

DRAFT



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Developing and implementing a
National Plan of Action for
Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF)

BANGLADESH (Inland Fisheries)

INCEPTION PHASE



Bay of Bengal Programme
Inter-Governmental Organization (BOBP-IGO)
2026

**Developing and implementing a National
Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries
(NPOA-SSF)**

BANGLADESH

INLAND CAPTURE FISHERIES

INITIATION PHASE

Working Document

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Stage 1 - NPOA-SSF initiation	1
Step 1-1: Task Force Formation	1
1. Role and purpose	1
2. Term	1
3. Membership	1
4. Roles and Responsibilities	3
5. Meetings	7
6. Amendment, modification or variation	8
7. Working Group: Inland Capture Fisheries	8
Step 1-2: SSF Profile	10
1. Definition of small-scale fisheries in BANGLADESH	10
2. Characteristics of small-scale fisheries in BANGLADESH	10
3. Small-scale fisheries structure	11
4. Small-scale fisheries management	12
5. Small-scale fisheries knowledge	12
6. Issues and Opportunities	12
7. SSF profile gaps and plans for updating or consideration for NPOA-SSF content...15	
Step 1-3: SSF Stakeholder Mapping	17
1. Stakeholder Types	17
2. Stakeholder influence	20
3. Stakeholder connections	21
4. Stakeholder Interests	21
Step 1-4: SSF Governance Review and Gap Analysis	22
1. Key Gaps	22
Step 1-5: Rationale for an NPOA-SSF	24
1. Rationale for NPOA-SSF	24
2. Contribution to national and international commitments	24
Step 1-6: NPOA-SSF development plan template	26
Step 1-7: National platform establishment	30
Stage 2: NPOA-SSF development	31
Step 2-2: Intervention Logic	31
Step 2-3: Stakeholder consultation	32

Step 2-4: Log Frame	34
---------------------------	----

List of Tables

Table 1: Members of Task Force	1
Table 2: Overall role for NPOA-SSF for NTF members	3
Table 3: Contributions and Coordination	4
Table 4: Meetings.....	7
Table 5: Working Group – Inland Capture Fisheries.....	8
Table 6: Fishery units identified in the SSF sector	10
Table 7: Characteristics of small-scale fisheries in Bangladesh.....	10
Table 8: Key issues in the small-scale fisheries subsector to be filled based on stakeholder discussions	12
Table 9: SSF Profile gaps	15
Table 10: Small-scale fisheries stakeholders	17
Table 11: Stakeholder Influence	20
Table 12: List of stakeholders by type of connection with each other	21
Table 13: Stakeholders' interests.....	21
Table 14: Governance Review – Key Gaps and Opportunities	22
Table 15: Rationale for NPOA-SSF (Inland)	24
Table 16: Where the NPOA-SSF will support delivery of national and international commitments.....	25
Table 17: NPOA-SSF development plan template	26
Table 18: NPOA-SSF Development plan overview.....	29

Stage 1 - NPOA-SSF initiation

Step 1-1: Task Force Formation

Preamble

The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)¹ are an international instrument focusing on the needs of developing countries. However, they are applicable globally and to all types of small-scale fisheries and the whole small-scale fisheries value chain. They provide a comprehensive framework for guiding the governance and development of small-scale fisheries, but are by definition broad and not action-specific at the national or local level: they provide recommendations on what needs to be done, but not how.

The SSF Guidelines themselves, in Chapter 13, refer to the need to support implementation and monitoring. Thus, to facilitate their implementation, country-tailored implementation plans are needed that identify the strategies and priority actions to be taken at the country level. Such a comprehensive implementation plan can be drawn up in the format of a National Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF).

1. Role and purpose

The Task Force is a small group of persons dedicated to the inclusive, equitable and sustainable development of small-scale **INLAND** fisheries in **BANGLADESH**. This document provides the terms of reference (ToR) for the working arrangements of this Task Force, which will guide and facilitate the development and implementation of an NPOA-SSF in **BANGLADESH**.

2. Term

These ToR are effective from **9.12.2025** and continue until the **<EXPECTED DATE THAT STAGE 1 WILL BE COMPLETED, I.E. THE NATIONAL PLATFORM IS ESTABLISHED AND THERE IS FINAL AGREEMENT TO PREPARE AN NPOA-SSF>** / will be ongoing until terminated by agreement between the parties.

3. Membership

Table 1: Members of Task Force¹

Serial No	Members of the Committee	Position in the Committee
1	Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Chairman
2	Additional Secretary (Blue Economy), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Member
3	Chairman (Additional Secretary), Bangladesh Fisheries	Member

¹ Circular no. 33.00.0000.000.129.06.0015.25.369 dated 9.12.25 on “Formation of National Task Force and two separate Working Groups for Marine and Inland Open Waters for the development of the National Plan of Action on Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF).” Marine Fisheries-2 Section, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh

Serial No	Members of the Committee	Position in the Committee
	Development Corporation	
4	Representative, Member, Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institutions Division, Bangladesh Planning Commission (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
5	Representative, Ministry of Agriculture (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
6	Representative, Ministry of Industries (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
7	Representative, Ministry of Water Resources (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
8	Representative, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
9	Representative, Ministry of Land (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
10	Representative, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
11	Representative, Ministry of Home Affairs (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
12	Representative, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
13	Joint Secretary (Blue Economy), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Member
14	Joint Secretary (Fisheries), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Member
15	Representative, Inspector General, Bangladesh Police (Not below the rank of DIG)	Member
16	Representative, Director General, Bangladesh Coast Guard (Not below the rank of Captain)	Member
17	Representative, Bangladesh River Police (Not below the rank of DIG)	Member
18	Director General, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute	Member
19	Additional Director General, Department of Fisheries, Matshya Bhaban, Dhaka	Member
20	Director (Marine), Marine Fisheries Office, Department of Fisheries, Chattogram	Member
21	Director (Inland), Department of Fisheries, Matshya Bhaban, Dhaka	Member
22	Director (Blue Economy), Department of Fisheries, Matshya Bhaban, Dhaka	Member
23	Principal Scientific Officer (Fisheries Planning & Survey), Department of Fisheries, Matshya Bhaban, Dhaka	Member
24	Director (Budget & Finance), Department of Fisheries, Matshya Bhaban, Dhaka	Member
25	Representative, FAO Representative in Bangladesh	Member

Serial No	Members of the Committee	Position in the Committee
26	WorldFish Centre, Bangladesh	Member
27	President/ General Secretary, Bangladesh National Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd./National Fishermen's Society/Bangladesh Khudro Mossojibi Jele Samity/ Bangladesh Fishermen Federation/ Ethnic Fishers and Ultra Poor Development Society/Women fisher's representative	Member
28	Director General, Department of Fisheries, Matshya Bhaban, Ramna, Dhaka	Member-Secretary

4. Roles and Responsibilities

Scope of work:

- Approval of NPOA-SSF (s), which shall be developed by working groups (marine & inland capture), initiative for implementation, and if necessary, take programme;
- Support and advice to the working groups for the development of NPOA-SSF;
- If necessary, can co-opt a representative of any department/organization as a member

Table 2: Overall role for NPOA-SSF for NTF members²

Name of NTF member	Overall role for NPOA-SSF
Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL,	Chairman, and representative of Ministry
Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF;	Member and representative from DoF
Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI;	Member and representative of Research Institute
Md. Bodruddoza, DD, BFDC;	Member and representative of BFDC
Isfat Ara Mishu, AD, DoF	Member Secretary and representative of DoF
Sabnom Mustari, SAD, DoF;	Member and representative of DoF
Prof. Dr. Harun-or-Rashid, BAU	Member and representative of University
Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS;	Member and representative of NGO
Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community;	Member and representative of Fisherfolk
Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity;	Member and representative of Fisherfolk

² Based on presentation made at the Regional Inception Workshop on the National Plans of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF) 20-22 Nov 2025, Colombo, Sri Lanka (Inland group)

Name of NTF member	Overall role for NPOA-SSF
Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity;	Member and representative of Fisherfolks
Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk	Member and representative of special fisheries

Table 3: Contributions and Coordination

Reference activity from roadmap	Who leads or coordinates	Who contributes
Stakeholder mapping and communication strategy plan	Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL,	Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF; Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Md. Bodruddoza, DD,BFDC; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS; Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community; Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity; Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity; Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk
Governance review, Rationale for NPOA-SSF	Md. Hasanuzzaman, joint Secretary, MoFL,	Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF; Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Md. Bodruddoza, DD,BFDC; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS; Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community; Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity; Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity; Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk
NPOA-SSF development plan	Prof. Dr. Harunor-Rashid, BAU	Md. Hasanuzzaman, joint Secretary, MoFL, Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF; Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI;

Reference activity from roadmap	Who leads or coordinates	Who contributes
	Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI	Md. Bodruddoza, DD,BFDC; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS; Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community; Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity; Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity; Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk
Preparation for public launch of NPOA-SSF process	Sabnom Mustari, SAD, DoF; Isfat Ara Mishu, AD, DoF	Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF; Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Md. Bodruddoza, DD,BFDC; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS; Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community; Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity; Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity; Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk
Public launch: Awareness building and understanding expectations of target stakeholders	Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF Sabnom Mustari, SAD, DoF; Isfat Ara Mishu, AD, DoF	Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Md. Bodruddoza, DD,BFDC; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS; Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community; Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity; Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity; Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk
Intervention logic	Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI Prof. Dr. Harunor-Rashid, BAU	Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Md. Bodruddoza, DD,BFDC; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS; Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community; Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity;

Reference activity from roadmap	Who leads or coordinates	Who contributes
		Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity; Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk
Preparation (question, materials) for consultations	Sabnom Mustari, SAD, DoF Md. Mokhlesur Rahman Chowdhury, CNRS	Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Md. Bodruddoza, DD,BFDC; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS; Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community; Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity; Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity; Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk
NPOA-SSF Log frame	Md. Mokhlesur Rahman Chowdhury, CNRS	Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Md. Bodruddoza, DD,BFDC; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS; Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community; Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity; Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity; Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk
NPOA-SSF drafting	Sabnom Mustari, SAD, DoF	Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Md. Bodruddoza, DD,BFDC; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS; Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community; Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity; Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity; Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk

Reference activity from roadmap	Who leads or coordinates	Who contributes
Stakeholder consultations	Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF	Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Md. Bodruddoza, DD, BFDC; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS; Md. Shah Alam, Fisherfolk Community; Babul Mir, GS, Small Scale Fisheries Somity; Iqbal Hossain, GS, Jatiyo Motshojibi Somity; Representative: Haor; Kaptai Lake; Beel Group and women fisherfolk

5. Meetings

All meetings will be chaired by <INSERT NAME AND ORGANIZATION>

A meeting quorum will be <INSERT NUMBER> members of the Task Force.

Decisions will be made by consensus (that is, members must be satisfied with the decision even though it may not be their first choice). If this is not possible, the Task Force chairperson makes the final decision.

