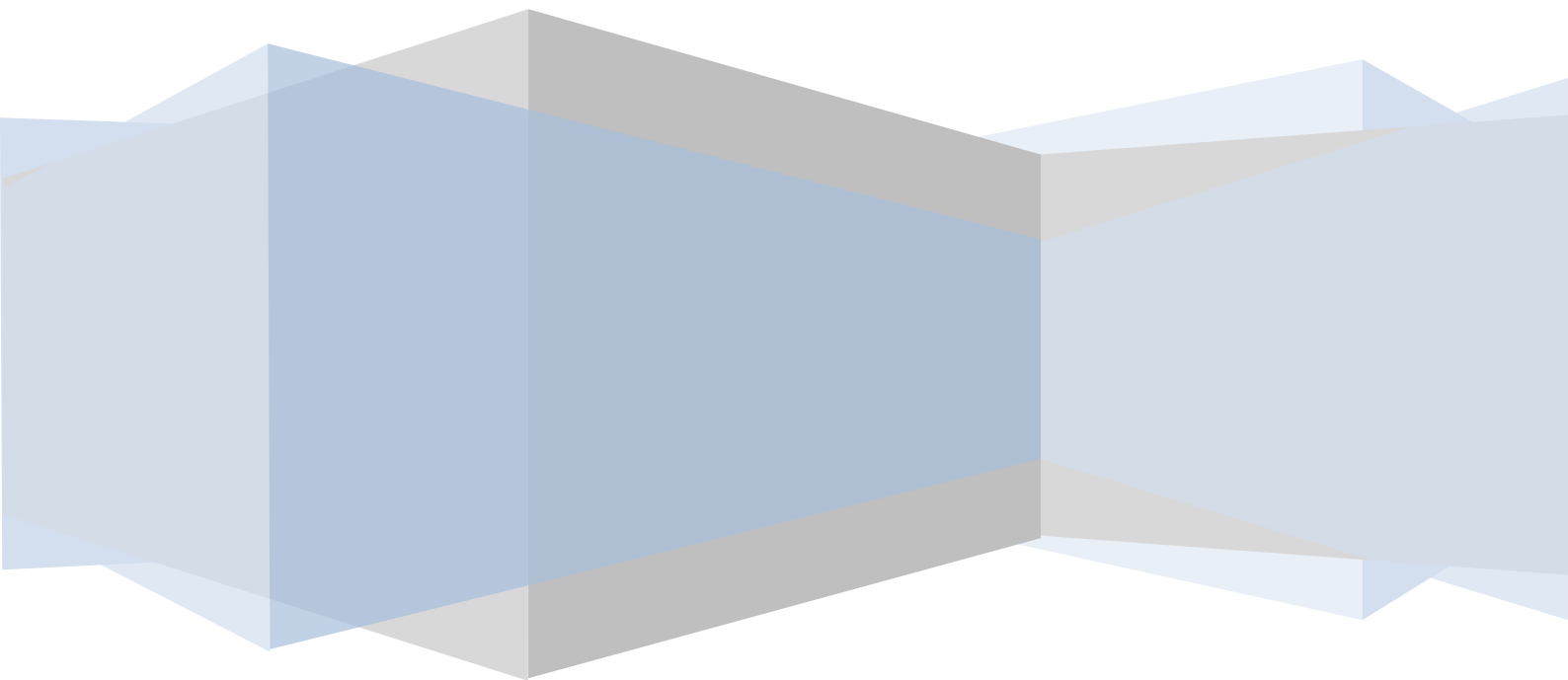


Network Action Group

Trainer's Manual for Fishery Co-management awareness training.



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Trainers Manual for Fishery Co-management awareness training.

Objectives

- To understand the current status of fishery development and future opportunities.
- To get the awareness and understanding on the fishery Co-management practices to overcome the degradation of fishery resources.
- To understand the various steps of establishing a Fishery Co-management Groups.
- To understand and accept the roles of the various multi-stakeholders.

1. Assess the current status of fishery development.

A. Subject - Identify or access the current status of fishery development.

B. Objectives - To understand the current status of fishery development.

- To review and compare the current status of fishery development with the previous status

- To estimate the future opportunities of fishery.

C. Methodology - Historical mapping of fishery.

D. Type - Group discussion (group as same villages or same location)

E. Leader - Trainer; Training assistances.

F. Requirements - A₀ paper; marker pens.

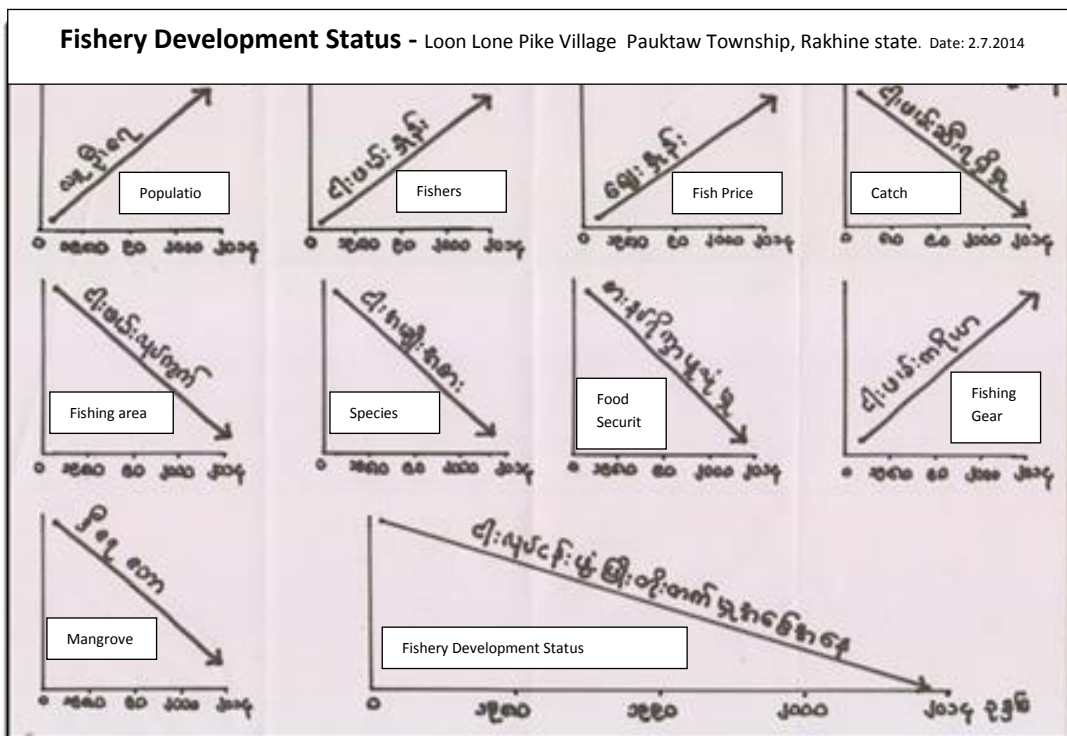
G. Time required - One and half hours.

H. Discussion points:

- As an introduction, the trainer needs to discuss about the assessment of current status is the main important for an activity or an action, which need to be developed with proper changes. The proper selection of activity or action can be identified and smoothly implemented based on the findings of the current situation.
- Explain thoroughly about the procedures or actions to be conducted to identify and access the village level or specific local area level fishery development status.
- Possible Indicators will be human population, food security level, fish catching rate (labor, time consume, frequency), fishing ground (area, numbers); fish species, mangrove forests (area, type, species), fishing gear type (fishing methods), fish sold out prices, amount of fish catch etc., may be more.
- Discuss and identify the indicators and its representative icons for the various headings of the discussion points with the participants.
- With the agreement of the participants of the training, fix the earliest time (year), to be reviewed. The time to be reviewed will be as decades (as 1980s; 1990s) and divided the time intervals as decades up to current year (e.g.1980s; 1090s; 2000; 2014).
- Explain to the participants to review the status with decade based. i.e. 1980 mean not the status of the year 1980, around the years of 1980s.
- To recognize the status of the decades, please point out the historical events within the decades to the participants.
- Training assistances will need to take responsible for each group separately. Mobilize each group for the discussion and to get the reliable data recording.
- Points and finding of the group discussion will be presented at the training by the representative of each group. Mobilize to participate in discussion by all participants after the group presentations.

