



# 6th Global Conference of International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative

Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia

(January 12-14, 2016)

Ngwang Sonam Sherpa  
NINPA

[www.ninpa.org.np](http://www.ninpa.org.np)

ninpanepal@gmail.com



## 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 stock 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 prepared and implemented Nepal Biodiversity Strategy in 2002 and Nepal Biodiversity Strategy Implementation Plan in 2006.
- ❖ 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, 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.



Community Conserved Forest in Loding



- 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
- ❖ Logging
- ❖ 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 stack holders.
- ❑ 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 stack holders.
- ❑ 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

Thuji chhe