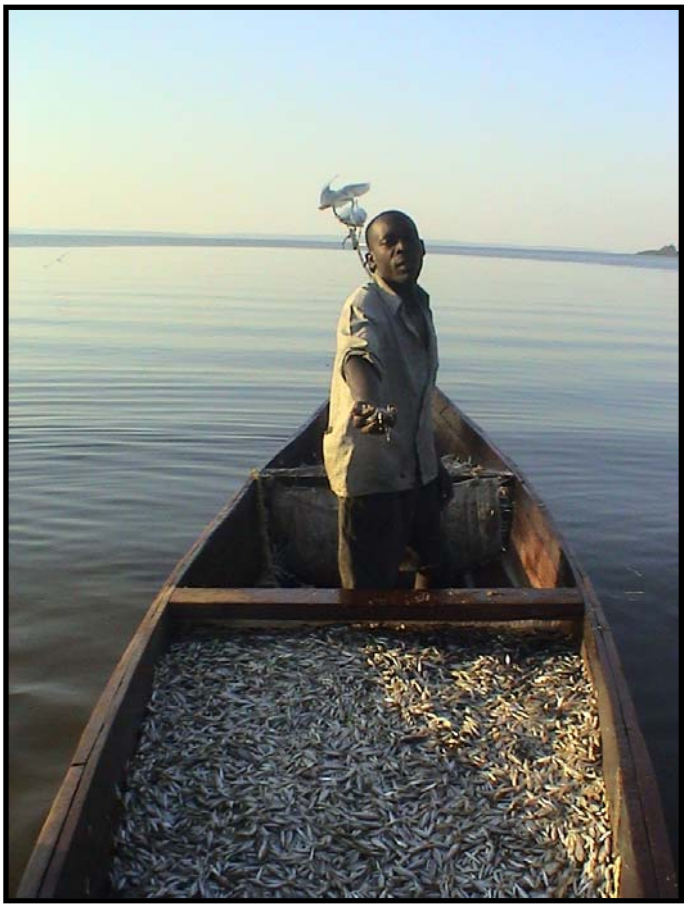
Assessment of the Impact of the FMSP:

A summary of the assessment of impact from the perspectives of key fisheries institutions and researchers.



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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

As the Programmes, including the Fisheries Management Science Programme (FMSP), run under the Renewable Natural Resources Research Strategy (RNRRS) are drawing to a close in March 2006, the DFID Central Research Department (CRD) are interested in establishing the impact of the Programmes. This will allow the CRD to identify lessons for future natural resources research that they may wish to commission.

The goal of the Renewable Natural Resources Research Strategy (RNRRS) has been to reduce poverty, promote economic growth and mitigate environmental problems. This has been achieved by focusing on enhancing productive capacity in renewable natural resources by removing researchable constraints. While it is widely believed that the Programmes have had a positive impact, there is a need to support this assertion with quantitative and qualitative evidence.

In order to assist the CRD with this process, the Fisheries Management Science Programme (FMSP) last year commissioned research reported by Arthur *et al.* (2005) to determine the impacts that the Programme has managed to achieve.

1.2 Purpose

The current assessment aims to contribute to, and build upon, this earlier impact assessment (Arthur *et al*., 2005), this time adopting a different approach.

1.3 Scope and Approach

Based upon the conclusions and recommendations of earlier Fisheries Management Science Programme FMSP impact assessment work reported by Arthur *et al.* (2005) which highlighted important issues and constraints inherent in attempting to assess the developmental impact of individual projects, this study attempts to determine the impact of the FMSP from the perspectives of key institutions that were either directly involved in FMSP research projects or were specific targets for FMSP project outputs. It also includes the perspectives of the key researchers (project principal investigators [PI]).

1.3.1 Assessing Impact and Utility

Impacts were assessed in terms of the transfer of knowledge to, and adoption of products by, these institutions and key researchers and subsequent changes to their institutional or individual capacity and processes. This approach also provided further opportunities for institutions to report any (further) changes to the assets and livelihoods of target beneficiaries (poor fishers) arising from the (continued) adoption or application of knowledge or products generated by the Programme.

The opinions of key institutions and researchers concerning the overall utility of the Programme including its strengths and weaknesses were also sought together with their recommendations to improve the design and implementation of future projects and Programmes.

1.3.2 Impact Indicators and explanatory factors

Four categories of impact indicators were identified:

1. Knowledge transfer and (product) adoption/uptake
2. Changes to fisher assets and livelihoods
3. Changes to institutional/individual capacity and processes
4. Sustainability of (1-3).

Instead of attempting to identify specific indicators within each of these four categories, a range of open-ended questions were developed to capture any impacts. Questions relating to sustainability cross cut categories 1-3. Questions were also developed to seek explanations for any reported impacts.

