

# INDIGENOUS WOMEN, GIRLS, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, HIGHLY AND MARGINALIZED, DISADVANTAGED AND ENDANGERED INDIGENOUS VOICES OF NEPAL IN NBSAP TO IMPLEMENT THE KUNMING - MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



**NIWF-FORUM**

**NEFIN**

## Acknowledgment

On behalf of Indigenous Women, Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous minorities, endangered, highly marginalized, marginalized, and disadvantaged, the National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF) and the National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), we would like to express our hearty Gratitude thanks for WWF Nepal, specially Dr. Ghanashyam Gurung and Mr. Ekraj Sigdel for their support.

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## Abbreviation

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NIWF	National Indigenous Women Forum
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
GOs	Governmental Organizations
INGOs	International Non-governmental Organizations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
SGP-UNDP	Small Grant Program- United National Development Program
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
K-M GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Frameworks
OECM	Other Effective Conservation Measures
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
UNDRIP	United Nation Declaration on the rights of Indigenous Peoples
ILO 169	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)
IPWD	Indigenous persons with disabilities
BD	Biodiversity
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
FIKA	Federation of Indigenous Kirat Associations
MEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
NEFDIN	National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
NIC	National Indigenous Commission
CCPP	Climate Change Partnership Program
INWOLAG	Indigenous Women's Legal Awareness Group
FONIJ	Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Journalists
MOALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
YFIN	Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
MOALD/CCABC	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Climate change and Agro biodiversity Conservation
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance

## Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) and National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF), Federation of Indigenous Kirat Associations, supported by WWF Nepal, 2023

### 1.1 Introduction

Five categorized Indigenous Nationalities; Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) is the umbrella organization of 59 different Indigenous nationalities are in nationwide. It was established in 1991, and aims to contribute in building an equal, equitable and democratic society.

National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF) was established in 1998 to work with Indigenous women and girls with a priority focus on endangered, highly marginalized, marginalized, disadvantaged and any Indigenous minorities particularly women well networks in the seven provinces across Nepal to empower, capacitate, support, lobby, advocacy and institutional enhancement in different sectors on human rights-based approach such as Biodiversity and Indigenous Women, Climate change and other Indigenous human rights. Primarily NIWF-Forum focuses on solving the root causes of vulnerability and exclusion of Indigenous Women and Girls, from the grassroots to policy level, to come together to intensify advocacy for securing rights of Indigenous Women and Indigenous Girls, and has initiated various programme activities with focus on lobby, advocacy, training, focus group discussion, interaction, evident based research on indigeneity, policy reviews, and publications.

NIWF-Forum is a dedicated Indigenous Women organization to promoting the social, cultural, political and economic rights of Indigenous women; Intervening in areas where Indigenous women needs support by finding out and assessing the social situation of Indigenous women, assisting Indigenous women, endangered, highly marginalized, marginalized and disadvantaged in field of resources mobilization in local, provincial and national and other possible sources so as to make them economically independent. In this aspect, NIWF is working with different GOs, INGOs, organizations and international conservation organizations such as Farm Forestry Facilities-FAO/ IUCN Nepal, SGPUNDP on Biodiversity and Cultural Diversity Mundhum and Trail Conservation Initiatives and WWF Nepal.

The global agreement of the 196 contracting parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 met with the four goals and 23 different targets in Montreal Canada, 2002, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (K-M GBF) that goes under revision of

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National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The goals and targets are almost very important for Indigenous peoples, Indigenous women and girls to internalize the themes of the KM-GBF and have full and effective participation on NBSAP revision process with that objective. The Strengthening Indigenous Voices in Biodiversity Conservation, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) National Roundtable Discussion Workshops 2023, financial supported from WWF Nepal upon request by NIWF-Forum, Federation of Indigenous Kirat Associations, in join with NEFIN (Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities) to organize two regional and two central and two consolidation events respectively.

NIWF-Forum had numbers of meetings and dialogues with WWF Nepal to make it possible for the workshops in the respective area. NIWF-Forum submitted the concepts and full proposal to have the financial support from WWF Nepal, National Indigenous Women Forum and Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) inline volunteer of the federation of Indigenous Kirat associations, the entitled Indigenous Women, Girls, Indigenous Peoples, Marginalized and Endangered Indigenous Voices of Nepal in NBSAP to implement the Kunming - Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (K-M GBF), roundtable discussions.

## **1.2 Method and Tools**

In accordance with the advice from the Central Committee and Provincial Network members, it was agreed to arrange roundtable discussions in targeted locations in the Provinces and in the Central region. NEFIN scheduled two events: one in Kathmandu and the next in Itahari, Sunsari. Similarly, NIWF-Forum selected the event targeted in Chitwan and in Kathmandu.

In accordance with the executive committee members of the organizations, individuals were designated for management in the provinces, districts, and local areas to coordinate and nominate Indigenous peoples, Indigenous women, and girls from the respective member organizations. NIWF-Forum's priorities were focused on Indigenous Women, Girls, Youth, and Indigenous peoples, especially from marginalized and disadvantaged groups that are truly affected on the ground, and representatives from the Government, National Parks, and local authorities were also given priority.

A participatory methodology that is Indigenous Peoples-centric and Indigenous tools were selected for the K-M GBF-NBSAP roundtable discussions in collaboration between the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) and National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF). To simplify the complexity of the topic and make it understandable on

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Indigenous ground in terms of terminological languages and time constraints, the tools and methods were tested with a focus on familiarizing the issues in practical, everyday life.

As a tool, seats were arranged for each group of Indigenous peoples in a homogenous row, allowing individuals to talk within their group, discuss in a collective approach, and maintain their self-determination in a larger roundtable setting (NIWF-Forum-Chitwan). Each group, for example, Bote Indigenous representatives, sat in a homogenous row, ensuring equal opportunities to contribute to the discussion following the circular principle and the philosophy of indigenism in a roundtable format.