Table 4: Meetings³

Meeting name	Objective	Who participates	Frequency/date	Roles
Inception meeting	Clarifying roles, scope, planning	All NTF members	Single meeting/ 20-22 Nov	Convener: Md. Hasanuzzaman, joint Secretary, MoFL Note-taker: Isfat Ara Mishu, AD, DoF
NPOA inland working group meeting	Approval of NPOASS	All NTF members	30 November 2025	Convener: Md. Hasanuzzaman, joint Secretary, MoFL

³ ibid

Meeting name	Objective	Who participates	Frequency/date	Roles
				Note-taker: Isfat Ara Mishu, AD, DoF
Meeting for Finalization of Stakeholder mapping and communication strategy plan	Finalization of Stakeholder meeting	All NTF members	January 2026	Convener: Md. Hasanuzzaman, joint Secretary, MoFL Note-taker: Isfat Ara Mishu, AD, DoF
Meeting for finalization of Governance review, Rationale for NPOA-SSF	Finalization	All NTF members	February 2026	Convener: Md. Hasanuzzaman, joint Secretary, MoFL Note-taker: Isfat Ara Mishu, AD, DoF

Meetings will be held <HOW OFTEN> for <SPECIFY TIME> at <SPECIFY LOCATION>.

If required, subgroup meetings will be arranged outside of these times, at a time convenient to subgroup members.

6. Amendment, modification or variation

These ToR may be amended, varied or modified in writing by Task Force members after consultation and agreement.

7. Working Group: Inland Capture Fisheries

Table 5: Working Group – Inland Capture Fisheries

Serial No	Members of the Committee	Position in the Committee
1	Joint Secretary (Fisheries), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Chairman
2	Representative, Chairman, Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation	Member
3	Deputy Director (Fisheries Resources Conservation), Department of Fisheries, Matshya Bhaban, Dhaka	Member

Serial No	Members of the Committee	Position in the Committee
4	Chief Scientific Officer, Fresh Water Station, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, Mymensingh	Member
5	Ms. Shabnam Mostary, Senior Assistant Director, Fisheries Planning & Survey, Department of Fisheries, Matshya Bhaban, Dhaka	Member
6	Professor Dr. Harunur Rashid, Department of Fisheries Management, Faculty of Fisheries, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh	Member
7	Representative, Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS) (NGO)	Member
8	Representative, Women fishers/ Women fishers' association	Member
9	President/General Secretary, Bangladesh Fishermen Federation	Member
10	President/General Secretary, National Fishermen's Society	Member
11	President/General Secretary, Bangladesh Khudro Mossojibi Jele Samity	Member
12	President/General Secretary, Fishers/Fishers' Association, Haor Area	Member
13	President/General Secretary, Fishers/Fishers' Association, Beel Area	Member
14	President/General Secretary, Fishers/Fishers' Association, Kaptai Lake Area	Member
15	Assistant Director (Fisheries Resources Conservation), Department of Fisheries, Matshya Bhaban, Dhaka	Member

Scope of Work:

- a) Finalize the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Working Group;
- b) Finish the task according to the NPOA-SSF Roadmap and submission of the draft NPOA-SSF to the National committee;
- c) Submit an achievement report quarterly to the National committee;
- d) If necessary, can co-opt a representative of any department/organization as a member.

Step 1-2: SSF Profile

This SSF profile informs the initiation of an NPOA-SSF. It is expected that this will be reviewed and further developed as part of the NPOA-SSF development. A detailed document on the fishery profile of Bangladesh is available as a separate document.

1. Definition of small-scale fisheries in BANGLADESH

Table 6: Fishery units identified in the SSF sector

S. No.	Fishery unit	Main Characteristics	Key issues/challenges facing fishery unit
1.	Riverine Fishery including Hilsa	Hilsa is Migratory Fish. Indigenous Fisheries Resources. Important breeding ground.	Indiscriminate/over fishing. Use of illegal gears. Pollution Development works
2.	Kaptai Lake Fishery	Man made. Multispecies Managed and regulated by Leasee. Important breeding ground.	Carp fishes decreased and indigenous small fishes are increased.
3.	Beel Fishery	Indigenous fish stock Breeding and nursering ground	Siltration. Leasing system is not community based. Development work. Management issue Illegal fishing gear and net
4	Haor Fishery	Indigenous fish stock Breeding and nursering ground	Siltration. Leasing system is not community based. Development work. Management issue Illegal fishing gear and net

2. Characteristics of small-scale fisheries in BANGLADESH

Table 7: Characteristics of small-scale fisheries in Bangladesh

Small-scale fisheries in numbers		A small-scale fishery is defined as...
National population (number) 17.15 crores	Employed in small-scale fisheries (percent of national population)	
	Fishers	Total
	1829932	1.01%
	Male (%)	Female (%)
	ND	ND
		Proposed working definition: Small-scale fisheries (SSF), also known as artisanal fisheries, are characterized by traditional fishing practices, typically

Inland water area (km ²)	Marine area/exclusive economic zone (km ²)		involving family units or small groups, using relatively small amounts of capital and energy,
47076.2	118813		
Average production (MT)	Contribution to agricultural output (percent)		
Annual fish production 5.01 million MT in 2023-24	Agricultural GDP (BBS 2024) 22.26%	National GDP(BER 2024) 2.53%	
Total Inland -4.39 million MT, and Marine-0.63 million MT (2023-24)	Export Earnings (EPB 2024) 0.91% Animal protein supplies 60% Number of fishers (marine and coastal) 0.516 Million Employment (full-time & part-time) 19.50 million Women's employment (fish processing industry) 1.40 million		
Key small-scale fisheries	Name of species and fisheries (with annual production totals, to give an idea of relative scale) Hilsa (Inland-248569 + Marine- 280918 MT); Indian Major Carp (1136095 MT); Catfish (418629 MT); Tilapia (439678 MT); Sardine (23703 MT); Bombay duck (78221 MT), Sea catfish (17999 MT), Jew fish (60686 MT), Pomfret (11476 MT); Other (Marine- 111791, Inland- 695414 MT) All are not mentioned here		

Note: km² = square kilometre; MT = metric ton

3. Small-scale fisheries structure

Fisher groups include gillnet fishers, set bag net fishers, cast net fishers, seine net fishers, trap fishers.

