



*Eight countries, connected by one ecosystem,  
working together to secure its future.*



## **BOBLME TDA**

# **Consultation Planning Workshop**

**Bangkok, Thailand. 24-25 August, 2010**

**Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project**





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## Abbreviations

BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
BOB	Bay of Bengal
BOBLME	Bay Of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
BOBP-IGO	Bay Of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation
DOF	Department of Fisheries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO RAP	FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IW	International Waters
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
MFF	Mangroves For the Future
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NC	National Coordinator
NF	National Facilitator
NTA	National Technical Adviser
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCU	Regional Coordinating Unit of the BOBLME Project
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## **Executive Summary**

The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) Consultation Planning Workshop was organized in Bangkok, Thailand from 24 – 25 August 2010 to develop national consultation roadmaps by the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project countries. The Workshop was attended by 32 participants representing the Project countries, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, experts and the BOBLME Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU). The Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) facilitated the conduct of the Workshop.

The BOBLME Chief Technical Adviser described the objectives of the Workshop. Two consultants made detailed presentations on the implementation of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the main messages of the TDA report under preparation by the RCU. The BOBP-IGO provided an orientation on the process to be adopted in finalization of the TDA consultation plans (roadmaps) and in drafting the terms of reference for engagement of national facilitators for conduct of the consultations by each Project country.

The Workshop resulted in the following outputs:

- (i) Terms of reference for National Facilitators (or local facilitators in case of India) and list of stakeholders to be engaged in the national TDA consultations by each Project country.
- (ii) Roadmaps by each Project country for organizing national stakeholder consultations to validate the TDA.



*Delegates at the Workshop*



## **Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project TDA Consultation Planning Workshop**

24-25 August 2010, Bangkok, Thailand

### **Report**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

1.0 The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) Consultation Planning Workshop was organized to develop national consultation roadmaps by the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Thailand and Sri Lanka) specifying the process to be adopted and timelines to be followed for validation of the TDA at the national level. In addition, the Workshop was also meant to develop Terms of Reference (ToR) for engagement of National Facilitators (NF) in each Project country. The Workshop Prospectus is given in **Annexure 1**.

2.0 The Workshop was held in Hotel Amari Watergate, Bangkok, Thailand on 24-25 August 2010. The Workshop was attended by 32 participants comprising National Project Coordinators (NCs) from the Project countries, members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), representative from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), experts and the BOBLME Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU). The Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP-IGO) facilitated the conduct of the Workshop. **Annexure 2** contains the List of Participants and **Annexure 3** the Workshop agenda.

#### **2.0 Opening Session**

3.0 Dr Chris O'Brien, Regional Coordinator, BOBLME Project welcomed the participants. He said that the Workshop would be useful in streamlining the Project activities, both at regional and national levels. The Regional Coordinator thanked the BOBP-IGO Secretariat for coordinating and facilitating preparation of the Workshop. The Regional Coordinator also introduced the two Project Consultants, Dr John Pernetta and Dr Derek Staples and said that their experience in reviewing and implementation of a TDA would be a valuable input to the Workshop.

#### **3.0 Technical Session**

##### **Objectives of the Workshop: Dr Rudolf Hermes, Chief Technical Adviser**

4.0 The Chief Technical Adviser said that the Bay of Bengal (BoB) is one of the largest defined "large marine ecosystems" (LME) in the World. Working in this large and complex environment, the BOBLME Project aims at preparation of a TDA as the main input for developing a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for

the region. The other objectives of the Project include, setting up of the required institutional mechanism and achieving an agreement among the Project countries to implement the SAP.

5.0 The expected outputs from the BOBLME Project include improvements in policy development; establishment of processes for planning and dialogue; better understanding of small-scale fisheries issues; multi-sectoral involvement in management of marine environment; healthier ecosystems; sustainable fisheries and improved well-being and greater resilience of coastal communities.

6.0 The TDA is a scientific, technical and analytical document to identify priority environmental and fisheries issues that are transboundary in nature. Along with SAP, the TDA is the main pillar of projects under **the 'International Waters'** (IW) Operational Programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Therefore, it is important to plan national consultations to validate, endorse and adopt the TDA within a definite time-frame.

7.0 The Workshop should take into account experiences from developing and implementing TDAs in other LMEs and consider the contents and key messages from the updated BOBLME TDA to prepare their respective national consultation roadmaps. Further, the roadmaps should preferably identify the stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities and a timeline and budget for carrying out the activities. The PowerPoint presentation of Dr Hermes is placed as **Annexure 4**.

#### ***Implementation of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis: Dr John Pernetta, Consultant***

8.0 Dr John Pernetta said that projects under the IW Portfolio of the GEF are multi-country projects. Further, **"International Waters" in the context of GEF**, means **'shared' water bodies and** not marine areas outside the Exclusive Economic Zones. Explaining the meaning of TDA, he said that principles underpinning a well developed TDA are:

- Full stakeholder participation;
- Joint fact finding;
- Transparency;
- Causal chain analysis to correctly identify root causes;
- Inter-sectoral collaboration and policy development; and
- Step-wise consensus building.

9.0 The TDA is a multi-country analysis and the primary stakeholders are the national, provincial and local governments; fishing communities and other users of coastal space; NGOs; and civil society organizations. Further, the TDA preparation involves two initial steps: diagnosis and a causal chain analysis. Diagnosis implies identification of water-related environmental issues and problems such as pollution, habitat loss and degradation, reduced fish stocks, freshwater shortage and quantification of identified issues and problems such as pollutant loads and economic impacts, value of reduced production due to habitat degradation, etc.

10.0 The causal chain analysis involves identification of proximate and root causes of water-related environmental issues and problems. The causal chain is uni-directional and starts from the identified environmental issue and/or problem and moves from the environmental (natural sciences) domain through **the chain of cause and effect to the "root" cause which usually lies in the social, cultural and economic domain.**



11.0 The TDA may be carried out by international consultants, government designated experts or national teams or others. Experience over the years shows that all these options have their strengths and weaknesses. Deploying national teams to conduct a TDA is the first step in building stakeholder ownership at the national level and then the regional facilitators can guide the regional process of consensus building based on national inputs. For deriving a national consensus on TDA and mechanisms for national consensus building and conflict resolution, constitution of inter-ministry committees, stakeholder planning/management committees, public meetings, technical working groups and a forum for clear separation between discussions on scientific and technical matters as covered in the TDA and issues covering policy, which is basically dealt in the SAP, can be useful.

12.0 Reconciliation of national, regional and global environmental goals within the TDA is also important. National goals reflect national development needs, regional goals reflect immediate transboundary cause and effect relationships while the global goals focus on wider-scale agreements on sustainable use of water. Therefore, it is necessary to establish commonalities between national and regional objectives. Finally, it is also necessary to convert regional goals into concrete targets and to ensure that these targets are realistic and achievable and demonstrate results in the short-term. Dr Pernetta's PowerPoint presentation is enclosed as **Annexure 5**.

***Main Messages of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis: Dr Derek Staples, Consultant***

13.0 Dr Derek Staples said that the preliminary (framework) TDA was reviewed in the second Regional Workshop during the preparation phase of the BOBLME Project in Sri Lanka in 2004 and was subsequently reviewed in 2009 and 2010 when areas needing updating were identified. The document comprises two volumes: (i) TDA and (ii) Background Statistics and Information. The theme papers of the TDA documents include (i) mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs; (ii) socio-economics, livelihoods and food security; (iii) legal and enforcement mechanisms; (iv) land-based sources of pollution; and (v) shared/common marine living resources stocks.

14.0 The region is characterized by a wide gulf with shallow bays in its northernmost part, with relatively high primary production level and a rising sea surface temperature. The Project-countries are developing nations with a major share of global coastal population who are poor and depend heavily on the marine resources. The fisheries and marine environment in the region are under stress from increasing fishing effort, pollution, habitat degradation, declining fish catch, etc. Although legal mechanisms exist to tackle these issues within national boundaries, there are problems of implementation and lack of regional harmonization has rendered them ineffective.

15.0 The TDA is expected to be completed by September 2010 after which the TDA would be circulated to the Project-countries for validation. **Annexure 6** contains Dr Staples' PowerPoint presentation.

16.0 During post-presentation discussions, the Workshop raised questions on availability of data for quantifying the magnitude of issues; incorporation of measures for preventing and mitigating the impacts of calamities in the TDA; and problems caused by introduction of alien aquatic species.

17.0 It was informed that every single GEF Project had faced the problem of data inadequacy and building datasets at the regional level could be an important objective of the Project. Regarding natural calamities like tsunami,

since it is not possible to predict such events at the present, they have not been addressed in the TDA. However, issues like conservation of mangroves have been dealt with, as mangrove forests are expected to provide protection during natural calamities in the coastal areas. It was also informed that in recent times restoration of mangroves were given priority, but such restoration projects often focused on single species, thus causing loss of biodiversity. Therefore, the need to protect existing mangrove forests and also ensuring biodiversity during re-plantation work assumes importance.

18.0 India and Bangladesh pointed out that the river-systems in the Sub-continent extended beyond the scope of the BOBLME Project framework as most rivers in the region originate in China and Nepal and then flow through India and Bangladesh to reach the BoB. The Workshop was informed that TDA has geographical limitations and such issues of Transboundary River Systems could be addressed through bi-lateral and multi-lateral initiatives. It was also suggested that regional political fora like SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) could act as a platform for dealing with such issues. To retain the focus of the TDA, it is essential to remain within the agreed geographical framework.

19.0 Thailand enquired about the difference between 'diagnosis' and 'causal chain analysis' in the TDA process. The Workshop was informed that diagnosis implies the assessment of the system to understand the extent of the problems while the causal chain analysis delves deep into the problems to find their proximate and root causes.

20.0 Maldives and Sri Lanka enquired about the inclusion of the effects of sea-level rise in the TDA. Most countries were also of the view that apart from direct impacts of sea-level rise there might be unaccounted side-effects and such things should also be considered in the TDA.