The roundtable discussion was conducted through a presentation and briefing, with a focus on individual targets (Annex 1). We also attempted to translate the target texts into Nepali and designed discussions to address the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets in the context of our National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). These discussions were planned to be circulated to Indigenous representatives via email in advance. However, due to remote circumstances, reaching out became challenging. Participants were given a few minutes to internalize the content in their own context before they loosely discussed key and relevant issues. Each group representative contributed in a circular approach, taking into careful consideration the views, observations, ground realities, experiences, and events that had impacted their way of life, forests, water, food, health, lands, and territories. These discussions were correlated with the particular target or other related aspects.

The collective information gathered from the target-focused roundtable discussions was tabulated under each target, combining insights from four events into two outcomes. Subsequently, the consolidated information from these two separate outcomes was compiled into a single technical report. This report highlights collective issues concerning Indigenous Women, Indigenous Peoples, Youth, and Girls across five distinct categories in the NBSAP revision, with a focus on ensuring full and effective participation for all."

## **2.0 Result and Discussion**

As per agreed the terms and conditions, the central and provincial committees were coordinated with different levels of members to nominate and invite representatives for the technical roundtable discussions in the targeted areas.

The roundtable discussion brought up some of the collectives Indigenous views, issues, concerns, experiences, observations and means, demands, and proposal allocated in



technical terms and terminology with consolidated in text to be undertake consideration and means for NBSAP revision in each target "Result" as follows.

## **2.1 Target wise Result**

### **Goal A**

Indigenous Inclusive as per quota, right based approach, collective actions, self-determination, Free, Prior and Informed Consent, meaningful participation

### **Goal B**

Ecosystem based, People Centric

#### **Target 1**

Indigenous peoples have a long historical and ancestral shifting or rotation of traditional farming practices, relocated Indigenous people (Bankaria) from their traditional homeland into the buffer-zone of the National where they are facing difficulties in accessing raw materials for livelihoods, etc. Replacement from traditional lands to riverside because the Indigenous Peoples rely on water resources, and have licenses (Lal Mohor) to use the water resources, fishing, boating, etc., but young or those back from international employment have no provision to access the license for the traditional occupations. Recognize and respect the traditional pastoralism practices of Indigenous peoples, Indigenous Peoples and local communities in biodiversity discourse and policy making as two categories are not a homogenous; social and gender inclusive, Recognize, Respect and Protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples on Natural Resources within user group should have a mechanism to be securing additional facilities special for Indigenous peoples must have a reservation. Acts and legal certainty on the rights of Indigenous Peoples on lands, water and Jungle and full and effective participation in Community Forestry

#### **Target 2**

Revive Indigenous traditional forest land using practices that are included in the community or overlap with other conservation practices that also affect the traditional animal husbandry such as Goat raising right to use the forest, restriction to use forest resources in community forestry, wire fence, and need to follow the procedure to get in, as Indigenous traditions and customary systems to re-plantation per tree cut down. Must have right to have wild fruits in the forests, maintains, collects and sell impacts for women, right to own, use and maintain the land, inland water, river banks as own traditions, culture, religious and ritual significance species such as Katosh (*Castanopsis indica*),

Chilaune (*Schima wallichii*) and Sal (*Shorea Robusta*), lands, water, landscape, sacred sites, and special fruit plant in the are gumba, need to be protected Species for restoration to be identified that relates to Indigenous women, life under water and culture of Ips, women must be respected, diverting of the natural flow of water while developing hydropower impacts Tite Machha important for ritual, recognize and priority the appropriate practices of Indigenous women to check and control forest fire, Recognize sacred communal forest land of Meche (marginalized/endangered) had 1 Biga but remaining one katha that also in threatened, structure for ritual sites have conflicts, the committee decide to arrest, and some area cases to take back the forest from local government authority (Panchkhal Kavre)

### **Target 3**

Ensuring the right to self-determination, Indigenous women right to self-determination, respect and recognize the role of Indigenous women in biodiversity conservation, Indigenous women self to be proactive on Full and effective participation in Conservation, participation of Indigenous women in other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM), FPIC must be applicable, revive the Indigenous name of the places, rivers, hills and mountains, lands, and territories for conservation, Indigenous traditional and cultural inclusion in other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM), right to have collective action and ownership., must have an appropriate Act, Regulation to protect Indigenous lands and traditional territories with have provision to be prohibiting to sell, recognize, respect and protect Indigenous ancestral land and territories, pasturelands and rangelands, rivers, places, governed by customary laws [mukhiya, bodghar, bheja, kiput, Khurba, thek], customary rights to natural resources; etc. Indigenous Peoples' lands in the vicinity of OECM should be named after the inhabiting Indigenous Peoples communities or managed as per customary rules, Indigenous ancestral, cultural, historical sites, human remains (Kapur Ghar) and name or re-name as traditions.

### **Target 4**

Indigenous traditions, culture, and socio-economic significance of plant species Yoshi (Chepang) Chiuri, native, wild and domesticated, community forest act or regulation has been restricted from the traditional use of the species. Before it was in its own traditional forest. Yosi has diverse uses such as for beekeeping, ghee, biofertilizer, feeds, medicine, and wedding gift for daughters. Inclusively Promote and protect Indigenous peoples' genetic resources, revive the traditional customary governance system Amala in the wild and domesticate. It is restricted to entering in forest or wild to collect the Amala, meaning

full participation of Indigenous women, girls and youth to minimize human-wildlife conflict, In situ e.g. Indigenous minor crops in rotation farming systems, many land races crops are in Indigenous language, importance for ritual, religious and spiritual practices, wildlife from community forests adjoin Indigenous home settlements that damage crops, and increase human and wildlife conflict, wild and domesticated native, Indigenous medicinal herbs, plants, and most of them are cultural, ritual importance species should priority to conserved by Indigenous women, Conservation areas and national parks should be properly managed to minimize human-wildlife conflict. Many Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Women are already affected such as Tikauli and Rapati, traditional way of life and system of Indigenous peoples, women, elder and their experiences need to be incorporated to minimize the existing human-wildlife conflicts, Government-imposed conservation regimes have increased human-wildlife conflicts; due compensation for loss and damages caused by wildlife should be compensated; measures should be taken in that direction, traditional use of wild species by Indigenous women such as dying, dressmaking, Indigenous peoples based wild species have rights to grow in conservation areas, Indigenous peoples centric programme must have to promote Indigenous crops.

