

**INCORPORATING COMMON POOL RESOURCE (CPR)
ISSUES INTO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:
KEY LESSONS AND BEST PRACTICE**

FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT

By

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TITLE OF PROJECT	Incorporating Common Pool Resource (CPR) Issues into Fisheries Management in Developing Countries: Key Lessons and Best Practice
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1.	Synthesis Report: Incorporating Common Pool Resource (CPR) Issues into Fisheries Management in Developing Countries: Key Lessons and Best Practice (September 2005)	
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2. Executive Summary:

The purpose of the project was to provide fisheries policy-makers and their advisers (e.g. research organisations) with new knowledge on the management of Common Pool Resources (CPR) which help to underpin the livelihoods of thousands of poor people in Developing Countries. CPR and the associated benefits to poor people are increasingly under threat from a lack of effective management and an inability to cope with a wide range of threats including increased exploitation (and overexploitation), commercialisation (which favours particular groups e.g. international consumers), and privatisation (which limits access to a few individuals or groups in situations where more flexible access and use rights to a larger group prevailed in the past).

Through the review and analysis of 18 FMSP projects (Clusters 2 and 7), from different parts of the world, the major CPR issues were identified and synthesized into a series of key lessons and best practice guidelines for fisheries management. Clearly in many countries, the fisheries sector has extensive interaction with other sectors, and in this respect broad-based approaches to natural resource management (e.g. coastal zone management, river basin management) have been attempted (with varying degrees of success). However, the current project focuses specifically on fisheries management, dealing with a range of difficult problems (e.g. open access, institutional strengthening) as a contribution to the overall task of managing the multi-sectoral environment. There can be no doubt that improved fisheries management systems will make an important contribution to inter-sectoral management in the future (e.g. one of the recognised weaknesses of coastal zone management has been a failure to deal with open access conditions in fisheries).

The main outputs of the project included a synthesis report and a series of four Key Sheets, which were made available through two websites (FMSP and FAO/OneFish). In addition targeted e-mails and mail-shots have distributed the outputs to over 100 fisheries policy-makers and their advisers in 20 countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia (in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese). By helping to underpin the future development of fisheries policy and the design and implementation of fisheries management in Developing Countries, by providing a better understanding of the issues involved, this research will ensure that the value and contribution of CPR for livelihoods and poverty reduction is recognised and sustained. In certain countries, improved CPR / fisheries management will also help to increase the flow of benefits to the stakeholders involved, and reduce their vulnerability to poverty.

It can be argued that the design and implementation of appropriate and effective fisheries management systems should be given the highest priority in this sector. The knowledge generated by the current project will contribute to the work of policy-makers in addressing the CPR issues involved including setting policy objectives, managing institutional development and building capacity. While the knowledge dissemination and promotional activities of the project can be assessed in terms of the contacts (numbers, distribution) made with policy-makers and their advisers during the course of the project, the real impact of the project will be measured in the future (post-project) by the extent to which CPR issues have been incorporated into new policy approaches and processes for fisheries management in developing countries (often a slow process), leading to sustainable benefits for development from fisheries resource exploitation. This task should be taken up by the follow-on activities of a new RNRRS facility.

3. Background:

Common Pool Resources (CPR), such as fisheries, make an important contribution to the economy and social fabric of many developing countries. Global fisheries production is currently 132 million tonnes (valued at US \$58 billion, first sale) and provides employment for over 150 million people. Fish is also an important food source (60% of people in Developing Countries depend on fish for 30% of their animal protein supply) and the most valuable agricultural trade commodity with international exports valued at US\$80 billion p.a. (which exceeds coffee, tea and cotton combined) (FAO, 2004).

However, despite the range of benefits derived from fisheries, and especially the important contribution which they make to under-pinning the livelihoods of poor people, many fisheries worldwide are increasingly threatened by overexploitation and degradation (leading to a reduction of benefits) (FAO, 1997, 2004). It is now well-recognised that fisheries, in common with other CPR (e.g. forests, rangeland, water resources), can be difficult to manage effectively. As part of the future design of more effective fisheries management systems, there is a need for a better understanding of key CPR features such as 'sub-tractability' (one person's use subtracts from another's use) and 'excludability' (it is necessary, but difficult and costly, to exclude other potential users), and also the context provided by 'weak states' (weak governance, limited institutions and legal systems).

In recent years, there have been some attempts at documenting the global experiences of CPR management, (Berge 2003, Neiland and Bennett, 2003). There are at least four major themes which have emerged from this work: (i) the need to value the contribution of CPR to development; (ii) the opportunities and constraints to CPR management; (iii) policy trends and policy analysis in CPR management; and (iv) developing new approaches to CPR management based on lesson-learning and best practice. However, there is need to build upon this work. In order to identify and then communicate a series of clear messages to policy-makers about lessons learned and best practice for future fisheries policy and fisheries management, the detailed research findings of a global research programme such as the FMSP provide a good opportunity to do this, as a major source of empirically-derived information. Up until now, fisheries policy-makers in many developing countries have not had access to this type of knowledge and information in a clear and concise form (many fisheries administrations in developing countries have limited research back-up due to capacity and financial constraints), and this has represented a major constraint to improved fisheries policy development and the implementation of appropriate fisheries management systems.

