

Ocean Country Partnership Programme

Stakeholder mapping for the Ocean Country Partnership Programme: India



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Acronyms

| | |
|-----------|---|
| BOBLME | Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystems |
| Cefas | Centre for the Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science |
| CIFT | Central Institute of Fisheries Technology |
| CMC | City Municipal Council |
| CMFRI | Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute |
| CMLRE | Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology |
| CSTEP | The Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy |
| FSI | Fishery Survey of India |
| INCOIS | Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services |
| ITeS | IT and Information Technology enabling Services |
| JNCC | Joint Nature Conservation Committee |
| KTVG | Karnataka Tourism Vision Group |
| MoEFCC | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| MMO | Marine Management Organisation |
| MPA | Marine Protected Area |
| NCESS | National Centre for Earth Science Studies |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organisation |
| OCPD | Ocean Country Partnership Programme |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| ReALCRaft | Registration and Licensing of Fisheries Craft |
| SMRC | Society for marine research and conservation |
| WII | Wildlife Institute of India |
| ZSI | Zoological Survey of India |

1 Project context

The Ocean Country Partnership Programme (OCP) is a UK Government-led programme, helping to tackle marine pollution at its source, create and manage marine protected areas, make seafood more sustainable and support better management, monitoring and enforcement capabilities to help crack down on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by helping developing countries partner with and access the UK's world-leading ocean science expertise. Under the OCP, the UK is partnering with Official Development Assistance (ODA) eligible countries to exchange science, research, and development expertise to address marine environmental challenges across three key themes: marine pollution, marine biodiversity, and sustainable seafood. The long-term impact of the programme will be that partner countries possess the skills and expertise to effectively access, develop and harness scientific knowledge and practise; and develop and implement evidence-informed, locally relevant policy. In doing so, we will support countries to effectively tackle the challenges that threaten marine environments and the livelihoods that depend on them.

Under the marine biodiversity theme, the OCP will support countries with developing the skills and expertise needed to establish designated, well managed and enforced Marine Protected Areas. This work will support healthy ecosystems with thriving biodiversity and fisheries that communities rely on for food and livelihoods. The programme aims to achieve these objectives by strengthening marine science expertise, developing evidence-based policy and management tools and creating educational resources for coastal communities. MPAs can help address the twin threats of biodiversity loss and climate change. Evidence has also shown that MPAs can improve capture fisheries beyond their boundaries, supporting the creation of jobs in trades such as tourism, and improve governance and stewardship of the marine environment. The OCP is being delivered under the UK government's Blue Planet Fund and supported in the UK by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), the Centre for the Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science (Cefas) and the Marine Management Organisation (MMO).

The OCP was invited to provide advice to support the designation process for the Mugli-Apsarkonda Marine Sanctuary in Karnataka, India. The OCP's support consists of two reports, this Stakeholder mapping document and Roadmap to Designation: The Mugli-Apsarkonda Marine Sanctuary, Karnataka, India.

2 Introduction

Stakeholders are individuals (or groups) who can affect or are affected by an organisation, strategy or project. Stakeholder mapping is the process of identifying these people, grouping them according to their levels of participation, interest, and influence in the project; and determining how best to involve and communicate with each of these stakeholder groups throughout.

The OCPP under the marine biodiversity theme in India has been requested to provide support for the designation process for the Mugli-Apsarkonda Marine Sanctuary (also known as Karwar Marine Park or the [Mugali Marine Protected Area](#)), which will be situated in the Uttara Kannada district within the Karnataka region of the Arabian Sea. This document aims to map stakeholders within India, with focus on the Karnataka region, to provide recommendations on stakeholder engagement opportunities to raise awareness, increase the interest level of stakeholders and ensure support for plans and decisions made to designate the marine national park.

3 Identifying stakeholders

Identifying and grouping stakeholders is an important first step to ensure the full range of interest, needs and views are taken account of during the lifetime of the project. The stakeholders included in the groups in Table 1 should be reviewed on a regular basis according to any changes or developments in the project.