1.3.3 Interview questionnaires

Interview questionnaires concerning impact were compiled. The questionnaires included a final section of questions seeking the opinions of the institution or researcher concerning utility of the Programme and recommendations for improving future Programmes and projects (see Appendix 1).

2 Key Institutions and Individuals

2.1 Selection of Key Institutions for Interview

Institutions considered for selection were identified as those that had either collaborated with FMSP projects and/or were targets for the projects outputs as stated in project memoranda.

Projects were then grouped by these institutions and stratified (sorted) by geographic region and country. The two most important institutions within each region, judged in terms of the total number of projects they had collaborated with, or had been targets of, were then selected for interview. Senior members of each institution, or individuals with knowledge of the project(s) were then identified for interview (Table 1).

These individuals were either interviewed by telephone, or through (group) meetings at their institution. The WorldFish Centre (WFC), Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), where not interviewed because earlier work reported by Arthur *et al* had already reported the impact of projects that these institutions had been involved with. Information relating to the impacts of the FMSP from the perspective of the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) was obtained from the results of an earlier project impact assessment. This assessment did not however include projects R7835 and R8463. For various reasons it was not possible to interview the Department for Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR), Turks and Caicos Islands.

2.2 Selection of Key Individual Researchers (Project Principal Investigators)

Projects titles and codes, including the names of the PIs were first grouped according to the FMSP product themes 1-5 (see Appendix 2). Where possible, two PIs from each product theme were then selected for interview so that the overall selection as far as possible included balanced representation from both social and natural scientists from both universities and private organizations (Table 2).

Table 1 Details of respondents interviewed from each institution

Geographic Focus	Institution	Collaboration with or target of:	Respondent	Position	Interview Mode
International	FAO, Rome, Italy	R4778J; R8285; R8360; R8462; R8464; R8469 R8470	Richard Grainger	Chief, FIDI	Meeting
			Devin Bartley	Senior Fishery Officer, Inland Fisheries	Meeting
			Daniela Kalikosa	Co-Management Specialist	Meeting
			S. Sugiyama	FIP	Meeting
			Kevern Cochrane	FIRM	Meeting
			Jorge Csirke	FIRM	Meeting
	STREAM, Bangkok, Thailand	R8118; R8292; R8462; R8464; R8469; R8470	Graham Haylor	Programme Leader	Telephone
South Asia	WorldFish Centre (WFC), Bangladesh	R7334; R8118; R8285; R8294; R8462; R8486	Paul Thompson	Former Director	Written response
			Parvin Sultana	Community Management Specialist	Written response
South-East Asia	MRC, Vientiane, Lao PDR	R8118; R8285; R8292; R8462; R8469	Wolf Harmann	MRRF Project Leader	Telephone
	WFC, Penang, Malaysia	R7834; R8464;R8486; R4778J; R8285;R8292 R8470	Neil Andrew	Discipline Director for Natural Resource Management	Telephone
Africa	SFLP, West Africa	R8285; R8292; R8462; R8464; R8470	Benoit Horemans	Programme Coordinator	Meeting
	IMS, Zanzibar, Tanzania	R7947;R8397;R8464	Narriman Jiddawi	Senior Research Fellow	Meeting
	DoF, Zanzibar, Tanzania	R8249; R8331	Jumbe Mussa	Director General	Meeting
			Mr Shihaba	Assistant, Director General	Meeting
			Suleiman Jaffar	Aquaculture Officer and FADs Research Collaborator	Meeting
			A.M. Othman	Manager, Menai Bay Conservation Area, Zanzibar	Meeting
			Juma O. Haj	Marine Parks Officer	Meeting
			Bishara Ali Juma	Artisanal Fisheries Officer	Meeting
			Haji Shomaizi Haji	Patrol Officer	Meeting
			Hamad Said Kheitj	Scientific Officer	Meeting
	DoF, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	R8196; R8249; R8463	W. V. Haule	Assistant Director of Fisheries	Meeting
			Janet S. Uromu	Assistant Director, Surveillance & Control	Meeting
			Harold S. Mongi	Assistant Director, Planning and Development	Meeting

			E. K. Mutagwaba	Senior Fisheries Officer	Meeting
	WWF, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	R8249; R8331; R8397; R8464	Jason Rubens	Programme Co-ordinator, Rufiji Mafia Kilwa Seascape Programme	Meeting
			Dr Amani Ngusaru	EAME Co-ordinator	Meeting
			Ms Modesta Medard	Community Fisheries Specialist	Meeting
Indian Ocean	Seychelles Fishing Authority	R7835; R8463;R5484; R7521; R7522; R5050CB; R7947; R8397; R5049	Michel Marguerite & Jan Ronbinson	SFA	Written response
Caribbean	DECR, Grand Turk, Turks & Caicos	R7334; R7042	Judith Campbell	Director	No contact
	CRFM	R8468	Susan Singh-Renton	CRFM Secretariat	Telephone
South Pacific	SPC	R4777; R8331; R6436; R6437	Lindsay Chapman/Tim Adams	Head of the Coastal Fisheries Programme	Written response
	FFA	R4775; R5049CB ; R8463	Andrew Richards	Manager Monitoring, Control and Surveillance	Telephone

Table 2 Key Researchers (PIs) selected for interview. S- Social Science; N- Natural Science.