- Trainer need to summarize all the group findings using bar graphs for each discussion headings and also need to present the bar graphs to the participants and provide a review and brief discussion.
- Also summarize all the findings for the different heading and draw the conclusion on the status of fishery development as decreased or increased. Try to get the agreement of all training participants on the finding regarding the status of fishery development of the village or area.

Loon Lone Pike Village Pauktaw Township, Rakhine state.		Locally existed Fishery Development Status							Date: 2.7.2014	
Year	Population	Food	Fishers	Catch	Fishing Area	Species	Gear	Mangrov	Price	
1980										
1990										
2000										
2014										



I. Points to be noticed:

- All heading indicator which will be used to identify the status of fishery development will by need to agree with the all training participants. The indicators, that fixed by the participants are much better.
- The representative icons for the different heading will not be same and will differ from each group.
- If it is difficult to draw the icon, let them draw the picture as much as possible with prescription letter.
- Mobilize to draw the size and shape of the icons with the representative graphical ratio for each decade of the year.
- Highlight the decreasing of fishery development (fishery resources) status by comparing present and pass fishery status to believe and understand by all the participants. Also point out the serious situation of livelihood status of the fishermen which will be faced in the near future.

2. Possible impacts on Natural environment and Eco-system.

A. Subject - Possible impacts on Natural environment and Eco-system.

B. Objectives - To understand the importance of natural environment and Eco-system.

- To review and understand about the negative impacts on natural environment and eco-system regarding the existing fishing methods and practices.

C. Methodology - Explaining; Question & Answer.

D. Type - All participants

E. Leader - Trainer.

F. Requirements - A₀ paper; marker pens & color cards.

G. Time required - One and half hours.

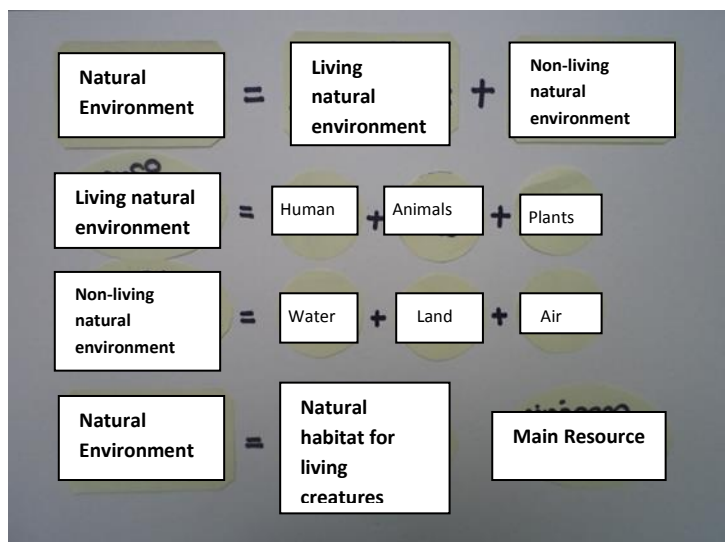
H. Discussion points:

- Explain about the definition of Natural Environment. Also explain about the role of natural environment to all living creatures.

Natural environment = living natural environment + non-living natural environment

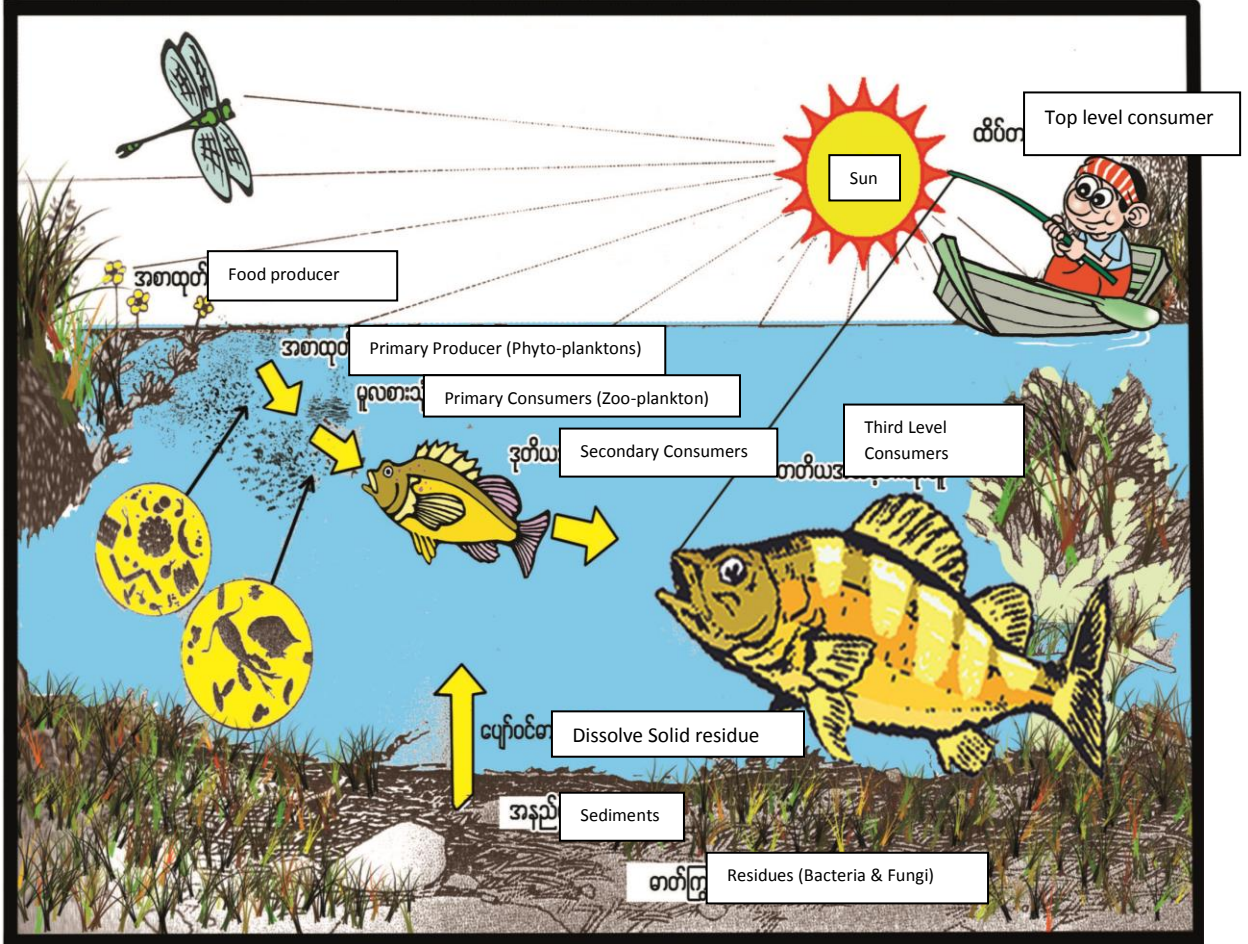
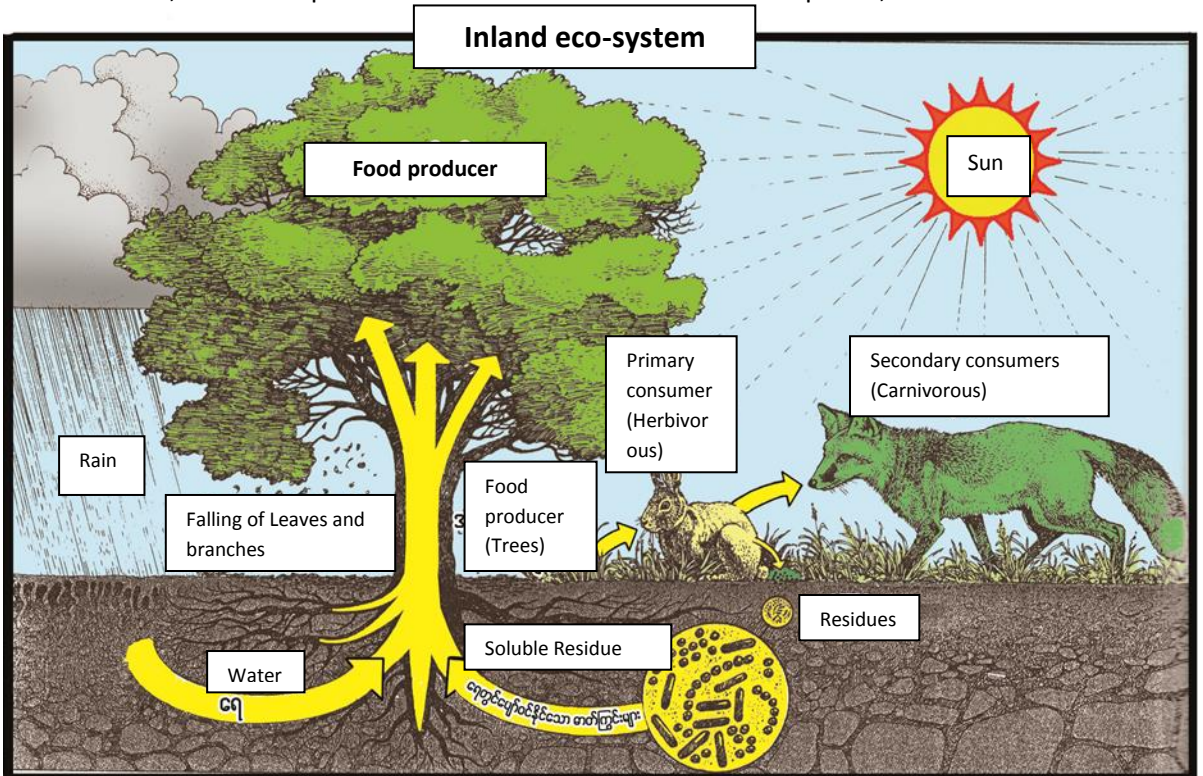
Living natural environment = Human; Animals & plants

