

**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**

**Planning Visit**

Dhenkanal and Baripada, Orissa  
Purulia, West Bengal  
Ranchi, Jharkhand  
25 August – 3 September 2002

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

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Dr Graham Haylor  
Mr William Savage  
Dr S D Tripathi

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## Introduction

The visit was to plan the proposed case studies, the State-level Workshops and the consensus-building process of the DFID NRSP Research Project R8100 entitled “Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People”. It follows on from the “Rural Aquaculture Service Recipients and Implementers Workshop” held from 9-10 May 2002 in Ranchi, Jharkhand and the Inception Visit in March 2002. The reports of those activities are available in separate documents.

Meetings were held with GVT staff, *jankars* and farmers from communities in villages in Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal, and officials of Departments of Fisheries in Orissa, West Bengal and Jharkhand. Depending on location, discussions, reportbacks and documentation took place in Bangla, English, Hindi or Oriya. Meetings were also held in Delhi with GVT, ICAR and the Fisheries Commission.

The contents of this report follow the progress of the visit (Appendix 3), the aim and objectives of which were:

### **Aim**

Contributing to “giving people a voice” in policy-making processes that have an impact on their livelihoods

### **Objectives**

Documenting experiences of rural aquaculture services provision from the perspectives of representative recipient groups in the form of case studies

Defining a process for consensus-building around a new scheme for rural aquaculture services critical to the development of rural livelihoods based on a wide range of stakeholder experiences

Understanding a process for transacting policy and institutional change

Visit Notes from Orissa

**26 August 2002 – Meeting DOF officials in Dhenkanal**

After arriving at Bhubaneswar, Graham Haylor was met by Dr K P Singh and Mr P K Mishra, GVT State Coordinator, Orissa. The first meeting was at the Dhenkanal District’s Assistant Director of Fisheries Office and District Fish Farm Development Agency. The meeting involved Mr P Rout, Assistant Director of Fisheries (ADF), Mr P K Chowdhury, Fisheries Extension Officer, Dhenkanal, Mr K C Mohalatra, Community Organiser, GVT Dhenkanal, Dr K P Singh, Mr P K Mishra and Dr Graham Haylor. Following introductions, Graham Haylor gave a brief description of the aim and objectives of the project and the visit. This was supported by a description of the May 2002 “Rural Aquaculture Service Recipients and Implementers Workshop” by Mr P K Chowdhury, who had been a participant.

Mr K C Mohalatra outlined a recent collaborative training of 50 farmers including ten GVT *jankars*, conducted by the Department of Fisheries and GVT working together.

Mr P Rout said that the most important factor in the success of a fisheries program for tribal people was the outlook of the “beneficiaries”, how much they want to take up the program. He said that the FFDA was moving away from supporting individuals in favor of working with groups, and that more effort was being made to focus on “below poverty line” (BPL) groups. He stressed that the main instrument of current policy was “composite carp culture” in perennial ponds because it was a sound technology, which the DOF could recommend for bank loans.

He however agreed with GVT that few BPL groups had access to perennial water bodies. He said that

Emerging policy matters

the focus of the DOF is commercial style aquaculture and profit maximization

the risk involved with this intensive approach is unattractive to poor people who were risk averse

Emerging policy matters

the main instrument of current policy is “composite carp culture” in perennial ponds

focusing on “below poverty line” groups

few BPL groups have access to perennial water bodies

the focus of the DOF was commercial style aquaculture and profit maximization. The investment required for such an activity was quite high. Mr P Rout explained that a 50% grant from the FFDA for BPL people, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is available up to a maximum of 100,000 Rs. He however agreed that the risk involved with this intensive approach was unattractive to poor people who were

risk averse. He suggested that insurance schemes might be an answer.

Dr K P Singh said that, over six years of working with tribal groups associated with GVT, the most common level of grant from the NGO was around 8,000 Rs/acre with significantly lower risk. He also said that tribal groups who are new to aquaculture like to start in a small way to learn and become confident in their ability. In the eastern plateau region of India, where agriculture is rain-fed, water is not often available all year round and is used for irrigation and other purposes. The work of tribal groups has shown that aquaculture in seasonal ponds was a robust technology. In seasonal ponds, the water volume is less and a mixture of Catla and common carp

was more suitable to the shallow environment and more attractive to farmers than composite carp culture. Seed of these fish were also more readily available at the onset of the rains when seasonal ponds need to be stocked to maximize the growing time. The performance of Rohu and Mrigal in these systems had been poor. The purchase of feed inputs is a common problem for resource-poor farmers but the

Emerging policy matters

“composite culture” of Rohu, Catla and Mrigal in perennial ponds is a sound technology, which the DOF recommend for bank loans

poor people in rain-fed areas mainly have access to seasonal ponds and limited inputs and the performance of Rohu and Mrigal in these systems is poor

Catla common carp polyculture could produce a significant crop with only the regular addition of manure. In this

situation, the objective was not to maximize production, and resource-poor farmers commonly stocked only 4,000 (approximately 2 kg) seed) per ha (rather than the commonly advocated stocking density of 8-10,000 fish/ha).

Where water was retained in seasonal ponds for 3-5 months, with 200-250 kg/ha of fish, some Catla would reach 150 g and some common carp of 200 g could be produced. In some years, floods, drought, predation or poaching resulted in most fish being lost. However, farmers from risk-prone areas readily accepted this risk while stocking much fewer fish seed.

Mr P Rout said that it was absolutely right that high-risk “intensive” aquaculture programs for tribal people was not a good match with the outlook of the “beneficiaries”.

Emerging policy matters

tribal groups who are new to aquaculture like to start in a small way to learn and become confident in their ability

to receive the full FFDA subsidy, a proposal must be Rs 200,000

Emerging policy matters

to maximize production a commonly advocated stocking density of 8-10,000 fish/ha

some years floods, drought, predation or poaching result in most fish being lost

“given choice” farmers from risk-prone areas readily accepted this risk but stock fewer than half this number of fish seed

K P Singh asked if Mr Ranjit Keshari Das<sup>1</sup>, Deputy Superintendent of Fisheries, FFDA, who had been such an active participant in the May workshop, could work on a case study of service provision as implemented by the FFDA. Mr P Rout said that he and Mr Das should attend the workshop in October to better understand and contribute to the process.

Emerging policy matters

the culture of Catla and common carp in seasonal ponds is a robust technology, which tribal groups working with GVT choose to grow

Chief Executive Officers of Fish Farm Development Agencies do not recommend loans for this system

Mr P Rout and Mr K C Mohalatra had further discussions with the team over supper and Mr P Rout accepted an invitation to visit Khajuria cluster the following day.

<sup>1</sup> Mr Ranjit Keshari Das was absent from the meeting as he was following his work in Cuttack.

**27 August 2002 – Meeting Proposed Case Study Participants in Khajuria Cluster**

The team, including Mr P Rout, visited Khajuria cluster, where a meeting was held in the GVT resource room in the center of the village. The meeting involved two groups: a women’s self-help “Tulasi Group” headed by the *jankar* Janaki Sahoo (who had attended the May workshop) and the all-male “Tarini Yuvak Group” headed by Ashok Kumar Sahoo (who had also attended the May workshop).

The Tulasi Group had amassed a small group fund from the profits of goat rearing, which had been supported by GVT. The group’s main activity was the administration of a savings and credit scheme using the group funds. Repayment of loans from the fund was due on the 22nd of each month. On that date, if loans were not repaid then a fine was levied. Most loans were for medical treatment and marriage ceremonies. The repayment rate of this self-administered scheme was high.

The Tarini Yuvak Group (11 people) from Khajuria village, together with the Village Committee (headed by Mr Damodar Sahoo) from the neighboring Haladikundi village (20 people), share the organization and implementation of aquaculture in a 4.5-acre perennial tank that is on village land owned 60% by Khajuria village and 40% by Haladikundi village. This activity has been on going for 6-7 years and the groups have received training and inputs from GVT and also from government on 10-11 occasions.

The pond produces a financial profit from fish, ranging from 9-14,000 Rs. Last year, the tank flooded and most fish were lost. The groups applied for 75,000 Rs from the government scheme called “Flood” for repairs. It took four months to get the first 50,000 Rs. The remainder has not yet been paid by the Block Office. The two groups have savings of approximately 20,000 Rs from the recent profits from fish culture. The village is saving this money to privately finance a school, as their children currently have to travel 4-5 km to the nearest government school.

Emerging policy matters

the tribal communities of Khajuria village and Haladikundi have raised fish in a jointly-owned tank for more than three years to fund privately their vision of a village school so their children will not have to walk four kilometers to the nearest state school

It was agreed that two suitable case study writers<sup>2</sup> (from Ranchi, at least one Oriya speaker) would be identified to come to interview Mr Ashok Kumar Sahoo and Mr Damodar Sahoo about the detailed history of their activity, their experiences of service provision from GVT and the government, and their recommendations for policy change.

Mr Pabitra Mohan Baral, the Pradhan of Batagaon village in Khajuria cluster, said that there had been some examples of the perils of limited participation in policy implementation. For example, through one government scheme, 100,000 Rs were spent on building a pond on land that does not hold water. It was agreed that the case study writers should follow up on this story which also might help to guide policy development in the future.

<sup>2</sup> Mr B K Sahay and Mr Pandeya were proposed.



Emerging policy matters

government subsidies are only available to groups of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes or “below poverty line” groups

self-selected “mixed groups” in a village often perform better than groups drawn only from ST, SC or BLP members

The team left for the village at 12:30 and drove to Baripada, arriving at 20:45. During discussions while traveling, the GVT State Coordinator of Orissa raised another key issue. He said that government subsidies are only available to groups of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or “below poverty line” groups. However, in GVT experience, self-selected “mixed groups” in a village often perform better than groups drawn only from ST, SC or BLP members.

Discussions were held with the GVT Orissa State Coordinator regarding the State-level Workshop for Orissa. It was agreed with Mr Mishra that the venue would be a meeting room in Baripada at a date to be finalized close to 6 October. A draft list of participants was drawn up for further discussion with GVT headquarters in Ranchi and with the GVT Project Manager in Delhi. It was emphasized that Durga Purga would take place from 12 October and that this important festival should be taken into account in the planning process.

### Visit Notes from West Bengal

#### 28 August 2002 – Travel to West Bengal, Meeting with *Jankars* and GVT Staff and Workshop Planning

At 07:00 the team left Baripada arriving in Purulia at 13:00. A planning meeting was held with the GVT State Coordinator for West Bengal, Dr Virendra Singh, Gautam Dutta, Srehaish Mishra and Mr Ashish Kumar, Deputy Director Fisheries, Ranchi, Jhakand.

All arrangements were made for a one-day workshop involving GVT staff from Purulia and Jhargram and DOF staff from Purulia.

The team joined the monthly *jankars* meeting involving 20 men and five women *jankars* from villages across West Bengal. Graham Haylor explained about the STREAM Initiative and asked about their work and the usefulness of information available from other parts of the world via the Internet, mediated through a local communications hub. There was an overwhelmingly positive response to this notion. Kuddus Ansary, a *jankar* from Khawasdih village in Kaipara cluster said, “Totally, we want to know about *their* production systems and how we compare.” He also said, “This is the age of globalization; of course we must know.” Sakya Singha Mahato, a *jankar* from Jabarra cluster, said, “It is also important to get this information to Department of Fisheries staff and the Panchayat Raj Institutions.”