### **Target 5**

There are overlap and fractional use of forest causes miss appropriation of traditional customary sustainable use of Indigenous peoples on wild species (e.g. Kalika Municipality, Bote), revive and promote the rights of Bote Indigenous peoples' Customary Sustainable use, and manage of wild species, recognizing and respect the Indigenous practices (Dura) who have the traditional forest to strengthen the customary sustainable use of wild species. Amda Chepang Community forest is an example of managing and use of wild species of Indigenous peoples in policy formulation every Indigenous should be engaged without any humiliation, diversity of Customary systems, laws, traditional institutions such (Mukhiya, Chautariya, Choho, Hyulba, Tamba, Ghanba,... of Indigenous peoples should recognize respect in NSBAP formulation, preparation, implementation and reporting, Farm or plantation for wildlife in forest to minimize wildlife-human conflict, wild species have Indigenous language, collective conservation

### **Target 6**

It is being important to have a proper rules and regulations, Indigenous practices to control invasive alien species on agriculture must recognize

### **Target 7**

Indigenous peoples are in condition to self or re-locate or re-place from their traditional homelands by the haphazard urbanization such as plotting, town planning and industrial pollution, water, air, sound, chemical, and other unsocial activities, right to self-determination,

### **Target 8**

Solution must be people-centric rather than nature based, Act, regulation must be clearly human rights- based approach.

### **Target 9**

Recognizing and respecting mechanisms to the diverse types of Customary systems, laws, traditional institutions of Indigenous peoples while NSBAP formulation, preparation, implementation and reporting with ensuring full and effective participation, Customary systems regulate biocultural community protocol to function Free, Prior and Informed Consent as Indigenous science, principles and procedure, Cultural Wild Food (Limbu), Amala Danuwar traditional pickle making Many different Indigenous practices, traditions, knowledge systems are under Customary systems/laws are oral and it has different forms so it is very important to be placed in NBSAP, Equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity, ecosystem services and forestry programs, for Indigenous peoples should be ensured

### **Target 10**

Cultural Wild Food (Limbu), Indigenous peoples have different food systems, and knowledge systems than in general, Amala Danuwar Traditional Pickle mating, Indigenous agricultural systems, practices, soil management, Indigenous agroforestry, and fish culture in the wild. Indigenous women have different knowledge systems, belief systems, ensure that any interventions for restoring ecosystems, forests, agriculture, aquaculture do not adversely impact Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, spiritual beliefs, cultural heritage sites, lifeways, ethnomedicinal practices, livelihood practices such as fishery, and leave them landless, Promote Indigenous farming, production and food systems and traditional fishery and skill for fishing of Indigenous peoples

### **Target 11**

Indigenous women, and marginalized Indigenous peoples are more impacted, the traditional knowledge and practices of Indigenous women, also Indigenous women from marginalized and their experiences in management, do not adversely impact Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, spiritual beliefs, cultural heritage sites, lifeways, ethnomedicinal practices, livelihood practices, to/during any conservation interventions to be made in Indigenous peoples' land and territories or in a situation where such interventions impact the residing Indigenous peoples.

### **Target 12**

The spreading of the haphazard and unsustainable approaches of urbanization, infrastructures, road expansion, and introducing industrial and chemical farming systems are supporting change in nature, Urbanization planning must have a clear guidelines to respect Mother Nature and the traditions and culture of Indigenous women, Indigenous women have right to have authorship while planning for urbanization, Capacity building focuses the views of Indigenous women in this regards, Ensure that any interventions for restoring ecosystems, forests, agriculture, aquaculture do not adversely impact Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, spiritual beliefs, cultural heritage sites, lifeways, ethnomedicinal practices, livelihood practices such as fishery, and leave them landless, Activities should not damage, fraction, separation the Indigenous peoples traditions, sacred, historical areas

### **Target 13**

Capacity-building activities should focus on the identities and traditions of Indigenous women, the Capacity building must priority to mainstream Indigenous Women and traditions, knowledge systems, and proper documentation and revive the process in legal, policy, administrative, Legal, policy, administrative and Capacity building must be Indigenous traditions, cultural appropriate and Indigenous Women, Youth and Girl friendly.

### **Target 14**

Clear guideline to respect customary systems, laws, traditional institutions, values, and identities of Indigenous peoples, Indigenous women, girls, and youth, Public, Private and other financial investors respect the values of Indigenous women, Forest, rivers related

Acts, regulations must be Indigenous peoples values friendly, Indigenous Peoples must consider collaboration and partnership in agreement.

### **Target 15**

Any organizations, institution should have clear guidelines must be have to recognize, respect and protect the rights of Indigenous Women, Indigenous Peoples, Biodiversity related any business activities, and investment provisions in NBSAP should not interferences or assimilation of Indigenous women's identities. It must have guidelines, Ensure the rights of Indigenous women such as full and effective participation and FPIC, Respect, and revive traditional institutions, cultural identities, women, girls, equitable Benefit sharing should go to Indigenous women, girls and elders, Ensure Indigenous women, girls and their participation with Access to FPIC, Indigenous women's rights on Intellectual property, copy, traditional knowledge, and benefit sharing must be, Any form of investment in biodiversity has a guideline to ensure to protects Indigenous women/Indigenous peoples who relocate or replace from their traditional lands and territories, engage Indigenous peoples as a rightsholder in the development and reporting of NBSAB, Preferential rights, tax exemption and compensation for voluntary relocation should be accorded to Indigenous peoples in the management of biodiversity/ecosystems and benefit sharing,

