

Summary Report of the village level workshops on



Adaptive Learning and Community Fisheries in Savannakhet & Khammouane Provinces (May/June 2000)



MRAG Ltd & RDC, June 2000

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Summary Report of the village level workshops on adaptive learning and community fisheries in Savannakhet & Khammouane Provinces (May/June 2000)

Introduction

This report provides a summary of four workshops (in four districts) that were held to bring together communities who were either already stocking communal waterbodies to produce village income, or had a strong wish to do so and allow them to share experiences and to learn more about the MRAG/RDC adaptive learning project. In total, participants from 31 villages attended the workshops. This report outlines

- workshop objectives,
- workshop preparation, training, and materials used
- the major outputs
- evaluation of workshops by participants

Individual results from the separate workshops are presented in the appendices.

The 31 villages came from eight districts in Savannakhet Province (Sonbuli, Champon, Songkhon, Xayaputong, Outhomphone, Atsaphantong, Khantabouli, & Xayabouli) and four districts in Khammouane (Thakek, Yomolad, Xe Bahn Fai, & Hinboun). The selection of the 31 villages was based on an exploratory 'survey' carried out by MRAG/RDC staff in September - December 2000 (see RDC Activity 8555) when 39 villages and 61 waterbodies were surveyed. Results of this data collection exercise can be found in the RDC/MRAG District data analysis workshop report, RDC Activity 8552. Villages for the workshops described here were selected on the basis of the appropriateness of the physical characteristics of their waterbodies (in particular waterbodies larger than 40 Ha were not selected), and their willingness and/or capacity to manage a communally stocked waterbody for community benefit. A complete list of participating villages is given in Appendix I.

Two members from each village were invited to attend the workshop. The choice of the participant was left to the village, but usually included people from the village administration and/or those responsible for, or involved in, waterbody management. The participating villages differed substantially in terms of their experience of managing such ventures, and the way they did this. Three broad management types (team fishing by village members, annual fishing days and renting) had previously been identified in the project. All these were represented at the workshops.

Workshop venues were chosen that were accessible to the villages' involved, including villages from neighbouring districts. Workshops were held in Keng Kok (Champon), Paksong (Songkhon), Xeno (Outhomphone) and Thakek (Khammouane) with participants from 2-5 districts present at each workshop. The timetable for workshops and participating districts is shown in Appendix II.

Workshop objectives

Members of MRAG/RDC identified four main objectives of the village workshops. These were:

1. To establish a greater understanding of the project aims by villagers.
2. To establish whether project objectives could fit with (or enhance) village objectives, and therefore, whether villagers would like (in principle) to join the study. Where this was the case, a first plan of action was to be made for the next year.
3. To share experiences and discuss the problems and opportunities of managing a communal waterbody
4. To discuss ideas about how villages could help in the monitoring of communal waterbodies in the next year.

To achieve these objectives, it was decided that the following *outputs* should be aimed for in each workshop:

Proposed workshop outputs

1. Evaluation of whether village participants understood more about the MRAG/RDC adaptive learning project (evaluation questionnaire)
2. First agreement and plan for villages about what *they* would do and what *the project* would do next
3. Summary of major experiences from all the management types present
4. Summary of ideas for monitoring

Workshop preparation

It was seen as an important element towards the success of the workshops that the staff at RDC were fully involved in the development of the workshop objectives and activities. This not only provided a sense of ownership regarding the workshops but also helped to develop the skills of the staff in preparing workshops that would achieve defined objectives. As they would be conducting the sessions it was also important that they should develop the session plans so that they incorporated the activities and produced the required outputs. RDC staff were able to work with a suggested outline for the workshop to produce workshop timetables and detailed individual session plans. In order to do this, preparation for the workshops started well before the first workshop and continued throughout as plans were continuously revised and improved in the light of experience.

The outline of the session contents and materials used is shown in Appendix III.

The fact that there were four workshops with identical objectives and activities presented a great opportunity for the 'training of trainers'. To make best use of this, a training evaluation form was introduced that was filled in by the trainers after each

workshop in the series. This form was designed to highlight areas that had been successful and those where improvements could be made. Any suggested improvements were then incorporated into the next workshop. The form covered areas such as preparation, communication and the budget as well as elements of individual sessions and is shown in Appendix IV.

Workshop format

The workshops were held over one day at each location, with one days preparation in the participating district beforehand. Each workshop had two trainers from the Provincial offices of Savannakhet and/or Khammouane. Another person was responsible for recording the proceedings. District staff worked with the trainers and participants as facilitators during the group work sessions. The workshop was comprised of the following steps:

Session 1 Presentation of the main findings of the data analysis and what the project intended to do in the next year.

- The presentation of the findings was done using transparencies of the graphs that had been made during the district workshop (see RDC Activity 8552). The graphs were shown using an overhead projector and explained to the participants.
- After explaining the results, it was made clear what the project was planning to do in the next year and when it was intended to happen (See Appendix III for the plan). This included the experimental stocking, the need for monitoring over the year and what the village responsibilities would be if they were willing to participate.
- Following the presentation there was an opportunity for questions and answers. If there was a large number of participants, the questions were formulated in groups, while in the smaller workshops questions were asked by individuals.

Session 2 Linking project objectives with those of the villages

- Each village was given a list of questions to consider. The questions asked such things as whether they would like to participate in the project, whether they could restrict access to the waterbody and whether they would allow test fishing. These were designed to see whether the objectives of the project would fit with the objectives the villages had for the waterbodies. If there were issues that were problematic for villagers, e.g. restricting access would be a problem or the waterbody flooded, these would be discussed with the trainers.

Session 3 Producing village action plans

- A summary table was developed from the questions considered in the second session that resulted in an action plan for each village.
- The action plan included such points as when the waterbody should be stocked and whether access to the waterbody would be restricted. In addition, participants were asked to indicate what type of management would be in place and, if no decision about management had yet been made, when the village would be making a decision about waterbody management.

