430	<i>Finish</i>	
Evening	Dinner	<input type="checkbox"/> Hosted by NACA

Livelihoods

- An Analysis of Poverty and Aquatic Resource Use: Focusing Especially on the Livelihoods of the Poor in Cambodia
- An Analysis of Poverty and Aquatic Resources in Nepal (Draft Report), March 2002
- Aquatic Resources in the Philippines and the Extent of Poverty in the Sector
- Poverty and Aquatic Resources in Vietnam: An Assessment of the Role and Potential of Aquatic Resource Management in Poor People's Livelihoods
- Improving Coastal Livelihoods through Sustainable Agriculture Practices: A Report to the Collaborative APEC Grouper Research and Development Network
- Proceedings of the Workshop on Conclusions and Lessons Learnt from the Livelihood Study, 26-27 September 2002, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- A Process and Practice for Understanding the Livelihoods of Fishers and Farmers, CD-ROM Version 1.0, STREAM/DFID
- First SPARK-STREAM Workshop on Livelihoods and Languages, 9-11 April 2003, Bangkok, Thailand
- Proceedings of the Learning Workshop on Livelihoods Analysis, 19-20 November 2002, Long An, Vietnam
- Focusing Small-scale Aquaculture and Aquatic Resource Management on Poverty Alleviation. Bangkok: FAO/NACA

Institutions

- First STREAM Regional Conference, 19-21 June 2002, Bangkok
- Workshop on Process Monitoring and Significant Change, 26-28 June 2002, Bangkok
- Country Strategy Paper (CSP) Planning Kit
- Country Strategy Paper Cambodia, December 2002
- A Report on Planning a Community Fisheries Monitoring and Evaluation Database: A Collaborative Project by FLD and CFDO.

Policy Development

- An Examination of the Community Fisheries Sub-Decree: Changes and Developments during the Drafting Process
- Sustainable Aquaculture for Poverty Alleviation (SAPA): Strategy and Implementation, Socialist Republic of Vietnam Ministry of Fisheries.
- Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People, DFID NRSP Research Project R8100, March 2002-2003

1. CD-ROM of reports, PowerPoints and films
2. Inception Report
3. State-level Workshops
4. Rural Aquaculture Service Recipients and Implementers Workshop
5. Planning Visit
6. Stakeholders Workshop
7. Case Studies

8. A Review of Lessons Learnt in Enabling People's Participation in Policy-making Processes
9. Indicators of Progress, Consensus-building Process and Policy Recommendations
10. Policy Review Workshop
11. Mahajal – The Big Fishing Net
12. Progress Towards Policy Change and Lessons Learnt

Communications

- STREAM Journal 1(1), January-March 2002
- STREAM Journal 1(2), April-June 2002
- STREAM Journal 1(3), July-September 2002
- STREAM Journal 1(4), October-December 2002
- STREAM Update Issue 1, May 2002
- STREAM Update Issue 2, August 2002
- STREAM Update Issue 3, December 2002
- STREAM Update Issue 4, March 2003
- The Catch from News Reports from Around the World, STREAM Media Monitoring Reports, May 2002 - June 2003 (thirteen reports)
- STREAM Folder and Booklet
- Information Access Survey Cambodia, March 2003

Appendix 6 STREAM Issues and Follow-up

Livelihoods	Issues Raised	Proposed Follow-up⁶
Livelihoods Analysis	Can livelihoods analysis inform policy and legislation development?	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include in M&E System • Plan for CSP process review • Assist in fundraising and promotion • Support in-country policy workshops • Share information and experiences from other countries <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate analysis results and livelihoods priorities to policy-makers, through policy change processes and discussion groups (prioritize needs to ensure support) <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue consultation workshops, mass communication on sub-decree
	Can we encourage livelihoods analysis to lead to action?	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support country follow-up activities (to be negotiated) • Share information to encourage activities in other countries <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize national stakeholder meetings and through regular communications <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods studies to include recommendations for action <p>Philippines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out information campaigns and public consultations towards development of livelihoods projects

⁶ Proposed follow-up from each country which was generic to all countries have been included under “Country Offices”. Cambodia, India and the Philippines worked in different groups. Yunnan (China), Nepal and Vietnam worked in one group.

Livelihoods (continued)

<p>Livelihoods Analysis (continued)</p>	<p>What mechanisms can we develop for sharing results with other agencies who can act on them?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify information needs of stakeholders • Include in regional communications strategies (e.g., information sharing and posting on the website) • Support in-country activities <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify information needs of stakeholders • Include in national communications strategies • Promote inter-departmental cooperation, facilitate and participate in multi-agency consultations, meetings and workshops
<p>Should STREAM do “Do No Harm” analyses?</p>	<p>Should STREAM do “Do No Harm” analyses?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about DNH Analysis • If considered relevant, support capacity-building in DNH analysis • Consider how STREAM is collecting and disseminating “best practices”, and sharing experiences <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could be part of regional planning processes and activity implementation
<p>How can STREAM partners ensure that livelihoods analyses remain current (since poor communities are vulnerable, e.g., to disasters)?</p>	<p>How can STREAM partners ensure that livelihoods analyses remain current (since poor communities are vulnerable, e.g., to disasters)?</p>	<p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update analyses periodically (e.g., five years) • Encourage relevant agencies to consider analysis results for disaster relief programs <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with communities whether analysis results are still valid
<p>How can livelihoods teams ensure that the results of livelihoods analyses are fed back to communities?</p>	<p>How can livelihoods teams ensure that the results of livelihoods analyses are fed back to communities?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support country follow-up activities (to be negotiated) <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief government agencies, NGOs and others who work directly with communities • Process the results in easy-to-understand language and disseminate widely through locally-available media (print and audiovisual) targeting fishers and farmers • Hold meetings with communities <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesize during visits, otherwise go back later

Livelihoods (continued)

<p>Capacity-building</p>	<p>How can STREAM ensure continued cross-communication of ideas and experiences?</p> <p>We know that good relationships are essential to our work. How will we continue to develop trust and common understandings?</p> <p>Should we be involved in the development of entrepreneurial fisherfolk?</p>	<p>Regional Office and Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted communications materials • Regional and national workshops, meetings (conventional and internet-based), consultations with government and NGOs, and through publications • Information sharing and exchange, netmeetings, study tours <p>Regional Office and Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to build on the relationships we already have, e.g., provincial teams in Cambodia and Vietnam • Regular targeted communications to keep partners informed and updated regularly • STREAM members socialize in appropriate manners according to local customs <p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider appropriateness and look for links with relevant organizations (It may be more appropriate to encourage fishers and farmers to form groups or cooperatives based on common interests) <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be formulated in the sub-decree
<p>APEC Coastal Livelihoods Study</p>	<p>Can we build on the APEC coastal livelihoods study (ways to support alternative livelihoods and reduce destructive fishing practices)?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for funding to support livelihoods change processes <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but consider social, ecological and environmental differences <p>Philippines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sonia to review APEC study • Disseminate information • Consider project assistance
<p>SPARK-STREAM Livelihoods and Languages</p>	<p>Can we find common language and understandings to describe livelihoods?</p> <p>FAO has a DFID-funded support unit to “sensitize” FAO to livelihoods approaches; they may be interested</p>	<p>Regional Office and Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPARK-STREAM livelihoods and languages workshops to develop a process to build common understandings around livelihoods • Disseminate the outcomes of the process • Seek further support through FAO and DFID <p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LL1 and 2 to be documented and sent through Simon Funge-Smith

