

**GOVERNMENT COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME OF THE FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION**

**INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF LAGOON
ACTIVITIES(IMOLA) IN THUA
THIEN HUE PROVINCE OF VIETNAM**

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Report on The Organization of Fisheries Associations

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1.0 BACKGROUND

Fisheries is a very important sector for the development of Vietnam when taking into account its contribution to the achievement of food security, the alleviation of poverty, sustainable livelihood creation, economic growth and in the generation of rural employment. Vietnam has 3260 km of coastal line with 112 estuaries, one million km² of Exclusive Economic Zone including many islands, bays and lagoons. Tam Giang – Cau Hai lagoon system, the largest coastal lagoon system in Southeast Asia, is considered to be very important to Thua Thien Hue province. This lagoon system encompasses five coastal districts with 86 coastal villages and around 7000 fishing gear units. It extends 70 km along the coast of the South China Sea with a water surface area of 22000 ha supporting around 300000 people many are poor and involved in fishing and aquaculture or various agricultural activities along the coast line. Of the 300000, an estimated 100000 people depend on fishery and aquaculture for their livelihoods, while 200000 earn their living from various activities, including agriculture and part-time aquaculture (Tuyen, 2005). A governmental wealth ranking carried out in 2002 showed that the incidence of poverty in these communities varied from 55% to 70% (Vietnam Development Report, 2004). The lagoon is not only supports livelihoods of many poor coastal communities, but also an important nursery habitat for many inshore as well as offshore fish species. The ecological importance and the unique nature of lagoon system are well recognized internationally and the wetlands on the northern shore have been identified as a potential RAMSAR site. Despite the ecological importance and livelihood dependence, there are significant negative impacts on the lagoon aquatic resources by different groups and activities such as increasing fishing pressure, expansion of aquaculture activities, transport and tourism.

Due to the nature of fishing and aquaculture activities and their distribution, conflicts are common between fishing gear operators as well as between two sub-sectors of capture fishery and aquaculture. The uncontrolled expansion of shrimp aquaculture ponds and the widespread fixed fishing gear have restricted the open access to lagoon resources by privatizing the lagoon sites. The fishers and aquaculture farmers also encounter conflicts with resource users such as those from the agriculture and forestry sectors. Salinisation of agricultural lands due to shrimp aquaculture is a concern. User conflicts are also experienced with tourism and local authorities when it comes to infrastructure development such as roads and ports. Moreover, experienced annual flooding may be due to unplanned pond construction which alters the surface runoff as well as loss of flood detention and retention areas.

Considering the ecological importance of and livelihood dependence on the lagoon, increasing anthropogenic and fishing pressure on lagoon resources and increasing user conflicts, the Provincial authorities of Thua Thien Hue Province recognized the need for an effective management strategy for the lagoon system. The present project, Integrated Management of Lagoon Activities (IMOLA) in Thua Thien Hue Province, therefore, with funding assistance from the Italian Government and technical execution by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, assists the Provincial Peoples Committee of the Thua Thien Hue Province, especially the Provincial Department of Fisheries, to develop a participatory management strategy for the management of hydro-biological resources of the lagoon.

The project has the following specific objectives:

- Understand the present issues in the lagoon, with respect to hydro-biological resource status and use, human activities, current institutional responsibilities and management practices.

- Based on the sustainable use of natural resources within the lagoon, identify priority issues to support the existing management policies and develop new policies in order to improve people's livelihoods and reduce risks for poor people who are dependent on the lagoon resources. These policies to be developed in a participatory manner resulting in a draft Lagoon Management Plan which will address gender sensitivity and poverty alleviation among landless lagoon communities.
- Make preparations for the implementation of management plan, including official enactment, implementing the strategy at all levels, capacity building, identification of credit, savings, insurance and organizational needs and investment requirements.
- Strengthen the provincial institutional capacity in such a way that the management plan, once approved, will be implemented actively according to the strategies formulated and that the provincial institutions are able to formulate and implement policies related to the management of the lagoon system that are environmentally and socially sustainable.
- Disseminate the findings and results of the project nationally and internationally, so that others may use this as an example in formulation of their management plans.

As per provision made under the project, Sunil N. Siriwardena, The International Consultant on organization of fisheries associations, henceforth to be referred as Reporting Officer (RO), is to complete his assigned duties in a mission of two weeks. This report includes the duties and outcome of this two-week mission.

2.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE

- Analyse the current situation, including the strengths and weaknesses of already established associations.
- Draft a strategy for project so that it can assist the Department of Fisheries to increase awareness among fishers and aquaculture farmers on the Provincial fishery sector decree, requirement for associations and the process of establishing associations.
- Find out whether to include fishers and aquaculture farmers in one association or in separate associations (OASIS-type, solidarity groups, cluster management groups etc).
- Implement a workshop with members of existing fisheries associations and fisheries and aquaculture groups from communes which do not have associations to discuss problems related to the establishment and formal recognition of the associations and to provide technical advice.
- Prepare some training material on association establishment to be used by Department of Fisheries, extension officers and project staff in the future.
- Link with the Chairman of Provincial fisheries association to assist the ongoing process of establishing fisheries associations.

To achieve the purpose of this report as per Terms of Reference, RO used the published material both in print and electronic forms and held a participatory training workshop and consultations and discussions with stakeholders both in state and private sector. After having discussions on the RO's Terms of Reference with the Chief Technical Advisor of the IMOLA project, it was decided to draft a functional structure for the establishment of fisheries associations involving different stakeholders and a draft leaflet to raise awareness among communities instead of drafting a strategy as per second bullet point

in the TOR. It was also decided to hold a briefing meeting on the outcome with provincial, district and commune level stakeholders at the end of mission.

3.0 LEGAL STATUS OF FISHERIES ASSOCIATIONS IN THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE

This section delineates the new regulatory process in Thua Thien Hue Province enabling the fishing and aquaculture community to formulate management rules and measures and limit the state's control of local fishery resources. The Provincial People's Committee in Thua Thien Hue Province drafted and enacted a regulation on the 19 December 2005, effective from the 15th day of enactment, delegating powers to fisheries associations to manage the fisheries in Tam Giang Lagoon. This regulation is enacted in line with the Fisheries Law of 2003, Organisation Law of the People's Councils and People's Committees of 2003, the decision (Decision number 3677/2005/QD-UB of Provincial People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue Province of October 25th, 2004) and the approval of the Master Plan of the Lagoon Fisheries Management in Thua Thien Hue up to the year 2010, and based on the proposal made by the Director of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries (Thua Thien Hue Province). The full text of the regulation is given as Annex I. The following summary provides the essential and critical features of and some issues related to the new regulation.

The overall objective of the regulation is to democratize fisheries management, establish a framework for fisheries operation, promote the expansion and protection of fisheries resources, and encourage integrated and comprehensive uses of the water space. Ultimate goal is to achieve sustainable management and development of the lagoon fisheries. The regulation has special emphasise on the following elements.

- Protection of environment and aquatic resources while optimizing the livelihoods and economic benefits from the lagoon to the communities associating with.
- To promote decentralization of management power to grass root level organizations to promote community-based fisheries management and thereby reduce the management cost involved in coastal fisheries.
- Control or prohibit further expansion in lagoon fisheries activities.
- Rearrange the existing lagoon fishing gears to allow safe passage to domestic waterways, including secure corridors and berths and navigational paths.

The regulation defines the lagoon fisheries as the exploitation of aquatic flora and fauna and the fixed and mobile fishing gears as those connected to the lagoon bottom during the fishing season and not connected to the lagoon bottom during fishing, respectively. It is important to note that aquaculture is not captured within the definition of "lagoon fisheries" in the new regulation. However, the Fisheries Law of 2003 defines fisheries activities as "activities regarding fishing operations, aquaculture, transfer of exploited fisheries resources; preservation, processing, trading, import and export of fish and fishery products; services in fisheries activities; the survey, protection and development of fisheries resources". Therefore, it is believed that this regulation covers both the management of aquaculture activities associated with the lagoon and fisheries activities in the lagoon. It would have been better the new regulation refers to the definitions of terms as in National Fisheries Law to prevent any ambiguity in terms used in the new regulation.

Even though the definition of "grass roots level organization" has not been provided under definition, it is understood from the contents of the regulation that it refers to

village, inter-village or commune levels fisheries associations. The fisheries associations are expected to perform as social as well as professional organizations and as members of the Vietnamese Fisheries Society (VINAFIS) and to perform under the guidance of respective Commune Peoples Committees with the facilitation of Provincial Department of Fisheries and Agriculture and Rural Development at respective district level.

VINAFIS is an independent juridical body, established as per Law on Organisation of State Associations and Societies, regarded as a professional mass association to look after the interest of organisations associated with aquaculture, fisheries and processing sectors and logistic service. The Society operates nationwide under the guidance, support and state management of Ministry of Fisheries. As stated in DANIDA (2002) (Final report on analysis and assessment of the VINAFIS), it has the mandate of:

- development of fishing sector nationwide in general and in each province (including providing credit),
- promotion of government policies and to ensure compliance of rules and regulations in order to protect fisheries resources and the environment,
- extension, including technology transfer and training in all aspects of fishery activities, including processing and service activities,
- mobilisation of individuals and organizations in the fishing sector (aquaculture, fisheries and processing sectors and logistic service), and
- legal representation for its members and their communication channel to the government.

The Societies structure also includes provincial level associations in relevant provinces with coastal and maritime boundaries. The provincial level fisheries associations operate under the guidance, support and management of respective Provincial Peoples Committees and Fisheries Departments. However, all Provincial Fisheries Associations are not branches of VINAFIS. Only those Provincial Fisheries associations adopt the VINAFIS charter are recognized as provincial branches of VINAFIS. There are 27 Provincial Fisheries Associations that have developed the VINAFIS charter (Nielsen and Pedersen, 2006) and Hue Province is one of them.

The regulation further says “grass roots level” fisheries associations also guided by the higher fisheries associations. Though the higher fisheries associations are not specified in the regulation and since “grass roots level” fisheries associations are expected to function as members of VINAFIS, the new regulation may envisage “grass roots level” associations are to be guided by VINAFIS. However, as per DANIDA (2002) final Report on Analysis and Assessment, the Present Organizational Set Up of VINAFIS, it does not facilitate such an approach and it is impossible for VINAFIS to be the representative organisation of the “grass roots level” associations, where fisheries co-management arrangements are going to be implemented, unless the structure of VINAFIS is reorganized. Therefore, it will not be realistic, at least in the near future, to depend on VIINAFIS to organize and coordinate “grass roots level” fisheries associations for the purpose of fisheries management. Nevertheless, Provincial Fisheries Association has many reasons to be the most realistic focal point for organization and coordination of “grass roots level” fisheries associations (see section 6).

As per the regulation the following roles are expected from the “grass roots level” fisheries organizations.

- Take the initiative rearranging the fishing grounds with due respect in maintaining the traditional fishing grounds for the benefit of the community in line with the development planning of the State.

- To act as management agencies on behalf of government agencies related to lagoon fisheries.
- Be responsible for resolving conflicts in the use of lagoon resources among individuals and/or household members.
- Interventions on credit and savings schemes, fisheries product processing and sale, input supply, etc.
- Develop “self-management rules” detailing community rules and aimed at protecting fishing grounds, aquatic resources and management of water ways and collection of fisheries tax, etc.
- Ensure submission of tax to the state.
- Allocate fishing rights for fishermen

It should be noted that, as per the new regulation, the level of responsibility shared by the government agencies is smaller than the portion shared by the Fisheries Associations which is a favourable condition to adopt community based co-management. However, level of transparency and maintenance of delegation of authority by Provincial and District level government to the “grass roots level” yet to be seen.

As per the regulation the District Peoples Committee issues fishing rights to “grass roots level” fisheries associations on the powers delegated to them by the Provincial Peoples Committee. Initially the fishing rights are given for the “grass roots level” associations of the respective areas for a period of ten years in lagoon areas not identified as “sensitive” or “extremely sensitive” and five years for areas classified as “sensitive”. Fishing rights in areas classified as “extremely sensitive” will be granted annually at the discretion of District Peoples Committee or through an auctioning of sites for fishing by the Commune Peoples Committee, if powers are delegated to them by the District Peoples Committee. Once fishing rights are delegated to the grass roots level associations, the associations in turn delegate the exercising of fishing rights to fishermen in the village community. It is not clear in the regulation whether the non members of the fisheries associations have the fishing rights. However, the National Fisheries Law has ensured fisheries rights to the people, except for those who are operating fishing vessels with production capacities over 0.5 tons, irrespective of the membership. Those who operate fishing vessels with capacities over 0.5 tons require a license. Therefore, as per the National Fisheries Law non members of the fisheries associations have the right to fish. Thus, delegation of fishing rights to the fishers and farmers by the associations does not arise. Therefore, the fisheries associations should be recognized as institutions entrusted with the rights to control and manage fishing rights within a specified area or zone, which allows them to exercise their powers irrespective of the membership, rather than entrusting fishing rights to the fisheries associations. This will allow the fisheries associations to observe exercising powers to manage lagoon resources in an inclusive manner rather than exclusive.

