Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project

Report of the Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) training workshop
27 October - 4 November 2014, Balugon, Odisha State, India

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Executive summary

Rationale/context
This Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) training workshop, coordinated by the Chilika Development Authority (CDA), was conducted at the CDA’s Wetland Research and Training Centre (WRTC) in Balugaon, State of Odisha, from 27 October-4 November 2014. A total of 21 participants coming from various state-level government agencies and civil society groups/non-governmental organizations participated.

SocMon is an approach and set of tools for conducting socio-economic monitoring of changes in coastal communities which has been adopted, and adapted, worldwide through the Global SocMon network and, specifically in South Asia, through the SocMon South Asia node. It has gained increasing acceptance and use over the past two decades. The SocMon South Asia node has been active in promoting the approach over the last 14 years in several locations throughout the region and has contributed to creating a significant body of experience and expertise in India, the Maldives and Sri Lanka.

BOBLME has already played a role in supporting SocMon activities in South-East Asia and, with the current programme of capacity-building activities, aims to extend knowledge and skills in SocMon approaches to new areas in South Asia.

Training objectives
The objectives of the training activity were as follows:

The Global objective was to improve the lives of the coastal populations through better regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.

The Development objective was to ensure that socioeconomic monitoring contributes to improved decision-making processes for coastal management in Odisha and, specifically, around Chilika Lake.

The planned outputs of the training programme were:

1. A cadre of staff from local organisations from the Chilika Lake area trained in SocMon methodologies and capable of implementing SocMon programmes.
2. Draft SocMon reports for 1 site on Chilika Lake.
3. A work plan for implementing SocMon in communities around Chilika Lake developed and agreed upon.
4. A communication strategy for Chilika Lake developed aiming to raise the profile of SocMon and monitoring activities in coastal communities, and at informing and influencing key decision-makers regarding the outputs of the SocMon process.
5. Key inputs to a regional SocMon strategy identified and agreed upon by participants.

Methodology
The methodology adopted for the workshop emphasised a participatory approach encouraging workshop participants to develop their understanding of SocMon and the various methods that can be used for SocMon by analysing the context of Chilika Lake and the communities in the area. Participants were asked to draw on their own experience from working in the area to develop a SocMon approach that would be specifically tailored to the demands of their work and the characteristics of the Chilika Lake area.

Reflections on workshop process and outcomes
The workshop process focused on ensuring that participants developed a good overall understanding of what SocMon deals with and why they should be doing it, as well as providing them with familiarity with the key tools and methods that can be employed and techniques to be used in the field.
Considerable attention was paid initially to helping participants to develop a good understanding of livelihoods and their complexity, and participants developed their own Chilika Lake Livelihoods Framework to which they were able to refer throughout the workshop.

Time was also devoted to developing a clear goal, purpose and outputs for SocMon on Chilika Lake which reflect the priorities of both CDA and their partner agencies in the area, and which are harmonised with the work already being undertaken on the lake.

Workshop participants placed considerable emphasis on using SocMon as a process by which local communities, and in particular fisher women and men, can be engaged in a wider process of consultation and discussion on management issues on Chilika Lake. This emphasis was important as it provided useful guidance for how to approach the SocMon process and relative emphasis to give to the data collection aspects of the process compared to the participatory engagement of communities and joint learning opportunities which SocMon can create.

Once participants had developed a clear understanding of why they might consider undertaking SocMon activities, the discussion of how to approach SocMon and what specific parameters to focus their data collection activities on became considerably easier. Particularly significant was the recognition among participants of the need to understand processes of change in communities, including a historical perspective, as well as the need to pay attention to existing governance arrangements and decision-making processes at different levels - household, community and local area.

One day of field work was conducted in Parbatipur village, Puri District. While the principle objective of this field work was to provide training participants with an opportunity to put new learning into practice, the field work exercise also generated a significant body of data which has provided the basis for a SocMon report on one location around Chilika Lake.

Attention was paid during the workshop to discussing how SocMon could build on what has already been done and contribute to on-going work including existing data from JICA supported socioeconomic studies, the on-going ICZM project and CDA’s programme of work on the lake. This led to the development of a draft work plan for on-going SocMon activities on Chilika Lake in the future.

Key elements for a future communication strategy for SocMon on Chilika Lake were also discussed in the form of a draft informing and influencing strategy. This identified some key institutions and agencies around the lake and discusses how the SocMon process, and its outputs, might be used to influence the way in which these agencies operate and their performance.

Particular attention was paid during the workshop to considering how the outputs of SocMon on Chilika Lake could eventually be incorporated into the Chilika Lake Ecosystem Health Report Card, a flagship product of the CDA which represents a unique vehicle for influencing decision-makers and informing key stakeholders regarding key issues affecting Chilika Lake and the communities living around it.

The participants' evaluation of the workshop was generally positive. For some participants, problems with understanding discussion and presentations in English were clearly an issue and the need for more materials in local languages was highlighted. However, among those with a better grasp of English, the responses ranged from positive to enthusiastic, with considerable appreciation of the approach adopted and the level of engagement by participants that was encouraged by the facilitation team.

Conclusions and recommendations
Counterparts at the CDA and from the various participating government and non-governmental organisations at the workshop have demonstrated a clear understanding of what can and cannot be achieved through SocMon and how they can use it further their own work on Chilika Lake. There is considerable potential for developing a more complete SocMon programme around the lake and it is
clear that the participatory approaches recommended for implementing SocMon are appropriate for the work that CDA and their partners are proposing in the future. SocMon can make an important contribution to setting up a network of communication and consultation between concerned agencies and local stakeholders, in addition to providing key data to facilitate monitoring of changes in resource use in the area.

The CDA, in its role as an authority responsible for the management and development of the area around Chilika Lake, is in an excellent position to make best use of SocMon approaches in the future. There is every indication that, should this work receive additional support, they would be able to achieve the development objective of the SocMon training programme, which is to ensure that "socioeconomic monitoring contributes to improved decision-making processes for coastal management in Odisha and, specifically, around Chilika Lake."

It is therefore recommended that a partnership with CDA for continued SocMon work around Chilika Lake should be developed and supported.
Acknowledgements

The facilitation team would like to thank the Chilika Development Authority for the excellent collaboration and support provided both during the preparation and implementation of the SocMon workshop in Odisha. Both the organisation and the facilities provided were impeccable. Particular thanks go to the Chief Executive of CDA, Dr Ajit Pattnaik (IFS), and to the Additional Chief Executive, Mr G. Rajesh (S) for making us feel welcome and overseeing the preparation and completion of the programme.

A very special thanks goes to Mr Surya K. Mohanty, Fisheries Consultant to the CDA who was constantly on-hand throughout the entire workshop to ensure that everything worked smoothly and that the needs of both facilitators and participants were looked after. His profound knowledge of both Chilika Lake and the work of the CDA also proved invaluable for conducting the workshop and for the participants.

Appreciation is also due to the BOBLME team who supported this training programme, including Dr Chris O’Brien (Regional Coordinator), C.M. Muralidharan (Project Manager), and Sucharat Tong On (Secretary, FAORAP).
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Acronyms used

BOBLME Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
CARESS Centre for Action Research on Environment Science and Society
CDA Chilika Development Authority
CORDIO Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean Project
CSO Civil Society Organization
DFID Department for International Development
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
FAORAP FAO (Regional office for Asia Pacific)
FGD Focus Group Discussion
GCRMN Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GEF Global Environmental Facility
Gherries Enclosed areas for extensive culture of shrimp found in Chilika Lake - they are illegal but widespread
HHI Household Interview
ICM Integrated Coastal Management
ICRAN International Coral Reef Action Network
ICZM Integrated Coastal Zone Management
ICZMP Integrated Coastal Zone Management Program
IFS Indian Forest Service
IGO Inter-Governmental Organisation
IMM Ltd. Integrated Marine Management Limited (of UK)
IOC Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA Japanese Bank for International Cooperation
JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
Khanda A popular form of barrier trap for fishing found on Chilika Lake
KII Key Informant Interview
LMMA Locally Managed Marine Area
MPA Marine Protected Area
MPEDA Marine Products Export Development Authority
NGO Non-Governmental Organisation
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>PFCS</td>
<td>Primary Fisheries Cooperative Societies</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRA</td>
<td>Participatory Planning Methodologies</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRI</td>
<td>Panchayati raj institutions (village level government bodies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSU</td>
<td>Palawan State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAARC</td>
<td>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>SACEP</td>
<td>The South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>Strategic Action Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>South East Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEAMARC</td>
<td>Systems Engineering &amp; Marine Consulting</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHG</td>
<td>Self Help Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLED</td>
<td>Sustainable Livelihoods Enhancement and Diversification Approach</td>
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<tr>
<td>SocMon</td>
<td>Socio-economic Monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>WRTC</td>
<td>Wetland Research and Training Centre</td>
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1 Introduction

1.1 Rationale

The world’s tropical coasts are home to over two billion people, many of whom live in poverty and depend on coastal resources and ecosystems, such as fish, beaches, and mangrove forests, for their livelihood, sustenance, and cultural traditions. In these coastal areas, development and poverty are often encountered side-by-side, and this combination places severe pressure on coastal ecosystems which frequently suffer from overexploitation, resource degradation and reduction in the services provided by ecosystems to people who depend on them.