Institutions

	Issues Raised	Proposed Follow-up
<p>Country Strategy Paper (CSP)</p>	<p>How to come up with a CSP when there are existing projects? How to collaborate?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support CSP processes • Ensure that all such stakeholders are included in the CSP process • Look into areas to best provide in-country support through the CSP <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all such stakeholders (e.g., central, state and provincial, local government, and NGOs) are included in the CSP process • Survey ongoing or upcoming projects in-country, to understand project goals and operations, find areas of common interest for possible cooperation (e.g., connect with other projects where strengths could be shared), through desk studies, meetings and correspondence <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align with several other strategic plans in CFDO
	<p>What happens with the CSP? What next?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support, review and distribute CSPs <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement CSP-based workplans, aligned with partner agency strategic plans and other relevant ones, with activities defined to achieve objectives, and specified work areas (e.g., provinces or states) • Feed STREAM Country CSP into revisions of or existing local development and poverty reduction plans

Institutions (continued)

<p>CSP Planning Kit</p>	<p>Is it alright that CSPs are evolving differently in each country context? For example, interview protocols have been developed in Vietnam, and separate steps have been combined in innovative ways in the Philippines.</p> <p>The CSP Planning Kit is elegant, and the materials are understandable and clear. Can another layer be developed (below the step-cards) to illustrate how Hubs are implementing the steps, to guide others?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include in M&E System • Plan for CSP process review • Support, document and share experiences <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study local development strategies and plans of other organizations to borrow experiences and lessons <p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt the CSP process to the Indian context with support from the Regional Office <p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start collecting “third-level” items with input from Country Offices, document and share
<p>NPARR</p>	<p>Should we update the National Poverty and Aquatic Resources Reviews from year to year?</p>	<p>Regional Office and Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update along with the CSP every 3-5 years
<p>M&E System</p>	<p>The stakeholder diagram is good, but how does it relate to other partners? How can we review it?</p> <p>How to monitor the impact of activities being conducted in communities? Can we use Significant Change?</p> <p>There are different partner needs for M&E. How can our emerging system be developed to provide these?</p>	<p>Regional Office and Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise and complete M&E System draft for feedback, then implement • In stakeholder diagram, give funders and other supporting partners a place, add interaction between layers, change SCALE to FLD, consider a 3D diagram • Use SC stories for evaluation and promotion • Develop indicators of SC • Introduce SC approaches to officers and community leaders through workshops and training • Develop commonly-agreed indicators apart from SC • Identify M&E needs and mechanisms, then develop efficient way of doing this through partner networks • Hold national- and regional-levels workshops to review the M&E System with stakeholders • Monitor and evaluate against baseline data

Policy Development

	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>Proposed Follow-up</p>
<p>Policy Change</p>	<p>How can STREAM facilitate the changing of policies? What can be done to influence policy-makers to develop policies based on local needs and livelihoods analysis “on the ground”? What can be done to help prevent the negative impact of policies and policy changes in the lives of fishers and farmers? What can be done to inform donor agency policies?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase visibility and communications with partners, through reports, correspondence, workshops and meetings ● Use NACA channels ● Produce policy development briefs for distribution and promotion, to relevant agencies and policy-makers ● Continue engaging in such projects and activities ● Support Country Offices to do these, use networks ● GH to find out more about donor consultation meeting on aquaculture and aquatic resources (November 02? 03?) <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase visibility and communications with partners, through reports, correspondence, workshops and meetings ● Build awareness through mass media ● Feed livelihoods analysis results into local policy-making processes through partners ● Act as an advocacy bridge between farmers and policy-makers through communications with stakeholders, to increase policy-maker awareness of community problems and needs, through meetings and workshops at different levels with regular follow-up <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage with partners who can influence government (e.g., FAO, ADB, DFID, CG, World Bank, local NGOs) ● Engage policy-makers in the process, develop capacities of policy-makers ● Hold consultation workshops and develop promotional material
<p>Partnerships</p>	<p>How can we foster partnerships between civil society and other groups which are essential for policy development?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Start finding out about conferences and meetings ● Improve networking <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve networking ● Establish long-term partnerships through regular consultations, sharing of information and meetings ● Involve them in the CSP process to develop ownership

Policy Development (continued)

<p>Approaches</p>	<p>How do we understand working within a rights-based framework?</p> <p>How can self-help groups be established?</p> <p>How can strategies based on participatory livelihoods analyses be given more force through legal channels?</p>	<p>Regional Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a “thought-piece” on rights-based approaches in STREAM <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the implications of activities to inform fishers and farmers of their rights, and informing policy-makers of their needs based on their knowledge of rights <p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support learning opportunities <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin or continue learning from partners such as local NGOs and government • Share experiences and lessons learnt with farmers and facilitate them to make their own decisions <p>Regional Office and Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve relevant stakeholders • Review existing legislation and suggest changes to policy-makers according to livelihoods analyses • Look for advocacy opportunities <p>Regional Office and Vietnam Country Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor outcomes of Vietnam Stakeholders Workshop and passage of fisheries law
<p>Awareness and Evaluation</p>	<p>How can STREAM work to raise awareness of the law among fishers and farmers?</p> <p>What can be done to facilitate the evaluation of existing policy?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and help to produce communications materials <p>Regional Office and Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue looking for opportunities to do studies and liaise with others • Meetings with policy-makers and other stakeholders including fishers and farmers, STREAM introduces evaluation methods and support capacity-building of national staff <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold consultation workshops and meetings • Work with local government agencies, communities, media and other organizations to build awareness among fishers and farmers <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out mass communications after approval of sub-decree

Communications

	Issues Raised	Proposed Follow-up
Information	How can we best describe what STREAM does (briefly)?	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve visibility and communications • Revise STREAM folder • Produce theme-based briefs aimed at specific stakeholders • Include executive summaries in all STREAM reports <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop communications materials aimed at specific stakeholders
	What are stakeholders' information needs and how can we best satisfy these? (Information Access Surveys are a "backbone", but we need to know stakeholders. Build on existing IAS' s from India and Cambodia)	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission a regional Information Access Survey <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop information specific to different stakeholders (e.g., for fishers and farmers: laws, regulations, market information, credit sources, alternative use of aquatic resources) <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use mass media to reach community fisheries (based on IAS, will also be relevant for communications on sub-decree) <p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders in India can make use of the existing IAS, but improvements will be needed
	Flow of information should be natural and not obligated, an issue of the roles of Hubs and mechanisms of communication within STREAM	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill, Paul and Kath to engage more with Communications Hub Managers • Share the facilitation of the netmeetings and setting the topics • Support capacity-building of Hub Managers in communications and information management