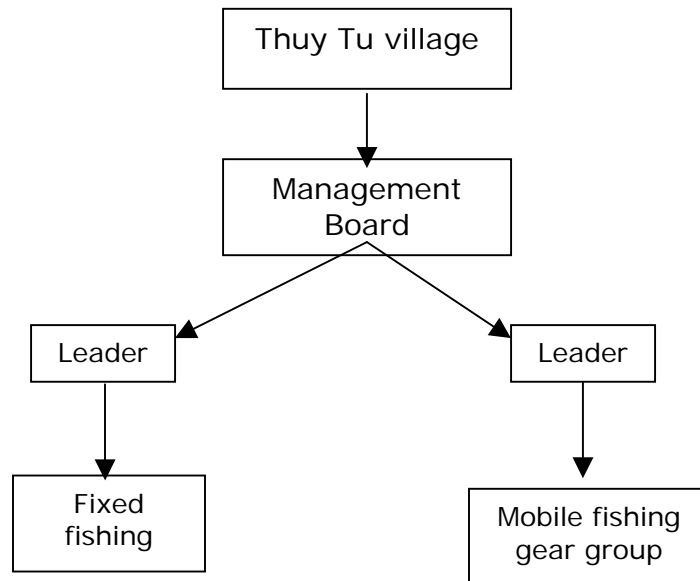
Despite some ambiguities and issues, there are several advantages of the new regulation:

- Allowing for a more transparent, accountable and autonomous management process
- More economical, requiring less to be spent on administration and enforcement
- Allowing local problems to solve through localized solutions through management strategies and regulatory measures that are more appropriate to local conditions and ecological scale
- Use of local or indigenous knowledge of fishermen and farmers to provide information on the resource base and to complement scientific information for management
- Improved stewardship of aquatic resources

- A greater sense of ownership over the resources which can provide a powerful incentive to view the resource as a long-term asset rather than to over fish or over-use
- Formulation of management rules and implementation of management and regulatory measures resulting in a higher degree of acceptability and compliance
- Increased communication and understanding among the partners which can minimize conflicts

4.0 CURRENT STATUS OF FISHERIES ASSOCIATIONS IN TAM GIANG LAGOON IN THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE

Grouping of people with a specific purpose is a traditional activity in villages. Coastal villages of Thua Thien Hue Province are nothing different from this traditional activity. Traditional system of voluntary informal rotating credit groups where people with a specific purpose gather and invest money and take turns on a raffle collecting a lump sum exist even today. Moreover, community based management systems in Tam Giang Lagoon is nothing new to communities living around and there were community lagoon management structures in villages date back to early 1900s. A shallow part of the lagoon centre known as ‘Sai Can (shallow area with a depth of 1.5 meters) around the Phu Tan town has been managed by the former village known as Thuy Tu (Phap, 2006). The management was confined to collect annual rent and taxes from the fishers utilized the lagoon resources in ‘Sai Can’. Subsequently, the fishers in the village organized themselves to a group known as ‘van’ and elected a leader to collect tax and organize tenant fishers. In late 1940s, in order to prevent boundary conflicts with the neighbouring villages of My Lam and An Truyen and to protect the area, a management board was set up in the Thuy Tu village with the following structure (Phap, 2006).



▪ Figure 1. Structure of Thuy Tu village fisher organization to manage the ‘Sai Can’ lagoon area

This type of community based management systems were changed during 1960s with management powers passed on to commune governments and the role of “van” was limited to organizing annual ceremonies. In early post-liberation after 1975, commune administration applied the management strategy that applied for agriculture to set up Big and Small Groups of fishers known as ‘Tap doan’ and ‘To’ to manage fisheries sector. However, all activities were under the direct control of commune administration.

Though, the fishers select leaders for 'Tap doan' and 'To', it was subject to the approval of commune administration.

The state centered management, which drifted the community participation away from the lagoon management, and 'Doi mor' or 'open door' policy and aquaculture development policy which led to increase in exports of fisheries products resulted in increased fishing and resource use pressure on lagoon aquatic resources and paved the way for less attention on the lagoon management. The permit holders for water use right converted traditional fishing to aquaculture and aquaculture in net enclosures emerged with the construction of ring nets surrounding the fish corals in order to minimize interference from mobile fishing gear operators. Within the encircled area smaller fish net enclosures or the pens were constructed primarily to raise young shrimps and crabs while catching other wild species in the remaining area. The practice of net enclosures covered a vast area of the lagoon restricting area for mobile fishing gear to operate. Therefore, more and more fishing grounds became fixed or leased to a single entity, then used for purposes other than fishing. Thus, more and more individualization and privatization of fishing ground sites were taken place. With increase in aquaculture activities the formation of Aquaculture Groups were seen with the approval of commune or district administration. The Group consists of a leader, vice-leader, a secretary and a treasurer. There is also a tendency of traditional fishers in the lagoon are voluntarily grouped into the type of fishing gear they use. For example in Hien Van 2 village there exist a management group of fish corals (stake net fishery) to prevent destructive fishing gear such as electro fishing. The groupings are also operate at inter-village level as the management group of fish corals represent three fishing villages in Vien Hein Commune. Thus, formation of 'Groups' for a specific purpose is part of village life. Therefore, establishment of a group as an association for the purpose of fisheries management would not be difficult. Nevertheless, with increasing individualization and privatization of sites in the lagoon, which is contrary to the common property management, functioning of the association effectively to achieve the overall objective of the new regulation will be challenging. Therefore, the project should provide support in capacity building of "grass roots level" fisheries associations to identify a vision, mandate, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats and options for actions in achieving the sustainable development and management of aquatic resources in Tam Giang Lagoon.

The organizational landscape is rather complex in Vietnam. The fishing communities in which the clubs or groups are established are generally well-organised as part of the commune system. Moreover, all the mass organizations belonging to the Vietnam Fatherland Front are usually represented at the communal level, although there are great variations in how active they are in the different communes (Nielsen and Pedersen, 2006). Vietnam Fatherland Front is a political coalition organisation, a voluntary union of political organisations, socio-political organisations, social organisations and individuals representing all classes, social strata, ethnic groups, religious and overseas Vietnamese. Therefore, it is an umbrella group of pro-government 'mass movement' with close links to the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese Government.

In coastal areas in Vietnam aquaculture farmers and fishermen are also organised into Fishermen's Union by the Farmers' Union which is a larger national Union. In addition to the Farmers, and Fishermen's Unions, Women's Unions, Youth Unions and Labour Unions exist. These unions exist at different administrative levels from provincial to commune. These organisations serve more social and political role rather than management of natural resources. Moreover, the key personnel in the Unions are appointed by the political masters of the respective administrative level and they draw a state

remuneration. Thus, in contrary to a fisheries association or a club or a management group, the feeling of ownership of these organisations by the communities is questionable.

Despite the existence of various management groups and other organizations, decline in fisheries resources and increase in aquaculture practices in the lagoon changed the way of local common resources are managed and led to fishing operations become more individualised and privatized. Privatising tendencies with temporary hired labour by individual households, leasing, and capital-intensive aquaculture are contrary to the goal of common property management. However, the Provincial Peoples Committee's effort to sustain common resource management is reflected in the new regulation in support of "grass roots level" fisheries associations to take over the management of fishery resources. As a result currently there are 14 fisheries associations of which seven are for combined capture and aquaculture, five are only aquaculture whilst one is for only capture fisheries and the remaining association for other purposes. Seven out of 14 associations were formed prior to the new regulation while four were formed after the new regulation. If "grass roots level" fisheries associations to be at village level there are 74 more fisheries associations to be formed.

During the visits made to Loc Binh and Vinh Hien communes in the present mission, it was understood that the main aim of the membership of already formed fisheries associations are to prevent illegal fishing and conflict resolution. Management of fishery resources based on a set of fishing ground management rules is not within their focus. Lack of awareness of the new regulation and the powers and responsibilities vested with grass root level communities is the main reason for this out of focus. It is also realized that the communities need assistance to identify their management roles and responsibilities under the new regulation. It is, therefore, RO developed a participatory process during the present mission to identify a vision/overall objective, mandate or the mission, action plan based on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, indicators to assess performance of associations and priority issues to be addressed. The process and the training exercise outcomes are given in section 5. The related training material is given as annexes.

5.0 TRAINING WORKSHOP ON FORMATION OF FISHERIES ASSOCIATIONS

5.1 Objectives

The main objective of the training workshop is to build capacity among village community members, provincial fisheries association members and IMOLA project staff to carry out participatory approach to assist and support the formation of "grass roots level" fisheries associations in villages/communes by assisting them to identify a vision, mandate, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats they have and face and identify options for actions. It is expected that the participatory procedures given in Annexes II and III to be used as the training material together with the approach adopted in the training workshop to be used by the Department of Fisheries, extension officers, and project staff to support the village communities to establish fisheries associations in the future.

The objectives specific to the training workshop

To incorporate the following benefits of participatory approach to support the formation of fisheries associations.

- To understand the process of identification of a vision/overall objective and to develop an indicative vision/overall objective for fisheries associations.
- To understand the process of identification of a mission/mandate and to develop an indicative mission/mandate for fisheries associations.
- To understand the process of identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of fisheries associations and to develop indicative strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.
- To understand the process of identification of options to optimize strengths and to minimize weaknesses to make use of opportunities and to avoid or minimize threats, and to develop indicative options.
- To understand the process of identification of indicators for self- monitoring and evaluation of the performance of fisheries associations' activities and to develop a set of indicative indicators
- To understand the process of identification of prioritized actions and to develop an indicative set of prioritized actions.

5.2 Participation

A training workshop was organised in Vinh Hien Commune with main participation of fishermen, aquaculture farmers, existing fisheries association members, existing fishing gear management group members, Provincial Fisheries Association members, Department of Fisheries officials and IMOLA staff. A total number of 20 persons participated from the communities in the training workshop with 25 % women.

5.3 Methodology adopted in the training

Vision and mandates were developed based on the working groups' statements upon reaching consensus. Moreover the following two participatory tools were introduced in the training workshop.

- SWOT analysis (Annex II)
- Self-monitoring and evaluation of activities (Annex III)

The training workshop involved practical participatory exercises on the participatory tools introduced. During the training workshop the following activities were carried out.

- Introduced the tools to main group.
- Divided the group into four sub-groups consist of 5-6 persons.
- Identified and analysed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to identify options for actions using SWOT analysis and assessed the fisheries associations' roles and functions based on a set of indicators developed using the participatory tool for Self-monitoring of activities.
- Collated the results of sub groups and presented it to the main group.
- Discussed reasons for differences between groups in their identifications and assessments.
- Identified options and areas for priority action
- Reached consensus on the options and areas for priority action.

5.4 The outcome of participatory exercises

Indicative vision for a fisheries association

The vision statement developed by each sub group before reaching the consensus on the vision statement given below is attached to this report as Annex IV.

Consensus reached statement:

Ensure sustainable development of the Thua Thien Hue Lagoon through resource management and environmental protection to create livelihood opportunities for the communities.

Indicative mandates for a fisheries association

The mandate developed by each sub group before reaching the consensus on the mandate given below is attached to this report as Annex V.

Consensus reached mandate:

- Enhance awareness of the legal status and regulatory role of fisheries associations in the management of lagoon fishery resources.
- Manage the fishing gear operation in the lagoon.
- Organise community for lagoon protection.
- Prevent destructive fishing gear operation and activities.
- Gain legal recognition for fisheries associations.
- Generate finance for FA activities.
- Identify zones in the lagoon for various fishing gear, aquaculture practices, nursery, sanctuary or conservation.
- Obtain women's unions assistance to improve marketing and processing of products and Operate/seek micro-credit schemes.
- Ensure supply services and good management practices for both aquaculture and fisheries.
- Ensure vocational training for aquaculture and fishing people on new technology.
- Ensure high quality and high value seed supply for aquaculture.

5.5 Identified Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of grass roots level fisheries associations

SWOT analysis as outlined in Annex II was carried out with the four sub groups to identify the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of "grass roots level" fisheries associations in achieving the sustainable management of aquaculture and aquatic resources effectively in Tam Giang Lagoon.

The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats identified by each sub group before reaching the consensus are given in Annex VI. The following are the consensus reached Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats by the main group.

Strengths:

- Legal recognition with managerial authority
- Enhanced community cohesion for the protection of environment and sustainable use of aquatic resources
- Coordinate access to new knowledge and training opportunities
- Common voice for the members/community in resolving problems/conflicts

Weaknesses:

- Lack of financial resources to put plans to actions
- Lack of awareness among members/community of the mandate and responsibilities of and powers vested with the associations
- Lack of awareness and knowledge among members of the management of aquatic resources for sustainable utilization
- Inadequate resources for surveillance to prevent illegal fishing
- Lack of representation of all households involve in the utilization of aquatic resources in the lagoon

Opportunities:

- Organise access to new knowledge on fishing gear technology and good management practices in aquaculture
- Protect the fishing grounds and planning for sustainable aquatic resources development in the lagoon
- Effective conflict resolution
- Enhance livelihood opportunities
- Operate fishing gear and aquaculture practices in the identified zones
- Organise technical and vocational training opportunities for membership
- Awareness on the regulations pertaining to fisheries, aquaculture and aquatic resources management
- Share experiences and lessons learned
- Reduce illegal fishing practices
- Rearrange/relocate fishing gear to reduce degradation of the lagoon environment

Threats:

- Difficulties in reaching consensus to implement fishing gear rearrangement/relocation plans
- Lack of knowledge among members on environmental friendly technology in fishing and aquaculture practices
- Poor knowledge on disease prevention and control in aquaculture
- Inability to prevent illegal fishing
- Threats and physical harm from Illegal fishing gear operators to people involve in surveillance
- Possible conflicts between different actors depending on the lagoon aquatic resources

5.6 The participatory exercises on self-monitoring and evaluation**Development of indicators to monitor and evaluate fisheries associations' performance in achieving sustainable development and management of aquatic resources in Tam Giang Lagoon.**

The following list of indicators was developed during the participatory exercises with facilitation. This list was developed based on the theme "what fishers and farmers like to see in a village/commune if sustainable development of Tam Giang Lagoon in Thua Thien Province is achieved in 10 years time ensuring management and environmental protection while creating livelihood opportunities for the communities". The list given below is the consensus reached complete list of indicators developed by sub groups and may be used as an indicative list of indicators for future monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of "grass root level" fisheries associations and to prioritise actions. It

should be noted that indicators used currently can be changed with time. Therefore, updating of indicators should be carried out in a participatory approach from time to time.