### **Target 16**

Regulatory framework in NBSAP must have the mandate to recognize and respect the relationship of Indigenous women with Mother Nature and Earth, Indigenous women's consumption patterns and practices must be respected

### **Target 17**

NBSAP must discuss biosafety issues while ensuring meaningful participation of Indigenous peoples, women, Capacity building needs, priority for Indigenous peoples engagement, it is also equally important to have capacity building and empowerment of Indigenous peoples, women and girls on biosafety and related technology such as livening modified organisms, gene drives and synthetic biology in NBSAP, Build the technical/leadership capacity of Indigenous peoples, Indigenous women, Indigenous girls to effectively participate in policymaking and implementation of biodiversity conservation programs and to influence decisions

### **Target 18**

in NBSAP activities should not impact to Indigenous women and their traditional way of life, if so appear must be payment, non-carbon benefits and historical contribution by Indigenous peoples in the sustainable protection of natural resources including forests should be accounted for incentivized. Accountability mechanisms to handle grievances of Indigenous peoples should be in place, and such mechanisms should be Indigenous peoples'-friendly, -based and -accessible;

### **Target 19**

Ensure to have collective rights for Indigenous women, Indigenous peoples on NBSAP and needs to have clear guidance to revive and strengthen Customary systems/laws and ownership of Indigenous peoples, Indigenous women, investors banks, private, public and tourism related on biodiversity should have guidelines on concerns of Indigenous peoples, Indigenous women, girls, persons with disabilities, Indigenous women must be the priority on benefit sharing mechanism increase access of Indigenous peoples to financial resources, Full and effective participations of Indigenous peoples, it should have a guidelines and road map to protect Indigenous languages, culture, traditions associated biodiversity, Regulatory related Capacity building for Indigenous peoples.

### **Target 20**

FPIC, full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples, women is important before establishing, having agreement need to be clear in NBSAP, engagement of Indigenous women in decision making in NBSAP is the priority, science and technological transfer must collaboration-partnership with Indigenous technology, skills, innovation and science in respect the human rights of Indigenous peoples, women, Indigenous identities must be respected while collaboration, research and transfer, Capacity-building activities need to respect the indigeneity, dignity, traditions, and cultural values of Indigenous peoples, women, Ensure rights and full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples are the guidance in any form of research

### **Target 21**

Indigenous or traditional knowledge of Indigenous peoples, especially Indigenous women on rotation or shifting cultivation, practices, governance, and innovations are the way of life must reflect in NBSAP, Ensuring FPIC, meaningful engagement of Indigenous women, and Indigenous peoples in education, research, capacity building and

conservation in NBSAP, establish a regulative mechanism on Article 8(j) and relevant provisions, governance and institutional arrangement, traditional knowledge, practices, skills and innovation related to traditional occupations of Indigenous peoples, women need to recognize and respect in NBSAP, local Indigenous cropping systems, food security, traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights, recognize and respect Indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination by mandatorily taking free, prior and informed consent prior, Harmonize national laws with international legal standards and provisions such as ILO 169, UNDRIP and CBD, among others, including giving formal recognition to Indigenous peoples' customary rights, customary laws/systems as Indigenous communities

### **Target 22**

It should be the priority in gender inter-sectionalized, Indigenous women, girls and especially women, girls from marginalized and endangered. A clear mechanism needs for equitable participation of Ips women, girls, youth and Indigenous persons with disabilities (IPWD) in BD/forestry-related policies and programs at all levels should be ensured in each activity such as policy formulation, etc with Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Biodiversity, Forest, lands, water Act, regulation and effective implementation to protect Indigenous women, inclusion biodiversity national strategy ensuring collective and self-determination rights of Indigenous peoples, person with disability.

### **Target 23**

Policies and programs should be social, gender inclusive, Indigenous peoples such as marginalized, especially women those are unknown on rights, national rules and regulations, must ensure meaningful participation of Indigenous women in NBSAP formulation, preparation, implementation and reporting as per inclusion quota, the capacity building and empowerment must priority for Indigenous women, and girls in meaning participation.

## **2.2 Round Table Discussion**

### **2.2.1 NIW Forum roundtable Discussion Workshop, Chitwan**

Representative member from Network organizations were invited to Federal in Chitwan and Itahari and centre Kathmandu. NIWF-Forum conducted the Roundtable discussion Workshop on Convention on Biological Diversity KM-GBF-NBSAP in Chitwan with a composition of representatives from distinct Indigenous organizations, Governmental, National Parks, Indigenous Journalists, local leaders, NEFIN Chitwan district members, disadvantaged, endangered, highly and marginalized Indigenous peoples, Indigenous



women, girls and elders attended the workshop dated on May 25, 2023. 40 representatives from distinct categories Indigenous Peoples organizations were Indigenous women, Indigenous peoples organizations, Indigenous journalists, Indigenous elders, national parks, district forest office, agriculture and local leaders were in the CBD KM-GBF -NBSAP workshop in Chitwan, Nepal (Table-1).

The workshop was designed on single round table prior Indigenous representatives in a cluster therefore the member of representatives of Indigenous peoples organizations had chance to collective response of the each target presentation in a round. Indigenous women representatives brought up ground realities what day to day they are facing, inequalities, misappropriation, overlap, troublesome, problems and also solution and rights need to be address.

Government of Nepal representatives were informed as observers of the round table discussion workshop. At the end of the event, they had to chance to express the observation and views.