Emerging policy matters

people in remote village locations are aware of the information available through information technology resources

they are also aware and frustrated that their service providers are not accessing this resource

few provisions are available to facilitate access to this resource

Five years ago, the DFID NRSP project “Integrated Aquaculture for Eastern India” piloted a bulletin called *Rural Aquaculture* (in Bangla, English, Hindi and Oriya). Graham Haylor asked if they had ever heard of it. The answer again was an overwhelming “yes”. Several *jankars* had the most recent number (the 80th publication of the periodical) with them. The *jankars* were asked what they thought of

Emerging policy matters

the importance of language in the provision of information is paramount

local language bulletins are well received

most extension media remains in English

the publication. Mr D Smitha said it included tips and useful information as well as case studies: “It is useful when there is drought and other problems, to help people to know what to do.” Kuddus Ansary said that more guidance would be appreciated in the bulletin as well as stories. After discussion of this, it was agreed that a questions and answers page (such as those in health magazines) would be welcome because many people face the same kinds of problems. These comments were referred to the editor who said he would reinstate this feature, which had existed in some earlier editions. The most recent number of the bulletin

carries a news item about the project on “Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People”. The STREAM Director and the State Coordinator agreed that questions raised in the *Rural Aquaculture* bulletin could be addressed by the information services of the STREAM Initiative.

## 29 August 2002 – Case Study Planning for West Bengal

The set of case studies being planned is to be the “central” of the three parallel strands of the NRSP project that will inform each other and subsequent project activities. Six of these, using a variety of media, will be commissioned (funded by the project) in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal.

In the May workshop in Ranchi, participants had outlined the sorts of issues which need deeper understanding, the groups whose “voices” would be documented in the studies, the organizations and agencies which could conduct the studies, and the methods and media which could be used. It had been proposed that recipients’ experiences of service provision from GVT and government would be featured in case studies from West Bengal. Therefore a one-day workshop was held in Purulia to define more clearly these case studies. A briefing document drawing on the May workshop and the Inception Report was provided to participants. This highlighted the objectives of the current visit, the follow-on from the May workshop, and included the framework used to guide the fieldwork in May to guide more in-depth planning of the case studies. Appendices to the briefing document include the participants list, the agenda, the overall project workplan and flowchart, the draft component concept note provided to the Fisheries Commissioner in Delhi, the case study issues raised in the May workshop and a suggested structure for reporting back case study progress from group planning.

The briefing materials from the one-day workshop are provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

The objectives of the State-level Workshops and the project were discussed in some detail to remind those participants from the May workshop and to inform those

participants from the DOF and Panchayat Raj Institutions who had been invited to become involved with the current planning phase. The majority of the workshop comprised working group sessions before and after lunch. Case study plans developed by two self-selected groups were presented back to the whole group and discussed

Emerging policy matters

in West Bengal, the most decentralized tier of government is the Panchayat level; the Pradhan is “the gateway” to the village for all line agencies operating in West Bengal

this elected official proposes people for training, sites for pond construction and distribution of resources

there is perceived to be a political element to the selection of recipients’ service provision

and debated at length. One concentrated on plans to understand the experiences of recipients of services provided by the GVT project in West Bengal. The other proposed a mechanism to understand the experiences and interactions for service providers who implement government policy in West Bengal, i.e., banks, Panchayat Raj Institutions<sup>3</sup> (unique to this state, these have operated in West Bengal for 27 years) and the Department of Fisheries. The outcomes from this process are the plans for Case Studies 5 and 6 (pages 21 and 23 respectively). These were then discussed with senior GVT management in Delhi.

Discussions were held with the GVT State Coordinator for West Bengal regarding the State-level Workshop for West Bengal. It was agreed with Mr Virendra Singh that the venue would be a meeting room in

Purulia at a date to be finalized close to 4 October. A draft list of participants was drawn up for further discussion with GVT headquarters in Ranchi and with the GVT Project Manager in Delhi.

## Visit Notes from Jharkhand

### 30 August 2002 – Travel to Jharkhand, Meeting Proposed Case Study Participants in Silli Block

At 07:00 the team left Purulia, arriving in Silli block at 09:00. A meeting was held with Ras Behari Baraik and colleagues and family. Ras Behari Baraik is a highly skilled fish producer, who had been visited by the project in May during fieldwork and who had, together with the Deputy Director Fisheries for Jharkhand, written an article for the *STREAM Journal* (Volume 1 Number 2 pp. 1-2). Copies of the journal were provided to the author. He was interested in articles in the same number of the journal from Bangladesh and Nepal, and to hear that the article had been published also in Khmer and Vietnamese. He was especially interested in the information being made available from the global media via the STREAM website. Ras Behari said in English that he was beginning to hear about “WWW ... and all that” and that his son was now attending polytechnic where he was about to begin his diploma study in Information Technology.

Wide-ranging discussions were held in the fishermen’s meeting room in Chhota Changru village, Panchayat Patrahatu, regarding the STREAM Initiative, its work with recipients and service providers in India and the planning of case studies and a policy change consensus-building process to better inform policy development. The

<sup>3</sup> The Panchayat level of local governance – may be one or more villages =1000 people.

proposal to develop a case study featuring the experiences of Ras Behari was discussed. Preliminary arrangements were agreed between Ashish Kumar and Ras Behari about pursuing the possibility to make a short film documentary that would be shown to policy-makers in Delhi (see plans for Case Study 2 on page 15).

Graham Haylor asked how he accounted for his success in the fish rearing business. Ras Behari said that it was because he “provides fish seed in character issue” (i.e., he delivers the fish seed he says he is delivering). According to Ras Behari, a huge problem is supply of the fish species Catla. There are a number of reasons for this. The fish is a surface dweller and easily caught by gill netting as well as other gear, so as fishing pressure increases, numbers are declining. Catla only breeds at large size after 2-3 years (other carp species can be bred earlier than this) so it is more expensive to rear brooders. As a result, brooders are in short supply. Traders sometimes cheat by providing seed of other less good species such as Rohu and Mrigal, which perform less well especially in seasonal ponds (most commonly used by tribal farmers). Many farmers cannot identify the difference. He made the point that practical training is essential, imparting skills like seed species identification to prevent new entrants from being cheated.

Emerging policy matters

training is provided by those trained at institutions in composite carp culture

practical training is essential, imparting skills like seed species identification to prevent new entrants from being cheated

Ras Behari said he had attended school, which involved walking several kilometers to school barefoot, using leaves in hot weather to protect his feet. He had also acquired valuable practical skills from fish producers before beginning his own operation. Such processes include the way he buys seed – ensuring he knows the size of the brooders used; his skill in identifying the species at small size (Catla seed make a sound not unlike baby chicks if one’s ear is close enough to the water surface; other species do not do this); his acquired skills in husbandry and disease control; and his assessment and adoption of valuable new techniques such as his ongoing and future plans, including his breeding arenas.

Ras Behari was unconvinced by the mechanism for provision of bank loans, especially the issue of timing. He has never taken a bank loan and prefers to take money, which is lent locally at 5% per month, rather than fill in forms and not get cash in a timely manner (even if it is at lower interest rates). His colleagues enquired if there was some way to prevent rent-seeking by police at checkpoints and border crossings. They said they would happily pay for a license if such a thing existed, as the current costs were both high and unpredictable and impacted on profits.

Emerging policy matters

the acquisition of bank loans and the duration and unpredictability required for the process to be complete makes these unattractive

local sources of credit and financial capital with flexible and sometimes short repayment schedules are better

From Silli block the team returned to Ranchi, meeting briefly with a faculty member from the local Birsa Agricultural University, Dr A K Singh (Assistant Professor), who was working with funds from the World Bank to research enclosing and feeding pigs in pens built over fish ponds.

**30 August 2002 – Travel to Fulwar Toli Village, Bundu Block (notified area), Ranchi District**

At 07:00 the team left Ranchi, arriving in Bundu block at 09:00. A meeting was held with Mr Bhim Nayak and his colleagues belonging to the fishermen's community (*ghasi*) who had been visited by the project in May during fieldwork. Graham Haylor asked why Fulwar Toli, relatively close to Ranchi, the state capital of Jharkhand, was so poor. Bhim Nayak said that the fishermen's community in Fulwar Toli are classified as scheduled castes and also as semi-urban dwellers. They are therefore not eligible for government schemes made available to tribal groups such as pond renovation grants and ten-year leasing rights. In the new "tribal state" of Jharkhand, there are currently a number of schemes aimed at generation of employment and income opportunities, for tribal recipients. In addition, the population of Fulwar Toli are ineligible for a range of support schemes promoting rural development due to their semi-urban status, even though the village is 35 km from Ranchi and 13 km from Bundu and the main road.

Graham Haylor discussed the STREAM Initiative and the policy change agenda it was promoting through a project involving case studies and a process of consensus-building among policy actors at different levels of government. Mr Ashish Kumar, Deputy Director Fisheries for Jharkhand, discussed the possibility of Bhim Nayak and fellow fishers participating in the making of a short film documentary about their situation and their experiences of service provision. Bhim Nayak said that he had never heard of such a way of working and was especially encouraged by the idea of the video output being shown to policy-makers in Delhi. Bhim Nayak agreed it was a difficult task to change policy processes but also said he was enthusiastic about the prospect of his community taking part. The group discussed the issue of raising (high) expectations for change. It was made clear that there is no plan to bring material benefit directly to Fulwar Toli via this project and that any benefits were less tangible and difficult to predict. A STREAM shirt, described as the only guaranteed tangible benefit of the project, was given to Bhim Nayak (to much laughter).

Preliminary arrangements were agreed between Ashish Kumar and Bhim Nayak about pursuing the possibility to make a short film documentary that would be shown to policy-makers in Delhi (see plans for Case Study 1 on page 13).

After taking tea in Fulwar Toli with the fishermen, we discussed briefly with women selling fish at the roadside (mainly juvenile carps caught that morning from the nearby tank). Bhim Nayak said that mainly the women in the village conduct trading of fish. Ashish Kumar said that a recent study about street trading conducted by an NGO in Jharkhand had highlighted the vulnerability of this group from rent-seeking (the activity is not licensed) and other common forms of exploitation and theft.

After returning to Ranchi, discussions were held with Smita Shweta, Ashish Kumar and Dr K P Singh regarding potential participants for the State-level Workshops. The proposed Principal Investigators for the case studies in Orissa, Mr B K Sahay and Mr Pandeya a , discussed the case study work and scheduling.

### **31 August 2002 – Meetings in Ranchi**

Graham Haylor met with Mr S K Verma, GVT State Coordinator for Jharkhand, to discuss the project objectives, the planning visit, the case studies and consensus-building process. Mr Verma strongly requested that recipients' experiences of GVT work in Jharkhand be included in the case study process (see plans for Case Study 4 on page 19).

A meeting was held with Mr Pandeya and Mr Sahay about their potential role as Principal Investigators in Orissa and plans for the case study (see Case Study 3 on page 17). They agreed to take on the work and would aim to begin by 15 September, pending agreement by the project manager (see notes of meeting with Mr J S Gangwar on 1 September 2002, below).

A meeting was held with Mr Rakesh Rahman (tribal playwright), Mr Ashish Kumar (Deputy Director Fisheries Jharkhand), Dr K P Singh (Field Specialist Aquaculture GVT) and Graham Haylor. A recent documentary film was shown by Rakesh Rahman (about joint forest management). The opportunity for highlighting issues emerging from the proposed case studies in the form of a street-play was discussed. It was agreed that, following the presentations at the December Stakeholders Workshop in Ranchi, the team would work together with Rakesh Rahman to write a street-play to be rehearsed by a drama group in preparation for live performance at the Policy Review Workshop in Delhi in April 2002.