Efforts to ensure that coastal development is sustainable and that the functions of coastal ecosystems are maintained have increasingly realised that understanding the people and communities that make use of coastal resources is as important as understanding the ecological processes that underpin coastal livelihoods. This situation is typified by the Bay of Bengal Region, where coastal areas are often particularly subject to multiple pressures from rising population density, high levels of poverty among coastal dwellers and increasing levels of industrial development. The complexity of social and economic conditions in coastal communities throughout the region makes socio-economic monitoring particularly important to allow communities, managers and decision-makers to understand how issues affecting coastal resources are evolving and to identify priority areas for intervention and management. Where conservation of critical habitats is being undertaken, socio-economic monitoring can serve to involve local communities in resource management decisions, provide adaptive management strategies to reflect local needs, and facilitate understanding of the importance of marine and coastal resources.

SocMon is an approach and set of tools that has evolved over the last decades to facilitate coastal planning, management and sustainable use. SocMon, which stands for the Global Socio-economic Monitoring Initiative for Coastal Management, has been working since 2001 through regional and local partners to facilitate community-based socioeconomic monitoring in communities living in coastal regions of the world. Household and community level data are collected to inform planners and decision-makers about levels of dependence on coral reef resources, perceptions of resource conditions, threats to marine and coastal resources, and support for marine management strategies such as marine protected areas. To date, over 60 assessments have been completed in 30 countries.

There are currently six regions throughout the world that are successfully conducting socioeconomic monitoring through the SocMon initiative: Caribbean, Central America, Southeast Asia, Western Indian Ocean, Pacific Islands, and South Asia. SocMon fills a critical need by advancing a global and regional understanding of human interactions with and dependence on coastal resources. The United States (US) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) serves as the coordinating body for this global initiative. Within Asia, the Socioeconomic Monitoring for Southeast Asia (SocMon SEA) and South Asia (SocMon SA) centres have been established with coordinating centres in the Philippines and India, respectively.

1.2 SocMon South Asia

In 1997, a conference held in Chennai, India, was organized by the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and the Bay of Bengal – Intergovernmental Organisation (BOB-IGO) involving participants from all countries in the SAARC region. This played an important role in starting the process of building awareness of the need for monitoring of communities and their environment in coastal areas of the region. Shortly afterwards, the process of developing a SocMon network in South Asia was continued with the establishment of Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) South Asia Office at the IUCN office in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1997 with support from DFID and IOC/UNESCO. Awareness of the importance of monitoring of both the bio-physical and socio-economic status of coral reef areas of the region was built through a series of capacity building
activities and the development of networks between concerned institutions. A first training event specifically dedicated to social and economic monitoring was held in Lakshadweep, India in 1998 and this was followed by a series of training activities involving staff from government agencies and NGOs working in coastal areas in India (Gulf of Mannar, Lakshadweep Islands, Andaman and Nicobar Islands), the Maldives (Vaavu Atoll) and Sri Lanka (Puttalam Lagoon and Bar Reef). These initiatives created the basis for a SocMon network in the region and GCRMN provided funding for periodic monitoring activities in areas where capacity had been developed for implementation.

Support for the GCRMN South Asia Node ended in 2002, but the Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO) project, which also set up a regional office at SACEP in Colombo from 1998 to 2006, continued many of the activities initiated by GCRMN and played an important role in maintaining these networks and supporting on-going monitoring activities.

With the support of the European Union, UNEP, IUCN and ICRAN (International Coral Reef Action Network), the CORALI initiative, implemented between 2007 and 2008, worked with a group of government and non-government organisations from India, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Indonesia (Aceh Province) to develop a Sustainable Livelihoods Enhancement and Diversification Approach (SLED) which, building on the methodologies already being used for SocMon in the region, aimed at improving work on livelihood diversification in coastal communities. Staff from organisations in Bangladesh and Pakistan was also involved in some of these training activities.

In 2010, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) from the U.S.A. provided support to the documentation of SocMon approaches used in South Asia and their development into a set of SocMon South Asia guidelines, which were subsequently tested in 5 sites in India (Gulf of Mannar, the Lakshadweep Islands and the Andaman Islands), Sri Lanka (Bar Reef) and the Maldives (Baa Atoll). This activity was implemented by CARESS, a Chennai, India-based NGO, and IUCN.

### 1.3 SocMon and the BOBLME

The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project (BOBLME) is an initiative funded primarily by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), with co-financing from Norway, the Swedish Internal Development Agency, FAO, participating Governments and the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA). The project’s first phase runs from 2009-2015 with the global objective of ensuring a healthy ecosystem and sustainability of living resources for the benefit of the coastal populations of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME). The development objectives of the project were to support a series of strategic interventions that would result in and provide critical inputs into the Strategic Action Programme (SAP), whose implementation will lead to enhanced food security and reduced poverty for coastal communities.

The BOBLME has been working with the South Asia SocMon network since 2011, with support to activities of the network contributing to BOBLME outcome 4 - Institutional arrangements and processes established to support a collaborative approach to ascertain and monitor ecosystem health of the BOBLME.

For BOBLME, SocMon provides an opportunity to build on a strong existing network of practitioners and experience in social and economic monitoring to enhance regional capacity in generating important information on the communities and resource-users living in coastal areas of the Bay of Bengal Region. In particular, the SocMon methods adopted in South Asia has adapted approaches used more widely across the globe to a coastal environment where poverty remains a key issue which has an important influence on the dynamics of resource use in coastal areas. The agencies and individuals involved in SocMon in South Asia have extensive experience in working with the wide range of different communities found in coastal areas and accommodating the different approaches required in order to effectively interact with them and link monitoring activities to concrete initiatives to improve local social and economic conditions.
Particularly important had been the consistent involvement of both government and NGO agencies in SocMon activities. This creates an opportunity for BOBLME to make use of the SocMon network to engage with key decision-makers involved in the management of coastal areas and so contribute to its global objective of improving the lives of the coastal populations through better regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.

In the wake of a joint SocMon training programme undertaken with BOBLME support in Myanmar and led by the SocMon South-East Asia node from the University of Palawan, Philippines, the concept was developed for a series of training events in the South Asia region to further build capacity in socioeconomic monitoring for coastal management in the region. This training programme will also provide also an opportunity to take forward some of the strategic priorities of the SocMon network in the South Asia region and lay the foundation for possible future collaboration between the network and BOBLME during the second phase of the BOBLME Project which is currently in formulation.

The training workshop reported on here has been a collaborative endeavour among various institutions within India and overseas. The host institution was the Chilika Development Authority (CDA), headed by Dr Ajit Kumar Pattnaik (Chief Executive). The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project provided the training funds. A pool of SocMon experts from four organizations served as trainers and facilitators. Mr Philip Townsley (Senior Consultant with expertise in socioeconomic assessments and participatory appraisals) represented the lead training organization, Integrated Marine Management (IMM) Limited (UK). The Centre for Action Research on Environment Science & Society (CARESS) from India sent Dr Vineeta Hoon (Trustee and SocMon South Asia Regional Coordinator) who shared her expertise in SocMon procedures and visualization techniques. The Palawan State University (PSU) – being the SocMon South East Asia (SEA) Centre – sent Dr Michael Pido (SocMon SEA Regional Coordinator and Vice President for Research and Extension) who has expertise on integrated coastal management and rapid appraisals. From Systems Engineering & Marine Consulting (SEAMARC) in Maldives, Ms Marie Saleem (Environmental Consultant) shared her expertise in coastal assessments and marine protected areas.

This Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) training workshop was held at the CDA’s Wetland Research and Training Centre (WRTC) in Balugaon, Odisha State, from 27 October-4 November 2014. A total of 21 participants coming from various state-level government agencies and civil society groups/non-governmental organizations participated.

1.4 Training objectives

The objectives of the training in Odisha were as follows:

Global objective

The global objective of the BOBLME Project, to which this training activity will contribute, is:

To improve the lives of the coastal populations through better regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.

Development objective

The more immediate objective for this training programme is as follows:

Socioeconomic monitoring contributes to improved decision-making processes for coastal management in Odisha and, specifically, around Chilika Lake.

This reflects the importance for both SocMon and the BOBLME that monitoring activities not only generate improved knowledge, but that that knowledge is then put to use to improve the decision-making regarding coastal areas in the region.
Outputs
The above development objective was to be achieved by the production of the following key outputs from the training programme:

1. A cadre of staff from local organisations from the Chilika Lake area trained in SocMon methodologies and capable of implementing SocMon programmes.
2. Draft SocMon reports for 1 site on Chilika Lake.
3. A workplan for implementing SocMon in communities around Chilika Lake developed and agreed upon.
4. A communication strategy for Chilika Lake developed aiming to raise the profile of SocMon and monitoring activities in coastal communities, and at informing and influencing key decision-makers regarding the outputs of the SocMon process.
5. Key inputs to a regional SocMon strategy identified and agreed upon by participants.

These key outputs were all achieved and are discussed below.