The demand for further research into CPR management, and how improvements might be attained, with particular reference to fisheries, can be derived from at least three sources: (i) the improved management fisheries is a policy goal for the countries included in the study (FMSP target countries), and they have signed up to relevant international codes and conventions in this respect (e.g. UN Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries); (ii) the same countries have highlighted fisheries (well-managed) as an important part of national poverty reduction strategies (e.g. World Bank Poverty Strategy Reduction Papers, PRSPs); (iii) the same countries have highlighted improved fisheries management as a priority area in national programmes (through national agencies or with bi-/multi-lateral programmes such as operated by the CGIAR World Fish Center).

4. Project Purpose:

The purpose of the project was to enable improved fisheries policy development and the design and implementation of fisheries management systems, which take account of CPR issues, and lead to increased benefits for the poor. This would be achieved through the communication and promotion of a better understanding of CPR issues, derived from the analysis of FMSP and other projects, to key stakeholders such as government policy-makers and their advisers in Developing Countries.

The constraint to development (lack of accessible knowledge on CPR issues) would be addressed through a process of information synthesis and communication of important findings (CPR issues better understood, and leading to lesson-learning and best-practice guidelines for improved fisheries management) to policy-makers and their advisers. The main changes which the project aims to achieve are a better understanding of CPR issues relevant to fisheries management in Developing Countries, which will lead to positive changes in fisheries management policy and fisheries management systems in order to maintain and increase the flow of benefits for development (resulting in poverty reduction).

5. Outputs:

Two sets of project outputs were originally defined (see project logframe): (1) Information synthesis outputs; (2) Communication outputs. The following research results and findings were achieved:

(1) Synthesis component

(1.1.) A Synthesis Report (Annex 1, June 2005) entitled 'Incorporating Common Pool Resource (CPR) Issues into Fisheries Management in Developing Countries: Key Lessons and Best Practice.

The main findings were:

- a considerable bank of new CPR-related knowledge has been generated by the FMSP;
 - an important part of the new knowledge generated by the FMSP concerns the relationship of CPR /Fisheries to the poor and factors affecting livelihoods and poverty status (e.g. The role of local institutions and access rights for poor people);
 - the main contribution of the FMSP projects analysed concerns understanding of CPR with respect to: (a) existing management arrangements and their function for the poor; (b) constraints to implementing better management (national and local, formal and informal structures); (c) optimal management arrangements for discrete components of the CPR /Fishery (e.g. Fish stocks, water management structures in inland areas); (d) desirable formal arrangements for monitoring and processing information;
 - overall, and although not necessarily a weakness, few of the FMSP projects relate empirical observation or proposed management arrangements to CPR theory; most of the projects tended to identify suitable institutions for CPR management but primarily as structures (user groups, sluice gate committees, village committees etc), rather than as processes of repeated behaviour or types of interaction;
 - regarding the importance of CPR / Fisheries to the poor in developing countries, the FMSP provides a greater qualitative understanding of the function of fishery CPR to the poor rather than detailed information on its economic contribution nationally – in the case of livelihoods, the FMSP projects (cluster 2) emphasise some of the more subtle or hidden contributions to the welfare of the poor (e.g. Food security safety net);
 - focusing on the topic of factors which affect fisheries management performance, the FMSP findings identified that most current management systems (from the State) show a limited level of performance in achieving sustainable and pro-poor outcomes – a common explanation was the difficulty of attempting to manage complex and changing CPR systems (e.g. Floodplains or coastal fisheries) using formal sector-specific institutions;
 - regarding new approaches for improving CPR /Fisheries management performance in Developing Countries, the FMSP findings revealed the limitations of focusing on technical solutions to discrete aspects of fisheries (e.g. Stock management), and the need to broaden the approach to deal with livelihoods which often include fisheries and other CPR – to also include the possibility for using a participatory, process-led and adaptive approaches to identifying and dealing with management problems over time;
 - on the subject of future research priorities, the fact that the FMSP has generated new knowledge on CPR management was recognised, the future challenge is to investigate and address the constraints that block its uptake and use, and to integrate research within the process of institutional and political development for improved CPR management for pro-poor outcomes;
- the findings (above) were then used as a basis on which to develop a series of four Key Sheets set within the broader context of fisheries management and CPR issues (2.3. below).

(2) Communications component

(2.1.) Report (Annex 2, July 2005) entitled 'Developing the Communications Plan'.