**Table-1:** CBD KM-GBF roundtable workshop, Chitwan

S.N	Name of Participant	Organization
1	Padam Gurung (Mr)	Tamoo Hyul Chhanjdhi, Chitwan
2	Bimala Devi Gurung (Ms)	Tamoo Hyul Chhanjdhi, Chitwan
3	Kalpana Pawe (Ms)	
4	Sanchari Bote (Ms)	Nepal Bote Samaj Sewa
5	Sapana Bote (Ms)	Nepal Bote Samaj Sewa
6	Bina Bote (Ms)	Nepal Bote Samaj Sewa
7	Sabit Bote (Mr)	Nepal Bote Samaj Sewa
8	Mangali Bote (Ms)	Nepal Bote Samaj Sewa
9	Sunita Kumal (Ms)	Nepal Kumal Samaj
10	Sita Kumal (Ms)	Nepal Kumal Samaj
11	Dhansara Thapa Magar (Ms)	Nepal Magar SanGh
12	Sarmila Parja (Ms)	Nepal Chepang (Praja) Sangh
13	Pabina Dura (Ms)	Dura Sewa Samaj
14	Samjhana Darai (Ms)	Nepal Darai Utthan Samaj
15	Dhanu Darai (Ms)	Nepal Darai Utthan Samaj
16	Sujata Darai (Ms)	Nepal Darai Utthan Samaj
17	Pratigya Chhepang (Ms)	Nepal Chepang Association
18	Sangita Maya Praza (Ms)	Nepal chepang (Praja) Sangh
19	Suk Maya Bhujel (Ms)	Bhujel Samaj Sewa Samiti

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20	Sawane Bote (Mr)	Nepal Bote Samaj Sewa
21	Bal Krishna Khanal (Mr)	Chitwan National Park Parsha
22	Shantosahi Bankariya (Ms)	Bankariay Woman Organization
23	Radha Chaudhary (Ms)	Tharu Kalnyankari Sabha
24	Raju Ghimire (Mr)	Chitwan Forest Office, Government of Nepal
25	Hira Ale (Ms)	Nepal Magar Songh
26	Mahendra Dura (Mr)	NEFIN Chitwan , Dura Sewa Samaj
27	Manju Chaudhary (Ms)	Tharu Kalnyankari Sabha
28	Sabita Darai (Ms)	Nepal Darai Utthan Samaj
29	Indira Bote (Ms)	Nepal Bote Samaj Sewa
30	Dhan Kumari Lama (Ms)	Nepal Tamang Ghedung
31	Sunil Kumar Shrestha (Mr)	Newa Deya Dabu,
32	Urgen Tamang (Mr)	Nepal Tamang Ghedung
33	Swastika Chauwan (Ms)	Krishi Gayan Kendra, Chitwan
34	Nilima Tamang (Ms)	Nepal Tamang Ghedung
35	Daman Kumari Chepang (Ms)	Nepal Chepang Association
36	Man Maya Tamang (Ms)	NIWForum
37	Kamal Sampang (Mr)	NIWForum -Freelance
38	Jenisha Tamang (Ms)	Nepal Tamang Ghedung
30	Sabita Darai (Ms)	Darai Indigenous Society Nepal
40	Rosani Bote (Ms)	Nepal Bote Samajh

### 2.2.2 NIW Forum- roundtable Discussion Workshop, Kathmandu

30 representatives, Indigenous peoples women organizations, Indigenous Women Lawyers Associations, Indigenous journalists, Indigenous individual experts, NEFDIN, NIW Forum board member based in Centre were fully engaged on the Convention on Biological Diversity KM-GBF-NBSAP roundtable discussion workshop dated on May 28, 2023 in ALFA House, New Baneshwor, Kathmandu.

Representatives Mr. Rajendra Dhungana Under Secretary from Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forest and Environment and Country representative Dr. Ghana Shyam Gurung WWF Nepal were invited as observer for the event.



**Table-2:** NIWF Workshop on CBD KM GBF, Alfa House New Baneswar

S.N	Name of Participant	Organization
1	Sunita Shrestha (Ms)	Kathmandu Metropolitan City
2	Man Maya Chhantyal (Ms)	Chhantyal Woman Organization
3	Dwarika Limbu (Ms)	
4	Binita Magar (Ms)	Mager Women Organization
5	Malalu Tamang (Ms)	Indigenous Television
6	Sangita Lama (Ms)	SANKALPA
7	Bina Pahari (Ms)	Pahari Woman Organization
8	Nanu Thami (Ms)	Thami Woman Organisation
9	Indira jimi (Ms)	Indigenous Woman Organization
10	Indira Srish (Ms)	INOWLAG
11	NIMI Sherpa (Ms)	NIWF
12	Sarina Gurung (Ms)	NEFDIN
13	Suchitra Magar (Ms)	NEFDIN
14	Dhiren Bahing (Mr)	FIKA
16	Ramita Lama (Ms)	Tamang Woman Ghedung
17	Dimit Lepchha (Ms)	Lepchha Community
18	Dolma Sherpa (Ms)	Indigenous Television Programme
19	Bidhaya Kala Rai (Ms)	FIKA
20	Madhu Maya Mewahang (Ms)	FIKA
21	Kabita Bahing (Ms)	FIKA
22	Naina Saulchha Zerong (Mr)	FIKA
23	Dr. Ghana Shyam Gurung (Mr)	WWF Nepal
23	Ekraj Sigdel (Mr)	WWF Nepal

24	Rajendra Dhungana (Mr)	MFE
25	Kamal Sampanag (Mr)	NIWF Trainer on CBD KM-GBF
26	Suni Lama (Ms)	NWF
27	Yasso Kanti Bhattachhan (Ms)	NIWF
28	Sushila Gole (Ms)	NIWF
29	Ashok Lama (Mr)	NIWF
30	Man Maya Tamang	NIWF

### 2.2.3 NEFIN- roundtable Workshop, Kathmandu

The Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) organized the Convention on Biological Diversity Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in the NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) Round Table Workshop on Indigenous perspectives in the Nepali context at the Sampada Garden Hotel in Lazimpat, Kathmandu, on June 8, 2023.

