

STREAM



Support to Regional Aquatic Resources Management



**DFID NRSP Research Project R8100
Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People
March 2002 – May 2003**

Stakeholders Workshop

Ranchi, Jharkhand
29-30 January 2003

**In Association With
Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT)**

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to Poor People

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Dr Graham Haylor
Mr William Savage
Dr S D Tripathi

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Acknowledgements

We are deeply grateful to the Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT) for hosting the Stakeholders Workshop in Ranchi, Jharkhand, and for our continuing collaboration. In particular, we would like to thank:

- Dr S H Pandey, Vice Chancellor of Birsa Agricultural University (BAU), Ranchi, Jharkhand, for his attendance at the workshop, and for making it possible to use BAU facilities.
- Dr V S Tomar, CEO of GVT, for his continuing support.
- Mr J S Gangwar, Project Manager of GVT East, who facilitated the arrangements for the workshop and enabled members of his staff to work with us.
- Dr K P Singh, Field Specialist Aquaculture, GVT East, for overseeing the planning and preparations for the workshop.
- Mr S K Verma, GVT East State Coordinator for Jharkhand, Mr P K Mishra, GVT East State Coordinator for Orissa, and Dr Virendra Singh, GVT East State Coordinator for West Bengal, for their participation and contributions.
- Mr Ashish Kumar, Deputy Director of the Department of Fisheries of Jharkhand, for his support and valuable contributions.
- Mr B K Sahay for his enthusiasm in carrying out the case studies.

We thank each participant for working with us in such a productive and collaborative manner, and look forward to continuing our association with these friends and colleagues.

Appreciation is also expressed to DFID and its Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP) for the support it has provided to do this work, and for their keen interest in its progress. The participation in the workshop of Mr John Beeching, and our discussions about the mid-term review, were most appreciated, as were earlier discussions with Mr John L Gaunt of NRSP.

The Workshop

The Stakeholders Workshop was held on the campus of Birsa Agricultural University (BAU) in Ranchi, Jharkhand from 29-30 January 2003. The 82 participants (Appendix 1) represented state- and district-level Departments of Fisheries, GVT and other NGOs, BAU, jankars and recipients, DFID and NACA-STREAM. Discussions, reportbacks and documentation took place in Bangla, Hindi, Oriya and English.

The aim of the workshop, as with all project activities, was “contributing to ‘giving people a voice’ in policy-making processes that have an impact on their livelihoods”

The workshop objectives were:

- Understanding a process for transacting institutional and policy change
- Providing feedback to “finalize” six case studies which document experiences of rural aquaculture services provision from the perspectives of representative recipient and provider groups
- Reviewing and refining emerging “indicators of progress” to feed into a Consensus-building Process
- Providing input into the subsequent Policy Review Workshop

The Stakeholders Workshop followed three State-level Workshops in Purulia, West Bengal; Ranchi, Jharkhand and Bhubaneswar, Orissa in October 2002, which themselves followed an Inception Visit in March 2002, the “Rural Aquaculture Service Recipients and Implementers Workshop” held in May 2002 in Ranchi, Jharkhand and an August 2002 Planning Visit. Reports of these activities are available in separate documents.

The agenda for the Stakeholders Workshop appears in Appendix 2, and provides a structure for the contents of this report.

As a result of discussions with Mr John Beeching, who participated in the workshop as part of NRSP’s mid-term review, the project flowchart (Appendix 10) and logframe (Appendix 11) were revised.

Note: For the presentations, discussions and feedback on the case studies, lessons learnt and emerging indicators of progress, participants worked in eight small groups throughout the two days:

- *Jharkhand: Jankars, fishers and farmers; Government and NGOs; GVT and University*
- *Orissa: Jankars, fishers and farmers; Government; GVT*
- *West Bengal: Jankars, fishers and farmers; GVT*

Inaugural Session and Project Update

Mr J S Gangwar, Project Manager, GVT East, opened the workshop with a welcome and presentation about GVT. This was followed by a brief about the project, presented by Dr Graham Haylor, STREAM Director, using the revised project flowchart (Appendix 10). Dr S H Pandey, Vice Chancellor, Birsa Agricultural University, then gave a address, after which the workshop was inaugurated with an address by the Chief Guest, Mr A K Sarkar, IAS, Secretary, Animal Husbandary and Fisheries, Government of Jharkhand. Following a vote of thanks by Mr S K Verma, GVT Jharkhand State Coordinator, Mr Rajiw Kumar, Director of Fisheries, Jharkhand, spoke to the workshop participants. Mr John Beeching of DFID-NRSP also joined the table for the inaugural session.

Case Studies: Presentation, Discussion and Feedback

The first day of the workshop, and part of the second morning, were devoted to presentations of the six case studies which form a core element of the project. Following each set of two case study presentations, participants worked in their eight groups to provide feedback (Appendix 3). Most of the feedback was about policy recommendations, which seemed to be of most concern to participants. Where there were specific suggestions about changes to the case studies themselves, these have been noted in bold italic print in Appendix 3. In particular, it was suggested that the case studies should provide clearer information on indicators of livelihoods and income. During the whole group discussion, it was noted that each of the six case studies is looking at service provision from a particular perspective. For example, case studies 1 and 2 feature particular individuals and communities. Perspectives from other sectors such as banking emerge from case study 6. Thus, the variety of case studies will provide a range of perspectives on experiences of service provision.

The feedback on the case studies will be incorporated into the presentations by the Principal Investigators before being finalized and published for the Policy Review Workshop in April in Delhi.

The six case studies, Principal Investigators and media are:

1. A Proactive Village – In Support of Aquaculture for Poor and Scheduled Caste Groups (Jharkhand) *[Mr Ashish Kumar] – film documentary and additional text*
2. A Successful Tribal Farmer Conducting Aquaculture (Jharkhand) *[Mr Ashish Kumar] – film documentary and additional text*
3. Contrasting Case Studies of Service Provision and Participation (Orissa) *[Mr B K Sahay and Dr K P Singh] – PowerPoint and additional text*
4. Group-building, Production Success and the Struggle to Prevent Capture of the Resource (Jharkhand) *[Mr B K Sahay and Dr K P Singh] – PowerPoint and additional text*
5. Recipients' Experiences of Services Provided by NGOs in Support of Aquaculture for Poor and Tribal Groups (West Bengal) *[Dr S D Tripathi, Mr Gautam Dutta, Ms Jhinuk Ray] – film documentary, PowerPoint and additional text*
6. Service Provider's Perspectives on the Implementation of Government Schemes in Support of Aquaculture for Poor and Tribal Groups (West Bengal) *[Dr S D Tripathi, Mr Gautam Dutta, Ms Jhinuk Ray] – film documentary, PowerPoint and additional text*

Lessons Learnt: Presentation, Discussion and Feedback

This element of the project is intended to provide insights into people's participation in policy-making in other parts of the world and in specific Indian examples. It is being carried out through literature research by Mr Paul Bulcock, NACA-STREAM Research Assistant. Following Paul's presentation entitled "A Review of Lessons Learnt in Enabling People's Participation in Policy-making Processes", participants groups provided feedback (Appendix 4) which will be incorporated into the report for publication and distribution at the Policy Review Workshop in Delhi in April.

Emerging Indicators of Progress: Presentation, Discussion and Feedback

The current version of the "Emerging Indicators of Progress Towards Transacting Policy Change" (Appendix 5) was revised based on feedback from the State-level Workshops in October 2002. This was provided to participants in the Stakeholders Workshop for another round of feedback (Appendix 6) which was once again incorporated into the draft. Following this, the suggested policy changes were compiled into a document called "Proposed Changes for Consensus-building Process" (Appendix 7). This is the initial discussion document for the consensus-building process which will commence immediately after the Stakeholders Workshop. A separate project document will be published on this activity.

Consensus-building Process

Time ran out before discussions could be held with workshop participants on the consensus-building process. Project team members spent time preparing a list of participants and a "Brief on Consensus-building Process" (Appendix 8) for distribution to the participants in that project activity.

Policy Review Workshop

Likewise, there was not enough time to get workshop participant feedback on the plans for the Policy Review Workshop to be held in Delhi in April. Project team members drafted a list of participants and program for that workshop. It will be important to consider what the project "wants" from the Policy Review Workshop, so that it is focused and engages policy-maker participants in such a way that they are able to commit to the proposed policy changes. In addition, consideration needs to be given to how all participants in the April workshop will be actively involved.

A suggestion was made that, before the workshop in Delhi, the project team should travel to several of the case study locations to show communities the outcomes of the studies and to perform the street-play which is being written as an interpretation of the case studies, for performance in the Delhi workshop.

Evaluation

The workshop concluded with participants completing a written evaluation. Their responses appear in Appendix 9.