Supply chain actors: Fish workers (including post-harvest workers), traders (middlemen and marketers), processors (drying, smoking, packaging), input suppliers (gear, nets, ice, fuel), boat builders and repairers, transport service providers, government agencies (Department of Fisheries, local authorities), financial institutions (microcredit providers), aquaculture farmers, aquaculture-private sector facilitators (around 500 in 2016) research and extension services.

In Bangladesh, small-scale fishers, fish workers, and traders usually belong to separate organizations tailored to their roles, such as the Bangladesh Small-Scale Fishermen's

Cooperative Society, Bangladesh Fish Workers Forum, and Fish Traders’ Association. Women in processing are often organized through NGO-supported groups.

Fisherwomen in Bangladesh are involved mostly in post-harvest processing including processing, drying, smoking and some are engaged in selling. Fisher women are members in different groups- like cooperatives, self-help groups by NGOs.

4. Small-scale fisheries management

A number of policies and laws are in place including:

- National Fisheries Policy, 1998
- Hilsa Fisheries Management Action Plan, 2003
- Protection and Conservation of Fish Act, 1950

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), under the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), Department of Fisheries (DoF) is the key institution.

5. Small-scale fisheries knowledge

Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI), and universities like Bangladesh Agricultural University, Sher-e Bangla Agricultural University, etc.

Catch data for inland open waters and catch & effort data for artisanal vessels in marine waters are available and published annually in the Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics of Bangladesh by the Department of Fisheries.

6. Issues and Opportunities

Table 8: Key issues in the small-scale fisheries subsector to be filled based on stakeholder discussions

Small-scale fisheries dimension	Stakeholders to ask	Key issues* (Suggestions for targeting stakeholders and prompting information concerning the main issues.)	Issues	Opportunities
5. Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management a. Responsible governance of tenure	Local leaders’ Local government Regional government National government	Are small-scale fisheries adequately recognized in government policy? Do small-scale fishers have secure tenure? Are there conflicts		

Small-scale fisheries dimension	Stakeholders to ask	Key issues* (Suggestions for targeting stakeholders and prompting information concerning the main issues.)	Issues	Opportunities
		<p>between larger-scale operators, or other parties, and small-scale fisheries' fishers?</p> <p>Are small-scale fisheries involved in fisheries management decision-making?</p>		
5b. Sustainable resource management	Fishers Researchers, scientists Resource managers	<p>What is the status (e.g. stable, overfished, unknown) and ecological significance of small-scale fisheries resources?</p> <p>Are other human activities affecting these resources or ecosystems?</p> <p>Examples are coastal development, pollution or mangrove cutting.</p>		
6. Social development, employment and decent work	Fisher groups (per fishery) Small-scale fisheries community groups, leaders, elders	<p>Are there conflicts between groups across fisheries sectors (small-scale versus industrial; inland versus marine)?</p> <p>Across different</p>		

Small-scale fisheries dimension	Stakeholders to ask	Key issues* (Suggestions for targeting stakeholders and prompting information concerning the main issues.)	Issues	Opportunities
		<p>sectors (small-scale fisheries versus agricultural sector, etc.)?</p> <p>Do small-scale fisheries communities have access to public services such as education, healthcare and public safety?</p>		
7. Value chains, post-harvest and trade	<p>Supply chain groups:</p> <p>Upstream – suppliers (net and boat builders)</p> <p>Downstream – buyers, processors, traders, retailers</p>	<p>Are supply chain operators included in discussions and small-scale fisheries decision-making?</p> <p>How do wage levels compare and how secure are jobs and income? Are there alternative incomes in small-scale fisheries communities (community-based tourism, etc.)?</p> <p>How is the small-scale fisheries subsector affected by competition with larger economic sectors (industrial-scale fisheries, shipping, etc.)?</p>		

Small-scale fisheries dimension	Stakeholders to ask	Key issues* (Suggestions for targeting stakeholders and prompting information concerning the main issues.)	Issues	Opportunities
8. Gender equality	Small-scale fisheries community groups, leaders, elders	Do opportunities in small-scale fisheries differ for men and women? Does access to public services differ for men and women?		
9. Disaster risks and climate change	Resource managers, scientists Fisher groups (per fishery) Small-scale fisheries community groups, leaders, elders	How is climate change affecting resources and small-scale fisheries communities? How are communities adapting to climate change, and to what extent are they able to adapt?		