The workshop involved 39 respective organizational representatives from NEFIN, NIW Forum members, representatives of the Indigenous Nationalities Commission, members of the media, Federation of Indigenous Kirat Association members, Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, representatives from Indigenous Disability Organizations, and individual microbiological experts who actively participated in the discussion process. Various round tables were organized to facilitate collective outcomes (Table-3). Observers included the Chair of NEFIN, the Vice-Chair of NEFDIN, and a representative from the National Indigenous Commission (NIC).

**Table-3:** NEFIN Round Table Workshop on CBD KM-GBF-NBSAP

S.N.	Name of Participants	Organization
1	Santosh Majhi (Mr)	Indigenous Nationalities Commission
2	Man Bahdur Tamang (Mr)	Indigenous Nationalities Commission
3	Sangita Lama (Ms)	NEFIN CCPP
4	Ashok Pariyar (Mr)	NEFIN CCPP
5	Mangena Subba (Ms)	NEFIN CCPP
6	Bal Bahadur Dura (Mr)	Dura Sewa Samaj
7	Kamal Sampang (Mr)	NIWF-Freelance
8	Rana Bahadur Thami (Mr)	Thami Society
9	Bikesh Thami (Mr)	Thami Society
10	Bai Kundha Gautam (Mr)	Media
11	Barashu Birat Rai (Mr)	Kira Ya

12	Padam Bahadur Pun (Mr)	NIDA
13	Bhadra Kumar Baram (Mr)	NBA
14	Sevakshya Pahari (Ms)	Pahari Bikash Sangh
15	Sarom Rajbanshi (Ms)	NIWF
16	Sarawasti Sherpa (Ms)	NIWForum
17	Yamuna Chhantyal (Ms)	NEFIN
18	Krishna Bahadur Chhantyal (Mr)	NCA
19	Gobinda Lama Hyalmo (Mr)	NEFIN
20	Karna Bahadur Gurung (Mr)	Tamu Chydi
21	Arun Rai (Mr)	NEFIN CCPP
22	Galge Lama Sherpa (Mr)	NEFIN
23	Ram Krishna Tamag (Mr)	NEFIN
24	Divash Rai (Mr)	NEFIN
25	Lakpa Sherpa (Ms)	NEFIN
26	Shruti Kumal (Ms)	NEFIN
27	Kamal Prasad Rajbangshi (Mr)	NEFDIN
28	Ram Bahadur Thapa Magar (Mr)	NIC
29	Sushila Gole (Ms)	NIWForum
30	Kabita Bahing (Ms)	NIWForum -FIKA
31	Bhupin Gurung (Mr)	
32	Nomjal Tamang (Mr)	Bahdha
33	Prubhat Rai (Mr)	NGO-FONIN
34	Nabin Mukhiya Kumal (Mr)	NKCDC
35	Shyam Prasad Gauchhan (Mr)	Thakali Sewa Samajh
36	Muida Nachiring (Mr)	YFIN
37	Buddha Bir Bahing (Mr)	FONIJ
38	Juyaman Tamang (Mr)	Tamang Ghedung
39	Krishna Dura (Mr)	NEFDIN

#### **2.2.4 NEFIN roundtable Workshop on CBD KM-GBF-NBSAP, Sunsari**

Provincial Indigenous Organizational Networks of the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) were invited to a roundtable workshop on CBD KM-GBF –NBSAP at the Taryaripcchi Multipurpose Building in Itahari -6, Sunsari, on June 18, 2023 (Table-4). Indigenous representatives, student unions, media, including endangered, highly marginalized Indigenous representatives, meaningfully participated and provided valuable inputs regarding biodiversity-related information that needs to be included in NBSAP. The representatives expressed that the culture and national human rights of Indigenous peoples, especially those who are endangered and highly marginalized, are

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not being respected in various ways, and they are suffering in the ground reality. The Secretary-General of NEFIN and the Provincial NEFIN Chair were observers.

**Table-4:** NEFIN roundtable Discussion Workshop on CBD KM-GBF-NBSAP, Itahari, Sunsari

S.N.	Name of Participant	Organization
1	Barat Man Thami (Mr)	Nepal Thami Samaj
2	Nabin Rai (Mr.)	NEFIN Udayapur
3	Phanindra Tamang (Mr)	NEFIN Udayapur
4	Krishna Limbu (Mr)	Ki.Ya. Chumlung
5	Swarnimhang Khambu (Mr)	Ki.Ya.
6	Maya Ram Rajbansi (Mr)	NEFIN
7	Agni Maya Meche (Ms)	Meche Samaj
8	Ash Bahadur Dhimal (Mr)	Dhimal Jati Bikas Kendra
9	Gelbu Sherpa (Mr)	Nepal Sherpa Samaj
10	Dinesh Rai (Mr)	Ki. Ra.Ya Pro.com
11	Nirjala Saren (Ms)	Nepal Santal
12	Shanta Kisan (Ms)	Santal
13	Arjun Rai (Mr)	News Laya.com
14	Arati Rai (Ms)	Student Union
15	Mangena Subba (Ms)	NEFIN CCPP
16	Chirahang Rai (Mr)	NEFIN Fth
17	Mandip Rai (Mr)	NEFIN Fth
18	Bik Ram Rai (Mr)	NEFIN Fth
19	Ram Kumar Rai (Mr)	NEFIN Sunsari
20	Kamal Sampang (Mr)	NIWF-KM-GBF Trainer
21	Ganga Devi Gurung (Ms)	NEFIN CCPP
22	Ronish Bantawa (Ms)	Ki. Ra.Ya
23	Nishchan Rai (Mr)	Ki. Ra.Ya
24	Jetendra Rai (Mr)	Ki. Ra.Ya
25	Divash Rai (Mr)	NEFIN
26	Menuka Bamjan (Ms)	Nepal Tamang Ghedung
27	Sav Kumar Rai (Mr)	NEFIN
28	Sanjaya Sambhim Rai (Mr)	NEFIN
29	Gunja Man Majhi (Mr)	NEFIN

### 3.0 The First Consolidate Round Table Discussion NIW Forum and NEFIN

The National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF) coordinated this event with NEFIN to facilitate the sharing of different roundtable discussion workshops on CBD KM-GBFNBSAP from Indigenous perspectives in the context of Nepal. Mr. Arun Rai presented the outcomes of two events, namely NEFIN Kathmandu and NEFIN Sunsari, providing insights shared or expressed by Indigenous representatives.