21.0 Malaysia and Sri Lanka raised the issue of pollution of marine waters from various sources. The Workshop was informed that pollution from land-based sources was covered in the TDA. However, pollution from fishing vessels and commercial traffic, such as oil spills, was not included.

22.0 The Workshop was further informed that the entire process was a learning exercise in a time-bound manner. While all issues pertaining to the region may not be reflected in the TDA document at this point of time, but once the process is established, other emerging issues might also be addressed as need arises.

***TDA Consultation Planning Workshop- Orientation: Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director, BOBP-IGO***

23.0 Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava said that validating and adopting BOBLME TDA at the national levels in the next 6-8 months time-frame was a challenging task, for which the Project countries needed effective planning. Such a planning would incorporate aspects such as rigid timelines, broad-based stakeholder consultations, and a sound coordination mechanism.

24.0 In this regard, the main tasks before the Workshop are:

- (i) Preparation of the roadmap for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate the TDA;
- (ii) Identification of National Facilitators (NF) and;
- (iii) Terms of Reference (ToR) for the NF.

25.0 The Workshop was informed that the roadmap should account for both the first National Stakeholder Consultation to validate TDA and the final National Stakeholder Consultation leading to adoption of TDA by the Government. Each roadmap should include four components, which are - tasks to be completed; responsibility; structure; stakeholders; and time-frame. In projects involving broad-based consultations, it is very important to identify the stakeholders. Further, the stakeholders may be identified in a step-wise manner by:

- (i) Identifying the agenda/issue;
- (ii) Deciding who are concerned with the agenda/issue and in what capacity;
- (iii) Assessing who will be affected by it and noting who can influence it;
- (iv) Measuring benefits that the stakeholders will get from participation; and
- (v) Decisions to be made during the stakeholder consultations.

26.0 On the issue of NF, the Workshop was informed that the ideal NF would be a person who has clear understanding of water-related issues and is well positioned to network with all levels of stakeholders. The Workshop was also provided with a model framework for preparation of the country roadmaps.

**Annexure 7** contains the PowerPoint presentation of Dr Yadava.

27.0 Responding to the orientation, Bangladesh said that judiciary is an important stakeholder and a representative from the judiciary could be involved in the consultation process in Bangladesh.

28.0 India said that given the size of the country more than one stakeholder consultation would be necessary and also suggested the use of e-consultation to make the process cost-effective and reach a wider audience.

29.0 Indonesia said that translation of the TDA document would be necessary for involving national stakeholders. Further, translation of a big document like TDA would be time consuming and costly. This concern was also shared by other countries. Indonesia also suggested that road shows could be used as an effective tool for communicating with the stakeholders.

30.0 Sri Lanka informed that they have an established e-consultation procedure and the same could be extended to the TDA consultation.

31.0 Myanmar informed that the country would be going through the national election in November 2010 and the TDA consultation process would start only after the election process was over.

32.0 Malaysia informed that they are expected to sign the BOBLME agreement soon and the TDA consultation process will start thereafter. Malaysia also enquired about the number of NFs that could be engaged and the method of funding the engagement of NFs.

33.0 The Workshop agreed that notwithstanding the heterogeneity on account of different administrative settings in each Project country, the information to be communicated to the stakeholders on the TDA should be homogenous. In this regard, the Workshop also agreed that the RCU would provide a digest/summary of the TDA document in English and each Project country may translate the said document in their language(s) for circulation to the stakeholders. The Workshop also welcomed the idea of e-consultation and road shows to spread the message. Regarding engagement of NFs, the RCU confirmed that funds would be provided on receipt of a proposal.

#### **4.0 Group Discussion**

34.0 Post-orientation, the Workshop broke into country groupings for formulation of roadmaps, identification of possible stakeholders and ToR for the NFs. The RCU and the BOBP-IGO secretariat facilitated in-country discussions. The ToRs for NFs and arrangements for national consultations prepared by each country are given in **Annexes 8-15**. The country-wise roadmaps are placed as **Annexes 16-23**.

#### **5.0 Finalization of TDA Consultation Plans**

35.0 On day two of the Workshop, each country presented their ToRs for NF, a list of possible stakeholders and the roadmaps. The Workshop agreed for involving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance in the national TDA consultations since these two key ministries would be responsible for signing multi-lateral agreements like SAP and for allocating budget for project activities respectively. The Workshop also agreed to engage fisheries cooperatives actively in information dissemination and consensus building among stakeholders, especially at the grassroots level. Further, it also agreed that multi-lateral regional initiatives such as BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation), other regional agencies, universities, and NGOs and civil society organizations should be included in the consultation process.

#### **6.0 Closing of the Workshop**

36.0 In closing of the Workshop, **Dr O'Brien thanked the participants for their active participation** and the BOBP-IGO Secretariat for its effective coordination. He wished the participants a safe journey back home.

37.0 The Report of the BOBLME Project TDA Consultation Planning Workshop was adopted on 25 August 2010.

\* \* \*

## **Prospectus**

### **1.0 Background**

Situated in the tropics, the Bay of Bengal (BoB) is one of the highly productive water bodies in the world. This large marine ecosystem (LME) is bordered by Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Thailand and Sri Lanka. The Bay is not only the largest in the world in size but possibly also has the highest resource-dependency ratio. Owing to the rapid population growth, increased industrialization in the BoB region, the LME is now bearing unprecedented pressure on its environmental services -exploitation of fisheries resources and as a sink for pollutants emanating from land-based anthropogenic activities. The ecological health of this LME is continuously declining and it is now questionable if it can sustain the rapid development of the countries using it. Although, the eight countries bordering the BoB have multiple legislations to maintain the ecosystem health, lack of enforcement, weak coordination amongst various agencies responsible for implementation of the legislation and resource constraints have together minimized their efficacy.

The objective of the BOBLME (Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem) Project is to coordinate these national and regional efforts and substantiate it further by providing critical assessment of coastal/marine habitats and establishing a sustainable institutional arrangement at regional level for carrying out the activities in a timely manner.

One of the two major outputs of the BOBLME Project is to produce an agreed Regional Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) that identifies and prioritizes the major transboundary environmental concerns in the BoB. This is a prerequisite to other major output expected from the Project- the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) that will address and remediate these concerns and will also ensure the long-term institutional and financial sustainability of the BOBLME Project.

The TDA is a scientific and technical assessment method through which the water-related environmental issues and problems of a region are identified and quantified, their causes analyzed and their impacts - environmental and economic - assessed.

### **2.0 The TDA Consultation Planning Workshop**

#### ***Objective***

In accordance with the BOBLME Regional Work Plan for 2010, the TDA will be updated and finalized by end September 2010. The updated TDA will then be validated through National Technical Consultations and a Regional Technical Consultation. After the regional validation of the TDA, a final round of National Technical Consultation will be organized to facilitate adoption of the TDA by the national governments within January 2011.

In order to meet the proposed timelines, it is important to carefully plan how national consultations would be organized to validate the TDA. Therefore, the objective of the TDA Consultation Planning Workshop is to develop TDA Consultation Plans for each country specifying:

- *List of activities to be carried out;*
- *Preparation of background documentation and other materials to be used during the consultation;*
- *Identification of stakeholders who need to be involved in the consultations;*
- *Indicative dates and venue for the consultations;*
- *Allocation of responsibilities to Institutions/persons for carrying-out the activities;*
- *Proposed mechanisms for facilitating the consultations;*
- *Setting up of time-lines and budget to organize the consultations; and*
- *Back-up plan/measures to ensure that the consultations are held in an effective manner.*

### **Output**

The output will be a 'TDA Consultation Plan' for each of the eight BOBLME countries.

### **Date & Venue**

The TDA Consultation Planning Workshop will be organised on 24-25 August 2010 in Bangkok. **The Meeting will be held at 'Krungthep suite', 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, the Amari Water Gate Hotel, 847, Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.**

### **3.0 Pre-workshop preparations**

To facilitate formulation of a national 'TDA Consultation Plan', it is expected that the national participants will be adequately informed on the following:

- *Transboundary water-related issues in the country;*
- *Constitutional mechanisms to deal with these issues;*
- *Key ministries and importance of identified issues in their mandates;*
- *Upcoming political/economic events in the country (e.g. Parliament Sessions, Election); and*
- *Other risk factors (e.g. monsoon, change in the portfolio of key persons, etc.) that may affect the time line and budget.*

### **4.0 Conduct of the Workshop**

The TDA Consultation Planning Workshop will be conducted in English following an agreed agenda. The Workshop will comprise introductory session, two technical presentations followed by country-level discussions and preparation of TDA Consultations Plans. Subsequently, each country will present the TDA Consultation Plan in the plenary.

The BOBP-IGO (Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation) will provide management and advisory services to facilitate the conduct of the Workshop. The BOBP-IGO is a regional fisheries body associated with sustainable governance of fisheries and working in the region for last two decades. Presently, Bangladesh, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka are members of the BOBP-IGO.

### **Participants**

The participants will include National Coordinators (NCs-one from each BOBLME Project country), members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC- 2 from each country) and facilitators (BOBLME, BOBP-IGO, Consultants).

## **5.0 Travel and related arrangements**

The BOBLME Project will be making arrangements for travel, boarding and lodging of the participants.

