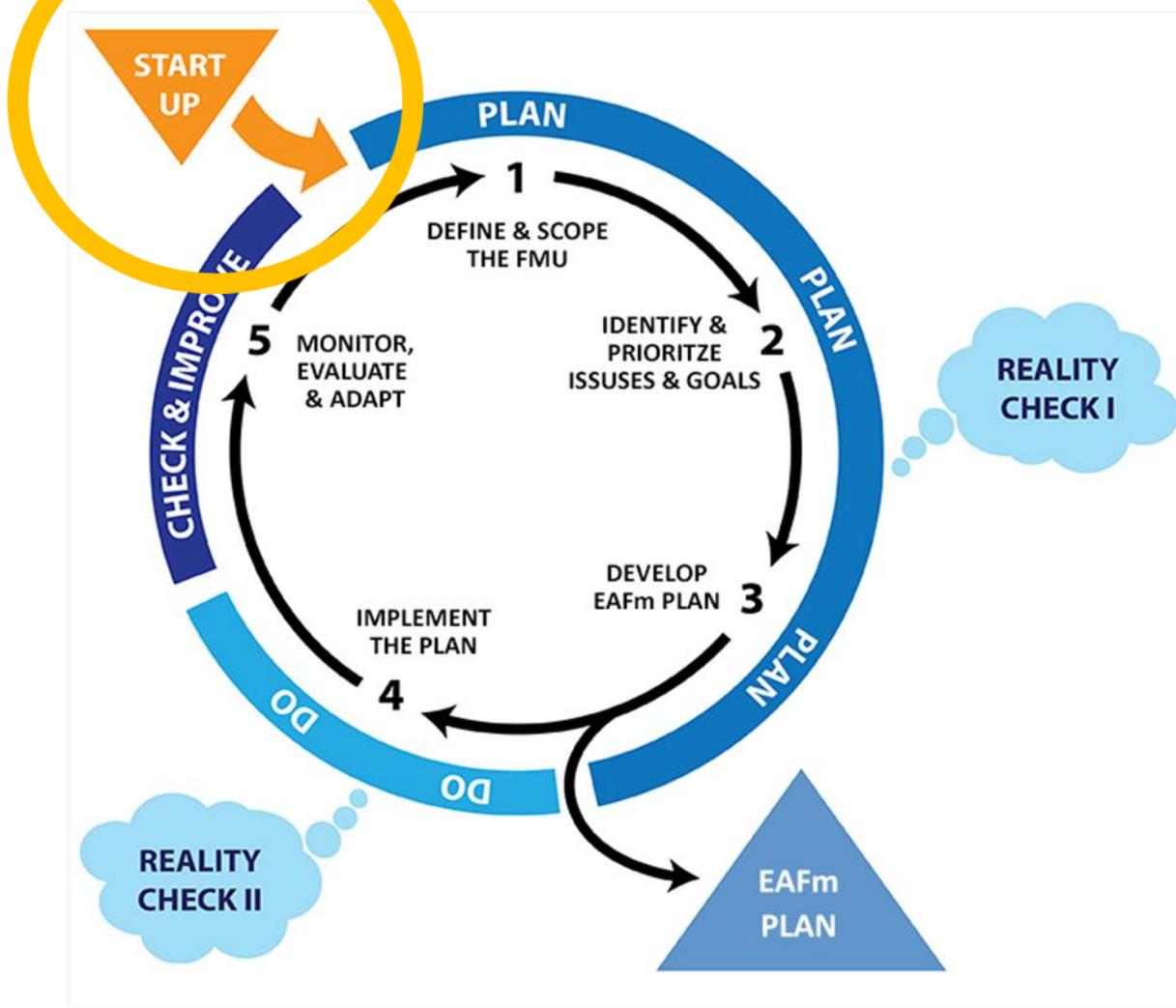




Session 9

EAfm Startup B: Engage stakeholders

Essential EAfm training
Date | Place





Session objectives

After this session you will be able to:

- Apply participatory approaches for stakeholder engagement
- Organize and hold stakeholder meetings
- Describe the basic concepts of co-management



Engaging stakeholders

- Important to engage stakeholders throughout the EAFm process
- Need to have them onboard from the beginning and maintain their interest
- EAFm team need people skills (e.g. facilitation, conflict management, etc.)