Indicative list of indicators developed:

1. Fishing gear operation is self-regulated
2. Fishing seasons are regulated (close and open fishing seasons).
3. Conflict resolution system/s is in place.
4. Zoning system based on fishery purpose is in place.
5. Zoning for the purpose of rehabilitation is in place.
6. Protection of natural breeding grounds identified and protected.
7. Functional information system at village/commune level established
8. Better waste management practices for aquaculture observed.
9. Aquaculture farmers observed best management practices.
10. No aquaculture activities disrupt the nursery and fishery grounds.
11. Fisheries Associations network system in place.
12. Availability of consistent supply of quality fry/fingerlings.
13. Adequate disease diagnosis and water quality monitoring services are available and quality advice receiving as remedial measures.
14. Availability of micro-credit for fishermen and farmers
15. Increase or optimum stabilization of capture and aquaculture productivity.
16. Effective capture/aquaculture extension.
17. Availability of farmer operated hatcheries and nurseries to meet the fish/shrimp fry demand in the village/commune.
18. Non operation of destructive fishing gears.
19. Resolution to conflicts over water surface use
20. Village level development plans for capture/aquaculture is developed and updated.
21. Fish corrals (stake net fishing) are rearranged
22. Demand based fishing areas identified and allocated.
23. Market and price information is available at village level
24. Women Union (WU) groups assisting in product processing and marketing
25. Effective coordination between WU and Fisheries associations
26. Technical training programmes on aquaculture disease mitigation is available
27. Proper net mesh-size regulated for resources protection
28. Access to new and modern scientific techniques used in fisheries
29. All fishing and aquaculture households are members of Fisheries Associations (improved awareness on the importance of Fisheries Associations)
30. Fisheries Associations are fully aware of lagoon management measures.
31. Establishment of actions groups in charge of disaster management and life saving.

Assessment of current status of lagoon management with respect to the developed vision based on the developed list of indicators

Numbers 1 to 4 represent the sub-group number.

O (full moon) – Achieved 100% or satisfactorily

D (half moon) – Achieved half way

☾ (quarter moon) – Commenced achieving

● (no moon) – Not started yet

Indicators	O	D	☾	●
Fishing gear operation is self-regulated	1,4			3
Fishing seasons are regulated (close and open fishing seasons).	2	1		
Conflict resolution system in place.			1	4,3
Zoning system based on fishery purpose is in place.			4	1,3
Zoning system based on fishery purpose is in place			4	1,3
Protection of natural breeding grounds identified and protected			4	1,3
Functional information system at village/commune level established		1		3
Better waste management practices for aquaculture observed.		2		
Aquaculture farmers observed best management practices.		1		
No aquaculture activities disrupt the nursery and fishery grounds.				
Availability of Fisheries Association network system.				
Availability of consistent supply of quality fry/fingerlings.			1	2,3,4
Adequate disease diagnosis and water quality monitoring services and quality advice receiving as remedial measures.				1
Availability of micro-credit for fishermen and farmers	1	4,3	2	
Increase or optimum stabilization of capture and aquaculture productivity.				3
Effective capture/aquaculture extension.		3	1	2
Availability of farmer operated hatcheries and nurseries to meet the fish/shrimp fry demand in the village/commune.	3		1	
Non operation of destructive fishing gears stopped		2,1,3		4
Resolution to conflicts over water surface use		3,2,4	1	
Village level development plans for capture/aquaculture is developed and updated. Fish corrals are rearranged			2 4	1,3
Demand based fishing areas identified and allocated.				
Market and price information is available at village level		4,3	2,1	
Women Union (WU) groups assisting in product processing and marketing				4
Effective coordination between WU and Fisheries associations			2	
Technical training programmes on aquaculture disease mitigation is available		3		2
Proper net mesh-size regulated for resources protection				1
Access to new and modern scientific techniques used in fisheries			4	
All fishing and aquaculture households are members of Fisheries Associations (improved awareness on the importance of Fisheries Associations)		4	3	
Fisheries Associations are fully aware of lagoon management measures		3		4
Establishment of actions groups in charge of disaster management and life saving.				4

Consensus reached priority areas for action

- Development of self-management rules and rearrangement plan for fishing gear and gear operation and implementation
- Improve services for aquaculture such as seed, material and credit supply, and access to best management practices
- Develop and implement environmental protection and management plans for capture and aquaculture areas
- Build capacity and awareness among community members of the importance of fisheries associations in lagoon management
- Develop and implement natural disaster preparedness plan and disease mitigation measures for aquaculture
- Formulate and implement scientifically appropriate net mesh-sizes for fishing gears
- Arrange vocational training fishermen and aquaculture farmers to enhance livelihoods
- Access to information on weather forecast, and prices and markets for the fishery products.

6.0 ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE FOR GARSS ROOTS LEVEL FISHERIES ASSOCIATIONS

The failure of many fisheries has led to a reassessment of how they are managed. An alternative approach to fisheries management is one in which there is greater local stewardship, greater responsibility, authority and participation of fishermen and aquaculture farmers in decision-making, and recognition of not just fish, but the ecosystems in which they live. It is becoming increasingly recognized that fisheries and aquatic resources can be better managed when fishermen and aquaculture farmers are more involved in the management. "Grass roots level" fisheries associations will pave the way for fishermen and aquaculture farmers to become active members in the fisheries management, balancing rights and responsibilities, and working cooperatively, rather than antagonistically, with government fisheries managers.

To establish "grass roots level" fisheries associations, fishermen and aquaculture farmers must be willing to take on the responsibility of becoming involved. This willingness can only be achieved by building their understanding of their responsibilities and powers vested in with them by the new regulation. Therefore, the Department of Fisheries has the primary responsibility of make the communities aware of and understand the responsibilities and powers vested in them by the new regulation. IMOLA Project should support the Department of Fisheries to achieve this purpose. Moreover, at the early stages of establishing "grass roots level" fisheries associations and their functioning, the Department of Fisheries together with development projects such as IMOLA should play the lead role in facilitating the institutional support for aquaculture farmers and fishermen to understand their objectives, responsibilities, limits of exercising the powers vested with them and interpretation of the regulation and to formulate management rules. In this respect IMOLA Project may take an active role in training village communities on the participatory approach developed by this mission to set up "grass roots level" fisheries associations.

6.1 Development of objectives

The success of role of Fisheries Associations in the management of lagoon resources will largely be based on the clear understanding of the objectives of the association. The objective/s should encompass environmental, economic, social and political aspects. These aspects may include:

- Environment - to manage and conserve fisheries and natural resources of the lagoon
 - prevent pollution
 - prevention of sedimentation
- Economic - Enhance livelihoods
 - Enhance food security
 - Sustain aquatic production
- Social - Empower community with management capabilities
 - To promote co-management
 - Respect local knowledge and revive traditional management
- Political - Sharing problems and benefits among the members of the community and institutions through improved relationships with institutions

The objectives/vision developed during the training workshop should be regarded as indicative and the process adopted may be used as a guide to facilitate the process in the development of objectives, mandate and action plan.

6.2 Development of management Rules

Sustainable lagoon fisheries management greatly lies on the practical and operational set of fishing ground management rules. One issue needs to be resolved in fisheries resources management by community based organization is to what extent state authorities should be engaged in the formulation of management rules of fisheries and to what extent the community or the beneficiaries of the resource should be allocated the formulation? The Department of Fisheries with other relevant institutions involved in research, education and management of fisheries and aquaculture should facilitate "grass roots level" fisheries associations with a set of guidelines to develop fishing ground management rules. The relevant institutions should support the "grass roots level" fisheries associations with technical and management information related to each guideline. Based on these guidelines and related information concrete management measures such as duration of the fishing, the fishing operation and type of gear etc should be left to the discretion of the fisheries associations in concern. The fishing ground management rules may include the following aspects.

- Who can enter and exercise fishing rights
- Method of enter and duration of exercising the fishing right
- Number of people enter and exercise the fishing right
- Types of fishing gear in operation and extent
- How to respect each other for gear operation
- Rearrangement of fixed fishing gear
- Selling of fishing gear vs. fishing sites
- Seasons of fishing and type of gear
- Method of leaving passage to waterway
- Establishment of off-limits and off-seasons for resource conservation
- Discharge of aquaculture effluents
- Minimise sedimentation build up
- Siting of ponds
- Buffer zones

- Surface runoff and flood retention and detention areas
- Siting of water based aquaculture practices
- Wild fish seed collections

Development of management rules is not something novel to the fisheries communities around Tam Giang Lagoon in Thua Thien Hue Province. The 'van' which operated in Thuy Tu village in the past had developed the following management rules to protect the lagoon resources and manage fishing activities (Phap, 2006).

- A 1.5 cm minimum distance between bamboo sticks on a fish coral to avoid catching small fish and shrimp
- Fishing gear must be set at least 10 m from the edge of the lagoon.
- Minimum distance of one km between bottom net lines
- No bottom nets at the lagoon opening (sea outfall) where fish migrate to the lagoon annually.
- The mobile gear fishers can fish around the fish corals but not poach the fish in the trap or damage the fish coral.
- The mobile gear fishers from another van may enter the lagoon area as long as they follow 'Sai Can' rules.

Nevertheless, these rules are limited to capture fisheries management and do not encompass aquaculture activities.

Lessons also can be learned from the management rules developed by communities elsewhere. A community based resource management system known as 'Ikan larangan' in Minangkabau of West Sumatra Province in Indonesia, which is reported to be effective in fisheries management, operates the following set of management rules (Susilowati, 2000).

Objective of the 'ikan larangan system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation and sustainability of the fisheries and natural resources. - Optimal use of open-water resource - Increase the income of the villagers - Reviving the tradition of 'ikan larangan' - Provide food security for the villagers
Form of the rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation of the rules is unwritten (convention among the members)
Management rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition of fishing during closed season - All villagers are considered as members of the community - They have the responsibility for monitoring and surveillance of the fisheries resources - Community should contribute their time, effort and money (if required) to 'ikan larangan' management. - Revenue earned from harvest will be reallocated for village developments. - The benefits will be distributed to every member of community. - Sanction or penalty, ie., monetary, natural and curse will be imposed on the violator.

- Opening and closing seasons of the traditional and semi-traditional 'ikan larangan' are determined by the religious leader. Myths and tradition influence the management of 'ikan larangan'. Modern 'ikan larangan' uses scientific information such as stocks.

Organisation

- The application of rules is undertaken by the village organizer.
- The actors involved in organizing 'ikan larangan' objectives are village government, customary organization and religious organizations.
- The local organization is inspired by the Local Government Law

All "grass roots level" fisheries associations in possession of the fishing rights/manage fishing rights of the lagoon resources should bring fishing ground rules and measures to the notice of the respective commune authority and to the Provincial Fisheries Association. Fishing ground management rules and measures should be established at the general assembly of the "grass roots level" fisheries association held once a year with the stipulated quorum of members. During the meeting, members should discuss, *inter alia*, any changes required to the fishing ground management rules.

As the "grass roots level" fisheries association is expected to manage commonly held fishing grounds and coordinate the facilities, it becomes the main economic organization of the fisheries sector at village level, and, therefore it is expected to play an important social function of organizing and representing local fisheries households. It should intervene in coastal development and management projects in the form of participatory manner in consultation, cooperation, or compensation. Hence, "grass roots level" fisheries associations should be kept informed the development plans and development projects for them to intervene on one hand and on the other hand they should be get involved.

6.3 Assessing the existing environment and conditions for successful fisheries management by the grass roots level fisheries associations

In order to carry out a preliminary assessment of the existing environment or existing conditions conducive for successful community based fisheries management through Fisheries Associations, the key conditions given for fisheries co-management by Ostrom (1990, 1992) and Pinkerton (1989) may be used. By evaluating the existing environment/conditions for successful management, actions can be identified to remedy any weaknesses. RO made the following preliminary assessment based on the information received during his field visits to Loc Binh and Vinh Hien Communes as well as during the training workshop. This may be used as a guide to assess the expected success by "grass roots level" fisheries associations at the early stages of establishment as well as at a later functional stage.