The main findings of this exercise which was undertaken to further develop the preliminary

Communications Strategy were as follows:

- policy-makers at the national level are the main target for communication; although advisers and support organisations should also be contacted;
- the Synthesis Report will contain detailed overview of FMSP findings on CPR, but the Key Sheets should be designed to have a widespread appeal and to alert and build awareness of the work of the FMSP and its relevance to policy development for CPR management in Developing Countries;
- the Key Sheets should be designed and written using best practice guidelines for these types of CP, and the four KS proposed were considered suitable;
- the communications approach should have three elements (a) establish the knowledge products (report and Key Sheets); (b) general promotion (newsletter articles and flyers) and (c) specific promotion (targeted e-mails and mail-shots to 20 countries in Africa, Asia and S. America where fisheries are important);
- monitoring and evaluation of the CP implementation through keeping detailed records of responses;

(2.2.) A series of four Key Sheets (Annex 3, November 2005) entitled 'Common Pool Resources and Fisheries Management' with the following titles:

Key Sheet No. 1: The Importance of Fisheries to the Poor in Developing Countries;

Key Sheet No. 2: Factors which affect CPR Management Performance in Developing Countries: Key Lessons;

Key Sheet No. 3: Approaches to Improving CPR Management Performance in Developing Countries: Best Practice;

Key Sheet No. 4: Future Research Priorities for CPR (Fisheries) Management in Developing Countries;

The Key Sheet Series was used to further develop and summarise the findings of the Synthesis Report (Annex 1) and to set them explicitly within the context of CPR / Fisheries Management.

Each Key Sheet follows a similar design structure with the following sections and attributes:

- Overview: to set the scene and indicate the objective of the Key Sheet;
- Key Issues: (1) to describe the importance of each topic; (2) to present new knowledge on each topic (derived from FMSP research); (3) to highlight future challenges with reference to fisheries policy and management;
- References and footnotes to complement the main text;
- Text Boxes which present specific country and fishery case-studies from FMSP research projects to illustrate key points;

The main findings of the research presented in the Key Sheet Series, following the design structure outlined above, are summarised in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Key Sheets: Common Pool Resources & Fisheries Management – Key issues from FMSP (Clusters 2 and 7)

Key Sheet	Importance context	New Knowledge	Future Challenges	Case-study countries used
(1) The importance of fisheries to the poor in developing countries	Fisheries are important both economically and socially at local, national and international levels; underpin livelihoods and nutrition of millions of poor people, especially in Asia;	Relations between people and CPR are diverse and complex; some people are dependent on fisheries; in other countries, policy has targeted sector as source of economic growth; fisheries often integrated with other rural occupations; fisheries sector often has a range of actors and social groups; plus mosaic of institutions; wider context is changing in many countries leading to both opportunities and threats for people in relation to CPR usage;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - government must set clear fisheries policy objectives and plans; - fisheries management systems must be in line with policy and made to work effectively; - change in fisheries must be managed carefully and transition costs covered (some actors might lose within new fisheries management regimes) 	Bangladesh , Pacific Islands, Indonesia, Malawi, Laos, Ghana, Cambodia,
(2) Factors which affect CPR management performance in developing countries: key lessons	Fish stocks (CPR) are a form of natural capital and a potential source of sustainable wealth for developing countries if managed properly (management is important)	5 factors affecting fisheries management performance: (i) availability and use of information; (ii) stakeholder participation; (iii) property rights regimes in place; (iv) institutional context; (v) political will and change;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - using new CPR knowledge for developing new fisheries management approaches; - operationalising new approaches; - gaining acceptance for new approaches from fisheries management authorities; 	Pacific Islands, Bangladesh , Malawi, Ghana, Cambodia,
(3) Approaches to improving CPR management performance in developing countries: best practice	Recent history of fisheries management has shown a decline of global fisheries; there is a need for new fisheries management approaches;	5 areas for developing new fisheries management approaches: (i) managing information and applying knowledge; (ii) Encouraging participation; (iii) a basis of legal property rights; (iv) Creating appropriate institutions and organizations; (v) Political will and changes in governance;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to overcome resistance to change within fisheries management organizations; - how to develop new fisheries management systems based on appropriate diagnosis and solutions to problems; - how to disseminate and build capacity in new fisheries management approaches; 	Bangladesh , Kenya, Tanzania, Indonesia, India, Thailand, Nepal,

(4) Future research priorities for CPR (fisheries) management in developing countries	Research is needed to create a broad-based understanding of fisheries systems and the options for management; the research must be multi-disciplinary and coherent;	Future research priorities should include: (i) Information systems and communication for policy and management decision-making; (ii) Livelihood analysis, poverty and development pathways; (iii) Policy analysis, political-economy and governance; (iv) Fisheries management approaches and planning; (v) Operationalising new approaches to fisheries management;	- institutional resistance to new research agenda; - limited research capacity particularly in developing countries; -
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(2..3) Implementation of the Communications Plan (Annex 4) as defined by the Communications Matrix (**Table 2** below) consisted of targeting fisheries and other CPR policy-makers and their advisers at both national and international levels. The communications channels and media consisted consisted of three main elements as follows:

Communication stakeholders	Research Product / message to be communicated	Current knowledge, attitude, practice of stakeholders	Communication objectives: Desired outcome of communication / promotion	Communication channels and media in which research product will be communicated	Approach to monitor and evaluate implementation of communications plan
<p>Stakeholders identified from FMSP project reports; and based on consultation with FMSP project leaders and other staff (Clusters 2 and 7);</p> <p>(1) National level:</p> <p>(1.2.) Directors/Heads of: - Depart. Fisheries; - Dept.Environment; - Dept. Agriculture; - Dept. Water; - Dept. Planning; - Dept. Finance;</p> <p>(1.3.) Advisers & information sources: - National Research Organisations; - National Environment, Agriculture, Water Research Organisations; - NGO fisheries, environmental, and agriculture organizations (e.g. IUCN, WWF);</p> <p>(2) International level:</p> <p>(2.1.) Policy and decision-makers within international organizations (regional and international levels e.g. River Basin Authorities); (2.2.) Donor Organisations (reps at national and international levels); (2.3.) Advisers and sources of information at international /regional level, including researchers</p>	<p>- Main research products will be a synthesis report and a set of four policy briefs derived from this report; - while the synthesis report will contain a detailed overview of the FMSP findings on CPR management, the policy briefs will be designed to have a widespread appeal, and to alert and build awareness of the main findings of the FMSP, and the possibilities for using them in policy development; - the policy briefs will be designed and written using 'best practice' guidelines for these types of communication products; - the four areas where the findings of the FMSP project clusters 2 and 7 can make an important contribution are:</p> <p>(i) the importance of CPR (fisheries) for livelihoods; (ii) Factors which affect CPR (fisheries) management; (iii) Approaches for improving CPR (fisheries) management; (iv) Future research priorities for CPR(fisheries) management</p>	<p>- Knowledge of CPR issues and CPR (fisheries) management is increasing, but understanding can greatly benefit from further attention to empirical results of research such as the FMSP. - Many stakeholders are still operating within outdated management frameworks which focus on productionist and technology-based solutions to poverty eradication in rural areas; - Fisheries tend to overshadowed by other CPRs and agriculture within rural economy, in that more attention is given to investment in management, production and development of sectors such as agriculture, forestry and water; - the real importance and significance of fisheries are often undervalued by policy-makers, who fail to recognize the contribution made to livelihoods, economic development and poverty reduction; - the potential for even greater benefit flows from fisheries is often not fully realized and opportunities for development and growth are lost;</p>	<p>- to generate greater awareness of the possibilities for improved CPR (fisheries) policy formation and implementation, with particular reference to fisheries management, using the FMSP research findings; - to generate greater awareness of alternative fisheries management paradigms and the possibilities which these open-up for increased benefit flows to society from fisheries including economic growth, sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication; - to generate awareness and provide opportunities for policy-makers to develop and implement policy which capitalizes upon and integrates fisheries with other CPR including forestry, water and rangeland, as part of a broader approach to environmental management, economic development and poverty reduction;</p>	<p>There will be three key elements:</p> <p>(i) establishment of knowledge products: - a synthesis report of the main findings of the FMSP (clusters 2 and 7) will be produced; - a set of four policy briefs based on the synthesis report will be prepared and finalized; - synthesis report and policy briefs distributed to FMSP project leaders for comment and finalization; - knowledge products to be placed on two websites: FMSP and One Fish;</p> <p>(ii) general promotion of knowledge products: - initial advertisement of knowledge products through short articles in newsletters and journals (e.g. Marine Policy, Common Property Digest, Naga and SFLP newsletter); - followed up with the distribution of a 'flyer' through targeted emails to various international information networks: OneFish, IIFET, NACA/Stream, LVFO network, SFLP network, SADC network);</p> <p>(iii) specific promotion of</p>	<p>Monitoring points:</p> <p><u>Project monitoring:</u> (i) PL report on achievement of project milestones;</p> <p><u>Acknowledgement of information received:</u> (ii) e-mail and letter responses from individuals and organisations (to be summarized by PL report);</p> <p><u>Additional Uptake:</u> (iii) Access counts to web-based products (iv) Reports of target institutions (possibly);</p> <p><u>Adoption/impact:</u> (iv) future assessments to be recommended to appropriate offices (e.g. DFID regional offices or CGIAR centres); (v) use of DFID impact assessment 'Working towards impact assessment' (process documentation)</p>

<p>and policy advisers working within international organizations and key regional and country organizations (e.g. UN FAO; WFC)</p>				<p>knowledge products: - targeted e-mails to national policy-makers and their advisers in at least 20 countries where fisheries are important for livelihoods and poverty reduction: - Africa: Senegal, Ghana, Chad, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Malawi, Seychelles; Asia: India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia; Pacific and Caribbean: Fisheries Forum Nations; Caricom Nations; S. America: Brazil, Bolivia, Mexico, Chile; - in each case, an initial e-mail will have a 'project flyer' attached and a follow-up e-mail will have a copy of each policy brief; printed copies also to be sent;</p>	
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- establishment of knowledge products (Synthesis Report, Annex 1; Key Sheet Series, Annex 3), and then placed on **two websites**: FMSP Websites (www.fmssp.org.uk/FTRs.htm) and the FAO One Fish Website (www.onefish.org/id/281354); (September 2005);

- general promotion of the knowledge products: (i) a press release article (see Annex 4 Report, Appendix 4) was sent out (e-mail and surface post) to a range of international information networks (e.g. FAO regional offices and STREAM) covering Africa, Asia and Latin America (**Total number = 21**); (see Annex 4 Report : Appendix 5/6 for full list); (ii) this was followed by a 'flyer' (See Annex 4 Report, Appendix 3) describing the project and outputs to the same destinations, plus **136 e-mail contacts** in **4 languages** (English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, as appropriate) covering 20 countries in the three continents named (above); (iii) in addition, a further group of **85 contacts** in the same 20 countries were sent the 'flyer' by surface post.

