

NATURAL RESOURCES SYSTEMS PROGRAMME
FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT¹

DFID Project Number

R8363

Project Title

Enhancing development impact of process tools piloted in Eastern India

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Organisation

STREAM Initiative

NRSP Production System

High Potential

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ARM	Aquatic Resources Management
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Philippines)
BSC	Building Social Capital
BPG	Better-Practice Guidelines
BRKP	Bureau of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Research
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resources Management
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBP	Consensus-Building Process
CHM	Communications Hub Manager
CIM	Conceptual Impact Model
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department For International Development (UK)
DFID-AFGRP	DFID funded Aquaculture and Fish Genetic Research Programme
DGA	Directorate General of Aquaculture (Indonesia)
DOFD	Department of Fisheries Development (Nepal)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMSP	Fisheries Management Science Programme
FRMD	Fisheries Resources Management Division (Philippines)
FRMP	Fisheries Resources Management Project (Philippines)
GO	Government Organization
IAS	Information Access Survey
ICAR	Indian Council for Agricultural Research (India)
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LGU	Local Government Unit (Philippines)
M and E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOFI	Ministry of Fisheries (Vietnam)
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific
NAFEC	National Fisheries Extension Centre (Vietnam)
NAQDA	National Aquaculture Development Authority (Sri Lanka)
NGO	Non-governmental Organization

NRSP	Natural Resources Systems Programme
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
RNRRS	Renewable Natural Resources Research Strategy
OAS	One-stop Aqua Shop
OASIS	One-stop Aqua Shop Information Service
PB	Policy Brief
RO	Regional Office
SHG	Self-Help Group
STREAM	Support to Regional Aquatic Resources Management
SRS	Self-recruiting species
TCP	Technical Co-operation Program (FAO)
TI	Target Institutions
TIU	Technical Implementing Units
TSEMP	Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project
R6759	Integration of Aquaculture into the Farming Systems of the Eastern Plateau of India
R7917	Self-Recruiting Species in Rural Aquaculture, Their Role in Rural Livelihoods
R8100	Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People
R8334	Promoting the Pro-Poor Policy Lessons of R8100 with Key Policy Actors in India
R8363	Enhancing Development Impact of Process Tools Piloted in Eastern India
R8469	Fisheries Enhancement Decision Support and Toolkit
WORLP	Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project

1 Executive Summary

The project ‘Enhancing Development Impact of Process Tools Piloted in Eastern India’, managed by the STREAM Initiative, followed on from two NRSP projects: R6759 (Integration of Aquaculture into the Farming Systems of the Eastern Plateau of India) and R8100 (Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People). It aimed to promote wider uptake of three process tools developed by the previous projects in rural areas in the eastern plateau region of India (in the states of Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal). The tools are the entry-point of encouraging and supporting Self-Help Groups (SHG), the Consensus-Building Process (CBP) and Information Access Surveys (IAS).

The project aimed to improve the delivery of aquaculture support services to farmers and fishers by encouraging promotion and uptake of the tools within government and non-government institutions, by STREAM staff and by partners in Asia-Pacific. The expectation was that stakeholders in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam could learn about the process tools from eastern India and develop ways of sharing and using them in their own work.

The tools were introduced to Communications Hub Managers (CHM) working with the STREAM Initiative and to national aquatic resources management line agencies through networking by CHMs. A consultative approach was used to develop media for sharing the tools, drawing in on-line comment and feedback from stakeholders and by CHMs facilitating people (without internet access) within communities to join the debate. This was an iterative process that was in part face-to-face in workshops and partly web-based through Discussion Fora, with STREAM Communications Hub Managers engaging with ultimate beneficiaries and also sharing their feedback through the net.

The process resulted in the production of two new genres of publications, Better-Practice Guidelines (BPG) – lively, colorful 4-page media with cartoons, text and images aimed at those working closely with communities, and Policy Briefs (PB) – specialized 2-page précis’s with links to other information. Colleagues across Asia-Pacific engaged with the development of the genres and also assessed the usefulness of BPGs and PBs via feedback including from ultimate beneficiaries. After reaching consensus on their form and content, multilingual versions of BPGs and PBs featuring the tools were produced.

The approach built on the STREAM Initiative and its existing relationships to share twelve country-specific versions of each Policy Brief and Better-Practice Guideline in local languages. The process resulted in a level of ownership of the tools by nationals of many countries and assisted in generating rapid visibility in Asia-Pacific.

Farmers and fishers and development and communications professionals who had participated in R6759, R8100 and R8363 contributed to a final regional workshop at the request of, and co-hosted by the Ministry of Fisheries in Vietnam, where colleagues planned how to utilize the tools and guidelines and briefing documents in their own country contexts. The BPG and PB genres have become popular media and are already used in STREAM as well as by several other DFID research and development projects, projects of governments and international development organizations.

2 Background

R8363 is a partial response to considerable demand for sharing learning and building capacities using inclusive participatory methods in line with the aims and guiding principles of the STREAM Initiative. Demand has been articulated by the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific, for example:

- At the 14th NACA Governing Council meeting (Yangon, Myanmar, March 2003, NACA 2003a) the 16 member countries called for methods and processes to assist service providers, and recommended that *‘the capacity of line agency staff to investigate and understand the livelihoods of poor people who manage aquatic resources, and their capacity to use this knowledge in the development of policies, legislation and support services be strengthened’*.

- At the NACA Technical Advisory meeting (Bali, Indonesia, July 2003, NACA 2003b) a request was made for ‘*the input of farmers to be brought into regional (web-based) Discussion Forums through STREAM Communications Hubs*’.

The need to generate mechanisms and media for sharing process tools has also been articulated by the WorldFish Center and the Technical Advisory Body of the Mekong River Commission.