Key condition	Observations/Remarks	Assessment*
1. Existence of clearly defined boundaries	Village level physical boundaries in the lagoon are not clearly marked for fishers to have a clear idea of their boundaries. Commune level boundaries are often marked	-

Key condition	Observations/Remarks	Assessment*
	using land-marks and man-made marks	
2. Membership is clearly defined	All households in the village are members. Individual fishers and aquaculture farmers with rights can participate in the management.	+
3. Group cohesion**	Homogeneity in terms of kinship, ethnicity, religion, local ideology, customs and beliefs needs to be evaluated.	
4. Existing organization	Fishers and aquaculture farmers have some experience in community based management in the form of management grouping according the fishing gear and aquaculture practice.	++
5. Benefits exceed cost	Individuals' understanding of benefits to be derived from participation and compliance with community-based management are exceeding the cost of investment in such activities is not clear.	-
6. Participation by those affected	There is willingness for an inclusive management through Fisheries Associations rather than a exclusive management. Meaning, to include all existing management groups and clubs as well as people likely to affected by the new management rules.	++
7. Management rule enforced	Understanding of management rules and responsibilities of the new regulation are limited. Understanding of management rules limited to prevention of illegal fishing and resolution of user conflicts.	+
8. Legal rights to organize	The new regulations vested legal rights with the Fisheries Associations to organize and impose management rules and manage the lagoon fisheries. The new regulation stipulates responsibilities and authority of the Fisheries Associations in the management of lagoon fisheries.	+++
9. Cooperation and leadership at community level	There is a visible willingness on the part of fisheries/aquaculture farmers to participate in the management through Fisheries Associations investing time and effort. Nevertheless, investment in terms of money is not clear. There are already existing management groups who take leadership responsibilities for a specific purpose management process.	++
10. Decentralisation and delegation of authority	Provincial Peoples Committee has already established formal policy and regulations to decentralise management functions to grass root level (community level).	+++
11. Coordination between Provincial and District levels and community	A blue print of a coordinating body with a functional mechanism does not exist. However, the Provincial Farmers Association is to function as the coordinating body to make this link	-

* - Poor; + fair; ++ good; +++ very good; ** Evaluation of group cohesion was not possible during the short visits to communes. The information needed for this evaluation may be collected to assess the expected success of Fisheries Associations in future

Institutional support should be arranged to understand and improve the key conditions denoted by the scoring of – and +, except for key condition 2. The farmers and fishers should be defined the membership clearly so that all concern groups can be participate in the management.

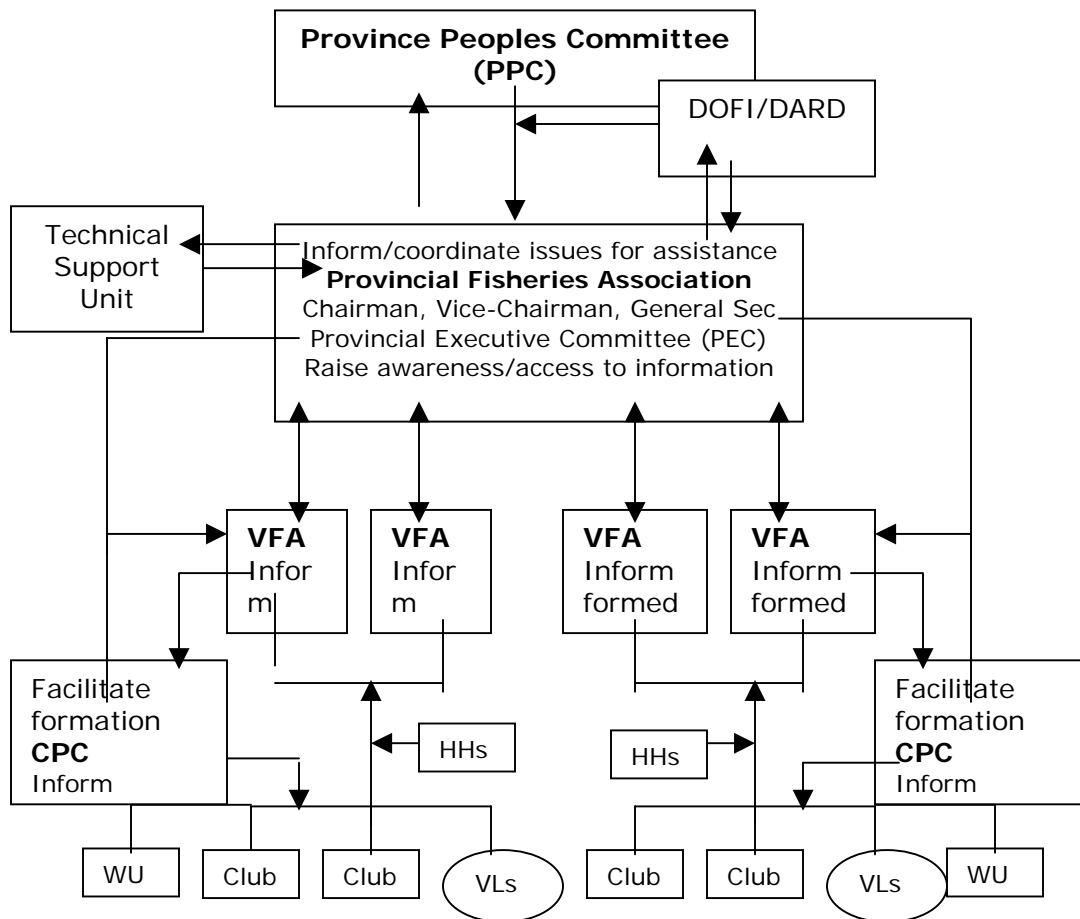
The successful key conditions are expected be as follows.

1. There should be physical boundaries or identifiable boundaries, so that the fishers can have an accurate knowledge of their limits.
2. Individual fishers and aquaculture farmers with rights to fish and farm within the boundaries should be represented in the management.
3. High level of homogeneity among groups in terms of kinship, ethnicity, religion, local ideology, customs and beliefs is conducive. There should be a common understanding of the problems and alternative strategies for actions.
4. Communities with some prior experience in traditional community based management.
5. Realisation of the benefits exceeding the incurring cost in the participation and compliance in management.
6. Inclusive management rather than exclusive.
7. Simple, practical and operational management rules.
8. Legal recognition.
9. Incentives for active participation and availability of individual or core groups with a willingness to take the leadership responsibility for management process.
10. Availability of formal policy and/or laws/regulations to decentralize powers and administrative functions transparently.
11. Functional coordinating body to link grass root level associations with institutions and higher level authorities.

The following functional structure is proposed to arrange the required institutional support and provide coordination.

6.4 Suggested functional structure for grass roots level fisheries associations

The RO suggests the following functional structure for grass roots level fisheries associations based on the outcome of training workshop and discussions with Existing Fisheries Associations, Provincial Fisheries Association, officials of Commune People's Committees in Loc Binh and Vinh Hien.



▪ *Figure 2. A suggested functional structure for grass root level fisheries associations (CPC – Commune People’s Committee, DARD – Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, DOFI – Department of Fisheries, HHs – Households, PPC – Provincial People’s Committee, VFA – Village Fisheries Association, VLs – Village Leaders, WU – Women Union)*

- The village fisheries associations should represent existing management groups, clubs and village leaders and households. Even though the existing grouping and clubs are within two different sub-sectors of aquaculture and capture fisheries, both dependent on a common resource and there will be aspects/issues of general interest, which will cover both sub-sectors. Therefore, as far as the lagoon fisheries management is concerned these groups belong to two sub-sectors should be represented in one fisheries association. This will minimize conflicts between the two sub-sectors to operate on commonly agreed management rules. During the training workshop this was the unanimous view of participants.
- Department of Fisheries together with the Provincial Fisheries Association through development projects, operational NGOs in the communes, Commune Peoples Committee and village leaders should make arrangements to make the fisheries and aquaculture communities aware of the new regulations and responsibilities and powers vested with them by the new regulation. A leaflet may also be

- distributed among the village communities for this purpose. The RO has prepared a draft information leaflet to assist this process (Annex VII).
- Once the village fisheries associations are formed, they should inform the Commune Peoples Committee of their formation and the Provincial Fisheries Association for membership.
 - Formulated management rules and measures should be informed to the Commune Peoples Committee.
 - Village fisheries associations should closely liaise with respective Women's Unions for micro-credit arrangements for their membership and assistance for product processing and marketing.
 - Provincial Fisheries Association should be the focal point for all coordination and issues to be addressed for the following reasons.
 - It is a professional body which has close links with other social, political and professional associations.
 - Has direct links with and receive direct technical guidance of Provincial peoples Committee, Department of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
 - Has the ability to bring technical issues of the ground to institutions
 - Maintain links to Women's Unions.
 - Reduce tiring between Provincial Fisheries Association and grass root level Fisheries Associations.
 - Provincial Fisheries Association should perform the following:
 - Sought assistance from Department of Fisheries and Agriculture and Rural Development to identify and arrange a Technical Support Unit with the representation from relevant research, education, administrative and management institutions and Women's Unions at Provincial and District level. Technical Support Unit is not a functional permanent body consisting of experts, but identified persons as institutional contact points to sought assistance in technical, administrative and management issues.
 - Through Technical Support Unit facilitate information sharing with respect to technology development, regulatory, extension and small credit.
 - Liaise with development projects and NGOs to sought support for "grass roots level" fisheries associations' activities.
 - Mediate in conflict resolution which can not be solved at "grass roots level" fisheries association level.
 - Explore avenues to obtain small credit for "grass roots level" Fisheries Association members.
 - Should provide 'value for money" by facilitating information sharing, extension, micro credit support for uninterrupted membership fee payments.
 - There should not be intermediary tiers between "grass root" level fisheries associations and the Provincial Fisheries Association with respect to coordination and management issues. Examples exist elsewhere for the successful fisheries management by linking village level directly with higher authorities for decision making.

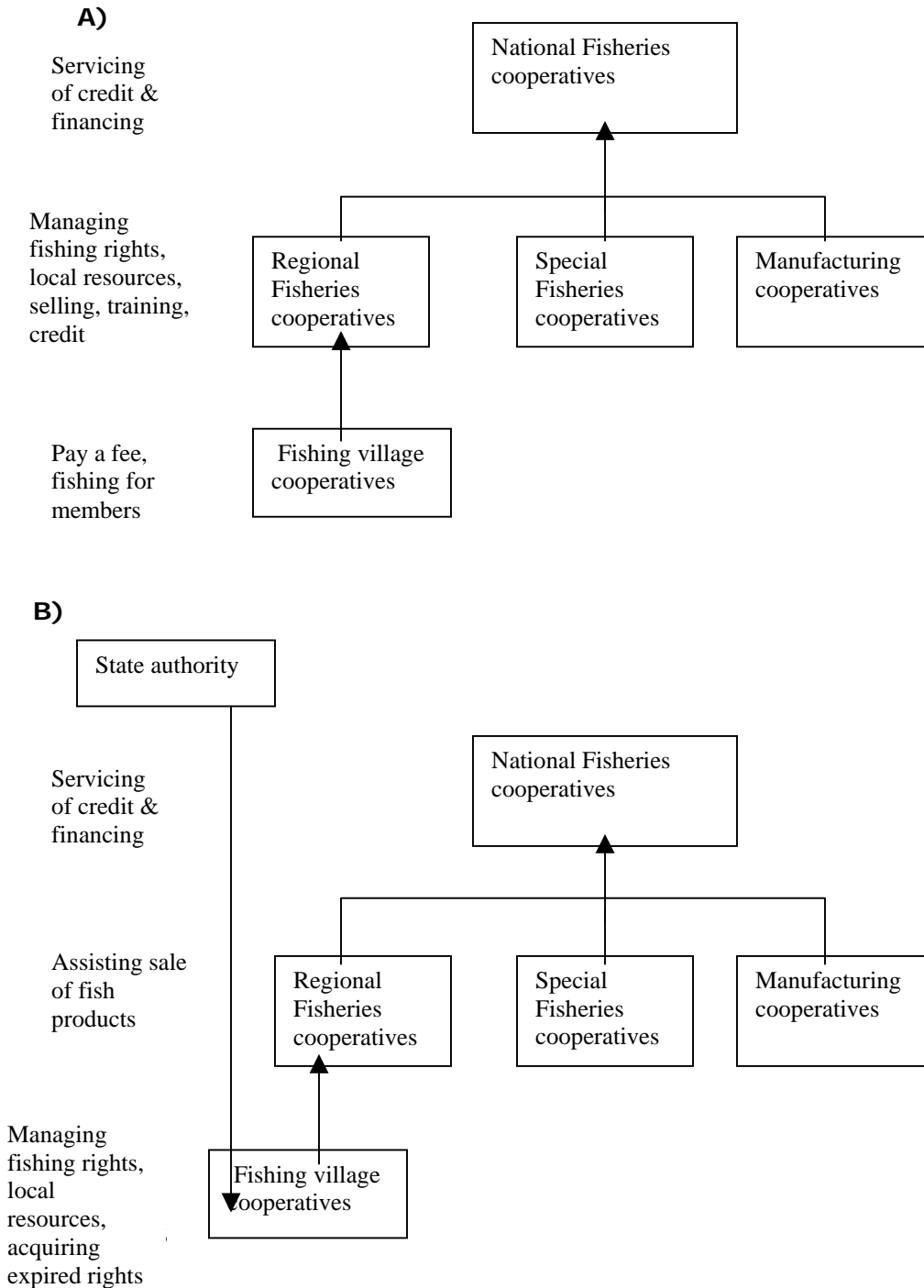


Figure 3. Structure of Korean fisheries cooperatives (source: So-Min Cheaong, 2004) (A – Former structure with management decisions through regional tier. B – Delegating regional powers to grass root level and linking directly with higher authorities which is reported to be effective)

- The respective Commune Peoples Committee should consider an agreed percentage from the tax collections to be retained by “grass roots level” fisheries associations to contribute towards the Associations’ fund to self-support their activities. This can be justified by the reduced administrative and management

costs incur to Commune Peoples Committees by “grass roots level” fisheries associations taking responsibilities of management.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Department of Fisheries:

- 1.0 Should take the lead role in raising awareness among fishing villages in Thua Thien Hue Province. This awareness should focus on the existence of the regulation, the powers and responsibilities vested with the fisheries associations, expectations from the fisheries associations and whom to contact for further clarifications. An information leaflet may be used to raise awareness among the village communities of the new regulation. The RO has attached a draft information leaflet to this report to assist this process (Annex VII). Should sought assistance from the well briefed officials of the respective Commune Peoples Committees, Provincial Fisheries Association and village leaders to make the communities well aware of the regulation and to clarify issues and ambiguities of the new regulation.
- 2.0 With other relevant institutions involved in research, education and management of fisheries and aquaculture should facilitate “grass roots level” fisheries associations with a set of guidelines to develop fishing ground management rules and management measures.
- 3.0 Should facilitate in identifying a Technical Support Unit for Provincial Fisheries Association.
- 4.0 Should support the Provincial Fisheries Association to interact directly with grass root level associations and ensure no additional management tiers between Provincial Fisheries Association and “grass roots level” fisheries associations in the functional structure.
- 5.0 Since the new regulation intends to reduce the overexploitation of lagoon resources through “grass roots level” fisheries associations, there should be a properly understood overall management and conservation plan for the lagoon. Department of Fisheries should bring to the notice of the Management Board of the Huong River Project to include this need as a priority issue to sought assistance from external agencies.