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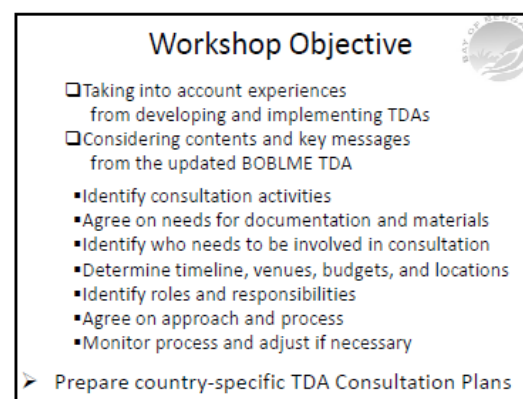
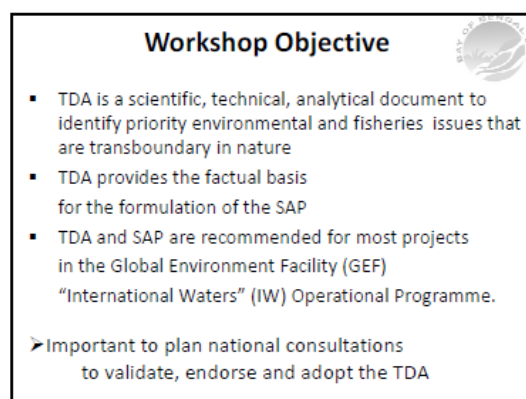
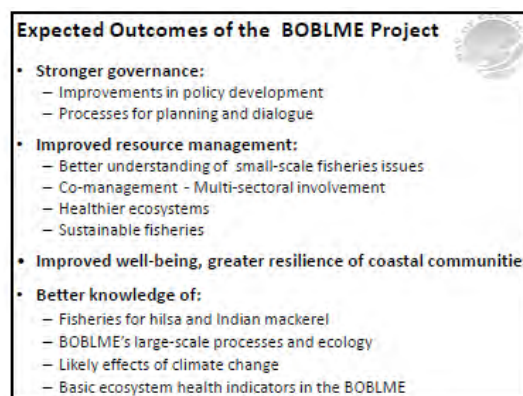
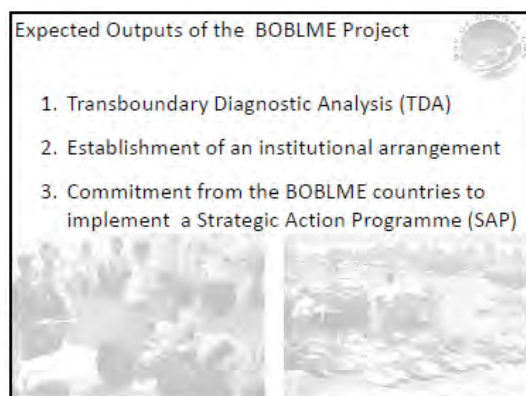
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**\*\*\***

### Agenda & Time-Table


<b>23 August 2010 (Monday)</b>	<b>Arrival of participants</b>
<b>24 August 2010 (Tuesday)</b>	<b>Day 1</b>
<i>0815 – 0900</i>	<i>Registration</i>
<b>0900 - 1000</b>	<b>Session I: Opening Session</b>
0900 - 0910	Introductory Remarks: Chris O'Brien, Regional Coordinator, BOBLME Project.
0910 – 0930	Introduction by the participants.
<i>0930 - 1000</i>	<i>Group Photograph; Tea/Coffee</i>
<b>1000 – 1230</b>	<b>Session II: Technical Session</b>
1000 - 1030	Objective of the Workshop: Rudolf Hermes, BOBLME Project.
1030 - 1130	Implementation of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis- John Pernetta.
1130 - 1200	Main messages of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis- Derek Staples.
1200 - 1230	Orientation/Formation of Groups– Y S Yadava, BOBP-IGO.
<i>1230 – 1400</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
<b>1400 – 1700</b>	<b>Session III: Group Discussion</b>
1400 -1530	Group discussion (Step –I: Tasks and responsibilities).
<i>1530 – 1600</i>	<i>Tea/ Coffee</i>
1600 - 1700	Group Discussion (Step –II: Roadmaps).
<b>25 August 2010 (Wednesday)</b>	<b>Day 2</b>
<b>0900 – 1230</b>	<b>Session IV: Finalization of TDA Consultation Plans</b>
0900 – 1000	Preparation of National TDA Consultation Plan.
<i>1000 – 1030</i>	<i>Tea/ Coffee</i>
1030 – 1230	Presentation of National TDA Consultation Plans.
<i>1230 – 1400</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
<b>1400 – 1600</b>	<b>Session V: Wrap-up</b>
1400 – 1500	Presentation and Adoption of the Workshop Report.
<i>1500 – 1530</i>	<i>Tea/ Coffee</i>
<b>1530 hrs onwards</b>	<b>Participants departure</b>

## Objectives of the Workshop - Dr Rudolf Hermes



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## Implementation of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis - Mr John Pernetta


  
**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
INTERNATIONAL WATERS PORTFOLIO**

THREE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES

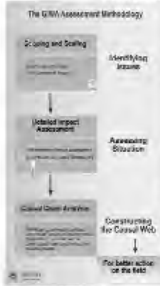
1. GEF IS NOT THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR ANY GLOBAL WATER RELATED CONVENTION
2. GEF INTERNATIONAL WATERS PROJECTS ARE MULTI-COUNTRY RATHER THAN SINGLE COUNTRY
3. "INTERNATIONAL WATERS" IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GEF, MEANS 'SHARED' WATER BODIES, NOT MARINE AREAS OUTSIDE THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES

TWO COMMON APPROACHES FOR SHARED WATER BODIES


1. TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS
2. STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME


  
**Global International Water Assessment (GIWA)**  
by a Public Monitoring of the Water Resources

The GIWA Assessment Methodology



The GIWA/TWA Contents




  
**TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS**

TDA PROVIDES A SOUND SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR ACTION, WHICH MUST BE FULLY UNDERSTOOD BY ALL STAKEHOLDERS

CONDUCTING A TDA IS THE FIRST STEP IN BUILDING STAKEHOLDER OWNERSHIP AT NATIONAL & REGIONAL LEVELS AND FORMS THE BASIS FOR AGREEMENT OF THE SAP


**STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME**

THE SAP PROVIDES A COSTED AND TARGET SET OF ACTIONS FOR THE SHORT AND MEDIUM TERMS

  
**TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS**

PRINCIPLES UNDERPINNING A WELL DEVELOPED TDA:


1. FULL STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION
2. JOINT FACT FINDING
3. TRANSPARENCY
4. CAUSAL CHAIN CORRECTLY IDENTIFIES ROOT CAUSES
5. INTER-SECTORIAL COLLABORATION AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT
6. STEPWISE CONSENSUS BUILDING

  
**TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS**

WHAT CONSTITUTES FULL STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION & JOINT FACT FINDING?


1. TDA is multi-country, primary stakeholders are the National, Provincial and Local governments
2. Government Departments include; Environment, Maritime Transport, Fisheries, and Trade amongst others
3. Fishing Communities; other users of coastal space; NGOs, and Civil society

ALL SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN PROVIDING INPUTS AND INFORMATION; REVIEWING THE PROBLEMS AND PRIORITIES; EVALUATING ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS

  
**TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS**

PREPARING A TDA INVOLVES 2 INITIAL STEPS: DIAGNOSIS AND A CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS

1. DIAGNOSIS - ASSESSMENT
  - IDENTIFICATION OF WATER-RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES & PROBLEMS
  - QUANTIFICATION OF IDENTIFIED ISSUES & PROBLEMS
2. CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS
  - IDENTIFICATION OF PROXIMATE & ULTIMATE CAUSES OF WATER-RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES & PROBLEMS
  - QUANTIFICATION OF CAUSES OF IDENTIFIED ISSUES & PROBLEMS

  
**TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS**


**STEP 1 - DIAGNOSIS - ASSESSMENT**

IDENTIFICATION OF WATER-RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES & PROBLEMS SUCH AS:

- o POLLUTION
- o HABITAT LOSS & DEGRADATION
- o REDUCED FISH STOCKS
- o FRESHWATER SHORTAGE

QUANTIFICATION OF IDENTIFIED ISSUES & PROBLEMS:

- o POLLUTANT LOADS & ECONOMIC IMPACTS
- o AREA LOST, SPECIES LOSS, VALUE OF REDUCED PRODUCTION

  
**TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS**

**STEP 2 - A CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS**

- UNI-DIRECTIONAL AND STARTS FROM THE IDENTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE AND/OR PROBLEM
- MOVES FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL (NATURAL SCIENCES) DOMAIN THROUGH THE CHAIN OF CAUSE AND EFFECT TO THE "ROOT" CAUSE WHICH LIES IN THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DOMAIN
- CONTAINS FEED-BACK LOOPS & MULTIPLE LINKAGES
- IDENTIFIES THE ROOT CAUSE OF EACH PROBLEM AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THIS CAN BE MITIGATED

TDA PROVIDES A SOUND SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR ACTION, WHICH MUST BE FULLY UNDERSTOOD BY ALL STAKEHOLDERS





### TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS

WHO CONDUCTS A TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS?

- o INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT?
- o GOVERNMENT DESIGNATED EXPERTS?
- o NATIONAL TEAMS?