Non-living natural environment = Water; Land & Air



- Natural Environment is the natural habitat and also the main resource to support the living for all kind of living creatures.
- Continue explanation on the definition of Eco-system. Discuss about the balancing of Eco-system and the relationship between Living and Non-living components,

relationship between the Living components such as Trees (primary producer) and Animals, relationship between herbivorous and carnivorous species, etc.



I. Points to be noticed:

- It is important to aware on the natural environment and eco-system.
- Negative impacts can only be identified successfully, after ensure the awareness on natural environment and eco-system.
- Trainer has pre-recorded events about the possible negative impacts to natural environment.
- Mobilization with leading questions will be required for the participants to point out the impacts accurately.

3. Negative impacts for the Human.

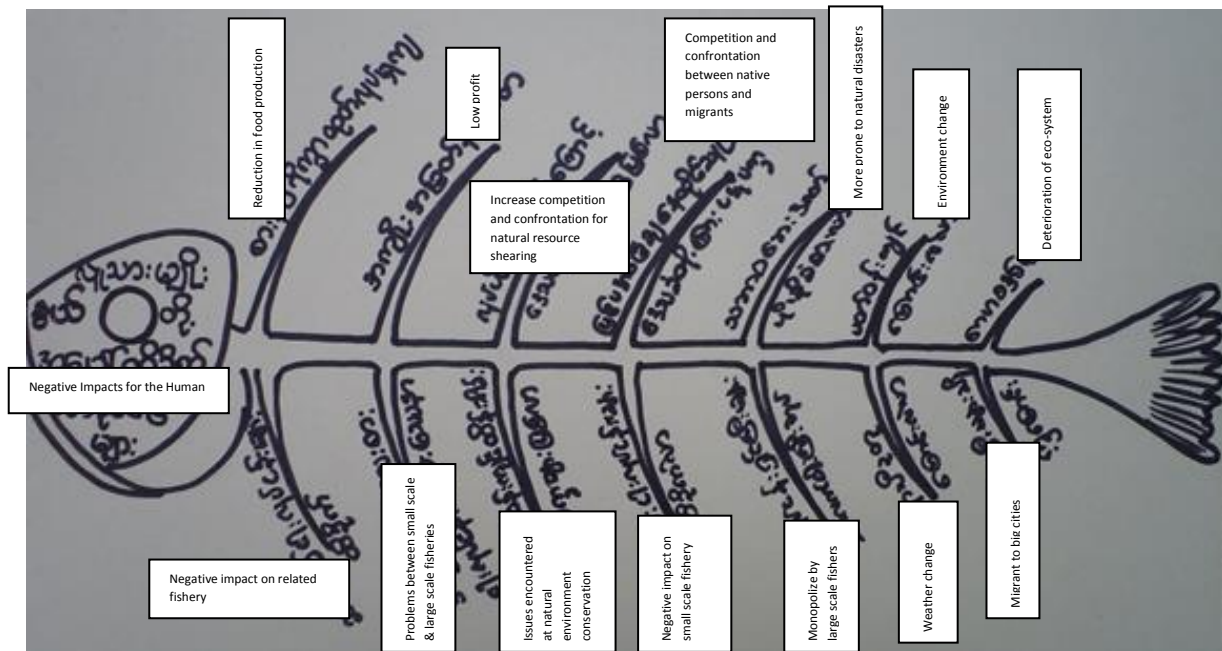
- A. Subject** - Possible negative impacts for the Human beings.
- B. Objectives** - To understand the relative negative impacts regarding the existing fishing practices.
 - To aware the problems encountered at the near future.
- C. Methodology** - Question & Answer.
- D. Type** - All participants
- E. Leader** - Trainer.
- F. Requirements** - A₀ paper; marker pens & color cards.
- G. Time required** - One hour.

H. Discussion points:

- Explain to the participants that the negative impacts on natural environment and eco-system due to the previous fishery practices were already discussed at the previous discussion. In this discussion, the participants will try to point out the “possible harmful threats and issues that will be impacted to the human beings, due to the deterioration of natural environment and eco-system”
- Mobilize the participants to successfully point out the harmful threats and issues based on the difficulties, currently existing at the present by using the leading questions and answers.
- Trainer will need to point out and explain about one harmful threat as an example.
- Record the developed harmful threats. Each developed threats must be recorded with the core problem source completely.

Possible Negative Impacts

- Reduction of food production
- Degradation of related fishery sector business.
- Poor profit margin.
- Increase competition and confrontation for natural resource shearing.
- Problem encountered at the natural environment conservation activities.
- Competition and confrontation between native persons and migrants.
- Rights of small scale fishers will face problems.
- More prone to natural disasters.
- Difficulties occurred in livelihood survival.
- Difficult to justify for the climate change.
- Migrant to capital cities.



- Conclude the discussion by highlighting the fact that current existing threats and issues will be continuously facing in the near future and it is seriously required to find out the way to overcome those threats and issues.

I. Points to be notice:

- It is required to try to point out the existing problems by the participants themselves, based on the facts that happened at their surrounding areas.
- It is also required to notice and understand by the participants themselves that the existing problems will be continually encountered in the near future with more serious impacts.
- Mobilize to the participants to accept the encountered problems and try to organize them for willingly find out the way to overcome the existing problems.

4. Main Root Costs

A. Subject - Main Root Costs.

B. Objectives - To understand the Main Root Costs of natural environment degradation and fishery resources reduction.

- To understand the fact that the main root costs for natural environment and fishery resource reduction is due to the activities conducted by them and also due to the activities of other sectors.

- To fine out the way (coping strategy) to overcome the encountered problems by clearly understand the main root costs of the existing problems.