Appendix 1 Participants

State and District	
1. Mr A K Sarkar, IAS	Secretary, Animal Husbandary and Fisheries, Government of Jharkhand
2. Mr Rajiw Kumar	Director of Fisheries, Jharkhand
3. Mr Ashish Kumar	Deputy Director of Fisheries, Ranchi, Jharkhand
4. Mr D K Singh	Fisheries Extension Officer, Ranchi, Jharkhand
5. Mr Ashok Kumar Singh	District Fisheries Officer, Gumla, Jharkhand
6. Mr P R Rout	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Dhenkanal, Orissa
7. Mr Ranjit Keshari Das	Deputy Superintendent of Fisheries, FFDA Dhenkanal, Orissa
8. Mr Prafulla Kr Choudhury	Fisheries Extension Officer, FFDA Dhenkanal, Orissa
GVT	
9. Mr J S Gangwar	Project Manager, GVT East, Ranchi, Jharkhand
10. Mr S K Verma	GVT Jharkhand State Coordinator, Ranchi
11. Dr K P Singh	Field Specialist Aquaculture, GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
12. Mr Mithilesh Kumar	Field Specialist Training, GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
13. Mr B K Sahay	Field Specialist Social Development, GVT East, Ranchi, Jharkhand
14. Mr Kanak Kanh Ghosh	Field Specialist (MLG), GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
15. Mr N K Mishra	Engineer (Irrigation), GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
16. P N C Thakur	Manager, GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
17. Mr Rajesh Kumar	Senior Computer Staff, GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
18. Ms Shashi Kumari	Senior Community Organizer, GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
19. Mr Gulshan Arora	Community Organizer, GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
20. Mr K D D Singh	Community Organizer, GVT, Bagda, Jharkhand
21. Mr Birendra Kumar	Community Organizer, GVT, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
22. Mr P K Mishra	GVT Orissa State Coordinator, Baripada, Orissa
23. Mr A G Das	Senior Community Organizer, GVT Baripada, Orissa
24. Mr A P Thakur	Senior Community Organizer, GVT Mayurbhanj, Orissa
25. Mr Kamalendu Paul	Field Specialist Social Development, GVT East, Baripada, Orissa
26. Mr Debapriya Ghosh	Community Organizer, GVT Keonjhar, Orissa
27. Mr Keshabanand Patra	Community Organizer, GVT Baripada, Orissa
28. Mr K C Mahapatra	Community Organizer, GVT Dhenkanal, Orissa
29. Dr Virendra Singh	State Coordinator, GVT West Bengal
30. Mr Nihar Kumar Sinha	Senior Field Specialist M&E, GVT, Purulia, West Bengal
31. Mr Gautam Dutta	Field Specialist Aquaculture, GVT, Purulia, West Bengal
32. Mr A S Ray	Senior Community Organiser, GVT, Purulia, West Bengal
33. Dr Snehasish Mishra	Research Associate, SRS Project, Purulia, West Bengal
University and Institute	
34. Dr S H Pandey	Vice Chancellor, Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Jharkhand
35. Mr J S Dubey	Director Research, Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Jharkhand
36. Dr A K Singh	Assistant Professor, Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Jharkhand
37. Dr P D Sharma	Retired Professor of Animal Husdandry, Ranchi, Jharkhand
38. Mr Rubu Mukherjee	Research Assistant, CIFA, Bhubaneswar, Orissa

STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP

Jankars and Recipients	
39. Mr Devnarin Prasad	Jankar, Ganeshitand village, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
40. Ms Poonam Devi	Jankar, Ganeshitand village, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
41. Ms Ranjita Minj	Jankar, Ganeshitand village, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
42. Mr Md Rushtam Khan	Jankar, Lakhnu village, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
43. Mr Bhukal Singh Munda	Jankar, Merhi village, Ranchi, Jharkhand
44. Mr Bhim Nayak	Falwar Toli village, Bundu, Jharkhand
45. Mr Krishna Machhua	Falwar Toli village, Bundu, Jharkhand
46. Mr Ras Behari Baraik	Chotachangru village, Silli, Jharkhand
47. Mr Manohar Naik	Goradih village, Silli, Jharkhand
48. Mr Mahato Bhagat	Nehalu, Ranchi, Jharkhand
49. Mr Pankaj Sinha	Khabarnama, Ranchi, Jharkhand
50. Mr Kamlesh Kamal	Khabarnama, Ranchi, Jharkhand
51. Mr Pabitra Mohan Baral	Pradhan, Batagaon village, Dhenkanal, Orisssa
52. Mr Ashok Kumar Sahoo	Jankar, Khajuria village, Dhenkanal, Orissa
53. Ms Beenapani Sahu	Jankar, Koi village, Dhenkanal, Orissa
54. Mr Raisen Murmu	Jankar, Badbilla village, Mayurbhanj, Orissa
55. Mr Pratulla Chandra Behera	Jankar, Jamapani village, Dhenkanal, Orissa
56. Mr Purendra Mahato	Jankar, Natuo village, Mayurbhanj, Orissa
57. Mr Kuddus Ansary	Jankar, Khawasdih village, Barabazar, Purulia, West Bengal
58. Mr Sakya Singha Mahato	Jankar, Jabarra cluster, Hura block, Purulia, West Bengal
59. Mrs Kalpana Sarangi	Jankar, Kaipara, Bara Bazar, Purulia, West Bengal
60. Mr Dhiren Singh	Jankar, Banstola village, Midnapur, West Bengal
61. Ms Laxmi Manjhi	Jankar, Banstola village, Midnapur, West Bengal
62. Mr Purnachandra Soren	Jankar, Member of Panchayat Samiti, Nalbon village, Midnapur, West Bengal
63. Mr.Jagadish Singh	Member of Gram Panchayat, Bandhgora, Jhargram, West Bengal
NGO	
64. Mr J D Louis	Tribal Humanity Development Activity, Ranchi, Jharkhand
65. Dr K Bhattacharjii	Society for Rural Industrialization (SRI), Ranchi, Jharkhand
66. Mr Arun Bhokta	Ram Krishnan Mission (RKM), Ranchi, Jharkhand
67. Mr Sanjeev Kumar Verma	Organization for Developmental Activities, Ranchi, Jharkhand
68. Mr V S Jha	Organization for Developmental Activities, Ranchi, Jharkhand
69. Er Ranjit Kumar Ray	National Human Rights Activist, Ranchi, Jharkhand
70. Mr P K Das	VARR, Dhenkanal, Orissa
DFID	
71. Dr John Beeching	DFID NRSP Reviewer
STREAM	
72. Dr Graham Haylor	Director
73. Mr Paul Bulcock	Research Assistant
74. Dr S D Tripathi	Consultant
75. Mr William Savage	NACA-STREAM Initiative, Bangkok, Thailand
Media	
76. Mr K V Binod	<i>Prabhat Khabar</i>
77. Mr Ganouri Ram	All India Radio, Ranchi
78.	Ranchi Express
79.	Darik Jagram
80.	Hindustan Times
81.	Times of India
82.	Television

Appendix 2 Agenda

Wednesday, 29 January		
0830	Arrival and registration	
0930	Inaugural session	
	Welcome and brief about GVT	Mr J S Gangwar, GVT East Project Manager
	Brief about the project	Dr Graham Haylor, STREAM Director
	Workshop aim and objectives	Mr William Savage, Facilitator
	Address	Dr S N Pandey, Vice-Chancellor Birsa Agricultural University
	Inauguration of the workshop and address by the Chief Guest	Mr A K Sarkar, Secretary for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Government of Jharkhand
	Vote of thanks	Mr S K Verma, GVT Jharkhand State Coordinator
1030	Break	
1045	Introductions	
1100	Overview of the workshop	Mr William Savage
1115	Project update	Dr Graham Haylor
1130	Emerging "indicators of progress"	Mr William Savage
1145	Presentation: Case Studies 1 and 2	Mr Ashish Kumar
1230	Feedback and discussion	All
1300	Lunch	
1400	Presentation: Case Studies 3 and 4	Mr B K Sahay and Dr K P Singh
1445	Feedback and discussion	All
1515	Break	
1530	Presentation: Case Studies 5 and 6 (Video)	Dr S D Tripathi and Mr Gautam Dutta
1645	Finish	
Thursday, 30 January		
0900	Review of first day and overview of second day	Mr William Savage
0930	Presentation: Case Studies 5 and 6	Dr S D Tripathi and Mr Gautam Dutta
1000	Feedback and discussion	All
1030	Break	
1045	Presentation on "Lessons Learnt"	Mr Paul Bulcock
1130	Feedback and discussion	All
1215	Lunch	
1315	Emerging "indicators of progress" revisited	All
1400	Workshop evaluation	
1500	Finish	

Appendix 3 Feedback on Case Studies

Note: Most of the feedback was about policy recommendations, which seemed to be of most concern to participants. Where there were specific suggestions about changes to the Case Studies themselves, these have been noted in bold italic print.

There was a suggestion that, because it seems that each of the Case Studies focuses on particular issues, they will be more clear if the objectives and issues of each Case Study are properly highlighted before its presentation.

Case Study 1

Jharkand	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A boat is required from government ▪ Cleaning of pond required
Government and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could provide insulated market van ▪ The banking system needs some reform to provide soft loans, which are delivered in a way that is appropriate to the needs of farmers ▪ The benefits of rural development programs should be extended to Notified Areas (e.g., Fulwartoli)
GVT and University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bankers' roles need revision ▪ Women might be included ▪ <i>Bankers' views should be included</i> ▪ <i>Indicators of livelihood improvement could be included</i>
Orissa	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper maintenance of the water body is required and proper training should be given ▪ Aquaculture tends to provide seasonal income so would normally be supplemented ▪ If government extends its development activities in aquaculture to nearby villages in addition to existing villages, then development of the villages can occur
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This features a derelict water body – our suggestion would be dewatering, desilting and management by poor people with fingerling production. Training and orientation programs should be organized by the fisheries department
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Could be improved by a balanced view including government and other actors as well as communities</i> ▪ <i>Could add demographic introduction to situation of each particular case study</i>
West Bengal	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education is in the village – this is excellent but there should be aquaculture training and provision of basic equipment ▪ Women and men should both be involved
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capture but not culture is common in many states ▪ Fishers Cooperative Societies could be convened to ensure input of fish seed and sustainable aquaculture ▪ Training and financial support is good ▪ Panchayat ponds should be handed over to Self-HelpGroups to improve utilization of derelict ponds

Case Study 2

Jharkand	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oxygen container for carrying fish
Government and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certification agency in every district to ensure correct representation of fish seed
GVT and University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper vehicles with oxygen cylinders could be provided ▪ <i>The case study could explain the importance of catla and the reason why this seed is in short supply</i>
Orissa	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Orissa seasonal ponds more prevalent for this kind of activity ▪ The project will succeed if the government and groups work collectively
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good proactive farmers (like Ras Behari) should rent more ponds on a long-term lease (e.g., five years). He should also be advised to establish a hatchery
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Gross and net profit could be highlighted</i> ▪ <i>Numbers of people who have changed their profession would be useful additional information</i>
West Bengal	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involvement of women seems less – actions could be taken to involve women ▪ Oxygen cylinders could be used instead of legs for aeration ▪ System of giving loans should be made more effective (banks are a hindrance)
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrangements for certification for seed producers would be beneficial – the government should issue a certification scheme for seed producers to ensure quality ▪ Small (flexible) loans scheme would be beneficial – “spot loan” schemes are required to be made available in villages, which can sanction small loans, for example, 3,000-6,000Rs/acre ▪ Farmers (with adequate training) should be able to purchase their own inputs directly themselves (to ensure quality)