### **1 September 2002 – Meetings in Delhi**

Graham Haylor traveled to Delhi to meet with Mr J S Gangwar. The GVT Program Manager was briefed on the outcome of the planning visit and had several important planning suggestions, in particular, that the Orissa workshop proposed for Baripada might better be held in Bhubaneswar to facilitate government officials to take part. Venues were discussed including CIFA, the Crown Quality Inn and the New Kenilworth in Bhubaneswar. It was agreed to follow up about CIFA with Dr Ayyappan (at the meeting in Delhi). Mr Gangwar also suggested that GVT work in Jharkhand be included in the case study process (see Mr Verma's comments from 31 August 2002, above). It was agreed that Nihalu cluster (the "Young Generation" self-help group) would also form a case study, highlighting experiences of service provision and emerging issues of relevance to policy recommendations.

Mr Gangwar agreed for Mr Pandeya and Mr Sahay to take their proposed roles in the project as Principal Investigators for the Orissa case studies and for Mr Pandeya to document the case study from Nihalu cluster in Jharkhand. This would involve a further meeting with the key stakeholders and review of the large file that GVT holds on this issue. He also agreed for the Community Organizers from Kaipara, Jabbarah, Lalbona and Nardah clusters to support the case study of GVT service provision (see plans for Case Study 5 on page 21), with Dr Tripathi taking the role of Principal Investigator. He confirmed the support of Smita Shweta and Dr K P Singh in the arrangements for the case studies and workshops and the participation of concerned GVT staff. He also confirmed agreement of the October and December workshop schedules and confirmed his involvement in the workshops in Ranchi in October and December and in Delhi in April. It was agreed that the expenses for the involvement

of GVT in the case studies and the State-level Workshops would be provided by NACA-STREAM and that the overall budget and a mechanism for transferring funds to GVT would be agreed. He requested Graham Haylor to discuss with Dr Tomar, the Foreign Currency Regulations Act application by GVT and to provide GVT with a letter in support of this application.

Preliminary discussions were held regarding a STREAM Initiative Communications Hub in association with GVT in Ranchi.

A briefing meeting was held with Dr Tripathi about the planning so far. A roundtable discussion followed directly from this meeting with Dr Tomar (CEO of GVT), Dr Ayyappan (Deputy Director General of ICAR), Dr Tripathi and Graham Haylor. The planning of case studies was summarized for all and the three strands of the NACA-STREAM project were reiterated. The consensus-building process was described and discussed (see briefing document in Appendix 2), especially the potential mechanisms for communication and implementation of this activity in the India context.

Dr Ayyappan and Dr Tomar confirmed their participation in the consensus-building process, the December Stakeholders Workshop in Ranchi, and the April 2003 Policy Review Workshop in Delhi, as well as in the NACA-STREAM project as a whole.

Following the meeting, Dr Tripathi and Graham Haylor visited the GVT and KRIHBCO offices in Noida. A meeting was held in GVT with Dr Tomar and Mr Gangwar regarding the potential and location for a STREAM Communications Hub in association with GVT, with its possible role in the consensus-building process. The venue for the April 2002 Policy Review Workshop in Delhi was discussed and a visit was made to the GVT boardroom. As this proved a little small for our proposed purpose, possible venues at KRIBHCO were visited, together with Dr P K Awasthi (Marketing Director of KRIBHCO) who kindly offered the project their use free of charge. It was agreed that the venue would be used for the April workshop in Delhi. Of interest for this event were the KRIBHCO boardroom and also the basement auditorium at the Noida office building. A final decision would be reached in January and conveyed to GVT and KRIBHCO.

A meeting was held with the Fisheries Commissioner at his office in Krishi Anusandhan Bhawan. The commissioner had been unable to attend the roundtable meeting earlier in the day as a new Secretary to the Government of India Department for Livestock and Fisheries had taken up her post that day and had at short notice requested a urgent meeting with the commissioner. Dr Tripathi and Graham Haylor discussed the component concept note for a new scheme. The Commissioner said that, based on the recommendations from the STREAM project Inception Report, he had proposed revisions to the current FFDA scheme and was waiting for feedback on the progress of this from the Secretary. He said he considered the policy improvement process as an iterative one and greatly valued the consultative approach to this by the project, which complements the government's consultation process. He hoped to be able to attend the Ranchi workshop in December and put the dates in his diary. He agreed to send letters to all staff that were to be involved in the consensus-building process and to all potential case study and workshop participants from the DOF. Dr Tripathi is to follow up with a further short visit to Delhi to facilitate this if necessary. He informed us of a new person who had just taken over as head of the FFDA

scheme. Dr Tripathi is to follow up regarding his appreciation of this on-going project.

## Case Studies

These six case studies were set up during the planning visit together with those from GVT and the Departments of Fisheries who will carry them out with service recipients and providers:

1. A Proactive Village – In Support of Aquaculture for Poor and Scheduled Caste Groups (Jharkhand)
2. A Successful Tribal Farmer Conducting Aquaculture (Jharkhand)
3. Contrasting Case Studies of Service Provision and Participation (Orissa)
4. Group-building, Production Success and the Struggle to Prevent Capture of the Resource (Jharkhand)
5. Recipients' Experiences of Services Provided by NGOs in Support of Aquaculture for Poor and Tribal Groups (West Bengal)
6. Service Provider's Perspectives on the Implementation of Government Schemes in Support of Aquaculture for Poor and Tribal Groups (West Bengal)

The following six case study “terms of reference” contain preliminary descriptions of:

- Duration
- Location
- Key Informants
- Method
- Media
- Content
- Budget



**Case Study 1: A Proactive Village – In Support of Aquaculture for Poor and Scheduled Caste Groups (Jharkhand)**

A case study from Jharkhand proposed by Ashish Kumar, Deputy Director, DOF Ranchi, Jharkhand, in association with Dr K P Singh, Field Specialist Aquaculture GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand, William Savage and Graham Haylor, September 2002 – February 2003

*Duration*

Originally proposed to commence in July, the case study will begin in September following its setting up in August. It is intended to run through February, with opportunities to report progress and get feedback on two occasions: the State-level Workshop in October and the Stakeholders Workshop in December. Final presentation of the case study outcomes and outputs will be at the Policy Review Workshop in April 2003.

*Location*

The location proposed is Fulwar Toli, Bundu block, Ranchi district, where government support to fishermen has been available from the Fisheries Department.

*Key Informants*

Key informants will include people who participated in the May 2002 workshop and others. These would include Bhim Nayak and fellow fishers of Fulwar Toli, and the officer of the Bundu “notified area” office.

*Method*

The method will be individual interviews and issue-focused small-group discussions. As Principal Investigator, Ashish Kumar will take charge of organising and documenting the outcome. A professional documentary film-maker from the ETV channel will be hired to work with Mr Kumar on the storyboard for the documentary, using the information from the interviews which will be fully drafted by the October workshop for comment and recommendations; this will be supported by photographs. Following the workshop and any amendments, the film crew will commence filming and editing to produce a final output in time for the December Stakeholders Workshop. Final editing and provision of the video documentary and ten CD copies will follow by January.

*Media*

A well-prepared short documentary film highlighting key issues emerging from discussions with villagers about how government policies are impacting on their livelihoods. The documentary film is to be shot on location between October and the Stakeholders Workshop in early December. Final editing, taking account of recommendations from the December workshop, will be completed shortly thereafter.

*Content*

The case study will include footage and commentary to help policy-makers understand:

- The level of development of the livelihoods of the fishing community in Bundu (including experience of different government schemes)
- Their inclusion and exclusion from government schemes (and reasons), including:
  - Process for the selection of beneficiaries, including key actors from DOF and BDO
  - Mechanism for provision of loans
  - Process for supply of material inputs
  - Mechanism for provision of training
  - Process for communicating (about government schemes and technical extension messages, any systems for feedback, cross-checking and streamlining the system)
  - Marketing support, networking and strategies and the role for farmers, the DOF and banks in decision-making

*Budget*

Complete production of a ten-minute documentary film and ten CD copies by ETV (including presentations at workshops in October and December) under the guidance of the Principal Investigator (see below)	For agreed inclusive fixed rate	Sub-contract to be developed for ETV
Principal investigator inputs from Ashish Kumar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A two-day period of interviews and group discussions pre-planned in conjunction with the community</li> <li>▪ Visit location with film crew to understand the nature of the work (a one-day period of group discussions pre-planned in conjunction with the community)</li> <li>▪ Five days working with the film crew to plan the storyboard of the proposed short film</li> <li>▪ Attend October workshop and present plans</li> <li>▪ Implement plans shortly after workshop: shooting the film (three days), editing (four days)</li> <li>▪ Take still photographs for planning and to record the process</li> </ul>	At the agreed Principal Investigator daily rate with facility for honorarium of up to eight participants and travel allowance at standard GVT rate	Contract to be drawn up with Principal Investigator

[The full budget is available from a separate spreadsheet.]

**Case Study 2: A Successful Tribal Farmer Conducting Aquaculture (Jharkhand)**

A case study from Jharkhand proposed by Ashish Kumar, Deputy Director, DOF Ranchi, Jharkhand, Dr K P Singh Field Specialist Aquaculture GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand, William Savage and Graham Haylor, September 2002 – February 2003

*Duration*

Originally proposed to commence in July, the case study will begin in September following its setting up in August. It is intended to run through February, with opportunities to report progress and get feedback on two occasions: the State-level Workshop in October and the Stakeholders Workshop in December. Final presentation of the case study outcomes and outputs will be at the Policy Review Workshop in April 2003.

*Location*

The location proposed is Chhota Changru village of Silli block in Ranchi district where government support has been available.

*Key Informants*

Key informants will include people who participated in the May 2002 workshop and others. The focus will be Mr Ras Behari Baraik and fellow fishers of Chhota Changru village, and the officer of the Fisheries Department.

*Method*

The method will be individual interviews and issue-focused small-group discussions. As Principal Investigator, Ashish Kumar will take charge of documenting the outcome. A professional documentary film-maker from the ETV channel will be hired to work with Mr Kumar on the storyboard for the documentary using information from the interviews which will be fully drafted by October and presented at the State-level Workshop for comment and recommendations; these will be supported by photographs.

*Media*

A well-prepared short documentary film highlighting key issues emerging from the discussions with villagers about how the successful venture has impacted their livelihoods. A short documentary film will be shot on location between October and the Stakeholders Workshop in early December. Final editing, taking account of recommendations from the December workshop, will be completed thereafter.

*Content*

The focus of the case study will be to:

- Document Ras Behari's success and show how tribal farmers can lift themselves out of poverty through their efforts

- Understand why Ras Behari has been successful [because he provides fish seed “in character issue” – according to Ras Behari, a huge problem is supply of Catla which only breeds at large size; breeders are in short supply; traders cheat by providing seed of other less good species such as Rohu and Mrigal which perform less well, especially in seasonal ponds (most commonly used by tribal farmers); many farmers can not identify the difference].

The documentary will highlight his imperative need, his exposure to aquaculture and his education, which involved walking to school barefoot; how he acquired skills, such as the process by which he buys seed – knowing the size of the brooders used, his skill in identifying the species at small size, his acquired skills in husbandry and disease control (including the use of his knowledge by others locally and not so locally), and his ongoing and future plans including his breeding arenas.

Also considered will be his experience of government schemes including:

- Mechanism for provision of loans versus use of local money lenders (he prefers to take the money locally at 5% per month rather than fill in forms and not get cash in a timely manner)
- Process for supply of material inputs
- Mechanism for provision of training (and his views about access to proper training)
- Process for communicating (about government schemes and technical extension messages, any systems for feedback, cross-checking and streamlining the system)

Other issues may include marketing support and problems in marketing (rent-seeking at district and state borders), networking and strategies, the DOF’s and banks’ roles in decision-making about harvesting and its impact on market opportunities.