Table 1. Stakeholder groupings.

| Group | Stakeholders: India | Stakeholders: Karnataka State |
|--|---|--|
| India project lead and partners | Government of India | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Forests, Ecology and Environment • Government of Karnataka • Karnataka Forest Department |
| India Government departments | <p>Government of India:</p> <p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wildlife Institute of India (WII) ▪ Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) ▪ Central Pollution Control Board • Ministry of Earth Sciences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE) ▪ National Centre for Coastal Research ▪ National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS) ▪ National Institute of Ocean Technology ▪ National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research ▪ Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) • Ministry of Science and Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Institute of Oceanography | <p>Government of Karnataka:</p> <p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment • Karnataka Biodiversity Board • ENVIS Centre: Karnataka State of Environment and Related Issues • ENVIS Centre on Wildlife and Protected Areas • Department of Water Resources • Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute • Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority • Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority • Karnataka Coastal Development Authority • Karnataka State Pollution Control Board <p>Fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Fisheries <p>Science:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • College of Fisheries • CMFRI, Karwar Research Centre |

| Group | Stakeholders: India | Stakeholders: Karnataka State |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management <p>Fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishery Survey of India (FSI) ▪ Coastal Aquaculture Authority ▪ Registration and Licensing of Fisheries Craft (ReALCRaft) ▪ Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT) <p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Institute of Watersports <p>Industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British High Commission in India • Department of Space, Indian Space Research Organisation • India Coast Guard • Indian Navy | <p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Tourism <p>Industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commerce and Industries Department <p>Education and Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Higher Education • Department of Primary and Secondary Education • Industrial Training and Employment • Skill Development Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department <p>Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Health and Family Welfare • Youth Empowerment and Sports <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Legislation • Directorate of Translations • Naval Base Karwar |
| Site managers | Not applicable | Karnataka Forest Department |
| Local councils | Not applicable | <p>Karnataka Councils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnataka Legislative Council • Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology • Karnataka Rajya Vijana Parishat <p>Councils within Uttara Kannada district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Municipal Council (CMC) Karwar • CMC Dandeli |

| Group | Stakeholders: India | Stakeholders: Karnataka State |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| | | <p>Councils within surrounding districts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local councils within Dakshina Kannada District • Local councils within Udupi district <p><u>Three-tier Panchayati Raj system:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 Zilla Panchayats at the district level • 176 Panchayat Samiti/Tuluk at the block level • 5,659 Grama Panchayats at village level |
| Fisheries | <p>Commercial fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Fishing and Seafood companies <p>Working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group on Fisheries <p>Sport fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All India Game Fishing Association • India Angling | <p>Local fishers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pelagic fishers • Bottom trawlers • Bivalve collectors • Shrimp farmers • Seaweed cultivators • Asian seabass farmers • Oyster and mussel farmers <p>Fish marketing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation Limited • Karwar Fish Market |
| Dive industry | National diving associations (e.g. Indian Divers Association and DiveIndia) | Local dive companies (e.g. Netrania Adventures , Planet Scuba India , and Aquanaut India) |
| Water sports industry | National water sports companies (e.g. India Boats and Sea Water Sports) | <p>Local water sports companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surfing (e.g. The Shaka Surf Club, Surf Life Saving, Karwar) • Kayaking (e.g. Mounty) • Jet skiing (e.g. Jungle Lodges) • Boating (e.g. Prafulla Boating Centre) • Banana boating • Snorkelling • Paddleboarding • Swimming • Water skiing • Parasailing |

| Group | Stakeholders: India | Stakeholders: Karnataka State |
|---|--|--|
| NGOs, research bodies and consultancies | <p>Marine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) • Society for marine research and conservation (SMRC) • Coastal Impact • WCS-India • Reef Watch Marine Conservation • Society for Marine Research and Conservation • Coastal Impact • Indian Maritime Foundation <p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dakshin • India Water Portal • Environmental Information System Centre for Ecological Sciences • Terracon Ecotech • Indian Environmental Consultancy and Research Services • Nature Conservation Foundation <p>Wildlife:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Trust of India • Conservation India • Wildlife Conservation Trust • Wildlife SOS | <p>Marine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reef Watch • Ahwahan foundation <p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP) • Panchabhuta Conservation Foundation • Local environmental consultancy companies • Local National Parks (e.g. Anshi National Park) • Junglescapes <p>Wildlife:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks (e.g. Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary and Attiveri Bird Sanctuary) • Wildlife Rescue organisations (e.g. Shimoga Animal Rescue Club and Mangalore Rescues) |
| Local educational and religious institutes | <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities that offer courses in Marine Science (e.g. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai, Government Science College, Berhampur University, Goa University and Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University) | <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59 higher education institutions including Indian Institute of Science, Karnatak University (including Department of Studies in Marine Biology), and Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University • The Institute of Social and Economic Change |