FMSP Product Theme	PI	Position	Institution	Projects within product theme	Total number of FMSP projects as PI	Private/ University	Discipline
1	Dr Eddie Allison	Senior Lecturer in Natural Resources	School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia. Tel: 01603 593724	R4778J	2	University	S
	Dr Nick Dulvy	Marine Biologist, Fisheries Biology (Ecosystem team)	CEFAS Tel: 01502 524372	R8475	1	Private	N
2	Dr Ashley Halls	Private Consultant	Aquae Sulis Ltd (ASL), Bath * Tel: 01225 722872	R7042 R7834 R8285 R8462	4	Private	N
3	Dr Geoff Kirkwood	Reader in Resource Modelling	Faculty of Life Sciences: Division of Biology, Imperial College, University of London. Tel: 0207 594 9272	R6437 R7041	4	University	N
	Dr Paul Medley	Private Consultant	Private Consultant. Paul.Medley@Virgin.net	R7947 R8397 R8464	3	Private	N
4	Dr Saleemul Huq	Director, Climate Change Programme	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), London. Tel: 020 7 388 2117	R8210	1	Private	N
	Dr Arthur Neiland	Co-Director	IDDRA Ltd Tel: 02392 658 232	R7334	2	Private	S
5	Dr Kai Lorenzen	Senior Lecturer	Division of Biology, Imperial College London. Tel: 020 7594 2213	R5023 R6338CB R7917 R8469	4	University	N
	Dr Caroline Garaway	Lecturer in Biological Anthropology	Department of Anthropology, University College London. Tel: 0207 679 8846	R7335	1	University	S

* Formerly with MRAG Ltd

3 Summary of results

The results of this second phase of the assessment are described more fully in Halls and Arthur (2006) but after summarising and synthesising the responses from the stakeholders contacted, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. **The FMSP has succeeded in transferring knowledge to target stakeholders**. Respondents reported knowledge and awareness of almost 30 different projects across the five Programme product themes. A wide range of stakeholders were reported as having access to FMSP products and knowledge including fishers, local management institutions, national fisheries, and other government departments, fisheries officers and research institutions, and regional working groups and Committees. Workshops and meetings in villages or markets were typical means of transferring knowledge to fishers. However, incentives used to encourage participation in these activities may not be sustainable in some cases. Workshops, seminars, scientific papers, policy briefs and guidelines have been used to transfer knowledge among other stakeholders. The FMSP 'brand', however, appears to be weak with only one institution having linked their FMSP-funded research to the Programme. Collaboration appears to be the most important means of knowledge transfer. The impact assessment was conducted prior to the re-design and promotion of the FMSP website and at this time, amongst the stakeholders contacted, the FMSP did not appear to be an important means of knowledge transfer. Almost half of the participating institutions reported that they were unaware of the existence of the site. While this situation is likely to have improved, it highlights the need for promotional activities in support of a website. Establishing a website does not mean that the target audience will necessarily become aware of it or use it.

2. **The FMSP has succeeded in achieving adoption of its knowledge and products.** All the institutions reported adoption of, or plans to adopt, a wide range of FMSP outputs either for specific fisheries management purposes with target beneficiaries or for strategic research and/or advisory programme development purposes. For researchers, the application of the knowledge and products has focused largely on the development of materials for training and teaching purposes, impact assessment studies and for promoting policy dialogue. All except one of the respondents reported that the FMSP products have been very useful for helping them achieve their research and development goals. Obstacles to the adoption of products and knowledge reported by institutions include:

    - Short project duration and changing priorities and policies of target institutions;
    - Inadequate emphasis on demand assessment and uptake promotion;
    - Illiteracy among target beneficiaries;
    - Poor infrastructure (e.g. internet access) and technical constraints;
    - Lack of capacity and legislation to adopt outputs; and
    - Absence of operational management plans.

Researchers reported no significant obstacles to adoption other than a lack of awareness of potentially useful outputs and inertia among potential users.

3. **The impact of the FMSP on the ultimate beneficiaries (poor fishers) remains largely uncertain**. None of the institutions were able to report objectively verifiable evidence to indicate that the products or knowledge they had adopted have had a positive (or negative) impact on the assets and livelihoods of the target (intended) beneficiaries. This is because:

    - Implementation has only recently occurred and therefore it is still too early to determine any impact.
    - It is typically impossible to discriminate/distinguish the effects (impact) of FMSP activities from those arising from other project or development activities and initiatives.
    - The capacity of implementing agencies or stakeholders to quantify (monitor) project impact is limited; and

    In spite of this uncertainty, several institutions were confident that benefits had already accrued to the ultimate beneficiaries and/or would (continue to) do so in the near future. In some cases, these benefits were also expected beyond the original project sites.