C. Methodology - Discussion.

D. Type - Group

E. Leader - Trainer & Training assistances.

F. Requirements - A₀ paper; marker pens.

G. Time required - One and half hours.

H. Discussion points:

- Use the previous grouping conducted at Historical mapping of fishery.
- Start the discussion with the disease example. Reduction of fishery development is the disease.
- Natural environment degradation; facing threats on livelihoods of human beings are the effects of the disease (reduction of fishery development).
- Explain that the effects will be occurred after getting the disease. To recover the effects it is required to cure the disease with proper medicines. The proper medicine can be found out only after the understanding the root costs of the disease.
- Start the group discussion, to find out the root costs, using the heading of the historical mapping (rate of fishing increase but the catchment is reduced; quality and quantity of the fishing ground is reduced; reduction of mangrove forests for fish habitat and nursery ground; reduction and disappearing of some fish species; etc.)

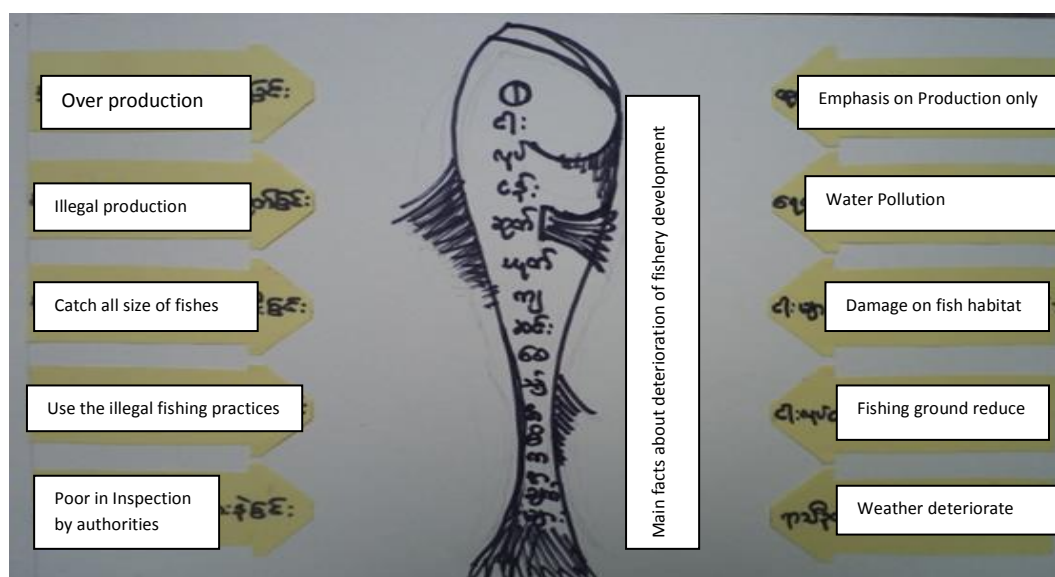
Main root cost of fishery resource reduction

Sr.	Condition of reduction	Main root cost
1	-Rate of fishing increase but catchment is decrease.	
2	-Decreasing fishing ground.	
3	-Reduction of mangrove forests for fish habitat and nursery.	
4	-Disappearing of some fish species.	

- Mobilize with the training assistances for each discussion groups.
- Presentation on the discussion points by each group. Mobilize and try to participate with discussions and cross questions from all training participants.

Possible Root Costs

- Over fishing
- Try fishing hurriedly without description especially at the small fishing grounds.
- Utilize the illegal fishing methods.
- Weak in government law enforcement.
- Taxation system is only favor for the production.
- Water pollution
- Disappearing of fish nursery grounds and fish habitats.
- Reduction of fishing ground area.
- Change of fish habitats due to climate change.
- The trainer will conclude the group discussion with the summary briefing of group discussion findings.



I. Points to be notice:

- Use the same grouping as conducted at the Historical Mapping of Fishery activity.
- Mobilize and try to get the participation of all participants with cross questions and discussions.
- Mobilization and participation of training assistances are required at the group discussion presentations.

5. Copping Strategy (Co-management)

A. Subject - Co-management.

B. Objectives - To understand the definition of Co-management.

- To understand the fact that co-management system is the reachable and self-manageable system for the local community.

- To understand that the co-management system can utilize not only at the fishery sector, but can utilize in other various sectors.

C. Methodology - Discussion.

D. Type - All participants.

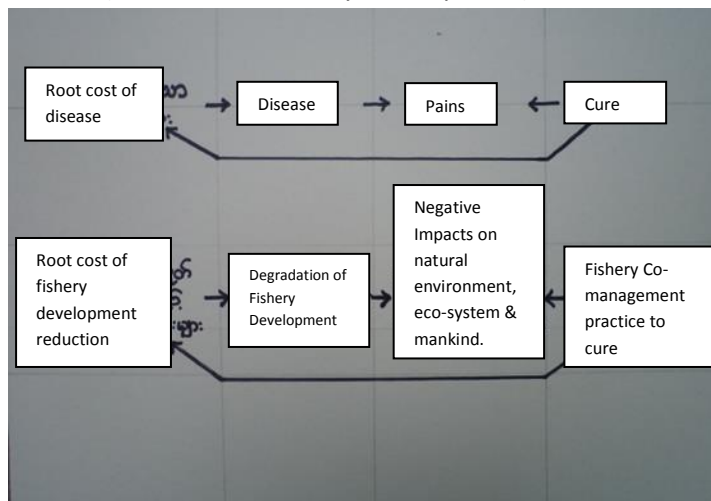
E. Leader - Trainer.

F. Requirements - A₀ paper; marker pens & color cards.

G. Time required - One hour.

H. Discussion points:

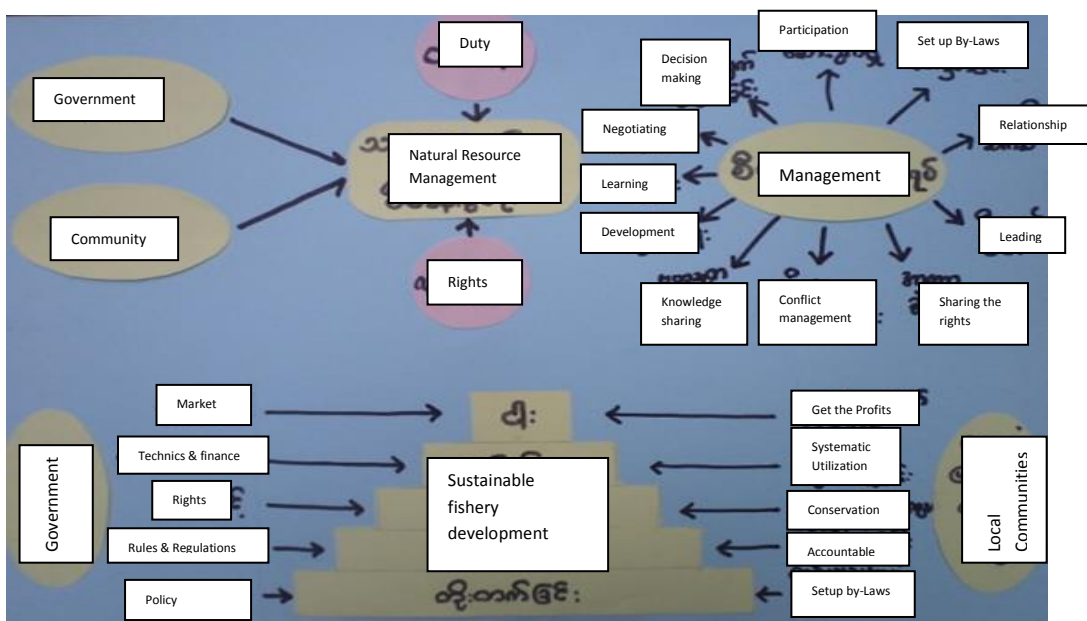
- Introduce the discussion heading “Fishery Co-management” by presenting the disease example and point out that the Fishery Co-management practice is the medicine to cure the disease (Reduction of Fishery development).



- Using the discussion points of the “Historical mapping of Fishery” , highlighting the points that fishery development status of the previous decades are well developed compare to the current status (abundance of fishes; abundance fishing grounds with large areas; abundance of fish habitats such as mangrove forests; more catchment with a few fishing; abundance of various fish species, etc.). Trainer will also explain to the participants by pointing out the previous fishing practices (legal fishing; fishing with disciplines; well-developed law

enforcement of the government; balancing participation of government and local fishers; etc.).