Case Study 3

Jharkand	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular meetings of people of both villages to any type of confusion ▪ There should be a fishermen's cooperative
Government and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In such large water bodies where local people are forming a cooperative, either government or non-governmental organizations should come up to train and monitor them for one year, so that they can carry out fish culture business successfully ▪ <i>Nothing has been said about the mechanism of joint management</i>
GVT and University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of insurance should be there ▪ Lases should be based on the purpose of the utilization of the water body ▪ <i>Presentation should be as lively as Case Studies 1 and 2</i>
Orissa	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The steps taken to establish a high school for the two villages is revolutionary ▪ The water hyacinth in the pond needs to be cleaned ▪ The bund of the pond can be made strong by stone pitching with the help of government support, so that it becomes a permanent structure ▪ Prawn culture can be taken up in addition to carp, rohu and mrigal cultivation, so that the farmers benefit more ▪ The condition of the pond at Batagoan is not good. It needs renovation for better fish production
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The community (SHG) was not given the details of practices adopted such as pre-stocking management, soil and water quality, stocking density with types and seeds stocked, post-stocking management, culture period, quantity of fish harvested, and present position of the tank ▪ The community has never sought the help of the local fisheries officer, i.e., FEO at block level, nor the district officer ▪ There was no constraint in getting quality fish seed from government agency as there is a government fish farm about ten kilometers from the place. ▪ Low-cost technology should be provided to them if they had contacted the local fisheries officers ▪ It is learnt that the dykes of the pond were washed away during heavy rain. By this time if it is repaired, the community should be assisted with some funds by GVT Orissa towards inputs. A culture program should be carried out under the close supervision of the fisheries department officer. The evaluation of the program should be done at the end for finding out the cost-effectiveness
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Annual income should be emphasized</i> ▪ <i>In this case study, we find contrasting features with regard to participation, but not with respect to service provision</i> ▪ <i>Process of conflict management should be emphasized in community managed pond</i> ▪ <i>Managerial past (structure and expense) should be highlighted</i>
West Bengal	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It proves unity is strength ▪ Other local ponds should be included and number of ponds under lease increased ▪ It should be linked with scientific technology ▪ Monitoring system should be improved for group and work ▪ Regular meetings should be held to improve cohesiveness ▪ <i>Scope of employment opportunities to be found out</i>
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form SHGs in community and avoid loans from private parties with high interest rates ▪ We appreciate the noble efforts made by the community for running a primary school from the profits of the aquaculture program. It is suggested to replicate the same as motivation for the community ▪ <i>Should mention the changes that happened after GVT intervention</i>

Case Study 4

Jharkand	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Villagers should try to get an ownership certificate from the Circle Office and they should submit it to the court ▪ Pond settlement process of the government should be simplified
Government and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government should be involved with the farmers along with technical support ▪ Where people are fighting to take up fish culture, that shows they are progressive and have entrepreneurship. Government should come up with another piece of land where fish culture can be developed with technical support ▪ <i>This case study does not talk about the problem of migration</i>
GVT and University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local government bodies should have a system by which the community can get an idea regarding the status of ownership of any pond in that locality ▪ Before starting the aquaculture program by the community, it should be brought under the knowledge of local government
Orissa	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People of Nehalu cluster should abide by the court order
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ownership of the tank should be finalized before starting fish culture to avoid complications ▪ Importance should be given to stocking of advanced fingerlings for enhancing production ▪ Training, awareness and orientation programs should be provided by the fisheries department for successful implementation of fish culture program and post-harvest procedures
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Detail information and background of the person who is hindering aquaculture program in Amber Toli of Nehalu cluster – why is he doing it?</i>
West Bengal	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None available
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the SHGs are really strong, the community are sufficient to raise their voices against any wrong decisions or injustices done to them ▪ Use of skilled jankars for aquaculture program ▪ Through the aquaculture program by the Young Generation Group, others groups and the community have benefited indirectly – lower purchasing price of fish

Case Study 5

Jharkand	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitution of committee ▪ Provision of funds for pond construction ▪ Information ▪ Training for cooperatives ▪ Help from DOF ▪ Subsidy from government for net, fish food, medicine ▪ Insurance of pond ▪ Waiver of bank loans in case of any problems
Government and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Case study does not reflect the role of FFDA or other government organizations. There is an overemphasis on the role of GVT, i.e., case study on the feedback of GVT</i>
GVT and University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Presentation was excellent and all the points rightly covered. But the presentation may be improved by reducing the number of villages covered</i>
Orissa	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People had no training on the subject. They progressed slowly through formation of group by cultivating fish in a small pond. The profit they got from this activity was given to members as loans. They invested Rs 3,000 and obtained Rs 10,000. GVT had also helped them. They sold fish at the rate of Rs 30. For outsiders, they sold at the rate of Rs 50-55. They created awareness against fisheries theft by conducting regular meetings. They got help from GVT but not from government
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involve government agencies to educate on better management for keeping records, as women of that area are interested in keeping records nicely. So women should be encouraged for post-harvest of fisheries ▪ Timing availability of loans and inputs will increase the output ▪ Train two or three people in modern techniques of fish culture ▪ Awareness about all the government-sponsored schemes to interested fisher groups
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leaflets or other documents regarding government aquaculture schemes should be enlisted at Panchayat office and at block level in local languages ▪ There is enough scope for aquaculture activity at village level all over eastern India. To promote their vision and activity, government should incorporate more training and exposure programs in their planning process
West Bengal	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Those involved with aquaculture are not getting training from the government, while those not involved are ▪ More effective and technical training should be organized at village level ▪ In-field training from GVT providing better results at cluster villages
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers are not aware of different government aquaculture schemes ▪ Massive publicity and distribution of printed leaflets informing details of different aquaculture schemes ▪ There is a big communication gap between community and government ▪ Explore marketing system so that community-level traders are able to avoid middlemen

Case Study 6

Jharkand	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<p><i>(same comments as for Case Study 5, which this group dealt with together)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitution of committee ▪ Provision of funds for pond construction ▪ Information ▪ Training for cooperatives ▪ Help from DOF ▪ Subsidy from government for net, fish food, medicine ▪ Insurance of pond ▪ Waiver of bank loans in case of any problems
Government and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each bank should have fisheries specialists who can evaluate the viabilities of the project and then only should loans be provided so that recovery would not be a problem ▪ SCDC and NCDC should be involved in recovery of loans and utilization of funds in proper activities ▪ What is the role of cooperative department when there was so much irregularity in fund management? ▪ <i>At present, getting profit is the main hurdle of loan recovery, even if it is a fact that the cost-benefit ratio 1:2.5 (not). Study must reflect the basic cause of getting low production or low profit in smaller water bodies where management is easy</i>
GVT and University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Is there any cooperative running well? If yes, the story of that successful cooperative may be included in the presentation, with its criteria to become successful. If not, the reasons for not becoming successful may be highlighted</i>
Orissa	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They want more technical knowledge and funds from NGOs and banks
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide modern equipment for audiovisuals for NGOs and DOFs, so that the success story of a group could reach the other groups who are involved in the fisheries sector, as seeing is believing, so that other groups will come out to prosper ▪ Groups should be advised to create a (limited) financial section as they are getting success in other sectors such as school and guest house, for self-help at the time of extreme need
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bank loans and those from other institutions should be given through a federation (apex body) for optimum recovery ▪ Bank loans should be given in-kind, not in cash, for proper utilization of inputs ▪ <i>One case study is also needed to identify the different indicators for poor recovery of loans</i>
West Bengal	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Due to the non-cooperation mentality of bank officials, villagers are unable to return the loans ▪ People involved in aquaculture work are not getting loans from banks but those who are not involved for this work are getting loans from banks ▪ <i>Non-cooperation of Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zela Parisad should be more clear</i> ▪ <i>Policy of MPS (Matshya Praguti Sahayak – Fish Cultivation Technology) should be there</i>
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bank loans must be disbursed in the names of groups instead of individuals ▪ It is observed that the recovery from the group loan is very satisfactory ▪ Managing committee of the cooperative society must be strong and transparent in nature

Appendix 4 Feedback on Lessons Learnt

There was a suggestion resulting from a workshop discussion, that this report might also include a consideration of what people in villages mean by “participation” and “trust” in practice. In addition, it was suggested in a project mid-term review by DFID NRSP, that “lessons learnt” in other NRSP projects in India (R7839 and R7830) be included.

Jharkand	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The government should visit villages for consultation to inform policies. ▪ Implementation should be by villagers and evaluated by villages (who will be in a position to become involved). ▪ Flexible policies should be made according to local needs. ▪ In all government schemes, local languages should be utilized.
Government and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If consultation is enhanced, people will be able to form a dream which could give rise to the development of new government schemes. ▪ Where we have community groups without the capacity to consult with government on their own terms, then we need to find other people to assist.
GVT and University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the “beneficiary” stakeholder groups are excluded, then appropriate policies will not be possible for people. If there is consultation, then people can think and propose big (they will be empowered). ▪ People of one village think about their village only, so schemes for 100 or 1,000 villages need wider than one consultation in one village. ▪ Better schemes will come from improved links among villages, block and district levels. District collectors should process applications for loans in a transparent way.
Orissa	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GVT (and such organizations) should work in more areas of Orissa so they can get support. If government and people can work together, they can do in a better way.
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need legal powers that take advantage of decentralization, i.e., transfer power to local bodies, e.g., Gram Panchayats to recommend to DFO who should be given a lease.
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The study was good but it is a little bit theoretical. It should be more practical. ▪ One study should be needed in project areas of GVT to better understand “technical words” (like participation, trust, decentralization)
West Bengal	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government rules should be made after establishing policies. ▪ Women should have “reservations” for their involvement. ▪ Recommendations for policies should be made in all languages for distribution to villagers as part of the consultation process for policy change.
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Through formation of strong self-help groups, people in villages people can articulate their thinking to authorities, e.g., problems in service provision, injustice, government agencies and banks. ▪ Could invite people from government and banks to visit villages to improve understanding and communication. ▪ Jankars have reported, and the GVT approach of community organizers in clusters of villages, have highlighted a need for an administrative level between block level and village level so that remote villages can be appropriately serviced. ▪ Lending from banks and loan recovery would be improved by lending to groups, not individuals.