Similarly, Kamal Kumar Rai (Samarung Sampang) presented the outcomes of the NIW Forum events, highlighting the field realities and Indigenous views from the community level. These experiences and perspectives were shared from both Chitwan and Kathmandu.

The mission and objective of the event were to share the outcomes of the four different roundtable discussion workshops collectively at the center. For this purpose, 18 key organizational representatives from Indigenous communities, Indigenous women's organizations, and a representative from WWF Nepal were invited to the program scheduled for June 10, 2023, at the Indreni Hotel and SPA in Baneshwor, Kathmandu.

**Table -5,** Consolidation of the Ground inputs NIW Forum and NEFIN

S.N.	Name of Participant	Organization
1	Bivishika Bhandari (Ms)	WWF Nepal
2	Richa Pradhan (Ms)	Free Lance to AIPP
3	Home Yamphu (Mr)	Free Lance to NIWF
4	Arun Rai (Mr)	NIFEN CCPP
5	Ganga Devi Gurung (Ms)	NIFEN CCPP
6	Sangita Lama (Ms)	NIFEN CCPP
7	Yamuna Chhantyal (Ms)	NEFIN
8	Bhandra K. Baran (Mr)	NEFIN
9	Kabita Bahing (Ms)	FIKA-NIWForum
10	Yasso Kanti Bhattachan (Ms)	NIWForum
11	Divash Rai (Mr)	NEFIN
12	Amrit Sunuwar (Mr)	SWS
13	Gobinda Lama Hyalmo	NEFIN
14	Sruti Kumal (Ms)	NEFIN
15	Rea Shreya Rai (Ms)	NIWForum
16	Ashok Lama (Mr)	NIWForum
17	Kamal Sampang (Mr)	NIWForum -CBD-KM-GBF Trainer

### 3.1 Final event and Hand Over the Technical Report to CBD National Focal Point

#### The Final roundtable Discussion KM-GBF-NBSAP

The collective Indigenous, Indigenous women, youth, and girls' responses, options, views, and suggestions on rights-based sharing events with wider representatives from Indigenous peoples, Indigenous women, Indigenous Youth, lawyers, medias, NEFDIN, and Indigenous individual experts and representatives from IUCN Nepal, UNDP, NBSAP, SGP-UNDP, Land Commission, Government of Nepal, CBD National Focal Point, WWF Nepal were heartily invited for the final event dated on June 18, 2023, at Indreni Hotel and SPA, New Baneshwar, Kathmandu.



The objective of the event is to share the major indigenous issues that must be incorporated into the NBSAP revision process with the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples, Indigenous women, youth, girls, and other Indigenous minorities to implement the GBF and achieve harmony with Mother Nature. The event aims to hand over the collective voices of Indigenous peoples to the CBD National Focal Point representative of the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forest and Environment, Section Officer Mr. Gyanendra Kayasth.

**Table -6:** Final Consolidated IPs/IWs Outcomes on CBD KM-GBF-NBSAP Sharing

S.N.	Representatives	Organizations
1	Dr. Narendra Babu Pradhan	IUCN Nepal
2	Gyanendra Kayasth (Mr)	MFE
3	Pryanka Pandey (Ms)	IUCN Nepal
4	Doma Tsjeromh Sherpa (Ms)	WWF Nepal
5	Yamuna Chhantyal (Ms)	NEFIN
6	Shruti Kumal (Ms)	NEFIN
7	Ekraj Sigdel (Mr)	WWF Nepal

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8	Lal Kumar Shrestha (Mr)	MOALD
9	Dwarika Thebe (Ms)	Independent researcher
10	Dhiren Sustocha Bahing (Mr)	FIKA
11	Lahoro Maya Gimi (Ms)	NEFIN
12	Mohan Rajbangshi (Mr)	NEFIN
13	Sangita Lama (Ms)	NEFIN CCPP
14	Amrit Sunuwar (Mr)	SWS
15	Divash Rai (Mr)	NEFIN
16	Dr. Ram Krishna Shrestha (Mr)	MOALD /CCABC
17	Shyam Krishna Prajapati (Mr)	National Land Commission
18	Suchitn Rana (Mr)	NEFDIN
19	Naina Selalchu Jerong (Mr)	FIKA
20	YB Kulung (Mr)	FIKA
21	Bhadra K. Baramu (Mr)	NEFIN
22	Gobinda Lama Hyolmo (Mr)	NEFDIN
23	Dambar Lohorung (Mr)	FIKA
24	Bakundha Gautam (Mr)	Media
25	Vivek Sharma (Mr)	GEF-SGP/UNDP
26	Bijendra Basnyat (Mr)	Biofin/UNDP
27	Ganga Devi Gurung (Ms)	NEFIN CCPP
28	Sarina Gurung (Ms)	NEFDIN
29	Ramita Chaudhary (Ms)	SANKALPA
30	Yasso Kanti Bhattachan (Ms)	NIWForum
31	Man Maya Tamang (Ms)	NIWForum
32	Sushila Goale (Ms)	NIWForum
33	Reya Shreya Rai (Ms)	NIWForum
34	Pasang Dolma Sherpa (Ms)	Miss Mongol Nepal
35	Chhorayal Lama (Mr)	NEFIN
36	Eman Rai (Mr)	FIKA
37	Aahok Lama (Mr)	NIWForum
38	Kamal Sampang (Mr)	NIWForum
39	Manu Thapa (Ms)	NIWForum
40	Bishal Chaudhary (Mr)	individual