Communications (continued)

<p>Media</p>	<p>How can STREAM increase its reach through the local, regional and international media?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn from NACA’s experience • Publish articles in magazines or through press releases • Have a STREAM column in NACA’s <i>Aquaculture Asia</i> • Publish an article in FAO’s aquaculture magazine • Sub-committee meeting on aquaculture <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize local media with STREAM and livelihoods approaches, provide information to them <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of media on community fisheries development • Publish articles in magazines or through press releases
<p>Translation</p>	<p>Can we better tailor the use of languages, translation of documents and medium to different target groups and their needs? And monitor and evaluate communications effectiveness? There are emerging reports of how other language issues of the SJ are being used in communities. This has implications for issues around workload with translation.</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include in M&E System • Use monitoring information to decide how many copies to print and how to target specific stakeholders • Use recycled paper and budget more for printing • Reconsider job description of Communications Hub Manager regarding translation, workload and country-specific issues • Consider more Country Office staff, and larger budget through fundraising <p>Country Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use monitoring information to decide how many copies to print and how to target specific stakeholders <p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Rubu knows four languages, translation is not an easy job; it is a time-taking and rigorous exercise. Thus he would need support, besides dictionaries in all four languages.
<p>Website</p>	<p>Should STREAM and NACA websites look the same?</p>	<p>Regional Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the websites and their relationship (A strong linkage between NACA and STREAM can increase recognition of the value of STREAM activities. Don’t promote STREAM separately, as NACA is a fully recognized institution by all partners and stakeholders.)

Appendix 7 Significant Change Stories

Livelihoods

Capacity Building in Communities

Heather Airlie, Cambodia

In January 2003 FLD with CFDO conducted a study working with fishing communities in Kratie, Kampong Chhnang and Kandal Provinces looking at their management of fisheries. Part of this used PRA techniques involving as many members of the community as possible and their committees.

Although this project was intended to examine the processes of collecting data to monitor and evaluate the community fisheries, it was found that stimulating discussions contributed to building capacity of the community and encouraged the steering of their community as well. The committee started to realise their roles and responsibilities and villagers started to think about the ideas behind establishing a community fishery. Just by visiting rural communities and asking appropriate questions about their way of life, their needs and aspirations, those communities began to make plans and started to understand that they could take charge of their lives and their future. They began to see how they could help themselves.

Explanation: I believe this change to be important as it indicates a willingness for the communities to want to learn and improve their situation by positive action. They can see more clearly how they can proceed, and not just rely on outsiders to show them what to do. It could progress to real sustainability in their livelihoods, food security and income security.

Lessons: Sometimes the most positive outputs are not those first thought of.

Changing Ways of Thinking and Working

Kath Copley, Australia

In April, I co-facilitated the First SPARK-STREAM Workshop on Livelihoods and Languages in Bangkok, Thailand. The conference was a learning and communications process, the aim of which was for partners to gain a deeper understanding of participatory livelihoods analysis and to share understandings of these in languages additional to English.

During the workshop, we spend some time discussing the concept of participatory livelihoods analysis. We didn't draw on any particular livelihoods analysis framework to do this even though many of the participants were using predefined frameworks such as that originating from DfID. Many participants expressed difficulty in conducting participatory livelihoods analysis within the confines of the framework. One of the expectations and intended outputs of the workshop was that an easy-to-understand livelihood handbook and user guide would be produced; that participants would understand how to use this to support activities in their own countries; and participants would come to some consensus of how to translate this handbook into the appropriate languages so as to replicate concepts around participatory livelihoods analysis to others.

By the end of the workshop, we had not produced the "how-to" guide that participants had expected, but people's understandings of the relationship between livelihoods and language/languages had changed. For example, one participant commented that although even though he felt he had not achieved the maximum in terms of stated objectives and outputs, being more conscious and mindful of reaching a shared understanding among participants, was far more important/valuable. Another participant commented on his realization over the workshop period that no matter how many tools he used or what tools he used, the important thing is how to make people talk and listening each other;

that good data would come when communities/people trust me and have a good relationship with each other.

Explanation: I chose this particular story because it highlights for me an important change, but a change for which it is difficult to provide objectively verifiable indicators: change in attitude or mindset, change in understanding, change in ways of working. A “how to” Livelihoods and Languages Guide might be represent a “surface” learning; whereas what was achieved was a deeper understanding of the intricacies of participatory livelihoods analysis and how language, languages and language use relate to that.

Confidence Building and Risk Taking through Small Savings

Dr Satyendra D Tripathi, India

The poor villagers used to borrow money for all their domestic needs from merchants at an interest rate of 10-15% per month and in most cases continued to pay the interest for a pretty long time. This situation has changed through farmers’ participation and saving a small amount every month. A small and affordable sum collected as membership fee towards the group activities enabled these farmers to raise a substantial amount that formed the basis for undertaking various economic activities. Almost all village groups have a reserve fund that has been developed over a period of time and this enables them to purchase seed, feed, inorganic fertilisers, etc. and undertake whatever activities they planned.

While the groups were supported in the first year by the GVT but the following year onwards they had to sustain themselves and continue to improve over past performances. This in itself is a significant change. The other major change that has been brought by the growth of this reserve fund is lending money to its members at a very low interest rate of 3-4%. This has helped improve the condition of these poor people who used to be perennially indebted to the *Mahajan* (money lender).

The groups at Jabbarah and Banstola are rather rich now and have developed tremendous confidence in aquaculture activities that are not only being sustained but gradually expanded too. Both the male and female groups are lending money to their respective members at a low rate that is helping them tide over their personal problems.

The availability of funds has also brought about another change in their attitude as the groups are now ready to take risks. The examples of throwing the largest pond open for angling in Jabarra where the anglers’ could have removed a very large chunk of fish was a great risk. The group, however, got around Rs 20,000 as fee alone besides the feed that was added to the pond. The female group in Kaipara with little experience took up aquaculture activities by investing Rs 3,500 and earned Rs 10,000 in return. Construction of additional ponds in Banstola and the programme to establish a hatchery to undertake seed production of Indian major carps is another example of a significant change that is likely to bring about a revolution of whatever size in the small village of Banstola and its vicinity.

Lessons: STREAM should duplicate these results in all other places where it is involved.

Gender Issues Become More Mainstream in NGOs’ Workings

Malene Felsing, India

The most significant change that I contributed to during my time working on aquatic resource projects in India occurred during field work in northern Karnataka, Southern India. I was working with a translator, Gourri, from the local NGO Samuha, and we were conducting participatory appraisals with local farming communities in the region.