4. **The FMSP has had a very significant positive impact on the capacity of both institutions and individual researchers** to achieve, or contribute to, development impact. Both institutions and researchers reported significant positive impacts arising from their involvement with the FMSP or from their use of knowledge or products generated or developed by the Programme. Central to this are reported changes to management and research strategies by institutions including the WFC and the MRC. The Programme has also encouraged more systematic, participatory and adaptive approaches to management and development. Similarly, individual researchers reported that their involvement with the FMSP has influenced their research strategies and programmes, particularly towards more development orientated research. For institutions, their capacity has reportedly increased in a number of areas including:

    - Problem and solution identification;
    - Communication with stakeholders;
    - Building links with institutions;
    - Monitoring and controlling foreign fishing;
    - Participatory planning and evaluation;
    - Impact measurement;
    - Understanding livelihood opportunities and constraints

    Individual researchers also reported significant improvements to their own capacity following their involvement in, or exposure to, the Programme including:

    - Greater knowledge and experience to participate in particular fields of research;
    - Stronger links (including communication networks) with research and development partners;

- Improved project management, communication and uptake promotion skills;
- Raised awareness of important factors affecting development outcomes.

5. **The FMSP has been a significant force in fisheries research and has had many strengths as a research programme:** There was almost complete consensus among institutions and individual researchers that the FMSP has been a significant force in fisheries management science in the past decade. Several reported that it had helped them meet their own research objectives and had generated some particularly innovative research outputs as well as successfully ensuring that the focus of the research remained delivering benefits to the poor.

   They described the Programme as being influential, supportive and having made an important contribution, particularly within projects where continuity was achieved through a sequence of projects. The success of the Programme was largely attributed to its rigorous and adaptable approach, longevity and emphasis on quality. The Programme was also praised for its wide geographic coverage, coherence, strategic approach and strong theoretical foundations. From an institutional perspective, continuity and an emphasis on adaptive and participatory approaches to management were also identified as particular strengths of the Programme. Researchers regarded its administration and management, flexibility and recent emphasis on uptake promotion as particular strengths. It was also acknowledged that it had launched the careers of many now respected scientists. All the respondents interviewed agreed that the FMSP has complemented other research Programmes or projects, although some limited competition was also recognized.

   All the respondents reported that the FMSP will be missed potentially threatening management research and advisory capacity and the existing 'momentum' of existing research and development activities.

6. **The FMSP could have performed better with a greater focus on project demand assessment, by being more inclusive of target institutions in project design and implementation, and with a greater emphasis on uptake promotion.**
   Alongside the praise of the Programme, institutions and individual researchers both shared the opinion that the Programme has at times been weak in its ability to ensure that projects identified local demand for research, and that while a series of projects could build towards impact, individual projects were often too short to achieve the entire range of activities from information generation, through sharing to finally ensuring that the information generated was put into use. While the Programme had worked to establish demand and commission projects in response to this demand, the researcher's contacted during this assessment highlighted a lack of involvement by target institutions in the identification of demand for research outputs and the development of suitable communications products. Their involvement in project conceptualization and implementation was sometimes limited and this could perhaps have benefited from more Programme oversight. In addition, there has been a lack of emphasis on project monitoring and evaluation beyond the life of projects. Institutions were also concerned by

the Programme's apparent lack of emphasis on policies and institutional processes.

The Programme's communication and uptake promotion strategy was also subject to criticism by several researchers. While the recent emphasis on communications and uptake promotion projects to build on earlier research was praised, it was generally felt that insufficient emphasis was given to uptake and promotion activities in the earlier years. It was also felt that throughout the Programme there had been far too much emphasis attached to the production of lengthy and inaccessible final technical reports (FTR) at the expense of peer-reviewed publications and more accessible products designed to communicate the key messages from the research.

While there was a clear strategic framework for the commissioning of projects that was articulated through the Programme logframe, some institutions were critical of the apparent absence of a Programme level framework to structure and organize the promotion of the various products and outputs arising from project activities. It was felt that the independent communications activities of projects meant that managers sometimes felt it was difficult to select appropriate methods and principles. They felt that they could not see how the different products fitted together and complemented each other. This could perhaps have been lessened through better instruction from the Programme to project leaders and more effort to make them aware of what the other projects commissioned through the Programme were doing. Others were concerned by the poor recognition of partners in project documents and publications that sometimes occurred. Opaque administration of projects and their budgets by project leaders was also cause for concern.