USING NATIONAL TEAMS TO CONDUCT A TDA IS THE FIRST STEP IN BUILDING STAKEHOLDER OWNERSHIP AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

REGIONAL FACILITATORS GUIDE THE REGIONAL PROCESS OF CONSENSUS BUILDING BASED ON NATIONAL INPUTS



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS

EXAMPLES

#### THE BLACK SEA

PERCEIVED PROBLEMS:

- FISHERIES DECLINE
- POLLUTION – IN PARTICULAR EUTROPHICATION
- ALIEN SPECIES
- LACK OF CAPACITY
- LACK OF INFORMATION/DATA



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS – BLACK SEA

#### FISHERIES

- 1 OVER-EXPLOITATION
  - 1.1 TOO MANY VESSELS
  - 1.2 OVER-CAPITALISATION
- 2 NO REGIONAL AGREEMENTS ON QUOTAS
- 3 NO AGREEMENT OF LANDINGS
- 4 NO CAPACITY TO ENFORCE AGREEMENTS



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS – BLACK SEA

#### FISHERIES

- 1 LOW RECRUITMENT
  - 1.1 OVER-EXPLOITATION LACK OF BREEDING STOCK
  - 1.2 PREDATION OF JUVENILES BY INTRODUCED SPECIES
  - 1.3 LOSS AND DEGRADATION OF SPAWNING GROUNDS
    - 1.3.1 DESTRUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY – TRAWLING IN ALGAL BEDS
    - 1.3.2 DECLINE IN EXTENT OF ALGAL BEDS DUE TO BOTTOM ANOXIA
    - 1.3.3 PLANKTONIC ALGAL BLOOMS
    - 1.3.4 NUTRIENT ENRICHMENT



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS

EXAMPLES

#### THE MEDITERRANEAN

PERCEIVED PROBLEMS:

- POLLUTION
 

LAND-BASED	90%
SHIP BASED	8%
PLATFORM BASED	2%
- BIODIVERSITY DECLINE
- ALIEN SPECIES



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS – THE MEDITERRANEAN

LAND-BASED POLLUTION

DIRECT DISCHARGE

INDIRECT DISCHARGE VIA RIVERS & GROUNDWATER

126 POLLUTION HOTSPOTS IDENTIFIED AND CONTAMINANT LOADINGS DEFINED AND QUANTIFIED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

AGREED CRITERIA AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL FOR DETERMINING REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

8 PRIORITY HOTSPOTS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS - THE MEDITERRANEAN

#### 8 PRIORITY HOTSPOTS

QUANTIFY INDIVIDUAL SOURCES OF DIRECT & INDIRECT CONTAMINANT INPUTS

CONDUCT PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDIES OF THE COSTS OF MITIGATION

INVESTMENT



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS

EXAMPLES

#### THE BERMEJO

INCREASE OF POLLUTED SEDIMENT LOADS IN THE PLATA ESTUARY

SEDIMENTS DERIVED FROM THE BERMEJO SUB-BASIN

POLLUTANTS DERIVED FROM THE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN THE ESTUARY

COSTS OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH DREDGING COSTS FOR NAVIGATION IN THE ESTUARY

REDUCE COSTS BY REDUCING CONTAMINATION AND REDUCING SEDIMENT INPUTS



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS THE BERMEJO

INCREASE IN SEDIMENTS DERIVED FROM THE BERMEJO SUB-BASIN

1. REDUCTION IN VEGETATION COVER ON STEEP SLOPES
2. SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURAL LAND USE EXTENDING STEEP SLOPES BEING CONVERTED TO AGRICULTURE
3. IN-MIGRATION OF PEOPLE FROM BOLIVIA TO ARGENTINA CANNOT ADDRESS THE ULTIMATE CAUSE AND RETAIN FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA.

SOLUTION INVOLVED TWO SETS OF ACTIONS

CHANGES IN FARMING AND TILLAGE PRACTICES  
SMALL SCALE BARRAGE CONSTRUCTION TO REDUCE SEDIMENT FLOW

UNFORSEEN BENEFITS



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS EXAMPLES

#### THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

HABITAT DEGRADATION AND LOSS  
OVER-EXPLOITATION OF FISH STOCKS  
LAND-BASED POLLUTION – PARTICULARLY NUTRIENTS



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

#### HABITAT DEGRADATION AND LOSS

##### MANGROVES

SHRIMP CULTURE – 80%  
75% SMALL SCALE EXTENSIVE CULTURE  
5% LARGE SCALE INTENSIVE CULTURE

CLEAR FELLING FOR WOOD CHIPS 10%

OVER-EXPLOITATION OF TIMBER FOR SUBSISTENCE USE AND CHARCOAL 10%



### CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

1. NO REGULATION AND/OR CONTROL
  - 1.1 OWNERSHIP ISSUES
  - 1.2 NO LEGAL BASIS FOR ACTION
  - 1.3 NO MECHANISMS FOR ENFORCEMENT
  - 1.4 NO POLITICAL WILL TO ACT
2. HARD CURRENCY EARNINGS FROM INTERNATIONAL TRADE
3. ULTIMATE CAUSE IS ECONOMIC BENEFITS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL AND INDIVIDUAL LEVELS
4. BENEFITS RESULT FROM THE WORLD PRICE OF SHRIMP



### PROBLEMS IN DERIVING A NATIONAL CONSENSUS

1. CENTRAL VERSUS PROVINCIAL/LOCAL GOVERNMENT
2. SECTORIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS
3. PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE SECTOR INTERESTS
4. INDIVIDUAL VERSUS COLLECTIVE INTERESTS
5. SHORT-TERM VERSUS MEDIUM TO LONG-TERM GOALS
6. SCIENTISTS VERSUS MANAGERS

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP A DESIRED OUTCOME



### MECHANISMS FOR NATIONAL CONSENSUS BUILDING & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

1. INTER-MINISTRY COMMITTEES
2. STAKEHOLDER PLANING/MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES
3. PUBLIC MEETINGS
4. TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS
5. STRUCTURE MUST PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL EXPERTISE TO REACH CONSENSUS
6. STRUCTURE MUST PROVIDE A CLEAR SEPARATION BETWEEN DISCUSSIONS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MATTERS AND ISSUES OF POLICY



### NATIONAL LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

1. DIAGNOSIS – ASSESSMENT
2. CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS
3. ESTABLISH NATIONAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A CORRECT NATIONAL CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS WILL RESULT IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUES OR IMPACTS, WHICH ARE BEYOND THE SCOPE OF NATIONAL ACTION TO CORRECT


E.G. EUTROPHICATION IN THE BLACK SEA



### REGIONAL LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

1. DIAGNOSIS – ASSESSMENT
  - COMMON PROBLEMS AMONG PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES
  - IDENTIFIED TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUES AND/OR PROBLEMS
2. RANKING IMPORTANCE
3. ESTABLISH BROAD REGIONAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

SECURING AGREEMENT ON REGIONAL PROBLEMS AND PRIORITIES FOR ACTION IS THE FIRST STEP IN BUILDING REGIONAL OWNERSHIP



**BAY OF BENGAL CURRENT SITUATION**

1. Original TDA produced by National teams & Regional Consultants some 5 years ago.
2. Recently up-dated using inputs from consultants and expert knowledge from the region.

*BOB-LME, TDA developed in a comprehensive manner with full national participation*

**NEXT STEPS**

Appointment of National Facilitators to Guide National Consultations

Finalization and Adoption



**ESTABLISH BROAD REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS**

**THE FIRST STEP IN SAP PREPARATION OR THE LAST IN TDA FINALISATION?**

For example:

1. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS BY USE
2. AREA OF HABITAT TO BE MAINTAINED
3. NUMBERS OF SPECIES TO BE MAINTAINED
4. FISH STOCK PRODUCTION LEVELS OR SUSTAINABLE YIELD

**REGIONAL OWNERSHIP**



**RECONCILING NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS**


1. NATIONAL GOALS REFLECT NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS  
Fisheries exploitation; agriculture; aquaculture  
Hard currency earnings
2. REGIONAL GOALS REFLECT IMMEDIATE TRANSBOUNDARY CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS  
Pollution impacts; fish stock reduction
3. GLOBAL GOALS REFLECT WIDER SCALE AGREEMENTS ON SUSTAINABLE USE
4. WIDER SCALE CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS MAY HELP IN UNDERSTANDING "GLOBAL"  
Tourism in Mediterranean impacts mangrove in Southeast Asia



**RECONCILING NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS**

1. ESTABLISHING COMMONALITIES BETWEEN NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES
  - National priorities & criteria may not include regional &/or global considerations e.g. National priority pollution hot-spots may have no transboundary impacts in the short to medium term
  - National priority becomes one criterion within regional prioritisation, along with transboundary impacts, level of species diversity, significance of habitat for migratory species.

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT ON CRITERIA FOR REGIONAL PRIORITISATION**



**BUILDING THE STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME**

**REGIONAL AGREEMENT ON GOALS & PRIORITIES**

1. SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES
2. IMMEDIATE ACTIONS
3. MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS

- EVALUATE ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS  
Cost effectiveness  
Practicality and possibility of achieving results




**CONVERTING ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS TO CONCRETE TARGETS**

1. REGIONAL GOALS NEED TO BE CONVERTED INTO CONCRETE TARGETS e.g.
  - Agreed percentage of remaining habitat to be placed under sustainable management regime by DATE; area of mangrove to be replanted by DATE
  - Regional nutrient loading to be fixed relative to an agreed baseline by a set date

**GOALS AND TARGETS MUST BE:**

- REALISTIC AND ACHIEVABLE
- DEMONSTRATE RESULTS IN THE SHORT TERM



**STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME**

**CONCRETE ACTIONS WHICH ARE**

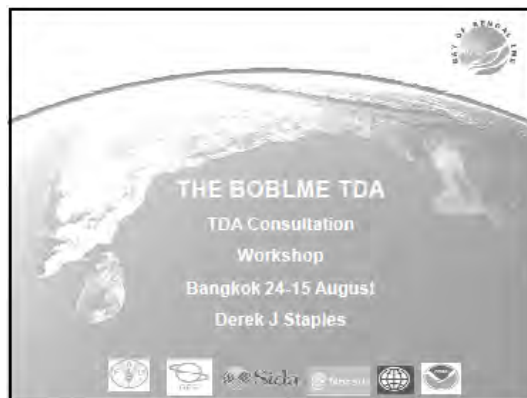
- COMPREHENSIVE
- COSTED AND TARGETED
- PROGRAMMED OVER THE MEDIUM TERM

**SAP MUST BE**

- AGREED AT BOTH THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS
- SUBJECT TO PERIODIC REVIEW BASED ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION

\*\*\*

## Main messages of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis - Dr Derek Staples



### History of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis

- Feb 2003 – First Regional Workshop, Pattaya, Thailand
  - Overexploitation of the marine living resources
  - Degradation of mangroves and coral reefs
  - Land-based sources of pollution.
- 2003 & 2004
  - 8 Country papers
  - 6 Theme papers
  - Regional & national consultations
  - Preliminary TDA drafted (Philomene Verlan)
- Oct 2004 – Second Regional Workshop, Colombo, Sri Lanka
  - Draft Preliminary TDA presented
  - Inclusion of seagrass

### History [continued]

- December 2009
  - Preliminary draft TDA reviewed
  - Gaps and updating needs identified
  - TORs for redrafting of TDA
- May 2010
  - Consultants identified and hired
- July, August 2010
  - Consultants redrafted Preliminary TDA [work in progress]
  - Two volumes
    - 1. TDA and 2. Background Statistics and Information
- August 2010
  - This workshop

### Theme papers

1. Mangroves and coral reefs
2. Livelihoods and food security
3. Legal and enforcement mechanisms
4. Land-based sources of pollution
5. Shared/common marine living resources stocks and stock assessment capabilities
6. Options for regional coordination

Available on [www.boblme.org](http://www.boblme.org)

### TDA draft

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. INTRODUCTION
  - II. SCOPE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BOBLME
  - III. LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, POLITICAL CONTEXT AND CONSTRAINTS
  - IV. ASSESSMENT OF MARINE LIVING RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT
  - V. PRIORITY TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUES
  - VI. CAUSAL CHAIN ANALYSIS AND ROOT CAUSES
- REFERENCES

### TDA draft

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose of TDA
  - Identifies key issues and causes as input into SAP
2. Process for TDA formulation
  - Describes the history and the consultation process

### TDA draft

- A “**transboundary issue**” is defined as an issue that is common to or shared between two or more countries.
  - A “common” issue is one that two or more countries are confronted with
  - a “shared” issue is one that straddles or whose effects are felt across the boundaries, however defined, between two or more countries.

### TDA draft


#### II. SCOPE AND CHARACTERISTICS

1. Boundary and general characteristics of the region
2. Biophysical characteristics
3. Socio-economic characteristics



**TDA draft**

**1. Boundary and general characteristics of the region**



**TDA draft**

- Total area = 6 million km<sup>2</sup>????
- Area of EEZ = 4 million km<sup>2</sup>
- Length of coastline = 6,000 km ?????
- Population = 1.8 billion (25% world)
- Coastal population = 450 million
- Number employed fisheries = 4.5 million
- Number of fishermen = 2.2 million

**TDA draft**

**2. Biophysical characteristics**

- Climate and currents
- Bathymetry
- Sea surface temperature
- 1y production
- Natural resources (intro)

**TDA draft**

- Monsoonal climate and currents
- Wide, relatively shallow bay
  - narrow continental shelf
- Relatively high 1y production
  - pockets e.g. Bangladesh
- SST 28.6 deg – rising
  - 0.5 deg since 1957



**TDA draft**

**3. Socio-economics**

- Population & trends
- Coastal communities
  - Poverty & coastal migration
- Government in coastal communities
  - Corruption
  - Implementation of laws and policies
  - Subsidies and social services
- Vulnerabilities

**TDA draft**

- Relatively small economies – GDP
- Fisheries GDP low
  - except for Maldives
- High per capita seafood consumption
  - except India
- Large proportion of world's coastal poor
  - dependent on marine natural resources
- High level of corruption
- Patchy social protection
  - subsidies

**TDA draft**

**Coastal poor**


Country	Number of coastal poor	% of world's coastal poor
*India	60,226,700	27%
*Indonesia	33,768,000	13%
*Bangladesh	21,247,500	9%
Vietnam	12,440,000	5%
China	11,730,700	3%
Philippines	11,247,000	4%
Nigeria	8,097,000	4%
*Myanmar	6,209,340	2%
Brazil	5,145,760	2%
North Korea	3,859,850	2%

Source: Brown et al (2008)

**TDA draft**

**Corruption perception index**

Country (rank)	CPI 2008
New Zealand (1)	8.4
Malaysia (56)	4.5
Thailand (84)	2.4
India (84)	2.4
Sri Lanka (97)	3.1
Indonesia (111)	2.4
Maldives (120)	2.5
Bangladesh (139)	2.4
Myanmar (178)	1.4



Source: Transparency International (2010)

**TDA draft**

III. LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, POLITICAL CONTEXT AND CONSTRAINTS

1. International and domestic legal context
2. Institutional arrangements
3. Constraints to implementing BOBLME activities



**TDA draft**

1. & 2. International and domestic legal context & Institutional arrangements

- Gaps
  - International conventions on preventing land-based pollution
  - Environmental pollution laws
  - Out of date sectoral legislation
    - » Ecosystem approach
    - » Precautionary approach



**TDA draft**

3. Constraints

- Poor implementation of law and regulations
- Complex overlapping laws and jurisdictions
  - Across sectors
  - Across levels (national-state/province/local)
- Poor harmonization across BOBLME countries
- Limitations for stakeholder participation under existing laws



**TDA draft**

III. ASSESSMENT OF MARINE LIVING RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Overexploitation of marine living resources
2. Degradation of critical habitats
3. Land-based pollution



**TDA draft**

1. Overexploitation of marine living resources


- Status of marine living resources
- Key species
  - » Sharks, Indian mackerel, hilsa
- Biodiversity, endangered and vulnerable species
- Restoration of marine living resources



**TDA draft**

Current situation - fisheries

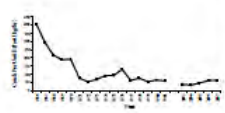
- 6 million tonnes
- US\$ 4 billion
- Pelagic (medium and small) fishery
- 375,500 fishing vessels
  - 155,500 non-motorized; 98,100 outboard; 75,500 inboard.
- Increasing fishing effort
  - Trawlers and purse seiners





**TDA draft**

• Status of resource

- Stagnating catches
  - Except Myanmar and Bangladesh
- Changes in species composition
  - Fishing down the food chain
- High proportion of juvenile fish
- Declining CPUE in trawl surveys
- Overall catch greater than potential yields



**TDA draft**

**TDA draft** 


**2. Degradation of critical habitats**

- Mangroves
  - Current status of mangroves
  - Threats to mangroves
  - Restoration and management of mangroves
- Coral reefs
  - Status of coral reefs
  - Threats to coral reefs
  - Management and restoration of coral reefs
- Seagrass
  - Status of seagrass
  - Threats to seagrass
  - Restoration of seagrass


**TDA draft** 

- **Mangroves**
  - Degraded or threatened
  - Under various forms of govt. protection
  - Rough baseline km<sup>2</sup>
  - High risk
    - Clear-felling for other uses
    - Sedimentation & sea level rise
  - Easiest to restore



**TDA draft** 


- **Coral reefs**
  - Degraded or threatened
  - Some area estimates km<sup>2</sup>
  - High risk
    - ocean acidification
    - bleaching
    - sedimentation
    - destructive fishing and mining
  - Some success in restoration



**TDA draft** 


- **Seagrass**
  - Location and extent unknown
  - Status unknown
  - High risk
    - sedimentation
    - destructive fishing gear
    - pollution
  - Some success in restoration elsewhere in world




**TDA draft** 

**3. Land-based pollution**  
[still not updated – preliminary TDA]

- Sewerage
- Persistent organic pollutants
- Oils-hydrocarbons
- Litter
- Nutrients



**TDA draft** 


**3. Land-based pollution**

- Sewerage collection and treatment poor
- High rate of fertilizers and pesticides (= OECD countries, low in Myanmar, high in Sri Lanka and Malaysia)
- Rapid industrialization.
  - Small – medium contribute 40-50%
- Large information gap
  - Not possible to identify hot spots or prioritize sources

**TDA draft** 

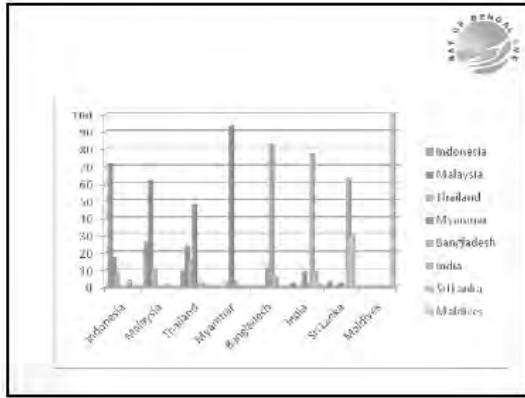
**V. PRIORITY TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUES**

1. Overexploitation of marine living resources
2. Degradation of critical habitats
3. Land-based pollution

**TDA draft** 

Over exploitation of marine living resources	
Key issue	Transboundary nature
1. Decline in fish availability	• Fish are transboundary
2. Change in size and species composition	• Fishing is transboundary
3. Changes to marine biodiversity	• Fishing driven by increasing demand and changing markets (e.g. fish meal & surimi)
	• All countries challenged in implementing better fisheries management





### TDA draft

Degradation of critical habitats	
Key issue	Transboundary nature
1. Destruction of mangroves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All habitats occur in all countries</li> <li>Coastal development common driven by need for growth</li> <li>Trade in habitat products is transboundary</li> <li>Pollution and marine pests common and shared in BOBLME</li> <li>Climate change impacts common</li> </ul>
2. Degradation of coral reefs	
3. Loss of seagrass	

### TDA draft

Land-based pollution	
Key issue	Transboundary nature
1. Large volumes of municipal wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untreated or part-treated sewerage widespread</li> <li>Use of fertilizers and pesticides common to all BOBLME</li> <li>Deforestation an unsustainable agriculture widespread</li> <li>Different rules and regulations in different countries</li> </ul>
2. Increasing nutrients	
3. Increasing contaminants	