During the field work we met with groups of men and women, and also with individual households. When interacting with households, we tried to talk to the men and women separately. When working alone with women we would discuss their daily activities and work on mapping their typical day. Following that we would work on mapping the typical daily activities of their husbands. We would ask who were most busy, men or women, and the women would invariably state that men worked harder than women, and that women had more 'extra' time than men. However, once we mapped their daily activities, and those of their husbands, it became apparent that men had time to do leisure activities, such as listening to the radio, drinking the local brew etc., whereas women's days were most often full from dawn till dusk. We would then discuss the time available for different household members to engage in activities such as fish farming.

The significant change that stands out to me was a clear change in Gourri's attitude to the workloads of men and women. Samuha do not prioritise gender issues, and initially she was finding the questions about men and women's workload irrelevant – because she knew that men worked harder than women. However, over a couple of weeks, she started questioning the role of men and women in the communities, and Samuha's attitude to gender issues. She started independently asking questions when we were with individual and groups of women, and transformed from acting as a translator into an independent researcher.

Explanation: I visited the NGO Samuha a year and a half later, and met with Gourri again. She had now moved to a much more active role within the NGO and was responsible for working with several Devadasi women's groups (Devadasis are the temple prostitute caste who are often very marginalized in the project area). In my opinion she had contributed a great deal to the NGO, and she was one of the only women within the NGO responsible for her own area (normally supervisory functions are dominated by men).

Lessons: Perhaps that change can occur a long time after projects are completed, and that that can be documented?

Group Formation Breeds Intense Fellow Feeling

Dr Satyendra D Tripathi, India

Initially the villagers did not care either for the development of their own village or supporting their fellow brothers. In fact, they did not want to work hard to earn a little more even for themselves. Group formation brought about a significant change in that the villagers developed a kind of fellow feeling that did not exist before. While there are several examples, this is amply illustrated by three cases from Kaipara and Nardha villages:

- In Kaipara, an old man suddenly fell ill and had to be hospitalised. The group came forward and advanced a loan of Rs 500 for his treatment but he did not survive for long and finally died. Realising the plight of the widow who had no means of earning her livelihood and also support her two children, not only the loan was waved off but she was also provided three pigs so that she could rear them and earn from the sale of the offsprings. She was provided a small hut as well as a BLAD* member where she is now living happily and educating her children.
- In Nardha, Revati suffered from leprosy and was hated, segregated and looked down by people in her own and neighbouring villages. The group immediately organised proper treatment for her and though it took sometime but she was finally cured. Her daughter, who was of a marriageable age, was also segregated on account of her mother's disease and none was willing to marry her. However, when the mother was cured, the group organised the daughter's marriage with an educated boy and also presented her several gifts that are customary in villages. Both the mother and daughter are now living happily.

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- In Khamar tanr, a muslim dominated village, the kind of collaboration that is now noted between the Hindus and Muslims through group formation and collaboration is an example set for the whole country. The muslim women were educated in the night classes and today they command a respectable position along with their husbands and partake in all major activities.

Explanation: BLAD stands for “between life and death”. Those who are on the brink of extreme poverty are provided such support to let them live.

Lessons: It would always be easy to bring about significant changes if any programme that is undertaken in the villages is initiated through Group Formation and sensitisation.

Poor People Can Improve Their Fish Production

Rubu Mukherjee, India

In India till now we did not establish the communications hub but we have complete one project on “Investigating improved policy on aquaculture service provision to poor people”. After the completion of the project what I observe is that, now poor people can think how they can improve their fish production. Now they know much about the govt. schemes and about the bank loans for aquaculture. They are also interested to take training on aquaculture in the regional training institutes. They got the confident for doing aquaculture.

Seasonal Ponds – An Effective Vehicle for Additional Income and Nutritional Security

Dr Satyendra D Tripathi, India

Unlike West Bengal, seasonal ponds in Bihar, presently Jharkhand, remained mostly unutilised for fish culture for three reasons:

- lack of awareness amongst fishermen and villagers about aquaculture technology
- non-availability of fish seed in the region, especially remote rural areas, and lastly
- finance

Once these constraints were removed, aquaculture became a practice in almost all villages. The Eastern India Rainfed Project implemented initially by KRIBHCO and later by the Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT) brought about a significant change in the proper utilisation of the seasonal ponds. A three-pronged attack on the problem, as practised by the GVT, transformed the entire thinking in the project area and also in its neighbourhood. The farmers, both as individuals as well as members of the groups, started vying with each other in different villages for construction of more and more ponds for aquaculture.

The practice adopted was that the entire village was trained in the art and science of fish culture through 1-2 days’ community training on different aspects 3-4 times in a year and a few interested ones sent for detailed training. One of them with leader-like qualities was designated as *Jankar* and also sent for advanced training. The inputs were timely delivered at the farmers’ doorsteps setting aside the problem of finance and the non-availability of inputs.

In the beginning, these were utilised for production of fish for consumption i.e. market size fish that was obviously limited to a small size of 200-250 g considering the short rearing period. A production of 300 – 500 kg/ha in 6-8 months was a source of additional income as well as quality fish. Later, with an increase in the demand for seed, quite a few of these small ponds were used for seed production also that was not only far more remunerative but helped in increasing seed availability for

aquaculture in larger and perennial ponds. All this was a significant change that became a source of additional income and nutritional security.

Lessons: The work done so far has already created a great awareness and interest in aquaculture. It is now necessary to take up the medium and minor carps that have the same or even higher sale value in the market together with a high demand. Such species are *Labeo bata*, *Cirrhinus reba*, *Puntius sarana* and others. These species attain the marketable size in just three to four months and can be stocked at higher densities resulting in higher rates of production, hence income.

These mature when one year old and the seed can then be produced locally. This will also serve the cause of biodiversity conservation as the abundance of these species is on the decline.

Significant Changes in the Community Fisheries Development Office

Sem Viryak

At the outset of its operation, CFDO started working with few staff who mainly transferred from inspection office having no idea what community fisheries was about. The nature of their work was money driven. Initially, it was very hard to convince them to come to work since the office was empty (no computer, tables, chairs etc...). A management advisor together with senior CFDO officers have developed strategic planning and conducted CFDO staff need assessment. After that a training programs had been developed and implemented included building understanding about community fisheries through a combination of study sessions and field trips, and teaching office-based skills such as information technology. As the office became more organized and more skill and knowledge base incentive, staff come to work more frequent and other staff from other office in the Department of Fisheries requested to work in CFDO. At this stage, they have some basic skill and knowledge; however they were yet ready to work in the field. In an effort to better understand the livelihoods of fishers and farmers in Cambodia, in the context of changing government policy on community fisheries, CFDO proposed to STREAM the capacity-building and livelihoods assessment which gave them the opportunity to test their skill, knowledge and gain more experiences. More and More donors, IOs and NGOs interest in supporting CFDO as CFDO potentially bring in fund. Staff of CFDO involved more activities in the field and more confident was gained. So far they are working as the counterpart with other IOs and NGOs and some other work short term contract with JICA as trainers.