7. Recommendations to improve future programmes of this type:

- Provide appropriate incentive structures for researchers to ensure that Programme funding supports development research rather than supporting academic research with development funds.
- Improve uptake and adoption by ensuring outputs are practical with clearly demonstrable benefits supported by clear non-technical communication products, conceived in collaboration with target institutions, and endorsed by 'champions' with political influence.
- Improve the Programme strategy by placing greater emphasis on the context of outputs, perhaps via some form of framework;
- Increase the involvement of target institutions in the conceptualization and implementation of projects to ensure research is demand-led;
- Place greater emphasis on uptake promotion using relevant communication hubs, regional management bodies, and other research and development organizations;
- Communicate and feedback regularly with project partners and target institutions;
- Sustain training and capacity building activities; and
- Address technical constraints to adoption.

References

Arthur, R.I, E. Fisher, R. Mwaipopo, X. Irz and C.Thirtle (2005). Fisheries Management Science Programme: An overview of developmental impact to 2005. MRAG Ltd, London, 168pp.

Halls. A.S. and R.I. Arthur (2006) Assessment of the impact of the FMSP (R4778C): An assessment of the impact of the FMSP from the perspectives of key fisheries research institutions and researchers. MRAG Ltd, London, 128pp

Appendix 1: Impact Questionnaires

Assessment of the Impact of the FMSP

Semi-Structured Telephone Interview Questionnaire to key institutions

Date:
Organisation:
Purpose/Activities: (Information Portal, Research, Advisory or Implementing):
Respondent name:

1 Introduction

1.1 Pleasantries and self introduction

1.2 Describe purpose of call:

I'm calling on behalf of the MRAG who has been responsible for managing DFID's Fisheries Management Science Programme (or FMSP) for the last 9 years. This research programme is coming to end this year and they would like to seek your opinions concerning the developmental impact (or performance) of the programme, how useful it's been to you and your organisation and what lessons we can learn from your experiences that can be used to inform the design and implementation of future projects and research programmes.

1.3 Describe structure and content of interview:

The interview comprises two main sets of questions. The first relates to the impact (or lack of impact) of the programme and projects and reasons for this impact. The second questions relates to the overall utility or usefulness of the Programme or projects. The interview should last no more than about 30mins.

2 Respondent Details

Can I begin by asking some questions about you?

Position:
Responsibilities:
How many years with organisation:

3 Impact Assessment Indicators and Explanatory Factors (E):

3.1 Impact indicator category 1: Knowledge transfer

3.1.1 What is your knowledge of/involvement in the Fisheries Management Science Programme?

- o Promotion/dissemination of knowledge/products
- o Project collaborator
- o User / implementer of FMSP Outputs
- o Other (specify)
- o None

3.1.2 What FMSP resources are you aware of ?:

- o FMSP website
- o FMSP software (e.g. CEDA, LFDA, PARFISH)
- o Management Guidelines (e.g. FAO Fish. Tech Paps x3, adaptive learning guidelines etc)
- o Policy briefs (specify)
- o Specific project outputs (specify)

3.1.3 How did you become aware of these resources?: E

- o Collaboration with FMSP projects
- o FMSP promotion activities (specify)
- o Other (describe)

3.1.4 What knowledge/products have you adopted or promoted from the programme or individual projects?

(Quantify if possible and provide evidence. (e.g. software now in use in x fisheries departments, management guidelines used by y organisations, training materials developed in the project now taken up in z training organisations etc numbers of fishers in target community, numbers of fishers potentially affected in wider community).

3.1.5 How have you adopted them?

(e.g. have they been repackaged or promoted by you into on-going activities, or future plans)? MoV: Papers, technical reports, legislation, extension programmes…etc.

3.1.6 Who has access to this knowledge or these products?

3.1.7 Do they currently, or will they, include the ultimate beneficiaries (the poor)?

3.1.8 How do they access the knowledge or products? What are the communication and dissemination channels/links used to reach them? E

(give details for stakeholders at the local, implementing and policy levels)

3.1.9 Are they sustainable?

(e.g. are there resources or commitments to take the knowledge or products forward?)

3.1.10 What are the obstacles to adoption of products? E

(e.g. resources, capacity, legislation etc)?

3.1.11 How can the adoption of knowledge and products be improved? E

3.2 Impact indicator category 2: Assets and Livelihoods

3.2.1 Has the programme as a whole or have specific projects had a positive or negative impact on the livelihoods or assets of the intended beneficiaries? (Quantify social and economic benefits, and describe any changes in people's access to, use of, and control over fisheries resources. Provide evidence if possible).

3.2.2 What changes to the management process (i.e. policy and development planning, management planning, implementation of management plans [MCS], and evaluation of management plans [stock assessment]) have occurred and which are believed to be responsible for these impacts? E

3.2.3 Are these changes sustainable? How could they be sustained?

3.2.4 Which groups have benefited or been negatively impacted? (e.g. men/women, young/old, particular ethnic groups etc).