*Budget*

Complete production of a ten-minute documentary film and ten CD copies by ETV (including presentations at workshops in October and December) under the guidance of the Principal Investigator (see below)	For agreed inclusive fixed rate	Sub-contract to be developed for ETV
Principal investigator inputs from Ashish Kumar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A two-day period of interviews and group discussions pre-planned in conjunction with the community</li> <li>▪ Visit location with film crew to understand the nature of the work (a one-day period of group discussions pre-planned in conjunction with the community)</li> <li>▪ Five days working with the film crew to plan the storyboard of the proposed short film</li> <li>▪ Attend October workshop and present plans</li> <li>▪ Implement plans shortly after workshop: shooting the film (three days), editing (four days)</li> <li>▪ Take still photographs for planning and to record the process</li> </ul>	At the agreed Principal Investigator daily rate with facility for honorarium of up to eight participants and travel allowance at standard GVT rate	Contract to be drawn up with Principal Investigator

[The full budget is available from a separate spreadsheet.]

### **Case Study 3: Contrasting Case Studies of Service Provision and Participation (Orissa)**

A case study from Orissa proposed by Dr K P Singh, Field Specialist Aquaculture GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand, Mr P K Mishra, GVT State Coordinator for Orissa, William Savage and Graham Haylor, September 2002 – February 2003

#### *Duration*

Originally proposed to commence in July, the case study will begin in September following its setting up in August. It is intended to run through February, with opportunities to report progress and get feedback on two occasions: the State-level Workshop in October and the Stakeholders Workshop in December. Final presentation of the case study outcomes and outputs will be at the Policy Review Workshop in April 2003.

#### *Location*

The locations proposed are Khajuria and Haladikundi villages and Patagoan village, all in Dhenkanal district where government and GVT support has been available, and Patagoan village where government support has been available.

#### *Key Informants*

Key informants will include people who participated in the May 2002 workshop and others. The focus will be Damodar Sahoo, Ashock Kumar Sahoo and Mr Pabita Mohan Baral.

#### *Method*

The method will be individual interviews and issue-focused small-group discussions. The Principal Investigators, Mr Pandeya and Mr Sahay, will take charge of conducting interviews and documenting the outcome. Interviews will take place in September and will be completed by October and presented at the State-level Workshop for comment and recommendations; these will be supported by photographs.

#### *Media*

A well-prepared PowerPoint and photo storyboard highlighting the key issues emerging from the discussions with the villagers about how the successful venture has impacted on their livelihoods.

#### *Content*

The focus of the case study will be to:

- Document Khajuria and Haladikundi village success and show how tribal farmers have a strong community ethic, the capacity for collaboration and the vision and practical commitment to address their development needs.

- Understand why Damodar Sahoo and Ashock Kumar Sahoo have been successful

The case study will highlight the objective and imperative need for the undertaking (that all the profits are being saved towards the private provision of a village school, as children currently have to walk four kilometers to the nearest government school).

The key informants' experiences of GVT services and government schemes including:

- Mechanism for provision of loans versus use of local money lenders
- Process for supply of material inputs
- Mechanism for provision of training
- Process for communicating (about government schemes and technical extension messages, any systems for feedback, cross-checking and streamlining the system)

The case study from Orissa will also highlight the contrasting case of neighboring Batagoan village and their experience of government service provision (where a tank was constructed on land that does not hold water, costing 100,000 Rs), highlighting the reasons for this outcome. The key informant from Batagoan village is the Pradhan, Mr Pabita Mohan Baral.

In addition, the cases will include marketing support and problems in marketing (rent-seeking at district and state borders), networking and strategies, the DOF's and banks' roles in decision-making about harvesting and its impact on market opportunities.

### *Budget*

Complete production of PowerPoint presentations on CD (including presentations at workshops in October and December) under the guidance of the Principal Investigator (see below)		Sub-contract to be developed for GVT TA/DA
Principal investigator inputs from Mr Pandeya and Mr Sahay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A two-day period of interviews and group discussions pre-planned in conjunction with the community in Dhenkanal cluster</li> <li>▪ Attend October workshop and present outline</li> <li>▪ Attend December workshop and present PowerPoint</li> <li>▪ Take still photographs for the photo storyboard and to record the process</li> </ul>	Facility for honorarium of up to eight participants and travel allowance at standard GVT rate for Principal Investigators	

[The full budget is available from a separate spreadsheet.]

#### **Case Study 4: Group-building, Production Success and the Struggle to Prevent Capture of the Resource (Jharkhand)**

A case study from Jharkhand proposed by Dr K P Singh, Field Specialist Aquaculture and Mr Pandeya, GVT Ranchi, Jharkhand, William Savage and Graham Haylor, September 2002 – February 2003

##### *Duration*

Originally proposed to commence in July, the case study will begin in September following the setting up in August. It is intended to run through February, with opportunities to report progress and get feedback on two occasions: the State-level Workshop in October and the Stakeholders Workshop in December. Final presentation of the case study outcomes and outputs will be at the Policy Review Workshop in April 2003.

##### *Location*

Amber Toli, Nehalu cluster, Ranchi district

##### *Key Informants*

GVT self-help group (SHG) members belonging to the “Young Generation” group, comprising all 36 households of Amber Toli.

##### *Method*

The community organizers of GVT know well the individuals and groups in the clusters of villages that have received their support for many years. The Principal Investigators for this study are the Field Specialist Aquaculture, Dr K P Singh, and the Field Specialist Monitoring and Evaluation, Mr Pandeya a , who is also the former Community Organizer for Amber Toli.

##### *Media*

The experiences of the provision of services by the NGO will be documented and presented as PowerPoint presentations on CD. A photo storyboard will also be prepared.

##### *Content*

People’s experiences of group building and operation; experiences of the initial technical success of aquaculture operations undertaken and the subsequent history of the group and their experience of maintaining control of a valuable resource against the interest of more powerful stakeholder interests.

*Budget*

<p>Complete production of PowerPoint presentations on CD (including presentations at workshops in October and December) under the guidance of the Principal Investigator (see below)</p>		<p>Sub-contract to be developed for GVT</p>
<p>Principal investigator inputs from Mr Pandeya and Dr K P Singh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A one-day period of planning interviews and group discussions pre-planned in conjunction with the community</li> <li>• Attend October workshop and present plans</li> <li>• Visit location with GVT Community Organizers to understand the experiences of recipients of service provision shortly after workshop</li> <li>• Four days working with the team to write up the findings and the policy implications as a PowerPoint</li> <li>• Take still photographs for planning and to record the process</li> </ul>	<p>With facility for PRA sessions and meetings in villages and travel allowance at standard GVT rate</p>	

[The full budget is available from a separate spreadsheet.]



**Case Study 5: Recipients' Experiences of Services Provided by NGOs in Support of Aquaculture for Poor and Tribal Groups (West Bengal)**

A case study from West Bengal proposed by Gautam Dutta, Field Specialist Aquaculture GVT, Purulia; Jhinuk Ray, Community Organiser, GVT Jhargram; Purnachand Soren Jankar, Nalbon village Midnapur; Dhiren Singh Jankar, Banstola village Midnapur; M Rahman, Community Organiser GVT, Purulia; Sakya Singha Mahato, *Jankar*, Jabarra cluster; Laxmi Manjhi, *Jankar*, Banstola village Midnapur, September 2002 – February 2003

*Duration*

Originally proposed to commence in July, the case study will begin in September following the setting up in August. It is intended to run through February, with opportunities to report progress and get feedback on two occasions: the State-level Workshop in October and the Stakeholders Workshop in December. Final presentation of the case study outcomes and outputs will be at the Policy Review Workshop in April 2003.

*Location*

Purulia district: Kaipara cluster, Jabarra cluster; Jhargram district: Lalbona cluster, Nardah cluster

*Key Informants*

GVT self-help group (SHG) members: Mahato Group Kaipara, Juojagusti SHG, Navotrano Sangho, Jabsa Nabo Day, Kalyan Panihan, Joynajei Pollyunnaya, including key informants who participated in the May 2002 workshop

*Method*

The community organizers of GVT know well the individuals and groups in the clusters of villages that have received their support for many years. Instead of awareness-raising and building self-reliance to utilize local resources better, this time they will be swapping clusters to document SHG's experiences of provision of services by GVT. The activities and documentation will be supported by Dr S D Tripathi and Smita Shweta as Principal Investigators.

*Media*

The experiences of the provision of services by the NGO will be documented and presented as PowerPoint presentations on CD.

*Content*

People's experiences of:

- Group-building and operation
- The initial size of aquaculture operations undertaken, especially those of new entrants (starting small versus starting with a large investment)
- Risk and risk-taking (minimizing risk versus maximizing production)
- Extension processes (training, materials, processes, written and other media)
- Marketing processes
- Timeliness of the provision of inputs and services
- Accountability of group members
- Recommendations for change

*Budget*

Complete production of PowerPoint presentations on CD (including presentations at workshops in October and December) under the guidance of the Principal Investigators (see below)	For agreed inclusive fixed rate	Sub-contract to be developed for GVT
Principal investigator inputs from Dr S D Tripathi and Smita Shweta <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A one-day period of planning interviews and group discussions pre-planned in conjunction with the community</li> <li>▪ Attend October workshop and present plans</li> <li>▪ Visit location with GVT Community Organizers to understand the experiences of recipients of service provision (a one-day per cluster period of group discussions pre-planned in conjunction with the community) shortly after workshop</li> <li>▪ Four days working with the team to write up the findings and the policy implications as a PowerPoint</li> <li>▪ Take still photographs for planning and to record the process</li> </ul>	At the agreed Principal Investigator daily rate with facility for PRA sessions and meetings in villages and travel allowance at standard GVT rate	Contract to be drawn up with Principal Investigator

[The full budget is available from a separate spreadsheet.]

### **Case Study 6: Service Provider's Perspectives on the Implementation of Government Schemes in Support of Aquaculture for Poor and Tribal Groups (West Bengal)**

A case study from West Bengal proposed by Kuddus Ansary, *Jankar*, Khawasdih village Barabazar; Dr Virendra Singh, GVT State Coordinator, Purulia; Dr K P Singh, Field Specialist Aquaculture GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand; Dr Srehaish Mishra, Research Assistant, Self Recruiting Species Project, Purulia; Ashish Kumar, Deputy Director, DOF Ranchi, Jharkhand; B N Baskey, CEO, FFDA Purulia; N K Dey, District Fisheries Officer Co-operatives, Purulia; Nitrai Mishra Central Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Purulia, September 2002 – February 2003

#### *Duration*

Originally proposed to commence in July, the case study will begin in September following their setting up in August. It is intended to run through February, with opportunities to report progress and get feedback on two occasions: the State-level Workshop in October and the Stakeholders Workshop in December. Final presentation of the case study outcomes and outputs will be at the Policy Review Workshop in April 2003.

#### *Location*

The location proposed is Hura block with the possibility to also consider Barabazar and Balarampur blocks, all in Purulia district, where GVT and also government support has been available.

#### *Key Informants*

Key informants would include people who participated in the May 2002 workshop and others. These would include: the District Fisheries Officer (Co-operatives<sup>4</sup>), Assistant Director Fisheries (Purulia District), Fisheries Extension Officers of the concerned blocks, central and primary fishermen co-operatives, NGOs such as Pradan or Ram Krishna Mission, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Saphapatis<sup>5</sup>, Pradhan<sup>6</sup>, Karmadhyakhyas<sup>7</sup>, banks and financial institutions (these vary from block to block; service banks in the proposed blocks include SBI, UBI, NABARD and MGB<sup>8</sup>), and local traders for seed and fish.