- Explain to the participants that Fishery Co-management practice is not the new one. It is the previous fishing practices with some modification and is reachable to all the local fishers. Explain that most of the developed countries, successfully utilize this practice.
- Explaining and introduce with discussions about “Fishery Co-management” practice.
- It is the practice that the government and the local consumers (local fishers) equally shear the rights and responsibility for the fishery natural resources management.
- Explain to the participants that it is the free management system including the valuable activities such as participation; formation of by-laws; conflict management; distribution of rights; leading; networking; participatory decision making; co-ordination; technical learning and sharing; etc.).
- Please state that the government can only manage the fishery sector as preparing the fishery strategic plan; preparation of rules and regulation; financial and technical supporting etc. The main objective of this practice is that the government will transfer the management power to the local community to get the sustainable management of natural resource and sustainable fishery development.
- Explain to the participants that the establishment of community owned open fishery area with the participatory management of the area for the rights and responsibility by the local fishers themselves is the scope of this practice and the local community and fishers will manage the area with the “sense of ownership” spirit is the key factor for the successful “Fishery Co-management” practice.
- It is required to get the proper management skill to manage the area. The local fishers cannot have this kind of ability at the present moment. This is the reason why the government and the non-governmental organization participated to train and practice the local fishers for the successful management and for the sustainable development of this practice. This training is one of the activities to fulfill the objectives.



I. Points to be notice:

- After proper understanding of this practice, the local fishers and community can get the worry that they cannot follow and participate to this practice. Explaining and persuading them that this practice is reachable and suitable for the local communities with the explanation on the various steps such as developed and follow the by-laws by themselves, and advantages such as sustainable development of fisher. Try to remove the worry of the participants.

6. Management area

A. Subject - Management Area

B. Objectives - To understand the sharing of rights and responsibility within the government and the local community as percent; type and ratio for the natural resource management.

C. Methodology - Presentation

D. Type - All participants.

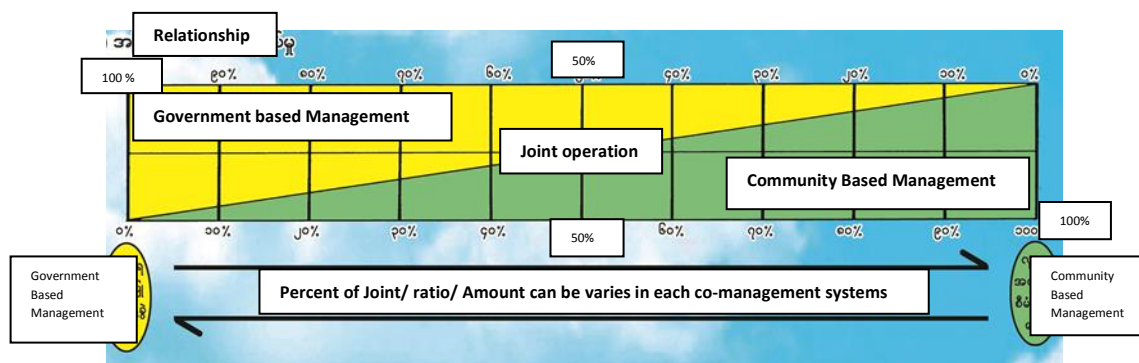
E. Leader - Trainer.

F. Requirements - A₀ paper; marker pens.

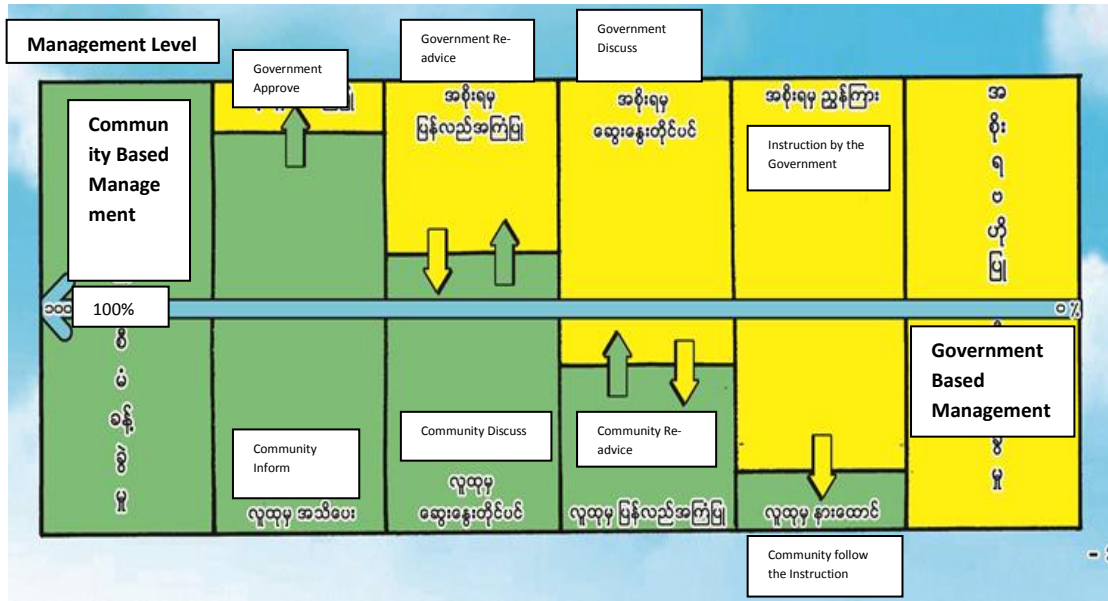
G. Time required - One hour.

H. Discussion points:

- Start the presentation with highlight on the fact that this practice cannot be conducted only by the government or the local community alone. This practice can be conducted by participatory management between the government and the local communities. There are various types of management styles between the government and the local communities.
- Please explain that this practice is the networking activities between the local community and the government as stated below.



- Sharing of the management will be depend on the facts such as willingness of the government to share the right and responsibility (management); status of trust to the local community and also depend on the ability of the local community to accept the sharing.
- Explain to the participants that this practice is gradually sharing from 100% of the government management status to 100% of community management status. If the local community can access only 10% of the rights and responsibility management, the government will took the 90% of rights and responsibility of management. If the local community can handle 50 % of management sharing, the government will take care of the rest 50%. The local communities need to try hard to accept the 100% management sharing from the government.



I. Points to be notice:

- Use the above chart to explain the gradually sharing of the management from 100% government management to 100 % local community management.
- Persuade the participants for willing to accept this practice, willing to took responsibility for sustainable fisher resources, willing to develop their ability to get the management skill; willing to get the sustainable fishery development, willing to try hard to reach the objectives of co-management action plan, willing to overcome the resistances from the conservative persons.

7. Establish the Village level Fishery Co-management group.

A. Subject - Establishment of village level fishery co-management group.

B. Objectives - To understand the various step of establishment of the co-management group.

- To understand the detail activities for each step.

- To successfully organize and implement the co-management group formation.