Session 4 Sharing experiences of managing communal waterbodies

- The participants were given the opportunity to discuss, in groups, their experience of managing a community waterbody and some of the problems that they had faced. This was done on the basis of a set of questions about waterbody management supplied by the trainers (see Appendix III).
- The groups were selected on the basis of the type of management system (rental, group fishing or fishing day), that the villages had used in the previous year(s). In one workshop, Outhomphone, there was an additional group to represent waterbodies that were subject to complete access restriction, except for fishing for guests or community work.
- Each group presented a summary of their experiences to the workshop. These experiences were based on a series of issues concerning waterbody management.

Issues included who had responsibility for management decisions, what was income used for, had the participants encountered problems in management, if so how had these been resolved and how might they improve management in the future.

Session 5 Sharing ideas for monitoring over the next year

- In the same groups as session four, the participants were asked to discuss ideas about how aspects of waterbody management might be monitored. The discussions were focussed on how catches, fishing effort (gear type and time spent fishing) and income might be monitored and how problems in managing the waterbody might be reported. Participants were asked to suggest how these aspects might be monitored and who might be responsible for the monitoring.
- Following the discussion, each group presented a summary of their ideas to the workshop.

Session 6 Workshop evaluation.

- After the session about monitoring, the participants were given individual evaluation forms that had five questions relating to the workshop and participants understanding of workshop objectives, what they had to next and whether they felt they had learned something. Participants were also asked to make additional comments on the workshop and its contents. These evaluation forms were filled in anonymously and collected. Questions on the evaluation form can be seen in Appendices V- IX.

Adaptations made to the workshop formats over time

In the later workshops the presentation in the first session was made longer so that the results could be more fully explained. This was because it was thought that the participants would be able to better understand the results if they were given more

explanation. The graphs used in the presentation were also put up on the walls so that the participants could take time to examine them during the day.

In the first workshop the development of the village action plans and the summary table followed the session where participants discussed their experiences. It was clear from the first workshop that it was more logical to do this after the second session and so the order was changed to the one above.

Session five was also changed for the last two workshops because there was seen to be a difficulty in getting the participants to suggest how the monitoring would be conducted for each aspect rather than just who. This difficulty was overcome by making the request more explicit.

Summary of results

The results of the workshop are discussed in terms of each of the sessions outlined above.

Session 1 Presentation of the main findings of the data analysis and what the project intended to do in the next year.

Questions that were asked by participants at the end of the first session were generally focussed around the planned stocking programme. While there were occasionally questions relating to measuring water quality using a Secchi disk, there were very few about waterbody management issues. Participants generally wanted to know who would pay for stocking, could they stock additional fish themselves, would the stocked species interact with wild fish, would the project stock private ponds and other waterbodies and why were only certain species being stocked. These types of questions dominated this part of the session at each of the workshops.

Session 2 Linking project objectives with those of the villages

The second session was well received. The participants were able to think about the objectives and the implications of the project in the light of their own village objectives and decide whether it would be possible for them to consider involvement with the project. Participants in each of the workshops highlighted issues affecting their village and waterbody that might make it difficult for them to fulfil the proposed role and responsibilities. Issues raised included;

- Inability to restrict access to the waterbody and therefore problems monitoring catches and fishing effort.
- Potential problems due to the waterbody flooding
- Problems because the waterbody had already been stocked this year
- Concerns that the proposed test fishing programme might remove too many fish.

In each case where participants raised such issues the trainers and MRAG staff would discuss with the participants in order to find a solution that would mean that the village could remain involved in the project. For example, in cases where flooding was suggested as a problem, it was proposed that the waterbody could be stocked later in the year.

Session 3 Producing village action plans

In this session, the participants decided whether they could be involved in the project and, if so, agreed to participate in the experiment proposed in the first session and the responsibilities presented in the second. At each of the workshops there was a very positive response towards the project and all participants from all 31 villages were willing to be involved and to participate in the project. Although some problems had been identified in the previous session, many of these were able to be resolved and a village action plan agreed. In some cases, where problems were not easily solvable, it was decided, with the participants' agreement, that a different waterbody would be selected from their village instead and a survey date was agreed. This happened in three cases and in one other case a waterbody was deemed unsuitable but no alternative was available.

All the participants agreed to the roles and responsibilities that they would have within the project. The participants agreed dates for when their waterbodies should be stocked. In addition participants indicated what form of management would be in place for the following year. If no decision had been made, or the participants were not in a position to make a decision, they were able to indicate a date when a decision regarding management would be made. This information was recorded in the village action plans (see Appendices V to VIII for details of village action plans completed in each workshop).

It was notable from the completed village action plans that a number of participants had decided that the management system that they wished to implement was different from the preceding year and in such circumstances most favoured team fishing (traditionally termed “community fishery”) . Figure 1 shows the distribution of management types for 1999-2000 and the proposed management for 2000-2001, as indicated in the village action plans completed during the workshops. As can be seen, team fishing was a far more popular choice than the preceding year and was the most popular management choice overall.

It is not entirely clear why such change had come about. It was stressed throughout the workshops that villages could do whatever they wished and trainers were advised not to push any particular management strategy more than others. There was however a general perception that team fishing could produce more community income (partially backed up by results presented at the workshops) than other systems and this may have been a contributing factor. Alternatively there may have been some interpretation differences on what a ‘community fishery’ was and what actually happens will only become apparent as communities put into operation their strategies in the next year.

