

Scenario 1 (Trainer copy)

Context: Artisanal fishing boundary of 5km from coastline is being infringed by commercial trawlers. Local fishers have limited gears, but trawlers have greater catch capacity and use this to their full advantage.

Conflict: Between small-scale artisanal fishers (from coastal communities) and commercial trawlers. Small-scale fishers feel they cannot compete; that their main source of income is being taken by others.

The parties in conflict have already met the mediator various times. They both trust the mediator, whom they believe can remain neutral.

Roles:

- a) *You are a representative of small-scale fishers/fisher cooperative* (men and women). You have formed a cooperative and rely on species X for income (both to supplement your diet and for income: the women dry/smoke/cure the fish and sell it to increase household income). Your community depends on this resource as there are not many options for agriculture/other income.
- b) *You are a commercial trawler member* (not organised). You have commercial backing, greater resources and bigger vessels with more gear. You fish for profit and the more you can catch the better. You make full use of fuel subsidies. You sell the bycatch for fish meal for aquaculture.
- c) *You are a district/provincial level fishery officer*. Within the current decentralized system, the fisher community and trawlers both come under your jurisdiction. As part of your role in fisheries management you need to bring different fishers together to resolve the dispute over key resources. The current conflict has escalated to violence (arson, fights) as well as some recent bad press in the local and national media.

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You need to talk with commercial trawler members and district/provincial level fishery officer.

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c) *You are a district/provincial level fishery officer.* Within the current decentralized system, the fisher community and trawlers both come under your jurisdiction. As part of your role in fisheries management you need to bring different fishers together to resolve the dispute over key resources. The current conflict has escalated to violence (arson, fights) as well as some recent bad press in the local and national media.

You need to talk with representatives of small-scale fishers/fisher cooperative members and commercial trawler members.

Scenario 2 (Trainer copy)

Context: One defined geographical area is being fished by mixed gears (small-scale and bigger) with a fair degree of cooperation. All gears respect the seasonal ban on breeding grounds. However, there is a high incidence of IUU because trawlers from neighbouring provinces infringe this rule and fish in these breeding grounds.

Conflict: IUU from outsider intervention. Fishers from different geographical/spatial area fishing in locals' area.

The parties in conflict have already met the mediator various times. They both trust the mediator, whom they believe can remain neutral.

Roles:

- a) *You are a representative of fisher cooperatives and trawl associations* who all fish within specific geographical/spatial area - their traditional area. The small-scale fishers keep closer to land; the trawlers fish further out and although there is no written agreement they each keep to their zones.
- b) *You are a representative from fishing associations/cooperatives* from neighbouring province who are expanding and don't respect the seasonal ban. You claim that there has been a decrease in key fish species in your province (possible pollution) resulting in fishers needing to expand their area of fishing into neighbouring waters. There are no clear jurisdictions/legal agreements, so you feel you also have a right to fish in this area.
- c) *You are a provincial level fishery officer.* The geographical/spatial area of dispute comes under your jurisdiction. As part of your role in fisheries management you need to resolve this conflict. The conflict has badly affected your agency's relationship with neighbouring provinces and the national level is requesting action.

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You need to talk to representatives from neighbouring fishing associations/cooperatives and provincial level fishery officer.

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You need to talk to representatives of neighbouring fisher cooperatives and trawl associations and provincial level fishery officer.

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- c) *You are a provincial level fishery officer. The geographical/spatial area of dispute comes under your jurisdiction. As part of your role in fisheries management you need to resolve this conflict. The conflict has badly affected your agency's relationship with neighbouring provinces and the national level is requesting action.*

You need to talk to representatives of fisher cooperatives and trawl associations and representatives from neighbouring fishing associations/cooperatives.

Scenario 3 (Trainer copy)

Context: Environmental NGO advocating MPA and complete no-take zone, while local fishers have depended on this fishing ground and resource for generations and claim a traditional user right to it.

Conflict: conflict of interests e.g. conservationist agenda vs. resource user needs.