C. Methodology - Discussion, Question & Answer.

D. Type - All participants.

E. Leader - Trainer.

F. Requirements - A₀ paper; marker pens & color cards.

G. Time required - One hour.

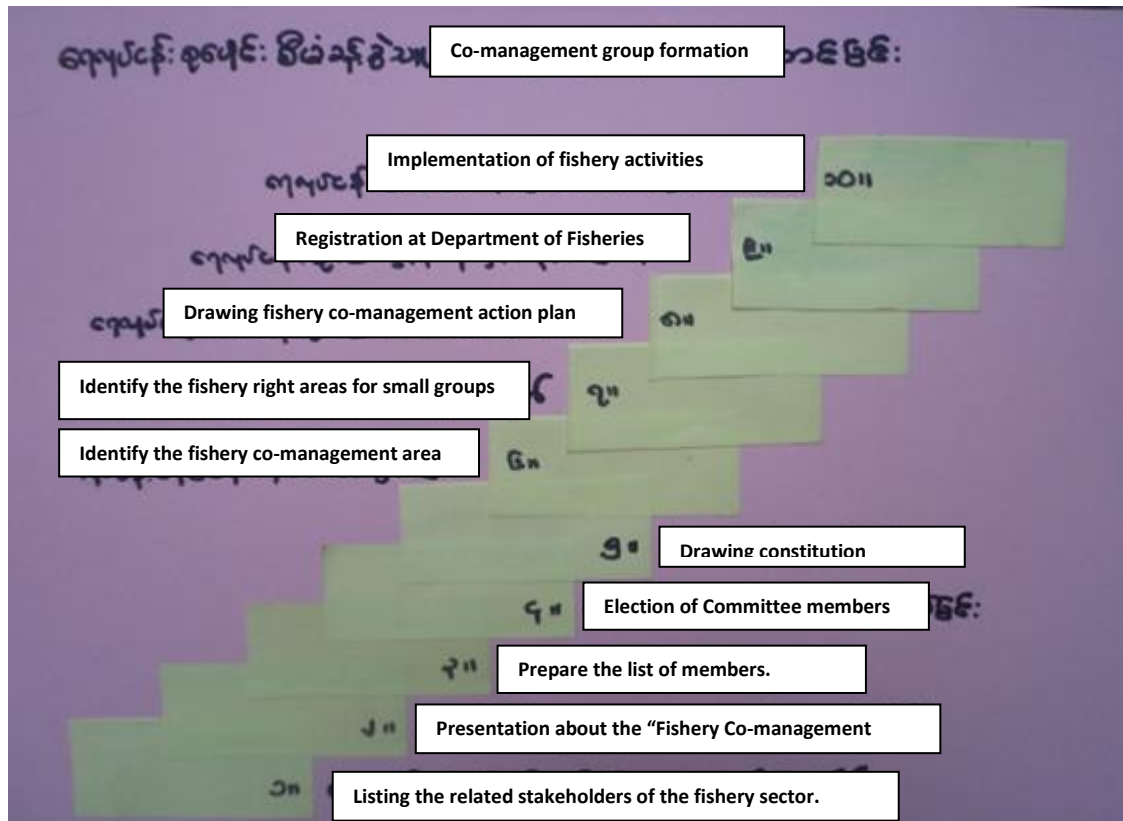
H. Discussion points:

- Start the discussion with the previous disease example and explain to the participants that the disease is on set; effect of the disease, root cost of the disease and the medicine to cure the disease is now identified. This step is the dosage and timing of the medicine to treat the disease.
- For the fishery, the dosage and timing of the medicine means the formation of the “Fishery Co-management Group”.
- Explain to the participants that the formation of the co-management group has several steps to be conduct and remind them not to by-pass the steps and implement the step by step according to the standard procedure in group formation.
- Start the first step “Listing all stakeholders” by inviting the participants to point out the stakeholder of fishery. Remind them to list all the stakeholders as the co-management is the participatory management system. Asked the leading questions to mobilize the activity and try to get the all training participants participate at the listing.
- Follow the previous procedures for the rest of the steps.

Steps for the co-management group formation.

1. Listing of all stakeholders related to the fisher sector.
2. Presentation about the “Fishery Co-management”.
3. Prepare the “List of members” of the co-management group.
4. Formation of co-management group and lection of Management Committee.
5. Preparation of Organizational by-law (rule and regulation)
6. Identify the fishing right area (mapping) to conduct the Fishery Co-management.
7. Dividing the fishing right area to small fishing grounds.
8. Prepare the action plan with the agreement of all stakeholders.

9. Registration to the Fishery Department.
10. Implementing the activities according to the agreed action plan.



I. Points to be notice:

- Use the effective examples, leading question, reviews based on the discussions of the participants is essential to get the proper group formation steps.
- The ability of the trainer (subject skill, presentation skill) is required for this exercise.
- The various steps of co-management group formation can be write down on the color cards in advance.

8. Profits

A. Subject - Profits of Co-management practice.

B. Objectives - To understand the profits after conducting the Fishery Co-management.

- To enhancing the spirit to conduct Fishery Co-management.

C. Methodology - Discussion, Question & Answer.

D. Type - All participants.

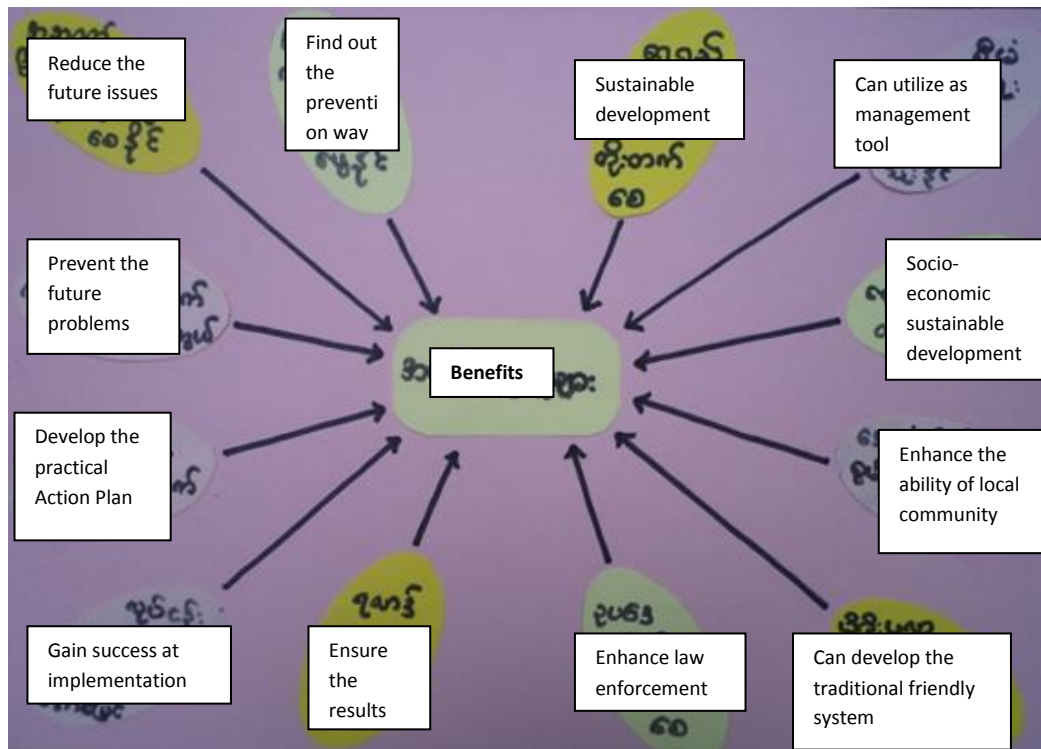
E. Leader - Trainer.

F. Requirements - A₀ paper; marker pens & color cards.

G. Time required - One hour.

H. Discussion points:

- Start presents the theoretical concepts that every practice has advantages & weaknesses. The Fishery Co-management practice has also positive effects and negative effects.
- Review on the current fishery practice. With the current fishery practice, fisher can catch all kinds of fish at all season with all the available fishing gears. It is thought to be the advantage of the current fishery practice. But, from the sustainable point of view, this current existing fishery practice causes the reduction of natural fishery resources, which is the negative impact at a long duration.
- Explain to the participants that this exercise will review on the positive impacts (profits) of the Fishery Co-management practice.
- Start point out one of the profit by the trainer using color cards. Invite the participants to discuss, why this profit can get from the fishery co-management practice.
- Trainer need to refresh the concept, theory & area of fishery co-management to the training participants at the suitable time during the discussion.
- Try to mobilize the training participants to point out the profits occurred due to the co-ordination management between local communities and the government. Try to point out each and every profit including why it is occurred, due to the conduction of co-management practice, from all participants.
- Believe on the co-management practice, believe to get the profits from co-management practice, etc., will be enhanced due to the profit gain discussed by the participants themselves.
-



Possible profit gains

1. Sustainable fishery development occurred from fishery co-management practices.
2. Co-management practices can be conducted at the other sectors.
3. Enhancing the management skill of the local communities.
4. Can develop a system, which can match with the tradition practices.
5. Law enforcement will be enhancing due to co-ordination.
6. Sure to get the profit, due to self-organizing and implementing.
7. Activities can be more effective due to the participation of the local communities.
8. Can develop the action plan, which is suitable for the local conditions.
9. Difficulties can be prevent and minimize due to the long term operation.
10. Can minimize the future treats because of the long term sustainable approach.
11. Prevent the treats and negative impacts by pre-estimating and preparation.