Significant Changes in the Eastern India Rain-fed Farming Project

Mr J S Gangwar, India

EIRFP is being implemented in the states of Jharkand, West Bengal and Orissa in India. The area covered is predominantly tribal where 70% of the population is tribal. The area is undulated and the slope varies from 4% to 20%. The rainfall varies from 1200mm to 1400mm but most of the rainwater is lost through run-off due to undulated terrain. The entire population in the tribal area has been classified into four categories based on their economic status. A number of activities have been taken up through self help groups (SHGs) to improve their livelihood.

Aquaculture is one of the most important activities which has been taken up in 240 ponds of villages. According to economic classification these are surplus (5%), self-sufficient (25%), deficit (70%) and there are a few households classified as between life and death.

The impact studies conducted after working for 5 years indicated that 8% of households had moved from self-sufficient to surplus, 20% from deficit to self-sufficient, and all the households in the between life and death group have improved their livelihood.

Aquaculture is the most profitable activity where cost benefit ratio came to 1:2.8.

Institutions

How Can ‘Hope’ and ‘Opportunity’ Be Assessed?

Bill Savage, Thailand

I had a talk with Bhim Nayak about STREAM’s work through the India “policy project”. He told me that whether or not he and his village realized any tangible benefits, our engagement with them had given him and others “more hope” that their situation could improve. He later told me that they were more motivated to seek ways to improve their livelihoods.

Bhim is the leader of the village of Fulwar Toli in Bundu Block of Jharkhand State. He and the village were the focus of one of the six case studies carried out as part of the project on “Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People”.

As a result of Fulwar Toli’s engagement with the STREAM Initiative, the NGO Gramin Vikas Trust and the Jharkhand Department of Fisheries, opportunities which may not have happened otherwise, came up for the village to receive services and support from the DOF. These included the leasing of the village pond from the government in Bhim’s name. With the income they hope to generate from aquaculture in that pond, they hope to lease another one, and gradually to build their natural and financial assets to such a point that they can take a lease on a large water body. In addition, a group of women requested and received training from the DOF on the vending of fish.

Explanation: I chose this story because it illustrates the challenge of documenting intangible and unanticipated changes in people’s experiences of trying to improve their lives and livelihoods. While it is significant that anyone might report that they have more “hope”, how can this be reflected as being important in more conventional methods of monitoring and evaluating the Initiatives outcomes and impacts?

Lessons: We have to be able to document how our engagement with people in communities has an impact on their lives, and how to build on such intangible, unanticipated outcomes with tangible improvements in people’s livelihoods.

Providing an Avenue for Discussions

Erwin Pador, Philippines

In STREAM Philippines, we are still at the preliminary networking stage (step 4a) of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) process. At this stage, STREAM Philippines first major engagement with its varied stakeholders from all levels was during the 1st STREAM Stakeholders Orientation Meeting last April 29, 2003. participants were representatives from the following stakeholder group: government agencies (Gas), local government units (LGUs), bay management council (BMC), Fisheries and Aquatic resources management Council (FARMC), NGOs, people’s organisations (PO) academe, and media.

The original objective of the orientation was simply to provide a venue for regional stakeholders to gather together and familiarise themselves as a team with STREAM’s ongoing activities. However, we decided to redesign the activity to include a workshop towards the end of the activity and were able to elicit from participants some inputs towards the development of priority areas and approaches for the CSP. Each workshop group was asked to identify priority issues on the particular STREAM theme they have chosen (a theme more inline with their mandated functions) and corresponding recommendations. The group work presentation of FARMC elicited the most reaction from the entire participants. Several issues were discussed such as the recently revoked DENR Administrative Order DAO 17:

Guidelines on Delineating/Delimiting of Municipal Waters (the recently revoked DENR Administrative Order) and the inability of FARMC to function because budget allocation for their proposed work and financial plans are dependent on the approval and priority of the LGUs. With representatives from DENR and LGUs being there, the session afforded the FARMC group to describe specific examples of the impact of the DAO 17 affected livelihoods of municipal fisheries in several sites. The discussion that ensued was a good starting point for all stakeholders concerned.

FARMC members realised that working towards the management of fisheries resources involves the cooperation of all stakeholders and that ways of working should be explored to address limitations as budget and political will. DENR participants found out that delineating municipal waters would really impact on the lives of coastal communities as this would provide them with access to limited resources and take active roles in managing the resources. BFAR participants' resolve to address the delineation issues was strengthened when they saw the cooperation that DENR committed and the dedication and concern of FARMC officers and members.

STREAM Philippines Country office was inspired to plan out future activities which would tap the enthusiasm of the FARMC, realising the group's important role in pushing for local co-management of coastal resources.

Significant Change in the Community Fisheries Development Office

Thay Somony, Cambodia

Through one and a half years of working at the CFDO as acting chief of office, I have seen various significant changes in the CFDO. Here certain areas of significant change are discussed:

- Increase in staff
- Staff involvement and participation - capacity building
- Office expansion and upgradings – projects
- My personal change in responsibility and leadership – strategies: motivation, checking, encouragement, democratic and authoritative

STREAM: Make the Impossible Possible

Nguyen Song Ha, Vietnam

The STREAM-SAPA office was established in the beginning of the year 2002 with 4 people: a STREAM CHM, a secretary, an accountant and a volunteer who worked as a management adviser. At its birth, the office was nearly empty, with only a few tables and file cases provided by the Ministry of Fisheries. The secretary and accountant could not communicate well in English, while the management adviser could not speak the local language. A lot of misunderstandings happened and hence office work went very slowly. Office staff were pretty sad and did not have a good relationship. As time went by, lots of changes have taken place in this small office. With the help of STREAM Regional Office, working facilities poured in. For the first time in their lives, the local staff knew about laptops, scanners, internet and so forth. The Ministry leaders then decided to move the office from a narrow room which had insufficient place for four people to sit in, to a much larger room. The volunteer, who was placed according to the agreement with STREAM and one of its support organisations, VSO,

started building the capacity of the Vietnamese colleagues by improving their listening, writing, reading and speaking skills. The cases gradually became full of documents. Weekly meetings brought the four staff closer, and work ran smoothly. The staff became more experience in management, and now able to work independently. Also, through regular meetings, information was shared and other staff could know about the different jobs, so that they could help one another fulfil them if colleagues were in difficulty, a thing not often seen in Vietnam.

Personal talks made a better working atmosphere in the office. A STREAM-SAPA workshop in late 2002 changed the attitudes of MOFI leaders. They promised to financially support the office, and often invited the STREAM CHM to join MOFI-hosted workshops and meetings on rural development and aquaculture. More and more MOFI officials knew about the initiative and expressed their readiness to help the office. Office staff are happy and willing to do assignments and jointly carry STREAM-SAPA forward.

The Themes of STREAM *Bill Savage, Thailand*

At the First STREAM Regional Conference and subsequent Workshop on Process Monitoring and Significant Change, it became clear that we need to organize our thinking, discussions and activities around themes that reflect the results or outputs statements in the STREAM framework. In the first effort at naming the themes, we came up with Strategies, Processes and Practices (SP&P); Livelihoods; Institutional and Policy Development; and Communications.