In Asia-Pacific many neighboring national aquatic resources line agencies share similar remits and work in adjacent, and sometime adjoining social and ecosystems. Process tools developed in one country may hold relevance elsewhere but must overcome linguistic and cultural barriers to their broader sharing. Supporting multilingual communications planning, dedicated to sharing meaning rather than literal translation, may help to share process tools, scale-up livelihoods approaches and share aquatic resources management tools amongst neighboring countries (in this case: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam).

R8363 as a contribution to this end, concerns enhancing the uptake and promotion of three process tools, which are research products developed by two previous DFID-NRSP projects in Eastern India that may be of value for planning and implementing service provision for groups of poor people more widely in Asia-Pacific and which could give rise to sustainable improvements in their livelihoods. These are:

Building social capital² - This process tool includes promotional steps in support of Self-Help Groups or other *farmer associations* for poverty alleviation and the establishment of a supported network of dedicated community-based professionals or Community Organizers (COs), and their extensive use of participatory approaches to develop trust and understanding of the strengths, resource-use priorities and constraints of (poor) farmers and fishers. Other steps involve nurturing of: social cohesion, the process of association, capacity building for inclusion in groups, decision-making, skills development and sharing, the development of savings and the evolution of local micro-credit services and a supportive institutional environment.

The **Consensus-building Process**³ - Where it is possible to negotiate a role in policy change (usually based on long-term engagement), this tool draws heavily on relationships and involves careful facilitation of policy change processes which favor poor people. It adopts a process approach, and reduces transactional costs by learning lessons from elsewhere as well as identifying ‘discourse gaps’ and mechanisms to transcend hierarchical structures as it empowers recipients and implementers and less-heard voices in policy change processes. The process tool prioritizes policy change proposals, builds shared understandings and sensitizes senior policy-makers to change priorities, bringing together state and national policy-makers, implementers and recipients of services to review policy. Complex issues are played out literally in live specially-commissioned drama performed for policy-makers who are requested to describe how they can contribute to appropriate policy change.

The **Information Access Survey**⁴ - The tool identifies and recommends methods of communication appropriate to aquatic resources management stakeholders, focusing in particular on poor rural communities. It provides an overview of available media resources, examples of communication strategies and tools currently used across a range of sectors and stakeholders access to information. It also examines how poor rural communities obtain information related to aquatic resources management, their preferred information sources, their own communication networks, and the ways in which they access the media. The tool identifies costs, contact details and specific media strengths and weaknesses in a country context.

² BSC is a process tool developed by the Eastern India Rain Fed farming Project, R6759 and further developed and used by R8100.

³ CBP is a process tool developed by R8100 and being promoted at state-level in eastern India in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal via R8334.

⁴ IAS is a process tool developed by R6759 and subsequently tested and used in Cambodia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

3 Project Purpose

The purpose of project R8363 was to support international level institutions to provide more quality benefits to ultimate beneficiaries (poor farmers and fishers) through the enhanced uptake and promotion of the three process tools developed from the DFID-NRSP projects R6759 (Integration of Aquaculture into the Farming Systems of the Eastern Plateau of India) and R8100 (Investigating Improved Policy on Aquaculture Service Provision to Poor People) for the delivery of improved rural services.

A conceptual communications matrix with synergistic and overlapping horizontal (geographical and quantitative) and vertical (institutional) communication processes was tested through the drafting and sharing of two new genres of publications: Better-Practice Guidelines (BPGs), aimed at practitioners, and Policy Briefs (PBs), aimed at policy shapers and makers. Each was developed in local languages to enhance uptake in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

4 Outputs

4.1 Key national level stakeholders from non-project countries engage with research products of R6759 and R8100, as they relate to the use of water bodies for livelihood enterprise

In March 2004 communications stakeholders from seven Asia-Pacific countries (Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam) came together for a workshop to identify suitable ways to share and promote the use of three process tools developed by previous DFID-NRSP projects (see Bulcock and Haylor 2004). Two new genres of publication were conceived by national level stakeholders at the workshop: Better-Practice Guidelines (BPGs) and Policy Briefs (PBs).

The design of the BPGs and PBs by a sub-regional network of colleagues from different linguistic and cultural contexts required time to reach agreement on the form and contents of materials, and the identification of target audiences. The final drafts of the BPGs are designated as Version 1.0 (Copley, Haylor, and Savage 2005a, 2005b, 2005c). It is intended that this process will continue and subsequent revisions will be made. The version 1.0 documents were eventually fine-tuned to national communications contexts by STREAM Communications Hub Managers (CHM).

The IAS Better Practice Guideline post-dates a number of actual surveys that have already been conducted using the tool, e.g. in Eastern India (Felsing, Haylor, Lawrence and Norris, 2000), Cambodia (Mee, Haylor, Vincent and Savage, 2003), Western Visayas, the Philippines (Felsing, Gonzales and Pador, 2003) and Vietnam (Felsing and Nguyen, 2004). Those involved in the surveys were able to offer advice on the production of the BPG. There is evidence that the BPG encouraged the Asian Development Bank to use the tool during its work in Cambodia in 2005.

4.2 Further progress the development of process tools identified in R6759 and R8100 by facilitating an on-line, international discussion forum. Key stakeholders from local and regional institutions, academia and farmers' groups would participate in this forum which would be facilitated by NACA-STREAM.

After the workshop early drafts were further developed using web-based tools, including open-access software designed for managing discussions amongst colleagues in locations remote from each other, called a *Discussion Forum* (which uses XOOPS software). This was set up on the NACA website, which uses a complementary content management system. Because this software has not proved intuitive and easily accessible to STREAM Initiative stakeholders in the region it is not used as the basis for STREAM internet interactions. To facilitate its use in this project *Net-meetings* (professionally facilitated text-based chat room interactions) piloted over recent years by STREAM were used to help colleagues negotiate around the Discussion Forum. In addition to the original participants, through these mechanisms communications specialists from other Asia-Pacific countries (Myanmar and Pakistan) also began to engage with the tools. Stakeholders not connected to the internet, including farmers and fishers in each country were also linked to the Discussion Forum

where possible by STREAM CHMs eliciting *feedback in villages* which they then posted on the web.

