

ANNEX 4

Engagement of Stakeholders in the NCSA Project*

Organization	Stakeholder Category [?]			Questionnaire Survey			Involvement in NCSA process
	BD	CC	LD	BD	CC	LD	
Government sector/ Ministry							
1. Environment & Natural Resources	Primary	No distinction	Primary	v	v	v	Executing agency NSC TWGs – BD, CC, LD
2. Agriculture, Livestock, Land & Irrigation	Primary	No distinction	Primary	v	v		NSC
3. Plantation						v	
4. Fisheries.	Primary		Primary	v	v	v	NSC
5. Power & Energy	Secondary	No distinction	Secondary	v	v	v	NSC
6. Industries		No distinction	Secondary		v	v	NSC TWG – CC
7. Finance	Secondary	No distinction	Secondary	v		v	NSC
8. S&T	Secondary	No distinction		v	v	v	TWG – CC
9. Tourism	Secondary	No distinction	Secondary	v		v	
10. Housing		No distinction	Primary		v	v	
11. Mahaweli & Riverbasin Development		No distinction	Primary		v	v	
12. Highways			Secondary			v	
13. Urban Development	Secondary	No distinction	Secondary	v		v	
14. Indigenous Medicine	Primary			v		v	
15. Health	Secondary	No distinction		v	v	v	
16. Trade	Secondary			v			
17. Education	Secondary	No distinction		v			
18. Transport		No distinction		v	v		
19. Foreign Affairs	Primary	No distinction		v		v	NSC
20. Provincial Councils & Local Govt				v			
Sate Institutions							
1. DOA	Primary	No distinction	Primary	v ¹ + RBG +PG RC	v	v	TWG – BD (PGRC) TWG – CC (NRMC) TWG – LD (NRMC)
2. DEA	Primary		Primary	v	v	v	
3. FD	Primary	No distinction	Primary	v	v	v	TWGs – BD, CC, LD

* Stakeholders identified initially through a meeting with the Convention Contact Points and discussion at the Project Planning Meeting on 15/3/05, subsequently at the stakeholder analysis workshop on 7/6/05; Institutions suggested by Thematic Working Groups were also included in the questionnaire survey.

¹ PGRC, HORDI, FCRDI, RRDI, SCPPC, NPQS

Organization	Stakeholder Category ?			Questionnaire Survey			Involvement in NCSA process
	BD	CC	LD	BD	CC	LD	
4. DWLC	Primary	No distinction	Secondary	v	v	v	NSC TWG - BD
5. CEA	Primary	No distinction	Primary	v	v	v	NSC
6. Meteorology Dept	Secondary	No distinction	Primary	v	v	v	TWGs – CC, LD
7. LUPPD		No distinction	Primary		v	v	TWG - LD
8. NARA	Primary	No distinction		v	v	v	
9. NAQDA	Secondary		Secondary	v	v	v	
10. CCD	Primary	No distinction	Primary	v	v	v	
11. DAPH	Primary	No distinction		v	v	v	
12. Ayurveda Dept	Primary			v		v	
13. DFAR	Primary	No distinction	Secondary	v		v	TWG - BD
14. NSF	Primary	No distinction	Secondary	v	v	v	TWG - BD
15. CARP	Secondary			v			
16. NASTEC				v			
17. CEB	Secondary	No distinction	Secondary		v	v	TWG - CC
18. NBRO		No distinction	Primary		v	v	TWG - LD
20. MASL	Secondary		Primary	v		v	
21. GSMB	Secondary	No distinction	Primary	v	v	v	
22. Gem & Jewelry Authority			Primary			v	
23. UDA	Secondary		Primary	v	v	v	
24. WRB			Primary		v	v	
25. Hadabima Authority			Primary			v	
26. Agrarian Services Dept			Primary			v	
27. Coconut Cultivation Board				v			
28. NZG	Primary			v			
29. National Museums Dept	Primary			v			
30. RDA			Secondary			v	
31. SLLRDC	Secondary		Secondary	v		v	
32. TRI	Primary		Primary	v	v	v	
33. RRI	Primary		Primary	v	v	v	
34. CRI	Primary		Primary	v	v	v	
35. SRI				v	v	v	
36. VRI				v			
37. HARTI						v	
38. BMARI	Secondary			v			
39. ITI	Secondary			v			
40. IFS						v	
41. NERD Centre					v		
42. SLSI	Secondary			v			