Generic anthropomorphic root causes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing population and migration to the coast</li> <li>Urban growth in coastal areas and increasing industrialization</li> <li>Poor law enforcement and compliance, including corruption</li> <li>Lack of holistic, LM-wide planning and ecosystem management</li> <li>Overlapping and conflicting role and responsibilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of management capacity and resources within government</li> <li>Lack of alternatives for food and livelihoods</li> <li>Lack of stakeholder consultation and participation</li> <li>Overlapping demands to environment and public health</li> <li>Unreliable and insufficient information</li> </ul>	
Area of concern	Proximate causes	Specific root causes
Overexploitation of living marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excessive fishing effort and capacity</li> <li>Destructive fishing methods</li> <li>Unsustainable fishing practices</li> <li>Illegal fishing practices (IUU)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open access resources</li> <li>Increasing fishing effort</li> <li>Overcapacity in sectors</li> <li>High consumer demand for fish</li> <li>Including wild and fish meal</li> <li>Lack of awareness of fishing gear alternatives</li> <li>Lack of MCS and enforcement</li> </ul>
Degradation of critical habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearing of mangroves for aquaculture, agriculture and salt</li> <li>Expanding coastal development</li> <li>Unsustainable logging for mangroves</li> <li>Increasing land-based pollution and sedimentation</li> <li>Coral and sand mining</li> <li>Destructive fishing and uncontrolled tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of planning and coastal zone management</li> <li>Increasing trade for habitat-related products</li> <li>Changing water flows through dams, barriers etc.</li> <li>Ineffective marine protected areas and lack of enforcement</li> <li>Increasing tourism</li> </ul>
Land-based pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untreated or only partially treated sewerage</li> <li>Use of pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture</li> <li>Unsustainable agriculture practices</li> <li>Point source of contaminants from factories</li> <li>Increasing debris (plastics etc.)</li> <li>Oil spills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of management capacity within government</li> <li>Lack of knowledge / understanding of the problem and their impacts</li> <li>Lack of infrastructure to process industrial and domestic waste</li> <li>Weak enforcement of regulations</li> </ul>
Generic natural root causes – climate change		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ocean Acidification</li> <li>Sea level changes</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased habitat and frequency of storms and cyclones</li> <li>Sea temperature increases</li> </ul>

- ### NEXT STEPS
- August – add pollution section and edit draft
  - September – BOBLME Secretariat review
  - Next few months– Verification & consultation [Output from this workshop]
  - ?????– Presentation and endorsement at Regional Workshop



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## TDA Consultation Planning Workshop- Orientation - Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava



**Bay of Bengal  
Large Marine Ecosystem Project**

**TDA Consultation Planning Workshop**  
24-25 August, Bangkok, Thailand

**Orientation**


Facilitated by  
**Bay of Bengal Programme  
Inter-Governmental Organisation**



### Why are we here?

Validating & adopting BOBLME Regional TDA at national levels in the next 6-8 months time-frame is a challenging task before all the eight participating countries.

To accomplish this task, we would need effective planning, which would take into account rigid time-lines, broad-based stakeholder consultations and most importantly a huge coordination effort.



### Agenda for the Workshop


- Preparing “Roadmap” for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate the TDA;
- Identifying National Facilitators (NF); and
- Preparing Terms of Reference (ToR) for NF.

### Roadmap for National Stakeholder Consultation

- **The Roadmap should plan for both:**
  1. **First National Stakeholder Consultation to validate TDA.**  
*– Regional Workshop*
  2. **Final National Stakeholder Consultation leading to adoption of TDA by the Government.**

### Key tasks

- **What all is to be done?**
- **Who will do what?**
- **Who should be taken on board?**
- **When to be done?**



### What all is to be done?

- Identifying National Facilitator(s);
- Identifying stakeholders/participants;
- Preparing digest of TDA/consultation prospectus;
- Setting up time-lines;
- Establishing communication with stakeholders; and
- Keeping a contingency (back-up) plan ready.

### Who will do what?

- **Main Tasks:**
  - Identification of personnel
  - Communication
  - Reporting
  - Management
  - Supervision
- **Resources:**
  - NCs
  - PSC
  - National Facilitators/ Consultants

**Proposed responsibility-sharing matrix**

Task	NC	NF	PSC (Env/ Fish)
Supervision	-	-	X
Management	X	-	-
Identification	X	X	-
Communication	X	X	-
Reporting	X	X	-

### Who should be taken on board?

- **Identifying stakeholders**
  - Everybody has a stake but everybody need not be a stakeholder;
  - Take those who can understand and deliver; and
  - Keep a checklist to ensure that key stakeholders are not missed.

*Too many stakeholders can muddy the water!*

### Key considerations for identifying stakeholders

- 1<sup>st</sup> – Identify the agenda/issue.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> – Decide who are concerned with the agenda/issue and in what capacity.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> – Assess who will be affected by it.
- 4<sup>th</sup> – See who can influence it.
- 5<sup>th</sup> – Measure benefits that the stakeholders will get from participation.
- 6<sup>th</sup> – Consider the decisions to be made.

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### Ranking of stakeholders by power and interest

<b>High influence/ Low importance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve where pertinent and necessary</li> <li>• Keep informed</li> <li>• Observe and listen carefully to feedback</li> </ul>	<b>High influence/ High importance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INVOLVE IN EVERY THING</li> </ul>
<b>Low influence/ Low importance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not involve</li> <li>• Keep informed</li> <li>• Observe and listen carefully to feedback</li> </ul>	<b>Low influence/ High importance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve in everything</li> <li>• Keep informed</li> <li>• Observe and listen carefully to feedback</li> <li>• Assist in participation to ensure equity</li> </ul>

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### Important points for consideration

- Constitutional status of the issue(s):  
*Example: In India and Indonesia, fisheries are mainly within the jurisdiction of states/provinces=> states/provinces are important stakeholders.*
- Involvement of other Ministries/Department:  
*Example: Foreign/External Affairs.*
- Bilateral/Multilateral Agreements having bearing on the issue.
- Etc...

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### When to be done?

- Prepare a Time-bound Roadmap (Format below)
  - Consider splitting each major activity into sub-activities, going down to the last level of the activity.
  - While allocating time to each activity, consider the nature of the activity and its implementation process. Bear in mind that communication and feedback takes time!
  - Consider external and internal risks.

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### Format for Roadmap

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### Internal and external risks

- Internal risks
  - Assigning responsibility
    - Transfer/ Promotion/ Change of job
    - Departmental responsibility = Better???
- External risks
  - Political
    - Election/ political unrest
  - Natural hazards
    - Monsoon

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### ToR for National Facilitators

- Based on
  - Activities to be carried out
  - Stakeholders to be involved
  - Timeline
- Qualifications
  - Understanding of water-related issue
  - Some rapport with stakeholders

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### So how do we go ahead – today and tomorrow?

- In-country brainstorming (Today): - **Consider the current BOBLME TDA;**
- **Draft country roadmap** for validating and adoption of TDAs/ ToR for NFs (Today & Tomorrow);
- **Presentation of Roadmap** (15 minutes per country – Tomorrow); and
- **Finalization and submission** of roadmaps (Tomorrow).

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## Output

- Eight countries eight national roadmaps.
- Process to engage national facilitators/consultants.



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*Thank you!*

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**Bangladesh****Terms of Reference for National Facilitator:**

The National Facilitator for the BOBLME Project shall perform the following functions and will be reporting to the National Coordinator of the BOBLME Project:

- Fixing tentative date of 1st stakeholder consultation (SC-1) to validate the TDA;
- Fixing tentative date of 2nd stakeholder consultation (SC-2) to adopt the TDA;
- Preparation of a draft digest of TDA;
- Identification of issues related to validation of TDA;
- Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-1;
- Communication to the stakeholders about SC-1;
- Communication to the stakeholders concerning their participation in SC-1;
- Assistance in organization of SC-1 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc);
- Preparation of draft report of SC-1;
- Communication of SC-1 draft report to stakeholders;
- Assistance to National Coordinator for participation in the Regional Technical Consultation;
- Documentation for SC-2;
- Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-2;
- Communication to the stakeholders about SC-2;
- Requesting feedback from stakeholders/BOBLME;
- Assistance in organization of SC-2 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc);
- Communication to the stakeholders concerning their participation in SC-2;

**List of Stakeholders for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Fisher associations                  | 11. Experts   |
| 2. Mariner associations                 | 12. Donor agencies                                  |
| 3. Relevant Ministries & Departments    | 13. Press   |
| 4. National Agriculture Research System | 14. Judiciary                                       |
| 5. Trade bodies                         | 15. Representative from Attorney General            |
| 6. Navy                                 | 16. Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee |
| 7. Coast Guard                          | 17. Civil societies                                 |
| 8. Police                               | 18. WorldFish Center                                |
| 9. NGOs                                 | 19. BOBP-IGO  |
| 10. Academia                            | 20. BOBLME  |

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## **India**

### **Terms of Reference for Local Facilitator:**

Considering the vast coastal stretch, the large number of coastal states and diversity of language and culture, India proposes to hold TDA Consultations at different strategic locations along the East Coast. Presently, three consultations covering the East Coast of mainland India in each leg and one consultation in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands is proposed. However, the exact number of meetings shall be decided in consultation with National Technical Advisor (NTA) and the key Ministries/ Departments.

The NTA has already been identified for the Project who is capable of handling the documentation work. In addition, keeping in mind the coastal diversities, local facilitators for each location may be considered. Such local facilitators would be engaged on short-term basis, say for a period of 10 to 15 days and shall perform the following functions:

- Assist the NC in identifying stakeholders, communication and logistics.
- Help the NTA in translation of the TDA summary documents into local languages and also facilitate the consultation process.