3.2.5 Have the benefits been captured by poor people?

3.2.6 Has there been any positive or negative impact outside the original project sites? Will there be in the future?

3.2.7 What assets to people need to improve their access to knowledge and products to improve their livelihoods? E (cross cuts last explanatory question in 3.1)

3.3 Impact indicator category 3: Institutions and Processes

(Changes to organisational behaviour/capacity)

3.3.1 What changes to your institution or institutional processes have taken place as a result of FMSP research? Are they intended and sustainable?

3.3.2 Has capacity improved as a result of the adoption of the products? Explain how and to what extent.

3.3.3 Which key decision-makers? have been informed of project outputs? Is there evidence that they are using these outputs?

3.3.4 Have institutional mechanisms (e.g. laws, rules, regulations, decision-making arrangements, policies) affecting peoples use, access, and control (management?) of resources changed as a result of FMSP research? Describe any changes and their consequences at the household level.

3.3.5 To what extent have poor people (and who specifically) participating in FMSP research projects influenced the direction of the research and its impact on their lives?

3.4 Impact indicator category 4: Sustainability

Questions relating to sustainability cross cut the above.

4 Utility of FMSP programme/projects

(Attitudes and thoughts on the utility of the FMSP and FMSP projects).

4.1.1 What is your overall perception of the FMSP and its utility?

4.1.2 In your opinion, has the FMSP been a significant force in management science over the past few years?

4.1.3 To what extent has it contributed to your work and in meeting your objectives?

4.1.4 Has it complemented or competed with other management science /research initiatives? Give details.

4.1.5 What are its strengths and weaknesses?

4.1.6 Will it be missed?

4.1.7 What elements of the management process do FMSP projects or the FMSP programme help to improve most? i.e. policy and development planning, management planning, management plan implementation (MCS); management plan evaluation (e.g. stock assessment). Or By Project Cluster?

4.1.8 Which projects have had a positive impact or been particularly successful? What attributes or characteristics of the project made them successful? E

4.1.9 Which have had very little impact and why?

4.1.10 What were the critical factors determining adoption and impact? E Is the poverty focus (focussed, inclusive or enabling) important?

4.1.11 Which would be most beneficial in the long run and why?

4.1.12 How important is the need for 'champions' (e.g. collaborators) with political and administrative clout to push forward research outputs? Is collaboration a pre-requisite to uptake and impact? How best can you do this? E

4.1.13 What are your criticisms of the Programme or projects?

4.1.14 How could the programme be improved? (e.g. larger, different focus, local lead organisations, more funding, longer projects, more uptake promotion)

5 Other Comments and Information

Assessment of the Impact of the FMSP - Researchers

Telephone Interview Questionnaire for researchers

Date:
Researcher Name:
Affiliation:
FMSP Projects (PI):
FMSP Projects (Project staff or collaborator):

1 Introduction

1.1 Pleasantries and self introduction

1.2 Describe purpose of call:

Calling on behalf of the MRAG who has been responsible for managing DFID's Fisheries Management Science Programme (or FMSP) for the last 9 years. This research programme is coming to end this year and they would like to seek your opinions about the Programme, how useful it's been to your own research agenda/goals or programmes and what lessons we can learn from your experiences that can be used to inform the design and implementation of future projects and research programmes.

1.3 Describe structure and content of interview:

The interview comprises two main sets of questions. The first relates to the impact (or lack of impact) of the Programme and projects in terms of knowledge transfer or product uptake and changes in capacity. The second set of questions relate to the overall utility or usefulness of the Programme or projects. It should last no more than about 30 minutes and will be recorded to minimise the duration of the interview.

2 Impact Assessment Indicators and Explanatory Factors (E):

2.1 Impact indicator category 1: Knowledge Transfer and uptake of FMSP Project Outputs/Products

2.1.1 What FMSP resources / outputs are you aware of ? E.g.

- FMSP website
- FMSP software (e.g. CEDA, LFDA, YIELD, PARFISH, EnhanceFish)
- Management Guidelines (e.g. FAO Fish. Tech Paps x3, adaptive learning guidelines etc)
- Policy briefs (specify)
- Specific project outputs (specify)

2.1.2 How did you become aware of these resources?: (E)

- Led/Collaborated with FMSP projects
- FMSP promotion activities (specify)
- Other (describe)

2.1.3 What knowledge/products have you adopted, used or promoted from the programme or individual projects besides your own, as part of your research/development activities?

2.1.4 How have you used it/them as part of your research?

2.1.5 How useful have they been in terms of helping you achieve your research or development goals/objectives?

2.1.6 What obstacles have impeded your adoption/use of Programme/project knowledge/products in the past? (E)

2.1.7 How might these obstacles be removed? (E)

2.2 Impact indicator category 3: Changes to behaviour/capacity

2.2.1 What changes to your research activities/programmes have taken place as a result of FMSP research? Are they intended and sustainable?