Language Specialists attempted to write BPGs and PBs in simple, plain English statements. Through a process of drafting and posting on the STREAM website Virtual Library, collecting and reviewing comments posted on the NACA website Discussion Forum, discussion during Net-meetings, and redrafting, documents became less text-heavy and more inviting through the use of photographs and cartoons, and were fine-tuned to the communications needs of target audiences. Through four or five iterations of each BPG consensus was eventually reached on the form and content of a Version 1.0 for each of the three process tools (Copley, Haylor, and Savage 2005a, 2005b, 2005c).

A Discussion Forum, in its current stage of development, remains inaccessible to many STREAM stakeholders. The layers and modes of navigation within Content Management Software preclude its use by colleagues with slow connection speeds and for those who are unfamiliar with digital literacy. The Discussion Forum has subsequently been used as a part of a DFID-FMSP funded project entitled “Fisheries Enhancement Decision Support Tool and Toolkit Development” with STREAM support. Here participants with a stronger technological background had much less difficulty registering, posting comments and interacting using the forum.

When BPGs were shared with farmers and fishers in India, farmer leaders (*Jankars*) began suggesting additional titles for BPGs and in two instances farmers wrote their own (Ansary and Mukherjee 2005, Bahari and Mukherjee 2005) (Annex C3). This represented a shift from the original policy level demand for communications materials to more specific demands and objectives from the perspective of farmers.

The farmer-authored BPGs both reinforced and added practicality to the policy level demand articulated at the outset of the project. To date, the BPG portfolio has expanded from the original three to over twenty-five.

4.3 Policy Briefs and Better-Practice Guidelines developed for research products by multilingual specialists and Communication Hub Managers; these are then fine-tuned to specific national communication contexts and promoted widely within each country

The BPGs and PBs developed through the project were translated into twelve language contexts (see Annex B1) and shared through the STREAM web-site and at a final face-to-face workshop in Hanoi in June 2005 (Copley, Haylor, Ponglumyai and Savage 2005). During the course of the project they became a vehicle for line agencies for sharing the process tools for which they were developed, in addition, BPGs and PBs have been adopted by other projects and organizations, such as the DFID-AFGRP (Morales, J and Amilhat, E. 2005a, 2005b) (Annex C1), the DFID-FMSP (Lorenzen, 2005), an FAO Regional TCP (Copley, Haylor, and Savage 2005d) (Annex C2), (Haylor 2005b) (Annex E2) and a DFID- Government of Orissa livelihoods project (WORLP) (see Annex C4).

A key finding that emerged was that modifying the documents for specific national communication contexts required more than just translation. Version 1.0 local language BPGs and PBs share the same meaning but not necessarily the same words. To achieve this requires a well-connected network of specialists with multilingual capabilities as well as a clear understanding of aquatic or natural resources management and experience in development issues and associated terminology.

A practical lesson learnt in managing the participatory production of multilingual documents was the importance of selecting of the right publishing software at the outset. The project used proprietary word processing software (Microsoft Word) because a wide-range of stakeholders involved with the development process were already familiar with the package. However, with increasing levels of complexity and reorganization of text and images, and widespread sharing of stages of production the software proved cumbersome and difficult to edit. Given this experience, it is considered that desktop publishing software would have been a more effective tool for the production of BPGs and PBs despite a greater initial learning curve.

4.4 GO and NGO stakeholder understanding of the early impact of communications activities in pro-poor service delivery improved

Although this was a short project, output four aimed not only to understand any early impacts but also to begin sharing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation with GO and NGO stakeholders. Three early achievements from the project are highlighted below: the uptake and promotion of a system for monitoring and evaluation, of the process tools themselves, and of the new genres of publications developed by the project.

Uptake and promotion of the monitoring and evaluation system: Stakeholder understanding of the impact of their efforts can be achieved through certain forms of monitoring and evaluation. The STREAM Initiative has been developing a system for monitoring and evaluation over several years. This involves measuring Objectively Verifiable Indicators to capture expected changes at the output and purpose levels in the STREAM logframe and any logframe of projects that STREAM undertakes. To capture unanticipated changes the system collects and assesses Significant Change Stories, a method first developed by Rick Davies in association with an NGO in Bangladesh (Davies, 1998). This was developed as an explanatory matrix base on PowerPoint and posted on the web and on CDs in an HTML format for sharing (see <http://www.streaminitiative.org/MonitoringandEvaluation.html>). It has also been adapted to different contexts for sharing with GO and NGO stakeholders for use in their work

Following a request from the Government of Orissa, in association with a UK-based consultant, NR International, the system was demonstrated and discussed with the Orissa Watersheds Development Mission. It has now been adopted by the Government of Orissa, Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project for monitoring their progress, not only in aquaculture, but across all disciplines over the coming five years.

Uptake and promotion of the process tools: The process tools themselves have been taken up by stakeholders within the project as well as by others working in the countries where the project operated, including:

- the ADB Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project in Cambodia, which used the IAS tool to survey how awareness-raising activities reach communities in 5 provinces (Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat and Siem Reap) surrounding the Great Lake;
- the FAO and the Institute for Fisheries Economics and Planning (IFEP), which used the IAS tool in setting up the Fisheries Information Network in Vietnam;
- the Youth Union of Yen Mo District in Ninh Binh Province, Vietnam, also used the SHG tool;
- the Fisheries Resources Management Program of ADB in the Philippines used the CBP tool in Sapijan Bay and Banate Bay;
- the Government of Pakistan and FAO used the CBP tool in a policy development manual supporting efforts to change Pakistani national fisheries policy; and
- at the request of government all the tools have also been promoted to Bay Management Councils and NGOs in Western Visayas, the Philippines (see table 1).