When we began using these themes, it later became clear that SP&P in fact run through all of the other themes and thus could be seen as cross-cutting. In a revision of the STREAM framework, SP&P were “elevated” to the purpose level. It also became evident that “institutions” and “policy” needed to be thought about separately as themes, though of course, they are related in concept and practice.

Thus the four themes of STREAM have emerged as: Livelihoods, Institutions, Policy Development, and Communications. We have found these useful in almost every aspect of STREAM’s work, including the structure of the Regional Conference.

Explanation: With so many people working in so many places, it is essential that we are always able to “locate” our work so that we become more consistent.

Lessons: It’s important to engage in processes that enable everyone to come to common understandings.

Policy Development

Policy Changes Required to Enable the Involvement of Highly Disadvantaged Members of Society

Dr Satyendra D Tripathi, India

Although several fisheries schemes including those on aquaculture have special provisions for the backward classes, especially scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, none has actually brought them the promised benefits. Their backwardness, poor knowledge of the available facilities and the stigma of the very caste have always made them keep a low profile and that continues even today. Non-availability of land or the pond is the major resource constraint coupled with lack of education and

information. While some of the constraints have been known for sometime, no remedial action has so far been taken probably because no voices were raised.

In order to assess the ground situation, STREAM organised a series of workshops in collaboration with the fishermen and the aquaculture farming community, GVT, and various other organisations including the State and Central governments to determine as to what ails the disadvantaged groups and what needs to be done.

The first and the foremost issue brought out was the need for greater participation of the community itself as without it no development is possible. Greater and direct interaction between the beneficiary and the government officers was called for. Involvement of the NGOs was considered necessary as the beneficiaries have lost faith in the government machinery. Based on the issues that emerged, a novel technique of consensus building was adopted to prioritise the various problems for finding solutions. The key actors have agreed on the following suggestions:

- Capacity building of fisheries officers in participatory and livelihood approaches
- Awareness raising among fisheries officers of poverty-focused aquaculture provisions
- Development of innovative extension and communication methods including the use of mass media.

It was also agreed that STREAM should establish a National Communication Hub in India at the earliest.

The significant change here is that for the first time in the country policy issues were discussed so threadbare between the various stake-holders and the governments, both at the Centre and the States. The Government of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have indicated their agreement to support further researches in the area. The Director of Fisheries, Government of Jharkhand, has already included issues that pertain to the tribals so that greater facilities could be provided to them in this predominantly tribal-dominated state. The Deputy Commissioner (Fisheries), GOI, is also taking a review of the requirements of the beneficiaries and the provisions available with the State of Jharkhand.

Lessons: This has been a STREAM initiative and it is obvious that it is fully involved. The entire outcome of the project will be a lesson for STREAM.

Policy Makers Are Hearing Voices

Graham Haylor, Thailand

A significant number of fishers and farmers from disadvantaged communities in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal have been able to successfully share their experiences of service provision and their recommendations for policy change with those responsible for policy formulation at state and national level in India. This was facilitated through a STREAM project supported by Department for International Development Natural Resources Systems Programme.

Details are available from STREAM Regional Office of an Inception Visit in March 2002, a Rural Aquaculture Service Recipients and Implementers Workshop held in May 2002 in Ranchi, Jharkhand, an August 2002 Planning Visit, three State-level Workshops in October 2002, A Stakeholders Workshop in January 2003, Six Case Studies carried out of from mid-2002 to January 2003, a Consensus-building Process which ran from February to March 2003, a Review of Lessons Learnt in Enabling People's Participation in Policy-making Processes, published in April 2003 and a Policy Review Workshop in Noida, Delhi in April with representatives of the Government of India; state governments of Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal; Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT) and recipients

(fishers, farmers and *jankars*) from the three states; DFID-NRSP; Rockefeller Foundation and NACA-STREAM.

Explanation: This will enable fisher and farmer objectives and recommendations to be considered by policy makers during the process of developing the 10th 5-year plan for government support which is currently on-going. This is important because people who might receive support, researchers, and developers and implementers of policy have recognised that recipients' experiences of service provision and their assessment of relevant support have been insufficiently available to policy makers.

Lessons: The lessons learnt about the process that the project followed may be useful in other contexts.

Communications

A Journal Everyone Can Read and Stories Everyone Can Write

Elizabeth Gonzales, Philippines

In STREAM Philippines, we are still at the preliminary networking stage of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) process. At this stage, STREAM's main line of communication with fishers and farmers is through the Ilonggo version of the STREAM Journal.

Translating the STREAM Journal into Ilonggo is quite a tedious regular task for me at first. However, I learned to like it because I saw its usefulness in communicating lessons learned through stories in the SJ. I was doubly motivated when in March 2003, I started getting feedback from several fishers from the FRMP site in Sapiian Bay (Batan, Sapiian and Ivisan) where the Ilonggo version of the SJ volume 1, numbers 1-3 were initially distributed through the Barangay Learning Center and the Offices of the Municipal Agriculturist. Gerardo Sarbues, President of the Lonoy Small Fisherfolk Association (Sapiian) and Rico Olandres, Chairman of the Municipal Agriculture and Fisheries Council of Ivisan, Capiz feedbacked that they appreciated the stories in the SJ because they enhance their knowledge about a variety of relevant things. Also, they like reading the SJ because the articles are interesting and informative and update them of what is happening around them.

I believe that awareness and understanding of issues and processes to address them is the starting point of community development. Reading stories about fishers and farmers faced with similar issues and concerns they are experiencing and surmounting them would somehow motivate fishers like Manong Rico and Gerardo to take action to improve their situation. They could learn valuable lessons on how to meet challenges confronting their communities from reading the struggles and the processes underwent by fishers, farmers and women featured in the SJ and perhaps later be encouraged to share their own stories.

Stories have universal appeal and everyone loves reading them. Stories especially of people and experiences like the ones featured in the SJ, are good vehicles in communicating lessons because people in communities could relate to them. Manong Rico, Gerardo and majority of the stakeholders suggested that more illustrations or pictures to go with the stories would even be more appreciated at the community level.

Combine Knowledge and Resources of Several Organisations to Reach a Goal That a Single Organization Cannot Reach

Haiko Meelis, Cambodia

The period that I'm working at the CFDO in Cambodia is too short (2 months only) to really have made a significant change happen. Nevertheless there are certain activities worth mentioning in this

report. The CFDO is working together with many other government offices, institutions or organizations that are also working in Community Fisheries. The scarce resources available to these organisations are not always used efficiently and this results in work being duplicated and also very necessary activities not being carried out because the resources of one single organization are not sufficient to do this. To improve the situation two initiatives have been started, both with the objective to combine knowledge and resources of all involved organizations.