7. SSF profile gaps and plans for updating or consideration for NPOA-SSF content

Table 9: SSF Profile gaps⁴

S.No.	Main gaps in SSF profile	Action required to update or implication for NPOA-SSF content and activities	Responsibility (if action)	Timeline (if action)
1.	No information on the number of women employed in fishery	A intensive survey should be conducted	Working group	By June 2026
2	Not considered the Small scale fisheries fisher groups in the profile only	The SSF related specific information	Working group	By March 2026

⁴ Based on presentation made at the Regional Inception Workshop on the National Plans of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF) 20-22 Nov 2025, Colombo, Sri Lanka (Inland group)

S.No.	Main gaps in SSF profile	Action required to update or implication for NPOA-SSF content and activities	Responsibility (if action)	Timeline (if action)
	highlighted the marine fisheries	should be inserted in the profile		
3	According to Fish protection and conservation rules- 1985, the existing part "Participatory system for hilsa fisheries (Hilsa shad sanctuaries); 81 water bodies and 164 fish sanctuaries implemented. " should be replaced	"In addition, 06 Hilsa sanctuaries 669 fish sanctuaries have been established in various rivers and inland open water bodies across the country.	Working group	By January 2026
4	Social safety net programme and financial assistance of GoB are not included	Should be included	Working group	By January 2026
5	Disaster vulnerabilities	The vulnerability profile depending on the geographical location should be assessed and addressed in the profile	Working group	By April 2026
6	Climatic impact in SSF fisheries sector	Climate impact analysis should be conducted and inserted in the profile	Working group	By June 2026
7	SSF Contribution to Nutritional demands and National Economy has not considered	The specific Data/information should be explored and inserted in the profile	Working group	By June 2026

Step 1-3: SSF Stakeholder Mapping

1. Stakeholder Types

Table 10: Small-scale fisheries stakeholders

Stakeholder types	National	Regional	Local
Small-scale Inland Fisheries value chain			
Fisher groups Riverine Fishery including Hilsa, Kaptai Lake Fishery, Beel Fishery, Haor Fishery, Flood plain Fisheries.	National Committee of Fisherfolk Associations, (Jatiyo Matshjibi Somoboy Somity; Bangladesh Khurdro – Matshajibi-Jele Somity; Bangladesh Fisherman Federation;)	Regional Committee of Fisherfolk Associations, (Tanguar Haor Management Committee, Kaptai Lake Management Committee; Jalmahal Babosthapona Committee; Jatiyo Matshjibi Somoboy Somity; Bangladesh Khurdro – Matshajibi-Jele Somity; Bangladesh Fisherman Fedaration;)	CBO, Fisherfolk group (Men and Women), Marginalized community group (eg, Manda community), engaging in fishing, Youth fisherfolk.
Suppliers to small-scale fisheries (port, boat, net and fuel suppliers)	Net/fishing gear/fishing vessel manufacturer/importer, Company/factory	Net/fishing gear/fishing vessel supplier,	Net/fishing gear/fishing vessel seller
Post-harvest (buyers, processors, traders and retailer)	Fish Exporter, Super shop, Chain shop, Bangladesh Frozen food Exporter Association, transporter	Arotdar, processors, retailer, traders, Ice factory, transporter	Cold storage, Small scale arotdar, Retailer, Processing labour (Men and Women),

Stakeholder types	National	Regional	Local
			Ice Factory, Transporter
Public-sector organizations			
Elected representatives (ministers, councillors and community leaders)	Ministers (MoFL, Land, Water resources, MoEFCC, MoShipping, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women Affaires, MoDMR, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Home Affaires, Planning Commission)	Member of Parliament, Mayor of City Corporation, Chairman of Zila Parishad,	Chairman of Upazila/ Union, and Member of UP. Ward Counciler of Pouroshova/city corporation.
Civil servants (from fisheries and non-fisheries departments)	MoFL, DoF, BFDC, BFRI, Ministry of Land, Water resources, MoEFCC, MoShipping, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women Affaires, MoDMR, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Home Affaires, Planning Commission; Coast guard, Navy,	DC, DFO, CSO of BFRI, DRRO, DAE,	UNO, UFO, OC, PIO, Riverine Police, AC Land, Executive Magistrate,
Third-sector groups			
Research (fishery, social and economic)	BFRI, Universities,	BFRI, Universities,	BFRI, Universities,
Non-governmental organizations (environmental and social)	INGOs (WorldFish, IUCN, Aronnayak Foundation) and NGOs (CNRS,Ubinig),	INGOs (WorldFish, IUCN, Aronnayak Foundation) and NGOs (CNRS,Ubinig),	INGOs (IUCN, Aronnayak Foundation) and NGOs (CNRS,Ubinig),

Stakeholder types	National	Regional	Local
Resource partners (donors and agencies)	FAO, SIDA, EKN, FCDO, USDA, EU, World Bank, ADB		
Community associations	National Committee of Fisherfolk Associations, (Jatiyo Matshjibi Somoboy Somity; Bangladesh Khurdro – Matshajibi-Jele Somity; Bangladesh Fisherman Federation;)	Regional Committee of Fisherfolk Associations, (Tanguar Haor Management Committee, Kaptai Lake Management Committee; Jalmahal Babosthapon Committee; Jatiyo Matshjibi Somoboy Somity; Bangladesh Khurdro – Matshajibi-Jele Somity; Bangladesh Fisherman Federation;)	CBO, Fisherfolk group (Men and Women), Marginalized community group (eg, Manda community), engaging in fishing, Youth fisherfolk.