Appendix 5 Emerging Indicators of Progress

Emerging Indicators of Progress Towards Transacting Policy Change

I. Opportunities identified to improve the delivery of aquaculture services and support by government and non-government actors

1. Understanding built of the strengths, resource use priorities and constraints of farmers and fishers
2. Recipients play a role in defining the services and support they need, and who receives them (i.e., people who will actually practice aquaculture)
3. Feedback from recipients and implementers effectively communicated

II. Priorities for institutional and policy change agreed by key actors

1. Recipient suggestions for change incorporated, for example:

- Timeliness of delivery of services, support and materials (e.g., nets) – single-point under-one-roof service provision
- Leases should be given to the SHGs for ten years
- Site selection for pond construction should be given proper emphasis
- Water quality testing equipment
- Facilities for storage at production sites
- Financial (e.g., subsidies) and in-kind support during flood and drought situations
- Procedure should be simplified for getting government schemes and bank loans
- Insurance schemes for aquaculture

- Government needs to change how information is made available to farmers, since information on its schemes to support fish culture is required to be known to the farmers.
- Periodical meetings (and support to attend) between fisheries officials and community groups for better communication (also through radio, TV, newspaper articles and journals)
- Service provider at Gram Panchayat level should be knowledgeable.
- In West Bengal, aquaculture planning should start at Gram Sansad-level
- Policies should be adopted at district level

- Capacity-building and training in technical aquaculture and participation
- Necessary skill for fishing in ponds needs to be developed through training
- Jankars related to aquaculture should be given training on the subject
- Participation of women

- Greater collaboration between government and NGOs

- Address issues of alcohol abuse in fishing communities

2. Implementer suggestions for change incorporated, for example:

- Leasing of pond should be given to groups and lease period should be a minimum of 3-5 years (current policy prevents lessees from extending, which is a problem since their livelihoods come to depend on the leased pond)
- Integrated aquaculture may be encouraged and loans and other facilities extended on a priority basis so that the farmers may not suffer during aquaculture stress periods
- Marketing through local cooperative (primary cooperative) society
- Fish breeding farm at Panchayat level
- Develop infrastructure for timely production of fingerlings at local level
- Insurance schemes reviewed and improved for both fish and farmers
- Village-level posts like VAW created

- Capacity-building of the Jankars and recipients and equipment of technical knowledge is essential on a priority basis as they are the main connecting link between the government, technology and the farmers
- Exposure-cum-lesson-learning visits of Jankars and NGO officials to successful aquaculture sites and fish farmers cooperatives
- Establishment, defining and identification of model aquaculture villages for the benefits to be disseminated to nearby untouched villages

3. Technology-generating institution suggestions for change incorporated, for example:

- Database (using remote sensing) on water resources and farmers (registration and licensing)
- Increased use of non-traditional resources and systems
- Formulation of act to prohibit culture of banned species

4. Project suggestions for change incorporated, for example:

- Diverse choice in the aquaculture system they employ
- Control over the supply of inputs
- Control over date of harvest
- Input into nature of loan
- Input into negotiation of repayment schedule

- Encourage the formation of self-selected Aquaculture Self-help Groups (ASHGs) based on common interests among farmers and fishers
- Provide support to establish group savings and micro-credit schemes among ASHGs
- Set up a commission to address disputes over access and leasing rights, which constrain aquaculture

5. Recommendations formulated for scaling up, for example:

- Capacity building in participatory and livelihoods approaches of fisheries officers
- Awareness raising of poverty-focused aquaculture options among fisheries officers
- Development of innovative extension and communication approaches, including the use of mass media and links with other service providers in Asia-Pacific
- Development of a STREAM National Communications Hub

III. Policy change promoted by key actors within the government system based on multi-level consensus on priorities for change

Note: The project has not yet reached the point of discussions about the mechanisms of actual policy change. It is expected that indicators of progress for this will continue emerging during the Stakeholders Workshop and Consensus-building Process.

Appendix 6 Feedback on Emerging Indicators of Progress

Jharkand	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keeping the problems of villagers in mind in making policies. ▪ SHGs (Self-Help Groups) should get the pond on lease of more than ten years. ▪ Ponds should be constructed in the proper place. ▪ Water quality testing kits should be provided to the villagers. ▪ Easy loan scheme should be provided to the villagers by the banks. ▪ Insurance for fish and fish farmers. ▪ Training and meetings should be frequent for government officials and SHGs. ▪ Women should be involved in aquaculture activity. ▪ There should be understanding between government and NGOs. ▪ In West Bengal, aquaculture activity should start with village groups. ▪ Alcoholism should be banned. ▪ Aquaculture activity should encouraged in groups, not individually. ▪ From Panchayat level there should be a provision for fish breeding. ▪ Training on fish harvesting techniques should be provided. ▪ There should be one fisheries officer in each village. ▪ Fish ponds should be de-silted regularly. ▪ There should be a provision of compensation on natural calamities.
Government and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ II, 1, first bullet: Facilities should be provided at production site for quick ice-packing and transporting to different markets so that quality cannot deteriorate. ▪ II, 1, second bullet: Each district should mark its areas where there is agriculture production and develop that area with different infrastructure where fish culture can be taken up. ▪ II, 2, first bullet: Culture in large water bodies like reservoirs and oxbow lakes must be introduced with technical backing. ▪ II, 2, second bullet: Mono-culture must be introduced. ▪ II, 4: Make the way bankers and insurance persons are involved more democratic; other government and non-governmental organizations should be involved in loan recovery processes.
GVT and University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None available

Orissa	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whatever is written regarding policy change issues is acceptable.
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The leasing rights of the water bodies, like Gram Panchayat tanks, revenue tanks and reservoirs (which belong to different government departments), should be given to state fisheries departments for effective management – OR – A district-level committee may be formed consisting of ADF/District Fisheries Officer, District Panchayat officer (Tahasilders), under the chairmanship of Collector-cum-District Magistrate, to finalize the long-term lease for a period of five years. ▪ The water bodies (sairats) should be leased out to the Primary Fisherman Cooperative Societies (PFCS) directly as per their requirement without public auction. ▪ A special scheme should be introduced for unemployed fisheries graduates and post-graduates to provide at least five hectare of water bodies or government land for fish culture and establishing hatcheries, with assistance of bank loans. This should be mandatory on government and financial institutions, with no mortgage except the land should be made. ▪ Some new schemes, like provision of deep borewell, ice-plant and cold storage, should be introduced with subsidy assistance in the line of the agriculture department. ▪ There should be a clear policy on fish pond insurance in the case of natural calamities like flood and drought. ▪ The Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture) should continue 50% salary support to the FFDA staff, which has been discontinued for the last three years. ▪ The subsidy for establishing carp hatcheries should be enhanced to 25% instead of 10%.
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ II, 1, second bullet: conditional ▪ II, 1, add: participatory monitoring is needed for active implementation and impact ▪ II, 1, fourth set of bullets, add: NGOs like GVT should be involved in awareness creating ▪ II, 2, add: a competitive spirit needs to be infused among fish farmers – the best farmers to be rewarded in public functions ▪ II, 2, add: The NGO working on aquaculture programs to be involved in block and district-level committees in providing services of the government to remote areas ▪ II, 2, add: post-harvest services and technology ▪ II, 3, add: technology-generation should be at farmer's field
West Bengal	
Jankars, fishers and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None available
GVT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I, add: to start two-way channels of communication ▪ II, 1, add: streamlining the marketing channels ▪ II, 2, seventh bullet: VAW already exists, so VFW (Village Fisheries Worker) may be posted at village level. ▪ II, 2, add: bank loans to be disbursed only to SHG instead of individuals ▪ II, 3, add: training of community in TOT ▪ II, 4, add: local resource-based tailoring of technology; establish a good monitoring system ▪ II, 5, add: establish hatchery based on community need ▪ III: add these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ wide publicity of different schemes under government and PRI ▪ training on TOT ▪ awareness generation meetings ▪ develop model integrated aquaculture village ▪ Panchayat should take active part in involving community ▪ good linkage between SHGs and PRI system

Appendix 7 Proposed Changes for Consensus-building Process

Project: **Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People**

Implementing agencies: **Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying**

STREAM Initiative, Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand

Gramin Vikas Trust, Ranchi, Jharkand

UK Department for International Development, Natural Resources Systems Programme

Consensus-building Process: **February – March 2003**

1 Suggestions for institutional and policy change proposed by stakeholders

Please rank **each of the 42** proposed changes **1, 2 or 3** (1 = most important; 2 = next most important; 3 = least important) by putting 1, 2 or 3 in the importance column next to the proposed change.