I. Points to be notice:

- More profits can be identified than the above stated profit gains. Try to find out more.
- Try to mobilize for the participation of all participants at the discussion.
- Mobilize to get the mutual discussion within the participants.
- Try to build up the self-confidence of the training participants.
- Try to believe by the participants that this practice can successfully established and profits can be equally shared between the stakeholders.

9. Problems encountered on Fishery Co-management System

A. Subject - Problem encountered on Fishery Co-management System

B. Objectives - To know the difficulties and possible problem encounter at the implementation of fisher co-management in advance.

- To conduct the preventions & coping activities in advance to overcome the pre-determined problems.

- To enhancing the practice implementation, by estimating the problems in advance.

C. Methodology - Discussion.

D. Type - Groups.

E. Leader - Trainer, Training assistances.

F. Requirements - A₀ paper; marker pens & color cards.

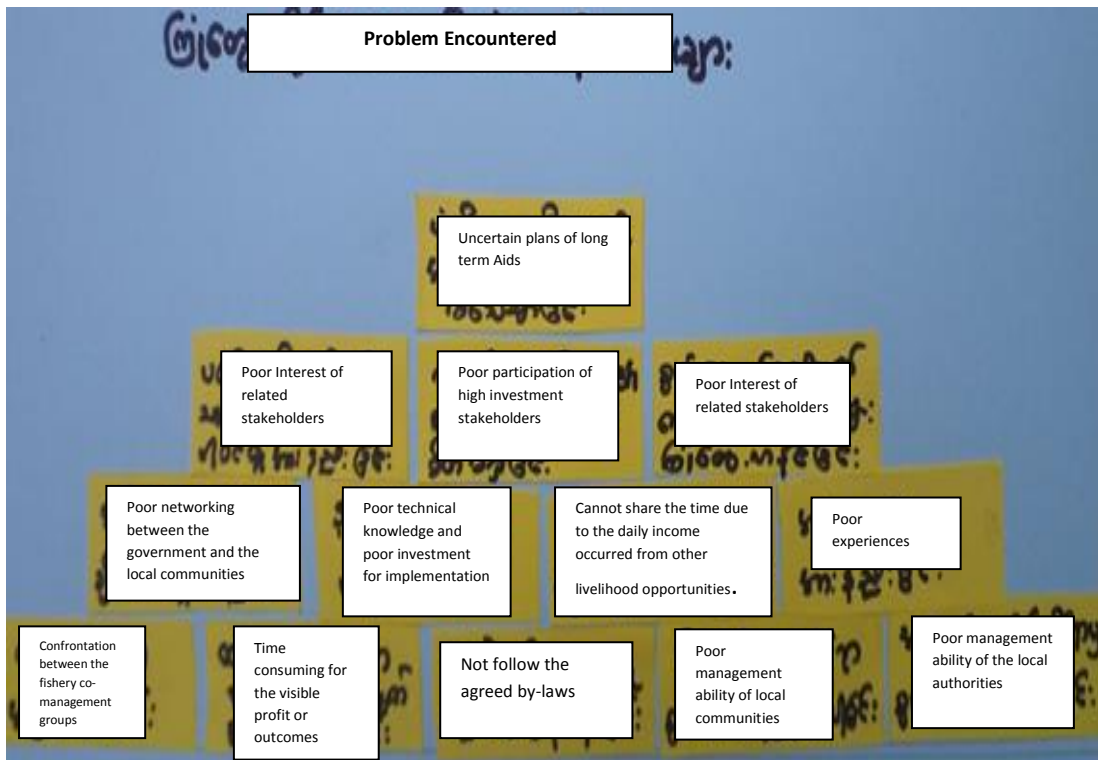
G. Time required - One and half hours.

H. Discussion points:

- Before conducting the group discussion, the trainer need to refresh the previous “Establishment of Fishery Co-management group” exercise that the establishment of the fishery co-management group has 10 different steps to be conducted and also point out the fact that all the steps have its own difficulties.
- Trainer need to select a step of establishing and point out the possible difficulties of this step as example. Than ask the participants to identified the possible difficulties of other steps as group discussion. Trainer and training assistances need to mobilize to each discussion groups.

Problems encountered on Fishery Co-management System		Encountered Problems
Activity		
1	Listing the related stakeholders	
2	Awareness campaign	
3	Listing the members	
4	Organize, and Elect the management committee	
5	Fix the Constitution and by-laws	
6	Identify and mapping the Fishery Co-management area	
7	Divide the area for small groups	
8	Prepare the Fishery Co-management Action Plan	
9	Registration to D.O.F	
10	Implementation of Activities	

- Presentation of each discussion groups follow after the discussion time.
- Invite the other groups for open discussion to analyze the presented problems, that is it the real problem or not, after a group present their findings.
- After the presentation of all discussion groups, trainer needs to summarize the finding problems with the review discussion.



Possible problems encounter

1. Confrontation between the fishery co-management groups for the fishing ground area and the borders of the fishing right area.
 2. Time consuming for the visible profit or outcomes.
 3. Not follow the agreed by-laws between the members or between fishery co-management groups.
 4. Poor management ability of local communities.
 5. Poor management ability of the local authorities.
 6. Poor networking between the government and the local communities.
 7. Poor technical knowledge and poor investment for implementation.
 8. Cannot share the time due to the daily income occurred from other livelihood opportunities.
 9. Poor experiences.
 10. Poor participation of high investment stakeholders.
 11. Poor Interest of related stakeholders.
 12. Uncertain plans of long term Aids.
- Discuss about the fact that the identification of possible problems in advance will help to fix the prevention and coping activities to overcome the problems.

- Conclude with the fact that It is very important to understand clearly about the profits gain and the problems encountered at the establishment of co-management groups.

I. Points to be notice:

- More than one problem can be encountered at the various steps of establishment. Try to find out more by calculating the possibilities in advance.
- Mobilize to get the mutual discussion within the participants.
- To overcome the time barrier, steps for the establishment and possible encountered problem table can be prepare in advance.