Provincial Fisheries Association:

- 6.0 Provincial Fisheries Associations should act as the focal point of organization and coordination of “grass roots level” fisheries associations.
 - 6.1 Sought assistance from Department of Fisheries and Agriculture and Rural Development to identify and arrange a Technical Support Unit to function as institutional contact points to sought assistance in technical, administrative, management and credit issues.
 - 6.2 Through Technical Support Unit facilitate information sharing with respect to technology development, regulatory, extension and small credit.
 - 6.3 Liaise with development projects and NGOs to sought support for “grass roots level” fisheries associations’ activities.

- 6.4 Mediate in conflict resolution which can not be solved at "grass roots level" fisheries association level.
- 6.5 Explore avenues to obtain small credit for "grass root level" fisheries association members.
- 6.6 Should provide 'value for money" for uninterrupted membership fee payments by exploring possibilities among government institutions, NGOs and development projects for training and extension and facilitating information sharing and credit support for membership.

IMOLA Project:

- 7.0 Should support capacity building among village communities by facilitating the participatory process developed by this mission to identify vision, role, priority issues, and action plan for "grass roots level" fisheries associations based on local issues and self-monitoring and evaluation of performance.
- 8.0 Should support capacity building among village communities to develop participatory village level aquaculture and fisheries development plans. In view of suggested rearrangement of fixed fishing gear under the new regulation and to compensate anticipated any loss of fishing, identification of alternate livelihood opportunities will be crucial. A village level aquaculture and fisheries development plan will help identify alternate livelihood opportunities as well as phasing out of fishing gear rearrangement.
 - 8.1 The village level aquaculture development plans should include information with respect to potential of aquaculture in terms of water, land, species availability, options and potential households to practice aquaculture. While status of aquaculture should include water area under culture, present production and productivity, species under culture, market and issues and challenges for development to provide adequate information to a realistic plans. Likewise information with respect to fisheries should include gear type, distribution and extent, time of operation, catch indications, illegal fishing operations and user conflicts.
 - 8.2 The aquaculture and fisheries development plans should include clear strategies to achieve set targets and planned activities.
 - 8.3 Maintenance of a village record book by the fisheries association is recommended to collect relevant information through participatory approach. IMOLA project should provide support to build capacity to introduce village record books. RO has provided a guide to village record book as Annex VIII attached to this report.
 - 8.4 Development of aquaculture options in the plan should not only limit for those who have the ownership of a pond but also extend to those have access for resources.
- 9.0 Should support build capacity among the membership of "grass roots level" fisheries associations on the operation of micro- credit schemes and entrepreneurship development.
- 10.0 Should through its expected project activities and outputs identify conservation zones, nursery grounds and fishing grounds with potential non-fed aquaculture. This will help "grass roots level" fisheries associations to implement the management rules effectively.

Grass root level fisheries associations:

- 11.0 Should recognise the functions and existence of voluntary groups and take all measures to include their representation in the membership.
- 12.0 Should adopt an inclusive management (members as well as non-members) rather than exclusive management attitude through the powers and rights vested with them to manage and control fishing rights.
- 13.0 Should adopt a system of identify the physical boundaries of the lagoon area belongs to the fisheries association. Establish access by identifying insiders and outsiders. The boundaries can also be drawn by identifying outsiders and controlling insiders.
- 14.0 Maintain cordial relationships with respective Commune Peoples Committees by informing the establishment of associations and management measures adopted for implementation.
- 15.0 Should pay special attention to the disappearance of random selection and equal distribution of fishing grounds and earnings due to increasing individualization and privatization of sites with increase of aquaculture practices and fixed net fishing gear.
- 16.0 Management rule and measures should ensure prevention of selling of fishing ground sites with sale of fixed fishing gear.
- 17.0 Should draw a plan for monitoring and surveillance of fisheries resources
- 18.0 Should intervene in coastal development and management projects in the form of participatory manner in consultation, cooperation, or compensation.

Commune Peoples Committee:

- 19.0 The respective Commune Peoples Committees should pay an agreed percentage from the tax collections from the fishing and aquaculture operations to grass root level Fisheries Associations to help self-support association activities. This can be justified by the reduced administrative and management costs incur to Commune Peoples Committees by grass root level fisheries associations taking responsibilities of fisheries management.
- 20.0 Should support and adopt participatory approach to develop village aquaculture and fisheries development plans that contribute to the Commune Aquaculture and Fisheries Development Plan. Should extend the current practice of development of commune level Aquaculture Development Plans to participatory Commune level Aquaculture and Fisheries development Plans. This will enable the management rules developed by the grass root level associations to be considered and accommodated in development plans.
- 21.0 Should discourage low-tide shrimp aquaculture which encourages the encroachment of lagoon proper.
- 22.0 Fisheries associations at grass root level should be kept inform of the development plans and development projects for them to intervene and involved.

Representation in the “grass root level” fisheries associations

- 23.0 Even though the existing grouping and clubs are within two different sub-sectors of aquaculture and capture fisheries, considering the dependence of these groups on a common resource and there will be aspects/issues of general interest, the two sub-sectors should be represented in one fisheries association. This will minimize conflicts between the two sub-sectors to operate on commonly agreed management rules. This was also the view of all participants of the training workshop.

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Annex I**The new regulation on the management of lagoon fisheries in Thua Thien Hue Province**

THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THUA
THIEN HUE PROVINCE

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

No.: 4260/2005/QD-UBND

Hue, December 19th, 2005

DECISION

Promulgating the regulations on the management of lagoon fisheries in Thua Thien Hue

THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE

Pursuant to the Organization Law of the People's Council and People's Committee dated November 26th, 2003;

Pursuant to the Fisheries Law dated November 26th, 2003;

Pursuant to the Decision numbered 3677/2005/QD-UB dated October 25th, 2004 of the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue Province on approving the master plan for lagoon fisheries management in Thua Thien Hue to the year 2010;

Basing on the proposal of the Director of Fisheries Department in the statement numbered 380/TT-TS dated October 20th, 2005,

HEREBY DECIDES:

Article 1. Promulgate together with this Decision the Regulations on the management of lagoon fisheries in Thua Thien Hue.

Article 2. This Decision comes into effect after 15 days since the date of signing. All previous regulations of the Provincial People's Committee going against this Decision are abrogated.

Article 3. Chief of Secretariat of the Provincial People's Committee, Directors of Provincial Departments, Agencies and Associations, Chairmen of the People's Committees of the Lagoon Districts are responsible for executing this Decision./.

Recipients:

- As mentioned in Article 3;
- **The Standing Committee of the Provincial Party;**
- Standing Provincial People's Council;
- Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the Provincial People's Committee
- Provincial Party Committee's Office, Office of the People's Council and National Assembly Delegation;
- Office: Head and staff of the Agriculture Division, General Affairs Division;
- Archived

FOR THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

FOR CHAIRMAN

VICE CHAIRMAN

(Signed and sealed)

Nguyen Ngoc Thien

THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THUA
THIEN HUE PROVINCE

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

REGULATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF LAGOON FISHERIES IN THUA THIEN HUE

(Promulgated following the Decision numbered 4260/2005/QĐ-UBND dated December 19th, 2005 by the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue Province)

CHAPTER I
GENERAL STIPULATIONS

Article 1. Principles of management:

1. The management of lagoon fisheries is based on the principle of ensuring sustainable development for capture fisheries .
2. The management of fisheries is closely linked with the protection of environment and aquatic resources on the basis of ensuring the lagoon people's livelihood and economic benefits of the whole society.
3. To promote democracy at grassroots level and decentralization and to reduce the management cost of coastal fisheries, the State encourages the community-based fisheries management.
4. As the lagoon aquatic resources of the province are now being over-exploited, the Provincial People's Committee prohibits any new entrants to the activity of lagoon capture fisheries.
5. The arrangement of lagoon fishing gears should avoid domestic waterways, including secure corridors and berths. The Department of Fisheries updates and shows these positions in the lagoon fisheries management maps for local people's information.

Article 2. Definition

1. Lagoon fisheries can be understood as the exploitation of aquatic flora and fauna in the lagoon water bodies.
2. Fixed fishing gears are those connected to the lagoon bottom during the fishing season. The fixed fishing gears in Thua Thien Hue Lagoon are including fish corral, bottom net, fixed lift net, mullet trap.
3. Mobile fishing gears are those not connected to the lagoon bottom, they are mobile during one fishing period and during different fishing periods.

CHAPTER II
FISHERFOLK ORGANIZATIONS

Article 3. Individuals and households participating in lagoon fisheries must organize themselves in fisheries associations at the village's level, inter-village or commune levels. The State will only delegate the power of lagoon fisheries management to the fishery associations at the grassroots level.

Article 4. Fisheries associations at the grassroots level are social and professional organizations. Fisheries associations are under the Vietnamese Fisheries Society (VINAFIS). The fisheries associations are operated under the leadership of the Communist Party and authority of the communes, sponsored by the Department of Fisheries and Districts' Offices of Agriculture and Rural Development and professionally instructed by the higher Fisheries Associations.

Article 5. The State delegates management of fisheries resources in certain areas of lagoon to fisheries associations at the grassroots level. On that basis fisheries associations properly and creatively regulate the fisheries activities of their members,

ensuring the harmony among members and between members and associations and the whole society.

Article 6. Fisheries associations can take the initiative in arranging the fishing grounds while maintaining the traditional fishing grounds of individuals and households in line with the general planning of the State and the benefit of the community.

Article 7. Fisheries associations have to act as management agencies on behalf of government agencies at all levels in the fields of lagoon fisheries tax, management and protection of aquatic resources, management of the aquatic environment and transportation through the fishing grounds, etc.

Article 8. Fisheries associations at the local level are responsible for resolving conflicts in fishing grounds and about resources among individuals and/or household members. Only when conflict resolution fails do the authorities intervene.

Article 9. Within the framework of their associations, fisherfolk can create forms of voluntary fisheries economic cooperation in the community such as: credit, savings, fisheries product processing and sale, material supply, etc.

Article 10. Fisheries researchers, managers, traders, manufacturers and investors can participate in fisheries associations at the local level as unofficial members who provide assistance and cooperation for development. Fisheries associations at the local level can admit or refuse these people.

Article 11. The State encourages fisheries associations at the local level, based on the State Law, to develop their "self-management rules" detailing community rules and aimed at protecting fishing grounds, aquatic resources and other issues such as protection of the aquatic environment and management of water ways and collection of fisheries tax, etc.

Article 12. Fisheries associations at the local level have the right to expel members who seriously violate their rules many times, seriously violate the State Law or whose action adversely impacts the environment and aquatic resources.

CHAPTER III

MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES CAPACITY

Article 13. The Provincial People's Committee delegates power to the People's Committees of Lagoon Districts to issue the fishing rights to fisheries associations at the village and commune levels in certain water bodies in their designated area based on the quantity and types of fishing gear, fishing seasons and aquatic species.

The fishing rights in the lagoon area include the rights and responsibilities to timely prevent acts of fishery law violation, responsibilities of protecting fishing grounds, developing aquatic resources, ensuring free access to water ways, preventing degradation of the water environment and ensuring submission of taxes to the State.

Article 14. Fisherfolk using fixed fishing gear can only locate their gear within the designated water area of their local association. They have to maintain corridors, for aquatic species to move, according to the improved planning. Fisherfolk using mobile fishing gear are allowed to carry out their activity in adjacent areas, but they are not allowed to disturb the fixed fishing gear.

Article 15. In the lagoon it is forbidden to use fishing boats with a machine capacity of more than 16.5 HP.

Article 16. Natural aquatic resources exploitation taxes in the lagoon fully contribute to commune budgets. The People's Committees of the Communes define the percentage of tax that is left for fisheries associations at the local levels to cover the expenses of tax collection in the community, management, organization and implementation of aquatic resources protection and development activities.