### **List of Stakeholders for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA:**

1. Academia
2. Research Agencies
3. Government of India
4. Concerned State Governments
5. Representatives from water based industries
6. Fishers
7. NGOs

\* \* \*

**Indonesia**

**List of Stakeholders for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA:**

<b>Pre-national workshop:</b>	Universities Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas), GEF Focal Point (GEF-FP), Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Transportation, The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia – LIPI), Ministry of Forestry, Universities	<b>Distance Communication:</b>	Bappenas, GEF-FP, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Transportation, LIPI, Ministry of Forestry, Universities, Local Government
<b>Road shows:</b>	Bappenas, Local Fisheries Agency, Local Environmental Agency, Local Universities, Fisher Association, Local NGO		
<b>First and Second Stakeholder Consultation:</b>	Bappenas, GEF-FP, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Transportation, LIPI, Ministry of Forestry, Universities, Local Government, Fishery Association, NGO		

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## **Malaysia**

### **Terms of Reference for National Facilitator:**

The National Facilitator for the BOBLME Project shall perform the following functions and will be reporting to the National Coordinator of the BOBLME Project:

- Facilitate the adoption of the National Transboundary Analysis by the Malaysian Government;
- Advise the Project Steering Committee members on pertinent issues related to the adoption of the Regional TDA and implementation of regional and national activities;
- Advise and seek support from the relevant government ministries and agencies whenever relevant;
- Guide the NC and NTA on matters relevant to the implementation of the national programme;
- Prepare a TDA digest as a guiding document for the National Stakeholders Consultative Workshop.

\* \* \*

## **Maldives**

### **Terms of Reference for National Facilitator:**

The National Facilitator for the BOBLME Project shall perform the following functions and will be reporting to the National Coordinator of the BOBLME Project:

- Hold consultation meeting(s) with the national technical personnel to obtain scientific consensus;
- Prepare a summary of the TDA. This should be prepared in a local context that is acceptable to stakeholders in the country;
- Prepare documents/material for the national consultations workshop;
- Conduct the 2 day stakeholder consultation workshop in coordination with NC;
- Prepare a workshop report;
- Revised TDA in the light of workshop outcomes;
- Re-revise the TDA (if necessary) following the regional consultations.

Duty Station: **Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Male', Maldives.**

### **List of Stakeholders for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA:**

Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture  
Ministry of Environment  
Marine Research Centre  
Environmental Protection Agency of Maldives  
Department of National Planning  
Transportation Authority  
Ministry of Trade  
Ministry of Tourism  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
NGOs  
Live and Learn  
NTF  
Province Offices  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
Coast Guard

\* \* \*



## Myanmar

### Details of National Arrangements for Validation of TDA:

<b>Documents &amp; material to be used during the consultation</b>	<b>Stakeholders to be involved in the consultations</b>	<b>Allocation of responsibilities</b>	<b>Key ministries and important issues in their mandates</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Myanmar Country Paper for BOBLME Project.</li> <li>• Outcomes from Myeik Archipelago Workshop.</li> <li>• M.V. SEAFDEC- 2 Survey Report.</li> <li>• Research papers from M.V. SEAFDEC- 2 Survey in Myanmar Waters.</li> <li>• 4<sup>th</sup> National Report on Convention of Biological Diversity.</li> <li>• Relevant papers from Ministries concerned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central &amp; Local Authorities.</li> <li>• Army &amp; Navy personnel.</li> <li>• Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> <li>• Department of Fisheries.</li> <li>• Forestry Department.</li> <li>• Department of Mines.</li> <li>• Department of Marine Administration.</li> <li>• Port Authority.</li> <li>• National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA).</li> <li>• University (Department of Marine Science, Department of Zoology).</li> <li>• Myanmar Fisheries Federation (Head Office &amp; Local Office).</li> <li>• INGOs &amp; NGOs.</li> <li>• Businessmen (Fishing Boat Owners, Fish Processing Plant Owners, Aquaculture Farm Owners, etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Consultant will prepare necessary documents for submission to the Cabinet for Government approval for TDA Consultation.</li> <li>• National Technical Advisor will provide necessary advice to the resource persons for presentation and discussion at the consultation.</li> <li>• Resource person for Decline of Biodiversity will be assigned by Departments of Fisheries and Forestry.</li> <li>• Resource person for Decline in Fisheries will be assigned by Department of Fisheries.</li> <li>• Resource person for Decline of Important Habitats will be assigned by University or NGOs who work on this issue.</li> <li>• Administrative and Logistic work will be undertaken by Department of Fisheries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Livestock &amp; Fisheries               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conservation of Fishery Resources.</li> <li>– Sustainable Fisheries Management.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ministry of Forest               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conservation of Biodiversity.</li> <li>– Conservation of Wetland and ecosystem.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ministry of Mines               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Environment-friendly Mining.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ministry of Hotel &amp; Tourism               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Environment-friendly Eco-tourism.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ministry of Education               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Research on Biodiversity Conservation.</li> <li>– Research on Fishery Conservation.</li> <li>– Public Awareness and Education.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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**Sri Lanka****Terms of Reference for National Facilitator:**

The National Facilitator for the BOBLME Project shall perform the following functions and will be reporting to the National Coordinator of the BOBLME Project:

- Reviews the draft TDA prepared by BOBLME and identify adequacies and inadequacies in terms of Sri Lankan context.
- Finalize list of participants/invitees for the first round of e-consultation.
- Arrange e-consultation process and closely monitor the process, clarify and give feed back if necessary to the stakeholders.
- Synthesize comments, observations, questions made/suggested by stakeholders through e-consultation process.
- Communicate about TDA among National stakeholders and RCU through websites of NARA, MFARD and MOE.
- Arrange provincial consultation process with the guidance of NPC and two PSC members.
- Inform/communicate with provincial stakeholders and determine suitable dates /venue for provincial consultation.
- Conduct provisional consultation process with adequate participation of provincial stakeholders.
- Prepare a synthesis report based on comments/suggestions/observations/questions made by provisional stakeholders on draft TDA.
- Collate comments, suggestions, observations and questions made by stakeholders, during provisional and national e-consultation process.
- Review feedback received from regional consultation and informs relevant stakeholders prior to 2<sup>nd</sup> national consultation process.
- Arrange and conduct 2<sup>nd</sup> national consultation process.
- Arrange validation and adaptation process with NPC and two PSC members.
- Notifying the RCU through NC.

**List of Stakeholders for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA:**

Ministry of External Affairs  
 Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development (MFARD)  
 Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources  
 National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA)  
 National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka (NAQDA)  
 Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation (CFHC)  
 Ceylon Fisheries Corporation (CFC)  
 Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources  
 Central Environmental Authority (CEA)  
 Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA)  
 Coast Conservation Department (CCD)  
 Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC)  
 Ministry of Ports and Civil Aviation  
 Department of Metrology

Ministry of Disaster Management  
 Ministry of Economic Development  
 Sri Lanka Transport Board (SLTB)  
 Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTA)  
 Department of National Planning (NPD)  
 Department of External Resources (ERD)  
 Ministry of Industry  
 Board of Investment Sri Lanka (BOI)  
 Ministry of Provisional Council and Local Government  
 NGOs  
 IUCN  
 RED Cross  
 Seva Lanka  
 Small Fisheries Federation  
 Beach Seine Operators Association

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## Thailand

### Terms of Reference for National Facilitator:

The National Facilitator for the BOBLME Project shall perform the following activities and will be reporting to the National Coordinator of the BOBLME Project:

- Coordinate with NC to prepare necessary documents, including digestion and translation of TDA, and procedure for the National Consulting Workshop;
- Prepare a list of stakeholders under supervision of NC for the National Consulting Workshops;
- Make arrangements for National Consulting Workshops within the given time-frame.
- Prepare Final Reports of the National Consulting Workshops.

### Proposed Qualification for NF:

- Academic/Researcher who have experience in marine research and management;
- Experience in organizing international workshop/seminar/meeting/conference; and
- Excellence in English (speaking, reading and writing).

### List of Stakeholders for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA:

Government Agency	International Organizations	University	Private sector	Non-Government Organization
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	BOBLME Project.	Kasetsart University.	National Fisheries Association, Thailand.	Yadfon Association.
Department of Fisheries	SEAFDEC.	Prince of Song-khla University.	Andaman Tourism Association.	Sustainable Development Foundation.
Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR)	Mangrove for the Future (MFF).	Rachmongkol Srivichai University.	Fishers.	Wildlife Fund Thailand, Phuket Office.
Pollution Control Department (PCD)	IUCN.			Small-scale fisheries association (Lake Ranong, Ranong Province, Satun Province and Phang-nga Province).
National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department (DNP)				Fisheries association (Krabi Province).
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning.				Greenfin association.
Royal Forestry Department.				
Phuket Fishing Port.				
Tourism Authority of Thailand.				
Local government.				
Royal Thai Navy.				
Marine Department (Ministry of Transportation).				

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## Bangladesh

## Roadmap for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA

#	Activity/Sub-activity	Responsibility	Time: September 2010 - April 2011 (Fortnights)															
			Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.0	Tentative date of 1st stakeholder consultation to validate TDA (SC-1).	MoFL, MoEF, BFRI & DoF																
2.0	Tentative date of 2nd stakeholder consultation to adopt TDA (SC-2).	MoFL, MoEF, BFRI & DoF																
3.0	Identifying national facilitator (NF).	MOFL																
4.0	Informing BOBLME about NF.	MOFL																
5.0	Preparation of a digest of TDA.	BFRI (NC, NTA, NF) & DOF (Representative of Director General-DG)																
6.0	Identifying issues related to validation of TDA.																	
7.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-1.																	
8.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-1.																	
9.0	Preparation for SC-1 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).																	
10.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders to ensure their participation in SC-1.																	
11.0	1st National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).																	
12.0	Preparation of Report of SC-1.																	
13.0	Communication of SC-1 Report to BOBLME/Stakeholders.																	
14.0	Regional Technical Consultation.																	
15.0	Documentation for SC-2.																	
16.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-2.	MoFL, MoEF, BFRI & DoF																
17.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-2.	MoFL, MoEF, BFRI & DoF																
18.0	Feedback from stakeholders/BOBLME.	BFRI (NC, NTA, FC) & DOF (Representative of DG)																
19.0	Preparation for SC-2 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).																	
20.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders to ensure their participation in SC-2.																	
21.0	2nd National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).																	