- Database coordination: Many organizations are maintaining databases on Community Fisheries, all with their own purpose. An overview of all Community Fisheries is non-existent, data is collected more than once and definitions are not clear. The idea is to develop one central database that contains at least the baseline data (like the name of a community, locations, fishing gear etc.) that is used and maintained by all involved organizations. All organizations are free to have their own additional data for their specific purpose as long as the same baseline data is used.
- Network & Communications: The idea is combine funds of several offices within the Department of Fisheries to provide network facilities and a professional internet connection.

Both initiatives are in a very pre-mature stage at the moment.

Explanation: Implementing the first change will improve the ability of the CFDO, other government offices and NGO's significantly to make efficient use of the available data, therefore helping them to focus on the rights things in their effort to improve the situation of poor and vulnerable aquatic resource users. The second change will improve the ability of the Department of Fisheries to communicate with the outside world. The changes support all four STREAM objectives.

Lessons: Maybe similar activities can be carried out in other countries.

Start Spreading the News

Supawan Ponglumyai and Paul Bulcock, Thailand

The most significant change in the area of work concerning the web and the media monitor is the change in layout to reflect the themes and objectives of the STREAM Initiative and how these can most benefit the rural poor and STREAM stakeholders.

One crucial step in achieving this is the change in the format of the virtual library and the free downloads contained within. In the case of the media monitor this enables a wide range of up to date news items to be distributed not only to regional hubs but also due to the process of translation to a wider range of stakeholders.

This combined with the promotion of the website to those involved in the field of resource management has served to both raise the profile of the resource and hopefully increase its usefulness.

After one year the issue of knowledge sharing with other institutes involved in rural poverty reduction are being raised such as the NECTEC IT for rural development forum.

Other changes include the formation of the E bulletin, which serves as a further mechanism of sharing knowledge with those involved in the management of aquatic resource environment and reflects the up to date and flexible nature of STREAM information resources.

A consistent team effort regarding the layout, editing and positioning and uploading of information resources has been developed. Resulting in the rapid updating of the web resource often on a daily basis.

Explanation: I think that the changes to the STREAM web page and in particular the Virtual library are extremely important as in my opinion as not only do they increase the profile of outputs to the development community but the evolution of this particular service over the previous year is indicative of the evolution of the STREAM initiative itself.

For example the ongoing changes have not only resulted in a library which on its index page immediately makes clear to visitors the main objectives of STREAM and the areas where it works but also in an institutional context the changes themselves clearly illustrate the flexibility of the approach adopted by STREAM and demonstrate its willingness to consider and take on board lessons learnt and new ways of working. Both these qualities have served to provide an improved and more transparent information service.

This approach of constant renewal appears to be working making the site more attractive as outputs from other organisations have also been forwarded to us enabling STREAM to disseminate information further.

Hence there is still much more to be done in particular in focussing resources to suit farmers needs and information access abilities, but also to share knowledge with others in the field of aquatic resource management. Potential avenues such as the NECTEC IT for rural development present such opportunities.

Lessons:

- More farmer friendly outputs
- Need to monitor its effectiveness both Qualitatively and Quantitatively
- More sharing of information
- Continued flexibility and evolution of site
- New avenues of sharing info/promotion investigated and incorporated into ways of working at national level as well as regional.
- More coordination between those that supply information and regional team.
- Central repository of information resources further developed.
- More opinions and feedback on web layout. What do Hub managers require of it.
- More computer space... due to amount of information.

Working with STREAM Broaden My Knowledge in the Communication Techniques

Nilkanth Pokharel, Nepal

I am working in Agriculture Information and Communication Center, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, in Nepal. My office is a government organization. I have been working there from August 2000. We are producing mass communication materials like farm radio program, farm Television Program and Printed materials (booklets, poster, magazine). At the beginning I worked in Farm Radio Program Production unit and after 9 month I started to work in IT sector (to develop website and send and receive email).

In 2002 I got an opportunity to read STREAM booklet, which gives ideas about STREAM themes, its working procedure, communications. When I read it thoroughly I think I got new ideas about communications, its role in poverty reduction. It impressed me and gives new idea to think different way in the communication than the traditional way.

In June 2002, I got opportunity to participate in the First STREAM Regional Conference and Communications workshop. The conference & workshop broaden my knowledge in communications. In between the conference and workshop we, communications hub managers, participated in one-day

discussion about Internet Technology and its application in communication. This broadens my knowledge in new communication area.

Within this one-year period I with other STREAM colleague, participated in STREAM conducted netmeeting. At the initial stage of few net meetings we were just practicing but later on we started to discuss deeply about certain issues and tried to reach in conclusion. After the participation of several net meetings I know how to conduct a net meeting and its usefulness to share ideas and knowledge. Now I am able to conduct the virtual meeting using Internet technology.

I shared all the ideas of communications, using Internet technologies, with my colleagues. Now they are also more interested in Internet based communications like net-meeting, email, website browsing etc.

In this one-year period, I also involved in the translation of STREAM journals, updates, etc in Nepali languages. I think after translation into local language it is easily understood by others for whom English is difficult.

Explanation: Working with STREAM broadening my knowledge in the communication techniques. Previously I just know that radio, television and printing material are only the communication means but now I am giving more attention in Internet based communication and how to make it useful to poor people including fishers.

Now Agriculture Information and Communication Center (AICC) is become a partner organization of STREAM. Officers of AICC, who can influence in policy and communications, are more interested to work in the area of STREAM themes i.e. Livelihoods, Institutions, Policy development and communications

Lessons:

- In Net meeting not only communication hub manager, but his colleagues also try to be involved
- After completion of each net meeting and receiving net meeting report, each communication hub manager shares the report with other colleagues so that their feedback also can be incorporated in report.
- If possible quarterly net meeting report should be prepared by STREAM

Appendix 8 Evaluation by STREAM Guiding Principles

People-focused

1. It was people-focused but more attention was given to those countries where work has already started.
2. There will always be the language issue for people speaking English as a second language.
3. We have been people-focused, not always environmentally-focused.
4. A bit difficult to say, since referred greatly to operational and strategic issues.
5. In mid-way.
6. Yes.
7. Yes, as it should be!
8. Very.
9. Yes – why didn't we invite one or two local farmers to join for at least part of the conference?
10. Yes, it was focused on the people who were the main target of all discussions.
11. In many ways the focus related repeatedly to the needs of the rural poor.
12. This was well reflected.
13. Yes, people-focused.
14. Everybody was given the opportunity for his or her recommendations and queries. Small group is truly effective.
15. If it means focused on the people taking part, it was.
16. Certainly the issue of reaching farmers has come to the fore. Also reaching the fold of aquatic resources management institutions.
17. Significant change is really focused on people.

