



Living Earth

Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation - Nepal

Indigenous peoples, culture, wisdom, nature, wildlife, flora, fauna and environmental justice

Ref. No:.....



Date:.....

23.01.2023

To,
The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
United Nations Environment Program
413 Saint-Jacques Street, Suite 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
H2Y 1N9

IPLC Submission on require Complementary Guidance for Sustainable Wildlife Management, Wild meat and Wild Species

Dear Secretariat,

It is our pleasure to bring this information for your consideration, in responses to the reference of SCBD/SSSF/JL/SS/MCa/91359 the submission of the IPLCs further require a complementary guidance on wild meat, sustainable wildlife management and wild species related to target 4, 5 and 9 and the Goals A and B of Kunming -Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The series of workshops were organized at local, provincial and national, round table dialogues, community leaders, knowledge holders regarding K-M Global Biodiversity Framework on NBSAP revision, dialogues with CBD focal ministry for full and effective participation of IPs of Nepal in NBSAP. As IPLC IAC on ABS -NP has been organized 10 workshops on Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, I do volunteer lead IPLC Nepal working group on National Plan of Action to Traditional Knowledge in accordance with CBD Article 8(j) and national IPs initiation on the future work of CBD Article 8(j) and educational program in CBD Article 8(j) has initiated 2018 and volunteering for IPs organizations, federations, elders, youth, women, lawyer associations, networks, and awareness, capacity building, institutional enhancement and integration of the spirit of the convention in Nepal and active in IIFB on Global Biodiversity Framework.

Research and conservation advocacy, restoration, conservation, research, studies, documentation, traditional knowledge, practices, innovations, traditional occupations, traditional lifestyle, customary sustainable use, biocultural diversity, communicating biodiversity, biodiversity, agro biodiversity, indigenous agricultural systems, wetlands, wildlife, water, nature, animism culture, and genetic resources, intellectual properties and indigenous peoples, climate change, EbA, Eco-DRR, environmental and social justices and advocacy on collective rights of indigenous peoples.

Thank with regards

Kamal Kumar Rai
Chair Person
E-mail: ipskirantsampang@gmail.com
c/o Nepal Indigenous Biodiversity Forum

IPLC Submission for sustainable wildlife management, Wild meat and Wild Species on the areas require Complementary Guidance

In respect, it is our heartily response to the reference of SCBD/SSSF/JL/SS/MCa/91359 for the submission of the IPLCs perspectives, support to further require a complementary guidance on wild meat, sustainable wildlife management and wild species related to target 4, 5 and 9 and the Goals A and B of Kunming -Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Secretariat in respect to the twenty-fifth meeting, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

In this regard, indigenous workshops with indigenous local leaders, indigenous women, youth and elders, knowledge holders, made recommended the valuable information to be considered for the guidance. The following outcomes shared with some of indigenous leaders in global. The diverse indigenous value of wild species and potential relationship must consider in the guidance.

Indigenous peoples are more knowledgeable on wild species and the indigenous traditions, culture, socio-economic, ritual, values, and ceremonial importance wild flora and fauna, native, indigenous medicinal herbs, wild species are domesticated. Forest, community forest Acts, regulations has been restricted from the traditional use the species that need to maintain and continue for cultural, ritual, ceremony and customs. Before setting up community forest, or conservation areas, they had own traditional forest managed by traditional customary governance systems and is being important to revive and strengthen priority to conserve and full and effective participation. Participation of indigenous women to minimize human- wildlife conflict and sustainable management. Wildlife from community forest damage crops in the adjoin indigenous home settlement damage crops, increase human and wildlife conflict. Conservation areas, national parks should be proper managed to minimize human –wildlife conflict with communities, special indigenous women and children impacts. Traditional way of life and system of indigenous peoples, women, elder and their experiences need to be incorporate to minimize the existing human wildlife conflicts. Traditional use of wild species by indigenous women such as dying, dress making associated traditional knowledge, practices and innovation (Target 4)

Indigenous Peoples recognized over-lapped and fractional use of forest causes miss appropriation of traditional customary sustainable use on wild species. It is important recognize the diverse of customary institution, indigenous practices have traditional sustainable use and manage of wild species. More wild species are found in community forest managed be indigenous peoples. It is important to ensure full and effective engagement of indigenous peoples, local communities in policy formulation, revision with respects. The diverse customary systems, laws, traditional institutions of indigenous peoples must recognize in NSBAP revision (Target 5).

Wild species for indigenous cultural food, diverse indigenous different food systems, knowledge systems, indigenous practices, traditions, knowledge systems are associated wild species under customary systems, laws are in oral to regulate biocultural community protocol to function Free, Prior and Informed Consent as indigenous science, principles and procedure. It is also important to revise NBSAP with ensuring full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Target 9)