



**EAS** XIAMEN, CHINA  
6-8 NOVEMBER  
**CONGRESS2024**

**WON** 19<sup>th</sup>  
2024厦门国际海洋周  
World Ocean Week in Xiamen

# Blue Synergy for a Shared Future: One Sustainable and Resilient Ocean

6-8 NOVEMBER 2024 • XIAMEN CITY, CHINA



**SUBTHEME 1.9**  
**OCEAN SCIENCE, POLICY, AND PRACTICE**

## Engaging Stakeholders in River Basin Planning and Risk Management

PROCEEDINGS

CONVENERS:



中华人民共和国自然资源部  
Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China

厦门市人民政府  
Xiamen Municipal People's Government



# **REGIONAL WORKSHOP REPORT**

Event: East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress 2024

Location: Xiamen, China

Date: November 6-8, 2024

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Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist

## REGIONAL WORKSHOP REPORT



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Source: <https://eascongress2024.pemsea.org/program/full-programme/>

### I. Overview

1.1 The East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress<sup>1</sup> is a triennial event that serves as an intellectual marketplace and forum on the sustainable development of the seas and coasts in the region and beyond. The East Asian Seas Congress 2024, in collaboration with World Ocean Week in Xiamen, is co-hosted by PEMSEA, Ministry of Natural Resources of China and the Xiamen Municipal People's Government.

1.2 The Regional Workshop served as a collaborative platform for engaging key stakeholders in advancing Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) strategies across six ASEAN countries namely, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, and Vietnam. This workshop facilitated in-depth discussions on stakeholder dynamics, concerns, and engagement strategies tailored to the unique contexts of each country and their respective river basins. Key objectives included enhancing stakeholder participation in IRBM, and identifying actionable strategies to improve stakeholder engagement in water resource management.

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<sup>1</sup> PEMSEA. East Asian Seas Congress 2024. <https://eascongress2024.pemsea.org/>



## II. Workshop Structure and Agenda

2.1 The workshop was organized into plenary sessions, breakout sessions, and collaborative strategy discussions. The program focused on critical topics such as stakeholder mapping, sensitivity identification, stakeholder prioritization, and the development of targeted engagement strategies based on stakeholder influence and interest.

2.2 The workshop was attended by a total of 34 participants, consisting of 21 men and 13 women, representing a diverse range of roles and delegations. Participants included experts, specialists, and officials from various fields such as environmental management, water resources, and social development. Delegates comprised representatives from national and local government agencies, international organizations, and academic institutions all of whom contributed their expertise to the discussions and interactive sessions.

### List of Participants and Composition

PEMSEA Resource Facility	<p><b>Mr. Chris Tapnio</b> Consultant, Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist for the Integrated River Basin Management Project</p> <p><b>Ms. Nancy Bermas</b> Regional Project Manager, IRBM Project</p>
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	<p><b>Ms. Maida Aguinaldo</b> Capacity Development Manager</p> <p><b>Ms. Orange Happee Galanay Omengan</b> Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist, IRBM Project</p>
Institute of Global Environment Strategies	<p><b>Dr. Pham Ngoc Bao</b> Deputy Director Adaptation and Water Institute for Global Environmental Strategies</p>
Cambodia	<p><b>Mr. Sophearith Thiv</b> Deputy Director General General Directorate of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Environment</p> <p><b>Ms. Chhan Ratha</b> Deputy Director-General of Directorate of Social Development, Ministry of Women's Affairs</p> <p><b>Mr. Eng Polo</b> Director of Kampot Provincial Environment Department</p> <p><b>Mr. Him Chandath</b> National Consultant</p> <p><b>Ms. Rathana Nai</b> Ministry of Environment</p> <p><b>Dr. Hin Lyhuor</b> Lecturer and Researcher, Faculty of Agricultural Biosystems, Royal University of Agriculture</p>
Indonesia	<p><b>Mr. Ganesha Wicaksana</b> Directorate of Water Pollution Control, Ministry of Environment and Forestry</p> <p><b>Ms. Aulia Rahmawati</b> Junior Environmental Impact Control Officer, Ministry of Environment and Forestry</p> <p><b>Mr. Malik Berlianto</b> Ministry of Environment and Forestry</p> <p><b>Ms. Isda Hartatie</b> Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies, IPB University</p>