- The level of preparation of different participants in the workshop is variable but a core of 10 persons with good understanding of SocMon and the key tools which can be deployed for its implementation are now available among a set of key organisations around Chilika Lake.
- The draft SocMon report of one location on Chilika Lake, Parbatipur village in Puri District, will be made available under separate cover. Work is still required to complete the coverage of this location but CDA and their local partners are ready to undertake the additional 2-3 days of work required to complete this location.
- The details of the workplan for continuing with SocMon activities around Chilika Lake will be prepared based on funding availability and decisions by CDA on how to integrate SocMon into their on-going work in the area, but the key components of this workplan were identified and discussed.
- Some of the key targets for communication of outputs from SocMon were identified and approaches for informing and influencing key stakeholders and decision-makers discussed, creating the basis for a communication strategy to be developed as the SocMon work programme on Chilika Lake takes shape.
- In addition, some of the key messages from SocMon partners around Chilika Lake which they would like to see incorporated into a regional SocMon strategy were identified and participants indicated their readiness to provide inputs to this once they have undertaken further SocMon work and are in a position to reflect on what linkages they would like to see with the wider regional and global SocMon networks.

2 Methodology

The methodology adopted for the workshop emphasised a participatory approach encouraging workshop participants to develop their understanding of SocMon and the various methods that can be used for SocMon by analysing the context of Chilika Lake and the communities in the area. Participants were asked to draw on their own experience from working in the area to develop a SocMon approach that would be specifically tailored to the demands of their work and the characteristics of the Chilika Lake area. Formal presentations of SocMon methods and experience from elsewhere were relatively limited and generally used to consolidate understanding that participants had already developed through their plenary and group discussions and the various exercises conducted by the facilitation team.

The majority of the sessions were conducted in a highly interactive mode, encouraging participants to draw on their experience of working around Chilika Lake to identify the key components of the SocMon approach that would be most appropriate for them and their work. This approach was apparently appreciated by the participants who were perhaps more used to a more formal training
approach but who responded well to be asked to provide their own inputs throughout the workshop.

Prior to the workshop, possible problems with language had been identified and participants were given time periodically throughout the workshop to reflect on what was being discussed in their own language (Odiya and Hindi), with the two Hindi speaking trainers leading discussion and encouraging questions about points that were not clear from the plenary discussions held in English. Language difficulties were highlighted by several participants in their evaluation and this emphasises how important it will be in future workshops to create space for participants to discuss in their own terms the new learning they are acquiring.

Considerable emphasis was placed on developing a goal, purpose and outputs for SocMon activities on Chilika Lake which reflected the priorities and objectives of the agencies involved in the workshop. A series of field work exercises in communities around Chilika Lake were then used to encourage "learning-by-doing" and to give the participants an opportunity to put their new learning into practice. These field exercises also provided initial inputs for a SocMon report on Chilika Lake which can subsequently be developed upon by CDA and cooperating agencies in the area as they continue their work on SocMon in the future.

The plenary sessions and group work for the workshop were held at the CDA/WRTC. The field exercises were held in Jayanthipur village, some 25 km northeast of the CDA training centre, and in Parbatipur village, Puri District, which is about 130 km away.

An overview of the training programme over 9 days is attached as Appendix I.

3 Workshop participants

The participants identified by the CDA to take part in the workshop represented an excellent cross-section of agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, active in the Chilika Lake area. The level of cooperation between the representatives of these agencies during the workshop was impressive and there was a particularly effective blend of experience and youth. The gender balance was not ideal, with only one female participant involved, but the need to have a better gender balance for future SocMon work was discussed at some length during the course of the workshop and fully appreciated by CDA and participants.

Figure 1 Participants during workshop sessions
A full list of participants is attached as Appendix II.

The different agencies working around Chilika Lake who were represented in the workshop included:

- Chilika Development Authority/Wetland Research and Training Centre, Balugaon
- Department of Fisheries, Balugaon
- Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Bhubaneswar
- Chilika Wildlife Division, Department of Forest and Environment, Balugaon
- Jeevan Rekha Parisad (NGO), Bhubaneswar
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP), Bhubaneswar
- Pallishree (NGO), Bhubaneswar
- Researchers (NGO), Mirzapur
- RPRBS (NGO), Brahmagiri
- Fish Landing Data Collection Centres, Balugaon, Kalupada and Palur

4 Reflections on workshop process and outcomes

This section identifies some of the key characteristics of the workshop and discusses some of the issues that were raised during the workshop which might be considered of particular importance, both for participants, for the conduct of future workshops and for BOBLME.

Some of the reflections presented below are also the result of discussions held both during the course of the workshop and outside the workshop with participants and colleagues at the Chilika Development Authority, particularly Mr Surya K. Mohanty, Fisheries Consultant with the CDA and co-ordinator of the workshop, and Mr G. Rajesh, Additional Chief Executive of the CDA.

4.1 Workshop process - understanding livelihoods

Rather than focusing immediately on the SocMon process, the trainers elected to initiate the workshop with 3 days of activities that aimed to build participants' overall understanding of what SocMon deals with and why they should be doing it.

The first day was spent getting participants to build a Chilika Lake Livelihoods Framework, based on participants’ own experience and on their knowledge of conditions around the lake. This encouraged the trainees to reflect on the different elements that go to make up people's "livelihoods" and the complexity of the social and economic aspects of people's lives. In particular, this aimed to broaden participants' understanding of what we mean by "socio-economic" aspects of people's lives, incorporating not just the different assets that people use to make a living, but also the key characteristics of people that result in different levels of access to livelihood assets, and also the various external factors that can influence what people are able to do to create a livelihood for themselves.

The framework developed by participants is shown in Figure 2.
4.2 Workshop process - clarifying goal, purpose and outputs for SocMon on Chilika Lake

Building on this framework, work on the second day focused on considering why a better understanding of these different factors that influence people's livelihoods might be important for organisations and agencies working around Chilika Lake and therefore why SocMon might be useful for the participants in the workshop.

This led to the development of a goal, purpose and set of outputs for SocMon on Chilika Lake which participants felt would contribute to the work that they are already involved in. These were defined as follows:

**Goal for SocMon on Chilika Lake**

Fishers and fishing communities around Chilika Lake have better, more secure and more sustainable livelihoods through better management of the resources they depend on.

**Purpose for SocMon on Chilika Lake**

A monitoring process of social and economic changes in Chilika Lake communities established that contributes to better management of resources, better support for local livelihoods and empowered communities.

**Outputs for SocMon on Chilika Lake**

- A livelihood and resource profile for fisher women and men around Chilika Lake developed;
- Fisher women and men, managers and decision-makers who are aware of and understand how livelihoods, resources and resource-use are changing in Chilika Lake;
- Fisher women and men who are able to contribute to and engage in decision-making about resource management in Chilika Lake.

Figure 2 The Chilika Lake Livelihoods Framework (developed by workshop participants)
Particularly significant in this set of goal, purpose and outputs was the emphasis placed on ensuring that SocMon contributes to:

- Better and more secure livelihoods for people living around Chilika Lake;
- Sustainable use of the resources of Chilika Lake through improved management.

This emphasis on sustainable resource use and livelihoods was reiterated by participants throughout the workshop and the implications of this for how future SocMon work should be conducted were discussed in considerable detail.

### 4.3 SocMon as part of a wider strategy for engagement of communities in management decisions

Workshop participants placed considerable emphasis on using SocMon as a process by which local communities, and in particular fisher women and men, can be engaged in a wider process of consultation and discussion on management issues on Chilika Lake. This emphasis was important as it provided useful guidance for how to approach the SocMon process and on the relative emphasis to give to data collection aspects of the process compared to the participatory engagement of communities and joint learning opportunities which SocMon can create.

It was agreed that, while it is clearly important to ensure that good data on local conditions is collected during SocMon activities on Chilika, it would be particularly important to ensure that the methods used and the approach adopted encourage engagement by the widest possible range of local stakeholders. Discussions with communities, and specific interest groups and key informants within communities, held as part of SocMon can be used to develop platforms or - forums for on-going discussion and participation by local stakeholders in wider decision-making.

In the Chilika Lake context, this element in the SocMon methodology should receive particular attention in the future, as CDA is increasingly concerned to work on improving fisheries management on the lake and ensure better implementation of existing regulations on fishing and environmental management.

### 4.4 Workshop process - identification of key parameters for data collection and appropriate methods to employ in the field

Once participants had developed a clear understanding of why they might consider undertaking SocMon activities, the discussion of how to approach SocMon and what specific parameters to focus their data collection activities on became considerably easier. Particularly significant was the recognition among participants of the need to understand processes of change in communities, including a historical perspective, as well as the need to pay attention to existing governance arrangements and decision-making processes at different levels - household, community and local area.

The parameters which needed to be focused on were easily identified based on the objectives of the exercise and thanks to the inputs provided by CDA regarding their on-going activities and products, such as the Chilika Ecosystem Health Report Card which is discussed in more detail below.