Participatory

1. Views of everyone were given due weight and all were involved in the discussions.
2. It was! No way to hide!
3. Everyone was able to speak, present and be heard over the course of the three days. All contributed to our analysis of issues and plans.
4. Great on the whole, but the group a bit too small (and note the request for expanded participation in future).
5. It is fully participatory.
6. Very well – participation by all participants.
7. Every participant had a chance to say her or his piece.
8. Yes, very.
9. Active and well participated.
10. It has been participatory. Representatives from all the six countries participated in all the discussions.
11. Lot of group discussions.
12. Again, a real participatory process was merged perfectly in the workshop design.
13. I feel it is participatory and each of us gets the time to give his or her contribution towards the conference.
14. Especially when groups are subdivided into National Coordinators, Hub Managers and partners. Each one can share their respective practices or ways carrying out the STREAM objectives.
15. Very much so.
16. –
17. The theme stations were effective in getting people to participate in the discussions.

Practical

1. It was practical and will be useful to the countries where CSP has not been developed and the work has not started.
2. Although a lot of follow-up activities were defined, there was not much time to discuss them and turn them into actions assigned to someone. This will depend on the report, so please be precise with the report.
3. References to workloads, capacities and capabilities helped to ground us in the practicality of carrying our work forward. One year on our plans are more deeply rooted in practice.
4. The activities were tuned to participants capabilities and group selection was logical.
5. We work practically.
6. It is true.
7. The way the sessions were handled, yes.
8. Solutions sometimes not concrete but quite lofty statements: practical and straightforward to carry out.
9. Yes, in general. Next conference could consider to have two sub-groups consisting of participants of different stages of STREAM activities in the country.
10. The approach has been quite practical and therefore useful.
11. Would have included a field trip to be this.
12. Practical.
13. It is practical.
14. Even the time schedules were not so hectic, giving the participants to process and learn what has been presented.
15. I don't know because this would depend on what issues were addressed and how they were addressed.
16. Minor issues and problems that have been causing headaches have been dealt with.
17. The conduct of the conference was simple and relaxing.

Flexible

1. Yes, as points of all the participants have been incorporated.
2. Very.
3. Not only was the conference run flexibly, as all STREAM events are, but many of our participants showed great flexibility, ingenuity and determination to attend.
4. The workshop accommodated the group's needs and benefited from this in sustained interest and participation.
5. Flexible in thinking and raising issues.
6. Change according to situation and issues that arose.
7. Very, we even got to visit Taal Volcano and came back sweaty, but relaxed.
8. Good to change itinerary according to outcomes from discussions, which was done.
9. Reasonably flexible.
10. The conference has been flexible with regard to the schedule and timing in addition to discussions on various issues.
11. Time-keeping has certainly been flexible.
12. I really enjoyed the flexibility offered.
13. It is flexible but need to be more flexible so that no one can feel like it is a classroom.
14. The "coordinator" sees the value of time, that they can set priorities even on the subjects for discussion and presentation.
15. Not much, as an agenda had to be followed, but it is not a bad thing to be disciplined in terms of time and agenda. Too much flexibility reflects poor planning and preparation.
16. Time-wise adaptable to people's needs, while maintaining focus.
17. Schedules were indeed flexible to allow a trip to the volcano.

Supportive

1. Yes.
2. Hopefully – all depends on the follow-up of the defined activities.
3. I find the STREAM Initiative one of the most mutually supportive environments in which I have worked.
4. I need help with this question.
5. To make more understandable about the issues and ideas.
6. A lot of support from organizers and facilitators.
7. Yes, in the sense that sessions, especially the promenade discussions, facilitated clarification of some issues such as roles of both the countries and the Regional Office.
8. I think the various Country Offices felt supported in terms of being heard. Good facilitation of all sessions.
9. Good logistics support.
10. The attitude of the organizers has been extremely supportive and it has won everybody's appreciation.
11. Interesting to meet people experiencing the same issues.
12. This conference supported me a lot in terms of awareness about not only what our Country Office is doing but also others' work under STREAM.
13. Yes, it is.
14. With all the information materials available, there is no reason not to understand the main issues. The support staff did their roles well.
15. Group discussions drew on each other's results.
16. Inputs offered from all seen to be welcomed and taken on board already in some cases.
17. The general atmosphere of the conference encouraged participants to share work experiences as much as do more work for the good of aquatic resources management.

Transparent

1. Yes, as all the documents are accessible to all.
2. If it was not, then it was hidden professionally.
3. We seem to have provided a forum for STREAM colleagues and partners to speak freely about out strengths and failings.
4. Group work, on-screen notes, flip-charts worked well. The post-conference process is not so much, but the netmeeting should rectify this.
5. Transparent in activities.
6. Opportunities to comment and discuss between Regional Office and Country Offices.
7. Very, especially the session on the raising of issues after the promenade.
8. Yes, very.
9. Goals and objectives were set clear. Running of conference is transparent.
10. Everything has been transparent and none can have a single word against it.
11. –
12. Perfectly transparent. Nothing was kept confidential or against the law.
13. Transparent.
14. Even the budget available and about to be received was presented.
15. Yes.
16. With follow-up actions, yes. A statement has been made that can be referred to in future meetings.
17. Sharing sessions were transparent.

Reflective

1. Yes.
2. It was, perhaps even a bit too much, but this did not really bother me, as I needed time to formulate the things I had to say.
3. Not only have we reflected on our year's efforts, but we have done so in great detail and in a way which leads into more plans.
4. Review sessions are held, but time is often constraining. The balance was OK.
5. More self-reflective.
6. Opportunities to share reflection and clarification.
7. Yes it is. From time to time, facilitators related outcomes of sessions with the first conference.
8. Very much in terms of changing plans according to information and issues brought up, reflecting on STREAM's development as an initiative.
9. Yes.
10. Yes, it has also made the conference lively.
11. Sure.
12. Yes, it was.
13. Transparent.
14. The group and participants can present their own respective efforts or programs and can share from the others, especially that are worthwhile.
15. The management of it allowed for reflection. The time constraint did not allow for adequate capture of whatever was reflected on by individual participants.
16. Yes, looking towards farmers and the bigger picture. I would say looking forward rather than looking back, although lessons learnt taken on board.
17. Significant change is reflective for specific persons and we should try to look further on how STREAM really impacts on communities.

Is there anything else you would like to say about the Second STREAM Regional Conference?

1. –
2. –
3. –
4. –
5. It is more fruitful to understand the work done by STREAM and what next to do.
6. STREAM Country Office should be asked to prepare what activities have been done and achieved. What constraints and problems are they facing? Also, Country Offices should be invited to prepare presentations of their next year's workplan before the Regional Office.
7. –
8. It was good. Not always clear what the itinerary was, when to meet. Maybe write larger notes that are easier to read, and bring participants attention to notes.
9. –
10. –
11. Really appreciated the opportunity to meet up in the Philippines, but could have incorporated a visit to site.
12. Excellent arrangements.
13. Everything is perfectly organized and each one of us get the time to express.
14. As the host country director, I am appreciative of the STREAM decision to bring it in the Philippines, only we can support more had this been in Iloilo. I am sure of the highest officers of the Department of Agriculture to support STREAM's efforts – his presence showed this.
15. –
16. –
17. –