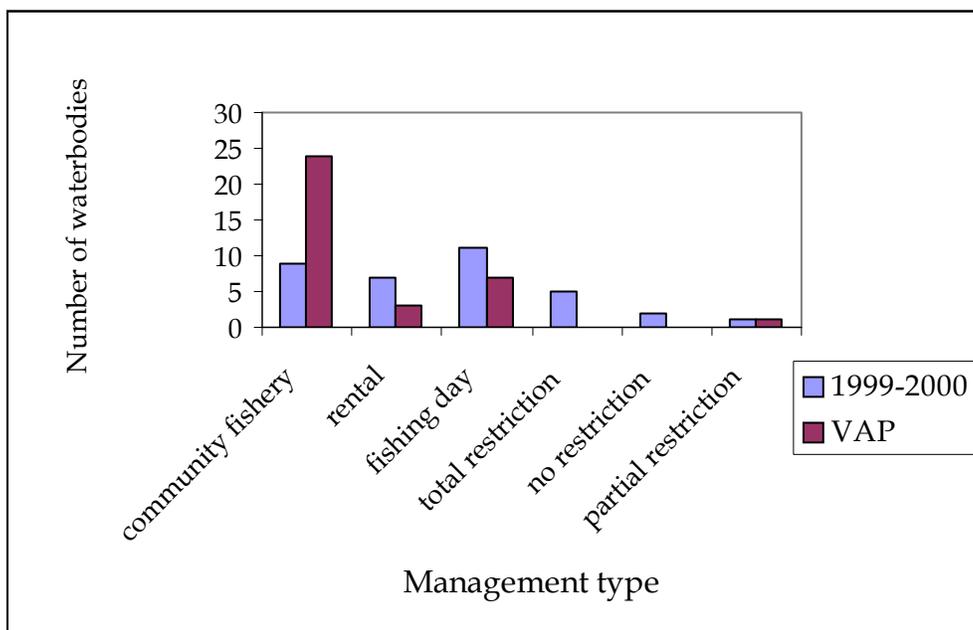


Figure 1. Waterbody management systems as reported in 1999-2000 and as indicated for 2000-2001 in the village action plans (VAP) formulated during the workshops.

Session 4 Sharing experiences of managing communal waterbodies

Participants were separated into groups based on the type of management that had been practised in their villages but many of the experiences that were reported, in all the workshops, were very similar.

In each case it was the village administration group that made the decisions regarding management. The income from the community waterbody was invariably used for community development. Two out of four of the community fisheries groups also reported that some of the income would also be used to improve the waterbody. On the issue of problems there were a range of responses (see Table 1) though the main problem identified was with illegal fishing.

Table 1. Participants experience of problems associated with the management of community waterbodies.

	Workshop location			
Management group	Champon	Songkhon	Outhomphone	Thaek
Rental	No problems	No problems	No fish for guests	Illegal fishing and disease
Fishing day	Illegal fishing	No problems	Illegal fishing	Illegal fishing
Community fishery	Illegal fishing	Illegal fishing	No problems	Illegal fishing
Complete restriction			No problems	

Where participants had not had problems in managing the community waterbody the reason given was that the management decisions were implemented with the agreement of the community. Where problems had been identified, the way to solve the problem was invariably to strengthen the management regulations. There were also a range of responses on the topic of how community waterbodies might be managed in the future and these are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Participants views on the future management of community waterbodies, (shaded cells indicate where participants suggested a change in management type).

	Workshop location			
Management group	Champon	Songkhon	Outhomphone	Thaek
Rental	System to continue	Prefer community fishery	Prefer community fishery	Prefer community fishery
Fishing day	System to continue	Improve regulations	Try to increase income	Improve regulations
Community fishery	Improve regulations	Improve regulations	Improve waterbody	Improve regulations
Complete restriction			Try to increase income	

Where participants suggested a change in order to increase benefits they suggested that it would be to a community fishery. Community fisheries were perceived to give

the greatest benefits. It is also noteworthy that those participants who had experience of community fisheries appeared keen to continue with the system and simply refine the management. In all the workshops, the participants considered it important to share information about management with other villages so that they could learn more about waterbody management and assist each other.

Session 5 Sharing ideas for monitoring over the next year

This session focussed on the monitoring of catches, fishing effort, income and problems encountered with the management. The main result of this session was that the participants clearly saw that village records, checked and maintained by the village administration, were the main way in which the management of the waterbody should be monitored.

In the case of rented waterbodies, in each workshop the suggestion was that the rental group should be responsible for keeping records and that the administration should be checking these records. In both community fisheries and waterbodies that were restricted all year, it was seen as the responsibility of the administration to monitor and keep records. Within the administration, different bodies might be responsible for different areas, for example, the fishing group might record catches and fishing effort while the accountant records income. With fishing days, it was the case at all the workshops that monitoring of catch and effort should be done by taking a sample of the fishers present and then multiplying up based on the number of tickets sold. The recording of tickets sold and income would be the responsibility of the administration.

Session 6 Workshop evaluation.

The evaluation forms that were completed by the participants at the end of the workshop were generally very positive and there were very few occasions at any of the workshops where the participants felt that aspect of the workshop was anything less than good. The comments that were received were similar in that very few negative comments were received. The results of questions in the evaluation forms are shown below in Figure 2 and the comments in Figure 3. A more detailed description of the

evaluation forms can be found in the individual workshop evaluations (Appendices V to VIII) and in Appendix IX.

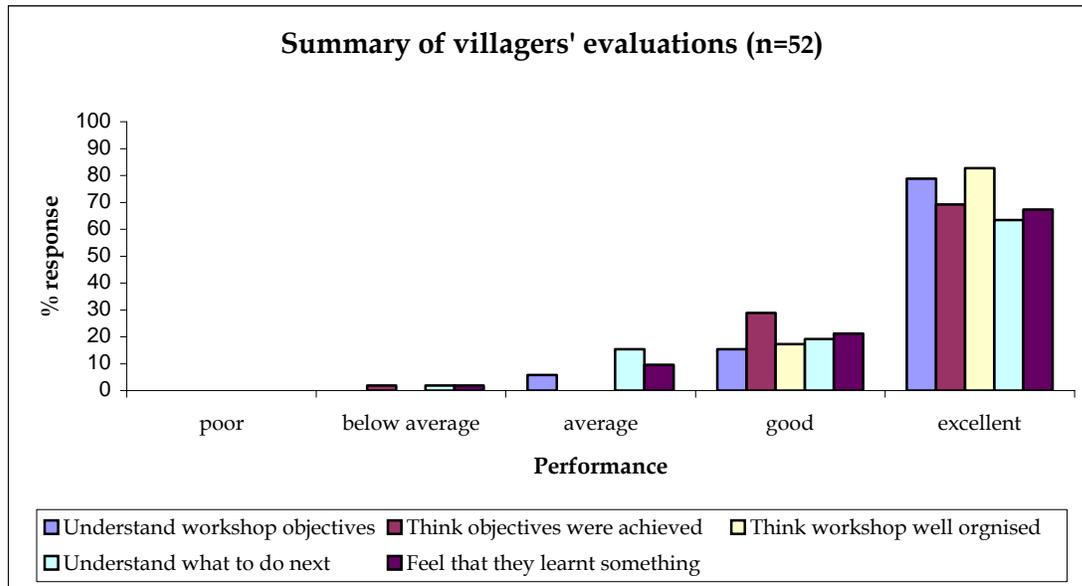


Figure 2. Results of the questions in the evaluation forms completed by participants at all four workshops.