<i>Training and Information</i>		
Category	Proposed Change	Importance
1	Government needs to change how information is made available to farmers, since information on its schemes to support fish culture is required to be known to the farmers	
2	Periodical meetings (and support to attend) between fisheries officials and community groups for better communication (also through radio, TV, newspaper articles and journals)	
3	Service provider at Gram Panchayat level should be knowledgeable	
4	Capacity-building and training in technical aquaculture and participation (for service providers)	
5	Capacity-building of the Jankars and recipients and equipment of technical knowledge is essential on a priority basis as they are the main connecting link between the government, technology and the farmers	
6	Necessary skill for fishing in ponds needs to be developed through training	
7	Exposure-cum-lesson-learning visits of Jankars and NGO officials to successful aquaculture sites and fish farmers cooperatives	
8	Capacity building in participatory and livelihoods approaches of fisheries officers	
9	Awareness raising of poverty-focused aquaculture options among fisheries officers	

<i>Planning</i>		
Category	Proposed Change	Importance
10	Site selection for pond construction should be given proper emphasis	
11	Leases should be given to the Self-Help Groups for ten years	
12	Single-point under-one-roof service provision	
13	Timeliness of delivery of services, support and materials	
14	In West Bengal, aquaculture planning should start at Gram Sansad-level	
15	Participation of women (to be encouraged)	
16	Integrated aquaculture may be encouraged and loans and other facilities extended on a priority basis so that the farmers may not suffer during aquaculture stress periods	
17	Policies should be adopted at district level	
18	Fish breeding farm at Panchayat level	
19	Develop infrastructure for timely production of fingerlings at local level	
20	Village-level posts like Village Aquaculture Workers created	
21	Establishment, defining and identification of model aquaculture villages for the benefits to be disseminated to nearby untouched villages	
22	Database (using remote sensing) on water resources and farmers (registration and licensing)	
23	Increased use of non-traditional resources and systems	
24	Formulation of act to prohibit culture of banned species	
25	Leasing of pond should be given to groups and lease period should be a minimum of 3-5 years (current policy prevents lessees from extending, which is a problem since their livelihoods come to depend on the leased pond)	
26	Development of innovative extension and communication approaches, including the use of mass media and links with other service providers in Asia-Pacific	
27	Set up a commission to address disputes over access and leasing rights, which constrain aquaculture	

<i>Inputs</i>		
Category	Proposed Change	Importance
28	Water quality testing equipment (should be provided)	
29	Financial (e.g., subsidies) and in-kind support during flood and drought situations	
30	Procedure should be simplified for getting government schemes and bank loans	

<i>Other Support</i>		
Category	Proposed Change	Importance
31	Insurance schemes for aquaculture	
32	Facilities for storage at production sites (should be provided)	
33	Provide support to establish group savings and micro-credit schemes among Aquaculture Self-help Groups	
34	Encourage the formation of self-selected Aquaculture Self-help Groups based on common interests among farmers and fishers	
35	Marketing through local cooperative (primary cooperative) society (to be encouraged)	
36	Address issues of alcohol abuse in fishing communities	

<i>Participation</i>		
Category	Proposed Change	Importance
37	(Allow more) diverse choice in the aquaculture system employed	
38	Allow farmers more control over supply of inputs they need to use	
39	Allow more flexibility about the nature of loan	
40	Allow farmers greater control over the timing of harvest	
41	Allow farmers more input into negotiation to agree a repayment schedule	
42	Greater collaboration between government and NGOs	

Appendix 8 Brief on Consensus-building Process

A Brief on the National Multi-level Stakeholder Discussion of Priorities for Change in Policy and Ways to Bring These About

Aquaculture is not new so why all the fuss now?

Aquaculture is not a new farming activity. India major carps have been grown together in ponds for over 1000 years. Over the last 30-50 years peoples have become more interested in fish farming throughout Asia.

There are many reasons for this new interest. As populations grow:

- fishing pressure increases (as more people are catching fish)
- agriculture is intensified (as people try to feed their families)
 - people try to control flooding (which stops many fish spawning)
 - they use pesticides and fertilisers (which can kill fish)
- forests are depleted, as trees are cut down
 - so soils erode,
 - water bodies silt up,

So wild fish catches decline, therefore, in regions where people eat fish or crabs or prawns or frogs, aquaculture becomes increasingly important.

Aquaculture is now one of the fastest growing food production systems in the world, with most output produced in developing countries. Most fresh water aquaculture around the world has been shown to benefit people and improved nutrition, generally with little or no damage to the environmental.

So what is new?

Small-scale aquaculture (for poor people) is still a new technology in many parts of the world, including India. One big problem is that most aquaculture recommendations are not for poor farmers in remote, diverse and risk-prone regions. Therefore, as with many other new agricultural technologies, there are low rates of adoption, lower than expected productivity and poor sustainability of projects.

Who is behind this?

The STREAM Initiative of the Network of Aquaculture Centres for Asia-Pacific (NACA) is implementing the UK Government Department for International Development (DFID), Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP) Project R8100 “Investigating improved policy on aquaculture service provision to poor people”.

STREAM (Support to Regional Aquatic Resources Management) is a learning initiative currently working in 6 Asia Pacific countries to promote understanding of and support for the livelihoods of poor people involved with fishing and aquaculture.

Why are STREAM doing this?

The Government of India (GoI) recognises the need to develop the fisheries sector and in particular aquaculture for disadvantaged groups. It has been demonstrated over six years by the DFID funded KRIHBCO's Rainfed farming project that men and women belonging to scheduled castes and tribes, who are among the poorest communities in India, can benefit substantially from aquaculture.

The Fisheries Development Commissioner, Dr Nair, encouraged the regional STREAM Initiative of the intergovernmental Network of Aquaculture Centres for Asia-Pacific (NACA), with project funding from DFID NRSP to play a role in recommending reforms under the FFDA scheme or even suggest a new "tribal" rain fed farming component that could replicate the approach and success of groups of tribal farmers in eastern India.

Dr Nair also requested all Secretary, Fisheries and Commissioner/Director, Fisheries to request all FFDA officials to take part in a consensus building process to be managed by the STREAM Initiative. This process involves workshops and the use of a consensus building process that is looking at priorities for changes in policy and ways to bring these about. (GoI Ministry of Agriculture Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying memo No. 31035/4/2000).

So what is the consensus building process?

There are many "stakeholders" involved in the development of a scheme to support tribal people to undertake aquaculture, these should include: tribal people, researchers, policy makers and others.

Stakeholders often face a situation in which different people have conflicting views. Such differences can be over the appropriate goals of a scheme, the types of outcomes, who should be helped and in what way, or the merit and worth of particular activities.

Sometimes when people have conflicting views they argue, increasing their differences. Sometimes people are unable to say what they think, perhaps because they are intimidated by others, or because it would seem wrong to criticize a boss or an older person. The consensus building process is a useful decision-making tool that can be used to build consensus or limited agreement in situations like these.

The purpose is for those involved to move towards a "oneness of mind" (consensus means solidarity of belief) -the purpose is to reach together a consensus.

How does the consensus building process work?

Each member of the "group" knows who the other group members are but each member works separately. In the first step opinions or views on policy change are presented for comment to state and national government policy makers to establish views and opposing views amongst the group. A moderator then collates the responses and returns them to the participants. They are then presented with the comments of everyone involved in the process (but without knowing which comment came from which person). They are now free to agree or disagree and to change their own view, namelessly.

All participants in the process are then to accept the collected response of the moderator and support it, perhaps changing their views to align with the new emerging consensus, or to reject it and propose further arguments why others should change their views. Through several iterations of this process of evolution, "oneness of mind" will be sought. The technique keeps the benefits of group decision making while avoiding some of its limitations e.g., over-dominant group members, political lobbying, "not wanting to criticize the boss".

How much have we achieved the objectives of the workshop?

1. The objective of the workshop was to improve the knowledge regarding the improved policy on aquaculture, especially to stakeholders who have come from remote areas. All the discussion was done in the local languages and it has been achieved duly.
2. In my view, the objectives of the workshop were fully met (100%).
3. Objective of the workshop has been achieved in the workshop by the participants and institutions including all types of stakeholders: farmers, jankars, NGOs, government, university, at one platform.
4. The workshop has achieved in identifying the resource-poor people's difficulties, particularly in the field of aquaculture and how to improve their better livelihood through various government programs and also influence the government in their policy pro-poor.
5. No women representatives from the beneficiaries. If one or two of them would come, it would be better.
6. In this workshop, we just crossed the next higher step towards the destination that "people's participation on policy decisions is unavoidable".
7. We are moving in the right direction.
8. Fully, addressing the real needs and services to poor people.
9. In my view, we have achieved 90-95% of our objective in this workshop.
10. Well-planned and well-targeted.
11. This workshop was one among the steps in achieving the goal.
12. The workshop is valuable because by this, improvement of aquaculture program will be increased, learned many issues.
13. Objective of the workshop was case study and how to develop good aquaculture atmosphere in this village.
14. Main objective of the workshop achievement is given good knowledge and idea to more different states, government and NGOs and their roles in fisheries.
15. More participation of the participants. Use more of audiovisual system.
16. In this workshop, different stakeholders attended. I found that farmers and fishers attained and gave their suggestions on how to change policies to develop the aquaculture program. Many suggestions were given at different levels and everyone gave their view.
17. We have achieved 50% of the objectives, until and unless the government of Jharkhand and fisheries department should come forward for more fish crops so the poverty would be less and then livelihoods would be improved.
18. Suggestions and comments from key actors were incorporated in the workshop.
19. Clear and crisp. Interaction and deliberation with the same group of people each time has built a consensus on various issues quite effectively.
20. We have achieved about 100% of the objectives as so many viewpoints were developed through presentation by the three states.
21. Through participation, group feedback and general consensus.
22. Achievement was good, but time was constrained.
23. It's true that due to time constraints, we couldn't achieve all of the workshop objectives, but due to good management of organizer and hard work of groups, we are able to get optimum objectives.
24. Adequately.
25. The objective was for service providers and recipients to frame improved policy and the acceptance of the same by recipients. The study showed the relevance to the said objectives. The achievements are quite tangible and can be documented for further refining and deliverance of the same.
26. We have achieved so many new ideas in this workshop, and how to make good understanding between community, and identified the real problems which need to change through raising people's voices.
27. A good trial to interact with farmers, NGOs, DOF and policy-makers. It is a good beginning, not the end.
28. I achieved how to make a plan and its implementation under rules and regulations.
29. We have achieved more than 80% of the workshop objectives.
30. Whatever we have achieved from the workshop, we have to transfer the message to others for the betterment of it.
31. Though we achieved a lot from this workshop, some more study is required.