| Group | Stakeholders: India | Stakeholders: Karnataka State |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | <p>Religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious institutions: Hindu temples, mosques (Islam), Christian churches, Sikh temples, Buddhist temples, Jain temples, and fire temples (Zoroastrianism) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local schools in Karwar (e.g. St Michaels Convent School and St Joseph's High School) <p>Religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus • Local religious institutions in Karwar (e.g. Maruti Temple and New life fellowship church) |
| International institutions | <p>Indian Ocean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystems (BOBLME) Project • Indian Ocean Rim Association • Mangroves for the future project • India Marine Fisheries Team, University of Southampton • South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme <p>Worldwide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of Global Alliance • Member of Friends of Ocean Action • Member of Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network • United Nations Environment Programme • Ramsar | <p>Karnataka:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Earth (report on mangrove reforestation) • Mott MacDonald (Sustainable Coastal Investment Programme, India - addressing erosion in Karnataka) • World Bank (fund for piped water supply in Karnataka) |
| Press | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National newspapers (e.g. The Times of India, Deccan Herald, New Indian Express, and The Hindu) • National TV channels (e.g. DD India and CNN-News18) • National radio stations (e.g. All India Radio) • National magazines (e.g. Sanctuary Nature Foundation and Eco India) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnataka newspapers and magazines (e.g. Udayavani) • Karnataka news channels (e.g. TV9 (Karnataka)) • Karwar radio stations (e.g. All India Radio Karwar) |

| Group | Stakeholders: India | Stakeholders: Karnataka State |
|--|--|--|
| Local private sector and other industries | Not applicable | <p>Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy (e.g. hydro-electric plants) • Coal-based thermal power plants • Oil and gas companies <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT and Information Technology enabling Services (ITeS) • Biotechnology <p>Food and other resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture companies • Wholesale and retail companies • Local eco-friendly stores (e.g. Green Mantra) • Fish meal and oil units • Sand and shell miners • Karwar Fishing and Shipping Port • Infrastructure companies (e.g. for pipelines, hotels) • Herbal medicine |
| Local communities | Not applicable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents of Karwar, Uttara Kannada and the wider Karnataka state • Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka notified according to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act 2003 |
| Tourist-related industry | National travel agencies (e.g. Thomas Cook India and Club Mahindra) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnataka Tourism Vision Group (KTVG) • Local travel agencies (e.g. Karnataka travels) • Local hotels, restaurants and resorts (e.g. Cintacor Island resort) • Wildlife watching companies (e.g. GoKarna dolphin trips) • Karwar Aquarium • Karwar Tourist Hut |

4 Prioritising stakeholders

An influence (for example, legal, political, technical, economic or social influence)/interest matrix allows stakeholders to be prioritised by determining the type of actions and level of effort required based on their position in the grid (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).

- **High influence, highly interested people (Key player):** these people must be engaged fully, consulted with on a regular basis, managed and monitored closely to maintain the relationship. Key players should be involved in governance/decision making bodies.
- **High influence, less interested people (Meet their needs):** these stakeholders should be engaged with and consulted on areas of interest to try to increase their level of interest and keep them satisfied.
- **Low influence, highly interested people (Keep informed):** adequately inform these people by making use of interest through involvement in low-risk areas and talk to them frequently enough to ensure that no major issues are arising. People in this category can often be very helpful with the detail of a project and are potential supporters or goodwill ambassadors.
- **Low influence, less interested people (Monitor their needs):** monitor these people to ensure their interest or influence doesn't change, communicate generally to keep informed on key project outcomes.