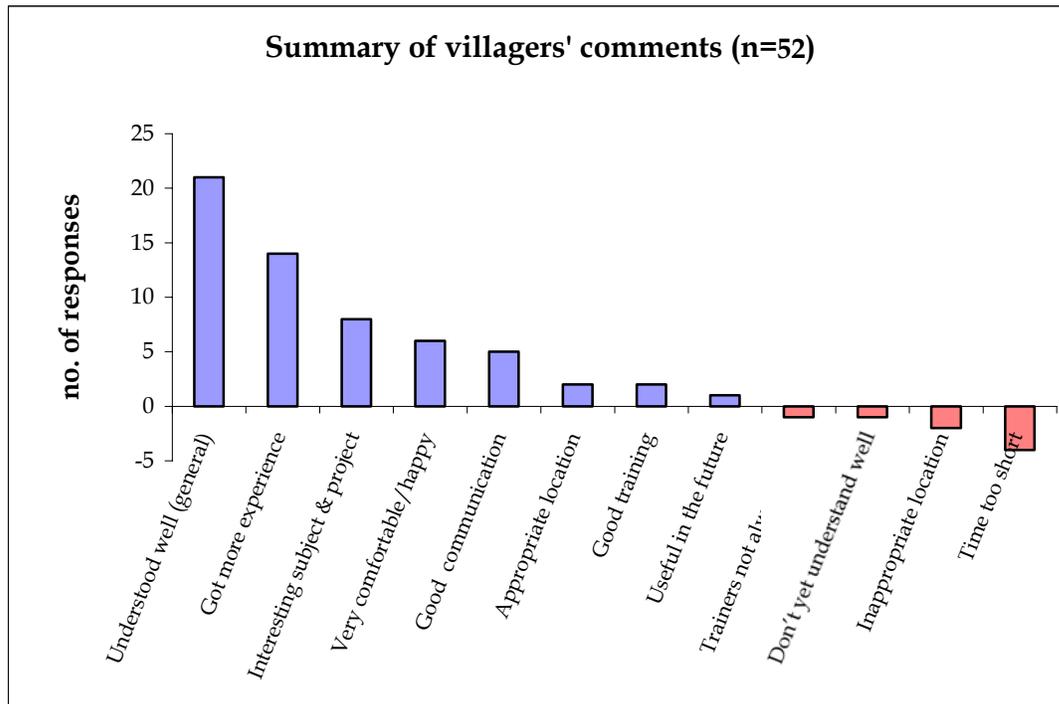


Figure 3. Results of the comments in the evaluation forms completed by participants at all four workshops.

Conclusions

Positive aspects

The workshops are considered to have been successful in meeting all four of the specified objectives. Participants had indicated that they had understood the aims of the project and were willing to be involved. There was an opportunity to share experiences and to help develop monitoring systems that would assist in the implementation of the project. All of these received positive feedback during the course of the workshop and in the subsequent participant evaluations (see appendices V to VIII).

It was significant that participants from all 31 of the villages invited to attend were willing participate in the project and to work with MRAG/RDC staff to develop specific action plans for their villages. Where issues that might potentially affect the project were identified there were positive steps taken to resolve them and ensure that the village could continue to participate in the project.

Another successful element of the workshops was the opportunity to share information between villages and to learn from those villages that had experience of managing community waterbodies using different management systems. Equally useful was the sharing of ideas about how monitoring might be conducted under the different types of management. Together with the presentation about the objectives of the project, results of the data collection and proposed stocking programme, these sessions formed an important information sharing part of the workshops. In these sessions there was the opportunity to share information between villages, district staff and MRAG/RDC staff. This was seen as very valuable and highly desirable and was much appreciated by the participants at all four of the workshops. It was also good to see that the participants felt that they both understood and felt that they had learned something during the workshops.

Learning points

One less successful aspect of the workshops was that it may have influenced participants in their choice of management system for the next year. Although it was made clear during the preparation that we had no wish to influence the type of management system that villages wished to implement, during the workshop there seemed to be a significant number of participants willing to take up a community fishery system (see Figure 1). This was, in several cases, despite no previous experience of, or contact with, such a management system. It remains to be seen whether this happens or indeed whether this is problematic or not.

It is also notable in the village action plans that few participants took the option to suggest a date when decisions regarding waterbody management would be made. Instead participants felt able to fill in the village action plan with a type of management system, even one that the village had no prior experience of. This is possibly an area for improvement as it is unlikely that decisions about community waterbody management can be decided without some community involvement, in which case a date by which the decision would be made would have been preferable. It is possible that the participants felt that they had to make some sort of decision at the workshop, which was not the case. If indeed this did happen then it should have been identified in the trainer evaluations at the end of the workshops and changes made.

Possible improvements

Among the improvements that could be made to the workshops is the role of the district staff. District staff could have been better employed at each of the workshops in the facilitating role. This would be enhanced if the district staff were involved more in the preparation at each workshop so that they were more aware of the objectives of the workshop, the activities that would be undertaken in each session and the role that they might play in each.

Another improvement, but one that appears more difficult to address, would be to ensure that the participants feel there is no pressure on them to commit to particular

management strategies or feel they have to make decisions at the workshop. This needs to be emphasised to the trainers and addressed in the workshop evaluations.

The next step?

Following from the village level workshops, the next step of the process for the project staff was develop methods for monitoring the implementation of the process, incorporating the information obtained from the village workshop. After this a workshop would be held with the district staff to further develop monitoring systems and guidelines on their use and develop a timetable for the monitoring activities and stocking programme (see RDC Activity 8558). The villages were to inform the community about the project and what they had learned in the workshop and to discuss participation in the project. In three cases it had been agreed that, because of issues affecting the original waterbody selected, the project staff would visit the village and another waterbody would be selected and water sampling and test fishing would be conducted. After this initial stage the stocking programme would begin and monitoring systems would be put in place in the individual villages.