#### *Method*

The method will be individual interviews and issue-focused small-group discussions. A Principal Investigator, Dr S D Tripathi, will take charge of conducting interviews and documenting the outcome. Smita Shweta will support the conduct of individual

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<sup>4</sup> These are fishermen's cooperatives which are often recipients of service provision for aquaculture including pond leasing, fry sale or receipt and extension.

<sup>5</sup> The chairperson of the Panchayat at district level.

<sup>6</sup> The subdivision-level officer of Panchayat.

<sup>7</sup> A West Bengal local government position, Head of the village Panchayat, the lowest unit of local governance.

<sup>8</sup> The acronyms relate to various local development banks.

interviews, meetings and writing. All district officials and lead banks are based in Purulia; *gramin* banks are at block level. It is proposed to select Hura block because both GVT and government provide services to poor groups for aquaculture. Where issues may be found to also support policy change insights, and time and funds permit, other blocks will also be covered.

### Media

A well-prepared PowerPoint presentation, highlighting key issues emerging from the work that relate to policy and recommendations for changes, will be presented in Ranchi at the December Stakeholders Workshop and refined for presentation in Delhi in April. This will be made available also on CD. It will be illustrated by photographs.

### Content

The focus of the case study will be implementers' perceptions of:

- Mechanism for leasing of ponds
- Mechanism for provision of loans
- Process for supply of material inputs
- Timeliness and scheduling of loans, inputs and services
- Process for the selection of beneficiaries including key actors from DOF and Panchayat Raj Institutions and their interactions
- Process for communicating (about government schemes and technical extension messages, any systems for feedback, cross-checking and streamlining the system)
- Marketing support, networking and strategies and the role for farmers, the DOF and banks in decision-making about harvesting and its impact on market opportunities.

### Budget

Complete production of PowerPoint presentation on CD (including presentations at workshops in October and December) under the guidance of the Principal Investigator (see below)	For agreed inclusive fixed rate	Sub-contract to be developed for GVT
Principal investigator inputs from Dr S D Tripathi and Smita Shweta: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A one-day period of planning interviews pre-planned in conjunction with the key informants</li> <li>▪ Attend October workshop and present plans</li> <li>▪ Visit location to understand the experiences of implementers of service provision (seven days of interviews with service providers) shortly after workshop</li> <li>▪ Four days to write up the findings and the policy implications as a PowerPoint</li> <li>▪ Take still photographs for planning and to record the process</li> </ul>	At the agreed Principal Investigator daily rate, ten-day period of interviews and group discussions pre-planned in conjunction with GVT and travel allowance at standard GVT rate	Contract to be drawn up with Principal Investigator

[The full budget is available from a separate spreadsheet.]

## State-level Workshops

At the May 2002 workshop, it was agreed to run State-level Workshops in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal. These are being arranged for October. The draft schedule and arrangements (in the table below) has been drawn up in consultation with GVT and government stakeholders.

Workshops will be held in each of the three states, especially involving state and district government officials, and members of tribal communities. These will take place in early October before the Stakeholders Workshop in December in Ranchi. The State-level Workshops were seen as essential for any real change, since it is perceived that constraints to aquaculture service provision primarily lie in implementation processes at district and state levels, although it was acknowledged that efforts towards policy change at central and state levels was also important.

Date	Persons <sup>9</sup>	Travel	Activity	Accommodation
29.9 SUN	WS	BKK to Kolkota IC732 15:10-16:10	Leave BKK	
30.9 MON	WS, SS, KPS, AK, Mr Verma, SDT	WS Kolkota to Ranchi IC7412 06:50-07:20 SDT Mumbai to Ranchi IC GVT to pick up from airport	Morning Planning Jharkhand State-level Workshop	GVT guest house (WS, SDT)
1.10 TUE	WS, SS, KPS, AK, SNP	GVT car to Purulia, West Bengal	Afternoon Planning West Bengal State-level Workshop	Akash Hotel Purulia (WS, SDT, AK, SS, KPS, SNP)
2.10 WED	See participants list	HOLIDAY <sup>10</sup>		Akash Hotel Purulia (WS, SDT, AK, SS, KPS, SNP)
3.10 THU	WS, SS, KPS, AK, VS		<b>Purulia Workshop</b>	Akash Hotel Purulia (WS, SDT, AK, SS, KPS, SNP)
4.10 FRI	See participants list	Travel to Ranchi by GVT car	Afternoon <b>Ranchi Workshop</b> at Social Development Centre	GVT guest house (WS, SDT)
5.10 SAT	WS, SS, KPS, AK, SNP	GVT car to Bhubaneswar or overnight train (Delhi-Puri train: PURSHOTTAN 2802 A/C 1st) from Tatanagar (18:00 GVT car to Tatanagar, 20:30 train to Bhubaneswar arrive 05:00)	Morning <b>Ranchi Workshop</b>	Train 1st class AC sleeper (WS, SDT, AK, SS, KPS, SNP)
6.10 SUN	WS, SS, KPS, AK, PKM		Planning Orissa State- level Workshop	Crown Quality Inn Bhubaneswar (WS, SDT, AK, SS, KPS, SNP)
7.10 MON	See participants list		<b>Bhubaneswar Workshop</b>	Crown Quality Inn Bhubaneswar (WS, SDT, AK, SS, KPS, SNP)
8.10 TUE	WS SDT	WS Bhubaneswar to Kolkota IC7277 08:10-09:05 SDT Bhubaneswar to Mumbai	Post-workshop tasks	New Kenilworth Kolkota (WS)
9.10 WED	WS	Kolkota to BKK IC727 09:45-15:00	Leave Kolkota	

<sup>9</sup> WS William Savage, SS Smita Shweta, KPS K P Singh, AK Ashish Kumar, SDT Dr S D Tripathi, PKM P K Mishra, SNP S N Pandeya

<sup>10</sup> Note: Wednesday, 2 October is a holiday (travel is possible on this day but not a workshop). The festival of Durga Puga begins on 12 October.

## Proposed Participants

Dr K P Singh, Smetha Swetha, Ashish Kumar and Graham Haylor drafted the following proposals for workshop participants for the state level workshops.

### *West Bengal*

<i>NGO</i>	
1.	Dr Virendra Singh State Coordinator, GVT Purulia
2.	Mr Gautam Dutta Field Specialist Aquaculture, GVT Purulia
3.	Mr Kuddus Ansary Jankar, Khawasdih village, Barabazar, Purulia
4.	Sakya Singha Mahato Jankar, Jabarra cluster, Hura block, Purulia
5.	Jankar, Bahukata, Hura block, Purulia
6.	Mr Purnachand Soren Jankar, Nalbon village, Midnapur
7.	Mr Dhiren Singh Jankar, Banstola village, Midnapur
8.	Ms Laxmi Manjhi Jankar, Banstola village, Midnapur
9.	Ms Jhinuk Ray Community Organiser, GVT Jhargram
10.	Community Organiser, GVT Purulia
11.	Ram Krishna Mission, Purulia
12.	Pradhan, Purulia
<i>State and District</i>	
13.	T B Mandal ADF Purulia (seed, supplemental feed, plankton net distribution)
14.	ADF Jhargram (seed, supplemental feed, plankton net distribution)
15.	B N Baskey CEO FFDA Purulia
16.	CEO FFDA Jhargram (settlement of pond, training, sponsors loan application)
17.	N K Dey DFO Cooperative Purulia (registers cooperatives, sees if they are running smoothly, decides geographical area to avoid conflict, may canvas for applicants for government schemes)
18.	Nabagopal Rana DFO Training Purulia
19.	DFO Cooperative Jhargram
20.	DFO Training Jhargram
21.	Sabhadhirpati (district-level PRI)
<i>Block</i>	
22.	FEO of Hura (scheme implementers under BDO, and CEO FFDA and ADF based at DFO paid by BO)
23.	BDO of Hura (administrative head for all development in the block, monitors the work, controls FEO)
24.	Sabhapati (block-level PRI)
<i>Panchayat</i>	
25.	Pradhan Purulia (Panchayat-level – may be one or more villages =1000 people) from PRI (proposes people for training and sites for pond construction, mini-kit distribution, “the gateway” to the village for all line agencies) system operating in West Bengal for 27 years; system due to start in May
26.	Pradhan Jhargram
<i>Facilitators</i>	
27.	Mr Ashish Kumar Consultant, Ranchi, Jharkhand
28.	Dr S D Tripathi Consultant, Mumbai
29.	Mr William Savage NACA-STREAM Initiative, Bangkok, Thailand

**Jharkhand**

*NGO*

1.	Mr Gangwar	Project Manager, GVT East, Ranchi, Jharkhand
2.	Mr S K Verma	GVT State Coordinator for Jharkhand, Ranchi
3.	Mr Gulshan Arora	Community Organizer, GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
4.	Ms Smita Shweta	Community Organizer, GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand; co-facilitator
5.	Mr B K Sahay	Field Specialist Social Development, GVT East, Ranchi, Jharkhand
6.	Mr S N Pandeya	Assistant Field Specialist M&E, GVT East, Ranchi, Jharkhand
7.	Mr Rajesh Kumar	Senior Computer Staff, GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
8.	Dr K P Singh	Field Specialist Aquaculture, GVT, Ranchi, Jharkhand
9.	Mr K D D Singh	Community Organizer, GVT, Bagda, Jharkhand
10.	Mr Birendra Kumar	Community Organizer, GVT, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
11.	Ms Manjula Topo	Jankar, Ganeshitand village, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
12.	Ms Poonam Devi	Jankar, Ganeshitand village, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
13.	Mr Md Rustam Khan	Jankar, Lakhnu village, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
14.	Mr Bhukul Singh Munda	Jankar, Merhi village, Ranchi, Jharkhand
15.	Mr Rakesh Raman	Publicity and Extension Cultural Group, Ranchi, Jharkhand
16.	Mr J D Lewis	Tribal Humanity Development Activity, Ranchi, Jharkhand
17.		SRI
18.		RKM

*State and District*

19.	Mr Rajiv Kumar	Director of Fisheries, Jharkhand
20.	Mr Ashish Kumar	Deputy Director of Fisheries, Ranchi
21.	Mr Manoj Kumar Thakur	DFO Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
22.	Mr S P Singh	DFO Palamau, Jharkhand
23.	Mr A K Singh	DFO Gumla
24.	Dr A K Singh	Assistant Professor, Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Jharkhand

*Block*

25.		FES of Angra (scheme implementers under BDO, and CEO FFDA and ADF based at DFO paid by BO)
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*Recipients*

26.	Mr Bhim Nayak	Falwar Toli village, Bundu, Jharkhand
27.	Mr Krishna Machhua	Falwar Toli village, Bundu, Jharkhand
28.	Mr Ras Behari Baraik	Chotachangru village, Silli, Jharkhand
29.	Mr Manohar Naik	Goradih village, Silli, Jharkhand
30.	Mr Birendra Bhagat	Nehalu
31.	Mr Mahato Bhagat	Nehalu