The key parameters highlighted by participants as being of particular importance for their work on Chilika Lake are shown in Table 1.
### Table 1: Key parameters for SocMon identified by workshop participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Techniques</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods &amp; services dependent on Chilika Lake:</td>
<td>Secondary data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fishery (species &amp; quantities)</td>
<td>Focus Group discussions (FGDs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Values added products</td>
<td>Discussions with traders and boat owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tourist activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonality:</td>
<td>FGDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Khanda fishing</td>
<td>Mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fish production (by species &amp; quantity)</td>
<td>Secondary data collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Income</td>
<td>Use of calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Festivals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance institutions and decision making bodies:</td>
<td>Meetings with departments &amp; agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- PFCS</td>
<td>Stakeholder analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tourism association</td>
<td>Internet search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- CDA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- District collector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional knowledge (fisheries)</td>
<td>Field survey and meeting with stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource use</td>
<td>Resource mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information from PFCS, Fishery Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FGDs with stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social structure</td>
<td>Social mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing methods (gears and crafts)</td>
<td>Field surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FGDs &amp; Key Informant Interviews with stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>Market study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FGDs &amp; Key Informant Interviews with traders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood diversity</td>
<td>Mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Household Interviews (HHIs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing activities by different types of gear and seasonality</td>
<td>PRA with fishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community infrastructure, business development:</td>
<td>Community mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hospitals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cyclone shelters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Youth club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cooperative societies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Boat association</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4.5 Field work conducted during the workshop in Parbatipur village, Puri District

As part of the training activity, two distinct field work exercises were carried out. The first, held in Jayanthipur village, close to Balugaon, aimed to provide participants with an opportunity to talk freely with a local community bearing in mind their learning about livelihoods on the first two days of the workshop. The second field exercise consisted of one complete day of field work and was conducted in Parbatipur village, Puri District. While the principle objective of this field work was to provide training participants with an opportunity to put new learning into practice, the field work exercise also generated a significant body of data which has provided the basis for a SocMon report on one location around Chilika Lake.

The outputs of this field work have been reported on separately from this report.
activities. At the same time, environmental conditions in the community and in neighbouring villages highlighted some of the key issues facing tourism development (access to sanitation and clean water supply, waste disposal), and the changes and trends which are influencing people's patterns of use of Chilika Lake resources (changes in marketing and demand for fish and crustaceans, exposure to cyclone hazards, access to institutional support).

Other key learning generated from the field work in Parbatipur included:

- While the community is regarded as a predominantly "fishing" community, livelihoods are diversified, with tourism playing an increasingly important role;
- Education is important for community members but access to higher education is still limited;
- Village facilities, particularly clean water supply and toilet facilities, are limited - there are no toilets in the community, which is potentially significant in terms of impacts on Chilika Lake;
- While Parbatipur village was notable for its cleanliness and lack of visible garbage, neighbouring communities, particularly where there is a tourist landing, clearly had very poor solid waste collection arrangements - this is also a significant point in relation to better management of Chilika Lake;
- Fishing activity has a clear peak period from September through to June, while tourist arrivals also peak during the winter months from September to February;
- Increasing market demand and the diversification of market demand has had a strong influence on changing fishing practices (for example, the growth in demand for mud crab);
- Prices for fish have risen while average size of fish caught has reduced;
- The Primary Fisheries Cooperative Society in the community is not active and most fish trade is carried out through private channels;
- The importance of village government institutions (gram sabha and palli sabha) in people's livelihoods, particularly due to their role in making decisions about beneficiaries of various government welfare schemes, was highlighted;
- People in Parbatipur apparently do not see CDA, at present, as playing a particularly influential role in their lives;
- NGOs have an important role in the community but are perceived as lacking real influence over key decision-making processes.

The analysis of the materials collected during the field work highlighted several additional areas of interest which will become the focus for further work to be conducted in Parbatipur in order to complete the SocMon report for this community. These key areas for further work are laid out in Table 2 below in the form of some key questions that need to be answered and possible respondents who might need to be talked to in order to answer those questions, as well as some specific field methods that could be used.

**Table 2 Key questions for further field work in Parbatipur**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key questions</th>
<th>Possible respondents</th>
<th>Possible methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| What are the different sets of assets owned or accessed by different groups in the community? | • Sample of individual households selected based on social mapping of community  
• Sample to select households with different asset ownership characteristics | • Household interviews (HHIs) |
| How have changes in the community affected different households? | • Sample of individual households | • Oral histories collected during HHIs  
• FGDs |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| What are the specific characteristics of different women's livelihood activities? | • Women, either individually or in small groups  
• Specifically women mentioned as being involved in fish drying and vending  
• HHIs  
• FGDs  
• Daily time-use analysis |
| How are the livelihoods of different households in the community different? | • Range of households with different characteristics i.e. households involved in both fishing and tourist activities, households involved in trading activities, households involved in raising livestock, households with cashew nut trees  
• HHIs  
• Seasonal calendars for different households |
| How does the gram panchayat function in the community and who participates in village level decision-making? | • Gram panchayat members  
• Men and women from different households  
• HHIs  
• FGDs |
| What forms of traditional leadership are there in the community and what influence do they have? | • Community members  
• Traditional leaders  
• Individual key informant (KI) interviews  
• Venn diagrams |
| What is the role of self-help groups (SHGs) in the community?  
What changes have SHGs brought to the community and their members? | • Women who are members of SHGs  
• Women who are not members of SHGs  
• Men  
• FGDs  
• Venn diagrams |
| What is the role of the fisheries cooperative in the community and why is it apparently not active? | • Cooperative members  
• Village leaders  
• Fishers  
• FGDs  
• KIs  
• Venn diagrams |
| What changes have taken place in the community?  
How have people adapted to changes?  
What has helped them or hindered them in adapting to change? | • Individuals  
• Households  
• Groups  
• FGDs  
• HHIs  
• KIs  
• Timelines of key changes |
| How do leasing arrangements for fishing grounds work? | • Lease holder  
• Fishers  
• FGDs  
• KIs  
• Mapping of fishing activities |
4.6 Incorporation of SocMon into current work being conducted on Chilika Lake

The Chilika Development Authority has already undertaken a significant body of work aimed at better understanding the socio-economic conditions of communities around the lake, and working on improvement of the livelihoods of people living there. This has included a detailed socio-economic survey of all 132 fishing communities on Chilika Lake conducted with JICA support in 2008 and a variety of initiatives on livelihood improvement, which are currently underway. The World Bank funded Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZM), which will be completed in 2015, has also supported a variety of activities with the CDA. In addition, various international, national, and local agencies are undertaking a variety of initiatives, in particular relating to rehabilitation following the severe cyclone, which affected the area in 2013.

Attention was paid during the workshop to discussing how SocMon could build on what has already been done and contribute to on-going work. Existing data on fishing communities provides a strong basis on which to develop a sampling strategy for conducting future SocMon activities so that they capture the diversity of communities, livelihoods and patterns of resource use around the lake. The division of Chilika Lake into 4 main zones based on ecological characteristics provides an appropriate starting place for such a sampling strategy and existing knowledge of the types of fisheries conducted in each of these zones, as well as the key management issues encountered there, should enable a selection of communities to be made.

It is clear that the Chilika Development Authority plays a central role in on-going initiatives on the lake and therefore is in an excellent position to ensure that future SocMon initiatives are closely meshed with the work being undertaken by Government departments and local NGOs. This role is likely to become even more important in view of possible adjustments in the CDA’s position as a controlling authority for all activities affecting the lake and the stated intention to pay more attention in the future to watershed management in the entire catchment area for the lake.

Details of the key next steps and workplan for SocMon on Chilika Lake are shown in Appendix III. These focus on the key areas of:

- Completing the SocMon work in Parbatipur village where the field exercise during the training was carried out;
- Developing a plan for wider SocMon activities on Chilika Lake;
- Consideration of how to use SocMon to contribute to a Socioeconomic Report Card for Chilika Lake (see 4.8 below);
- Preparation of a proposal for SocMon on Chilika Lake for submission to BOBLME.

In relation to the completion of work in Parbatipur village, and in future SocMon activities, emphasis was also placed on the importance of undertaking a validation process once the fieldwork has been completed. This creates an important opportunity for joint learning that engages communities and allows them to assess the analysis undertaken by the field teams.

4.7 Informing and influencing decision-making processes on Chilika Lake

The key elements in an informing and influencing strategy for agencies working on Chilika Lake were discussed and identified with participants. The results of this discussion are shown in Appendix IV. Clearly the discussion in this regard carried out during the workshop was only able to deal with a limited number of institutions and agencies which participants identified as playing an important role around Chilika Lake. The key intention was to help participants to think through the different stakeholders who might be targets for information generated by SocMon, or who might have an interest in being involved in the SocMon process. Trainees were then encouraged to think about:

- The official, mandated roles of these agencies or individuals (mandates);
- What they actually do in reality, highlighting the fact that there is often a significant difference between the two (real role);
- How we would like the **behaviour, attitudes or awareness** of these agencies to change *(desired change)*;
- What **incentives** or type of action would be likely to encourage change with the agencies *(incentives)*;
- What **action** could SocMon undertake to encourage these changes to take place *(action for change)*.

The six institutions selected by participants for discussion in this regard were:

- *Panchayati Raj* institutions of village government *(the *gram sabha* and *palli sabha)*;
- Government Revenue Department;
- Government Tourism Department;
- Primary Fisheries Cooperative Societies (PFCS);
- Chilika Development Authority (CDA);
- Government Forest Department.

The discussion of these institutions was particularly illuminating and the participants showed that they had achieved a good grasp of principles behind the activity. In particular, their understanding of preceding discussions of how SocMon could play different roles in the context of management and development of coastal areas was illustrated by their suggestions of how SocMon could be used to influence these institutions and agencies.

Considerable emphasis was given to SocMon providing a platform for engagement between these various institutions and agencies with local communities. This would serve several functions including:

- making institutions and agencies more aware of community-level opinion and priorities;
- providing an opportunity for community members to understand the perspectives of different agencies and the constraints under which they operate;
- make institutions and agencies more accountable by providing feedback on their performance;
- bringing decision-makers in direct contact with people affected by their decisions and so helping them to understand impacts and make adjustments in their planning.