32. From this workshop we can now be able to reduce the gap between the government and farmers. And the government policies will reach to the farmer easily.
33. Whatever we have learn from this workshop, we can transfer those things to our farmer friends to encourage them. But to achieve anything some more time is required.
34. Unless and until the theme of the workshop will reach to the farmers, then only the aim of the workshop will fulfill.
35. Whatever we have learned from this workshop, from that knowledge we have to do more aquaculture in villages for our betterment.
36. I have learned a lot from this workshop, but I feel some more study is required for the betterment.
37. Whatever policies made by the state and central governments, its benefits should reach to the villagers for betterment of aquaculture practices and the same thing is learned from the case study which we have seen today.
38. So far in this workshop we can solve some of the problems which we face in aquaculture. And some new policies from government's side are required to improve the aquaculture practice in villages.
39. New policies should be made to solve the problems of fishers and farmers, so far some facts have come from this workshop to improve the policy.
40. From this workshop we came to know that new policies are required to improve the aquaculture practice in villages.
41. After seeing the different case studies in the workshop now we understand the realities of aquaculture in the villages.
42. After coming to this workshop I come to know how aquaculture will provide employment in villages.
43. In my opinion the goal of the workshop has been achieved up to a great extent. After discussing with different stakeholders we came to know the problems and also find out the solutions of the problems.
44. I have attended three workshops of GVT and I have understood that policies can be changed in this way only, for the better livelihoods of fish farmers.
45. Some steps are required to be taken to change the policies so that farmers can get the benefit out of it.
46. From this workshop we hope that now government will give the power in the hands of fish farmers to make policies.
47. From this workshop I came to know many things about government and NGOs.
48. We came in contact with government and NGOs and now we can make new policies for fish farmers.
49. In this workshop we came in contact with people from different places and discussed about capacity building and by this only some more information will also come.
50. In this workshop many discussions were made and to change the policies we are able to proceed another step further.
51. From this workshop some information we got about how we can solve our problems which we face in aquaculture farming.
52. This workshop is a real success because we get all the information very clearly from the experts.
53. This is a successful workshop and we came to know that if we take aquaculture in a group then we will get success.
54. This workshop is a real success and is made for me only.
55. In this workshop we observed the successful fish farmer but training centers should be opened in the village level for the betterment of aquaculture.
56. The workshop is successful and we proceed another step further towards policy change.

What do you think about the workshop sessions and methods?

1. The sessions and methods were very good. Although it was a short duration, the whole of the topics was covered in a good way.
2. Very good. The method by which the workshop was conducted was really excellent.
3. Sessions and methods are very much up to satisfactory levels by using all four languages, and video system.
4. Extremely good. Workshop method is also participatory, encouraging all participants to express his or her opinion freely and also accepted by the facilitator.
5. Good.
6. The lessons taught is very fine of its kind, especially the draft by Mr Paul. It proved that a collection of reports may show a path towards a goal.
7. It is good.
8. Excellent.
9. Workshop sessions were nicely programmed but it was not followed according to schedule. The methods used were very effective and impressive and easily understandable.

10. Good.
11. The methods were most suitable to express the views of participants.
12. It's fine and all sessions conducted timely.
13. Very good.
14. Good, but need more discussion about fish culture and pond management. They should highlight technical aspects of fisheries sector.
15. Very good.
16. It's very fruitful to generate so many ideas of how to change development processes in aquaculture.
17. Really an excellent one through deliberations, videos and notesheets. Local media and TV also highlighted the most sensitive issues for improvement of the status of poor villagers and fishers living in the remote rural areas, and residing below the poverty line.
18. Good and able to activate all the participants and ensure participation at all levels.
19. Well-planned and exhaustive. However, a long-term and more number of such workshops from time to time may bring out more valuable and practical solutions, if any are left out.
20. Through presentations from the three states and interaction, new things come out which is very much effective for aquaculture – methodical.
21. More practical, easy understanding, participatory approaches, knowledgeable.
22. Schedule was nicely prepared and the method was participatory, but time is less for interaction.
23. Very good, participatory in nature which enhances the confidence of people and enables them to take people's voices towards policy change.
24. Much impressive.
25. The communication skills used was very good due to multilingual understanding and deliverance. This would have been more alive if there would have been some body language and gesture study while workshop proceedings. The advice and recommendations of the senior people like bureaucrats also could have been translated. Some innovative illustrations of the previous workshops could have been used to make the participation quite easy and simple.
26. This type of workshop required more for better understanding. The schedule was tight, should have been three days.
27. The good way to approach – the democratic way.
28. Very good.
29. Quite good and participatory method adopted was quite appreciated.
30. Awareness to be built among the farmers and derelict water bodies should be used for aquaculture.
31. Methods adopted in the workshop are good, and we should involve government officials in the case study.
32. If we adopt the policies which have been discussed in the workshop, then we will be more successful.
33. The workshop is very nicely arranged and more propaganda should be made among the farmers.
34. Those farmers who have got training from GVT should also propagate the learnings to other farmers so that everyone can able to do aquaculture.
35. More water bodies should be taken for aquaculture practices.
36. More awareness should be built to promote aquaculture.
37. The methods adopted in the workshop are very good.
38. Methods are good; by this type of workshop villagers can get a chance to put their opinion.
39. Overall the session and method of workshop is very good.
40. By attending this type of workshop farmers can put their opinion in front of everyone.
41. We get encouragement after participating in the workshop.
42. I am very much thankful to GVT and NACA to organize this type of workshop. A combined effort is require for improving the policy.
43. The arrangement of workshop is very good and everyone gets an opportunity to put his or her view in the workshop.
44. In this workshop we came closer to the government and GVT people and able to learn many things.
45. In this workshop interaction was good with everybody and we came to know many things.
46. In this workshop we came to know that both GVT and government organizations are trying their best to improve the livelihoods of farmers and also make new policies in favor of farmers.
47. We feel that now we can participate in the policy change program of different projects.
48. From the different sessions of the workshop, we came to know about the policy of loan and insurance from different case studies.
49. We get encouragement from the different sessions and methods of the workshop.
50. From the sessions of the workshop we came to know many things about government and NGOs.
51. We understand clearly about the policy change issue from the sessions and methods of the workshop.
52. We get ample opportunity to interact with GVT, NACA and government people.

53. We get confidence to do something regarding policy change, after attending the workshop.
54. By attending this type of workshop farmers can learn many things about new policies.
55. Workshop sessions are very good.
56. Number of farmer participants should be more in the workshop.

How do you feel about own participation and contributions?

1. Although I am from an engineering background, I have little knowledge about fisheries science, but it is quite interesting and we learned a lot from this workshop.
2. I have tried my best to take part. I am satisfied with my contribution.
3. I participated fully over the two days.
4. Well.
5. I am satisfied with my participation. My contributions were poor because the group formed included the GVT people with the NGOs. If a group would be formed for the NGOs, then the discussion level will be good and more points would come.
6. I was able to put forth the difficulties of different sections of pisciculture for consideration during preparation of policy.
7. I learnt a lot by interacting with other participants.
8. Participation in all types of deliberations but not much contribution.
9. I cannot say about my participation and contribution but our group has given our combined opinion and suggestions which may be useful.
10. Good participation, especially from the villagers. It is also a platform to increase the understanding of government officers.
11. I am satisfied about my contribution and participation. I felt proud in putting my voice for a change in policy.
12. It's a very valuable workshop where I participated actively and contributed opinions and suggestions regarding changes in policy.
13. My contribution was how to develop fisher communities, various problems and suggestions.
14. My participation and contributions were knowledgeable. We got good ideas and knowledge to the three states for improving fisheries.
15. Good and I have learned all the things which I hoped.
16. In the group, I gave my view and everybody provided their ideas.
17. I feel proud for active participation and worked as a contributor of what's happening in both urban and rural areas.
18. Active and lively.
19. Participated in all deliberations and discussions, interacted with the whole group (of aquaculture think-tank), contributed when required and called on.
20. I feel nice through my active participation and added some points which is very much necessary in policy-making process. Besides through presentation by the different states by government officers and jankars, I came to know a few essential points.
21. In presentation I have actively associated with group consensus for feedback.
22. Satisfactory, not excellent because our discussion mode was based on case study only. It was structured and specific.
23. I participated fully in group work given to us and in other activities also.
24. It is a very good exposure for myself.
25. The contributions come through participation but the participants' views and ideas could have been explored through some brain-storming sessions. The workshop play (self-illustrative) could have been used for common understanding for different degrees of stakeholders. The contribution was limited to this workshop participation and vision could have been built for further discussions with a framework to put the action plan for the next workshop.
26. Up to the desired level.
27. Could not explain my experiences working farmers in different states.
28. Important for myself along with my contribution to the discussions.
29. I actively participated in the workshop and felt happy to make necessary arrangements for the workshop.
30. I have participated in policy change issues and if some new policy comes up in government level then I feel great.
31. Our group has participated in the workshop and if policy can be changed in favor of us then we will be very grateful to STREAM.

32. I feel proud to participate in the workshop and in my opinion policy change issue is taken by STREAM seriously.
33. If this type of workshop will continue, then poor farmers can learn many things and can transfer the message to fellow farmers in the village.
34. It is excellent.
35. This workshop is not enough, the message of the workshop should reach all of my farmer friends and if some policies can change for the benefit of farmers then only I feel the workshop is beneficial for me.
36. After the workshop if some policies get changed then only I feel it is fruitful.
37. I feel good to discuss about the issue of policy change.
38. We get an opportunity to tell our problems in front of government and NGOs and we got a chance to participate in the policy change issue.
39. I got an opportunity to participate in this workshop and put my views regarding policy change issue.
40. After participating the workshop I feel that we have to do something to change the policies in favor of poor farmers.
41. I feel very good that farmers and experts put their views together to change policy.
42. I am thankful to GVT and NACA that they give me a opportunity to put my views in front of the experts for policy change issue.
43. I get a lot of benefit from this workshop.
44. I feel good that GVT and NACA have involved poor farmers for the discussion.
45. I feel that my presence is very important in this workshop and I have put my suggestion also.
46. I have invested my valuable time here so that government can change some of its policies in favor of poor people.
47. After seeing the case study I came to know many things about aquaculture.
48. I will spread the message of the workshop in my village.
49. Whatever we have discussed in this workshop should be implemented, then only I feel that it is successful.
50. I am very much glad to attend this workshop because through this I came to know about the fish farming of three states and the video program is also very good.
51. By attending this workshop, I can give my own opinion to all the government officials and farmers.
52. I came to know about the fish farmers of all three states. I get a chance to give some advice about the rules and regulations by which we can easily fulfill our goals.
53. By participating in this workshop, we learn a lot and hope that our suggestions should be implemented in the near future.
54. By attending this workshop I think I help NACA-STREAM to fulfill their aim and I also learn a lot to apply in my field.
55. I am very much glad to attend this type of workshop, because by this the government gives encouragement to fish farmers.
56. I am very much glad that I know about the success of three states.

What have you learned over these two days?