*Facilitators*

32.	Dr S D Tripathi	Consultant, Mumbai
33.	Mr William Savage	NACA-STREAM Initiative, Bangkok, Thailand

*Orissa*

<i>NGO</i>	
1.	P K Mishra GVT State Coordinator for Orissa
2.	Mumta Rani Community Organizer, GVT
3.	Mr K Pal Field Specialist Social Development, GVT East
4.	Mr D Ghosh Community Organizer, GVT Keonjhar, Orissa
5.	Mr Keshwanand Patra Community Organizer, GVT Baripada, Orissa
6.	Mr A G Das Senior Community Organizer, GVT Baripada, Orissa
7.	Mr Debapriya Ghosh Community Organizer, GVT Baripada, Orissa
	Mr Keshabananda Patra Community Organizer, GVT Baripada, Orissa
<i>State and District</i>	
8.	Ms Prabhat Nalini Patnaik DDF Bhubaneswar
9.	Mr S K Pradan DFO Baripada
10.	Fisheries Extension Officer, FFDA
11.	Mr P Rout ADF Dhenkanal
12.	Mr Ranjit Keshari Das Deputy Superintendent of Fisheries, FFDA Dhenkanal, Orissa
13.	Mr Prafulla Kr Choudhury Fisheries Extension Officer, FFDA Dhenkanal, Orissa
14.	DFO Kunjhar
<i>Recipients</i>	
15.	Mr Pabitra Mohan Baral Pradhan, Batagaon village, Dhenkanal, Orissa
16.	Mr Ashok Kumar Sahoo Jankar, Khajuria village, Dhenkanal, Orissa
17.	Ms Janaki Sahoo Jankar, Khajuria village, Dhenkanal, Orissa
18.	Mr Kshetrabasi Naik Jankar, Rajnagar village, Keonjhar, Orissa
19.	Mr Raisen Murmu Jankar, Laxmipasi village, Mayurbhanj, Orissa
20.	Jankar, Baripada
21.	Jankar, Baripada
22.	Jankar, Baripada
23.	Jankar, Kunjhar
<i>Facilitators</i>	
24.	Mr Ashish Kumar Consultant, Ranchi, Jharkhand
25.	Dr S D Tripathi Consultant, Mumbai
26.	Mr William Savage NACA-STREAM Initiative, Bangkok, Thailand



### Follow-up Actions

The August planning visit should be followed up with the actions shown in this table.

What	When	Who
Write up planning visit report	6 Sept	GH, WS
Send letter to GVT regarding Foreign Currency Regulations Act (FCRA)	6 Sept	GH
Send letter to Dr Nair (from Pedro Bueno) regarding supporting letters for DOF staff to support case studies and consensus-building process	6 Sept	GH, WS
Visit Nehalu cluster to follow up with self-help group at Amber Toli	7 Sept	SNP
Send planning visit report to GVT, DOF, participants and DFID	9 Sept	GH
Prepare spreadsheet for case study and workshop budgets	9 Sept	GH, Reby
Implement final planning for proposals for case studies within August planning visit report and begin case studies	15 Sept	All Principal Investigators, GVT, DOF+
Finalize participants and arrangements for State-level Workshops (KPS in Ranchi, VS in Purulia, all in Bhubaneswar)	15 Sept	GH, WS, SDT, AK, KPS, SS
Progress of ongoing case studies presented at State-level Workshops in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa	3, 4-5, 7 Oct	WS, SDT, AK, SNP, SS, GVT and DOF+
Plan Stakeholders Workshop proposed for 3-5 December in Ranchi	November	GH, WS, SDT, AK, KPS, SS
Plan Policy Review Workshop in Delhi for end of April (between financial year end 20.4.03 and start of parliament 7.5.03) Finalize dates and venue at KRIHBCO in Noida with Marketing Director and Dr Tomar	After December workshop	GH, WS
Commission Rakesh Rahman to write and perform street play	After December workshop	GH, WS
Arrange with Dr Tomar about receipt of foreign funds for project activities	ASAP	GH, Dr Tomar

## Consensus-building Process

A briefing document (Appendix 2) was prepared for the consensus-building process and circulated to colleagues. The process and arrangements for implementation were discussed in Delhi on 2 September in a meeting attended by Dr Ayyappan (ICAR), Dr Tomar (GVT), Dr Tripathi and Graham Haylor. The concept of a STREAM Communications Hub being established was also discussed with Dr Tomar and Mr Gangwar. This would form a part of the STREAM Initiative, linking with farmers in the rural parts of rainfed eastern India in association with GVT. If possible it would be established in time to facilitate communication within the consensus-building process. A list of 54 people was brainstormed as appropriate participants. It was agreed that all would be approached and natural fall-out would reduce the number of actual participants to a more manageable size.

### Follow-up Actions

What	When	Who
Write letter to Dr Nair to start process of him contacting his staff to become involved	10 Sept	GH, WS, SDT
A further short visit to Delhi to facilitate the above if necessary	As necessary	SDT
Dr Tripathi to follow up regarding a new person who had just taken over as head of the FFDA scheme and his appreciation of our ongoing project	ASAP	SDT
Consider establishing a Communications Hub, initially to facilitate the consensus-building process	ASAP	JSG, GH
Identify options for better Internet connection speed in Ranchi; Mr Gangwar to follow up in Ranchi; Graham Haylor to follow up with APRTC in Bangkok	By Oct	JSG, GH (APRTC)
Finalize participants in consensus-building process (GH to send letter from NACA, Dr Nair to send supporting letter to potential DOF participants)	30 Sept	GH, WS, SDT, Dr Nair
Initiate consensus-building process (three months); may involve establishment of Communications Hub to facilitate the process	1 Oct	GH, WS, SDT
Finalize best location for Communications Hub	Oct	GH

*Appendix 1 Briefing Documents for West Bengal Planning Workshop*

Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision  
to Poor People

Case Study Planning Workshop: Briefing Materials

Purulia, West Bengal  
28 August 2002

In Association with  
Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT)

DFID NRSP Research Project R8100  
March 2002 – May 2003

## 1 Introduction

This visit is to plan the proposed case studies and the consensus-building process of the DFID NRSP Research Project R8100 entitled “Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People”. It follows on from the “Rural Aquaculture Service Recipients and Implementers Workshop” held from 9-10 May 2002 in Ranchi, Jharkhand and the Inception Visit in March 2002. The reports of those activities are available in separate documents.

Meetings are being held with GVT staff, Jankars and farmers from communities from villages in Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal, and officials of Departments of Fisheries in Orissa, West Bengal and Jharkhand. Depending on location, discussions, reportbacks and documentation take place in Bangla, English, Hindi and Oriya.

The aim and objectives of the visit are:

### **Aim**

Contributing to “giving people a voice” in policy-making processes that have an impact on their livelihoods

### **Objectives**

Planning to document experiences of rural aquaculture services provision from the perspectives of representative recipient groups in the form of case studies.

Defining a process for consensus-building around a new scheme for rural aquaculture services critical to the development of rural livelihoods based on a wide range of stakeholder experiences.

Understanding a process for transacting institutional and policy change

The specific objective of this one day workshop is to plan case studies in West Bengal involving recipients experiences of GVT support (Case Study 5) and experiences of government service providers who implement the FFDA scheme (Case Study 6). The participants are shown in App. 1. The agenda for the meeting is shown in App. 2. The project work plan and framework are shown in App. 3 and 4 respectively. The concept note for a new scheme, requested by the fisheries Commissioner during the project inception period is shown in App. 5. App. 6 includes the issues (for case studies) raised by participants at the May workshop. App. 7 shows the case study working groups and the proposed format for the afternoon feedback session.

## 2 Follow-up Actions to May 2002 Recipients and Implementers Workshop

The Recipients and Implementers Workshop is being followed up with the actions shown in the table below. It was strongly advised, to hold workshops in each of Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal, before the Stakeholders Workshop, these will be scheduled for early October.

<b>What</b>	<b>When</b>
Write up workshop report	May
Send workshop report to GVT, DOF, participants and DFID	May
Revise Inception Report	May
Send Inception Report to Fisheries Commissioner, GVT, DOF and DFID	May
Proposals for case studies submitted	August
Finalize participants for state workshops and Stakeholders Workshop	August
Finalize participants in consensus-building process	August
Begin case studies	September
Begin planning for Stakeholders Workshop	September
Initiate consensus-building process (three months)	September
Case studies presented at state workshops in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal	October
Case studies presented at Stakeholders Workshop	December

### 3 Checklist for Designing Case Studies

The following notes draw from the May workshop in Ranchi may provide a useful checklist also for today's case study planning.

#### **Services and Support**

What services and support have been provided by whom and when? Have seasonal variations affected services and support, for example?

What have the services and support consisted of? Has it been advice, and if so, how was this provided, e.g., in written or verbal formats? Were any media used such as radio and newspapers?

If it has been capacity building or aquaculture techniques, how has this been implemented, and by whom, e.g., local expertise or from other states?

If it has been goods, how have these been provided?

How has the provision of services and support differed between the various actors, government and GVT? What have been the similarities? What relationships and lines of communication and contact have people had with the service providers? How have recipients mobilised themselves in these interactions, e.g., an aquaculture expert, or village leaders (not necessarily with aquatic resources experience)?

For people who have had minimal, or no support, do they want it? Have they known about work elsewhere, and how have they felt about not being included? Have any groups been left out completely, and if so, for what reasons?

#### **Other Sectors**

What services and support have there been in other sectors such as education and health? What lessons can be learned from these, especially about best practices? To what extent have decentralized services and support made any difference, for example, feedback systems for policy making?

#### **Livelihoods**

What can be learned about income levels, or other livelihoods improvements, among the various key informants, as a result of aquaculture services and support? If so, what has made the difference and why? Has it been attributable to changes in policy?

#### **Participation**

How, if at all, have recipients contributed to the design of services and support provision? Has there been a feedback loop for people to voice their concerns and have these been heard? If there has been feedback, has it changed anything? If not, why not? What have been the bottlenecks? Has everyone been able to voice their thoughts: what kind of "democracy" is in operation, for example?

*App. 1*  
*Participants Purulia West Bengal*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Location</b>
1. Ashish Kumar	Deputy Director, DOF	Ranchi, Jharkhand
2. Virendra Singh	GVT State Coordinator	Purulia, West Bengal
3. K P Singh	Field Specialist Aquaculture, GVT	Ranchi, Jharkhand
4. Gautam Dutta	Field Specialist Aquaculture, GVT	Purulia, West Bengal
5. Jhinuk Ray	Community Organiser, GVT	Jhargram, West Bengal
6. Kuddus Ansary	Jankar, Khawasdih village	Barabazar, West Bengal
7. Purnachand Soren	Jankar, Nalbon village	Midnapur, West Bengal
8. Dhiren Singh	Jankar, Banstola village	Midnapur, West Bengal
9. B N Baskey	CEO, FFDA	Purulia, West Bengal
10. N K Dey	District Fisheries Officer, Co-operatives	Purulia, West Bengal
11. Srehaish Mishra	RA, Self Recruiting Species Project	Purulia, West Bengal
12. M Rahman	Community Organiser, GVT	Purulia, West Bengal
13. D Smitha	Jankar, Lalbona cluster, GVT	Midnapur, West Bengal
14. Sakya Singha Mahato	Jankar, Jabarra cluster, GVT	Purulia, West Bengal
15. Laxmi Manjhi	Jankar, Banstola village	Midnapur, West Bengal
16. Nitrai Mishra	Central Fishermen's Co-operative Society	Purulia District
17. Graham Haylor	Principal investigator, STREAM, NACA	Bangkok, Thailand