Uptake and promotion of the new publications genres: R8363 committed itself from the start to an inclusive and participatory method of producing communications tools; one that encompassed stakeholders from across Asia-Pacific and combined the use of electronic and face-to-face discussion. This was a different approach to more familiar methods where the design, pre-testing and then production of manuals and guidance is all completed by project staff, usually towards the end of a project. The management of such an inclusive process needs careful planning and the existence (or development of) a team of language specialists who are also technically qualified development professionals, such as the network of STREAM Communications Hub Managers. The participatory design efforts created two new genres of publications for which explanatory briefs have been

published. BPGs and PBs have been quite widely copied even within the life of the project. Already, over twenty-five Better-Practice Guidelines and 4 Policy Briefs have been published, relating process and technical tools. BPGs have been used by farmers, DFID research programs (AFGRP and FMSP) as well as FAO and the DFID- Government of Orissa livelihoods project (WORLP).

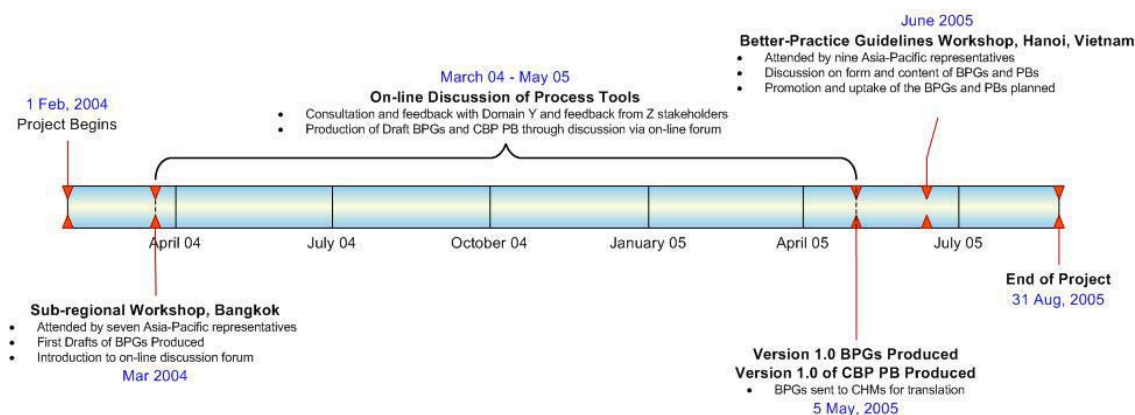
The impacts of these communications mechanisms will be further assessed through continued monitoring and evaluation. The participatory approach used to develop the form and content of the extension media takes time. However, this approach allows the opinions of many different types of stakeholders to shape appropriate materials for a variety of country contexts and also promotes uptake of the guidance materials produced.

Table 1 Use of the Three Process Tools Identified at the Better-Practice Guidelines Workshop in Hanoi

Country	Have the three tools been used?	Can your national system make use of the BPGs and PBs?
Cambodia	The IAS already used in conjunction with Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project (TSEMP) The BPGs will bring more guidance to modify and find a better way to build consensus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TSEMP in close cooperation with the CFDO used the IAS to conduct surveys on how awareness-raising activities reach communities in 5 provinces surrounding the Great Lake of Cambodia namely Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat and Siem Reap. The outcomes were presented during the Mid Term Review and identified as: Radio 57 %, Television 59 %, Newspaper 22%, Community Meeting 95 %, NGO Brochure 42 % and Posters 87 % The BPGs will be shared when we see a use for them and with the CBNRM Learning Institute and other NGOs in Cambodia and also the ADB who are looking at guidelines and developing new projects. The CBP is new to Cambodia. There is a great demand for BPGs from government and NGOs. We will share these through the OAS network and OASIS.
India	Used the CBP, IAS and SHG tools in previous NRSP projects.	
Indonesia	Not yet used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will use BPGs in sites highlighted in the STREAM CSP where stakeholder meetings are held and there is a need for SHG building. We have already received requests for this. Regarding the IAS, we will work with the Technical Implementing Unit of DGA and will use the CBP with SHGs. BPGs will be discussed and promoted at the Fresh Water Technical Implementing Units (TIUs) meeting in Manado, North Sulawesi, entitled "Dissemination and Implementation of Fresh Water Culture Technology to Community" (Box 7) The SHG BPG will be used to assist fisher group formation in Banggai and Banyuwangi.
Myanmar	Not yet used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will consult BPGs with the director-general and agree a framework as to how to take their use forward. The CBP can be used in the development of rural and coastal areas. With respect to SHGs, we are keen to learn from India and we are investigating using SHGs in economic contexts and have already shared these with an economics forum.
Nepal	DOFD Extension Officers and INGOs have already used the SHG BPG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will also provide these to ministry policy-makers. The CBP PB and BPGs can help them with their policy change agenda. District levels will use them in conflict management.
Pakistan	CBP used in consultation on the new fisheries policy with FAO support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STREAM Pakistan will distribute to its stakeholder network. The CBP, IAS and SHG are used by NGOs. They will be used in CBO formation by IUCN, WWF and the Aga Khan Rural Development Support Program.
Philippines	We have already used the IAS in conjunction with FRMP under IEC activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAS has been used by extension staff within BFAR to influence their ways of working, e.g., in Sapijan Bay and Banate Bay. They have also been promoted to Bay Management Councils and NGOs. With respect to the CBP, it can be used with the Fisheries Resource Management Division (FRMD) for regulating conflicts on resource use policy implications, and also with LGU councils and NGOs.
Sri Lanka	Not yet used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We intend to use these within NAQDA and will discuss their use with the ADB fisheries project (the largest in Sri Lanka).
Vietnam	We have used the CBP and SHG tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Vietnam, the IAS was used two years ago and findings are being used by FAO and Institute for Fisheries Economics and Planning (IFEP) in setting up the Fisheries Information Network. The first Self-Help Group was established in Ninh Binh Province, Vietnam, under supervision by the Youth Union of Yen Mo District. The Youth Union leaders plan to form at least five more SHGs in the district by end of 2005 (Box 6). Over the next two years the tools will be used in several development projects, then assessed and adapted before being launched by the Ministry of Fisheries National Extension Centre.