2. Stakeholder influence

Table 11: Stakeholder Influence⁵

Fisherfolk (Men & women) Labour of Processors, Marginalized community group (eg, Manda community), CBO, Hilsa fisheries Conservation group	Fisherfolk (Men & women) Labour of Processors, Marginalized community group (eg, Manda community), CBO, Hilsa fisheries Conservation group	Fisherfolk (Men & women) Labour of Processors, Marginalized community group (eg, Manda community), CBO, Hilsa fisheries Conservation group	Fisherfolk (Men & women) Labour of Processors, Marginalized community group (eg, Manda community), CBO, Hilsa fisheries Conservation group
Retailer, processor,	Retailer, processor, Boat owner, Arotdar Vendors	Retailer, processor, Boat owner, Arotdar Vendors	Retailer, processor, Boat owner, Arotdar Vendors
Boat owner, Arotdar Vendors	Field level Officers, UNO, DC,	Field level Officers, UNO, DC,	Field level Officers , UNO, DC,
Field level Officers	UNO, DC,	Secretary DG	Minister Deputy Minister

Affected by decisions (vertical arrow pointing up)

Influential power (horizontal arrow pointing right)

⁵ Based on presentation made at the Regional Inception Workshop on the National Plans of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF) 20-22 Nov 2025, Colombo, Sri Lanka (Inland group)

3. Stakeholder connections

Table 12: List of stakeholders by type of connection with each other⁶

	Governance	Fishers	Post-harvest	Suppliers	Research	Non-governmental organizations
Governance	Strong	Weak	Weak	Medium	Strong	Medium
Fishers	Weak	Medium	Strong	Strong	Medium	Strong
Post-harvest	Weak	Strong	Strong	Strong	Medium	Medium
Suppliers	Medium	Strong	Strong	Strong	Medium	Medium
Research	Strong	Medium	Medium	Medium	Strong	Strong
Non-governmental organizations	Medium	Strong	Medium	Medium	Strong	Strong

4. Stakeholder Interests

Table 13: Stakeholders' interests

Stakeholders	Stakeholders' interests	How much they know about the SSF Guidelines/NPOA-SSF
Fisher groups	Livelihood	Weak
Suppliers to small-scale fisheries	Business	Weak
Post-harvest	Business	Weak
Elected representatives	Political Commitment	Weak
Civil servants	Governance	Weak
Research	Sustainable Development	Medium
Non-governmental organizations	Capacity building and livelihood support	Weak
Resource partners	Motivation and Commitment	Weak

⁶ Could not find in inland, taken from marine

Step 1-4: SSF Governance Review and Gap Analysis

1. Key Gaps

Table 14: Governance Review – Key Gaps and Opportunities⁷

S.No.	Opportunity/Gap analysis – key findings	Implications for NPOA-SSF content and activities
1	In Definition there are huge gaps in all of the relevant policies in Bangladesh particularly for defining and recognition of SSF. The definition of small-scale fisheries and the differentiation between commercial and subsistence fisheries are partially addressed, while the inclusion of women, the entire value chain (pre-harvesting, harvesting, and post-harvesting), and the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples are not addressed in the framework.	Ensure the recognition and set an inclusive definition so that the SSF can be identified and supported through the legal instruments.
2	In The objectives include reference to SSF, recognition of SSF contributions to food security and nutrition, and sustainable utilization and responsible management of fisheries resources. However, the objectives do not include references to women or Indigenous Peoples.	A SMART objective must be considered for sustainable fisheries management through clearly set indicators for inclusion of SSF, women, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized groups.
3	The main fisheries policy incorporates some human rights-based principles such as equity, rule of law, stakeholder participation, accountability, transparency, and the right to information, but this applies only to the marine fisheries sector and not explicitly to SSF. The other two criteria, including explicit reference to SSF in the principles and inclusion of human rights-based principles in the main fisheries legislation, are not addressed.	All Human rights-based principles must be included for the SSF in all relevant policy documents.
4	Lack of institutional and administrative arrangements for small-scale fisheries (SSF) in Bangladesh	Capacity building and Strengthening the institutional and administrative arrangements for small-scale fisheries (SSF)

⁷ Based on presentation made at the Regional Inception Workshop on the National Plans of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF) 20-22 Nov 2025, Colombo, Sri Lanka (Inland group)

S.No.	Opportunity/Gap analysis – key findings	Implications for NPOA-SSF content and activities
5	Policy allows access and registration but lacks customary rights recognition and preferential access. Community confirms equal access but unsure about customary rights and women’s and other marginalized groups role in registration.	Set more specific and women friendly registration criteria and take intensive awareness program for break down the customary rights recognition.
6	Recognition of traditional knowledge, exemptions for subsistence fishers, and preferential or exclusive access for small-scale fishers are not addressed, along with a lack of customary or Indigenous tenure rights recognition.	The mapping of traditional knowledge should be conducted and addressed in the legal documents.
7	Value chain, post-harvest and trade There are no special considerations for small-scale fisheries in the provisions on trade in fisheries and fishery products in Bangladesh. The policy and legal framework does not provide specific support or address the unique challenges faced by small-scale fishers in accessing markets or participating in trade.	The provision of support in fisheries value chain, and post harvest and trade should be included in the policy documents.
8	Access to justice, enforcement, and accountability -Small-scale fishers have access to legal assistance through the Legal Aid Services Act, 2000, which allows them to receive free legal aid if they are financially insolvent, though it is not directly related to SSF legislation.	The provision of providing the legal support should be in placed in legal documents.
9	Disaster risks and climate change-climate change policy partially addresses small-scale fisheries, the support is general and not specific to SSF. There is partial provision for an insurance scheme or funds to support SSF in the event of climate change or disaster risk, but SSF-specific actors are not fully integrated into financial mechanisms.	An evidence-based findings of CC, DRR should be included in the policy documents.