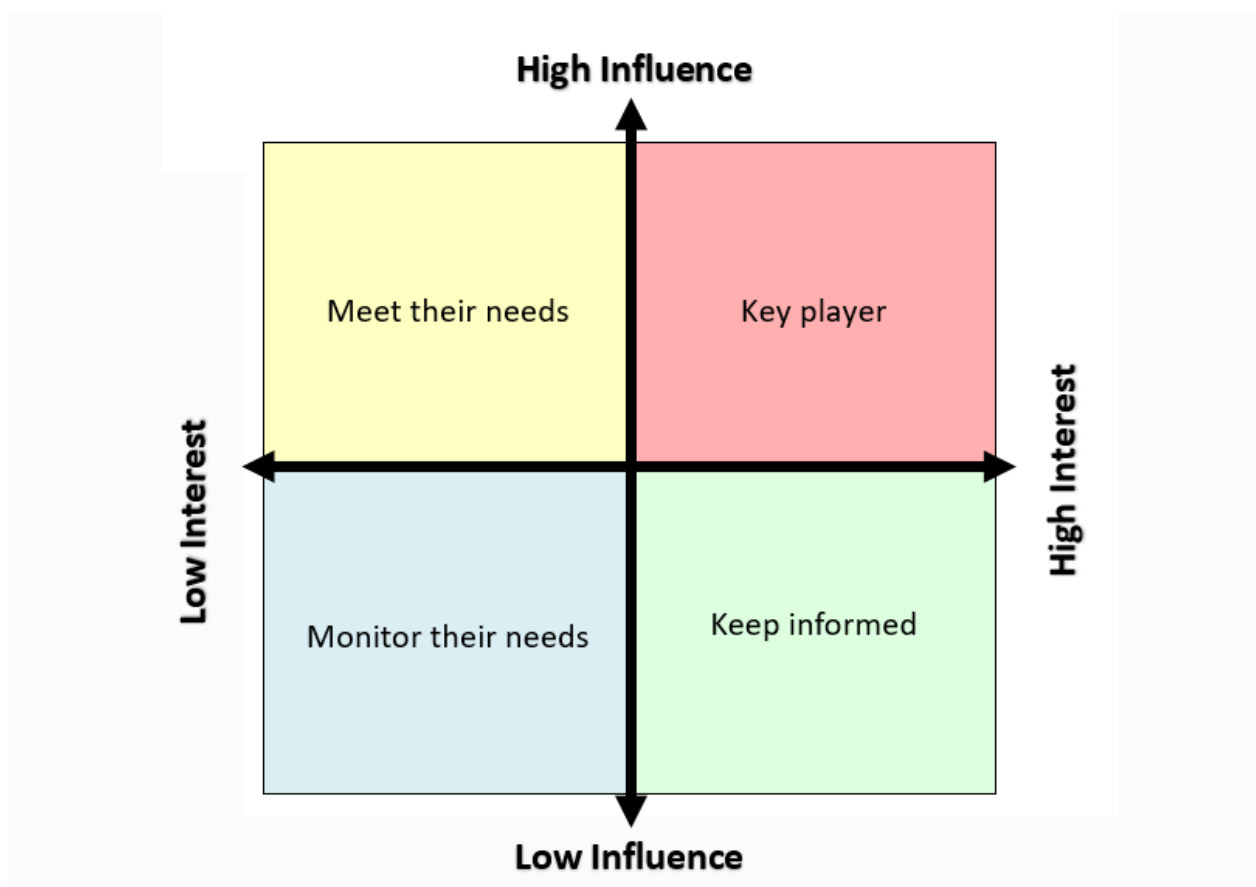


Figure 1. Influence and Interest Grid for Stakeholder Prioritisation.