Article 17. The taxed production norm of aquatic resource exploitation for each area of lagoon fisheries is agreed upon by the Provincial Tax Department and the Department of

Fisheries and is then submitted to the Provincial People's Committee for approval after consultation is made with communes' authorities and local fisheries associations.

Article 18. Fisheries associations are granted the fishing right for a period of ten years in normal water bodies and five years in sensitive water bodies. In extremely sensitive water bodies, the District People's Committee annually grants the fishing rights or authorizes the Commune People's Committees to carry out an annual auction for this exploitation.

Article 19. The State can revoke rights over all or parts of the allocated water bodies from fisheries associations in the following cases:

1. The fisheries association does not exist any more.
2. The fisheries association voluntarily returns the allocated water bodies.
3. The term of use of the allocated water bodies has expired.
4. The fisheries association does not fish, protect the aquatic resources or abuse the resources without the permission of concerned agencies.
5. The fisheries associations seriously violate the law on fisheries management or other laws.
6. The term of use of fishing rights in the water bodies has not expired but the State needs the allocated water bodies for socio-economic development.

Article 20. The government agencies that decide to grant the fishing rights are entitled to make a decision to annul or cancel it.

Article 21. Sports and recreational fisheries and some small fishing jobs including hand-line fishery, fishing-tackle, casting-net fishing, gill net fishery with the net's length less than 50 m, fishing with pots of all kinds, oyster raking, crab and snail catching by hand can freely use the lagoon areas.

These activities cannot disturb the fishing gear registered by the local fisheries associations.

CHAPTER IV

PROTECTION OF FISHING GROUNDS AND AQUATIC RESOURCES

Article 22. It is strictly forbidden to carry out the following activities to destroy fisheries resources and pollute the lagoon aquatic environment:

1. Using poisonous chemicals, explosives, electricity to exploit fisheries resources.
2. Discharging garbage, letting pollutants and toxic substances leak beyond the limit.
3. Using such gear as push net, trawler, eel rake, stick net, drag net, mussel rake when fishing by motor-boat.
4. Destroying mangrove forests, reefs and other special biological landscapes.
5. Discharging diseased fisheries species into the fishing farms or into the lagoon water bodies.
6. Building, destroying or changing construction works in the lagoon water bodies without the authorization of concerned authorities and thus causing great damage to aquatic resources.

Article 23. It is forbidden to catch and sell aquatic resources of high economic value, rarity or in danger of extinction stated in the list of the protected species according to the State regulations.

Article 24. The regulations on non-fishing areas, where exploitation is forbidden during a long-term or short-term period, will be gradually developed in the lagoon while ensuring employment and livelihood of fisherfolk in line with the Fisheries Laws. The Department of Fisheries is responsible for doing research and making proposals on non-fishing areas in the lagoon.

The State encourages fisheries associations to develop their own rules to protect small areas used for reproduction, development and conservation of aquatic resources in the water bodies they administer.

Article 25. New exploitation activities are not encouraged in the lagoon. New activities must be approved by the Department of Fisheries who is in charge of assessing and appraising these new activities to ensure the principle of resources and environment protection.

Article 26. While irrigational works are built, study should be carried out on the construction of appropriate "fish passes", "fish ladder" so that aquatic species can pass through and extinction of those species migrating for reproduction can be avoided.

Article 27. The range of the buffer zone of the irrigational dykes in the lagoon is 20 m. Except for the no-trespassing buffer zone, which has a 5 m range starting from the dyke's foot, the area can be used for activities that do not impact the dyke's safety.

Article 28. The bottom nets and fish corrals should be arranged as to ensure more than 1/3 of the inlet's width for traffic. If the width cannot ensure the free access to the water way, it should be widened to the minimum level stated in the regulations on domestic water traffic safety.

Article 29. The mesh-size of the collection bag of bottom nets is periodically fixed at the minimum level as follows:

From January 1, 2006: $2a=18$ mm

Article 30. The minimum mesh-size of fish corrals is periodically fixed as follows:

From January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2007: $2a=14$ mm

After January 1, 2008: $2a=18$ mm

The minimum distance between the two units is 150 m (the distance is calculated from the upper corral to the lower corral)

The minimum distance between the two adjacent sides of fish corral units is 10 m.

The minimum distance between the side of fish corral and the bank of the lagoon is 50 m.

* In Cau Hai Lagoon, the side of fish corral should be at least 200 m away from the natural bank of the lagoon and the dykes surrounding shrimp ponds. It is applicable for communes in Phu Loc District.

Article 31. For catching "Gan" and "Hoi" shrimp (small species of shrimp), the Department of Fisheries will make regulations on the minimum mesh-size of fish corrals and specific times for exploitation before January 1, 2008.

Article 32. The State encourages fisheries associations to stipulate a minimum mesh-size larger than that defined by the State in order to raise the effectiveness of fisheries in line with their management capacity in the water bodies they administer.

Article 33. Electric drag nets are only used to collect aquaculture products and users have to register with the Sub-department of Fisheries Resources Protection who check carefully before issuing fixed-term licenses. Lists of users should be made public at the Commune's People's Committee Office for community's monitoring.

Article 34. It is not permitted to use net enclosures for a monoculture of tiger shrimps in lagoon water bodies. The deployment of net enclosures, rearing cages for aquatic resources that eat phytoplankton and plankton and other raising forms should be in line with the planning and clearly stated in the fishing rights of the fisheries associations.

Article 35. The Department of Fisheries should develop plans to prevent diseases occurring among natural aquatic species in the lagoon. When diseased species are discovered, fisherfolk organizations, individuals and local authorities have to deal with this in a timely fashion and report it to higher organizations and the Department of Fisheries for instructions and guidance.

CHAPTER V DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES

Article 36. The State encourages additional breeding, regeneration and diversification of lagoon aquatic resources. In the water bodies where aquatic resources are shared among many districts, the Department of Fisheries is responsible for coordinating with

the People's Committees of Districts for resources regeneration. In the water bodies where aquatic resources are independently managed, the districts' and communes' authorities develop plans and organize the additional breeding for fisheries resource regeneration.

Article 37. The popularization of fisheries resource regeneration is especially encouraged. The Department of Fisheries and People's Committees of Lagoon Districts develop annual plans of resource regeneration for mobilizing participation of individuals, households, fisheries associations and hatcheries. The additional breeding is monitored by the Department of Fisheries, Department of Natural Resources and Environment and local authorities.

Article 38. The introduction of new species into the lagoon water bodies is carried out by the Department of Fisheries in line with the Law.

Article 39. The use of artificial reefs in the lagoon water bodies is carried out step by step depending on the budget of the authorities at all levels.

The State encourages local fisheries associations to independently develop artificial reefs in the water bodies they administer to increase the number of shelters and reproduction places for aquatic species.

CHAPTER VI

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Article 40. The State encourages domestic and international organizations and individuals to conduct study and investigation on aquatic resources, management, protection and development of fishing grounds and lagoon fisheries resources, especially applied studies to timely meet the concrete demands of local fisheries associations.

Article 41. The State encourages the education and training of staff, exchange of experts, information and experiences in coastal and lagoon fisheries management.

CHAPTER VII

IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

Article 42. The management of lagoon fisheries is the responsibility and duty of public organizations working in the field of fisheries, of the People's Committees at all levels and communities using the lagoon fisheries resources. Fisheries associations allocated with fishing in certain water bodies have to develop plans and methods of aquatic resource protection and development and take initiative in the production and regeneration of aquatic resources.

Article 43. Fines will be applied to acts of violation of the regulations, depending on the extent of the act, according to the State regulations on administrative fines in the field of fisheries (Decree no. 70/2003/ND-CP), environment protection, water traffic. Criminal law will be applied in serious cases.

Article 44. All agencies, organizations and individuals that directly contribute to the management, protection and development of lagoon fisheries resources and the prevention of acts causing damages to the living environment and lagoon fisheries resources are commended and rewarded by the State according to the regulations depending their contribution.

Article 45. Any agencies, organizations and individuals are entitled to lodge claims and denunciation of acts by individuals, organizations and agencies violating this Regulation according to the current Law on Claim and Denunciation.

During the implementation process, any difficulties should be timely reported to the Department of Fisheries and Provincial People's Committee for consideration and amendment.

Article 46. The Department of Fisheries is responsible for organizing the implementation, dissemination and execution of this Regulation in the whole province, coordinating with the mass media organizations to widely disseminate this Regulation.

**FOR THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
FOR CHAIRMAN
VICE CHAIRMAN
(Signed and sealed)
Nguyen Ngoc Thien**

Annex II

SWOT Analysis – A participatory approach to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of fisheries associations to ensure sustainable aquaculture and aquatic resources management in Thua Thien Hue Lagoon

Purpose of the analysis

To gather, analyse, and evaluate information and identify strategic options facing Fisheries associations at a given time.

Steps of the process

1. Identify an issue to be analysed. For example effectiveness of Village Fisheries Associations in achieving sustainable management of aquaculture and aquatic resources in Thua Thien Hue Lagoon.
2. Brief the members on the procedure. Explain what you mean by strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.
3. Draw a matrix that has nine fields, leaving upper left field blank. Label the other two fields in the upper row and the second and third fields of the left column as shown below

	<p>Strengths Positive characteristics and advantages of and for fisheries associations for sustainable aquaculture and aquatic resources management of the lagoon.</p> <p>Eg. Fisheries associations are owned by village communities</p>	<p>Weaknesses Negative characteristics and disadvantages of fisheries associations for sustainable aquaculture and aquatic resources management of the lagoon.</p> <p>Eg. Lack of resources for surveillance of illegal practices</p>
<p>Opportunities Factors, situations and actions of and for fisheries associations that can benefit, enhance sustainable aquaculture and improve the lagoon management.</p> <p>Eg. Increased interest in good management practices</p>		
<p>Threats Factors, situations and actions that can hinder fisheries associations in managing the aquatic resources of the lagoon and sustainable aquaculture.</p> <p>Eg. Illegal fishing gear may prove higher yields</p>		

4. Divide the main group into four to five sub groups. Ask each sub group to list in the respective fields the strengths they think they have as an association and weaknesses they face in achieving sustainable management of aquaculture and aquatic resources in Thua Thien Hue Lagoon. Ask them to repeat same for development opportunities and threats.

5. Present responses to the main group and discuss any differences in responses and reach consensus.

6. Ask the same sub groups to analyse the consensus reached strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats by filling the empty fields in the matrix using the questions given in the respective field as shown below.

	<p>Strengths Positive characteristics and advantages of and for fisheries associations for sustainable aquaculture and aquatic resources management of the lagoon.</p> <p>Eg. Fisheries associations are owned by village communities</p>	<p>Weaknesses Negative characteristics and disadvantages of fisheries associations for sustainable aquaculture and aquatic resources management of the lagoon.</p> <p>Eg. Lack of resources for surveillance of illegal practices</p>
<p>Opportunities Factors, situations and actions of and for fisheries associations that can benefit, enhance sustainable aquaculture and improve the lagoon management.</p> <p>Eg. Increased interest in good management practices</p>	<p>How can strengths be employed to take advantage of development opportunities?</p> <p>Eg. Arrange awareness programmes stressing the advantages of best management practices</p>	<p>How can weaknesses be overcome to take advantage of development opportunities?</p> <p>Eg. Increase membership and develop a code of good management practices</p>
<p>Threats Factors, situations and actions that can hinder fisheries associations in managing the aquatic resources of the lagoon and sustainable aquaculture.</p> <p>Eg. Illegal fishing gear may be operated for higher yields</p>	<p>How can strengths be used to counteract threats that tend to hinder achievement of objectives and pursuit opportunities?</p> <p>Eg. Show how legal fishing provides increase employment opportunities for the village community</p>	<p>How can weaknesses be overcome to counteract threats that tend to hinder achievement of objectives and pursuit of opportunities?</p> <p>Eg. Initiate field study to prove best management practices yield higher productivity. Publicised illegal fishing gear.</p>

7. The resulted responses are the options for fisheries associations to perform better to achieve their objectives. Present the responses to the main group and discuss the differences in opinion, if any, and reach consensus.

8. Ask the main group to prioritized options for actions.

Annex III

A PARTICIPATORY TOOL FOR SELF MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF FISHERIES ASSOCIATIONS

The term self or internal monitoring and evaluation is used when an institution, community, association, local group or a project monitors and evaluates itself, thus creating an internal learning environment. An essential aspect of any self-evaluation system is that it empowers and gives a voice to disadvantaged groups. The approach described below aims to develop capacity of fisheries associations to assess their own situation and take steps to improve its role to reach the "ideal" situation. It also empowers farmers, fishers or disadvantaged groups through their participation in this process.

Why should fisheries associations evaluate themselves?

Some of the benefits of incorporating self- monitoring and evaluation into the associations's management and planning cycle are that:

- It can understand the achievements it has made so far through its previous work;
- It is able to improve its performance, with the lessons learned from the self evaluation process feeding directly into its future activities;
- As the learning is locally owned and builds on institutional/group knowledge and skills, it is more likely to be applied than if an outsider recommends the changes;
- It provides a forum for the different interest groups within the association to present their perspectives and, with good facilitation, negotiates an understanding of what the common goals and objectives are; and
- In the case of fisheries associations, it is able, on completing the process, to effectively communicate with the Provincial Fisheries Association, Department of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development or other institutions, thus tapping into services for its priority activities.

The steps of the process

- 1. Clarifying concepts**
2. Planning with the group
3. Group collation
4. Group assembly

1. Clarifying concepts

To explain what monitoring and evaluating is and why it is necessary, explain/describe small role-plays or skits. Three have been developed to illustrate the following.