- the specific promotion of knowledge products (the Key Sheet Series) was also undertaken through targeted e-mails and by surface post, using the distribution list (above). The Key Sheets (x4) in English, French and Spanish are being distributed both electronically (as e-mails with pdf files attached) and also by post. The distribution will cover policy-makers and their advisers in **20 countries** (where fisheries are important) throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America, a total of 221 contacts.

- the Key Sheet (x4) were also distributed to **20 universities and institutes** in both developed and developing countries which offer specialist training courses for students from developing countries in fisheries management and development (list in Annex 4, p.45).

Project R8467: Communication and Promotion Summary			
Product	Communication stakeholders	Countries	Distribution count
Synthesis Report and Key Sheet Series			X 2 websites (FMSP and FAO OneFish)
Press release article (e-mail and surface post)	International information networks for fisheries and agriculture and other CPR	Throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America	21
Project Flyer (e-mail) (4 languages: En, Fr, Sp., Port.)	As above plus national policy-makers and advisers	20 countries Throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America	136
Project Flyer (surface post) (4 languages: En, Fr., Sp, Port.)	Ditto above	Ditto above	85
Key Sheet Series (e-mail pdf files) (3 languages: En, Fr., Sp.)	Ditto above	Ditto above	136
Key Sheets (surface post) (3 languages)	Ditto above	Ditto above	85

6. Research Activities:

Research activities (inputs) included:

(1) Synthesis Component – Synthesis Report (Annex 1)

This component consisted of a detailed synthesis exercise based on an analysis of 18 projects contained within clusters 2 and 7. A study framework was developed to focus on CPR issues (derived from the literature) and an investigative template was also developed and applied to each project in turn. An inter-comparison of project results was then used as a basis for the analysis and synthesis. A draft report of the synthesis findings was produced and distributed to FMSP project leaders (and their overseas collaborators) for comment. A final Synthesis Report (Annex 1) was then produced and made available through two websites (FMSP and FAO One Fish). This final report was used subsequently as the basis for developing the CPR Key Sheet Series (below).

(2) Communications Component

(2.1.) Report: Developing the Communications Plan (Annex 2)

The draft Communication Strategy was reviewed in three ways – through the advice of a set of anonymous reviewers, advice from and interaction with communications experts at IMA Ltd and from advice and recommendations received from FMSP project leaders. A simple communications strategy questionnaire was developed and distributed to the FMSP PLs and collaborators. The results were used to refine the Communications Strategy and to help define the most appropriate design for the Key Sheets. Additional research was undertaken (mainly through the internet and through FAO contacts and the FMSP PLs) to identify and collate the names and addresses of suitable communication stakeholders (in particular policy-makers and their advisers) in at least 20 developing countries, throughout the world, where fisheries are important. A listing of over 100 contacts was produced.

(2.2.) CPR Key Sheets No.1-4 (Annex 3)

The CPR Key Sheet Series was developed on the basis of the CPR Synthesis Report (Annex 3). Additional research through the international literature was undertaken to define a suitable framework for the Key Sheets set within the context of both CPR and fisheries management concepts, management approaches and knowledge. The FMSP Project Reports were re-visited and suitable case-studies extracted to illustrate specific issues. A draft set of Key Sheets were produced and distributed to FMSP PLs and staff at FAO for review. The comments received were used to refine the Key Sheets.

(2.3) Implementation of the Communications Plan

The Communications Plan was implemented successfully with the target communications stakeholders – policy-makers and their advisers in 20 countries – receiving a series of communications about the work of the project and the knowledge products through a press release, a flyer, and both targeted e-mails and targeted surface post. The principal knowledge products were produced in three languages (En, Fr and Sp.), and distributed by e-mail (pdf files) or post (colour printed versions).

All of the project inputs (and outputs) have been achieved. However, the project experienced some delays – mainly due to staff illness in December 2005 (Deputy PM was advised of this) – but managed to catch up and complete the planned tasks which make up the project.

7. Contribution of Outputs:

7.1. Contribution to FMSP's Purpose and Outputs

a. Purpose OVIs

Output: Benefits for poor people generated by application of new knowledge to fisheries management systems.