Organization	Stakeholder Category [?]			Questionnaire Survey			Involvement in NCSA process
	BD	CC	LD	BD	CC	LD	
43. Dept of Small Industries	Secondary			v			
44. State Timber Coopn	Secondary			v			
45. MPPA	Primary			v			
46. TSHDA				v			
47. Customs Dept	Primary			v			
48. Attorney General's Dept	Primary			v			
49. Legal Draftsman's Dept	Primary			v			
50. SLPA	Secondary			v	v		
51. Police Dept	Secondary			v	v		
52. Sri Lanka Navy					v		
53. Dept of Census & Statistics	Secondary			v	v		
54. National Intellectual Property Office	Secondary			v			TWG - BD
55. Registrar of Pesticides	Secondary						
56. BOI		No distinction			v		
57. Sri Lanka Tourist Board		No distinction		v	v		
58. Irrigation Department					v	v	
59. ERD		No distinction	Primary			v	NSC
60. NPD	Secondary	No distinction	Primary		v	v	NSC
61. NIE	Secondary	No distinction	Primary	v	v	v	
62. ISB					v		
63. Wayamba Environmental Authority					v		
64. Local authorities – MCs/UCs	Secondary	No distinction	Primary	v	v ²		TWG – CC (CMC)
65. Provincial Councils/ District Secretariats	Secondary		Secondary			v ³	
66. Projects				v ⁴			
Civil society – represented by NGOs. 67. Sarvodaya	Secondary	All NGOs concerned with environment	Secondary			v	
68. Soba Dam Sansadaya			Secondary				
69. EFL	Secondary	No distinction		v	v	v	NSC
70. Green Movement	Secondary	No distinction		v	v	v	NSC
71. Sri Lanka Nature Forum	Secondary			v			
72. Organisation for Resource Development & Environment	Secondary			v			

² CMC

³ Provincial Councils – Central, Sabaragamuwa, Uva; District Secretariats – Kandy, Kegalle, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Matale, Badulla.

⁴ FRMP, CRMP, PAM-WC

Organization	Stakeholder Category [?]			Questionnaire Survey			Involvement in NCSA process
	BD	CC	LD	BD	CC	LD	
73. SLEJF				v			
74. WLNPS				v			
75. MIND					v		
76. International NGOs - IUCN	Secondary	No distinction	Primary	v	v	v	
77. Private Sector – represented by Chambers. Polluting industries Ceylon Tobacco Co.	Secondary	No distinction	Secondary		v ⁵		NSC (2 Chambers) TWG – CC(1 Chamber)
78. Academic sector - Universities	Secondary	No distinction	Primary	v ⁶ +RIs	v ⁷		NSC (3 academics) TWG – CC (UOM) TWG – BD (SJP)
79. Professionals/ consultants- Environmental Management Ltd			Primary		v		
80. Donor agencies – UNDP, WB, GEF, ADB, NORAD					v ⁸		UNDP – Partner in the project. NSC (2)
81. Media institutions – Press, TV, radio, journalists’ fora	Secondary			v			

☞ The three categories given are:

- (1) Primary, ie, stakeholders with mandate/primary responsibility for implementing activities related to the Conventions.
- (2) Secondary major, ie, stakeholders without definite mandate but have either a critical role to play in implementation of Conventions, or, a definite impact on biodiversity, climate change, or land degradation.
- (3) No distinction made between primary and secondary stakeholders.