Lao PDR	<p><b>Mr. Thanongxay Douangnoulak</b> Director, Division of Water Resources Assessment, Department of Water Resources Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</p> <p><b>Dr. Keouangchai Keokhamphui</b> Vice Dean, Faculty of Water Resources, National University of Laos</p> <p><b>Mr. Khonesy Xaygnamone</b> Deputy Director, Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Oudomxay province</p> <p><b>Mr. Souksan Phonpadit</b> Deputy Director General, PONRE Luangnamtha Province</p> <p><b>Mr. Saysomphone Chanthasomboun</b> Deputy Director General, PONRE Bokeo Province</p>
Malaysia	<p><b>Mr. Mohamad Radzi Abdul Talib</b> Director of Water Resources Management and Hydrology Divisions, DID Malaysia</p> <p><b>Mr. Mohamad Hafiz bin Hassan</b> Principal Assistant Director of River Basin Management Divisions, DID Malaysia</p> <p><b>Mr. Badrul Hisham Abdul Ghafar</b> Engineer, Division of Basin Planning and Management Kedah Water Management Authority</p> <p><b>Ms. Larifah Mohd Sidik</b> Principal Assistant Director, Division of Water Resources Management and Hydrology</p> <p><b>Mr. Mursyidul Syafiq Marzuki</b> Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Energy and Water Transition (PETRA)</p>
Philippines	<p><b>Ms. Anabelle Cayabyab</b> Office of the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer, Province of Cavite</p> <p><b>Ms. Irene Marie F. Villar</b> Supervising EMS, Provincial Government Environment and Natural Resources Office (PGENRO), Province of Pampanga</p>

	<p><b>Mr. Ben Patrick Soliguin</b> National IRBM Project Coordinator, Philippines</p>
Vietnam	<p><b>Mr. Bui Ngoc Anh</b> Director of Quang Nam DONRE</p> <p><b>Mr. Truong Cong Hai</b> Head of Sea and Island Division, Sub-Department of Sea, Island and Environment in Da Nang Da Nang DONRE</p> <p><b>Ms. Tran Thi Viet Dzung</b> Senior Officer of Pollution Control Department, MONRE</p> <p><b>Mr. Pham Hong Son</b> Head of Central and Central Highlands Branch of Environmental Pollution Control, Pollution Control Department</p> <p><b>Ms. Tong Thi Thuy Dzuong</b> Senior Officer of Pollution Control Department, MONRE</p> <p><b>Ms. Tran Thi Le Anh</b> Deputy Head of Division of Environmental Monitoring Management, Pollution Control Department, MONRE</p>

**2.3 Agenda Highlights**

- A. Stakeholder Mapping and Sensitivity Identification - Identification of key stakeholders, understanding their roles, and placing them within an interest-influence matrix.
- B. Breakout Sessions - Prioritizing stakeholders using the interest-influence grid and deriving engagement strategies.
- C. Collaborative Strategy Discussion - Participants shared insights on national and regional cooperation to align with IRBM goals.

The programme is attached as *Annex A*; and the presentation material attached as *Annex B*.



### III. Key Findings and Outputs

#### 3.1 Stakeholder Identification and Prioritization

The workshop successfully identified core stakeholders at the regional, national, and local levels, emphasizing their unique roles, influence, and interests in the IRBM project.

Through stakeholder mapping, stakeholders were categorized into groups based on their level of interest and influence, allowing for targeted engagement strategies.

#### Workshop Output Highlights

##### Indonesia

High	Moderate	Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government agencies central to river basin planning and sustainable water resource management (e.g., Ministry of Public Works and Regional Department of Planning Bureau, Ministry of Environment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local community groups which influence localized implementation of management efforts.</li> <li>Small-scale industries and women empowerment agencies that serves as important contributors to socio-economic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People living along the river basin with limited influence but essential beneficiaries of IRBM initiatives.</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also includes industries engaged in CSR which is seen as significant for integrating sustainability into business practices.</li> <li>• Other government agencies with significant operational impact and reliance on river basin outcomes (e.g., Eco-Tourism Agency and Water Resource Agency).</li> </ul>	<p>development with localized influence.</p>	
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**Lao PDR**