5 Research Activities

The following timeline summarizes the research activities.



A sub-regional multilingual workshop took place at the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific in Bangkok in March 2004 (Bulcock and Haylor 2004). During this workshop the STREAM Communications Hub Managers (CHMs) of Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam became familiar with three tools developed in India by R6759 and R8100.

The group developed a plan for how the uptake and promotion of these tools may be supported in each national context, and began to conceptualize what should constitute Policy Briefs (for sharing with policy-makers in each country) and Better-Practice Guidelines (for sharing with implementers in each country) in English and local languages. They then went on to consider a process for developing such guidelines. In groups, participants developed early drafts of BPGs for the Consensus-Building Process, the Information Access Survey and for Building Social Capital. These were developed as pdf files and posted in the STREAM Initiative Virtual Library for viewing so that comments could be shared through a Discussion Forum.

Participants were introduced to the Discussion Forum on a XOOPS software platform, including details of how to register and navigate, how to contribute to discussion strings and how to begin new ones. A promotional briefing document and invitation to join the discussion forum was drafted and circulated. All STREAM CHMs were already familiar with Net-meetings which they planned to use during the development of BPGs and PBs. An action plan for the next 8 months was developed. The workshop report was published (Bullock and Haylor, 2004) and circulated by May 2004.

From May 2004 an on-line discussion forum operated where questions were posed and responses were received and viewed at <http://www.enaca.org/modules/newbb/viewforum.php?forum=29> in association with postings of draft BPGs at <http://www.streaminitiative.org/Library/bpg/index.html>. Inputs from farmers and people in remote rural communities were encouraged by STREAM CHMs through direct community visits and meetings. The Discussion Forum, facilitated Net-meetings and writing of BPGs and PBs continued through August 2004. Thereafter, the project team with government and non-government, researchers, STREAM staff and partners in Asia-Pacific began to promote BPGs and PBs in English and local languages through partner institutions and networks.

On 17-18 June 2005, following a request by the Ministry of Fisheries in Hanoi and the newly established National Aquaculture and Fisheries Extension Centre (NAFEC), a Better-Practice Guidelines Workshop was co-hosted in Hanoi by the government of Vietnam. This workshop was attended by all STREAM National Coordinators and Communications Hub Managers. (Copley, Haylor, Ponglumyai and Savage, 2005). The participants reviewed and assessed the BPGs and PBs in Bahasa Indonesia, Bengali, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Myanmar, Nepali, Oriya, Sinhala, Urdu

and Vietnamese.

The project team launched a monitoring and evaluation system for understanding the early impact in service delivery to poor people involving reporting against indicators and describing significant changes, see <http://www.streaminitiative.org/MonitoringandEvaluation.html>. It is expected that the system would begin to report impacts on service delivery during the upcoming Virtual Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop in January 2006.

6 Environmental assessment

6.1 What significant environmental impacts resulted from the research activities (both positive and negative)?

As an uptake and promotion project there were no significant environmental impacts within the life of the project. The process tools with which the project is concerned provide a basis for improved service provision and offer the potential to minimize negative environmental impacts. This is particularly appropriate for the Self-Help Group tool which aims to develop trust and understanding of resource use priorities and constraints of farmers and fishers and empower them to manage resources much more efficiently through group formation.

6.2 What will be the potentially significant environmental impacts (both positive and negative) of widespread dissemination and application of research findings?

Widespread dissemination of the findings and products of R8363 in the form of multilingual documents, and a wider use of the approach to the development of these products, could help facilitate greater dialogue and inclusion of poor stakeholders in the development of sustainable aquatic resources management practices. The step-by-step consultative approach adopted by R8363 provides a mechanism for continued dialogue on the needs and priorities of these groups which will include issues, needs and priorities based on environmental and resource uses.

6.3 Has there been evidence during the project's life of what is described in Section 6.2 and how were these impacts detected and monitored?

no

6.4 What follow up action, if any, is recommended?

Country specific endeavors are shown in table 1. Large numbers of the new publication genres have been commissioned for India and these are being developed.

7 Contribution of Outputs

7.1 NRSP Purpose and Production System Output

The outputs in the form of multilingual country-specific BPGs (Copley, Haylor, and Savage, 2005a, 2005b, 2005c) and PBs (Haylor, 2005a, 2005b) (Annexes B1 and D4) are contributing to the provision of better access to knowledge that can enhance decisions on the management of natural capital. Through the use of these new communications vehicles, government and non-government institutions, researchers, STREAM staff and partners in Asia-Pacific are better able to provide quality benefits to farmers and fishers and extension workers. The uptake and promotion of the three process tools developed in eastern India has been considerable across Asia Pacific (see table 1 and section 4.4).

In excess of the targets set in the project OVIs at the purpose level, there is evidence that stakeholders in at least five non-project sites are using the knowledge that the projects have generated in ways that can benefit the poor, specifically:

- The consensus-building process (CBP) used in at least two non-project sites (Pakistan, Philippines).
- The Information Access Survey used in at least three non-project sites (Philippines, Indonesia and Cambodia).
- The Building Social Capital tool used in at least one non-project site (Vietnam).

It was unexpected that there would be significant uptake of the BPGs and PBs, including by farmers themselves. Both genres have been quite widely copied even within the life of the project. Already, over twenty-five Better-Practice Guidelines and 4 Policy Briefs have been published, relating process and technical tools by farmers, DFID research programs (AFGRP and FMSP) as well as FAO and the DFID- Government of Orissa livelihoods project (WORLP).