1. I learnt about some practical aspects which were presented through PowerPoint, if the aquaculture program is run in a cohesive way, then villagers can get benefit, and also learn something about policy.
2. How to improve policy on aquaculture service provision for the poor people through changes in some policies.
3. I learned a lot by interacting with people of media, university, NGOs.
4. The only way for sustainable improvement of the livelihoods of resource-poor villagers is through participatory approach of villagers with active support of all institutions, i.e., government, NGOs and other stakeholders.
5. I have learned a lot from the success story shown and presentation by Mr Paul.
6. Within these two days, I was able to come close to the farmers, DOF and other persons related to pisciculture, and know about the difficulties of various fisheries communities. I will try to solve the possible difficulties at government level.
7. I have come to the conclusion that by listening to the views of rural poor people, we can learn a lot.
8. Learned how to structure the schedule to be built up in making change in policy to help the downtrodden.
9. I have learned that without involving the people who benefit from policy change, it will not be fruitful.
10. Meeting with different stakeholders, especially recipients and implementers, increases understanding of each other. Understanding also came from international and world experiences.
11. The methods adopted to bring about a change in policy.

12. Active participation of SHGs and villagers in a good manner, changes of policy.
13. Various problems and how to overcome them.
14. Aquaculture service provision in different states, but most important, how to develop and improve fish culture.
15. How we can develop the livelihoods of poor communities by using some factors which we have learned.
16. Policy should be decided through participatory approaches.
17. Improved policy regarding day to day work by poor fishers, and the tremendous troubles faced by them.
18. Method and style of presentation, how to make a workshop or program more alive.
19. A more practical approach (bottom-up), giving full power and confidence to beneficiaries to voice their needs and then addressing them in a needs-based way.
20. Involvement of NGOs and government with aquaculture groups, through full participation from planning to implementation, awareness, capacity-building, and accessibility of government.
21. Many government programs for poor rural people in aquaculture, strength of poor people's voices for improved policy, lessons learnt in India and abroad for participation and good governance, aquaculture has a prime role in rural livelihoods.
22. I have learned so many things from the case studies and Mr Paul's presentation.
23. Management skills, different opinions of people from different backgrounds, communication skills.
24. Opportunity to interact with some persons having outstanding contributions to fisheries, NGOs and farmers to sort out different problems.
25. This was interesting to see the facilitators, the service providers, the recipients and none the less, the thinkers of this workshop, at a common platform. The agreement on the general issues to make it particular for practical, improved policy development is a good start for other institutions – it is eye-opening. The thoughts to words and words to sentences is quite essential to make an action plan. And these actions will create a good habit among every stakeholder to get into good attitude development. There should be more communication skills like self-views illustration through pictures, drawings in group exercises. When we talk about participation, then thoughts of each person should be exploited. The modalities for policy framework could have been assessed by a dummy exercise within these discussions and the period of discussion should be of longer duration than two days.
26. In communities, rich people always dominate poor people, and will resist the voices of poor people if it is against their interest. So poor people require unity through groups and they should make good contacts with government, NGOs and other institutions for their interest.
27. Whole status of Gram Panchayat level, India and world levels.
28. How to plan for the development of poor people.
29. To influence policy, we must involve all sectors of participants: GOs, NGOs, villagers.
30. In this workshop I interact with all types of people coming from different places and now I have to transfer the message of the workshop to my other farmer friends in villages.
31. In this workshop we interact with many government, NGOs and villagers and also put our opinion regarding policy change issue.
32. I learn so many things from this workshop and I will tell about this workshop to my other farmer friends so that they can also get benefit out of it.
33. A strong determination is required for doing aquaculture.
34. I came to know from this workshop that proper knowledge is required to do aquaculture.
35. Policy change is required from government agencies.
36. I came to know that there is strength in unity and if we do aquaculture united then we will get success.
37. I learned how to transfer the government policies to the villagers who actually need them.
38. I came to know about the policies made by the government and NGOs for the betterment of villagers.
39. In these two days we came to know about the policy change issue, and how to change the policies for the betterment of the poor farmers.
40. We learn about the policies which are made for poor farmers, but an agency is required for monitoring everything in the villages.
41. I came to know about aquaculture and its role in the improvement of livelihoods.
42. I came to know many things about aquaculture and now I transfer my learning to other farmers who have not attended the workshop.
43. From other farmers I came to know about the problems which are coming in the way while doing aquaculture.
44. In this workshop I came to know that poor farmers should make their own policy for the betterment of their villages.
45. I learned many things about policy change issues from this workshop.

46. I learned many things about aquaculture from this workshop.
47. I feel that I can transfer the message of the workshop to my fellow villagers.
48. We interacted with many people and I think it will be a right approach towards the betterment of villagers.
49. I think now we can do something in the policy change matter.
50. I learned that we should not depend upon GVT and government solely but we have to do something on our own.
51. We came to know about the policy change issue and also aquaculture practice in other states.
52. Whatever discussions were made on policy change issues are all acceptable. Whatever new schemes will come if farmers can understand them, then only will it become successful.
53. Whatever policies made by government can reach to the farmers through NGOs.
54. I learned so many things about aquaculture.
55. I discuss a lot with different farmers about aquaculture.
56. For our success we have to do something – we need not have to depend solely on government agencies.

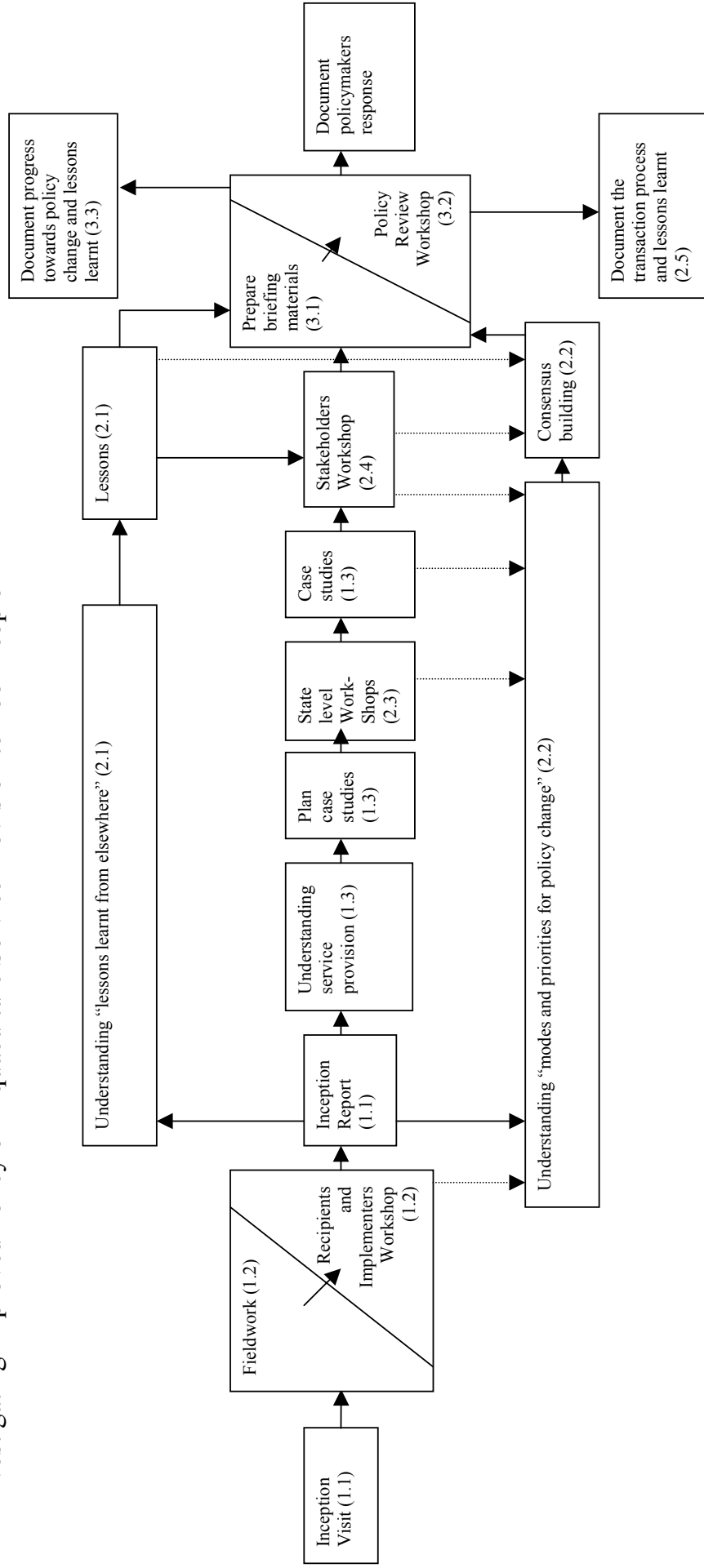
Anything else?

1. If the stakeholders will get some experiences where aquaculture programs are running successfully, then it will be better.
2. Every presentation of the case studies was excellent.
3. –
4. There should be a clear demarcation of rights, responsibilities and accountability among all participants in the participatory approach to reap optimum benefit.
5. The accommodation arrangements were poor, especially the toilet facilities.
6. FFDAs of all states may be allocated more targets for training fishermen and officials, and sufficient funds for training with audiovisual equipment in all districts. Policy on fish culture insurance is essential as now insurance companies are not insuring the tank and freshwater fisheries sector.
7. Try to organize workshops more frequently.
8. Wishing a useful and fruitful workshop in April in Delhi.
9. –
10. –
11. I wish success for a needful change in policy.
12. Received more support by different policy changes – hope the decisions of jankars, Pradhans, NGOs, GVT and GOs will be taken immediately.
13. In my opinion, the workshop was attractive.
14. My suggestion is that visits should be arranged to local fish farms for demonstrations.
15. All sessions were good.
16. –
17. Let us work jointly to help poor people and fishers in rural villages by digging more ponds.
18. –
19. If it does not sound superfluous, the group represents a small bunch of stakeholders. In other words, there is undoubtedly quality and heterogeneity in the group, but quantity (?) may also play a vital role when one thinks in terms of policy change.
20. Mr Shyam's constraints from the Orissa workshop were not discussed.
21. –
22. –
23. –
24. The program of the workshop should be intimated to the DOF at least before a fortnight.
25. –
26. –
27. Bankers should be included for participation, insurance people should be included to describe their problems and policies.
28. –
29. –
30. In future more persons should be involved in the workshop and duration should also be more than two days.
31. Duration of the workshop should be more and we have to involve people from other states also.
32. GVT should encourage the aquaculture practice in villages.
33. More video clippings should be shown to us about aquaculture to understand the problem.
34. Very good.