⁵ FCCISL (Project SMED)

⁶ UOC, UOP, SJP, UOK, UOR, UOJ, UOM, EUSL, OUSL

⁷ UOP, UOM, UOK, SJP

⁸ UNDP, USAID

Indicators for Capacity Development

Capacity Development Intervention	Indicators
I - Cross Cutting Capacity Development Needs	
1.0 Formulate and institute national policies, as required, through a wide consultative process	Policy developed with consultation of all stakeholders and by wide and in-depth analysis. Measures instituted to implement policies effectively.
2.0 Enhance capacity for communication, education and public awareness conservation and sustainable use of natural resources	Generally all stakeholders well aware for need of conservation and sustainable use and actively engaged in process of planning and implementing programmes. Reflected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High degree of participation. - Effective planning and imp. of programmes. - Support of political decision makers (no adverse interference)
3.0 Enhance capacity to integrate (mainstream) environment concerns into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programmes of public agencies.	Conservation concerns effectively addressed sectorally and inter-sectorally. All planning and implementing done in sectoral perceptions
4.0 Enhance capacity to obtain adequate national budgetary allocations (and external funds, as necessary) and capacity to use funds efficiently.	Account/Budget officers of the institutions concerned are well aware of importance of conservation. They have skills to prepare budget requests in convincing manner. Conservation constitutes an essential section in the budgetary formats and annual estimates. Conservation programmes regularly receive required funds.
5.0 Adopt measures to engage the business sector effectively in conservation and sustainable use	Private sector actively and productively engaged in conservation and sustainable use of resources. Institution system developed for the private/ state sectors to interact and collaborate efficiently.
6.0 Strengthen enforcement of laws and regulations to promote conservation and sustainable use.	Legal frame regulations and systems) comprehensively instituted and effectively enforced as reflected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No anti-conservation action escapes legal barriers. - Law enforcement officers well trained in laws and in their applications/enforcement. - Institutions generally self equipped for legal administration. - High rate of successful prosecutions by the Police (of the number of cases detected). - Effective coordination between Police and custodial institutions.

<p>7.0 Strengthen system and capacity for information management and information sharing.</p>	<p>Central and institute based +bio-tech data/information centres established with required capacity and function effectively.</p> <p>Data/information bases networked in- country and regionally/ globally.</p> <p>R & D and bio- diversity management effectively served data centres.</p>
<p>8.0 Enhance capacity to negotiate effectively at COPs and other global forums to fulfill national needs and interests</p>	<p>Advocacy and negotiation skills and knowledge regularly developed in those representing /those likely to represent SL.</p> <p>Pre-departure briefing by experts has become compulsory and regular.</p> <p>CBD/COP decisions and deliberations widely disseminated esp. among the scientific, policy making and administrative community.</p>
<p>9.0 Harmonize authority and responsibility for policy determination and implementation between the central and provincial authorities</p>	<p>Cooperation and collaboration exists to high degree between central and provincial authorities on policy and in planning and implementing environment programmes.</p>
<p>10.0 Strengthen capacity of institutions to carry out research in relevant areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation.</p>	<p>Research programmes successfully implemented based on research agenda determined through wide and incisive consultation process.</p>
<p>11.0 Establish an institutional structure for effective planning and implementation of work programmes</p>	<p>Conservation and sustainability of the eco system comprehensively and effectively managed by the inter-institutional system.</p>
<p>II- Thematic Area Capacity Development Needs</p>	
<p>1.0 Develop competence of land users to benefit optimally from land while conserving.</p>	<p>Land users motivated and have knowledge and skills. They actively participate in implementing LD programmes.</p>
<p>2.0 Enhance capacity to provide technology for conservation and sustainable use of land and water resources.</p>	<p>Effective technology adopted for conservation and use of land resources.</p>