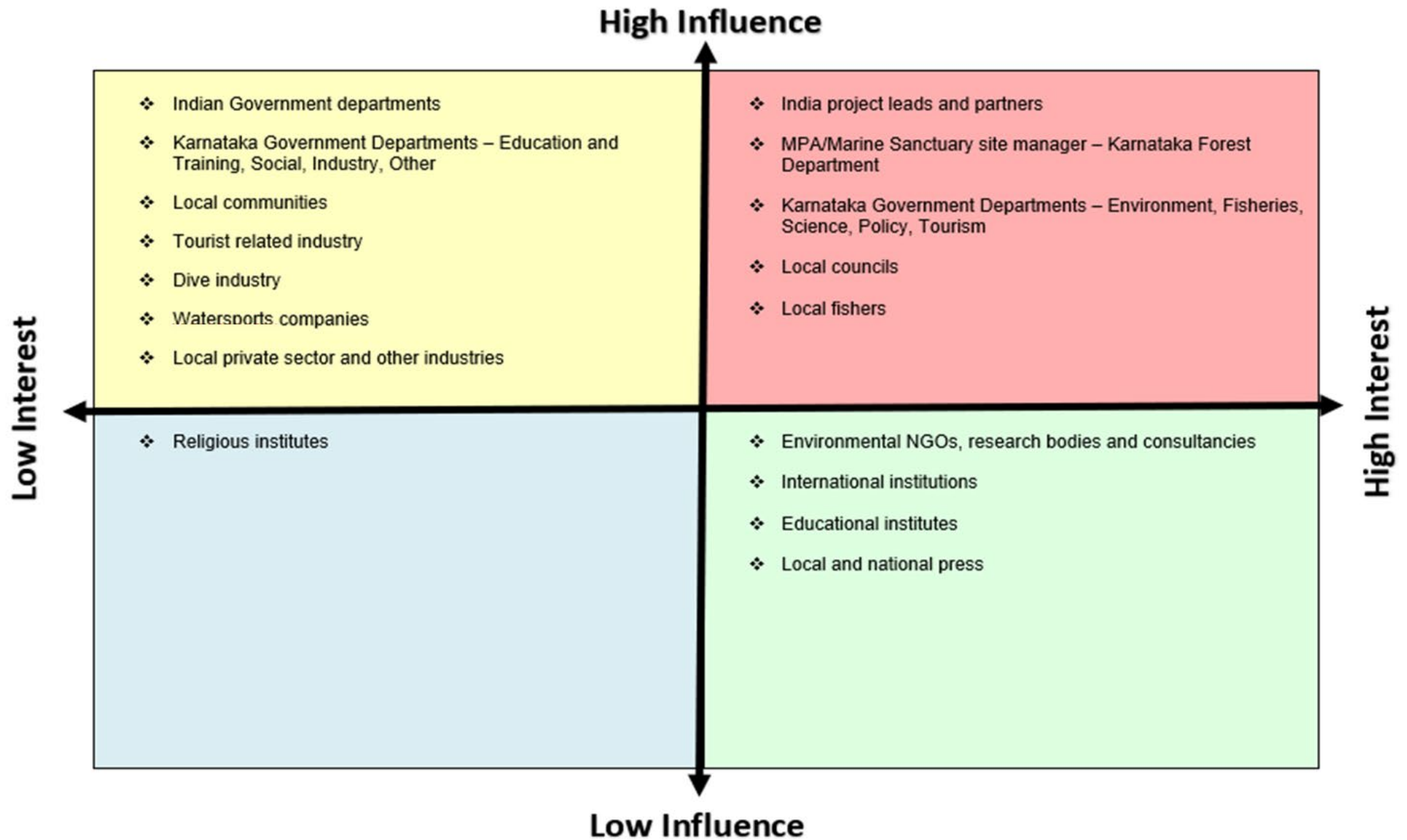


Figure 2. Result of the stakeholder prioritisation exercise for this project.

5 Understanding stakeholders

Once stakeholders have been prioritised, strategic thought is needed about how best to earn the ongoing support of each of these stakeholder types. Assessing who needs to know what and why, will provide the foundation for determining the most appropriate forms of engagement and methods of communications.

Tables 2 to 4 list the stakeholders based on the classification in Figure 1, alongside the reason to communicate, how best to engage and the intended outcome. Table 2 lists the stakeholders classed as 'Key players', Table 3 the stakeholders under 'Meet their needs' and Table 4 the stakeholders under 'Keep informed'.

Table 2. Key players (High influence, high interest).

| Stakeholder group | Reason for communicating | How to engage | Intended outcome |
|--|--|---|--|
| India project lead and partners (Government of Karnataka, Karnataka Forest Department) | Stakeholder will have a key role in Marine Protected Area (MPA)/Marine Sanctuary development, designation, monitoring and management. | Clear communication with Government of Karnataka through regular contact/ meetings to provide updates and ensure partners are well informed. | Strong collaboration between India project partners and Government of Karnataka to ensure the project aims are achieved. |
| MPA/Marine Sanctuary site manager – Karnataka Forest Department | Stakeholder will have a key role in MPA/ Marine Sanctuary development, designation, monitoring and management. | Full engagement through regular contact/meetings with India project partners and stakeholder workshops. Regular updates and guidance should be provided to ensure stakeholder is well informed. | Effective working and collaboration to ensure the development of an effective MPA/Marine Sanctuary plan that protects marine biodiversity. |
| Karnataka Government departments – Environment, Fisheries, Science, Policy, Tourism | Involvement with monitoring and enforcement (through underpinning legislation) to support MPA/Marine Sanctuary governance and decision making. | Early engagement in progress is essential through workshops and regular contact/meetings. | Full engagement which enhances collaboration and ensures all views, aims and objectives are taken into consideration effectively in order to provide sufficient protection of marine biodiversity. |