35. Some device should be there to identify the fingerling species and some agency should do the identification.
36. I do not have any comments.
37. We feel that the duration of the workshop should be more.
38. This type of workshop should be organized more often.
39. Villagers should get more time to put their views in the workshop.
40. More workshops should be arranged by NACA because villagers are getting benefit out of it.
41. Arrangement is good.
42. Breeding farm should be established in the village.
43. Aquaculture should be taken up in all ponds.
44. By this type of workshop we feel that we can change the policies.
45. Some drive has to taken by the villagers for the change of policy.
46. This type of workshop should be organized every time.
47. Good quality of fish seed should be provided by the state government
48. For every state there should be different policies.
49. NGOs should take responsibility to provide good quality fish seed to villagers.
50. In villages we are having so many unused lands so we need to build ponds on those lands for aquaculture.
51. Government should give the water body leases for five years to those who want to do aquaculture, not to the general people for general use. If this type of policy will be made, then poor women groups can do aquaculture.
52. I came to learn many things from this workshop.
53. Farmers of West Bengal, Orissa and Jharkhand have changed a lot after attending this type of workshop of NACA. NACA should continue this program like this.
54. –
55. Ponds should be given to poor farmers for aquaculture.
56. I will encourage my villagers to do aquaculture.

Appendix 10 Project Flowchart – Revised

Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People



Appendix 11 Logframe (Revised 10-02-03)

Logframe (Revised 10-02-03)¹

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal</p> <p>Efficient systems for the provision of rural services to poor people, developed and promoted</p>	<p>By 2003, knowledge constraints to the delivery of rural services essential to the livelihoods of poor people, identified and disseminated</p> <p>By 2005, cost-efficient delivery systems for the provision of agricultural services (including marketing, market infrastructure, input supply, mechanisation, storage, financing) adopted by target institutions in two targeted countries</p>	<p>Dissemination outputs</p>	<p>Enabling environment exists</p> <p>Budgets and programmes of target institutions are sufficient and well managed</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Mechanisms for the delivery of improved rural services critical to the development of rural livelihoods identified, tested and promoted, with emphasis on services in support of aquaculture objectives, strengths and constraints of marginalized groups and their complex diverse livelihoods</p>	<p>By 2003, through case studies in which the participation of service recipients and implementers of support are carefully facilitated, opportunities to improve the delivery of aquaculture support services for scheduled castes and tribes by government (including opportunities to improve research for these groups by ICAR and decentralized development through national-local government Fish Farmers Development Agencies) and non-government (including GVT) actors, taking account of the role for aquaculture in their livelihoods, identified and articulated to key policy actors</p> <p>By 2003, priorities for institutional change to ensure cost-efficient delivery systems for the provision of aquaculture support services targeting scheduled castes and tribes (including financing, input supply, information-sharing) agreed by target institutions in India (ICAR, DOF/FFDAs, others including GVT) through presentation and discussion of Case Studies of service provision, using a Consensus-building Process</p> <p>By 2003, policy change promoted by key actors within the government system based on multi-level consensus on modes and priorities for policy change</p>	<p>Minutes of ICAR meeting</p> <p>Minutes of GVT Board meeting</p> <p>Policy Review Workshop Report</p> <p>“Emerging Indicators of Progress Towards Transacting Policy Change”</p> <p>NRSP impact assessment</p>	

¹ Text in bold italic print indicate project “products” as currently envisioned.

Logframe (Revised 10-02-03) (continued)

Narrative Summary Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
<p>1. Understanding developed of current context of rural aquaculture service provision for specific groups of poor people</p>	<p>By August 2002, a process and specific geographic locations agreed for Case Studies and recommendations for change from recipients of service provision in tribal areas of at least two states</p> <p>By March 2003, understanding built of the strengths, resource use priorities and constraints of farmers and fishers described through media (such as videos, PowerPoints and photos) and paper drafted to document case studies of recipients' perspectives for national multi-level stakeholders discussion of modes and priorities for policy change</p>	<p>Planning Visit Report detailing proposed case studies</p> <p>State-level Workshops Report detailing recommendations for change</p> <p>Case Studies presented through papers, videos, PowerPoints and photos</p> <p>Stakeholder Workshop Report with "Emerging Indicators of Progress Towards Transacting Policy Change"</p>	<p>Planning Visit can take place and agreement is reached about Case Studies</p> <p>Case Studies completed successfully</p> <p>Stakeholders Workshop proceeds successfully</p>
<p>2. Understanding developed of processes whereby technical and institutional changes can be transacted to engender policy change that can give rise to rural aquaculture services that are inclusive of specific groups of poor people</p>	<p>By January 2003, "lessons learnt from elsewhere" compiled for stakeholder consideration in the context of rural aquaculture development</p> <p>By January 2003, indicators of progress towards transacting policy change agreed with key stakeholders</p> <p>By April 2003, priorities for policy change agreed by key actors through national multi-level stakeholders discussion of modes and priorities for policy change using a Consensus-building Process</p> <p>By May 2003, paper drafted to document the transaction process and lessons learnt</p>	<p>Lessons Learnt Report</p> <p>State-level Workshops Report and Stakeholders Workshop Report detailing indicators and the process of generating these</p> <p>Consensus-building Process Report showing recipient, implementer and project suggestions for change incorporated</p> <p>Policy Change – Lessons Learnt about Process and Progress</p>	<p>Lessons are available</p> <p>Workshops proceed successfully</p>

Logframe (Revised 10-02-03) (continued)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
<p>Outputs (continued)</p> <p>3. Engagement achieved with key actors with respect to aquaculture policy-related information in such a way that it could stimulate policy debate and influence policy change</p>	<p>By April 2003, recommendations formulated for scaling-up (policy, infrastructural, institutional, and funding) which highlight how policies in support of tribal and other disadvantaged groups can be enhanced to better support the livelihoods of those target groups with contributions and support, and indicative endorsement provided by key policy actors</p> <p>By May 2003, portfolio of multi-media products including project reports, Case Studies (as papers, videos, PowerPoint, photos), a Street-play written, rehearsed and available for live and recorded performance, highlighting policy change issues and a paper drafted to document the progress toward policy change and lessons learnt</p>	<p>Policy Review Workshop Report documenting process, policy change recommendations and commitment to these from policy-makers</p> <p>Project Reports, Case Studies, Street-play, Policy Change – Lessons Learnt about Process and Progress Draft paper for publication in appropriate journal documenting the process</p>	<p>Policy Review Workshop proceeds successfully Key policy-makers attend and respond</p> <p>Tasks successfully completed</p>

Logframe (Revised 10-02-03) (continued)

Narrative Summary Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
<p>1.1 Inception Visit to Mumbai, Delhi and Ranchi (Jharkhand)</p> <p>1.2 Recipients and Implementers Workshop to define plan, mechanisms and indicators for the assessment of rural aquaculture services</p> <p>1.3 Case studies in tribal areas highlighting service provision from recipients' viewpoints, and eliciting recommendations for change (in Jharkhand, in collaboration with GVT and FFDA's, facilitated so that service recipients "can be given space to explain how it is for them", using a variety of media and local languages)</p>	<p>By May 2002, Inception Report recommending any changes to the proposed logframe</p> <p>By May 2002, recipients play a role in defining the services and support they need</p> <p>By March 2003, feedback from recipients and implementers effectively communicated through Case Studies and change recommendations</p>	<p>Inception Report with revised logframe and report of progress</p> <p>Recipients and Implementers Workshop Report detailing agreed plan, mechanisms and indicators</p> <p>Case Studies, "Emerging Indicators of Progress Towards Transacting Policy Change"</p>	

Logframe (Revised 10-02-03) (continued)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
<p>2.1 “Lessons learnt from elsewhere” compiled of the ways whereby technical and institutional changes can be transacted to engender policy change that can give rise to rural aquaculture services that are inclusive of specific groups of poor people</p>	<p>From May 2002-February 2003, conduct a study of lessons learnt, as an input for activity 3.2</p>	<p>Lessons Learnt Report</p>	
<p>2.2 Conduct a process characterized by anonymity of responses and iterative and controlled feedback, with representatives of key stakeholder groups, to arrive at a consensus on “modes and priorities for policy change”</p>	<p>From February-April 2003, conduct a Consensus-building Process</p>	<p>Consensus-building Process Report</p>	
<p>2.3 Stakeholders Workshop to agree indicators for assessing progress in the process of transacting institutional and technical change</p>	<p>By February 2003, Stakeholders Workshop Report detailing indicators</p>	<p>Stakeholders Workshop Report</p>	
<p>2.4 Draft document on the transaction process and lessons learnt</p>	<p>By May 2003, draft document completed</p>	<p>Policy Change – Lessons Learnt about Process and Progress</p>	

Logframe (Revised 10-02-03) (continued)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
<p>Activities (continued)</p> <p>3.1 Prepare briefing materials and plan Policy Review Workshop and based on deliverables from activities 2.1, 1.3 and 2.2</p>	<p>By April 2003, distribute briefing materials to Policy Review Workshop participants</p>	<p>Briefing Package</p>	
<p>3.2 Hold Policy Review Workshop</p>	<p>By April 2003, Policy Review Workshop shows Case Studies, Street-play, and debates options for policy change with policy-makers</p>	<p>Policy Review Workshop Report documenting process, policy change recommendations and commitment to these from policy-makers</p>	
<p>3.3 Document process and progress towards policy change and lessons learnt</p>	<p>By May 2003, portfolio of multi-media products including reports, Case Studies (as papers, videos, PowerPoints and photos), a Street-play written, rehearsed and available for live and recorded performance highlighting policy change issues, and a paper drafted to document the progress toward policy change and lessons learnt</p>	<p>Project Reports, Case Studies, Street-play, Policy Change – Lessons Learnt about Process and Progress</p> <p>Draft paper for publication in appropriate journal documenting the process</p>	