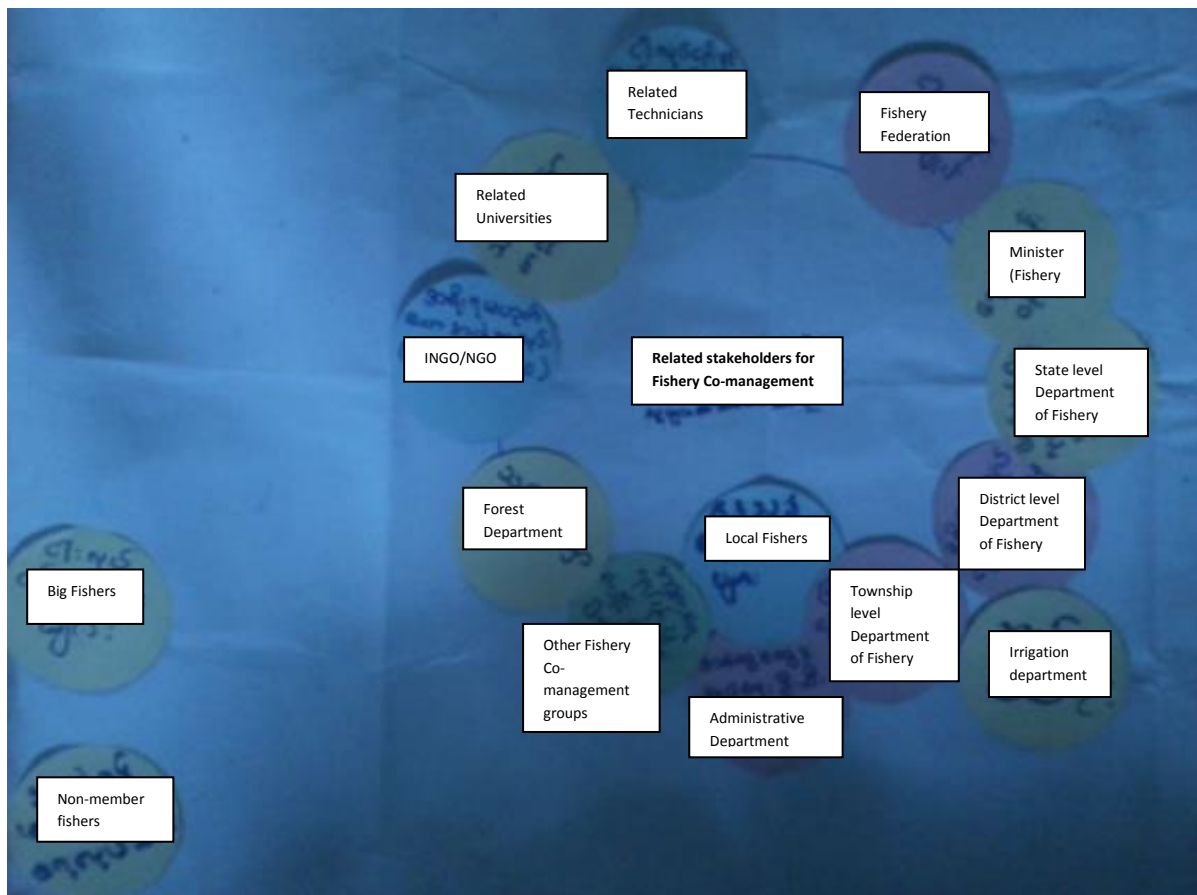
13. Stakeholders

- A. Subject** - Identification of related stakeholders.
- B. Objectives** - To understand the related persons and organizations in advance.
- To understand the role and level of relationship for each stakeholder.
 - To estimate the strength of every stakeholder in advance.
- C. Methodology** - Drawing of relationship chart. (Ven Diagram)
- D. Type** - All participants.
- E. Leader** - Trainer and trainees
- F. Requirements** - A₀ paper; marker pens & color cards.
- G. Time required** - One hour.

H. Discussion points:

- Start the discussion by presenting the fact that it is important to identify the related stakeholders, estimate their strength and their type of relationship in advance. This will support the success of the activity, by proper networking, preventing the problems in advance.
- There are two types of related stakeholders. One is the positive stakeholders (persons, organization) and the negative stakeholders.
- First prepare the list of stakeholders for the establishment of fishery Co-management practice by question and answer with the training participants.
- According to the list of stakeholders, estimate their strength and mark their names on the color cards. Use the biggest cycle color cards for the strongest stakeholder. The size of the cycle will represent the strength of the stakeholder. Use the same color card for the same activity of the stakeholder.
- Same activity with different strength of stakeholders was stated as different size of cycles with the same color.
- Please notice that related stakeholders means all the positive stakeholders plus all the negative stakeholders.
- Place the cycle color cards within the pre-prepared big cycle marked with "Fishery Co-management practice". Placements of the cards represent the rate of relationship as percent.
- For example, Village fishery co-management group will 100% related with the system, so this representative cycle will cover the whole cycle.
- Place the other representative cycle with their level of relationship to the system cycle.

- As stated above, based on the level of relationship, the representative color cycles will be placed on the system cycle by overlapping to the Fishery Co-management cycle also.
- Stakeholder representative cycles will overlap to the system representative cycle based on the relationship level and the stakeholder representative cycles will overlap to other stakeholder representative cycle based on the level of relationship.
- Trainer will need to demonstrate one of the stakeholder representative cycle with the explanation to get the better understanding. Let the training participants place the other stakeholder representative cycles by themselves.
- In every overlapping representative cycles, it is needed to request the explanation of the participant, why it overlaps and how much it will overlap to other stakeholder representative cycle.
- For the negative stakeholders, the representative cycles will be placed outside the system cycle based on their amount of negative relationship. Near the system cycle for low negative impact stakeholders and far from the system cycle for the higher negatively influence stakeholders.



- Trainer need to windup the exercise by presentation that according to the prepared "Relationship chard" it is now clearly understand about the stakeholders and their relationship for the implementation of the fishery co-management practice activities. It is need to conduct the networking activities with the stakeholders for the fishery co-management implementation activities. Use this chard for better

participation. For the negative stakeholders, it is need to conduct the awareness raising activities targeting to those stakeholders and also try to get the participation from them.

I. Points to be notice:

- Let the training participants to find out the stakeholders themselves. Trainer need to conduct the substitution with explanation if it is required.
- Let the training participants to prepare the “Relationship Chard” by themselves.
- Allow the corrections of the participants.
- Get the comments from all training participants.
- Trainer need to stand as the mobilizer only.
- Try to organize for the participation of all training participants.

14. Role of Stakeholders.

A. Subject - Role of stakeholders at the fishery co-management practice.

B. Objectives - To understand the duties of Co-management group.

- To understand the duties of Fishery Department.

C. Methodology - Selection.

D. Type - All participants.

E. Leader - Trainer & all participants.

F. Requirements - A₀ paper; marker pens & color cards.

G. Time required - One hour.

H. Discussion points:

- Start the discussion with the explanation of the trainer. There are many stakeholders at the fishery co-management practice. The main stakeholders are “Fishery Co-management Group” itself and the “Department of Fishery”. It is important to understand the duties of the main stakeholders. Fishery Co-management Group is the Implementing partner and the Department of Fishery is concerned authority, who allows the implementation. It is need to know clearly on the duties of both parties. It is needed to clearly understand about the duties and responsibility of the implementing partner (Fishery Co-management Group). It is need to identify the specific activities that will need to conduct jointly by both parties for the success of the fishery co-management practice.
- Prepare the cards marking the separate duties. Mix all the cards and show to the training participants. Prepare the Chart with the separate columns representing the duties for Department of Fishery; Duties for Fishery Co-management Group and the Duties to be conduct jointly by both parties. Ask the training participants to place the cards on the chart under the right columns. Trainers need to replace the card to the right columns with the explanation.
-

Duties		
Government (DOF)	Government + Community	Local Fishery Co-management group
<p>Handwritten notes on yellow sticky notes in the Government (DOF) column.</p>		<p>Handwritten notes on yellow sticky notes in the Local Fishery Co-management group column.</p>

Duties		
Government (DOF)	Government + Community	Local Fishery Co-management group
	<p>A large cluster of handwritten notes on yellow sticky notes in the Government + Community column.</p>	

- Trainer need to ask the training participants to review on the duties chart and ask that it is feasible or not to conduct those duties.
- End the exercise by presenting that as those duties were selected by the training participants that those duties can be successfully conducted by the fishery co-management groups.

Duties of (Department of Fisheries).

- Develop the Strategic Plan of Fishery.
- To develop the feasible conditions to implement the fishery co-management practice.
- Issue the fishery laws and regulations.
- Enhancing the activities.
- Provide services and conduct negotiation with the other sectors.
- Technical and Financial supports.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to get the better co-ordination with the local community.
- Registration.
- Demarcation of fishing grounds/area.
- Monitoring & supervision of the fishing ground area.
- Solving the arguments between different fishery co-management groups.
- Collect the taxation with the coordination of fishery co-management groups.
- Networking with the local authorities.

Duties of Fishery Co-management Groups

- Organize the related stakeholders.
- Follow the laws and regulations of fishery.
- Accept the technical and financial support.
- Distribution of rights equally.
- Solving the issues within the group.
- Follow prohibit, rules and regulations.
- Follow the by-laws and manage the fishing ground according to the by-laws.

I. Points to be notice:

- Some training participants refuse some of the duty cards. Accept it. Try to explain them to understand.
- Some training participants get the leading role to share the duties. Try to get the participation all training participants.
- Invite the poorly participated training participants to select the duties directly.
- After replace the duty card to other column by the participant, invite him for explanation. This will enhance the understanding of duty, responsibility and obligation spirit of the participants. Try to get the understanding that those duties can be successfully conducted by the local communities.