The development and uptake of appropriate dissemination media achieved by the project, is also an indicator of the High Potential Systems purpose, such that ‘natural resources management strategies, integrating (in this case) aquaculture, are being adopted by target institutions in at least two target countries that include cost efficient delivery systems for provision of agricultural services (inter alia marketing, input supply, mechanization, storage, financing)’.

7.2 Impact of Outputs

R8363 developed with stakeholders 3 BPGs in 12 languages and 2 PBs in 12 languages. These have been shared widely in the region. So far, 7,200 hard copies of local language versions of BPGs and 3,600 hard copies of local language versions of PBs and 6,000 hard copies of English versions of BPGs and 400 hard copies of English language versions of PBs have been distributed to the Regional Office and the 11 National Communications Hubs, and in the case of India, also to the more local One-stop Aqua Shops. In addition, to date, the following digital copies have been downloaded at <http://www.streaminitiative.org/>

	English	Local languages
What are PBs	73	136
Building Consensus PB	38	166
Livelihoods Approaches	135	329
What are BPGs	231	278
Self-Help Groups	517	533
Consensus Building Process	258	590
Information Access Survey	153	535
TOTAL	1405	2567

Therefore more than 21,000 documents have been circulated and more than 60% of these in local languages.

In most countries the specific institutional uptake of these are still to be captured. However in India, the Consensus-Building Process has already been taken up, with ICAR funding and used in a different geographical context in Maharashtra state.

7.3 Uptake Promotion

STREAM has successfully implemented a UP project with an inclusive participatory design working across a network of nine countries in twelve languages. STREAM will also monitor institutional responses and outcomes to the experience of this method with the potential to engender livelihood

benefits for the poor, thus covering post-project developments through STREAM's institutional procedures. Through commissioning research and UP with organizations embedded in Asia-Pacific Line agencies and NGOs and with a longer-than-project presence in this case the STREAM Initiative, both NRSP and DFID gain a way of tracking uptake and impact after the end of the life of NRSP and the RNRRS as a whole.

The project has reached agreements with stakeholders, adapted and packaged research products, which are being promoted and applied by target institutions, i.e. it has reached up to step F on the DFID A-H scale of research uptake. The products are understood and developed in country-specific communications contexts and are being applied.

In addition a range of other organizations have begun to develop BPGs and PBs together with the STREAM Initiative as a means of sharing knowledge, these include FAO, the DFID and Government of Orissa Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP) and the DFID-AFGRP, Project R7917 and DFID-FMSP R8469.

8 Publications and other communication materials

8.1 Books and book chapters

8.2 Journal articles

8.2.1 Peer reviewed and published

8.2.2 Pending publication (in press)

8.2.3 Drafted

8.3 Institutional Report Series

8.4 Symposium, conference and workshop papers and posters

8.5 Newsletter articles

STREAM. 2005. *STREAM Update Issue 11*. STREAM. 4pp.

8.6 Academic theses

8.7 Extension leaflets, brochures, policy briefs and posters

Haylor, G. (ed) 2005. *What are Policy Briefs?* (Bahasa, Bengali, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Myanmar, Nepali, Oriya, Sinhala, Urdu, Vietnamese). STREAM. 1pp.

Haylor, G. (ed) 2005. *Building Consensus* (Bahasa, Bengali, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Myanmar, Nepali, Oriya, Sinhala, Urdu, Vietnamese). STREAM 2pp

Haylor, G. (ed) 2005. *Livelihoods Approaches* (Bahasa, Bengali, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Myanmar, Nepali, Oriya, Sinhala, Urdu, Vietnamese). STREAM 2pp

Morales, J and Amilhat, E. 2005. *Self-recruiting species (SRS) from farmer managed aquatic systems - are they important to the livelihoods of rural communities?* (English, Vietnamese). DFID-AFGRP 4pp

Lorenzen, K. 2005. *Development and management of aquaculture-based fisheries enhancements* DFID-FMSP 2pp

8.8 Manuals and guidelines

Ansary, K and Mukherjee, R 2005. *One-stop Aqua Shop*. STREAM 4pp.

Bahari, R and Mukherjee, R 2005. *Buying Fish Seed*. STREAM 4pp.

Copley, K, Haylor, G and Savage, W. (eds) 2005. *Self-Help Group Version 1.0* (Bahasa, Bengali, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Myanmar, Nepali, Oriya, Sinhala, Urdu, Vietnamese). STREAM. 4pp.

Copley, K, Haylor, G and Savage, W. (eds) 2005. *Consensus-Building Proces Version 1.0* (Bahasa, Bengali, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Myanmar, Nepali, Oriya, Sinhala, Urdu, Vietnamese). STREAM 4pp.

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Copley, K, Haylor, G and Savage, W. (eds) 2005. *Livelihoods Approaches-Capacity-building and Analysis Version 1.0*. STREAM. 4pp.

Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Broodstock Collection, Transport and Maintenance*. WORLP. 4pp.

- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Spawn Production in Hatcheries*. WORLP. 4pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Spawn Production of Common Carp*. WORLP. 4pp
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Fry Production: Nursing Spawn*. WORLP. 4pp
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Fast Fingerling Production: Nursing Spawn in Ponds*. WORLP. 4pp
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *What is Fish Culture?*. WORLP. 4pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Pond Construction: Selection of Suitable Sites for Ponds*. WORLP. 4pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Pond Construction: Design and Layout of Ponds*. WORLP. 4pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Spawn Production in Hapas*. WORLP. 4pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Fingerling Production: Nursing Fry in Ponds*. WORLP. 4pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Fingerling Production: Nursing Spawn and Fry in Pens*. WORLP. 4pp.
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- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Advanced Fingerling Production: Perennial Ponds*. WORLP. 4pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Packing and Transport of Spawn, Fry and Fingerlings*. WORLP. 4pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) 2005. *Marketable Fish Production: Seasonal Ponds*. WORLP. 4pp.
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- Haylor, G. (ed) 2005. *What are Better-Practice Guidelines? (Bahasa, Bengali, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Myanmar, Nepali, Oriya, Sinhala, Urdu, Vietnamese)*. STREAM. 1pp.
- Morales, J and Amilhat, E. 2005. *Local Resource Users' Groups? What Are they? (English, Vietnamese)* DFID-AFGRP 4pp

8.9 Media presentations (videos, web sites, TV, radio, interviews etc)

Copley, K, Haylor, G, Savage, W and Tripathi, S.D. (eds) Interviews about BPGs and the work of R8363 took place on STV in Western Orissa. Presentations were made to other projects and donors including DANIDA in Vietnam, ABDs FRMP project in the Western Visayas, Philippines. The Government of India Fisheries Commission in Delhi, the Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture in Bhubaneswar, India, the Agricultural Commissioner for the State of Orissa, the Directors of Fisheries Government of Orissa, Government of West Bengal and Government of Jharkhand state. A Federation of several hundred farmers SHGs reviewed the BPGs and numerous workshops and gatherings have field tested the materials for language and use of images, color font size etc. The BPGs and PBs are available and widely down-loaded from the web at STREAMInitiative.org virtual library as well as in thousands of hard copies and CD versions in One-stop Aqua Shops and STREAM Communications Hubs. A workshop involving senior fisheries personnel from 11 Asia-Pacific countries reviewed the BPGs and PBs and discussed their uptake at national and local levels.

8.10 Reports and data records

8.10.1 Project technical reports including project internal workshop papers and proceedings

- Haylor, G, Bulcock, P, Keating, C and Savage W. 2005. *Final Technical Report* STREAM.
- Bulcock, P and Haylor, G. 2004. *Inception Report Sub-regional Multilingual Workshop 15-18 March Bangkok* STREAM. 14pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Ponglumyai, S and Savage, W. 2005. *Better-Practice Guidelines Workshop - Hanoi, Vietnam 17 to 18 June 2005*. STREAM. 22pp.
- STREAM 2005. *R8363 Enhancing development impact of process tools piloted in Eastern India Final Technical Report*. STREAM. 14pp.

8.10.2 Literature reviews

8.10.3 Scoping studies

8.10.4 Datasets

8.10.5 Project web site, and/or other project related web addresses

- <http://www.streaminitiative.org/Library/bpg/index.html>
- <http://www.streaminitiative.org/Library/PolicyBrief/index.html>
- <http://www.enaca.org/modules/newbb/>
- <http://www.streaminitiative.org/MonitoringandEvaluation.html>

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- Bahari, R and Mukherjee, R 2005.** *Buying Fish Seed* . STREAM 4pp.
- Bulcock, P and Haylor, G. 2004.** *Inception Report Sub-regional Multilingual Workshop 15-18 March Bangkok* STREAM. 14pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G, Ponglumyai, S and Savage, W. 2005.** *Better-Practice Guidelines Workshop - Hanoi, Vietnam 17 to 18 June 2005*. STREAM. 22pp.
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- Copley, K, Haylor, G and Savage, W. (eds) 2005c.** *Information Access Survey Version 1.0 (Bahasa, Bengali, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Myanmar, Nepali, Oriya, Sinhala, Urdu, Vietnamese)*. STREAM. 4pp.
- Copley, K, Haylor, G and Savage, W. (eds) 2005d.** *Livelihoods Approaches-Capacity-building and Analysis Version 1.0*. STREAM. 4pp.
- Davies R 1998.** *An evolutionary approach to organisational learning: an experiment by an NGO in Bangladesh In Development as Process* (David Mosse, John Farrington and Alan Rew eds.) Routledge London. 202pp.
- Felsing, M, Haylor, G, Lawrence, A and Norris, P 2000.** *Information Access Survey India*. IoA. 21pp.
- Felsing, M, Gonzales, E M and Pador, E 2003** *Information Access Survey, Western Visayas, The Philippines*. STREAM. 68pp.
- Felsing, M and Nguyen, S H 2004.** *Information Access Survey: Vietnam*. STREAM. 59pp.
- Haylor, G. (ed) 2005.** *Building Consensus (Bahasa, Bengali, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Myanmar, Nepali, Oriya, Sinhala, Urdu, Vietnamese)*. STREAM 2pp.
- Haylor, G. (ed) 2005b.** *Livelihoods Approaches (Bahasa, Bengali, English, Hindi, Ilonggo, Khmer, Myanmar, Nepali, Oriya, Sinhala, Urdu, Vietnamese)*. STREAM 2pp.
- IIRR 2000.** *Going to scale: Can we bring more benefits to more people, more quickly?* International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), Silang, Cavite, Philippines
- Lorenzen. 2005.** *Development and management of aquaculture-based fisheries enhancements* DFID-FMSP 4pp.
- Morales, J and Amilhat, E. 2005a.** *Local Resource Users' Groups? What Are they? (English, Vietnamese)* DFID-AFGRP 4pp.
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- Mee, A, Haylor, G, Vincent, S and Savage W 2003.** *Information Access Survey Cambodia*. STREAM. 51pp.
- NACA 2003a** *14th Governing Council Meeting of NACA Grand Plaza Park Royal, Yangon, Myanmar 28 March-01 April 2003*. NACA. Bangkok, Thailand. NACA Bangkok, Thailand 62pp.

NACA 2003b. *Seventh Technical Advisory Meeting (TAC 7) of NACA, 16-20 July 2003, Bali, Indonesia* NACA, Bangkok, Thailand 26pp.