*App. 2*  
*Agenda Purulia West Bengal*

**Thursday, 29 August**

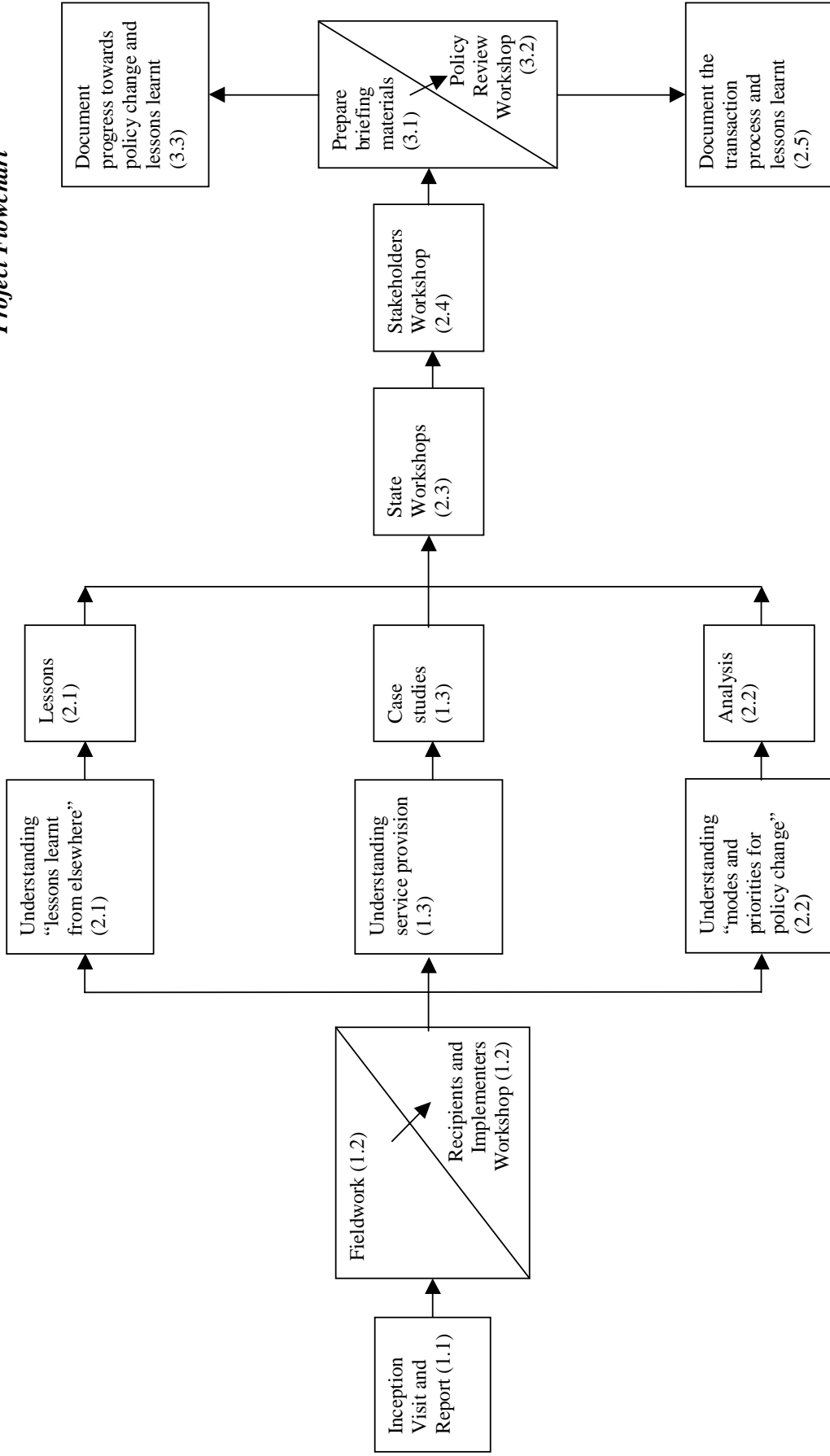
1030	Arrival and registration	
1100	Welcome and workshop aim and objectives	Graham Haylor, STREAM
	Felicitation	Dr Virendra Singh, GVT State Coordinator, West Bengal
	Introductions	Mr Gautham Dutta
1115	Overview of the workshop	Graham Haylor
1130	Comments from government, GVT and recipient colleagues	All
1145	Break	
1200	Break into case study teams: group planning	All
1330	Lunch	
1430	Continue case study teams: group planning	All
1530	Reportback	team 1
1600	Reportback	team 2
1630	Finish	



**App. 3**  
**Project Workplan**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Roles and Responsibilities</b>
March 2002	Inception Visit (1.1)	Co-ordinator (Graham Haylor) and Communications Specialist (William Savage) travel to Mumbai, Delhi and Ranchi to meet Dr Tripathi, Dr Ayyappan, DFID India, Fisheries Development Commissioner, ICAR Deputy Director General (Fisheries), VSO, GVT CEO, GVT Ranchi and West Bengal, and DOF Ranchi Visit tribal areas in Jharkhand and West Bengal to identify specific locations, key actors and processes Plan first workshop (1.2) for May 2002
May 2002	Inception Report (1.1) on feasibility and process for transacting change, drafted	Prepare Inception Report detailing feasibility, process, and a revised project workplan and logframe For feedback and revision at the Recipients and Implementers Workshop (1.2)
May 2002	Recipients and Implementers Workshop (1.2)	Communications Specialist to facilitate in Ranchi, with advance fieldwork in tribal areas in Jharkhand with Dr Tripathi, GVT co-facilitators and DOF Ranchi Submit workshop report detailing agreed plan, mechanisms and indicators
May-December 2002	“Lessons learnt from elsewhere” (2.1)	Co-ordinator to engage a researcher on study of “lessons learnt from elsewhere” Draft to be presented and discussed at Stakeholders Workshop (2.3) for feedback
July 2002 – February 2003	Conduct case studies (1.3) in tribal areas, highlighting service provision from recipients’ viewpoints, and eliciting recommendations for change	In Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal, in collaboration with GVT, DOF and FFDA, facilitated so that service recipients “can be given space to explain how it is for them”, using a variety of media and local languages
July 2002 – February 2003	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” (2.2)	Involve key policy actors in a consensus-building process using a Delphi technique and analysis, with inputs from the “lessons learnt from elsewhere” (2.1) and case studies (1.3)
September 2002	State workshops (2.3)	State workshops will be held in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal especially involving State and District Government officials as well as number of tribal communities
December 2002	Stakeholders Workshop (2.4)	Stakeholders engage to agree indicators for assessing progress in the process of transacting institutional and technical change
March 2003	Prepare briefing materials for Policy Review Workshop (3.1)	Prepare briefing materials and plan workshop based on deliverables from activities 2.1, 1.3 and 2.2
April 2003	Policy Review Workshop (3.2)	Facilitate Policy Review Workshop
May 2003	Draft documents (3.3) (2.5)	Report on the progress towards policy change and lessons learnt, and on the transaction process and lessons learnt

**App. 4**  
**Project Flowchart**



**Component Concept Note (DRAFT)**  
**Aquaculture Diversification and Self-help Investment Support**  
**ADIVASIS**

**Policy Recommendations**

Establish a new component of a scheme called ADIVASIS (Aquaculture Diversification and Self-help Investment Support) based on a participatory approach to understand the strengths, resource use priorities and constraints of (poor) farmers and fishers.

Move towards a process rather than a target-oriented approach so that recipients play a role in defining the services they need (diverse choice in the aquaculture system they employ, control over the supply of inputs, date of harvest, nature of loan or repayment schedule). Key to this will be:

- Capacity building in participatory and livelihoods approaches of fisheries officers
- Awareness raising of poverty focussed aquaculture options among fisheries officers
- Encourage the formation of self-selected Aquaculture Self-help Groups (ASHGs) based on common interests among (poor) farmers and fishers
- Provide support to establish group savings and micro-credit schemes among ASHG

Support the development of innovative extension and communication approaches, including the use of mass media and links with other service providers in Asia-Pacific.

Set up a commission to address disputes over access and leasing rights which constrain aquaculture. Even where leasing is controlled by legal statute, problems still exist.

**Policy Development Support**

If the component is proposed for the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the DFID NRSP project and the NACA STREAM Initiative would be able to work with Government of India and selected State governments to define and pilot the component.

## Jharkhand

### Issues

- People's participation
- Distribution of materials
- Use of ponds
- Women's involvement
- Lease process
- Extension process
- Research facilities
- Marketing process
- Sustainability
- Present level of knowledge
- Local guide (specialist assistant)
- Government regulation of water retention
- Unauthorized exotic species
- Survey of ponds
- Impact on other villages
- Impact of activity

### Groups

- Fish farmers and fishers
- Fish farming groups
- Women in fish culture and sale
- Local retailers and wholesalers
- Cooperative societies
- Sample size: Jharkhand, 5 districts, 3 blocks in each district, 3 villages in each block = 45 villages

### Organizations and agencies

- Jankars
- Fisheries experts and social scientists from universities and NGOs
- Extension officers of GVT

### Method

- Questionnaire
- PRA
- Photographs
- village meetings

### Media

- Video interviews
- Skits and street plays
- Radio interviews
- Newspaper

## Orissa

### Issues

- Involve SC, ST and fish farmers in preparation of policy and plan, to start plan from grassroots level
- Advance technology from lab to land
- Get TVE approach from financial institutions towards pisciculture and culturists
- Get assistance in time like finance, input and advice
- Create more water area in every block under different schemes like food for work and JRY

### Groups

- SC, ST, OBC and OC and farmers by caste and profession
- Farmers having and without having their own tank
- Farmers doing culture in groups, individual and cooperative societies
- Farmers of different groups: full-time, part-time, occasional

### Organizations and agencies

- Case studies should be conducted in collaboration with DOF, NGOs (GVT) and post-graduate sociology students from different universities

### Method

- Random sampling villages (cluster and scattered)
- Questionnaire
- Survey of villages with perennial and seasonal tanks

### Media

- Conducting awareness campaigns in remote villages with leaflets, photographs and slides

## West Bengal

### Issues

- Clarity about markets
- Monitoring and inspecting
- Raising awareness
- Dishonesty of group members
- Dependency
- Planning
- Scientific training
- Lack of cash
- Lack of knowledge of government schemes
- Lack of widespread government policies
- Communication

### Groups

- “Backward Classes” must be in priority basis

### Organizations and agencies

- GVT, other NGOs and private agencies
- Jankars
- Social scientists
- Pisciculture scientists

### Method

- PRA process
- Meetings
- Workshops

### Media

- Leaflet distribution
- Exhibitions

*Case Study Planning in Groups: Suggested Structure for Reportback**Duration*

Originally proposed to commence in July, the case studies will begin in September following their setting up in August. They are intended to run through February, with opportunities to report progress and get feedback on two occasions: the State-level Workshops in September-October and the Stakeholders Workshop in December. Final presentation of the case study outcomes and outputs will be at the Policy Review Workshop in April 2003.

*Location*

The locations listed are tentative and based on the origins of the participants in the May 2002 workshop.

*Key Informants*

Again, it would be most productive if key informants include people who participated in the May 2002 workshop. Discussion today will be necessary to identify key informants for the case studies.

*Method*

No suggestions are given for case study method since this is to be decided by you.

*Media*

Discussions will be necessary to identify appropriate media for the other case studies.

*Content*

The suggestions of content on which to focus the case studies come mainly from the issues identified by the workshop participants. These need further discussion as the location, informants, method and media for each case study become clear.

