





rare inspires change so people and nature thrive



































#### Method behind the mascot



















#### Ang Sanktuaryo sa Hambongan (Diha sa Sinug-ang)









#### **Biological Results Across the Philippines**







#### **Biological Results Across the Philippines** 2012 - 2014











### **301 Pride campaigns launched to date**

55 Countries • 273 Local Partners



# A Different Kind of Solution FISHESOREVER





#### **The Urgency for Fish Forever**

Billions of people, often the poorest and most marginalized, depend on fish as a significant source of protein.





and Aquaculture (SOFIA)," Rome, 2012.



#### Find what works. Repeat.







Making Good Things Big: Global Scaling Up of Fish Forever, a Pathway to Sustained Incomes for Artisanal Fishers Around the World.

**STEP** 





STEP

3

STEP

2

### **Pilot Projects**

- Unlike commercial innovations, most social innovations don't scale spontaneously;
- Relatively few prototypes or pilot projects are analyzed for scalability when they are initially reviewed for funding; and
- Even fewer are managed to maximize the likelihood of successful scaling up.





### The All-Too-Common Equation

# "Successful" Pilot Project + HOPE = Large-Scale Change







### A Three Step, 10 Task, Process

**Step I**: Developing a Scaling Up Plan

# **Step 2**: Establishing the Preconditions for Effective Scaling Up

### **Step 3**: Implementing the Scaling Up Process





## What is Being Scaled Up?

- Articulation of the model's essential features
  - Technical
  - Financial
  - Process
  - Values
- Bundling and unbundling components





### How is it to be Scaled Up?

- Clarification of the theory of change for scaling
- Methods distinguished by the degree to which the organization that managed the initial pilot – the Originating Organization – continues to control implementation as the model goes to scale:
  - Expansion: the Originating Organization retains control of implementation
  - Replication: the Originating Organization transfers control of implementation to another organization(s)
  - Collaboration: the Originating Organization shares control with one or more other organization(s)





# Scaling Up Methods

Direct Pathways	
Туре	Method
Expansion	<ul> <li>Growth</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Restructuring</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Franchising</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Spin-off</li> </ul>
Replication	<ul> <li>Policy Adoption</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Grafting</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Diffusion</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Commercialization</li> </ul>
Collaboration	<ul> <li>Formal Partnerships and Strategic Alliances</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Networks and Coalitions</li> </ul>





### Who is taking model to scale?







## 2<sup>nd</sup> Theory of Change





### Scale and Sustainability: Twins Separated at Birth




## Assessing Scalability









• The more one can simplify an intervention the more feasible it is to scale it up.





## Lesson #2: Governance Matters

• Transferring responsibility to and from government, or between levels of government, is very dependent on the micro-details of governance in particular localities, states and countries.





Lesson #3: Prioritize Intermediation

• "Innovation" is currently being overfunded relative to the investment in helping to scale up successful innovations.





### Lesson #4: Plan Backwards

• Begin with an eye on scale and a strategy for achieving it. Become a budget expert and focus early on unit costs, financial sustainability, budget timetables, and implications for current service providers.





## Lesson #5: Tailor Evidence to the Audience

• Data from pilot projects are rarely tailored to the decision-criteria or decision-making styles of policy-makers.





Lesson #6: Focus on Systems and Incentives

• For sustainable change to occur, it's essential to replicate the incentives of the original intervention or make sure that an alternative incentive system reinforces needed actions.





# Lesson #7: Overinvest in Information

- Effective scaling requires that funding be provided and responsibilities be allocated for monitoring and evaluation at three distinct stages.
  - Impact and Scalability of Initial Pilot(s)
  - Scaling Process
  - Integrity and Performance of Scaled Model





## Lesson #8: Educate Policy Makers on Scaling Up Realities

• The average time for scaling up a pilot to national application is 15 years. Securing and maintaining the needed commitment and resources over this period calls for tangible milestones, strategic communications and an explicit strategy for maintaining momentum.