High	Moderate	Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key policymakers and implementers critical to river basin management and national development (e.g., MONRE, MAF, MEM, MOIC)</li> <li>• International organizations (e.g., IUCN, WWF, FAO, UNESCO) that provide technical expertise and funding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector entities (hydropower, mining industries) with significant environmental and economic impact requiring sustainable practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnic groups and gender-focused organizations which are important for inclusivity and addressing local needs.</li> <li>• Villagers and smaller community groups essential for grassroots participation and equitable benefit-sharing despite limited formal influence.</li> </ul>

**Cambodia**

High	Moderate	Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central government ministries (e.g., MPWT, MOWRAM, MAFF) that oversee river basin management policy, sustainable agriculture, and water resource use.</li> <li>• MoWA, Ministry of Urban Planning, and MISTI that influence urban and industrial water resource management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector entities (e.g., water authorities, waste management companies) that impact water quality and availability with moderate interest in IRBM.</li> <li>• Academic institutions (e.g., ITC, RUA, RUPP) which provide research and capacity building for sustainable water management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government units (e.g., provincial water, urban planning, and agriculture departments): Implement IRBM policies at the local level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local community groups that have limited influence but key beneficiaries of IRBM projects, requiring outreach and awareness-building.</li> </ul>	
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## Malaysia

High	Moderate	Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government agencies such as DOE, DID, SPAN, NADMA that lead planning, disaster risk reduction, and water resource management.</li> <li>Local municipalities that manage urban planning and local water resources.</li> <li>State river basin authorities that have the capacity to integrate IRBM into state-level planning frameworks.</li> <li>Environmental organizations (e.g., WWF Malaysia, MNS) that advocate for sustainability and community awareness.</li> <li>Private sector entities (e.g., E-Idaman, IWK), focusing on maintaining clean water and regulatory compliance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community groups and NGOs with vital contributions to environmental protection and grassroots involvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forestry, Wildlife, and Veterinary Services which is involved in ensuring biodiversity protection.</li> <li>Advocates for inclusivity and Indigenous community needs such as JAKOA.</li> </ul>

## Philippines

High	Moderate	Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National government agencies such as the DENR, NWRB, DPWH, NIA, which lead regulatory, policy, and infrastructure efforts for IRBM.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Academic institutions (e.g., DLSU-D, CVSU, TUP-C) that can provide research, training, and capacity building.</li> <li>Community-based organizations (e.g.,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small LGUs and marginalized communities (Masantol, Santa Rita, Bacolor) that are crucial for community-based adaptation and</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional and provincial governments of Pampanga and Cavite to ensure regional coordination and project implementation.</li> <li>• LWUA and local water districts that manage water distribution and supply.</li> <li>• Agriculture and fisheries councils which integrate agriculture and aquaculture needs into river basin planning.</li> </ul>	<p>Farmers' and Fisherfolk Associations) that depend on sustainable river basin management for livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local government units (LGUs) that can support localized planning and implementation.</li> <li>• Private sector and NGOs (e.g., Eco Action PH, water providers) which are emerging contributors to sustainability efforts.</li> </ul>	<p>conservation despite limited influence.</p>
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**Vietnam**

High	Moderate	Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and provincial government agencies such as MONRE, PPC, DONRE, MARD, DARD which leads policymaking, enforcement, and coordination in water and resource management; also includes district affected district local governments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance and planning ministries (e.g., MOF, MPI, DPI) that have the capacity to allocate resources and support planning for IRBM implementation.</li> <li>• Private sector that relies on water resources and is essential for promoting sustainable practices and compliance.</li> <li>• Local communities which are strongly affected by IRBM initiatives but lack influence in policymaking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Academic institutions and NGOs that may provide research, expertise, capacity building, and community advocacy.</li> </ul>



### 3.2 Actionable Recommendations for Stakeholder Engagement

A comprehensive list of tailored engagement strategies was developed based on the placement of stakeholders in the interest-influence grid:

- A. High Influence, High Interest; High Influence, Medium Interest; Medium Influence, High Interest
  - Engage through partnerships and decision-making roles, focusing on government agencies, local authorities, and key institutional partners.
  - Strategic involvement of these stakeholders ensures alignment of policies and actions with broader river basin management objectives.
- B. Medium-Interest, Medium-Influence
  - Collaborate with stakeholders in this category by promoting regular dialogues and creating opportunities for meaningful participation in project implementation.
  - Provide periodic updates and seek their input during critical decision-making stages to keep them involved and engaged in achieving project outcomes.
- C. High Influence, Low Interest
  - Involve stakeholders such as private sector actors and higher-level agencies through targeted consultations and policy dialogues.
  - Highlight the alignment of IRBM goals with their operational or strategic interests to gradually increase their engagement.
- D. Low Influence, High Interest
  - Inform and mobilize for community-driven initiatives, especially local NGOs and vulnerable community groups.
  - Explore opportunities for empowerment through capacity-building programs and community-driven initiatives to amplify their contributions and ensure equitable project outcomes
- E. Low Influence, Low Interest
  - Engage these stakeholders minimally but ensure their inclusion in general information-sharing efforts to maintain transparency.
  - Monitor their activities to identify any emerging interests or influence, which could be leveraged for future collaboration.

<b>Level of INTEREST</b>	Strong (2)	Moderate	High	High
	Medium (1)	Low	Moderate	High
	Low (0)	Low	Low	Moderate
		Low (0)	Medium (1)	Strong (2)
		<b>Level of INFLUENCE</b>		

**Sensitivity and engagement priority (mode)**

0-1: Low (inform and consult)

2: Moderate (inform and consult, monitor, collaborate)

3-4: High (engage closely/partnership)

The workshop output listing the stakeholders per country is attached as *Annex C*.





#### **IV. Stakeholder Engagement Program (SEP) Development**

4.1 The workshop highlighted the necessity of contextualizing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to address the unique socio-political, environmental, and cultural contexts of each participating ASEAN country. The SEP development process is guided by a structured, multi-level approach to ensure comprehensive and inclusive stakeholder participation. At the regional level, international organizations and collaborative frameworks facilitate alignment with global environmental commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ASEAN's Strategic Plan of Action on Water Resources Management. Nationally, governments lead policy and governance frameworks to align IRBM strategies with local realities, while at the local river basin level, grassroots and community-driven approaches emphasize stakeholder inclusion and cultural relevance.

#### **V. Responsibilities and Next Steps**

5.1 The IRBM project is committed to supporting the six participating countries in the ASEAN in enhancing their Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs) and developing comprehensive basin-level stakeholder databases to ensure effective communication and meaningful participation in project implementation. Immediate actions include finalizing the stakeholder database which forms as a critical step involving verification and updating of information to ensure comprehensive and inclusive engagement across all levels of governance. This will enable a holistic identification of key stakeholders and foster stronger participation.

5.2 Building on the insights gained from the workshop, PEMSEA will work closely with participating countries to customize their SEPs. These plans will reflect the specific socio-political, cultural, and environmental realities of each country, incorporating local stakeholder concerns and priorities. The tailored SEPs will ensure that engagement strategies are context-sensitive and effective in addressing diverse river basin challenges.

5.3 Additionally, PEMSEA will establish a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to track the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement strategies over time. This framework will include key performance metrics and adaptive mechanisms to ensure that engagement strategies remain relevant and responsive to evolving circumstances.

#### **VI. Conclusion**

6.1 The Regional Workshop highlighted the fundamental significance of inclusive and contextual stakeholder engagement for the efficient carrying out of Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) throughout ASEAN. The workshop highlighted that engaging various stakeholder groups, including government agencies, private sector partners, local communities, and marginalized populations, can harmonize interests, tackle challenges, and establish collective ownership of Integrated River Basin Management initiatives.



## Annex A

### ST 1.9: Engaging Stakeholders in River Basin Planning and Risk Management (Stakeholder Analysis Workshop)

#### Overview

To facilitate a focused discussion with key national and local government attendees from six countries to identify sensitivities, concerns, and actionable strategies for stakeholder engagement in the IRBM project.