Possible changes are currently being discussed in the status of the Chilika Development Authority as the lead agency responsible for the management of Chilika Lake. Clearly the development of an informing and influencing strategy for the future will depend on the outcomes of these developments, but participants made a start in thinking through those individuals and agencies that have a role in decision-making on Chilika Lake, what their roles are supposed to be (and what they actually do), as well as what changes might be desirable in their performance, behaviour and attitudes, and how those changes might be incentivised.

Important points to be noted here were the **lack of capacity** to implement policy and enforce regulations identified among many government agencies, notably the Department of Forests and Environment (similar constraints were mentioned for the Department of Fisheries as well), and the need to pay greater attention to local administrative figures, such as the District Collector. The discussion of the **role of the Revenue Department** was particularly illuminating. The level of control exerted by this Department was highlighted by many participants as they have responsibility for demarcating and releasing leases for fishing areas and land around Chilika Lake. In particular, the crucial role of the Revenue Department in allowing, or in suppressing, the proliferation of illegal shrimp *gherries* around the lake was highlighted. It was felt that SocMon could provide an important opportunity for engaging the Revenue Department in more direct contact with communities and raising their awareness of key issues associated with land and water use around Chilika Lake.

Particular attention was focused on the role of **Primary Fisheries Cooperative Societies (PFCS)**, which have been identified by CDA as key institutions for engaging with fishers on Chilika Lake and supporting improvements in fisheries livelihoods and the benefits which fishers derive from their...
fishing activity. Currently, with some exceptions where CDA has provided sustained support to these societies, many of the cooperatives around Chilika Lake are effectively non-functioning.

In general, it was noted that many of the key contributions of SocMon in influencing decision-making processes on Chilika Lake are likely to derive from the involvement of key actors in the SocMon process, either as members of SocMon teams or as participants in community-level validation meetings, as this will provide an opportunity for decision-makers and local people to talk face-to-face and become more aware of the priorities and issues facing both agencies and local resource-users. This will also enhance the levels of accountability of local agencies and institutions as they will be able to obtain direct feedback from local people regarding their initiatives and interventions around the lake.

4.8 Chilika Lake Ecosystem Health Report Card

At the request of the Chief Executive of the CDA, Dr Ajit Pattnaik and his staff, particular attention was paid during the workshop to considering how the outputs of SocMon on Chilika Lake could eventually be incorporated into the Chilika Lake Ecosystem Health Report Card, a flagship product of the CDA which represents a unique vehicle for influencing decision-makers and informing key stakeholders regarding key issues affecting Chilika Lake and the communities living around it.

This report card distils a series of measurements of key bio-physical and ecological parameters, and fixed threshold values for each of these parameters, to develop a concise report on the ecological health of the Chilika Lake ecosystem. These have been published in a 6-side pamphlet which provides stakeholders and decision-makers with an effective means of understanding the state of the ecosystem and key pressures to which it is subject.

A copy of this Report Card is shown in Appendix V.

Quantitative assessment of social and economic parameters to develop a similar set of appropriately weighted and comparable measures of socio-economic pressures is perhaps more challenging compared to the bio-physical monitoring currently incorporated into the report card. Careful consideration would be required on how to represent such data and various options were discussed during the course of the workshop. It was emphasised that it may not be appropriate to present socio-economic data generated by SocMon in the same way as the bio-physical measures, as it is inevitably more subject to interpretation and consolidating different measures into a scoring system might be particularly difficult. However, the principle of working towards the development of a complementary socio-economic report card based on SocMon data collection was highlighted as a potentially important contribution by SocMon to CDA’s work on Chilika Lake and several possible key parameters that might be considered in such a report card were identified.

These possible parameters are shown in Table 3 below.
Table 3 Possible SocMon indicators for inclusion in a socio-economic Report Card on Chilika Lake

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of indicator</th>
<th>Governance</th>
<th>Human environment</th>
<th>Resilience</th>
<th>Fisheries resource use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key indicators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• awareness of regulations</td>
<td>• sanitation</td>
<td>• credit access</td>
<td>• number of resource users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• number of external/assisting organizations</td>
<td>• water supply</td>
<td>• level of education</td>
<td>• trends in fish catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• level of participation among stakeholders</td>
<td>• waste management</td>
<td>• access to vocational training</td>
<td>• trends in fish marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• livelihoods diversity</td>
<td>• trends in fish utilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• number of private businesses/enterprises</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **Completion of Parbatipur SocMon process**
  A core team of participants in the workshop have indicated their readiness to continue the work initiated during the training workshop in Parbatipur village in order to produce a finalised SocMon report for the community. It is estimated that a further 1/2 days' field work will be required to carry out this work and the team from CDA and its partner agencies will identify a team to carry this work out in the near future, paying particular attention to achieving a better gender balance in the team to ensure an appropriate level of coverage of concerns of both women and men in the community. This may require some prior training for new team members but the capacity has been created during the workshop to carry this out.

As participants carried out initial analysis during the SocMon workshop, they should also be prepared to analyse further findings generated by this field work and incorporate it into the final Parbatipur SocMon report.

A key further step in this work will be to conduct a validation meeting with members of the community of Parbatipur and local authorities. Particular emphasis was laid on the importance of this step in ensuring that the SocMon team's interpretation of findings is correct and to ensure that the local community takes full ownership of the findings of the process. Participation by local agencies, including government departments such as Tourism, who may not have been directly involved in the SocMon process, will also be an important feature of these validation meetings. This is an essential step in ensuring appropriate follow-up action.

- **Developing a plan wider SocMon activities on Chilika Lake**
  Once the work in Parbatipur village has been completed, CDA will take the lead in developing a wider programme of SocMon activities on Chilika Lake. This will involve careful consideration of how to incorporate this work into current plans for wider socio-economic study of the communities around the lake.

  This in turn will require reflection on the resources available and the desired outcomes of this wider process of socio-economic study. SocMon approaches may best be used to provide a means of engaging with a sample of communities from around the lake. This sample might be selected to represent different key characteristics, social and ethnic groupings, combinations of livelihood activities, key issues, and use of different sets of resources. This might be supported by additional quantitative data collection covering all the communities around the lake in order to build up a thorough and in-depth picture of social and economic change affecting the use and management of Chilika Lake.

- **Consideration of how to use SocMon to contribute to a Socioeconomic Report Card for Chilika Lake**
  Particular attention was paid to considering how SocMon outputs could best be harmonised with the Chilika Lake Ecosystem Health Report Card and used to develop a Socio-Economic Report Card for Chilika Lake. It was emphasised that SocMon may not, by itself, generate data which is directly comparable with the bio-physical monitoring data which has contributed to the Ecosystem Health Report Card, but it can make a significant contribution to painting a broader picture of the dynamics of social and economic change around the lake which would complement this bio-physical report card very effectively.

  It would, however, be important to make it very clear in presenting a Socio-Economic Report Card for Chilika Lake that the processes generating the information contained in such a report card are very different from those used for the bio-physical monitoring.
• Preparation of a proposal for SocMon on Chilika Lake for submission to BOBLME

The workshop gave consideration to the process by which CDA and their partners could develop a proposal for submission to BOBLME for further SocMon activities around Chilika Lake. Emphasis was given to the importance of harmonising this proposal with BOBLME’s wider development objectives and the way in which SocMon on Chilika Lake could contribute to those objectives. It was also emphasised that co-funding arrangements for such activities are likely to be particularly attractive as they provide a clear indication that BOBLME’s contribution is being incorporated into wider, and potentially more sustainable, planning for the area.

Some of the key points that should be emphasised in such a proposal would be:

- the strategic role of Chilika Lake for Orissa fisheries resources & ecosystem services;
- the numbers of potential beneficiaries affected by better management of Chilika Lake;
- the potential positive impacts on governance practice for marine & coastal resources;
- the level of interagency cooperation in the SocMon proposal;
- the incorporation of SocMon into existing work programmes and harmonisation with CDA’s wider objectives;
- the co-funding available from local & other sources.

5.2 Wider communication strategy for SocMon on Chilika Lake

CDA and their partners should also give consideration to the development of a wider communication strategy to make appropriate use of SocMon outputs in the future. This should place particular emphasis on careful analysis of key institutions, and individuals within institutions, who need to be informed about SocMon outputs and who have the capacity, either because of their mandates or their personal capacities, to influence action to address issues identified during the SocMon process.

The importance of careful consideration of the targets of an eventual communication strategy was discussed at some length, along with an analysis of the roles and mandates of potential targets, what changes in behaviour, attitudes or knowledge is desired among different target groups, and what incentives for changing their behaviour or attitudes those groups might perceive. It will also be essential to give careful thought to the most appropriate form and modalities of communication for different target groups so that outputs can be presented to them in a form that is likely to generate an appropriate response. The Chilika Lake Ecosystem Health Report Card already developed by CDA represents an excellent example of communication of scientific study in a concise and accessible format, but clearly this is likely to be appropriate for some audiences, but not all. For example, at the community level, the Ecosystem Health Report Card might be less effective in communicating key issues. However, experience during the field work conducted during the workshop provided an indication of how there is an active and vibrant tradition locally of cultural groups producing music, dance and theatre for local ceremonies and events. Consideration might be given to how these traditional forms of communication and entertainment could be tapped into to spread appropriate messages developed from SocMon findings.