Appendix I - Participating villages

Sonbuli

Kong Knak

Dong Boun

Naho Louang

Xieng Hom

Nong Khu

Bung Xiang

Champon

Huay Sai

Dong Deng

Pang Haeng

Buk Tong

Dong Mi

Songkhon

Khon Kaen

Lo Ha Ko

Singtha

Xayaputong

Phon Than

Phon That

Outhomphone

Sanamsai

Kang Phosy

Na Khu

Dong Noi

Samphatvillai

Khantabouli

Nong Deun

Atsaphantong

Liamxai

Xayabouli

Nong Sa

Bung Xe

Nong Saphang

Hinboun

Nong Chang

Thakek

Nong Miang

Yomolad

Keng Lek

Nong Ping

Xe Bahn Fai

Don Mak Ba

Appendix II Timetable & location of village workshops

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
May 29th 2000 Prepare workshop in Champon	30th <u>Champon workshop</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sonbuli • Champon 	June 1st Evaluation of Champon Workshop	2nd Prepare workshop in Songkhon	3rd <u>Songkhon workshop</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Songkhon • Xayaputong • Champon
6th <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of Songkhon workshop • Prepare workshop in Outhomphone 	7th <u>Outhomphone workshop</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outhomphone • Atsaphantong • Xayabouli • Champon • Xayaputong 	8th Evaluation of Outhomphone workshop	9th Prepare workshop in Thakek	10th <u>Thakek workshop</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakek • Hinboun • Yomolad • Xe Bahn Fai

Appendix III - Workshop Outline & materials

Session 1 *To explain objectives of our study.*

Method (PRESENTATION, GROUP DISCUSSION, QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION)

Outline of presentation

a) **Purpose of our study this year;** to learn more about

- Which management system work best under which circumstances (most income, most efficient income, least conflict)
- Which species grow best under which circumstances

b) **How**

- Study villages with different management systems (i.e. rental, community fisheries, fishing days) under different conditions and compare
- Study villages with different species mixes and compare

c) **Why have you been chosen as possible participants**

- You all have experience with managing a waterbody for community benefit, so we can share experience
- In previous years you have operated different management strategies that we can compare
- In previous years you have stocked different species mixes that we can also compare

d) **Who else is in this study**

- Bar chart of all the other villages

e) **What have we learnt so far (selection of graphics from district data analysis workshop) e.g.**

- carp/tilapia & productivity

- income
- history of management (renting, community fisheries ?, open access?)

f) What will we do in our study & when

Materials : Plan for next year

Stocking (June/July 2000)

stock different types of species in different levels of productive water.

Species	Productivity	
	High	Low
Tilapia only	5 villages	5 villages
Carp only	5 villages	5 villages
Tilapia & carp	5 villages	5 villages

Monitor (July 2000 - May 2001)

- Test fishing (1 X 2 months) - what is in the waterbody?
- Total yield - how much do you take out of the waterbody?
- Total fishing time - how long does it take you to catch that much fish and with which gear
- Total income - how much income you make
- What problems you have with managing the waterbody in this way

Compare villages (July 2000 - July 2001)

Compare the results of monitoring in each village

Join villages together (June 2001)

To share our experiences and learn together

Materials : Plan for next year continued.....

g) What your (the village) responsibility would be

- Try to manage to provide benefit for community (can be in any way that we have here - community fishing; fishing day; renting to a smaller group).
- This means continuing (or for the first time (Dong Boun)) to restrict access for individual household fishing
- Allow us to test fish in the waterbody sometimes (1 every 2 months)
- Help us to record information on catches, effort and income (we will advise you how to do this when you have decided how you will manage.
- Come again next year to discuss your experiences and share knowledge with the group.

Session 2 *To establish whether project objectives fit with village objectives*

Method (INDIVIDUAL OR PAIR WORK in village teams, FACILITATOR DISCUSSION WITH EACH VILLAGE)

During the day, the trainers will discuss these issues and try to help solve individual village problems). We can discuss this with the village heads at break times/lunch time/ or in the time given for this in *Session 4*.

Materials : Questions for session

- Do you want us to stock your waterbody?
- Do you want to try to manage your waterbody to provide benefit for community (can be in any way - e.g. community fishing; fishing day; renting to a smaller group)?
- Can you (try to) restrict access for individual household fishing?
- Will you allow us to test fish in the waterbody sometimes (1 every 2 months)?
- Can you help us to record information on catches, effort and income (we will advise you how to do this when you have decided how you will manage)?
- Come again next year to discuss your experiences and share knowledge with the group?

Session 3 *Sharing experiences of managing a communal waterbody*

Method (SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION (in management types), FEEDBACK & QUESTIONS & ANSWERS)

Materials : Questions for discussion

- What has been successful since you started managing this way
- What have been the benefits
- What have been the problems since you started managing in this way
- Were you able to resolve these problems and how?
- What do you think you will do next year ? (each village)

Session 4 *To establish whether project objectives fit with village objectives*

Method (Facilitators discuss with each village any questions remaining about our study and their involvement. Decide next action for each village as a table)

Materials : Summary table

Village	Agree to stock	Agree to try to manage	Decided management strategy yet (if no, date when they will decide)	What to do next
Village 1				
Village 2				
Village 3				
Village 4				

Session 5 *To discuss ideas about how we can monitor*

Method (SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION (IN MANAGEMENT TYPES), GROUP PRESENTATIONS & QUESTIONS & ANSWERS)

Materials : Questions for discussion

How can we monitor?

- income
- problems with management
- Catches from the waterbody
- Time it takes to catch all of these fish and with what gear

Appendix IV Workshop Evaluation Form

1. Preparation

Identify objectives ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Identify activities & outputs ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Session plans included						
• Time for activity ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
• Materials ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
• Method ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
• Beginning, middle & end ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
• Identification of possible problems ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Was there variation in training methods (whole group, small group, individual work ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Was there enough time for preparation ?	0	1	2	3	4	5

Further comments

What were the good points & what were things to improve ?