2.2.2 Do you feel that you have developed as a researcher through your involvement in FMSP research? If so, how?

3 Utility of FMSP programme/projects (Attitudes and thoughts on the utility of the FMSP and FMSP projects).

3.1.1 In your opinion, has the FMSP been a significant force in fisheries management science over the past few years?

3.1.2 Do you feel that the Programme has produced any particularly interesting or innovative research? If so, what?

3.1.3 What was particularly interesting to you about this research.

3.1.4 To what extent has it contributed to your personal development or to the development of the department?

3.1.5 To what extent has it contributed to building your own network of target stakeholders/organisations or research collaborators?

3.1.6 To what extent has it allowed you to pursue particular types or specific/more applied fields of research that you wouldn't otherwise be able to pursue?

3.1.7 Has it complemented or competed with other management science /research initiatives? Give details.

3.1.8 What have been its strengths and weaknesses?

3.1.9 What elements of the management process (i.e. policy and development planning, management planning, management plan implementation (MCS); management plan evaluation (e.g. stock assessment) do you feel FMSP projects or the FMSP programme help to improve most?

3.1.10 Which of the FMSP projects, that you are aware of, have had a positive developmental impact or been particularly successful? What attributes or characteristics of the project do you feel made them successful? (E)

3.1.11 Which do you feel have had very little development impact and why?

3.1.12 What were the critical factors determining adoption and impact? (E)

3.1.13 How important is the need for 'champions' (e.g. collaborators) with political and administrative clout to push forward research outputs? Is collaboration a pre-requisite to uptake and impact? How best can you do this? (E)

3.1.14 What are your criticisms of the Programme or FMSP projects?

3.1.15 How could the programme be improved to achieve greater developmental impact? (e.g. larger, different focus, local lead organisations, more funding, longer projects, more uptake promotion).

3.1.16 How could the focus, execution and administration of programme be improved to meet your own developmental /research goals or objectives?

3.1.17 What is your overall perception of the FMSP and its utility?

3.1.18 Will it be missed?

4 Other Comments and Information

Check with the respondent to see if they feel you have missed anything and see if there is anything that they might want to add as this might lead to a couple of new questions.

5 Interview Close

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions.

Appendix 2: Project themes and clusters

Product Theme	Project Cluster	Projects	Title
1. Information to inform management-research and influence policy	1: Databases of information	R5030:	Synthesis of simple predictive models for river fish yields in major tropical rivers
		R5485:	River and Floodplain Fisheries in the Ganges
		R6178:	Synthesis of simple predictive models for fisheries in tropical lakes
		R4778A	Knowledge management and its communication (Website, projects database, highlights, dissemination/promotion activities)
	2: Livelihood appraisals	R6436:	The performance of Customary Marine Tenure (CMT) in the management of community fishery resources in Melanesia
		R7336:	Sustainable livelihoods from fluctuating fisheries resources
		R8118:	Understanding livelihoods dependant on inland fisheries in Bangladesh and South East Asia.
		R8196:	Understanding Fisheries Associated Livelihoods and the Constraints to their Development in Kenya and Tanzania.
		R8294:	Enabling better management of fisheries conflicts.
		R8467	Incorporating Common Pool Resource (CPR) Issues into Fisheries Management Policy
		R8470	Synthesis of FMSP experience and lessons learned for fisheries co-management. (Cross cuts to 4, 7, 10)
		R4778C	Assessment of the impact of the Fisheries Management Science Programme
		R4778S	R4778S Cross Programme synthesis study - Participatory approaches
	3: Impacts of climate change	R4778J:	Vulnerability of fisherfolk living in poverty to climate change.
		R8475:	Promoting new knowledge of climate change impacts on fisheries
2. Information requirements for including poor fishers in the assessment and management of their fisheries	4: Information requirements for fisheries management	R7042:	Information systems for co-management of artisanal fisheries
		R7834:	Interdisciplinary multivariate analysis (IMA) for adaptive co-management
		R8285:	Fisheries data collection and sharing mechanisms for (co-) management
		R8462:	FMSP guidelines on fisheries information systems for co-management
3. Fisheries assessment methods to inform management	5: Stock assessment guidelines	R4517:	Development of Computer Aids for Fish Stock Assessment and Management Policy
		R4823:	Guidelines for harvesting species of different lifespans
		R5050CB:	Computer Aids in fish stock assessment - Field development
		R5484:	Analysis of Multispecies Tropical Fisheries.
		R6437:	Management strategies for new or lightly exploited fisheries in developing countries
		R6465:	Growth parameter estimation and the effect of fishing on size composition and growth of snappers and groupers: implications for management - Phase I and II.
		R7040:	Strategic assessment of tropical coastal fisheries management