By 2005, evidence of application of FMSP research products to benefit target communities¹ in target countries² by achieving:

Capture Fisheries: For at least one EFZ, coastal or inland capture fishery, one or more of the following:

OVI 1: Less variable capture fisheries production, and yield stabilised at sustainable level to support sustainable livelihoods

OVI2: Improved fisheries employment (numbers, income, quality)

OVI3: Improved access by poor people to fisheries knowledge generated by the Programme

The CPR Key Sheets (KS) as a synthesis of new knowledge on CPR and fisheries management identify the importance of aquatic resources to sustainable livelihoods, and also the importance of appropriate and effective fisheries management (including stock management) for ensuring that benefits reach actors in fisheries, particularly poor people. The KS identify the factors which constraint effective fisheries management and in turn identify possible new and alternative approaches which can lead to improved performance. If this new knowledge is used as basis for a better understanding of fisheries management and how it might be adapted to particular fisheries and contexts within a suitable fisheries policy framework, then all three OVIs (above) will be achieved to varying degrees in different countries. However, as the KS indicate the process of improving fisheries policy and management in developing countries is a slow one, and will require time and careful investments and mentoring. All three OVIs (above) may be attainable, but it is too early to make a definite assessment yet in most fisheries.

b. Output OVIs

Output: Existing FMSP research outputs relating to: the contribution of capture and enhancement fisheries to the livelihoods of the poor; fisheries management tools and strategies that could benefit the poor; and, the means to realise improved management, further developed, disseminated and promoted to relevant stakeholders at all levels.

Project OVI: By March 31 2006, at least three fisheries information products developed to inform management research and influence policy (in target countries, international knowledge systems and DFID).

The CPR Key Sheets provide an almost unique overview of the challenges and opportunities which fisheries in developing countries must face and also capitalise upon. Their real strength is that they draw upon the empirical work and evidence generated by a major international fisheries research programme, working in many different countries across the globe, over 11 years. The CPR Key Sheets bring together the ideas, evidence and pragmatic approaches offered by the FMSP outputs in a readable, structured and accessible format. This underpinning gives the CPR Key Sheets credibility and the power to

¹ Target communities: At least two of:

- Poor people
- Institutions supplying services to the poor
- Employers of the poor
- Policy makers

² Target countries: S Asia (Bangladesh & West Bengal) and SE Asia (Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam) for inland fisheries, and East Africa (Kenya and Tanzania), Indian Ocean SIDS and S. Asia (Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) for marine fisheries.

influence fisheries policy-makers in the future design of fisheries management systems that will contribute to development and benefit the poor. The CPR Key Sheets have been actively promoted and widely distributed in three languages to over 100 policy-makers and their advisers in 20 countries, in both electronic and paper-formats.

7.2. Impact of the project

The impact of the project, which was targeted at fisheries policy-makers and their advisers primarily, has included:

- raising awareness of the work of the FMSP regarding CPR issues, and the linkages between the projects in the different countries involved, particularly in Africa and Asia, in terms of inter-comparisons and **lesson-learning**;
- raising awareness and disseminating new knowledge on the **nature of CPR** in general and for fisheries in particular, with reference to the **constraints** to management;
- raising awareness and disseminating new knowledge on the **opportunities for improved fisheries management**, with an emphasis on contributing further to development, through the use of new and innovative approaches, including fisheries development planning and adaptive learning;
- raising awareness and disseminating new knowledge on **future research priorities** and the possibilities for linking and integrating research with a fisheries development process;

Note: the real impact of the project, however, can only be measured in the future, as policy-makers in developing countries use the new knowledge and information generated by the project to revise existing fisheries policy and to develop new policies and approaches to fisheries management. This will take time (changes in policy frameworks tend to occur slowly), and it is essential that the work of the FMSP in promoting new and innovative approaches to CPR and fisheries management is followed up and evaluated in the future – this the theme of Key Sheet No. 4 which identified future research priorities (see next section).

7.3. Further work

The CPR Key Sheet No. 4 identified a series of future research and development priorities to build upon the CPR (fisheries) management work already completed under the FMSP over the past 11 years, including:

- to further develop multi-disciplinary information systems;
- to analyse further the relationship between fisheries and poverty;
- to undertake policy research and to understand the governance context of fisheries;
- to build upon lessons learned in fisheries management (to date) and to develop new fisheries management systems;
- to investigate how new fisheries management systems might be operationalised;

In addition, to these primary research priorities, there is a need to continue to promote and disseminate the knowledge generated by the FMSP, and summarised in the form of knowledge products such as the CPR Key Sheets. The policy-makers would have received this information will now start to react, and in the first instance, this will probably involve making contact with FMSP expert staff for additional advice and information. It is important to capitalise on these exchanges, and for FMSP staff to be in position to offer additional advice, information or mentoring as appropriate into the future. This will require an appropriate institutional base and organisation as part of the post RNRRS facility (Research into Use). It is also suggested that a specific investigation of fisheries policy be undertaken in the future (by fisheries policy analysts) to evaluate the extent to which the research messages contained in the CPR Key Sheets have been incorporated into fisheries policy. This could form part of an ongoing fisheries policy analysis component of future DFID programmes concerned with fisheries (international or regional). Within specific countries, a number of avenues could be explored in this respect from interviewing the recipients of the key sheets (how did they use them?) to a formal analysis of policy documents (including M&E results) to investigate the way in which policy narratives, objectives and mechanisms have been developed, modified and changed.