2. Presentation:

For each session

Could the district staff understand the subject ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Was it interesting for the district staff ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Was it an appropriate level for district staff ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Was there enough time ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Did we use the session plan ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Did the participants learn anything ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Introduction						
• Did we give participants an overview of the session ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
• Did we explain the objectives & activities in the session ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
• Did we link the session with previous sessions ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Middle						
• Was the process step by step ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
• Were we flexible ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
• Good use of overheads, computers, post-its, paper)?	0	1	2	3	4	5

End						
• Was there a summary of key points ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
• Was there a link to the next section ?	0	1	2	3	4	5

Further comments

Good things/ things to improve

3. Communication

Did you ?

Speak clearly ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Explain difficult words	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use clear writing/ diagrams	0	1	2	3	4	5
Answer participants questions clearly ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Get feedback from participants ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Encourage participant contributions ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Manage feedback sessions well ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Provide encouragement & motivate participants	0	1	2	3	4	5
Be enthusiastic	0	1	2	3	4	5

Further comments

What were the good points & what were things to improve ?

4. Budget and assessment of workshop

Was the budget sufficient ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Did we achieve our required outputs						
• In the workshop ?	0	1	2	3	4	5
• In the workshop report	0	1	2	3	4	5
Did the participants get a chance to evaluate the workshop	0	1	2	3	4	5

Further comments

Additional ideas/ good points/ things to improve

Appendix V - Champon workshop

Location: Champon guesthouse, Keng Kok, Champon

Date: 30th May 2000

Number of participants: 16

Village Action Plans:

A summary of the Village Action Plans is given in the table below:

District	Village	Agree to stock	Agree to try to manage	Stocking	Management
Champon	Dong Mi	√	√	6/2000	14/6/2000
	Dong Deng	√	√	7/2000	Community
	Buk Tong	√	√	6/2000	Community
Sonbuli	Kong Knak	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Dong Boun	√	√	10/2000	Rented
	Naho Luang	√	√	10/2000	Rented
	Xieng Hom	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Ning Khu	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Bung Xiang	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Nong Deun	√	√	6/2000	Community
Khantabouli	Nong Deun	√	√	6/2000	Community

Experiences:

It was noted by the rental group that an increased price for renting could be obtained if the renters wished to pump the waterbody dry when harvesting. Also, in years when the waterbody floods a higher price could be charged because it was perceived that there would be more wild fish in the waterbody as a result of flooding. The fishing day group also noted that increased income could be obtained if the waterbody had been stocked.

Participant evaluation:

Summary of questionnaire answers

Review & Evaluation					
	1	2	3	4	5
Did you understand the objectives of the workshop?			6%	25%	69%
Were the objectives achieved?				63%	37%
Was the workshop well organised?				19%	81%
Do you understand what you need to do next?			25%	31%	44%
Do you feel you learnt something?		6%	12.5%	37.5%	44%

Other comments from participants on questionnaires

- Understood well the subject of the workshop (8 respondents)
- Understood well the responsibility of the village (6 respondents)
- Were clear about the future plans (4 respondents)
- Were interested in the subject of community fisheries (4 respondents)
- Very happy (3 respondents)
- Felt they had gained more experience (3 respondents)
- Understood well about monitoring (2 respondents)
- Felt the workshop should have been longer (2 respondents)
- Interesting (1 respondent)
- Should be a workshop in each district (1 respondent)
- Should be a workshop in Nong Deun village (1 respondent)
- Do not yet understand well (1 respondent)
- Appropriate location (1 respondent)

Trainer evaluation:

The trainers evaluation indicated that the session dealing with the village action plans should be moved so that it followed the second session. The responses to the questions about participants experiences were considered to be limited to the experience of one village rather than about the management type. More generally, there was also a need to better link the sessions through introductions and conclusions to each session and reference to the previous and/or following session. Session plans needed to be followed more closely and it was considered that care had to be taken over the time taken for each activity, especially as the final session on monitoring could not be completed as there was a lack of time. The main recommendations were:

- Move the village action plan session
- Make the presentation session longer and improve quality of the overheads
- Make the questions referring to participants experiences more general

Appendix VI - Songkhon workshop

Location: Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Songkhon

Date: 3rd June 2000

Number of participants: 8

Village Action Plans:

A summary of the Village Action Plans is given in the table below:

District	Village	Agree to stock	Agree to try to manage	Stocking	Management
Champon	Huay Sai	√	√	7/2000	Community
Songkhon	Ban Kong Kaen	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Lo Ha Ko	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Sing Ta	√	√	11/2000	Community
Xayaputhong	Pohn Than	√	√	6/2000	13/6/2000

Experiences:

It was noted by the rental group that one of the main advantages of renting over other systems of management was that the income was in an up-front lump sum.

Participant evaluation:

Summary of questionnaire answers

Review & Evaluation					
	1	2	3	4	5
Did you understand the objectives of the workshop?				25%	75%
Were the objectives achieved?				12.5%	87.5%
Was the workshop well organised?					100%
Do you understand what you need to do next?				37.5%	62.5%
Do you feel you learnt something?					100%

Other comments from participants on questionnaires

- Got experience from this workshop (5 respondents)
- Understood well that there should be greater communication between MRAG, Government staff & villagers (1 respondent)
- Understood results of data analysis and was very interested (1 respondent)
- Good benefits from this workshop (1 respondent)
- Time too short (1 respondent)
- Trainers not always explaining clearly (1 respondent)

- Interested in the future plan (1 respondent)
- Would like a study tour to share experience (1 respondent)

Trainer evaluation:

It was felt that this workshop had been more successful than the Champon workshop and that the changes that had been made had led to an improvement. There were some sessions that ran over time but all the sessions were successfully completed. The main changes suggested were:

- Increase the time spent explaining the graphs during the presentation in the first session.
- Adjust the timetable so that there was enough time for each session.
- Set time limits for group work so that sessions would not over-run

Appendix VII- Outhomphone workshop

Location: Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Xeno,
Outhomphone

Date: 7th June 2000

Number of participants: 18

Village Action Plans:

A summary of the Village Action Plans is given in the table below:

District	Village	Agree to stock	Agree to try to manage	Stocking	Management
Champon	Pang Haeng	√	√	6/2000	Community
Atsapanthong	Liamxai	√	√	6/2000	Rented
Xaybouli	Nong Sa	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Bung Xe	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Nong Saphang	√	√	6/2000	Community
Outhomphone	Sanamxai	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Kang Phosy	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Na Khu	√	√	6/2000	Community
	Dong Noi	√	√	6/2000	Fishing Day
	Samphatvillai	√	√	6/2000	Fishing Day
Xayaputhong	Pohn Thad	√	√	6/2000	13/6/2000

Participant evaluation:

Summary of questionnaire answers

Review & Evaluation					
	1	2	3	4	5
Did you understand the objectives of the workshop?			5.5%	5.5%	89%
Were the objectives achieved?		5.5%		11%	83.5%
Was the workshop well organised?				22%	78%
Do you understand what you need to do next?			22%	11%	67%
Do you feel you learnt something?			11%	17%	72%

Other comments from participants on questionnaires

- Would like a study tour (4 respondents)
- Would like the project to organise a workshop every 3 months (2 respondents)
- Workshop room was too small (2 respondents)

- Like to learn again with other people abroad to gain more experience (1 respondent)
- Workshop room was suitable (1 respondent)
- Will we supply fingerlings every year? (1 respondent)
- Like more time for this workshop (1 respondent)
- Very interested in joining the next workshop (1 respondent)

Trainer evaluation:

The workshop was considered to have gone well and the trainers were pleased with how the individual sessions were run. However a number of points were noted for improvement. In the preparation for this workshop the time available was limited by the fact that a location had not been confirmed. During the workshop the district staff who were present, because they had not been present during the preparation, did not play a major role in facilitating during the group work. The main suggestions for improvement on the basis of the evaluation were:

- Confirm that a suitable location has been booked
- Ensure that district staff are aware of the objectives and activities of the workshop.
- A named facilitator is to be assigned to each group for group work.

Appendix VIII- Thakek workshop

Location: Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Thakek

Date: 10th June 2000

Number of participants: 10

Village Action Plans:

A summary of the Village Action Plans is given in the table below:

District	Village	Agree to stock	Agree to try to manage	Stocking	Management
Hinboun	Nong Chang	√	√	10/2000	Community
Thakek	Nong Miang	√	√	10/2000	Community /open
Yomalad	Keng Lek	√	√	7/2000	Fishing Day
	Nong Ping	√	√	7/2000	Fishing Day
Xe Bahn Fai	Don Mak Ba	√	√	7/2000	Community

Participant evaluation:

Summary of questionnaire answers

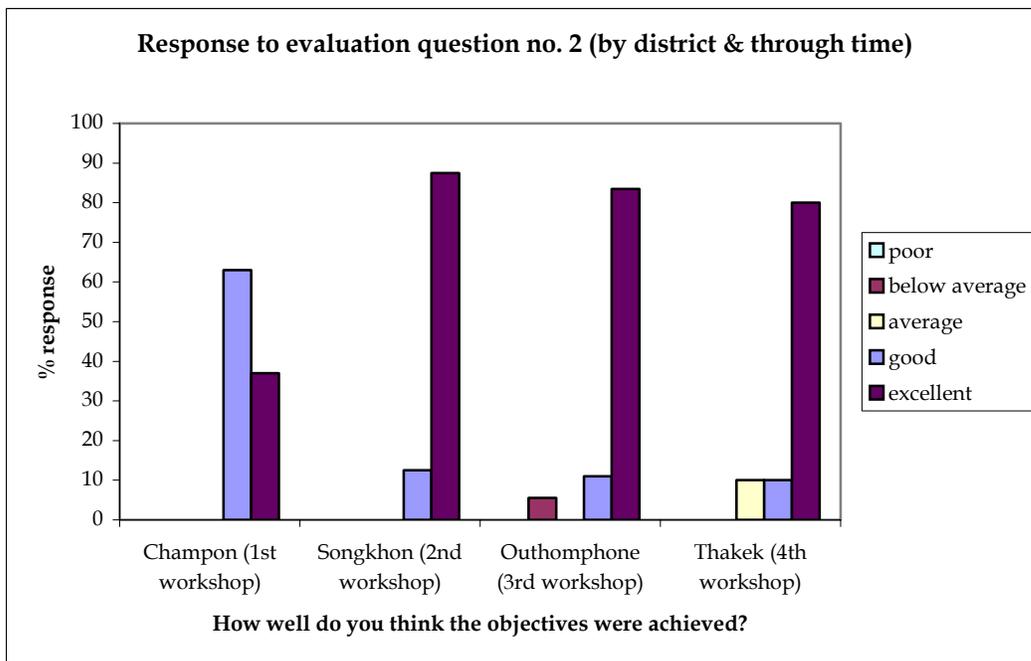
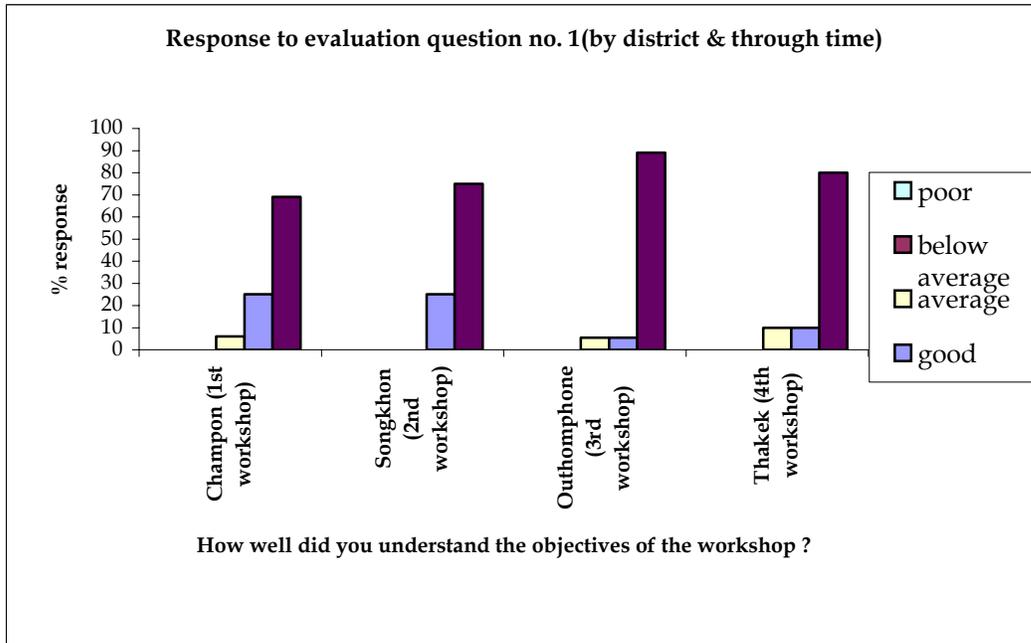
Review & Evaluation					
	1	2	3	4	5
Did you understand the objectives of the workshop?			10%	10%	80%
Were the objectives achieved?				20%	80%
Was the workshop well organised?				20%	80%
Do you understand what you need to do next?		10%			90%
Do you feel you learnt something?			10%	20%	70%