		R7041:	Software for estimating potential yield under uncertainty
		R7336:	Sustainable livelihoods from fluctuating fisheries resources
		R7521:	Implementing management guidelines arising from project R6465 - an assessment of the utility. Assessment of additional otoliths from *L. mahsena* and *A. virescens* collected during the 1999 BIOT inshore observer programme.
		R7522:	The potential for improved management performance with fully age-based stock assessments: Extension of the management strategy simulations to incorporate age-based assessments.
		R7835:	Investigation of the implications of different fish life history strategies on fisheries management.
		R7947:	Integrated fisheries management using Baysian multi-criterion decision making
		R8360:	Synthesis and uptake promotion of FMSP stock assessment tools and guidelines
		R4778G:	Software training courses (East Africa and SE Asia)
		R4778T:	FMSP stock assessment tools training course, Dhaka, Bangladesh
		R8397:	Uptake of Participatory Fisheries Stock Assessment (PFSA) Tool Kit
		R8468:	Capacity building in the use of FMSP stock assessment tools and management guidelines
	6: Bayesian stock assessment and management with limited data	R6437:	Management strategies for new or lightly exploited fisheries in developing countries
		R7834:	Interdisciplinary multivariate analysis (IMA) for adaptive co-management
		R7947:	Integrated fisheries management using Baysian multi-criterion decision making
		R8285:	Fisheries data collection and sharing mechanisms for (co-) management.
		R8360:	Synthesis and uptake promotion of FMSP stock assessment tools and guidelines
		R8397:	Uptake of Participatory Fisheries Stock Assessment (PFSA) Tool Kit
		R4778G:	Software training courses
		R4778T:	FMSP stock assessment tools training course, Dhaka, Bangladesh
		R8464:	Application and promotion of FMSP Participatory Fisheries Stock Assessment (ParFish)
4. Pro-poor capture fisheries management strategies	7: Generic management guidelines	R4777:	Analysis of Fish Aggregating Devices
		R5023:	Potential Yield of Small Reservoir Fisheries in South Asia
		R5953:	Fisheries Dynamics of Modified Floodplains in Southern Asia
		R5958:	Culture Fisheries Assessment Methodology
		R6436:	The performance of Customary Marine Tenure (CMT) in the management of community fishery resources in Melanesia
		R7042:	Information systems for co-management of artisanal fisheries
		R7043:	Selection criteria and co-management guidelines for harvest reserves in tropical river fisheries
		R7334:	Management of conflict in tropical fisheries
		R7335:	Adaptive learning approaches to fisheries management

		R7917:	Self recruiting species in aquaculture – their role in rural livelihoods.
		R8210:	The use of sluice gates for stock enhancement and diversification of livelihoods
		R8285:	Fisheries data collection and sharing mechanisms for (co-) management.
		R8292:	Uptake of adaptive learning approaches for enhancement fisheries.
		R8294:	Enabling better management of fisheries conflicts
		R8462:	FMSP guidelines on fisheries information systems for co-management
		R8486:	Promotion of FMSP guidelines for floodplain fisheries management and sluice gate control
	8: Control of foreign fisheries	R4775:	Control of Foreign Fisheries
		R5049CB:	Control of Foreign fisheries - Field development
		R8463:	Promotion of models generating national economic benefits through the control of foreign fisheries
	9: Floodplain fisheries management	R5030:	Synthesis of simple predictive models for river fish yields in major tropical rivers
		R5485:	River and Floodplain Fisheries in the Ganges
		R5953:	Fisheries Dynamics of Modified Floodplains in Southern Asia
		R6494:	Evaluation of the biological and socioeconomic benefits of enhancement of floodplain fisheries
		R7043:	Selection criteria and co-management guidelines for harvest reserves in tropical river fisheries
		R7917:	Self recruiting species in aquaculture – their role in rural livelihoods.
		R8210:	The use of sluice gates for stock enhancement and diversification of livelihoods
		R8486:	Promotion of FMSP guidelines for floodplain fisheries management and sluice gate control
5. Pro-poor enhancement fisheries management strategies.	10: Enhancement of inland fisheries	R5023:	Potential Yield of Small Reservoir Fisheries in South Asia
		R5958:	Culture Fisheries Assessment Methodology
		R6338CB:	Reservoir Fisheries Management in Savannakhet Province, Lao PDR
		R7335:	Adaptive learning approaches to fisheries management
		R7917:	Self recruiting species in aquaculture – their role in rural livelihoods.
		R8292:	Uptake of adaptive learning approaches for enhancement fisheries.
		R8469	Fisheries Enhancement Decision Support Tool and Toolkit
	11: Enhancement of marine fisheries	R4777:	Analysis of Fish Aggregating Devices
		R8196:	Understanding Fisheries Associated Livelihoods and the Constraints to their Development in Kenya and Tanzania.
		R8249:	Livelihood assets required for an East Africa FADs Programme.
		R8331:	Promoting Livelihood Benefits from Fish Aggregation Devices