The value of evaluating your-self (you know your own situation better than anyone else).

Why it is important to learn from your own experience (you can improve your performance).

How monitoring and evaluation fits into the planning cycle (relating it to every day experiences of growing crops)?

The examples below can be used.

Small role-play 1. The mirror

A participant is asked to sit in the centre of the circle. A facilitator shows the group the participant's hand that has chalk or soot on two fingers. The participant brushes his/her hand across cheek of a volunteer participant, and asks him/her whether he/she feels he/she has a mark on his/her face. He/she is not sure. The volunteer participant asks the other participants and facilitators; some says yes others say no. The facilitator asks the volunteer how he/she could really be sure? The volunteer finally concludes that he/she can be sure by looking for into a mirror. A mirror is provided and the volunteer sees no chalk or soot on his/her face. They are then asked to explain how they felt. The participants link this analogy with why they themselves must do their own Commune Action Group or farmer group assessment.

Small role-play 2: The journey

This is a small role-play played or explained by one of the facilitators in which they set off on a journey. The first time they are not sure how to reach their destination (given as an town). They need to ask for directions all the time and due to poor advice and directions, end up taking a much longer route than needed as well as being caught in the dark far from a house. The second time they go on this journey, they manage to learn from previous experience and choose a more direct route, as well as making sure they reach hotels for meals and for the night. The participants are then asked to relate this to their community action groups and farmers. Do they just do as they are told or do they analyse what they have done previously and carry out the next activity according to what they learned. It highlights both the importance of self monitoring and evaluation and of developing an internal learning environment.

Small role-play 3: Paddy field exercise

This small-play role can be facilitated using a dialogue. The process of rice growing is discussed from planning to setting aside seed, planting and harvesting. The rice is inspected regularly and the whole group gives advice on what to do when the farmer finds it is too wet, too dry, too nutrient poor, disease ridden, etc. Then a discussion is held on how many times the farmer looks at the crop, analyse the situation and acts accordingly. The farmer not only evaluates at the time of harvesting and makes decisions then, but also monitors regularly. The groups are facilitated to make the connection with their Community Action Groups and farmer groups.

2. Planning with the group

Involving the local fisheries association from the start encourages ownership of the approach. It helps to develop confidence so the fisheries association can facilitate the self-evaluation in the future.

- Select 25 to 30 members for the group from the village/commune by dividing the village/commune into more or less homogenous small groups to allow different perspectives to be voiced (select about five to six small groups consisting 5-6 persons in a group)
- Ask each group to develop their own vision and indicators
- Bring the small groups together at the end.

Developing vision and identifying indicators

Ask the participants to visualise what their community and local farmer/fisher groups could like to see in 10 years time if sustainable lagoon fisheries management and enhanced livelihood are achieved.

Note down any key points through this discussion, such as “farmers/fishers have the ability to engage in small-scale aquaculture for livelihood, farmers have the ability to be self-sufficient in seed supply, farmers have the ability to do extension, credit is available for the development of small-scale aquaculture for livelihood, farmers have partnerships with other stakeholders for critical input supply” etc and fishing gear is self-regulated, illegal fishing is non-operational, self-management rules are effectively implemented etc. These become the basis for indicators to evaluate the current situation. Whereas participants are quick to identify indicators for physical goals, those relating to institutional development often require guidance.

Ask the participants to draw or write the indicators on paper. This is a leveling process that;

- Allows greater participation in the discussion of the indicators and their analysis
- Presents indicators in a form understood by literate and non-literates alike, and
- Builds confidence in producing and revising plans

Evaluation of the fisheries association

Use an evaluation matrix with the indicators set out vertically and a visual scale horizontally. This uses a four-point scale, represented by phase of the moon. A dark moon represents either that an activity or procedure has not started or that the users are not happy with the current situation. The full moon shows that the goal has been reached and users are satisfied with it. The two middle phases (quarter and half) represent the intermediate situations.

Prioritising the areas for improvement

- Ask the participants to prioritise the areas that the fisheries associations should work on first. To do this quickly individuals can vote for three areas that they feel need addressing first or
- Place three stones on the picture, which represents their first priority, two on the second and one on the third.
- Encourage the group to reach consensus on priority and do not allow one to dominate.

3. Group collation exercise

After each small group has completed the process, the facilitators compile the indicators and evaluations.

- Identify areas of overlap and gaps in the indicators. A prepared checklist is useful in identifying gaps.
- Group the indicators into main categories, if required.
- Represent each small group evaluation on one matrix using different codes, allowing easy overview of differences and similarities. This assimilation of views is necessary so that the little time available can be most productively at the large group meeting.

4. Group assembly

- Display and analyse the compiled results during the meeting. The relevance of indicators is confirmed and a few other indicators suggested, where there appear to be gaps.

- Discuss the priorities from each small groups.
- Agree and develop a final set of priorities.
- Develop an action plan for how the priorities can be addressed. The exercise is then itself evaluated, focusing on how it can be further developed and when should it be repeated.

Estimated time requirement for the exercise

Clarifying concepts and planning – 3 hours

Group collation exercise – 2 hours

Group assembly – 2 hours

Materials needed

Paper (flip charts and A4)

Pencils and coloured pens

Flip board

Cello tape

Annex IV

Statements developed by sub groups toward a vision for fisheries association before reaching consensus

Group 1

- Protect the fishery resources for sustainable use.
- Allocate lagoon areas for different communes and ensure financial assistance for re-arrangement of fishing gear in the lagoon.
- Organise community to protect environment and aquatic resources of the lagoon
- Ensure financial assistance for aquaculture.
- Regulate fishing gear mesh size to increase 9 cm.

Group 2

- Ensure technical and financial assistance and seed supply for aquaculture.
- Take measures to protect environment for sustainable aquaculture.
- Establish associations for aquaculture and fisheries at the commune level.

Group 3

- Organise and plan fishing gear used in the lagoon and prevent destructive practices.
- Raise awareness and provide knowledge as well as technology or aquaculture and fisheries.
- Rearrange fishing grounds more adequately.
- Ensure the security for fishing communities in the lagoon.
- Protect the lagoon environment and rearrange the fishing gear.
- Establish a fund to provide small loans to fishermen and aquaculturists to assist in the stormy and rainy season. Prevent destructive practices and thefts.

Group 4

- Provide financial assistance to employ alternate fishing gear and new technology for fisheries.
- **Gain legal recognition for fisheries associations.**
- Protect the natural resources and take measures against destructive practices those will have negative impact on peoples' livelihoods.

Annex V

Statements developed by sub groups towards the mandate for fisheries association before reaching consensus

Group 1

- Zone various fishing gear areas in the lagoon.
- Financial assistance to subsidise expenses in surveillance to prevent destructive fishery practices.

Group 2

- Work in collaboration with women's union and make the women's union a partner or a member of the FA.
- Develop environmentally fishing gear and prevent the destruction of small fish.

Group 3

- Provide vocational training as well as technology training for aquaculture and fishery and create more opportunities for labour export.
- Organise a forum to discuss the legal status to regulate and manage the lagoon at different levels.
- Ensure services for aquaculture and fisheries. Improve marketing and processing the products.
- Establish loans with low interest.
- Ensure seed supply and chaemotherapeutic treatment for aquaculture free or partially free of charge.

Group 4

- Rearrange the fishing grounds in the lagoon and reduce illegal fishing practices and create more livelihoods opportunities for people.
- Obtain assistance to prevent storms and floods to provide life saving.

Annex VI**Identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of grass roots level fisheries associations for sustainable aquaculture and aquatic resources management in Thua Thien Hue Lagoon**

Issue discussed to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats:
Effectiveness of grass roots level fisheries associations in the sustainable management of aquaculture and aquatic resources in Thua Thien Hue Lagoon

GROUP 1

	Strengths: FA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has the community strength for the protection of natural resources for sustainable use. - offers more employment opportunities for farmers - intensifies the solidarity and mutual assistance to overcome difficulties - has legal recognition to deal with problems 	Weaknesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FA lacks finance for its operation - Members have not yet been familiar with the objectives of FAs - Inconsistency in policies issued by the State
Opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving members' social knowledge and techniques for production - Acquaint information on the State and Party's regulations and policies - Realizing tasks such as protecting the fishing grounds and planning sustainable aquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve knowledge for FA's staffs - Seek assistance and guidance of authorities from all levels - Organise monthly meetings for evaluating the progress and drawing the plan for the coming month - Work in line with other agencies to formulate out a draft plan for aquaculture and fisheries - Increase membership - Organise annual conferences for summing up - Provide training courses for aquaculture and fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage members to pay membership fee - Obtain financial assistance from outside agencies for FA's operation - Working in line with other agencies to disseminate State's regulations and policies
Threats: Possible conflicts about the benefits between members within the FA (fishermen and aquaculturists) and from outside	Collaborating with related agencies to improve the task of surveillance for preventing illegal fishing methods promptly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the members to pay fee for FA's operation - Carryout researches in the commune for better FA's operation and management

GROUP 2

	Strengths: FA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legal recognition with management authority - Offers an opportunity for members to learn and share experience in fisheries and aquaculture - Allows planned intensification of aquaculture production - prevents destructive fishing methods - prevents the risk of disease outbreak 	Weaknesses: FA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lacks advanced equipment - lacks finance for production - lacks community awareness on how to exploit the natural resources and manage the environment
Opportunities: Access to updated information on new technology and investment opportunities on fisheries and aquaculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Play a lead role to organise access to updated information on technology and training programmes for the members to improve their knowledge on aquaculture and fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the management skills - Encouraging the members to participate in training courses provided by training programme
Threats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouragement of members to intensify fishery and aquaculture activities, which could increase the risk of environmental pollution and ecological destruction. - Lack of knowledge among members on environmental friendly technology in fishing and aquaculture practices - Poor knowledge on disease prevention and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify zones for fisheries activities and aquaculture - Generate interest in and assistance from projects/programmes for fisheries and aquaculture development 	Prevent destructive fishing methods and promote good management practices in aquaculture

GROUP 3

	Strengths: FA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has legal recognition and capacity for intensifying production and protecting the aquatic resources for sustainable development - offers opportunities for members to learn and share experience and improve management knowledge as well as techniques for fisheries and aquaculture - helps farmers to get access to financial assistance, supply of fishing gears and seeds. 	Weaknesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of awareness among members on immediate and long-term career development opportunities - Lack of technical capacity and knowledge of members; and lack of equipment
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Opportunities: Access for FA members to knowledge from outside including management experience, vocational training, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness of members on immediate and long-term benefits and protecting the environment and ecosystem - Providing financial assistance and technical services - Organising monthly meetings - Attracting the interest and assistance from higher authorities and agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide knowledge for staffs and members - Seek sources of finance for purchasing the equipment - Prevent illegal fishing methods
Threats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of team spirit - Lack of common consensus - Lack of competent staffs 	Encourage members to strictly follow the FA's regulations	Provide trainings to improve the ability of staffs and members

GROUP 4

	Strengths: FA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has legal recognition for its operation - increases fishery performance and intensifies the production scale - raises people's awareness on how to exploit aquatic resources for sustainable aquaculture and fisheries - brings about opportunities for sharing and learning experience among members 	Weaknesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those who do not participate in FA will have actions against the benefits of FA's members - Most fishermen and aquaculturists lack knowledge and ability to run FA - In need of the interest from local authorities
Opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FA offers opportunities for its members' communication to share knowledge and learn experience - Members also have a chance to improve their knowledge and understand more about the fishing areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising people's awareness of their rights and responsibilities on the exploitation in the lagoon - Reallocating careers conducted in the lagoon; reducing the quantity and increasing the quality; replacing destructive fishing gears 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraging more people to participate in FA by telling them what a FA member's benefits are; promoting solidarity among FA members - Providing opportunities for members to share and learn experience and training courses on aquaculture
Threats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of common consensus among members, risk of top-down operation and management - Lack of finance for FA's operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacing some fishing gears to prevent the catch of small aquatic animals - Protecting small islands where the source of genes of the ecosystem are produced - Promoting the common consensus among members 	Propagating for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture

Annex VII

A guide for the information leaflet on new regulation

A NEW REGULATION TO MANAGE YOUR OWN FISHERY RESOURCES IN TAM GIANG LAGOON

The Provincial People's Committee in Thua Thien Hue Province enacted a regulation on the 19 December 2005, effective from the 15th day of enactment, delegating powers to village, inter-village and commune fisheries associations to manage fisheries in Tam Giang Lagoon.

REASONS FOR THE NEW REGULATION

- To achieve sustainable management and development of the lagoon fisheries
- To democratize fisheries management
- Establishing a framework for fisheries operation
- Promote the expansion and protection of fisheries resources
- Encourage integrated and comprehensive uses of the water space.

EXPECTATIONS OF THE NEW REGULATION

- Protection of environment and aquatic resources while optimizing the livelihoods and economic benefits from the lagoon to the communities associating with.
- To promote decentralization of management power to grass root level organizations to promote community-based fisheries management and thereby reduce the management cost involved in coastal fisheries.
- Control or prohibit further expansion in lagoon fisheries activities and prevent illegal fishing
- Rearrange the existing lagoon fishing gears to allow safe passage to domestic waterways, including secure corridors and berths and navigational paths.

