

Annex 9. Stakeholder profiles in the fresh water swamps Uttara Kannada

<b>Stakeholder (existing stake and suggested change)*</b>	<b>Relation with the FWS</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Suggested changes for improvement</b>
VFC (existing 3 – suggested 1)	Conservation	Conservation	Active and committed participation towards protection with the strict direction by the Government.
Western Ghats task force state government (1 – 1)	Conservation, previously played major role in declaring four conservation reserves in the district of Uttara Kannada	Conservation	Earlier committed work and follow up needs to be continued
Conservation and research organisations (3 – 1)	Research – unique habitat, considered as live museum of flora, fauna and angiosperms	Conservation and development. Creating conservation awareness	Community awareness and convincing the values of the tradition and ecology.
Farmers (3 – 1)	Perennial water source	Water diversion from the FWS, threat to the swamp species	Sustainable use of water and improving the hydrological regime
Sacred swamp belief group (1- 1)***	Worship and preserving the tradition	Protecting the habitat intact, saving the culture and tradition	Monitoring and local protection should be provided to farmers. Sacred tradition should be linked to ecosystem values

NTFP collectors (2-1)	Utilitarian -NTFP collection at buffer zone (periphery) for both domestic and livelihood purpose	Sacred area getting smaller and it affects the traditional belief customs of the local residents. Also affects on the richness, endemism of flora and fauna in the sacred area.	Community awareness and monitoring
Land less labours (with belief groups) (1 – 1)	Traditional (Belief in the system)	Preservation of the tradition	Participation in protection with ecological knowledge
State forest department (3 – 1)	Ecosystem services and biodiversity (Wildlife refuge, habitat for rich biodiversity)	Preservation of pristine wetland forests	Ecological restoration
Temple committee (3-2)	Religious (Worshipping )	Continuing the tradition	Continue the existing status
Local residents depending on drinking/irrigation water (1-1)	Hydrology (Water)	Water diversion	Sustainable water utilization
Youth group(2-1)	Social, aesthetic and biodiversity (unique habitat, abundant and clear water, purified air, pleasing and magnificent nature,	Healthy development of the society and improved socio-cultural status of	Active participation in conservation, management and promoting sustainable use

	faunal assemblage)	the village	
Women group and farmer clubs (3-1)	Utilitarian (value addition of some locally available resource)	Livelihood improvement following sustainable production methods	Active participation in conservation, management and promoting sustainable use
Religious leader (1 – 1)	Religious and social (religious belief, preserve the tradition for future)	Strengthening of religious beliefs in the people, developing harmonious society	The importance of religious practices should be understood by its rational value.(realistic ground), motivating people towards the cautious utilization and conservation of our forest resources.
Migrants (4 – 2)	Religious, social and aesthetic (following the practices linked with sacred swamps to improve their social relationship)	Involvement in the conservation of sacred landscape	Committed involvement of these community in the conservation practices
Gram Panchayat/ local administration unit (4- 2)	Currently no such stake	Influence on local governing issues	Management of traditional forest conservation practices
School - college (4 – 2)	No stake at present	Valuing the ecological importance of wetlands	Conservation education
Biodiversity Management Committee **(4 – 2)	Ecosystem (conservation, management and	Participatory management of natural resources	Committed and active involvement of governing committee.

	monitoring the ecosystem)		
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Note: \* VFC – Village forest committees are the local community organization formed under joint forest management and planning, formed by state forest department under ministry of environment, forests and climate change.

\*\* Biodiversity management committee is a sub-committee formed in gram panchayat, a local administration unit to monitor and levy forest resources related activities

\*\*\* Belief group are the group of people within the village, who value and respect sacred grove system in the FWS and continue the sacred grove traditions