Participation

The active participation of people is at the heart of EAFm

So what do we mean by participation?



Key principles of participation

Let go of your own ideas and viewpoints

Don't dominate

Promote a process of learning, changing and action

Respect of local customs, languages and experience

Listen and build rapport and trust



Believe in people and their abilities

Work with stakeholders

Be flexible

Allow all people to be heard



Aim of participatory approaches



Agree on issues and solutions



Identify trade-offs

Empowerment
Awareness raising
Ownership



Group trust





Facilitating stakeholder input

Meetings → Many people involved

Workshops → Smaller group - technical issues

Focus group discussions → Small group - specific issues

Interviews → In-depth views of selected people

Questionnaires/surveys → Diverse views with large numbers



Activity: In your groups

Group A: draw a very **GOOD** facilitator!

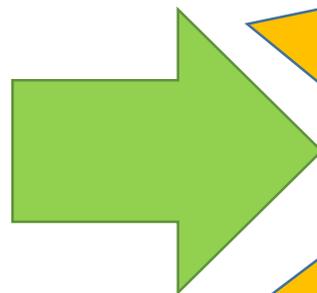
Group B: draw a very **BAD** facilitator!

No words or writing allowed!



EAfm involves ...

- Coordination
- Consultation
- Cooperation
- Negotiation
- Joint decision-making



Co-management





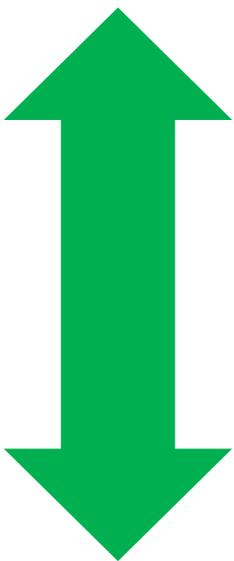
Co-management ...

Partnership arrangements in which stakeholders share the responsibility and authority for the management of the fishery, with various degrees of power sharing



Degrees of power sharing

More



Less

Community control

Partnership

Advisory

Cooperative

Consultative

Communicative

Informative



Key elements of co-management:

- Working together – power sharing
- Better dialogue and communication
- Reducing conflicts
- Learning together
- Sharing costs and benefits
- Sharing successes and failures



Example: Cambodian Fish Refuges



- Increasing populations and open access fisheries in rice fields
 - Anyone can fish and tend to target water bodies in dry season
 - Loss of broodstock limited recruitment to fishery
- Pilot projects to promote community led refuges
- Common rules on fishing, agreement not to fish in refuge areas
- Now institutionalized and promoted as a national programme
- Fishery Department work with communities



Preparing stakeholders to actively engage:

Awareness raising

- Knowledge empowers people and improves their ability to take part (awareness of environmental, social/governance issues)
- Methods can include:
 - training, focus group discussions, media campaigns, stories and policy briefs



Preparing stakeholders to actively engage (cont.):

Community mobilization

- Stakeholders get organized to arrive at consensus on interests and concerns

Methods can include:

- environmental education
- building alliances and networks and
- human capacity development
- organizational planning



Assess stakeholder interest and commitment

Stakeholders will have different levels of interest in the process

	Some awareness of problems with fisheries	Concern about these problems	Willingness and ability to take action to solve these problems	Action needed
Stakeholder 1		X		
Stakeholder 2			X	
Stakeholder 3	X			

1. Undertake
a legal
review



Key messages

- Stakeholder engagement is initiated in the Startup but continues through the whole EAFm process
- EAFm involves developing co-management arrangements, so stakeholders are involved in planning, implementing, as well as evaluating and adapting
- Stakeholder engagement requires people skills and there are a number of tools that can be used



Active listening in threes

1. Two of you discuss examples of co-management that you are familiar with/ have experienced/ know of (think about topics we have just discussed)
2. The 3rd person observes (can take notes) then feeds back. Rotate so you all get a chance to speak and observe

Practice active listening: 😊 *Paraphrasing* 😊 *Clarifying*
😊 *Eye contact* 😊 *Body language*