5.3 Wider regional SocMon strategy

Discussions during the workshop highlighted how the experience of CDA and their partner agencies on Chilika Lake are invaluable at a wider, regional level in terms of the impacts they have generated and their approach to dealing with issues of sustainable use and management of a key strategic coastal ecosystem.

Engagement with the wider SocMon network, both regionally and globally, can ensure that key lessons generated from this experience are more widely recognised and possible applications in other settings made possible.

The involvement of the regional SocMon coordinators for both South and South-East Asia in the workshop will ensure that an appropriate level of visibility is given to the workshop and to future
SocMon work on Chilika Lake. Active engagement of CDA in the network will also be encouraged in the future. Particular elements in the Chilika Lake experience which may be provide important lessons for other SocMon partners globally would include:

1. Focus on concise communication of SocMon findings (as with Chilika Lake Report Card);
2. Involvement of government and non-governmental agencies in work on Chilika Lake and the modes of operation for this cooperation;
3. The particular emphasis placed by CDA and their partners on the concept of sustainable use, as opposed to concentrating purely on protection of the coastal environment;
4. The experience of CDA in working in a context of extensive poverty, and the ways in which this affects their planning and their interventions. This is a particular feature of SocMon in South Asia which has been highlighted during the last decade of experience in the region and the Chilika Lake experience into this learning will be particularly important in the future.

Efforts should be made to ensure that the SocMon work conducted in the future on Chilika Lake is given proper attention in the wider global SocMon network and that CDA and their partners are encouraged to become active members of this network.

The recent meeting (early 2014) of the global SocMon network proposed the development of regional SocMon strategies to complement the strategy of the global network. In the development of such a strategy for the South Asia region, it would be extremely important to ensure that partners such as CDA are actively involved, as they will be able to provide invaluable learning and experience to feed into that strategy and ensure that it fully reflects the specific characteristics of coastal areas in the region.

5.4 The role of the Chilika Development Authority

The excellent collaboration with CDA and their partners achieved during the workshop suggests that they would be in a good position to provide further inputs to the development of this strategy in the future.

Critically, both counterparts at the CDA and from the various participating government and non-governmental organisations at the workshop have demonstrated a clear understanding of what can and cannot be achieved through SocMon and how they can use it further their own work on Chilika Lake. There is considerable potential for developing a more complete SocMon programme around the lake and it is clear that the participatory approaches recommended for implementing SocMon are appropriate for the work that CDA and their partners are proposing in the future. SocMon can make an important contribution to setting up a network of communication and consultation between concerned agencies and local stakeholders, in addition to providing key data to facilitate monitoring of changes in resource use in the area.

The CDA, in its role as an authority responsible for the management and development of the area around Chilika Lake, is in an excellent position to make best use of SocMon approaches in the future. There is every indication that, should this work receive additional support, they would be able to achieve the development objective of the SocMon training programme, which is to ensure that "socioeconomic monitoring contributes to improved decision-making processes for coastal management in Odisha and, specifically, around Chilika Lake."
### Appendix I  Overview of the training plan for the Chilika Lake SocMon workshop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session title</td>
<td>Session title</td>
<td>Session title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30-10.30</td>
<td>Introductions/ice breaker</td>
<td>Understanding why we’re doing it – uses for people, uses for organisations, uses for the network</td>
<td>Key factors in monitoring – engagement, content/information, communication</td>
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<td>❖ Engaging with communities – approach in the field</td>
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<td>❖ Engaging with communities – approach in the field</td>
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<td>❖ What is SocMon about?</td>
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<td>❖ First field work</td>
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<td>❖ Putting it in context – people &amp; their livelihoods in Orissa, coastal resources, threats &amp; potential</td>
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<td>❖ Preparation for field work</td>
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<td>❖ Meaning &amp; relevance – why should</td>
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<td>❖ Content – processes, indicators, data</td>
<td>❖ Preparation for field work</td>
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<td>❖ Analysis &amp; recording of data</td>
<td>❖ Communication – reporting, dissemination, feedback</td>
<td>❖ Taking SocMon forward – workplan for implementation, and informing &amp; influencing</td>
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<td>14.00-15.30</td>
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<td>❖ Informing &amp; influencing</td>
<td>❖ Evaluation &amp; feedback session</td>
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### Appendix II  List of workshop participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
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<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mr Saibal Parida</td>
<td>Project Assistant</td>
<td>Wetland Research &amp; Training Centre, CDA, Barkul, Balugaon, Dist-Khurda</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<td>9937339716</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<td>Assistant Fisheries Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:akpatnaik1957@gmail.com">akpatnaik1957@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>9861102066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
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<td>9777921889</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mr Subhra Kanta Mohapatra</td>
<td>State Co-ordinator, NETFISH</td>
<td>c/o Asst. Director, MPEDA, SRO, Bhubaneswar- 6/452 IRC Village, Nayapali, Bhubaneswar- 751015</td>
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<td>9438004106</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>Jeevan Rekha Parisad (JRP), NGO, Bhubaneswar</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mr Biswabhusan Jena</td>
<td>Fisheries Development Officer</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Mr Prithvi Raj Biswal</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mr Rajesh Kumar Routray</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Mr Ramesh Chandra Dalai</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Mr Laxmi Narayan Banua</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Mr Jitendriya Naik</td>
<td>Co-ordinator</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Mr Rankanath Jena</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Researchers (NGO), Mirzapur- Dist- Puri</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jrankanath@gmail.com">jrankanath@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Mr Hare Krushna Khatei</td>
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<td>RPRBS (NGO), Brahmagiri, Dist-Puri</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Mr Padma Charan Pradhan</td>
<td>Field Supervisor, CDA</td>
<td>Fish Landing Data Collection Centre, Kalupada, Dist-Khurda</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mr Manas Ranjan Maharana</td>
<td>Field Supervisor, CDA</td>
<td>Fish Landing Data Collection Centre, Balugaon, Dist-Khurda</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Address</td>
<td>Email</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Mr Sadananda Sahu</td>
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<td>Fish Landing Data Collection Centre, Palur, Dist-Ganjam</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Mr Bhikari Charana Jena</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:chilika@chilika.com">chilika@chilika.com</a></td>
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### Appendix III  
**Key considerations for a workplan for future SocMon activities on Chilika Lake**

The table below reviews the key steps identified during the workshop as necessary in order to take forward future SocMon work on Chilika Lake.

**Table 4 Draft workplan for further development of SocMon activities on Chilika Lake**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key steps</th>
<th>Detailed steps</th>
<th>Agencies to be involved</th>
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</table>
| 1. **Completion of Parbatipur SocMon process** | • Plan a further 1/2 days’ field work in Parbatipur  
• Identify a team & resources to undertake field work (paying particular attention to achieving a better gender balance in the team)  
• Train new team members as required  
• Conduct further field work in Parbatipur  
• Carry out analysis of further findings  
• Incorporate findings into final Parbatipur SocMon report  
• Conduct community level validation meeting | CDA & partner agencies involved in SocMon training  
Involve other agencies or individuals that can ensure an adequate gender balance in the team (i.e. consider involvement of local community workers, educated women, etc.) |
| 2. **Plan a wider SocMon programme for Chilika Lake** | • Reflection on experience during workshop  
• Consultation with other concerned agencies (Government Departments, NGOs)  
• Define scope of SocMon activities (coverage, number of communities, overall timeframe, resources required & resources available)  
• Define team for implementation, paying attention to achieving good gender balance  
• Develop criteria for selection of communities  
• Identify sample of communities for SocMon on Chilika Lake  
• Define precise resources required  
• Develop detailed programme document/proposal for BOBLME  
• Validate the proposal with concerned agencies who need to be involved | Close consultation between CDA & partner agencies around Chilika Lake, including those not involved in training to date (viz. Tourism Department, Revenue Department) |
### 3. Develop strategy for developing a Chilika Lake Socio-Economic Health Card

- Consult within CDA & with partner agencies on approaches to & possible formats for Chilika Lake Socio-Economic Health Card
- Decide on level of integration & comparability with ecological health card
- Decide on level of resolution/degree of quantification & scoring approach
- Determine how this can be incorporated into SocMon process
- Review SocMon process with this in mind

### 4. Develop proposal for submission to BOBLME

- Take into consideration BOBLME goals & objectives
- Highlight how SocMon on Chilika Lake will contribute to achieving those goals & objectives
- Consult with BOBLME regarding scope of support available
- Request an example of proposal from BOBLME
- Identify possible co-funding sources including resources available locally
- Develop proposal highlighting
  - strategic role of Chilika Lake for Orissa fisheries resources & ecosystem services
  - the numbers of potential beneficiaries affected by better management of Chilika Lake
  - potential positive impacts on governance practice for marine & coastal resources
  - the level of interagency cooperation in the SocMon proposal
  - incorporation into existing work programmes
  - co-funding from local & other resources
- Submit proposal to BOBLME

Prepared by CDA but with consultation with other key agencies involved on Chilika Lake
Consultation with BOBLME in order to develop a realistic proposal
5. Engage with wider Global SocMon network & contribute to development of regional SocMon strategy

- Maintain contact with regional SocMon manager
- Establish contacts with Global SocMon network
- Contribute to regular SocMon contributions
- Based on experience, consult electronically on possible elements of a regional SocMon strategy

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Regional SocMon Node manager</th>
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<td>CDA &amp; training participants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Facilitation team</td>
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Appendix IV  Draft informing and influencing strategy for SocMon on Chilika Lake

Participants were asked to consider the roles of 6 local institutions that they had identified as being important on Chilika Lake. They were then asked to think through:

- What are their current formal roles (mandate)?
- What do they actually do in reality (real role)?
- What would we like them to do differently/how we would like them to change (desired change)?
- What would be likely to make them change/what incentives would make them change (incentives for change)?
- How could we use SocMon to encourage them to change (action for change)?