8. Publications and other communications materials

List the publications and other reports, communications materials and other outputs, according to the following categorization:

- (a) Peer-reviewed publications (published); **None**
- (b) Peer-reviewed publications (in press or submitted); **None**
- (c) Non peer-reviewed publications and reports and communications materials;

Promotional material:

Project Flyer (in 4 languages: En., Fr., Sp., Port.): Title: Improving Fisheries Management Performance: Building upon knowledge and understanding of Common Pool Resources;

Project Press Release (En only): Title: Improving Fisheries Management Performance: Building upon knowledge and understanding of Common Pool Resources;

Synthesis Report:

Neiland, A.E., Lewins, R. and Bennett, E. (2005) Incorporating Common Pool Resource (CPR) Issues into Fisheries Management in Developing Countries: Key Lessons and Best Practice. A Report for the DFID/MRAG Fisheries Management Science Programme. Project No. R8467. Portsmouth: IDDRA Ltd.

(www.fmsp.org.uk/FTRs.htm) (www.onefish.org/id/281354)

Key Sheet Series (in 3 languages: En., Fr., Sp.)

Neiland, A.E. (2005) Common Pool Resources and Fisheries Management (1): The Importance of Fisheries to the Poor in Developing Countries. DFID FMSP CPR (R8467) Key Sheet Series. No. 1. Portsmouth: IDDRA Ltd.

(www.onefish.org/id/281354)

Neiland, A.E. (2005) Common Pool Resources and Fisheries Management (2): Factors which affect CPR Management Performance in Developing Countries: Key Lessons. DFID FMSP CPR (R8467) Key Sheet Series. No. 2. Portsmouth: IDDRA Ltd. (www.onefish.org/id/281354)

Neiland, A.E. (2005) Common Pool Resources and Fisheries Management (3): Approaches to Improving CPR Management Performance in Developing Countries: Best Practice. DFID FMSP CPR (R8467) Key Sheet Series. No. 3. Portsmouth: IDDRA Ltd. (www.onefish.org/id/281354)

Neiland, A.E. (2005) Common Pool Resources and Fisheries Management (4): Future Research Priorities for CPR Management in Developing Countries. DFID FMSP CPR (R8467) Key Sheet Series. No. 4. Portsmouth: IDDRA Ltd. (www.onefish.org/id/281354)

- (d) Verbal presentations & project dissemination and other workshops;

Workshops and seminars:

CPR Project referred to and advertised during the following workshops by the PL:

- NEPAD Fish For All Conference, Abuja, Nigeria, August 2005;
- APGOOD Seminar on Natural Resource Management at Houses of Parliament, December 2005;

- (e) Other types of project output (eg literature reviews, databases, software etc):

Websites:

FMSP Website (www.fmsp.org.uk/FTRs.htm): Overview of project, Project Flyer and Synthesis Report included;

FAO/OneFish Website (www.onefish.org/id/281354): Overview of project, Project Flyer, Synthesis Report and 4 Key Sheets included;

9. References cited in FTR Sections 1-7

Berge, E. (2003) Common Pool Resources and the Commons. Paper presented at the DFID/PASS CPR Workshop (<http://www.passlivelihoods.org.uk>) – see also International Association for the Study of Common Property (<http://www.indiana.edu/iascp>);

FAO (1997) Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries No.4. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organisation.

FAO (2004) The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture. Rome: FAO.

Neiland, A.E. and Bennett, E. (2003) Initiate a Learning Process: Legal, Institutional and Policy Issues Affecting Access to Common Pool Resources (CPR). <http://passlivelihoods.org.uk>

10. Project Logframe

<i>Hierarchy of Objectives</i>	<i>Objectively verifiable indicators</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Important Assumptions</i>
<p>Goal</p> <p>Existing FMSP research outputs relating to: the contribution of <u>capture</u> and <u>enhancement</u> fisheries to the livelihoods of the poor; fisheries management tools and strategies that could benefit the poor; and, the means to realise improved management, further developed, disseminated and promoted to relevant stakeholders at all levels</p> <p>Leading to: FMSP Goal: Livelihoods of poor people improved through sustainably enhanced production and productivity of land/water interface systems.</p>	<p>1. By 31 March 2006, at least three fisheries information products developed to inform management research and influence policy (in target countries, international knowledge systems and DFID).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Management review • Project FTRs • Programme highlights • Publications and other communications materials • Teaching materials • Fisheries management tools • Quarterly and annual reports • FMSP project database • FMSP Website • Requests for manuals and guidelines received • Uptake of research products by target institutions monitored and reported in Annual Report • National statistics and publications • International networks, databases and publications 	<p>Policy makers remain receptive to information on fisheries management</p> <p>Government policies continue to support co-management</p> <p>Government policies continue to support pro-poor approaches</p> <p>Target beneficiaries remain receptive to management approaches proposed.</p> <p>Stock enhancement process cost effective and socially appropriate.</p> <p>Target beneficiaries adopt and use strategies</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Improved fisheries policy development, and the design and implementation of fisheries management systems, which take account of CPR issues, and lead to increased benefits for poor people; resulting from communication and promotion of better understanding of CPR issues, derived from analysis of FMSP and other projects, to key stakeholders (mainly government policy-makers in developing countries);</p>	<p>Better understanding of key CPR issues relating to fisheries management derived from the analysis of FMSP and other projects incorporated into fisheries development policy, programmes and projects</p>	<p>- fisheries development policy; - programme and project logframes; - activity reports;</p>	<p>Key stakeholders remain receptive to information on fisheries management and CPR management;</p> <p>'Policy spaces' exist or emerge to allow changes in fisheries development and management policy;</p>

