6th Global Conference of International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative

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Some Glimpses of Nepal

- Nepal is a sovereign country with 0.1% world’s land.
- Leading 25th and 11th position on biodiversity in the World and Asia respectively.
- 2nd World largest in water resources. (More than 83,000 Megawatt Hydropower)
- 118 types of ecosystems are naturally occurred in different geography.
- 127 Linguistic Groups.
- Kechana Kalan (70m) Sea level to (8,848m) tallest in the world Mt. Everest
- 23 percent of its land area under protection.
- Nepal ranks 2nd in Asia and one of the top 20 countries in the world for the percentage of its surface area that is protected
- Nine of the country's wetlands have been listed as Ramsar sites
- 12 of the 867 global territorial Eco regions.
- 3.2 percent harbor and 1.1 percent World’s known flora and fauna.
- Over 550 crops species are identified as having food value.
To finance SEPLS-related activities including new financing mechanisms.

- Local/ natural resources
- Co-operatives
- Local Governments
- Eco Tourism
- Natural capital.
- IPSI member organizations and stack holders.
- Partnership with NGO/INGO/GO
Facilitate efforts to feed and implement the SEPLS concept into key policy programs and plans, including NBSAPs/LBSAPs.

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) designed for the period 2014-2020
- Revised from the earlier Nepal Biodiversity Strategy (2002) and Implementation Plan (2006-2010)
- Biodiversity Profiles of Nepal (1996)
- Nepal has a long-term (i.e. 35 years) vision, and includes specific short-term (up to 2020) strategies and priorities for action.
- Biodiversity management at the local level, which is intended to serve as a guide to the VDCs and municipalities in preparing their own strategy and action plan for management of local biodiversity.
- Community Protocol.
Addressing Diversity

- Nepal is signatory of UNDRIP adapted ILO 169, NBSAPs/LBSAPs has to compatible with UNDRIP and ILO 169 Nagoya Protocol still not ratified (Under Process)
- Free Prior informed Consent FPIC is silent.
- Recently 27 point White Paper declared by Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation of Nepal.
- Aichi Biodiversity Target provided a broad theoretical frameworks and technical guidance to develop NBSAPs/LBSAPs strategy.
- Nepal is multilingual, multicultural, multi religious diver country. (Sources:- NBSAPs/LBSAPs report of Nepal.)
Increase awareness of policy and decision-makers on SEPLS and IPSI

- Communication Education Public Awareness (CEPA) and CBD Process
- Workshop/Seminar
- TOT Program
- Developing Awareness Tool Kit Under CEPA framework
- Documentary System
- Community Radio/TV Program
- School to School Program
- Cartoons and Paintings
- Poster/Pamphlet/leaflet
- Street Drama
- Community meeting
- Setting Unique World Record.
Strengthen the institutional capacity of the IPSI Secretariat

- Monitoring/Evaluation/Suggestions
- Delivering Presentation or Intervention on relevant Meetings and Events.
- Updates Information and Dissemination.
- Vocational Training Program
- Screening/Review/Consolidation
- Field Visit.
- Organizing meetings at multiple Venues.
- Conducting fellowship Program.
- Consultation with Policy maker and experts
- Providing Adequate Logistic support to Secretariats
- IPSI Secretariat has to make Regional and Gender balance for participation cases.
- Design project and program emphasizing Livelihood and Human well being.
Organize workshops, seminars and other capacity building activities.

- International, National, Regional and Community Level Workshop.
- Seminar with Parliamentarian/Constitution Assembly members (Policy Maker).
- Indigenous and Community leaders Traditional Knowledge, Medicinal System (Amchi) Sustainable Customary use.
- Capacity Building Program with Young leader and Local Community According to CEPA Toolkit model.
- Cultural Dance, Poem and Debate Competition Among Youngster (Awareness Purpose)
- Launching cleaning project: Watershed, Sacred site, Historic Monument and Heritage site.
- Yearly Introductory Program. (Traditional Picnic)
- Bi-Yearly Eco Tour Program.
Communities based on capacity needs assessment to implement the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action

- Materializing Community Based Consumer Groups
- Forming Mother Groups (Aama Samuha)
- Youth/Volunteer Group Providing attractive Kits.
- Advisory Group of Senior Citizens.
- Consultation with Religious leaders and Traditional Practitioners.
- Information Desk/ Sharing programs.
Poverty alleviation Programs: Horticulture, Poultry, Hospitality, Floriculture, Animal Husbandry, Timber, Herbal Medicine, and so on (Providing Training, Funding and subsidy)
Enhance food Security/ Sovereignty.
Formalise Sustainable Development Policy
Customary sustainable Practices Article 10 (c)
Cooperative System
Implementing Agro Forestry Programs and Promoculture.
Micro Finance System.
SEPLs emphasize Cash crops
Challenges to implement of the Satoyama Initiative:

- Urbanization/Industrialization
- Lugging
- Natural Disaster e.g. earthquake, landslide, fire, Avalanche and so on.
- Budget Constrain
- Lack of Awareness
- Unsustainable bushmeat trade.
- Transboundary Issues
- Climate Change (Global warming)
- Encroachment of Traditional territory
Recommendations:

- Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration between IPSI members and other stakeholders.
- Emphasize on implementation of IPSI plan of action.
- Review on action plan.
- Develop/Materialize funding mechanism.
- Provide adequate Training Programs to IPSI members and other stakeholders.
- Consultation with policy maker and experts.
Field Visits.
Give a priority to least developed Country and economy in transition.
Gender and regional balance.
Recognize and Respect Customary Law and Traditional belief system.
Insure full and effective Participation of Indigenous Peoples and local community.
Strategy action plan has to be compatible with UNDRIP, ILO Convention 169, Nagoya Protocol and other UN instruments.
Thank You
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