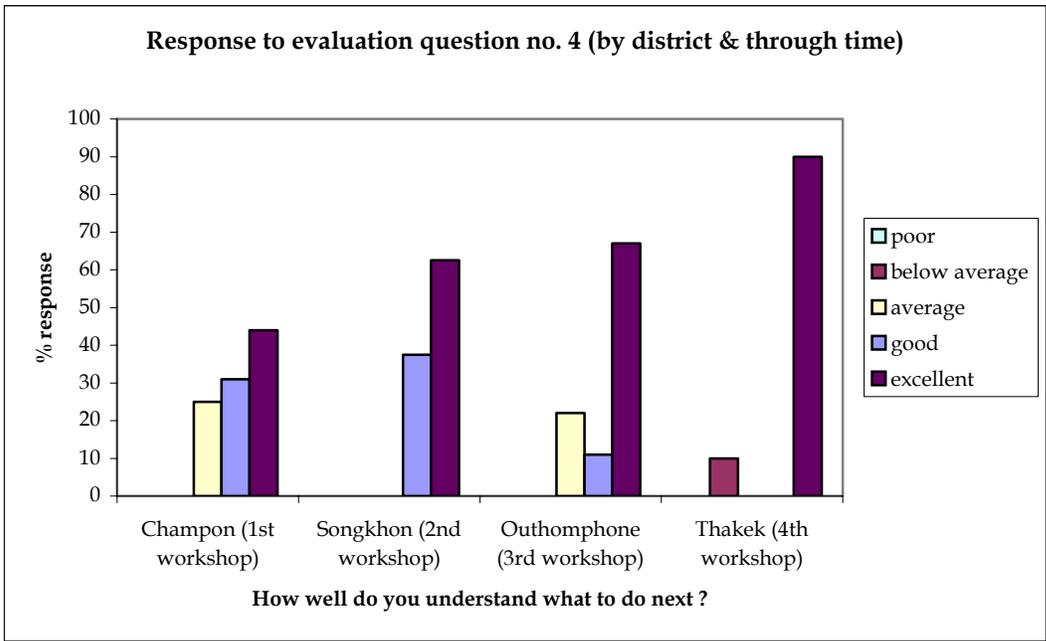
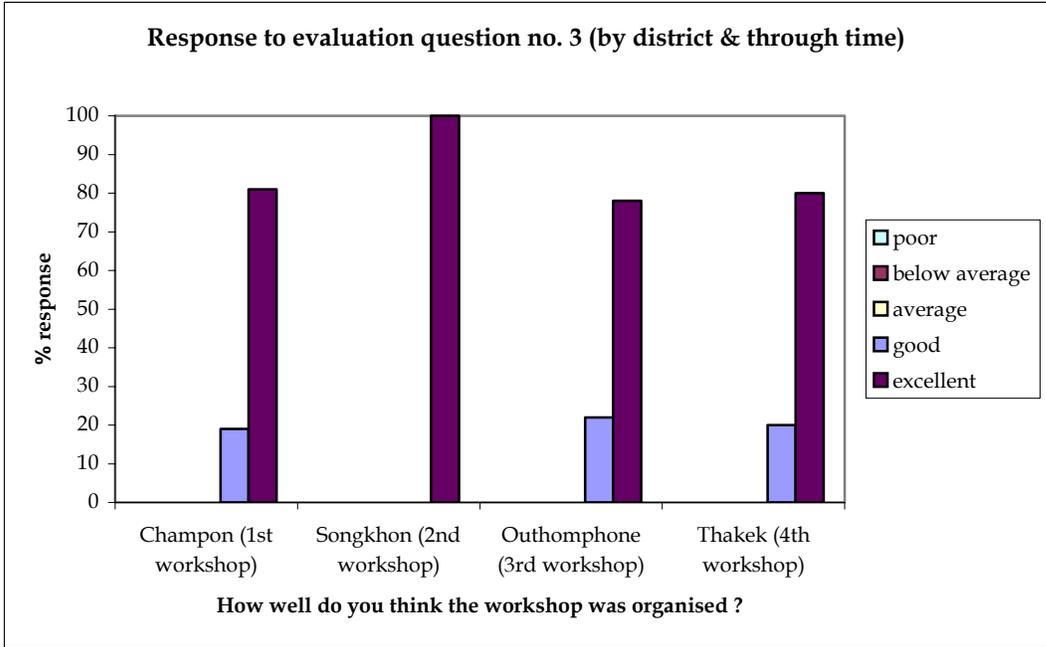
Other comments from participants on questionnaires

- Got experience about community fisheries (5 respondents)
- Very comfortable in this workshop (2 respondents)
- Get experience talking to other villages (2 respondents)
- It is great to have experts from the project to explain to us (2 respondents)
- Like the building of the idea of village to village communication & village to project communication (2 respondents)
- Understood well the lessons learned all day (1 respondent)
- Very good training (1 respondent)
- Thankyou for supporting their village (1 respondent)
- Project and Provincial staff very interesting (1 respondent)
- Workshop will be very useful in the future (1 respondent)

- Should have more workshops (1 respondent)

Appendix IX – Results of the participant workshop evaluations





Response to evaluation question no.5 (by district & through time)