The results of this session are shown in the Table below.

Table 5 Elements for an informing and influencing strategy for SocMon on Chilika Lake

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key institutions</th>
<th>Mandate</th>
<th>Real role</th>
<th>Desired change</th>
<th>Incentives for change</th>
<th>Action for change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gram sabha/palli sabha (PRI)</td>
<td>• Village government body&lt;br&gt;• Selection of beneficiaries for various government schemes (such as indira awas/mookudia schemes, old age pensions, 1 rupee rice, annapurna yojana&lt;br&gt;• Promotion of schemes for water, sanitation</td>
<td>• Often fail to implement schemes effectively&lt;br&gt;• Often fail to follow guidelines provided for the palli sabha &amp; gram sabha&lt;br&gt;• Performance influenced by political priorities</td>
<td>• Greater involvement of all community members in decision making&lt;br&gt;• Avoiding political influence&lt;br&gt;• Proper planning &amp; implementation of schemes&lt;br&gt;• Better identification of local issues&lt;br&gt;• Involvement in</td>
<td>• Votes&lt;br&gt;• Achieving greater consensus within community&lt;br&gt;• Avoiding conflicts&lt;br&gt;• Achieving greater participation in community level planning</td>
<td>• Encourage involvement of PRI members in SocMon meetings&lt;br&gt;• Hold interface workshop among community &amp; PRI members to discuss SocMon findings (community-level validation meetings would be a key opportunity for this)&lt;br&gt;• Capacity building program for PRI members on SocMon &amp; related issues</td>
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</table>
| Govt. Revenue Department | • Lease of lands for landless people  
|                          | • Lease of sairat area for fishing  
|                          | • Collecton of revenue  
|                          | • Providing assistance & selection of beneficiaries at time of disasters  
|                          | • Patrolling & suppression of | • Revenue collection & demarcation activities generally done properly  
|                          | | • Processes of leasing sairat often influenced by politicians  
|                          | | • Generally works in the background but very influential  
|                          | | • Strong control  
| | | planning for natural resource management  
| | | • Greater involvement of women in decision-making through women's SHGs  
| | | • Better sharing of information with all community before conducting pallisabha & gram sabha meetings  
| | | reward for better work  
| | | • May respond to scientific evidence & proper explanation  
| | | SocMon can provide better linkage between the Revenue Dept. & the community  
| | | SocMon can provide a platform & material for awareness programs for villagers & fishers about regulations  
<p>| | | Revenue Dept. can be involved community-level validation meetings as part of SocMon |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourism Department</th>
<th>Development of tourism in Chilika Lake</th>
<th>No proper decision making processes within the Department</th>
<th>Better management of their activities</th>
<th>More recognition from other Govt. Departments</th>
<th>SocMon can promote increased interaction with Tourism Dept.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Greater commitment to the protection of Chilika Lake resources</td>
<td>Better relations with local boat associations</td>
<td>SocMon can poll opinions &amp; perceptions from tourists to provide Tourism Dept. with feedback</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increased tourism arrivals</td>
<td>Increased revenue from tourism</td>
<td>Tourism Dept. should be directly involved in SocMon activities &amp; in community validation meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFCS (Local Fisheries Cooperatives)</td>
<td>Promotion of fish marketing for Chilika Lake fishers</td>
<td>Often nothing</td>
<td>Monthly meeting &amp; record keeping</td>
<td>Capacity building/training</td>
<td>Engagement of local fishers in SocMon to build their awareness of potential role of PFCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooperative management of marketing arrangements</td>
<td>Many exist on paper only</td>
<td>More active role in promoting marketing</td>
<td>Exposure/exchange visits with other cooperatives</td>
<td>SocMon can help to create demand among fishers for better functioning cooperatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promotion of</td>
<td>Mechanism for managing welfare schemes among fishers</td>
<td>Active engagement in discussion of</td>
<td>Financial incentives (money)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

illegal activities, including prawn *gherries*  
- Demarcation of boundaries within Chilika Lake  
- Concerted action to remove illegal squatters and *gherries*  
- Concerted action to remove squatters from Chilika Lake  
- Capacity building of department staff on SocMon issues  

Tourism Department

- Development of tourism in Chilika Lake  
- No proper decision making processes within the Department  
- Better management of their activities  
- Greater commitment to the protection of Chilika Lake resources  
- More recognition from other Govt. Departments  
- Better relations with local boat associations  
- Increased tourism arrivals  
- Increased revenue from tourism  
- SocMon can promote increased interaction with Tourism Dept.  
- SocMon can poll opinions & perceptions from tourists to provide Tourism Dept. with feedback  
- Tourism Dept. should be directly involved in SocMon activities & in community validation meetings  

PFCS (Local Fisheries Cooperatives)

- Promotion of fish marketing for Chilika Lake fishers  
- Cooperative management of marketing arrangements  
- Promotion of  
- Often nothing  
- Many exist on paper only  
- Mechanism for managing welfare schemes among fishers  
- Monthly meeting & record keeping  
- More active role in promoting marketing  
- Capacity building/training  
- Exposure/exchange visits with other cooperatives  
- Financial incentives (money)  
- Engagement of local fishers in SocMon to build their awareness of potential role of PFCS  
- SocMon can help to create demand among fishers for better functioning cooperatives
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>responsible fishing on Chilika Lake</th>
<th>fisheries management issues</th>
<th>• Active engagement in promotion of responsible fishing</th>
<th>• Involvement of PFCS officials &amp; office holders in SocMon meetings &amp; validation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CDA</strong></td>
<td>• Infrastructure development on Chilika Lake (construction of jetties &amp; community halls)</td>
<td>• Excavation of Chilika Lake entrance channel</td>
<td>• Take the initiative for the abolition of illegal gherries (lobbying &amp; engaging with Revenue Department)</td>
<td>• SocMon can contribute to creating more contact with fisher communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conservation of mangroves</td>
<td>• Conservation of dolphins &amp; Nalbana Sanctuary</td>
<td>• Control the use of motorized boats on Chilika Lake</td>
<td>• SocMon can become a mechanism for feedback from local resource users on CDA activities &amp; so create greater accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improvement of fish quality &amp; quantity</td>
<td>• Coordination with line departments for alternative livelihood support of fishermen</td>
<td>• Greater role in promoting responsible management of fisheries on Chilika Lake</td>
<td>• SocMon can create a platform for the presentation of CDA priorities &amp; discussion with local people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Alternative livelihood support during ban period</td>
<td>• Development of ecotourism centre</td>
<td>• Greater role in supporting fishers' livelihoods &amp; social/cultural life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forest</strong></td>
<td>• Protection of Forest</td>
<td>• Generally doing</td>
<td>• Continue to Coordinate with</td>
<td>• Informing and influencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Generally doing</td>
<td>• Continue to</td>
<td>• Coordinate with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Continue to</td>
<td>• Coordinate with</td>
<td>• Informing and influencing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>wildlife &amp; forest areas in Chilika</td>
<td>what they can within constraints of capacity &amp; resources</td>
<td>perform their duty properly</td>
<td>line department to provide sufficient staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fishers do not cooperate &amp; are resentful if they do their duty properly since their livelihoods are affected</td>
<td>• Develop a better relationship with fishers</td>
<td>• Resources to perform better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Change their attitudes to fishers (&amp; fishers attitudes to them)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
### How the report card was prepared

The Chilika Lake Ecosystem Health Report Card is an innovative tool that aggregates information from various sources and indicators to provide a comprehensive overview of the lake's health. It is designed to be a practical guide for stakeholders, including policymakers, scientists, and the general public, to understand the current state of the lake and identify areas for improvement.

### Measures of ecosystem health

The report card evaluates the health of Chilika Lake using a range of indicators, including water quality, fish diversity, and human impacts. Each indicator is scored on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being the poorest health state and 5 being the healthiest.

#### WATER QUALITY

This section assesses the quality of water in the lake, considering factors such as nutrient levels, pH, and dissolved oxygen.

#### FISH DIVERSITY

The diversity of fish species in the lake is evaluated, taking into account the number of species and their abundance.

#### HUMAN IMPACTS

This component examines the impact of human activities on the lake, including pollution, habitat loss, and overfishing.

### Desired conditions guide ecosystem change

The report card outlines desired conditions for each indicator, which serve as benchmarks for monitoring changes over time. Achieving these benchmarks will indicate positive health improvements.

### Calculating the ecosystem grade for Chilika Lake

The ecosystem grade for Chilika Lake is calculated by averaging the scores of all indicators. A higher grade indicates a better health state, while a lower grade indicates a need for improvement.

### Chilika Lake 2012 Report Card

Overall, Chilika Lake scored a **B** for ecosystem health, indicating a moderately healthy state. The report highlights areas for improvement and suggests strategies for enhancing the lake's health.
Chilika Lake is rich in natural and cultural beauty, and important to local livelihoods. Chilika Lake is a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance and provides a home to the world largest population of storks in the wild. The Lake is a popular tourist destination, attracting both domestic and international tourists. The Lake is also an important wetland for migratory birds, with over 250 species of birds visiting the Lake each year.