| Stakeholder group | Reason for communicating | How to engage | Intended outcome |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Local councils | Local councils are able to provide insight into local community views and therefore, if strong opinions are captured throughout the process or early on, they could have significant influence on decision making (which may not have been taken into account before). | Effective communication and engagement through workshops/meetings to ensure stakeholder is fully informed and views are considered early on in process. | Effective engagement with local councils to ensure the MPA/Marine Sanctuary meets the needs of local communities and that views are considered in the decision-making. |
| Local fishermen | Fishing is a huge economic activity which will be affected and therefore full engagement is needed to understand potential problems and ensure views are considered which will reduce economic impact. | Early engagement in progress is essential through workshops and regular contact/meetings to ensure views/concerns are taken into consideration in decision making. | Effective engagement with local fishers to ensure that their views are included in MPA design and designation, while these views are balanced with the goals of the MPA. |

Table 3. Meet their needs (High influence, low interest).

| Stakeholder group | Reason for communicating | How to engage | Intended outcome |
|--|---|---|---|
| Indian Government Departments | High influence, but local government departments may have higher interest. | Early engagement through workshops/meetings and contact as and when needed to ensure that all views have been considered and that the work aligns with wider context. | Effective engagement with key departments to ensure views and goals are considered and that the MPA/Marine Sanctuary fits within the wider MPA/Marine Sanctuary network in India. |
| Karnataka Government departments – Education and Training, Social, Industry, Other | Important to include a range of people/departments, including youth and minorities, in decision-making. The MPA/Marine Sanctuary could have opportunities for education and jobs. | Engagement provided through updates/informal meetings, but less frequent contact required. | Representatives of relevant government departments are made aware of the MPA/Marine Sanctuary and included in any discussions when needed. |

| Stakeholder group | Reason for communicating | How to engage | Intended outcome |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Local communities | The MPA/Marine Sanctuary has potentially high impacts on local livelihoods and therefore it is important to engage with local communities and consult with them on areas of interest to try to increase their awareness and help to alleviate concerns. | Early engagement through initial workshops to incorporate views into key decisions and provide updates during the process. | Local communities are sufficiently represented at workshops, and that a large proportion of the public are aware of the MPA's/Marine Sanctuary's progress and are supportive of its aims to ensure that the MPA has a positive impact on livelihoods. |
| Tourist related industry | To ensure that tourist related industries understand the aims of the MPA/Marine Sanctuary and are included in any decision-making on protection and legislation that may affect their businesses. Also to ensure that they communicate the benefits of the MPA/ Marine Sanctuary and any restricted activities to tourists so that tourists value and respect the area. | Early engagement through initial workshops to discuss proposal, introduce potential measurements and how these changes may impact the stakeholder. Ensure views are taken into consideration during decision making. | Tourist-related industries are involved and regularly updated to ensure there are no major issues arising as well as ensuring that industries can fully prepare for any potential changes to their activities. |
| Dive industry | To ensure that diving companies understand existing uses, pressures and priorities for the marine environment, benefits of the MPA/ Marine Sanctuary, and the potential implications of the MPA/Marine Sanctuary on their activities. | Early engagement through initial workshops to discuss proposal, introduce potential measurements and how these changes may impact the stakeholder. Ensure views are taken into consideration during decision making. | Diving companies are aware of the MPA's progress and are given the opportunity to share their views on potential management of their activities in line with the MPA's/Marine Sanctuary's goals and objectives. |