Step 1-5: Rationale for an NPOA-SSF

1. Rationale for NPOA-SSF

The SSF Guidelines, and therefore the NPOA-SSF to implement them, will be interpreted and applied consistently with the existing rights and obligations of BANGLADESH under national and international law and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments. They are complementary to and support national, regional and international initiatives that address human rights, responsible fisheries and sustainable development. The SSF Guidelines were developed complementary to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and support responsible fisheries and sustainable resource utilization in accordance with this instrument. Implementing the SSF Guidelines can also act as a springboard towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, in particular SDG 14.b: to “provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets”.

Table 15: Rationale for NPOA-SSF (Inland)⁸

Problem Statement	Specific Objectives
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are some improvement areas in all of the relevant policies in Bangladesh particularly for defining and recognition of SSF. 2. The participation and role of women and indigenous peoples does not reflect clearly in the objective of the existing legal documents 3. Human rights-based principles such as equity, rule of law, stakeholder participation, accountability, transparency, and the right to information not reflected properly. 4. Lack of institutional and administrative arrangements of SSF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise the existing policies and guidelines with specific definition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ making inclusive and ensuring the recognition of the SSF and all other marginalized groups including women ○ SSF will get rights in terms of recognition and dignified participation in the fisheries sector for sustainable fisheries management and SDGs. • Develop the capacity building plan for DoF, BFRI, BFDC , and other respective institutes for effectively contribute to sustainable fisheries management

2. Contribution to national and international commitments

The NPOA-SSF will contribute to achieving the objectives of:

- The main fisheries legislation include the following:
 - National Fisheries Policy, 1998 (article 9.3)
 - Hilsa Fisheries Management Action Plan, 2003
 - Protection and Conservation of Fish Act, 1950

⁸ Based on presentation made at the Regional Inception Workshop on the National Plans of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF) 20-22 Nov 2025, Colombo, Sri Lanka (Inland group)

Nothing in the SSF Guidelines should be read as limiting or undermining any rights or obligations to which BANGLADESH is subject under international law.

The NPOA-SSF will also support Bangladesh's commitments to the SDG.

Table 16: Where the NPOA-SSF will support delivery of national and international commitments⁹

SSF Guidelines	National law or policy	International commitment
5a. Responsible governance of tenure		•
5b. Sustainable resource management	•	
6. Social development, employment and decent work	•	•
7. Value chains, post-harvest and trade	•	•
8. Gender equality	•	
9. Disaster risks and climate change	•	

⁹ Need to check and update as per inland fisheries policies and rules

Step 1-6: NPOA-SSF development plan template¹⁰

Version number: 1. Date 20 Nov 2025.....

Table 17: NPOA-SSF development plan template

Action	Tasks	Action lead and partners	Outputs and milestones	Resource requirements	Cost USD	Time scale	Status
1	Process launch and awareness building (Step 2-1)	Preparation for public launch of NPOA-SSF process		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL		Feb 2026	\$10,000
		Media planning and event publicity		Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF		Jan to Feb 2026	\$15,000
		Public launch event: Awareness building and understanding expectations of target stakeholders		Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF		Jan to Feb 2026	\$20000
		Document expectations of target stakeholders		Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF		Jan to Feb 2026	\$10,000
2	NPOA-SSF intervention logic (Step 2-2)	Develop intervention logic		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL		Mar-April 2026	\$10,000
		Validation meeting		Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF		April 2026	\$10,000
		Finalize intervention logic		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL; Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF		April 2026	\$5,000
		Develop LogFrame		Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Borun		Mar 2026	\$3,000

¹⁰ Based on presentation made at the Regional Inception Workshop on the National Plans of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF) 20-22 Nov 2025, Colombo, Sri Lanka (Inland group)

Action	Tasks	Action lead and partners	Outputs and milestones	Resource requirements	Cost USD	Time scale	Status
				Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF			
			Validation meeting	Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF		April 2026	\$5,000
			Finalize Logframe	Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL		April 2026	\$3,000
3	Stakeholder consultations (Step 2-3)	Decided target groups, consultation methodology		Prof. Dr. Harunor-Rashid, BAU Dr. Harunor Rashid, CSO, BFRI; Mokhlesur Rahman, CNRS		Jan-Mar 2026	\$1,000
		Plan workshops/meetings		Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF;		Mar 2026	\$1,000
		Hold consultation workshops/meetings- (only for community consolation)		Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF;		Mar to June 2026	\$15,000
		Document feedback from consultation		Isfat Ara Mishu, AD, DoF		Apr-Jul 2026	\$1,000
		Incorporate feedback into Intervention logic / log frame		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL		Jul 2026	\$3,000
4	NPOA-SSF log frame (Step 2-4)	Develop NPOA-SSF outline (based on logframe)		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL		Apr-May 2026	\$2,000
5	NPOA-SSF draft	Develop NPOA-SSF draft		Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF;		May-Jul 2026	\$3,000

Action	Tasks	Action lead and partners	Outputs and milestones	Resource requirements	Cost USD	Time scale	Status
	(Step 2-5)	Review NPOA-SSF draft		Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF;		Jul-Aug 2026	\$3,000
		Finalize NPOA-SSF draft		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL		Aug 2026	\$5,000
6	NPOA-SSF draft consultation (Step 2-6)	Decided target groups, validation approach		Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF;		Jul-Aug 2026	\$1,000
		Plan workshops/meetings		Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF;		Jul-Aug 2026	\$1,000
		Hold validation workshops/meetings		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL		Sep 2026	\$12,000
		Document feedback from validation		Sabnom Mustari, SAD, DoF; Isfat Ara Mishu, AD, DoF		Sep-Oct 2026	\$1,000
		Incorporate feedback into NPOA-SSF		Sabnom Mustari, SAD, DoF; Isfat Ara Mishu, AD, DoF		Sep-Oct 2026	\$2,000
7	Final NPOA-SSF publication	NPOA-SSF Finalization		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF;		Sep-Oct 2026	\$2,000
		Validation Workshop		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF;		Oct 2026	\$8,000