Pressures affecting the Chilika Lake ecosystem

Chilika Lake is subjected to various pressures from both natural and human activities. The areas highlighted are sedimentation, pollution, habitat degradation, and climate change. These pressures are affecting the ecosystem health and the livelihoods of the local communities. The report highlights the need for sustainable management strategies to protect the Lake.

Working towards sustainable management strategies

The workshop participants discussed various strategies to protect Chilika Lake. These strategies include:

- Enhancing community participation and involvement in management activities.
- Developing and implementing policies and regulations to protect the Lake.
- Promoting sustainable livelihoods for the local communities.
- Conducting regular monitoring and research to better understand the Lake's ecosystem.
- Engaging with governments and other stakeholders to develop integrated management plans.

Acknowledgements

The report was prepared with the support of the Wildlife Institute of India and the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India. The workshop was supported by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI).

Where do we go from here?

This report is a significant step in understanding and addressing the challenges facing Chilika Lake. The workshop highlighted the need for a comprehensive management plan that considers both the ecological and socio-economic aspects of the Lake. The participants agreed that continued efforts are needed to ensure the protection and sustainability of Chilika Lake.
Appendix VI  Participants’ evaluation of the workshop

SocMon training workshop
at Chilika Development Authority, Balugaon, Odisha
October 27-5 November, 2014
Participants’ evaluation of the workshop

Overall average evaluation mark over 9 categories:
3.84/5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workshop planning and organisation</td>
<td>4.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average: 4.53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – insufficient</td>
<td>2 – could be better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – OK</td>
<td>4 – good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – very good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. What went well?
- Focus group discussions
- Interaction & methodology was nice
- All facility of workshop is OK.
- Coordinating & good management (especially Mr Mohanty)
- Logistic arrangement and hospitality was fine by CDA
- Participants from different work atmosphere was very very important to consider the perception
- Group
- Everything went well

7. What could have been better?
- No comments
- Accommodation
- Internet (WiFi) - good furnished workshop
- Everything went well
- Accommodation
- Very good workshop facility
- Cooperation by CDA
- CDA with other organisations arrnaged such a training programme collaborating from different organisations related to Chilika
- Room accommodation
- CDA did a great job by gathering participants from different organisations
- It’s all OK
- Individual participants
- Could have included Tourism Department
- Accommodation near train line
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8 Workshop facilitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average: 3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – insufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 What went well?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Group discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Very good on process, facilitation, presentation by trainers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Methodology of workshop went well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Discussion was very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Plenary session, group discussions, individual opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It’s good visiting the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Facilitation process was very appreciated. Very interesting to use the games to warm up and motivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trainers' teaching style was very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Masterly skill of facilitators in explaining the subject to the participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Facilitation by the trainers was up to the mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Participation and trainers were very well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Good trainers with good logistic arrangement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The field trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 What could have been better?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Workshop facilitation was outstanding - don't expect any more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Methodology of workshop went well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Discussion was very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Plenary session and field visit with unique goal with various departments working in Chilika fishery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• I never attended this type of workshop where everyone participated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The trainers were very clear about the purpose and all doubts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trainers' effort and skill of deliberation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Superb transformation of materials from paper to PowerPoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Going to the field without any formal materials but only pre-conceived ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Presentation by Philip &amp; Mike was fabulous. Vineeta spoke in Hindi was great for participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Individual presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If individual it will be better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• More field trip for data collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Response from participants and their perception improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Use of Hindi or regional language would have helped participants to understand better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• At least one more day visit in Parbatipur would have enabled us to be more clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• I thought that learning process pronounce in Odia language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Should have given more opportunity to Marie ...she was entertaining</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 – insufficient  | 2 – could be better  | 3 – OK  | 4 – good  | 5 – very good  

### 12 Workshop material and hand-outs

#### 13 Average: 3.68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>very good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 14 What went well?
- Materials were good
- Providing training manual
- Satisfactory
- SocMon references, indicators book
- Social mapping
- I got the entire materials and PPTs from the trainer
- All went well
- Got to know about different facts and various data about the people indifferent communities
- Folder with related materials is good

#### 15 What could have been better?
- Insufficient technical guidance
- We need more materials and more discussion
- Training material very less. More hand copies should be distributed to the participants
- Need more study materials to use different tools which we used on data collection process
- Translate into Odia language
- Extra study materials could have been given
- Hardcopy
- Only CDA's documents were attached. It would have been better if the other departments' documents included in it related to Chilika
- Materials and hand-outs provided in soft copy
- Any soft copy of workshop like report
- Hard copy
- Hand-outs in Hindi/regional language would have helped participants to understanding the subject
- The materials could have been somewhat more
- Everything is sufficient
- More amount of materials for study including basic information on field level data collection
### 16 Your understanding of the livelihoods framework

**Average: 4.00**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>very good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 18 What went well?
- Interaction with the people
- Framework can help to change livelihood particularly of fishermen
- I worked more than 5 years in development and livelihood sector but first time I attended this type of workshop on socio-economic study
- Good analysis
- Analysing the livelihood of fishermen by applying SocMon was very good and helped me to be more clear about them
- In my point of view the livelihood framework is necessary for a living body from day to day life through which he can live, sustain and sleep with dream
- Diversity of livelihoods and classification of livelihoods

### 19 What could have been better?
- More field survey and more collection of information
- We need more and more methodology about on the basis of area to find out issues and more discussion on solutions
- Better discussion in Hindi
- Visit to more fishing villages on Chilika Lake
- Options should have been discussed in more detail
- A demo from the workers associated with livelihood activities could have been done
- Speak Hindi

### 20 The goal, purpose and outputs of SocMon in Chilika Lake

**Average: 3.89**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Score</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>very good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 23 What went well?
- Purpose and outputs for SocMon is very particular. It helps to achieve the goal if we can collect socioeconomic information
- Refining the goal and outputs in a new manner
- Attitude change, empowerment, better governance
- Very easily understanding the above terms and their value for the development of fisher communities on Chilika Lake
- Discussed with interaction
- Very good

### 24 What could have been better?
- To reach our goal is properly utilised technology for fishermen community
- More discussion
- A quantitative analysis of Chilika Lake regarding different parameters of SocMon could have been presented visually
### The different parameters that you can use for SocMon

**Average: 3.52**

1 – insufficient  2 – could be better  3 – OK  
4 – good  5 – very good

### What went well?
- Data collected from the field can be cross-checked and verified with related departments
- Analysing different parameters for SocMon by different methods (social mapping etc.) before and after the fisherman community

### What could have been better?
- Developing some new methodology which would include new technology for analysis

### Your understanding of the different tools for implementing SocMon

**Average: 4.05**

1 – insufficient  2 – could be better  3 – OK  
4 – good  5 – very good

### What went well?
- Easily applying by participants
- Resource mapping, seasonal calendars, Venn diagrams, matrixes can be used
- By using different tools analysing the livelihoods became easier and also gave me an idea about their socio-economic condition
- Deliberation with slide presentation
- Social mapping and many types of diagram

### What could have been better?
- The tools were OK and don’t think any other tools would be included
- This was good

### The parameters were good and were made by the trainees themselves
- Explaining parameters and discussion
- I know the different parameters of the SocMon study
- Applying a new methodology

### Problem analysis on better governance and livelihoods
- More response and discussion

### The tools used for SocMon are applicable
- Seasonal calendar, market linkage matrix, Venn diagram, social map, resource map
- Resource map on marketing
- The way of training resource mapping, seasonality were done by the villagers
- Social mapping, mapping of marketing
- Use of the different tools like social map, resource map, Venn diagram, matrix diagram of the poorest
- Map is good

### More tools like well-being analysis, resource mapping is essential to find out the economic status
- Other tools to better understand dependency
35  Your understanding of using SocMon to inform and influence  
   **Average: 3.47**
   
   1 – insufficient  2 – could be better  3 – OK  
   4 – good  5 – very good

36  What went well?  
- By visiting the village and informing people about SocMon influenced the understanding pattern of the people  
- Using SocMon to inform  
- Discussion during workshop/training time  
- Accountability, transparency and participation - really imbalanced  
- This SocMon is a very useful tool to use for socio-economic study  
- Getting the message to the community  

What could have been better  
- More discussions  
- Maybe some kind of brochures in local language could have been developed for better understanding of the villagers

What the next steps will be for developing SocMon on Chilika Lake  
   **Average: 3.53**
   
   1 – insufficient  2 – could be better  3 – OK  
   4 – good  5 – very good

37  What went well?  
- Discussion was very good  
- Interaction of all line departments important  
- Highlighting the convergence and cooperation with line departments  
- Working with different organisations with CDA through SocMon  
- Work distribution  
- Discussion in workshop  
- Opportunity to develop a proposal for on-going SocMon work on Chilika Lake  
- Going to the village next time for validation will be important  
- Coordination with different departments relating to Chilika Lake will be important  
- Incorporating SocMon into Chilika Lake Health Report Card will be better

38  What could have been better?  
- No comments
Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand are working together through the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project to lay the foundations for a coordinated programme of action designed to better the lives of the coastal populations through improved regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the implementing agency for the BOBLME Project.

The Project is funded principally by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Norway, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the FAO, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the USA.

For more information, please visit www.boblme.org