## Fish Forever Strategy for Achieving Outcomes at Scale

A SUBSIDIARY OF





### Scale Testing Hypotheses

#### **Examples:**

Test # I: Fish Forever Implementation Through the Public Sector

Test # 2: Ratio of Campaign Managers and TURF-Reserve Specialists to TURF-Reserves

Test # 3: E-Learning

Test # 4: Strategy to Stimulate Government Demand





#### Lesson 1: Simplify, Lesson 3: Prioritize Intermediation





Exclusive access rights to community fishers Fish recovery zones



Management and enforcement at the community level

## **FISHFOREVER**

A partnership of:







#### Lesson 4: Plan Backwards

Market demand

Government adoption

Delivery efficiency



#### **Lesson 2: Governance Matters**

**e** W **e** rare



### Lesson 6: Focus on Systems and Incentives

ASULAGO



#### Lesson 5: Tailor Evidence to Audience, Lesson 8: Educate Policy Makers on Scaling Up Realities,





#### **Lesson 7: Overinvest in Information**



#### **Exclusive Access Privileges**

1 TURF size and location is decided in participatory manner and based on best available scientific data, local ecological knowledge and community goals for the TURF.

- 2 TURF establishment corresponds to country-specific legal and political context.
- 3 TURF is designated on map and with clear boundary delineation and with markers on the water/close shore.
- 4 TURF boundaries, as delineated by community, have been communicated to key stakeholders, stakeholders know and respect TURF boundaries and understand regulations.
- 5 Systems for secure and exclusive privileges (access and extraction) are in place for fishers who meet eligibility requirements and who comply with TURF regulations.



#### **Fishery Management**

14 Traceable and transparent participatory process is in place for decision making regarding the TURF and Reserve management.

- 15 Multi-stakeholder TURF-Reserve management body (TRMB) with clearly defined authority and responsibilities is put in place with participation from fishing community. TRMB has legal authority for T-R management and enforcement.
- 16 Long term adaptive fisheries management plan is in place that: encompassesTURFs and Reserves; takes into consideration characteristics of the TURFs and Reserves; and includes appropriate Fisheries management controls that have been designed using the best available scientific data and local ecological knowledge to end, control, or prevent overfishing.
- 17 Extractive and destructive activities in the reserve are explicitly prohibited in the management plan. Tourism, diving, and other non-extractive uses might be permitted with proper regulations.



#### **Fisheries Policy**

24 Policy landscape analysis is conducted on a national level.

25 Leaders and decision-makers engaged in TURF-Reserve management process.

26 TURF Reserves are recognized by relevant government institutions.



#### Links to Markets

**Fish Recovery Zones** 

20% of TURF area.

long-term time periods.

recoanized.

key resource users.

6 Reserve size and location is decided based on best available

7 Reserve size is practical for fishers/users and aligns with the

8 Reserves with clearly defined boundaries are designated for

9 Reserve boundaries, as delineated by community, have been communicated to key stakeholders, stakeholders know and respect

18 Local enforcement system is established, functional and legally

19 Fisheries management regulations have been communicated to

no take zones boundaries and understand regulations.

Local Enforcement Systems

community's ability to enforce and monitor.

scientific data, local ecological knowledge and country-specific

requirements for establishment of reserve areas, with the aim of

27 Markets landscape analysis is conducted on a national level.

- 28 Value chain analysis completed, including identification of promising market interventions.
- 29 ROI analysis completed at site (25% of sites per country).



#### **Community Support**

- 10 Community has commonly agreed upon list of goals and priority species for TURF-Reserve design and fisheries management.
- 11 A social norm is forming at the site around fisheries management and TURF.Reserve compliance & fishers increase self-compliance of fisheries management and TURF.Reserve regulations (Behavior Change).
- 12 Fishing community and decision-makers understand the benefits of TURF-Reserves and are bought in and engaged.
- 13 Fishers are organized in some way and are involved in TURF-Reserve management and decisions, and with fisheries management as a whole.



#### **Monitoring & Evaluation**

#### 20 Monitoring team is established.

- 21 Detailed data collection plan is in place to inform performance indicators on Local constituency for sustainable fisheries, sustainable fisheries management, ecosystem conservation and fisheries productivity, profitable fisheries, and sustainable livelihoods as specified in the minimum requirements of the Global M&E Plan.
- 22 Data collection is executed in timely manner (pre and post campaign).

23 Data is uploaded to and stored in a centralized database.









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