<p>Outputs</p> <p>(1). Review and analysis of CPR issues relevant to fisheries management in developing countries focusing on key lessons and best practice produced, including a non-technical and concise summary;</p> <p>(2) Key stakeholders (particularly fisheries policy-makers in developing countries) are better informed about CPR issues relevant to fisheries management and gain a good understanding of important lessons and best practice arising from FMSP research; Key information is available through a series of concise policy briefs;</p>	<p>- collation, analysis and synthesis of FMSP and other materials by June 20th 2005;</p> <p>- draft report on incorporating CPR issues into fisheries management in developing countries, focusing on key lessons and best practice produced and disseminated to FMSP and overseas collaborators by 20th June 2005;</p> <p>- Revision, production and dissemination of final report by 31 July 2005;</p> <p>- communication strategy (target stakeholders, products, pathways, M&E), including promotion campaign defined and initiated by 20th June 2005; - draft policy briefs prepared and disseminated for comment by 20th September 2005; - policy briefs finalised and distributed by 31 Oct 2005;- promotion campaign for the policy briefs completed by 31 Oct 2005;</p>	<p>- draft and final synthesis reports (available through OneFish website);</p> <p>- project quarterly and annual report;</p> <p>- Communication plan, report on communication strategy, draft and final policy briefs (available through OneFish website), report on promotion campaign (including other media products – newsletter and journal articles – presentations at workshops and conferences, and e-mailing lists and communication records), quarterly and final project report</p>	<p>- FMSP and other materials provide a good basis for CPR issues analysis;</p> <p>- effective collaboration with FMSP and overseas collaborators is established;</p> <p>- effective communication and promotion activities can be implemented (policy brief design is appropriate);</p> <p>- key stakeholders are sufficiently interested in CPR issues and synthesis results;</p>
<p>Activities</p>	<p>Budget and milestones</p>		
<p>(1) Synthesis component:</p> <p>1.1. Collation of key FMSP and other research materials;</p> <p>1.2. Liaison with FMSP project leaders and overseas partners;</p> <p>1.3. Development of study framework;</p> <p>1.4. Synthesis of research;</p> <p>1.5. Draft report produced</p> <p>1.6. Dissemination to FMSP project leaders and overseas partners for comments;</p> <p>1.7. Revision of draft; production of Final Report;</p> <p>(2) Communications component:</p> <p>2.1. Definition of communications strategy (stakeholders, pathways, products, M&E);</p> <p>including consultation with FMSP project leaders, overseas partners & communications expert;</p> <p>2.2. Preparation of draft policy briefs;</p> <p>2.3. Dissemination to FMSP project leaders and overseas partners for comments;</p> <p>2.4. Finalisation of policy briefs; upload onto websites (e.g. www.OneFish.org).</p> <p>2.5. 'Promotion campaign' to inform wider audience (fisheries and other sectors) of new policy briefs and synthesis report (via targeted e-mails and articles in newsletters, journals etc);</p>	<p>Milestone 1 (20 June 2005): Draft report on 'Incorporating CPR Issues into Fisheries Management in Developing Countries: Key Lessons and Best Practice';</p> <p>Milestone 2 (31 July 2005): Final Report (as above) completed and made available on website: www.onefish.org</p> <p>Milestone 3 (20 June 2005): Report on Project Communications Strategy (disseminated to project participants); including monitoring of impact;</p> <p>Milestone 4 (20 Sept 2005) Draft Set of Policy Briefs on 'Incorporating CPR Issues into Fisheries Management in Developing Countries: Key Lessons and Best Practice';</p> <p>Milestone 5 (31 Oct 2005) Final set of Policy Briefs (above) completed and made available through a series of websites (e.g. www.keysheets.org, Eldis and others);</p> <p>Milestone 6 (31 Oct 2005): Report on 'Promotion campaign' to alert potential users of the new policy briefs (via targeted e-mails, newsletter articles etc);</p>		<p>All relevant research materials are available and accessible</p>

11. Keywords

Common Pool Resources; Fisheries Management; Policy Development; Developing Countries; Research Findings; Research Priorities;

12. Annexes

Inserted as separate sections below (also as separate zip files)

Annex 1: Synthesis Report: Incorporating Common Pool Resource (CPR) Issues into Fisheries Management in Developing Countries: Key Lessons and Best Practice (September 2005)

Annex 2: Report: Developing the Communications Plan (July 2005)

Annex 3: Key Sheets No. 1-4: Common Pool Resources and Fisheries Management (December 2005)

Annex 4: Report: Implementation of the Communications Plan (December 2005).