*App. 8*  
*Case Study Outlines and Teams*

Case Study 5: GVT – Building Social Capital, Aquaculture, Microcredit

Outline from workshop and follow up (as a guide):

**Researchers** Mr Gautam Dutta, Ms Jhinuk Ray, GVT staff  
Mr Purnachand Soren, Mr Dhiren Singh, Ms Laxmi Manjhi  
(Jankars)

**Duration** September 2002 – February 2003

**Location** Jhargram and/or Midnapur, West Bengal

**Key informants**

**Method**

**Media**

**Content** Importance of group building  
Need to start small  
Minimising risk  
Extension process  
Marketing process  
Timeliness  
Accountability of group members  
Recommendations for change

Plans from group:

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**Group 5**

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Gautam Dutta  
Laxmi Manjhi  
Jhinuk Ray  
Purnachand Soren  
Sakya Singha Mahato  
M Rahman  
Dhiren Singh



## Case Study 6: DOF Perspective on Aquatic Resources Management

<b>Researchers</b>	Dr Virendra Singh, Ashish Kumar DOF staff, Panchayat Raj Institutions staff
<b>Duration</b>	September 2002 – February 2003
<b>Location</b>	West Bengal
<b>Key informants</b>	
<b>Method</b>	
<b>Media</b>	
<b>Content</b>	Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions <sup>11</sup> , Distribution of materials Use of ponds Lease process Marketing process Timeliness Recommendations for change

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### **Group 6**

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Virendra Singh  
K P Singh  
N K Dey  
B N Baskey  
Kuddus Ansary  
Ashish Kumar  
Srehaish Mishra

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<sup>11</sup> The importance of Panchayat Raj Institutions was highlighted by V Singh during planning for this workshop.

*Appendix 2 Consensus-building Process Briefing Document*

Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision  
to Poor People

*Understanding Modes and Priorities for Policy Change*

**1 Background**

During March 2002 meetings were held in Mumbai, Delhi, and Ranchi involving a UK Government, Department for International Development (DFID) Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP) mission<sup>12</sup>, Dr Ayyappan and Dr Gopal Kumar of ICAR, the Fisheries Commissioner, Dr Nair and Dr Tomar, the CEO of the Gramin Vikas Trust<sup>13</sup>.

They discussed:

- Aquaculture research and development work supported by DFID and the level of uptake by tribal groups, especially in Eastern India.
- Tenth Five-Year Plan (April 2002-07), the many programmes for tribal groups under many different schemes and a plan to reduce the existing 24 or so schemes down to four or five umbrella schemes.
- The Commissioner highlighted that in spite of efforts, the aquaculture development needs of tribal groups were not being adequately addressed.
- The Commissioner invited the DFID NRSP project “Investigating improved policy on aquaculture service provision to poor people” under the STREAM Initiative, in association with the Network of Aquaculture Centres for Asia-Pacific (NACA), to play a role in recommending reforms to the FFDA scheme or even suggesting a new “tribal” rain-fed fish farming component. He suggested there were pros and cons to each but showed some preference for a component within an existing scheme.
- The Commissioner requested and received a concept note from DFID NRSP, based on the work done to date, describing opportunities, constraints and policy concerns which enabled a *slot* to be created within the Tenth Plan.
- Given the state of the current planning process, the Commissioner indicated that it might be possible to launch such a component early next year. The timeframe and mechanisms for the DFID NRSP project and STREAM Initiative to contribute to the Government of India planning process are as follows:
  - Support lesson learning from elsewhere where poverty focused policy initiatives have been planned.

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<sup>12</sup> Comprising Graham Haylor (Director of the multi-donor regional intergovernmental development initiative STREAM –Support to Regional Aquatic Resources Management), William Savage (Communications Specialist, STREAM) and Satyendra Datt Tripathi (Indian Fisheries and Institutions Specialist),

<sup>13</sup> These are described in detail in DFID R8100 Inception Report available from [www.streaminitiative.org](http://www.streaminitiative.org)

- Support case studies during 2002 that allow tribal farmers to assess their experiences of current service provision for aquaculture development and to recommend changes to the current systems, which better fit with their needs and opportunities.
- Manage a system involving key policy actors in a consensus-building process using a Delphi technique and analysis, to understand modes and priorities for policy change.

## 2 The Delphi Technique

The remainder of this document is about a process called the Delphi technique being funded by DFID NRSP and managed by the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) under the STREAM Initiative as part of the process of developing a new tribal support scheme for aquaculture under the tenth 5-year plan.

Recipients of service provision<sup>14</sup>, researchers and policy makers are often faced with a situation in which different parties have conflicting views on a topic under study. 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. The **Delphi Technique** is a useful decision-making tool that can be used to build consensus or limited agreement in situations like these, as well as in situations without marked disagreement. Through a process characterized by anonymity of responses and iterative and controlled feedback, a group can arrive at conclusions on issues such as priorities, goals, or courses of action.

The tool works formally or informally, in large or small contexts, and reaps the benefits of group decision making while insulating the process from the limitations of group decision-making; e.g., over-dominant group members, political lobbying, or "bandwagonism".

## 3 The Process

### 1. **Facilitation leader.**

A person that can facilitate, who is a specialist in research data collection, and is not a stakeholder will be selected.

### 2. **Panel of experts.**

Panellists that have an intimate knowledge of the issues and views about priorities for change, or are familiar with modes of policy change that would allow them to contribute to the formulation of a scheme effectively.

### 3. **Identify priorities for change list from the panel.**

In a brainstorming session, build a list of priorities for change that all think appropriate to the development of the scheme at hand. Input from non-panelists is welcome. At this point, there are no "correct" priorities for change.

### 4. **The panel ranks the priorities for change.**

For each priority for change, the panel ranks it as 1 (very important), 2 (somewhat important), or 3 (not important). Each panellist ranks the list individually, and anonymously if the environment is charged politically or emotionally.

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<sup>14</sup> In this case government aquaculture development support to tribal people

5. **Calculate the mean and deviation.**  
For each item in the list, find the mean value and remove all items with a mean greater than or equal to 2.0. Place the criteria in rank order and show the (anonymous) results to the panel. Discuss reasons for items with high standard deviations. The panel may insert removed items back into the list after discussion.
6. **Rerank the priorities for change.**  
Repeat the ranking process among the panellists until the results stabilize. The ranking results do not have to have complete agreement, but a consensus such that the all can live with the outcome. Two passes are often enough, but four are frequently performed for maximum benefit. In one variation, general input is allowed after the second ranking in hopes that more information from outsiders will introduce new ideas or new priorities for change, or improve the list.
7. **Identify modes for change and preferences.**  
Schemes as a whole are often constrained by total national or state government budget, or mandatory requirements like regulatory impositions. These "hard constraints" are used to set boundaries on the modes for change. More flexible, "soft constraints" are introduced as preferences. Typically, hard constraints apply to all schemes; preferences usually apply to only some options. Each panellist is given a supply of preference points, about 70% of the total number of options. (For example, give each panellist 7 preference points if 10 options have been defined.)
8. **Rank projects by constraint and preference.**
  - a. Each panellist ranks the options first by the hard constraints. Which option is most important to that panellist? Some options may be ignored.
  - b. Next panellists spread their preference points among the options list as desired. Some projects may get 5 points, others may get none, but the total may not exceed the predefined maximum (7 in our example above).
9. **Analyze the results and feedback to panel.**  
Find the median ranking for each option and distribute the options into quartiles of 25, 50, and 75-percentiles (50-percentile being the median). Produce a table of ranked options, with preference points, and show to the panel. Options between the 25th and 75th quartile may be considered to have consensus (depending on the degree of agreement desired); options in the outer-quartiles should be discussed. Once the reason for the large difference in ranking is announced, repeat the ranking process.
10. **Rerank the options until it stabilizes.**  
After discussing why some people (minority opinion) ranked their options as they did, repeat the rankings. Eventually the results will stabilize: projects will come to a consensus, or some will remain in the outlier range. Not everyone may be persuaded to rank the same way, but discussion is unnecessary when the opinions stay fixed. Present the ranking table to the decision makers, with the various preferences as options, for their final decision.

The proposed participants in this process are listed in Annex 1.

## **Annex 1: List of Delphi Participants (Proposed)**

### Government of India

1. Joint Secretary (Fisheries Division)
2. Commissioner of Fisheries
3. Deputy/Asst Commissioner of Fisheries (I/C FFDA)

### Indian Council of Agricultural Research (HQs and subordinate institutes)

4. Deputy Director General (Fisheries)
5. Asst Director General (Inland Fisheries)
6. Director, CIFE, Mumbai
7. Head, Division of Extension and Economics, CIFE, Mumbai
8. Director, CIFA, Bhubaneswar
9. Head, Aquaculture Division, CIFA
10. Dr S N Mohanty, CIFA
11. Chief Training Organiser, KVK/TTC (CIFA), Bhubaneswar
12. Dr Radhey Shyam, TTC, CIFA
13. Dr Kuldeep Kumar, TTC, CIFA

### State Directorates/Commissionerates of Fisheries

#### Directors/Commissioners of Fisheries

14. Jharkhand
15. Orissa
16. West Bengal
17. Chhattisgarh
18. Madhya Pradesh
19. Rajasthan
20. Gujarat
21. Maharashtra
22. Andhra Pradesh
23. Karnataka
24. Tamil Nadu
25. Tripura
26. Manipur
27. Nagaland
28. Assam
29. Uttar Pradesh
30. Haryana

State Directorates/Commissionerates of Fisheries (continued)

Chief Executive Officers of Tribal Districts (two from each state)

31. Tripura
32. West Bengal
33. Orissa
34. Jharkhand
35. Chhattisgarh
36. Madhya Pradesh
37. Gujarat
38. Rajasthan
39. Maharashtra
40. Andhra Pradesh

Gramin Vikas Trust

41. Eastern India Rainfed Project, Ranchi
42. Western India Rainfed Project, Bhopal

NGOs

43. Society for Rural Industrialisation, Ranchi
- 44.
- 45.

Other Departments

From each State: Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat

46. Director of Gram Panchayat
47. Director of Tribal Welfare
48. Director of Education
49. Director of Health Services
50. Director of Agriculture

*Appendix 3 Itinerary*

<b>Date</b>	<b>From/To</b>	<b>Persons to be met</b>	<b>Travel details</b>	<b>Overnight</b>
25 Aug	Bangkok to Madras (via Singapore)		SQ 65 leaving 4 pm Connect in SGP with SQ 410 arriving Madras at 9:50 pm	Chennai Bookings confirmed: Aruna Quality Inn, 16 km from the airport
26 Aug	Madras to Bhubaneswar	Ashish Kumar KP Singh	IC 7478 11am/1:30pm	
		Ranjit Keshari Das (FFDA)	To Dhenkanal by Jeep	Dhenkanal
27 Aug		Ashok Kumar Sahoo ( <i>Jankar</i> ) Ms Janaki Saloo ( <i>Jankar</i> ) Khajuria village	Dhenkanal Jeep to Baripada [5h]	Baripada
28 Aug	Baripada to Purulia	P K Mishra Virndra Singh Gautham Dutta	Baripada to Purulia [5h]	Purulia
29 Aug			Visit chosen clusters West Bengal	Purulia
30 Aug	Purulia to Ranchi	GVT staff	Visit chosen clusters West Bengal Purulia to Ranchi	Ranchi
31 Aug		J S Gangwar and other GVT staff	Fulwar Toli, Bundu block Silli block	Ranchi
1 Sept	Ranchi to Delhi		IC 810 13:20/16:15	Delhi Nirula's Hotel
2 Sept	Delhi to Bangkok	Dr S D Tripathi Dr V S Tomar Dr S Ayyapan Dr M Nair 11 am – Roundtable Meeting Visit to GVT Noida Visit to KRIBHCO Noida	TG 316 (check-in at 12 midnight on the 2nd of Sept; arrive BKK at 5:40 am on the 3rd of Sept)	BKK