The parties in conflict have already met the mediator various times. They both trust the mediator, whom they believe can remain neutral.

Roles:

- a) *You are a representative of local environmental NGO.* You have international donor backing, lots of funding, political influence, access to networks and media. Conservation scientists have data showing the negative effect of local fishing in the area. Strong demand for creation of MPA, or even a no-take zone to conserve biodiversity and allow regeneration of marine life. You really believe that resource X is in danger of extinction and that it needs to be completely protected. You also believe that your scientific data supporting this theory is more real and trustworthy and definitive than local people's knowledge. The NGO also has business backing from large tourist complex which is being built nearby; the hotel company is hoping that diving and a pristine marine environment will boost tourist numbers.
- b) *You are men and women who traditionally harvest resources X/Y/Z (fish/seaweed/ crustaceans, etc.).* Your parents and their parents before them always relied on this resource; it is a mainstay for the economy and well-being of the local community (i.e. used as food, but also sold for income). You believe that resource X is not being overharvested. You certainly don't believe the environmental NGO representative and think they are scaremongering. You are critical of them as outsiders coming in and telling you how you should use resources you have always had a right to.
- c) *You are a district/provincial level fishery officer.* The fisher community and the proposed MPA/no-take area come under your jurisdiction. As part of your role in fisheries management you want to bring the local fishers and the environmental NGO together to discuss ways forward. You are aware of both sides of the debate. You know that the fishers do not have a long-term perspective and do not see the "bigger picture", but you are equally aware that environmental concerns in the region are pushed by donor money.

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Conflict: conflict of interests e.g. conservationist agenda vs. resource user needs.

The parties in conflict have already met the mediator various times. They both trust the mediator, whom they believe can remain neutral.

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a) *You are a representative of local environmental NGO.* You have international donor backing, lots of funding, political influence, access to networks and media. Conservation scientists have data showing the negative effect of local fishing in the area. Strong demand for creation of MPA, or even a no-take zone to conserve biodiversity and allow regeneration of marine life. You really believe that resource X is in danger of extinction and that it needs to be completely protected. You also believe that your scientific data supporting this theory is more real and trustworthy and definitive than local people's knowledge. The NGO also has business backing from large tourist complex which is being built nearby; the hotel company is hoping that diving and a pristine marine environment will boost tourist numbers.

You need to talk to men and women who traditionally harvest resources X/Y/Z and the district/provincial level fishery officer.

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The parties in conflict have already met the mediator various times. They both trust the mediator, whom they believe can remain neutral.

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b) *You are men and women who traditionally harvest resources X/Y/Z* (fish/seaweed/crustaceans, etc.). Your parents and their parents before them always relied on this resource; it is a mainstay for the economy and well-being of the local community (i.e. used as food, but also sold for income). You believe that resource X is not being overharvested. You certainly don't believe the environmental NGO representative and think they are scaremongering. You are critical of them as outsiders coming in and telling you how you should use resources you have always had a right to.

You need to talk to a representative of the local environmental NGO and the district/provincial level fishery officer.

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Conflict: conflict of interests e.g. conservationist agenda vs. resource user needs.

The parties in conflict have already met the mediator various times. They both trust the mediator, whom they believe can remain neutral.

Roles:

c) *You are a district/provincial level fishery officer.* The fisher community and the proposed MPA/no-take area come under your jurisdiction. As part of your role in fisheries management you want to bring the local fishers and the environmental NGO together to discuss ways forward. You are aware of both sides of the debate. You know that the fishers do not have a long-term perspective and do not see the “bigger picture”, but you are equally aware that environmental concerns in the region are pushed by donor money.

You need to talk to a representative of the local environmental NGO and men and women who traditionally harvest resources X/Y/Z.

Scenario 4 (Trainer copy)

Context: Aquaculture (shrimp farming) is increasingly encroaching on traditional mangrove use. Outsiders with money are buying up land in mangrove areas, intensively farming shrimp with use of pesticides and relying on trash fish from trawler bycatch as the main source of fishmeal for shrimp feed. The shrimps are then exported worldwide.