**BFRI= Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute; DoF = Department of Fisheries; MoFL= Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock; MoEF= Ministry of Environment & Forestry.**

## India

## Roadmap for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA

#	Activity/Sub-activity	Responsibility	Time: September 2010 - April 2011 (Fortnights)															
			Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.0	Identifying locations and local facilitators (LF).	NC/Gol/NTF																
2.0	Informing BOBLME about locations and LF.	NC																
3.0	Tentative date of 1st stakeholder consultation to validate TDA (SC-1).	NC/Ministry/NTF																
4.0	Preparation of a digest of TDA.	LF/NTA																
5.0	Identifying issues related to validation of TDA.	LF/NC/NTA																
6.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-1.	LF/NC/NTA																
7.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-1.	LF/NC/NTA																
8.0	Preparation for SC-1 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).	LF/NC/NTA																
9.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders to ensure their participation in SC-1.	LF/NC/NTA																
10.0	1st National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).	LF/NC/NTA/NTF																
11.0	Preparation of Report of SC-1.	NC/NTA																
12.0	Communication of SC-1 Report to BOBLME/Stakeholders.	NC/NTA																
13.0	Regional Technical Consultation.	RC/NC/Ministry																
14.0	Tentative date of 2nd stakeholder consultation to adopt TDA (SC-2).	NC/Ministry																
15.0	Documentation for SC-2.	NC/NTA																
16.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-2.	LF/NC/NTA																
17.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-2.	LF/NC/NTA																
18.0	Feedback from stakeholders/BOBLME.	LF/NC/NTA/NTF																
19.0	Preparation for SC-2 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).	LF/NC/NTA																
20.0	Final round of communication to stakeholders to ensure their participation in SC-2.	LF/NC/NTA																
21.0	2nd National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).	LF/NC/NTA																
22.0	Validation of the TDA by the government.	NC/NTA/NTF																

GoI= Government of India

## Indonesia

## Roadmap for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA

#	Activity/Sub-activity	Responsibility	Time: September 2010 - April 2011 (Fortnights)															
			Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.0	Identifying national facilitator (NF) (environmental and fisheries facilitator).	MMAF & MoE	■	■														
2.0	Informing BOBLME about NF.	MMAF		■														
3.0	Preparation of a digest of TDA.	Facilitators		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
4.0	Translation of TDA material.	Private			■	■												
5.0	Highlight TDA per sector, including updating of related data and information.	Facilitator				■	■											
6.0	Preparation of dissemination/Identification material.	Facilitator						■	■									
7.0	Stakeholder identification at national and provincial levels.	MMAF, MoE. Facilitators					■											
8.0	Pre- national workshop (key national stakeholders).	MMAF, MoE. Facilitators								■								
9.0	Road shows (to be conducted in 4 provinces).	MMAF, MoE. Facilitators									■	■	■	■				
10.0	National workshop (1st stakeholder consultation).	MMAF, MoE. Facilitators													■			
11.0	Refine TDA according to result of activity at Sl. No. 5.0.	Facilitator													■			
13.0	Regional Technical Consultation (RTC).																	
16.0	Preparation for 2nd stakeholder consultation.	Facilitator														■	■	
17.0	Translation of RTC results.	Private														■		
18.0	Distant communication.	MMAF, MoE																
19.0	Collate and compile feedback.	MMAF, MoE. Facilitators														■	■	
20.0	National workshop (2nd stakeholder consultation).	MMAF, MoE. Facilitators															■	
21.0	Refine TDA according to result of activity at Sl. No. 10.0 including endorsement.	MMAF, MoE. Facilitators															■	
22.0	Budget arrangement.		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	

MoE= Ministry of Environment; MMAF: Ministry of Marine Affairs & Fisheries

## Malaysia

## Roadmap for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA

#	Activity/Sub-activity	Responsibility	Time: September 2010 - April 2011 (Fortnights)															
			Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.0	Tentative date of 1st stakeholder consultation to validate TDA (SC-1).	NC and NF																
2.0	Tentative date of 2nd stakeholder consultation to adopt TDA (SC-2).	NC and NF																
3.0	Identifying national facilitator (NF).	NC & PSC (E)(F)																
4.0	Informing BOBLME about NF.	NC																
5.0	Preparation of a digest of TDA.	NC and NF																
6.0	Identifying issues related to validation of TDA.	NC and NF																
7.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-1.	NC and NTA																
8.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-1.	NC																
9.0	Preparation for SC-1 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).	NC																
10.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders to ensure their participation in SC-1.	NC																
11.0	1st National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).	All Stakeholders																
12.0	Preparation of Report of SC-1.	NC and NF																
13.0	Communication of SC-1 Report to BOBLME/ takeholders.	NC																
14.0	Regional Technical Consultation.	RCU																
15.0	Documentation for SC-2.	NC and NF																
16.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-2.	NC and NF																
17.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-2.	NC																
18.0	Feedback from stakeholders/BOBLME.	NC																
19.0	Preparation for SC-2 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).	NC and NTA																
20.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders to ensure their participation in SC-2.	NC																
21.0	2nd National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).	All Stakeholders																





## Myanmar

## Roadmap for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA

#	Activity/Sub-activity	Responsibility	Time: September 2010 - April 2011 (Fortnights)															
			Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.0	Receiving and translation of current TDA.	DoF																
2.0	Tentative date of 1st level stakeholder consultation (high) to validate TDA (SC-1).	DoF/NF																
3.0	Identifying national facilitator (NF).	DoF																
4.0	Informing BOBLME about NF.	DoF																
5.0	Preparation of a digest of TDA.	DoF/NF																
6.0	Identifying issues related to validation of TDA.	DoF/NF																
7.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-1.	DoF/NF																
8.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-1.	DoF/NF																
9.0	Preparation for SC-1 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).	DoF/NF																
10.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders to ensure their participation in SC-1.	DoF/NF																
11.0	1st National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).	DoF/NF																
12.0	Preparation of Report of SC-1.	DoF/NF																
13.0	Communication of SC-1 Report to BOBLME/ Stakeholders.	DoF/NF																
14.0	Regional Technical Consultation.	BOBLME																
15.0	Documentation for SC-2.	DoF/NF																
16.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-2.	DoF/NF																
17.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-2.	DoF/NF																
18.0	Preparation for SC-2 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).	DoF/NF																
19.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders to ensure their participation in SC-2.	DoF/NF																
20.0	2nd National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).	DoF/NF																
21.0	Approval from Government.	DoF/NF																

DoF= Department of Fisheries

## Sri Lanka

## Roadmap for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA

#	Activity/Sub-activity	Responsibility	Time: September 2010 - April 2011 (Fortnights)															
			Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.0	Tentative date of 1st stakeholder consultation to validate TDA (SC-1).																	
2.0	Translation of the TDA into local languages.																	
3.0	E-consultation.																	
4.0	Provincial consultation.																	
5.0	Tentative date of 2nd stakeholder consultation to adopt TDA (SC-2).																	
6.0	Identifying national facilitator (NF).																	
7.0	Informing BOBLME about NF.																	
8.0	Preparation of a digest of TDA.																	
9.0	Identifying issues related to validation of TDA.																	
10.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-1.																	
11.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-1.																	
12.0	Preparation for SC-1 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).																	
13.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders for their participation in SC-1.																	
14.0	1st National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).																	
15.0	Preparation of Report of SC-1.																	
16.0	Communication of SC-1 Report to BOBLME/ Stakeholders.																	
17.0	Regional Technical Consultation.																	
18.0	Documentation for SC-2.																	
19.0	Identification of stakeholders/ participants for SC-2.																	
20.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-2.																	
21.0	Feedback from stakeholders/BOBLME.																	
22.0	Preparation for SC-2 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).																	
23.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders for their participation in SC-2.																	
24.0	2nd National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).																	
25.0	Validation and approval by the Government.																	

**Annexure 23**

**Thailand**

**Roadmap for National Stakeholder Consultations to validate and adopt BOBLME TDA**

#	Activity/Sub-activity	Responsibility	Time: September 2010 - April 2011 (Fortnights)															
			Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.0	Tentative date of 1st stakeholder consultation to validate TDA (SC-1).	DOF																
2.0	Tentative date of 2nd stakeholder consultation to adopt TDA (SC-2).	DOF																
3.0	Identifying national facilitator (NF).	DOF																
4.0	Informing BOBLME about NF.	DOF																
5.0	Preparation of a digest of TDA.	DOF																
6.0	Identifying issues related to validation of TDA.	DOF																
7.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-1.	DOF																
8.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-1.	DOF																
9.0	Preparation for SC-1 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).	DOF																
10.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders to ensure their participation in SC-1.	DOF																
11.0	1st National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).																	
13.0	Preparation of Report of SC-1.	DOF																
16.0	Communication of SC-1 Report to BOBLME/ Stakeholders.	DOF																
17.0	Regional Technical Consultation..	BOBLME																
18.0	Documentation for SC-2.	DOF																
19.0	Identification of stakeholders/participants for SC-2.	DOF																
20.0	First round of communication to the stakeholders informing them about SC-2.	DOF																
21.0	Feedback from stakeholders/BOBLME.	DOF																
22.0	Preparation for SC-2 (venue, accommodation, documentation, travel arrangements, etc).	DOF																
23.0	Final round of communication to the stakeholders to ensure their participation in SC-2.	DOF																
24.0	2nd National Stakeholder Consultation (actual date-to be filled up later).																	
25.0	Preparation of Report of SC-2.	DOF																

**DoF= Department of Fisheries**



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