RESPONSIBILITIES GIVEN TO GRASS ROOT LEVEL FISHERIES ASSOCIATIONS

- Take the initiative to rearrange the fishing grounds with due respect in maintaining the traditional fishing grounds for the benefit of the community in line with the development planning of the State.
- To act as management agencies on behalf of government agencies related to lagoon fisheries.
- Be responsible for resolving conflicts in the use of lagoon resources among individuals and/or household members.
- Interventions on credit and savings schemes, fisheries product processing and sale, input supply, etc.
- Develop "self-management rules" detailing community rules and aimed at protecting fishing grounds, aquatic resources and management of water ways and collection of fisheries tax, etc.
- Manage fishing rights for fishermen
- Ensure submission of tax to the state.

FISHING RIGHTS

Who issues the fishing rights?

- District Peoples Committee issues fishing rights to fisheries associations on the powers delegated to them by the Provincial Peoples Committee.

For how long?

- Initially to a period of ten years in lagoon areas not identified as “sensitive” or “extremely sensitive”.
- The areas classify as sensitive and extremely sensitive will be granted for a period of five years.

Do fisheries associations have the fishing rights in areas classified as “extremely sensitive”?

- No.

Then who has?

- District Peoples Committee annually grants fishing rights or through an auctioning of sites for fishing by the Commune Peoples Committee, if powers are delegated to them by the District Peoples Committee.

Advantages of the new regulation:

- Allowing for a more transparent, accountable and autonomous management process
- More economical, requiring less to be spent on administration and enforcement
- Allowing local problems to solve through localized solutions through management strategies and regulatory measures that are more appropriate to local conditions and ecological scale
- Use of local or indigenous knowledge of fishermen and farmers to provide information on the resource base and to complement scientific information for management
- Improved stewardship of aquatic resources
- A greater sense of ownership over the resources which can provide a powerful incentive to view the resource as a long-term asset rather than to over fish or over-use
- Formulation of management rules and implementation of management and regulatory measures resulting in a higher degree of acceptability and compliance
- Increased communication and understanding among the partners which can minimize conflicts

Annex VIII

THE VILLAGE DATA SYSTEM: THE VILLAGE LEVEL RECORD BOOK

Most village based programmes are planned based on information that is collected, interpreted, kept and used by outsiders, usually government departments, NGO's and development projects. Many plans based on such information do not address village needs and problems and, consequently, failed to get the village involved and participating in the decision making and planning process. Village involvement and participation is crucial so that the village becomes fully aware of their situation and the reasons of doing the activities.

Purpose of village data systems

- Insufficient or lack of information at the village level

It is not possible to measure the impact of interventions without village information. The village will understand better if the village keeps such information.

- Lack of capacities in communities in making decisions

Many communities do not have the capacity to make informed decisions. The village data system can assist communities in building their capacity and make informed decisions.

- Sectoral information system

Often there is little coordination between different sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, rural development. The village data system can help communities and sectors analyse and perceive their situations in totality.

How to initiate a village data systems?

The starting point for any village data system is to look at:

- **What** already exists?
- **What** information is available?
- **Which** committees and groups are involved?
- **How** often the information is collected?
- **How** is it used?
- **How** is it kept?

Within most communities there are usually many different types of information systems that exist, some more obvious than others. These operate within social organisations that look after members during times of trouble, death etc. or they may be within the local government. The information included within these systems is often population numbers, health status, nutrition patterns etc.

The social organisations involved could range from government officials to village leaders and elders. However, this information is not widely shared and the way in which it is used and kept in is not clear.

Data collecting methods for village data systems

Communicating with villagers

- Home visits
- Village meetings
- Visiting communities
- Surveys
- Report
- Asking questions
- Observations

It is good to use as many methods as possible to collect the information. Collect any information on a household level using home visits. The information received at village meetings may not be reliable and will need on-the-spot observation. Other tools are useful to supplement collecting information, such as participatory rural appraisal.

Benefits of village data systems

Village data system can:

- Build village capacity to develop an information system, with facts and figures, for the community to use to identify problems and needs and prioritise them.
- Help to assess coverage, impact of village interventions and improvements, as well as make plans for implementation.
- Facilitate planning at higher levels.
- Build village implementation capacity.

Constraints of village data systems

- People may reluctant to provide information (depends on type of information)
- Failing to observe the continuity of the system
- If the village or household is not convinced of the use of data sharing information may diminish.

One method that can allow the collected information to be systematically kept and be made readily available is the village level record book.

How to prepare a village level record book

Use a simple school exercise book with 40 or 80 pages. The information collected and contained in the record book depends on the needs and interests of the communities. Usually the information is based on key indicators. Indicators will also vary depending on the level at which the information is used and stored.

The following may be used as indicators at village level and household level for development of plans for household aquaculture and management of fishing activities and fisheries. Following indicators are given only as examples and complete set of indicators for information collection should be developed according to the situation in each village/commune.

Village level information

i) Types of aquatic resources: Extents of water reservoirs, village or community ponds, lakes, lagoons, water impoundment, streams and rivers and paddy fields etc.

ii) Number of households depending on the water resource: For fishing, for collecting of aquatic resources other than fishing, for aquaculture, drinking, bathing (sanitation) etc.

iii) Fish breeding and seed supply centres: Present production and potential production of Government hatcheries, private hatcheries, government fry to fingerling centres, private fry to fingerling centres.

iv) Types of aquaculture practices: Land based ponds, net enclosures, cages, species under culture by type of practice

v) Fishing gear: Types of fishing gear, number operated, seasons and time operated, types of illegal fishing gear and areas in operation, species captured and seasonality.

vi) User conflicts: Types of user conflicts, frequency, level of resolution

viii) Associations: Types of associations and management groups and clubs, purpose of existence

xi) Extension centres and extension personnel: Government extension centres, NGO based extension services, extension workers and volunteers, extension by development projects.

x) Credit supply systems: Source and type of credit available for household aquaculture

Information on i) to v) could be maintained as an inventory.

Household level information

Households having access or owned aquatic resources.

i) Types of aquatic resource

Village ponds and water impoundment

Streams, rivers and lakes

Ponds

Paddy fields

Lagoon

ii) Dependence of households on aquatic resources

For fishing

For collecting of aquatic resources other than fishing

For aquaculture

For drinking, bathing

Others

iii) Number of household dependants for fishing

Fishing gear

Type of fish catch

Fishing seasons

Average catch per day or month

For consumption or sale

iv) Number of household dependants for collecting of aquatic resources

Type of aquatic resources
For consumption or sale

v) For aquaculture

Type of aquaculture system
Species culture
Production
Consumption/sale

vi) Livelihoods of households

Types of other livelihood

NB: The above indicators are only an example to develop the village level record book. You add or delete more indicators after testing in the field.

Include general information so that the purpose and history of the book are clearly known. On page 1 the useful information could include:

- Title of the record book
- Name of the village
- Name of the Commune
- Name of the District and Province
- Date opened
- Date closed
- Names of those responsible for collecting and recording the information

The next pages of the record book need numbering. On page 2 and 3 write:

- How is the information collected?
- When is the information collected/updated?
- How is the information shared?
- Who uses the information?

On page 4:

Draw two columns on page 4, one narrow column and the other wider. Labeled "Serial Number" in the narrow column, whilst the second wider column is labeled "Name of head of household. Keep both columns as wide as needed.

On the rest of page 4 draw further columns, which may include the following information.

Sex of household head
Infants 0-11 months
Children 1-15 years
Adults 15+
Total number of people in household

NB: The table given below is only an example. It can be divided according to the information need.

Serial Number	Name of household	Sex of Household	Infants 0-11 months	Children 1-15 years	Adults 15+	Total number in household
1.	Hien	Male	01	02	02	05
2.						

You may need more than one page to accommodate all households in a village. Use more pages if one page is not enough (see below). At the bottom of each page, leave two lines to be used for the sub-total. The grand total will be indicated when all names have been entered.

When preparing the tables for page 5 and beyond, cutout a small proportion of the paper to reveal the column for serial number and the name of the household head below. This prevents you rewriting the names each time a new page and table is used. When the required number of pages has been completed with the information tables and indicators, reserve further pages which are sufficient in number to match several times the information tables and indicators listed earlier for updating of data.

When all names do not fit on page 4, enter the next batch on the page after the pages with all information tables and align the next pages as previously for information tables for this second batch of households.

Type of aquatic resource							Type of dependence				
Serial No	HH name	Reservoir	Village pond	Stream, lake	Pond	Paddy field	Fishing	Collection	Aquaculture	Drinking, etc.	Others
1.	Hien										
2.											
3.											

Households fishing						Households collecting aquatic resources	
Serial NO.	HH name	Fishing gear	Type of fish catch	Catch/day	Consumed/sale	Type	Consumed/sale
1.	Hien						
2.							
3.							

<i>Aquaculture households</i>								
Type of aquaculture						Species culture	Production	
Serial No.	HH name	Pond	Rice-fish	Cage	Others		Kg/ha/crop	Consumed/sale
1.	Hien							
2.								

<i>Livelihoods of households</i>						
Serial No.	HH name	Agriculture	Livestock	Aquaculture	Non-agriculture	Others
1.	Hien					
2.						
3.						

Share the information contained in the village record book with those at the Commune and District levels. The information in the village record book is useful to record at commune level.

By doing this exercise one can see what are the aquatic resources available in the village, who have the access and who owns? Who is using the aquatic resources and for what purpose? Who are the breeders and who are the fry nurseries? What are the extension sources and who are the extension volunteers? Who uses what fishing gear to what extent to catch what? What seasons people do fishing and how many are involved? Who practice aquaculture and who have the potential to do so and what aquaculture options potential the village has? Trends in fishing and fishery resources.

Who should collect the information?

Village fisheries associations may organise village members under the leadership of Village Headman to collect information.

Lessons that have learned from village level record books

As with most village development it is important to have the collecting and sharing of information carried out by the local people themselves who speak the language and know the local communities very well. The communities will respond better if the village leaders are involved.

There must be village discussions before the exercise to ensure that everyone answer questions as many as possible.

There is a need to add/delete indicators based on field-tested feedback.

The collected information should be shared with all concerned parties. Feedback from all concern parties is very important. It is therefore essential to develop a reporting system, which can link all levels.

Annex IX**TRAVEL ITINERARY**

Date	Travel	Activity
20 June 2006	Depart from Stirling in Scotland via Glasgow, London and Bangkok to Vietnam	
21 June 2006	Arrive in Hue	Met with Mr. Massimo Sarti, Chief Technical Advisor IMOLA Project on arrival
22 June 2006	Visit to IMOLA Project Office in Hue	Briefing meeting with Mr. Massimo Sarti, Mr. Nguyen Quang Vinh Binh (National Deputy Project Director, Mr. Arie Pieter (Scio-economist) and Ms. Phuoc Lai Work at Project Office
23 June 2006	Visit to Tam Giang Lagoon	Visit lagoon sites to see fishing activities and fishing gear and aquaculture practices distribution Discussion with Mr. Stefano Albisinni, International Consultant on Legal Issues on the new fisheries regulation Work at Project Office
24 June 2006	Saturday	Work at Hotel
25 June 2006	Sunday	Work at Hotel
26 June 2006	Visit Loc Binh and Vinh Hien Commune Travel to Tan Binh Village and Mai Gia Phuong Village in Loc Binh Commune and Hien Van 2 Village in Vinh Hien Commune	Met with Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons of respective Commune Peoples Committees and office bearers of Village Fisheries Associations and Stake net Management Groups regarding fisheries associations' and management groups' functions
27 June 2006	Visit to Project office	Work at Project Office Preparations for the Training workshop on the formation of fisheries associations
28 June 2006	Visit to Project office	Work at Project Office Preparations for the Training workshop on the formation of fisheries associations
29 June 2006	Travel to Vinh Hien Commune Peoples Committee Office	First day of the two-day participatory training workshop on the formation of fisheries associations
30 June 2006	Travel to Vinh Hien Commune Peoples Committee Office	Second day of the two-day participatory training workshop on the formation of fisheries associations

01 June 2006	Visit to Department of Fisheries and Project Office	Briefing meeting on the outcome of the mission with Provincial, Districts and Communes stakeholders Work at Project Office
02 June 2006	Depart Hue to Stirling via Bangkok, London and Glasgow	
03 June 2006		Arrive in Stirling

Annex X

PERSONS MET

Name	Designation	Institute
Mr. Massimo Sarti	Chief Technical Advisor	IMOLA Project
Mr. Nguyen Quang Vinh Binh	National Deputy Project Director / Head of Specialist Section,	IMOLA Project/ Department of Fisheries
Mr. Arie Pieter	Scio-economist	IMOLA Project
Mr. Stefano Albisinni,	International Consultant on Legal Issues	IMOLA Project
Mr Le Tuy	Chairman	Loc Binh Cummune Peoples Committee
Mr. Phan An	Member	Voluntary Fisheries Group, Tan Binh Village
Mr. Le Viet Khanh	Member	Voluntary Fisheries Group, Tan Binh Village
Mr. Huynh Dau	Leader	Fisheries Association, Mai Gia Village, Loch Binh Commune
Mr. Howy Van Cau	Chairman	Vinh Hien Commune Peoples Committee
Mr. Nguyen Van Loi	Vice Chairman	Vinh Hien Commune Peoples Committee
Mr. Le Toan	Leader	Stake Net Fishery Management Group, Hien Van 2 Village, Vinh Hien Commune
Dr. Truong Van Tuyen	Dean	Faculty of Extension & Rural Development, Hue University of Agriculture & Forestry