



Lao people's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Prime Minister' Office
Science Technology Environment Agency
NCSA Project

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REPORT
ON
STOCK-TAKING

I. INTRODUCTION:

The finding and collecting of existing capacity building was the major part in this process. As we are aware, the Stock-taking was the most important as a foundation for Capacity Assessment. The Stock-taking would be able to provide the previous reliable information as a basic of Capacity for the further analytical steps. Moreover, it ensured that the NCSA Processes will build upon all past experience and lesson learnt. The Stock-taking of Capacity Needs and Building would be a key input into the preparing information on Capacity Development.

II. IMPLEMENTING ISSUES:

At the earlier stage of this process, the Project Management Team started collecting information and document of existing Capacity Needs or Building by having meetings with 3 Technical Working Groups and relevant Government Offices to discuss and identify on what Capacity Building or Needs have been implemented or assessed. Then, the Project Management Team and Local Consultant reviewed key context of three conventions: CBD, UNCCD, and UNFCCC. It was done by reading through and list all major articles of three conventions related to Lao PDR to be implemented under the 3 conventions in order to study the key issues to be prepared and compared with other for further assessment. After that, the Project Management Team conducted Stakeholder Workshop on National Capacity Need Self-Assessment for Lines Ministries and Sectors concerned from Central and Southern Province.

This workshop was held on 23-25th February 2005 at Thakek, Khammouan Province. The purposes of this Workshop were as hereinafter: 1) to introduce and present tools and methodologies to be used for later conducting the three Thematic assessments, 2) to test those tools to be developed for suitable use. With Lao context, 3) to assess the capacity needs and constraints to be collected as basic information for the later analytical processes as well.

There were totally 46 participants who were from the Project Management Team, 3 Technical Working Groups, Central level and relevant sectors at the Provincial level. For the host province, There were participants from Provincial STEA Office, Provincial Cabinet Office, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of

Industry and Handicraft, Department of TCPC and Department of Public Health Office.

Later on, the Project Management Team Organized the meeting with 3 Technical Working Groups. The meeting was held at the Meeting Hall of STEA on 11th March 2005 with 30 participants. The reasons for conducting this Workshop were as follow: 1) to evaluate the effectiveness of the use of those tools and methodologies, 2) to review and develop these tools and methodologies where they were not suitable to our needs as well as to Lao context, 3) to compile the capacity needs and constraints which gained from that Workshop.

Lastly, the Project Management Team met the Project Steering Committee on 18th March 2005 with totally 15 participants at the Meeting Hall of STEA in Vientiane. The purposes of this meeting were as follow: 1) to present tools and methodologies for undertaking the assessment of capacity needs under the three conventions, 2) to recommend and approve by those tools and methodologies. The recommendations were inhere after:

- Scoring or prioritization of issues should have guideline and prepared by Project Management Team.
- Correcting of information should be done separately by technical working groups and by national consultant.
- Trainers or facilitators should understand and agree and be clear with all processes of the assessment before starting up the assessment.
- Tools for assessment should focus both weak and strength points.
- Questions/prompts should be provided during implementing the assessment

III. OUTCOMES OF THIS PROCESS:

- 1) The Project Management Team was able to gather and collect some information on capacity needs and constraints under the three Conventions (CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD). (See the details of Stock-taking at the attachment A)

IV. LESSON LEARNT:

- 1) The existing information of capacity building, needs and constraints should be collected and identified as early and much as possible for basic later analytical steps by the Project Management Team.
- 2) Identifying and prioritizing the key contexts of the three conventions in advance and before discussing those issues with Project Stakeholders will be advantages.
- 3) Contribution of ideas and participations regularly made by the Project Stakeholders would be very helpful and useful for the Project operation and implementation.

ATTACHMENT A

Stock-taking

No:	CBD	UNFCCC	UNCCD
1	Finalized National Biodiversity Strategy to Year 2020 and National Action Plan to Year 2010.	Surveyed sink and reservoirs of all Greenhouse gases. But the involvement of relevant sectors was not done well enough.	Availability of legislation, policy and strategy of forestry, water sources and environment management to combat land degradation.
2	Studied, monitored and collected data on nearly extinct species.	Promoted reforestation. But in practice did not achieve the plan.	Dissemination of legislation, policy and strategy of forestry, water sources and environment management to combat land degradation was not strict enough.
3	Identified the Protected areas.	Promoted the use of public transports.	Nominated the national committee for combating flood and drought.
4	Planned to promote the dissemination the sound use of biodiversity.	Build public awareness on climate change.	Public awareness on combat land degradation was done but not frequency.
5	Planned to promote the rehabilitation of protected areas.	Information of climate change was taught in University.	Trained local population on combat land degradation.
6	Availability of Biodiversity Management Procedures.	Conducted training on climate change in some sectors of Ministry of Industry and Handicraft.	Availability of National strategy on poverty reduction and environment management and conservation.
7	Planned to study the science and technology of biodiversity conservation.	Solid waste management.	
8	Capacity built to government staff for researching biodiversity.		
9	Promoted public awareness on biodiversity conservation.		

10	Agreement was signed with NGO to publish biodiversity curriculum for education system.		
11	Regular coordinated with Faculty of Forestry, National University of Laos.		
12	Regular coordinated with research institute of all Ministries.		
13	Publish the curriculum on biodiversity conservation.		
14	Researched the use of species		
15	Short and long-term training on biodiversity conservation.		
16	Availability of regulations of protected areas and species conservation.		