Conflict: Between local mangrove users and shrimp farmers.

The parties in conflict have already met the mediator various times. They both trust the mediator, whom they believe can remain neutral.

Roles:

- a) *You are a representative of the local mangrove users.* You have lived in the mangrove area for generations with other men, women and children. Mangroves are your livelihood. You use timber from mangroves to build your houses, produce wooden furniture, and for charcoal for fuel. You also use the land to grow fruit trees and subsistence crops. Your village has lived in a close relationship with the mangroves for as long as you can remember; the mangroves are part of your cultural heritage. You are very worried about the effect of pesticides from the shrimp farms, as well as the spread of 'white spot' a common disease which thrives on intensively-farmed shrimp in ponds. Local shrimp, which you eat as a regular part of your diet, are susceptible to white spot. Although you have no scientific proof, you know that when farmed shrimp are liable to flooding, they spill out into the wild waters and can infect local shrimp. In addition, you are concerned about water pollution from the aquaculture venture. The shrimp farms pump water from the estuary into their ponds, releasing the dirty water back into the estuary (full of nutrients, which in turn affects local fish species and causes algal bloom). You know that shrimp farms get their fish meal from trawlers' bycatch, so trawlers come close to the shore and want to catch as much as possible.
- b) *You are a shrimp farmer.* You were born in the mangrove village, have been to college and have worked in different places. You want to improve the livelihood of your family and the community by trying out a more profitable option. You have backing by an external entrepreneur to finance this aquaculture enterprise; in fact you have gone into business with him. You are cutting down the mangroves at a fast rate as you know that other entrepreneurs may soon come to this area. In addition, you have invested capital into this venture and want to maximise you gain. You really believe that you can provide an alternative livelihood to the mangrove users; you have promised many of them jobs to work on the shrimp farm.
- c) *You are a district/provincial level fishery officer.* Within the current decentralized system, the fisher mangrove community and shrimp farms both come under your jurisdiction. As part of your role in fisheries management you need to bring them together to resolve the dispute over key resources. The current conflict has escalated to violence (arson, fights) as well as some recent bad press in the local and national media.

Scenario 4

Context: Aquaculture shrimp farming is increasingly encroaching on traditional mangrove use. Outsiders with money are buying up land in mangrove areas, intensively farming shrimp with use of pesticides and relying on trash fish from trawler bycatch as the main source of fishmeal for shrimps. The shrimps are then exported worldwide.

Conflict: Between local mangrove users and shrimp farmers.

The parties in conflict have already met the mediator various times. They both trust the mediator, whom they believe can remain neutral.

Role:

- a) *You are a representative of the local mangrove users.* You have lived in the mangrove area for generations with other men, women and children. Mangroves are your livelihood. You use timber from mangroves to build your houses, produce wooden furniture, and for charcoal for fuel. You also use the land to grow fruit trees and subsistence crops. Your village has lived in a close relationship with the mangroves for as long as you can remember; the mangroves are part of your cultural heritage. You are very worried about the effect of pesticides from the shrimp farms, as well as the spread of 'white spot' a common disease which thrives on intensively-farmed shrimp in ponds. Local shrimp, which you eat as a regular part of your diet, are susceptible to white spot. Although you have no scientific proof, you know that when farmed shrimp are liable to flooding, they spill out into the wild waters and can infect local shrimp. In addition, you are concerned about water pollution from the aquaculture venture. The shrimp farms pump water from the estuary into their ponds, releasing the dirty water back into the estuary (full of nutrients, which in turn affects local fish species and causes algal bloom). You know that shrimp farms get their fish meal from trawlers' bycatch, so trawlers come close to the shore and want to catch as much as possible.

You need to talk with the shrimp farmers and district/provincial level fishery officer.

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You need to talk with representatives of the local mangrove users and district/provincial level fishery officer.

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