<p>3.0 Adopt measures to promote use of renewable energy resources and means for alternative livelihoods, to reduce LD .</p>	<p>Fuel wood planted extensively, at individual household, village and commercial levels.</p> <p>Govt. promotes off farm enterprises in and around vulnerable areas. Regional development programmes implemented to relieve pressure on land in vulnerable areas.</p> <p>State land alienation and regularization policy revised; Encroachment on State land prevented.</p> <p>Appropriate cropping/ farming systems adopted in vulnerable areas.</p>
<p>4.0 Improve capacity of authorities concerned to forecast and warn of adverse climatic situations.</p>	<p>Reliable and adequate data base available on climatological, meteorological and hydrological factors. It continues growing. Data being made efficiently available to relevant research institutes.</p>
<p>5.0 Enhance the capacity for vulnerability assessments and measures for adaptation to climate change:</p> <p>(a) Identify, map and demarcate areas vulnerable to sea level rise</p> <p>(b) Assess effect of CC on ground water, especially in areas prone to drought and in areas subject to sea level rise</p> <p>(c) Assess change in impact of waves on the coast</p> <p>(d) Assess effect of CC on flora and fauna</p> <p>(e) Assess effect of CC on food and export/ plantation crops</p> <p>(f) Assess effect of CC on health</p> <p>(g) Assess effect of CC on hydro power generation potential</p> <p>(h) Developing and transfer of technology to facilitate developing adaptive measures</p>	<p>Relevant institutions provided with survey maps.</p> <p>Institutions concerned have reliable and comprehensive ground water maps and hydrological data bases, with periodic updating.</p> <p>Adequate data base on behaviour and strength of waves being built up.</p> <p>Changes regularly and comprehensively (covering all flora and fauna) monitored and recorded. Data base developed and available for relevant institutions.</p> <p>Data with considerable reliability on effect of CC on crops available. (In Year 5/6.).</p> <p>Vulnerable areas/ communities identified. Data comprehensively collected and analyzed to work on adaptive measures.</p> <p>(In 05 years)-Comprehensive data available on water flows and river basin water budgets to make projections of variability of hydro power generation capacity.</p> <p>Availability and application of technology (productivity and extent of application wise) encouraging at end of five (05) years.</p>
<p>6.0 Improve and extend the operation of CDM .</p>	<p>CDMs located at critical points in required number, systematically managed.</p> <p>Green house gas inventories systematically maintained and information disseminated.</p>

<p>7.0 Enhance institutional capacity for multi stakeholder participation to promote conservation, management, recovery of threatened species and sustainable use of commercially important species.</p>	<p>Effective measures adopted to protect, recover and rehabilitate threatened species.</p>
<p>8.0 Implement a multi-institutional coordinated programme to identify, design and establish a rational network of areas needing protection in accordance with the ecosystem approach.</p>	<p>All areas in the country, large and small, scientifically identified (and base line data compiled) for protection. Institutions bear capacity to continue identifying/improving the network with participation of local communities.</p>
<p>9.0 Develop and institute an effective system to provide (i) access to genetic resources, and (ii) provide access ensuring fair and equitable benefits sharing</p>	<p>Policy and institutional measures (legal and administrative) well established and function effectively. TK owners as a whole aware of value and rights and entitlements. Public and community organizations alert and effective to prevent stealing/fraud. Customs and Quarantine strongly geared (indicated by detections and degree of control).</p>
<p>10.0 Develop and introduce measures to enhance national capacity for biotechnology using genetic resources.</p>	<p>Biotechnology policy entrenched. Researchers and technology developers in the process with high capacity. Bio Tech centres provide comprehensive and quality services. The national industry well aware of potential of bio technology. Reflected by: - Diverse and high level development of bio tech industries within country. -Bio resource/bio tech piracy eliminated by watchdog function of local industry benefiting from biotechnology.</p>
<p>11.0 Establish an effective inter institutional mechanism to identify and monitor critical components of biodiversity and threats to biodiversity</p>	<p>Sufficient scientific and technical competence available in the relevant institutions to detect/foresee critical situations and threats. Inter institutional system strong and functions well in observation/ detection/ reporting/ appropriate action. Reflected by: Timely detection and reporting, and Critical situations and threats kept under control.</p>
<p>12.0 Enhance capacity for participatory and integrated <i>in-situ</i> conservation and management of ecosystems with perspectives on poverty eradication</p>	<p>Local communities willingly participate in management and conservation of protected areas. They have eco friendly coexistence with the bio environment and (within permissible limits) derive income using resources within the areas while protecting the system.</p>
<p>13.0 Strengthen the legal framework on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use</p>	<p>Legal framework (main+ subsidiary+ institutional regulations and systems) comprehensively instituted.</p>