#### Expected Outputs

- Identification of key stakeholders, their concerns, and sensitivities.
- Prioritization of stakeholders using the interest-influence grid.
- Actionable recommendations for engagement based on their placement on the grid.
- Improved collaboration among stakeholders for IRBM implementation.

#### Programme:

TIME	AGENDA
14:30 – 14:40	Workshop Mechanics and Objectives Overview
14:40 – 15:00	Stakeholder Mapping and Sensitivity Identification (Plenary)
15:00 – 15:20	Breakout Session 1: Stakeholder Prioritization Using Interest-Influence Grid
15:20 – 15:30	Plenary Report-Back (Session 1)
15:30 – 15:50	Breakout Session 2: Actionable Recommendations Based on Stakeholder Prioritization
15:50 – 16:05	Plenary Report-Back (Session 2)
16:05 – 16:20	Collaborative Strategy Discussion (Plenary)
16:20 – 16:30	Closing Remarks and Next Step
	Facilitator: Mr. Christopher Tapnio, Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist

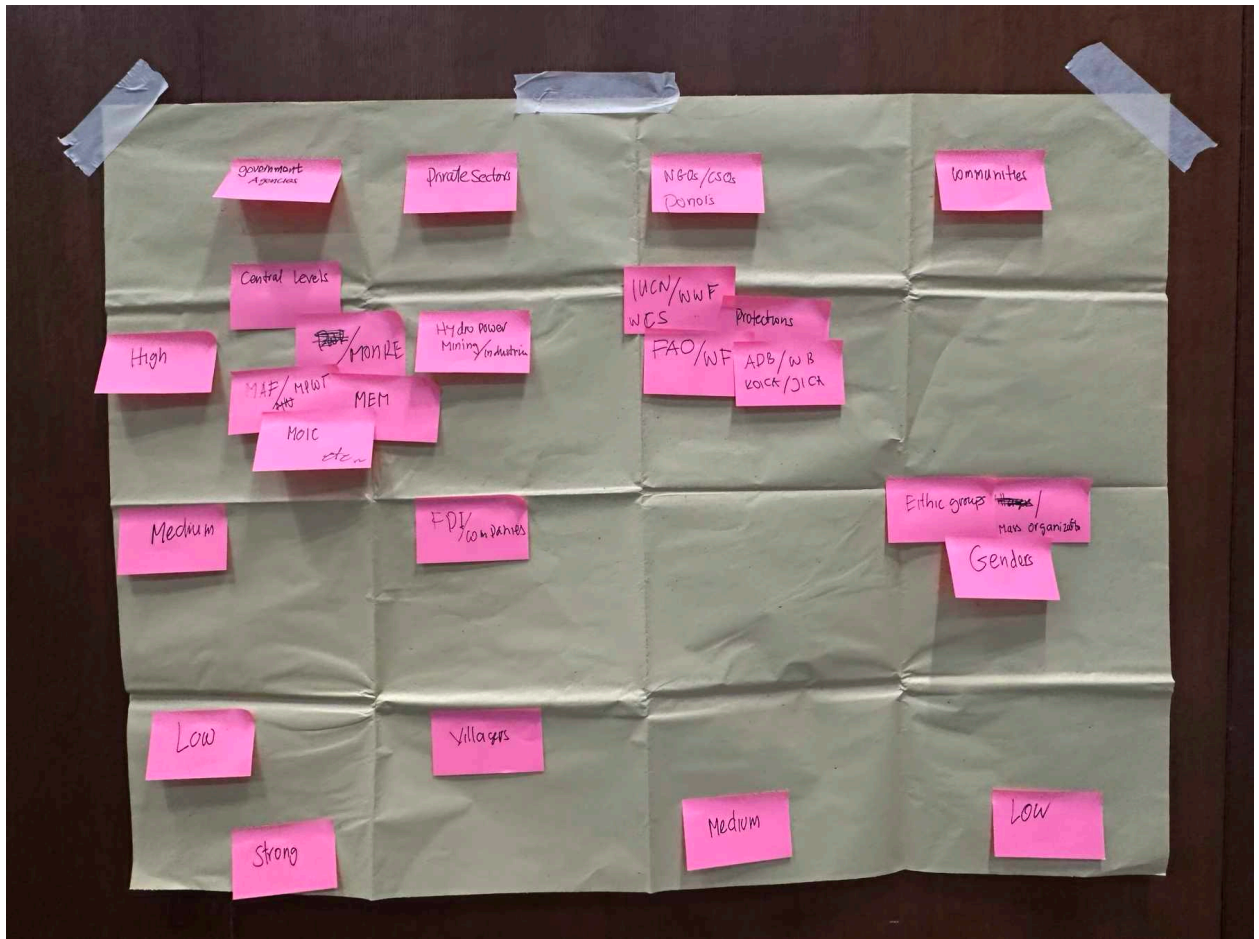
Annex C

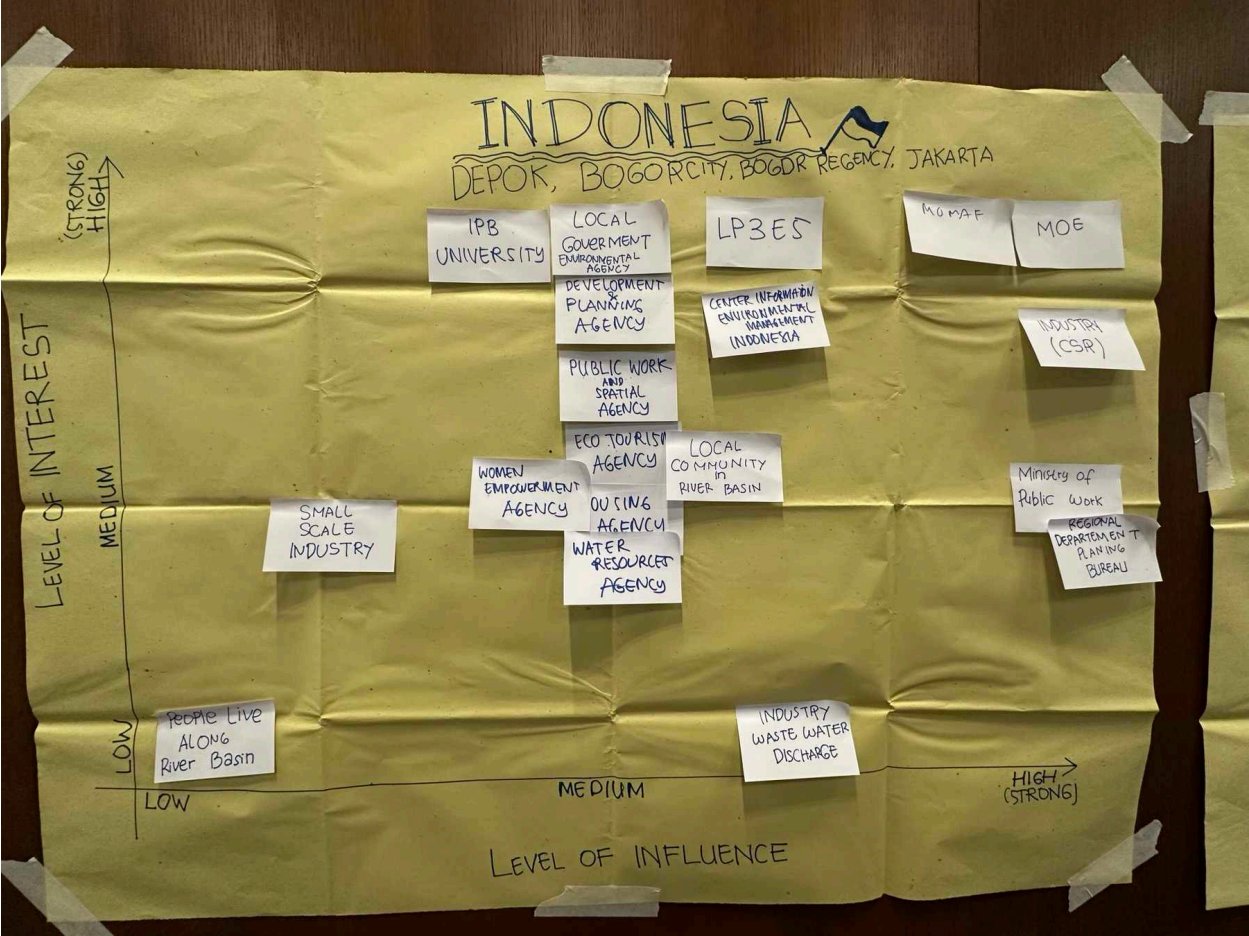
Stakeholder Database Output (in excel spreadsheet)