10 Project logframe

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal			
Strategies to provide specific groups of poor people with better access to knowledge that can enhance their decisions on management of natural capital, developed and promoted	By 2005, integrated natural resources management strategies adopted by target institutions in at least two target countries that include cost efficient delivery systems for provision of agricultural services (inter alia marketing, input supply, mechanization, storage, financing)	Reviews by programme manager Reports of research team and collaborating /target institutions Appropriate dissemination outputs Local, national and international statistical data	Adoption of strategies changes behavior in the private sector Enabling environment exists Budgets and programmes of target institutions are sufficient and well managed
Purpose			
Domain Y stakeholders are able to provide more quality benefits to domain Z primary stakeholders/ ultimate beneficiaries located in non-project sites in target and non-target countries through the enhanced uptake and promotion of process tools from R6759 and R8100 for the delivery of improved rural services.	By January 2005, evidence that stakeholders in at least two non-project sites are using the knowledge that the projects have generated in ways that can benefit the poor, specifically: The consensus-building process (CBP) used in at least one non-project site The Information Access Survey used in at least one non-project site The Building Social Capital tool used in at least one non-project site	NRSP end of project impact assessment report Policy-relevant documentation at national level	Nepali insurgency does not prevent work outside of Kathmandu. Sri Lanka Peace Process continues Partners and line agencies maintain interest in process tools and ways of working
Outputs			
Sub-regional promotion of process tools from Eastern India			
1. Key national level stakeholders from non-project countries engage with research products of R6759 and R8100, as they relate to the use of water bodies for livelihood enterprises	By May 2004, key stakeholders from seven non-project countries understand the three process tools generated by R6759 and R8100 and can articulate their utility in their own country context By June 2005 national communications staff from eleven Asia Pacific countries understand the three process tools generated by R6759 and R8100 and can articulate their utility in their own country context	Project annual reports for 2003-04 2004-05 Workshop report, includes section on stakeholder assessment of lessons learnt National Government reports includes reference to process tools and how they will or have been utilized. Information distribution and impact assessment from STREAM Communications Hubs M and E system.	For all Outputs: Key stakeholders continue to engage with the process tools
On-line discussion forum of process tools			

2. Potential utility of the process tools developed by R6759 and R8100 further progressed through international on-line discussion forum attended by governmental and non-governmental, research and academic staff, partners and collaborators, (Domain Y) farmer representatives (Domain Z) and hosted by NACA STREAM	By June 2004, all possible stakeholders are invited to join on-line community to share a vision of how to advance R6759 and R8100’s recommendations into formal policy channels. By August 2004, a draft output resulting from the forum discussion is produced within which Domain Y stakeholders express recognition of the utility of process tools.	Intergovernmental agency web-log Synthesized documentation relating to uptake utility Communications Hub records Draft output of forum discussion including Domain Y and Z contributions and actions	Stakeholder elect to join on-line community
Multilingual context specific guidance produced and promoted			
3. Policy Briefs and Better-practice Guidelines developed for research products by multilingual specialists/communication hub managers; these are then fine-tuned to specific national communication contexts and promoted widely within each country.	By Sep 2004 multilingual Policy Briefs and Better-practice Guidelines produced specific to each country By Jan 2005, key GO and NGO stakeholders in at least five non-project sites gain access to and share in the process tools.	Country Focused Policy Briefs and Better-practice Guidelines in English and regional languages National and/or state government service provision outputs Donor documentation relating to uptake of findings Project process monitoring reports	
Assessing progress towards livelihood improvement of target groups of the poor			
4. GO and NGO stakeholder understanding of the early impact of communications activities in pro-poor service delivery improved.	By January 2005, ‘significant change’ assessed in at least four countries by intermediate stakeholders	Stakeholder feedback through ‘significant change’ stories Communications Hub records Reports on emerging findings	
Narrative summary for activities		Milestones and budget	Important assumptions
O 1. Sub-regional promotion of process tools from Eastern India			For all activities: government timeframes for change match with the project and NRSP’s timeframes
1.1 Conduct sub-regional multilingual workshop with eight participating countries		MS1.a Mid-March 2004 multilingual workshop stakeholders meeting [Budget: £7,000]	
1.2 Report workshop		MS1.b May 2004. Publish workshop report [Budget: £300]	
1.3 Regional workshop in Vietnam		MS1.c June 2005 regional workshop [Budget: £14,685]	
O 2 On-line discussion forum of process tools			
2.1 Establish on-line discussion forum for sharing information with GO and NGO stakeholders and with farmers and fishers		MS2.a May 2004 On-line discussion forum established [Budget: £1000]	
2.2 Communication Hub Managers elicit inputs from selected farmer communities to the discussion forum		MS2.b May 2005 Farmer input encouraged to on-line discussion forum established [Budget: £700]	
O 3 Multilingual context specific guidance produced and promoted			
3.1 Project team with domain Y stakeholders develop Policy Briefs and Better-practice Guidelines in appropriate media in multiple languages		MS3.a May 2005 Develop Policy Briefs and Better-Pactice Guidelines [Budget: £7000]	

3.2 Project team with domain Y stakeholders promote Policy Briefs and Better-practice Guidelines in English and local languages through partner institutions and networks	MS3.b June 2005 Promote Policy Briefs and Better-Practice Guidelines [Budget: £1000]	
O 4 Assessing progress towards livelihood improvement of target groups of the poor		
4.1 Project team implement with stakeholders a system for understanding the early impact in service delivery to poor people	MS4.a Dec 2004 Implement M and E [Budget: £700]	
4.2 Project team report against indicators and describe significant changes	MS4.b May 2005 Report M and E [Budget: £700]	

11 Keywords

Asia-Pacific, process tools, service delivery, rural poor, resource management, decision-making tools, Information Access Survey, Consensus-Building Process, Self-Help Groups, Domain Y stakeholders, Domain Z primary stakeholders, ultimate beneficiaries