Action	Tasks	Action lead and partners	Outputs and milestones	Resource requirements	Cost USD	Time scale	Status
		NPOA-SSF publication and endorsement		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL Borun Chandra Biswas, DD, DoF;		Sep-Oct 2026	\$2,000
		NPOA-SSF launch event		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL		Oct-Nov 2026	\$15,000
		Planning for implementation and monitoring		Md. Hasanuzzaman, Joint Secretary, MoFL		Nov 2026 onward	As per Plan

Table 18: NPOA-SSF Development plan overview

Step	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Process launch												
Intervention Logic & Log frame												
Consultations												
NPOA-SSF drafting												
NPOA-SSF validation												
NPOA-SSF Finalization and launch												

Working Document

Stage 2: NPOA-SSF development

Step 2-2: Intervention Logic

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Problem Statement</i>	<i>Specific Objective(s)</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Activities</i>

Assumptions and risks	Assumption 1	Assumption 2	Assumption 3	Assumption 4	Assumption 5

Working Document

Step 2-3: Stakeholder consultation

- *Based on the stakeholder mapping, which are the stakeholder groups to be consulted (including fishery sub-sectors)?*

Stakeholder type	National Level Consultation	Regional	Local
Fisher groups (Riverine, Kaptai Lake, Beel, Haor and Flood plain) Suppliers to small-scale fisheries (Riverine, Kaptai Lake, Beel, Haor and Flood plain) Post-harvest Elected representatives Civil servants Research Non-governmental organizations Resource partners Community associations (Riverine, Kaptai Lake, Beel, Haor and Flood plain)	Riverine, Kaptai Lake, Beel, Haor and Flood plain – Total 02 (01 Consultation during development and 01 during validation the plan) targeting total 50 participants for each consultation, total 100 (Considering all of the relevant stakeholders mentioned in the stakeholder mapping table for National level) KII-05	Riverine, Beel, Haor and Flood plain – Total 10 consultation (05 Consultation during development and 05 during validation the plan) targeting total 20 participants for each consultation, total 200(Considering all of the relevant stakeholders mentioned in the stakeholder mapping table for regional level) KII-10	Riverine, Beel, Kaptai Lake, Haor and Flood plain – Total 20 consultation (20 Consultation during development) targeting total 20 participants for each consultation, total 400(Considering all of the relevant stakeholders mentioned in the stakeholder mapping table for regional level) 05 Separate consultation with women and marginalized group KII-20

- *What are the criteria for selecting consultation workshop participants?*
 - *Alignment with the respective stakeholders mentioned in the stakeholder mapping*
 - *Representation of Women, marginalized group, youth etc*
 - *Nomination from the respective body*
- *Are different consultation methodologies needed for different stakeholder groups? Do separate consultations need to be held with different groups (e.g., men and women)?*

- The separate 05 consultation will be conducted for women and marginalized group only at local level and will ensure the representation of women and marginalized group in regional and national level consultation
- *What are the key geographic areas to cover? Are there SSF hotspots?*
 - *Yes, we will cover the all SSF hotspots like Riverine, Kaptai Lake, Beel, Haor and Flood plain*
- *How many stakeholder consultation meetings should be held and how many stakeholders should be reached in total to ensure legitimacy of the process?*
 - Total 32 consultation meeting (20 in local, 10 in regional and 02 in National level consultation meeting will be organizes and total 35KII will be conducted Throughout total 735 target stakeholders will be reached)
- *How long should each consultation workshop be (1-3 days?)? Will different lengths be required for different groups depending on their knowledge of the SSF Guidelines?*
 - Day-long consultation will be held in local and National level and in regional level it will be for 2-days long.
- *What ongoing processes can be tapped into for consultations?*
 - The regular programme of getting feedback of DoF, MoFL, Ongoing project support like TROSA of NGOs *What budget is available (this may influence answers to some of the above questions!)?*
- *What budget is available (this may influence answers to some of the above questions!)?*
 - *-No budget provision. We have to arrange the budget*
- *What needs to be prepared for the stakeholder consultation process:*
 - *Draft a concept note with clear objectives and an agenda for each of the consultation workshops, considering needs for presentations, break-out groups and discussions*
 - *Ensure agreements and clearances from relevant authorities (formal and customary)*
 - *Prepare background information documents (to be distributed, e.g., copies of the SSF Guidelines, simplified versions in local languages) and presentations to be made*
 - *Prepare facilitation materials required (flipcharts, screens, etc)*
 - *Send out invitations well in advance with clear information on purpose of the consultations and advice on how representatives should be selected (considering gender balance!)*

Step 2-4: Log Frame

A. Narrative summary	B. Objectively verifiable indicators	C. Means of verification	D. Important risks and assumptions
NPOA-SSF objective(s)			
Outcomes What are the intended effects of the outputs? What are the benefits and to whom do they accrue? What changes will the outputs and their use bring about?			
Outcome 1			
Outcome 2			
Outcome...n			
Output What outputs (deliverables) are to be produced in order to achieve the purpose?			
Output 1			
Output 2			
Output n			



Bay of Bengal Programme
Inter-Governmental Organisation

91, Saint Mary's Road, Abhiramapuram, Chennai - 600 018, Tamil Nadu, India
Telephone: # 91 44 42040024, www.bobpigo.org, Email: info@bobpigo.org