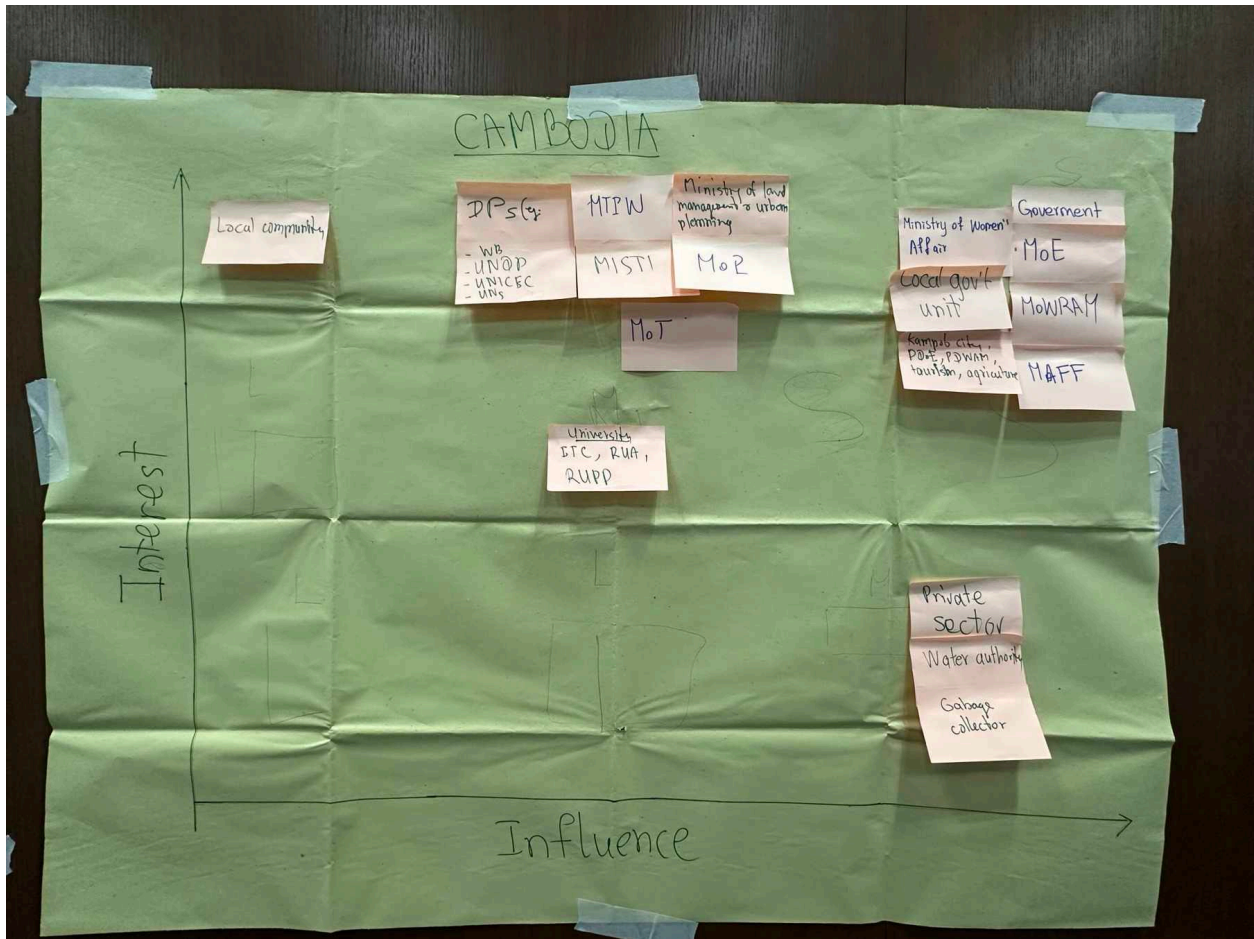












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