| Stakeholder group | Reason for communicating | How to engage | Intended outcome |
|---|--|--|--|
| Watersports companies | To ensure that watersports companies understand existing uses, pressures and priorities for the marine environment, benefits of the MPA/ Marine Sanctuary, and the potential implications of the MPA/Marine Sanctuary on their activities. | Early engagement through initial workshops to discuss proposal, introduce potential measurements and how these changes may impact stakeholder. Ensure views are taken into consideration during decision making. | Watersports companies are aware of the MPA's/Marine Sanctuary's progress and are given the opportunity to share their views on potential management of their activities in line with the MPA's/Marine Sanctuary's goals and objectives. |
| Local private sector and other industries | To raise awareness of the impacts and dependencies that businesses have on the marine and coastal environment in the Karwar/Karnataka region, and the role they can play in helping the MPA to achieve its objectives. | Early engagement through initial workshops to discuss proposal, introduce potential measurements and how these changes may impact stakeholder. Ensure views are taken into consideration during decision making. | The local private sector and other industries are involved throughout the MPA/Marine Sanctuary process and are updated frequently to ensure there are no major issues arising and so that industries can prepare for any changes to their activities through legislative prohibitions. |

Table 4. Keep informed (Low influence, high interest).

| Stakeholder group | Reason for communicating | How to engage | Intended outcome |
|--|---|---|--|
| Environmental Non-Governmental organisations (NGOs), research bodies and consultancies | Likely highly interested in the MPA/Marine Sanctuary for conservation, education, and research. May have insights to bring to the table (e.g. knowledge on the region, marine life, or on management of human activities), and could provide support on the ground. | Early engagement around proposal of marine sanctuary and updates provided during process to ensure support and gain additional knowledge. | NGOs, research bodies and consultancies are made aware of the MPA's/ Marine Sanctuary's progress and are engaged with fully, to ensure maximum support that may strengthen the MPA's/Marine Sanctuary's success. |

| Stakeholder group | Reason for communicating | How to engage | Intended outcome |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| International institutions | May have resources available to benefit the MPA/Marine Sanctuary (e.g. raising awareness through communications, knowledge sharing, funding, and undertaking research projects). | Early engagement around proposal of marine sanctuary and updates provided during process to ensure support and gain additional knowledge. | International institutions are made aware of the MPA's/Marine Sanctuary's progress and are engaged with fully, to ensure maximum support. Ensure the MPA/Marine Sanctuary has high international standards to support it reaching its full potential. |
| Educational institutes | Important to engage with young people from schools and universities and take their views into consideration during decision-making processes – this could add value to the MPA/Marine Sanctuary in terms of research, awareness and outreach. The MPA/Marine Sanctuary could also be considered in any education or research projects. | Early engagement around proposal of marine sanctuary and updates provided during process to ensure support and gain additional knowledge. | Educational institutes are made aware of the MPA/Marine Sanctuary, to strengthen awareness and interest in order to enhance knowledge and understanding as well as fill evidence gaps. |
| Local and national press | The press are key communicators who reach a wide audience. Key milestones and information can therefore be communicated more effectively (to the wider public). | Early engagement around proposal of marine sanctuary and updates provided during process to ensure support. Ensure that stakeholders are aware of key dates and information so these can be circulated wider. | That the press and a large proportion of the public are aware of the MPA's/Marine Sanctuary's progress to strengthen support and increase engagement. |

6 Next steps: refining the document

Stakeholder engagement is a key aspect in successfully designing, designating and implementing a protected area. There is a large range of stakeholders that could be considered in designating the Mugali Marine Protected Area in Karnataka, India, and it may not be feasible or realistic to engage with every stakeholder in the current list.

It is essential that project partners work closely together to discuss the current list of stakeholders, and carefully consider which are the key stakeholders, which stakeholders can be removed, and if there are any other stakeholders that should be taken into consideration in Step 1 – Identifying Stakeholders (see Section 3). Once the key list of stakeholders has been determined and agreed on, partners should refine where each stakeholder should fit within the influence and interest grid for stakeholder prioritisation in Step 2 – Prioritising stakeholders (see Section 4), and refine the reasons for communicating with each stakeholder and the intended outcomes in Step 3 – Understanding Stakeholders (see Section 5).

This stakeholder mapping document can be seen as a 'living document' and can be reviewed and amended when required throughout the project. It is hoped that this will be a useful document to keep track of which stakeholders to engage with and how to communicate with them effectively, to ensure a full range of views and requirements are accounted for during MPA/Marine Sanctuary designation.