**Table -7-** Representatives of Indigenous, Indigenous Women in accordance with the categorization of the National Foundation Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFDIN) Act 2002, National Indigenous Women Forum and NEFIN for the Workshops on KM-GBF – NBSAP, Nepal. The categorization of Nepal Indigenous Nationalities representatives such as endangered Indigenous peoples such as Meche, Lepcha, Kisan and Bankaria single each of them. Bote -8, Baramu-3, Thami-3, Nanthal-2 and Majhi-2 from the highly marginalized. Representatives from marginalized Indigenous peoples such as Sunuwar -1, Tharu-5, Tamang -32, Dura-4, Darai-4, Rajbanshi-4, Kumal-5, Dhimal-1, Pahari-2 and Bhujel-1. Disadvantage Indigenous representative e.g. Sherpa -8, Rai 25, Limbu-5, Gurung-10, Chhantayal-5, Holmo -2, Jimi-1 and Magar-10, Advantage Newar-2, Thakali-4, According to the Nepal (Constitution 2072, 3006 Part (Kha) other Indigenous minorities Bahing-6, Jerong-2, Nachiring-1, Bantawa-2, Mehawang-1, Kulung-1, Lohorung-2, Sampang-7, Yamphu-1 and representative from Kash-Arian-7 and other-1 (Table-7), 189 individuals were actively attained the discussion events.

#### 4.0 The Five Categorized Indigenous Nationalities

**Table-7:** Categorization of Nepal Indigenous Nationalities (NEFDIN 2002)

S.N.	Endangered	Representatives	# Representatives	Remarks
1		Meche	1	
2		Lepchha	1	
3		Kisan	1	
4		Bankaria	1	
<b>Highly Marginalized</b>				
1.		Bote	8	
2.		Baramu	3	
3.		Thami	3	
4.		Snthal	2	
5.		Majhi	2	
<b>Marginalized</b>				
1		Sunuwar	1	
2		Tharu	5	
3		Tamang	32	
4		Dura	4	
5		Darai	4	
6		Rajbanshi	4	
7		Kumal	5	
8		Dhimal	1	

9		Pahari	2	
10		Bhujel	1	
<b>Disadvantaged</b>				
1		Marphali Thakali		
2		Tingaule Thakali		
3		Sherpa	8	
4		Rai	25	
5		Limbu	5	
6		Gurung	10	
7		Chahhantyal	5	
8		Holmo	2	
9		Jimi	1	
10		Magar	10	
<b>Advantaged</b>				
1		Newar	7	
2		Thakali	4	
<b>Indigenous Minority</b>				
1		Bahing	6	Constitution 12072, 306, Kha
2		Jerong	2	
3		Nachiring	1	
4		Bantawa	2	
5		Mewahang	1	
6		Kulung	1	
7	CBD KM-GBF Trainer	Samarung/Sangpa ng	7	
8		Lohorung	2	
9		Yamphu	1	
10	<b>Kashan Arian</b>	<b>Representatives of</b>	<b>7</b>	
11	Other	Pabe	1	
12	<b>Total</b>		<b>189</b>	

#### 4.1 Five categorized Indigenous and Indigenous minority representation

**Table- 8:** The representation of Indigenous peoples

Endangered	Highly Marginalized	Marginalized	Disadvantaged	Advantaged	Indigenous Minority	Kash Arian	Other
4	18	59	66	11	23	7	1

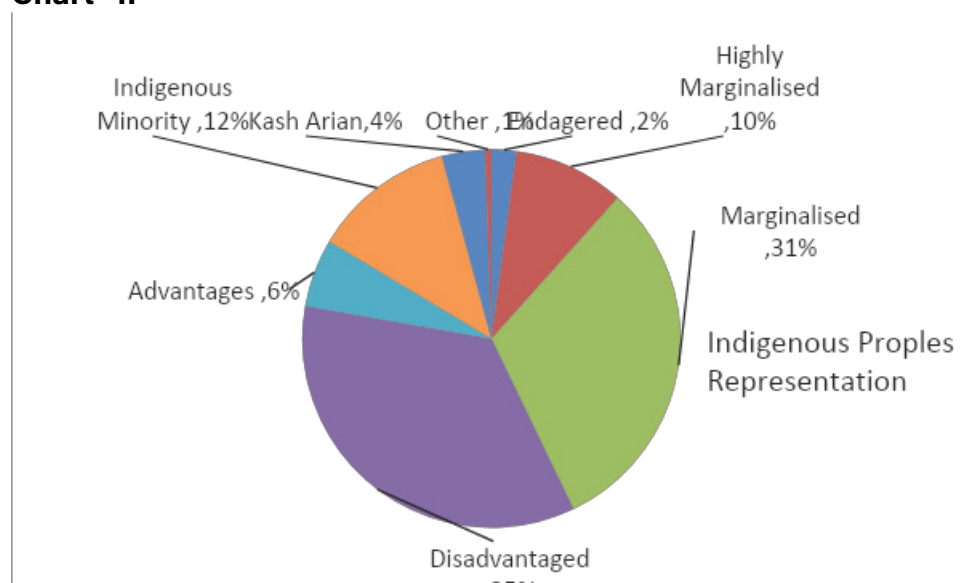
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The **table-8**, shows that the representation numbers of Indigenous peoples from different categorized such as 4 endangered Indigenous representative, 18 representatives from highly Marginalized, 59 marginalized, 66 representatives from disadvantaged, 11 advantaged, 23 Indigenous minority, 7 Kash-Arian and 1 from other participated the roundtable CBD KM-GBF –NBSAP events.

The higher 35% of disadvantaged Indigenous peoples are participated followed by marginalized Indigenous groups i.e. 31 percent. 2% from endangered, 9% from marginalized, 6% advantaged, 12% from Indigenous minorities, 4% from Khash-Arian and 1% (Chart-1) from other participated the events successfully. Indicates, disadvantaged and marginalized Indigenous groups are more in accessible than other respectively.

#### 4.2 Five categorized Indigenous in %

**Chart -1:**



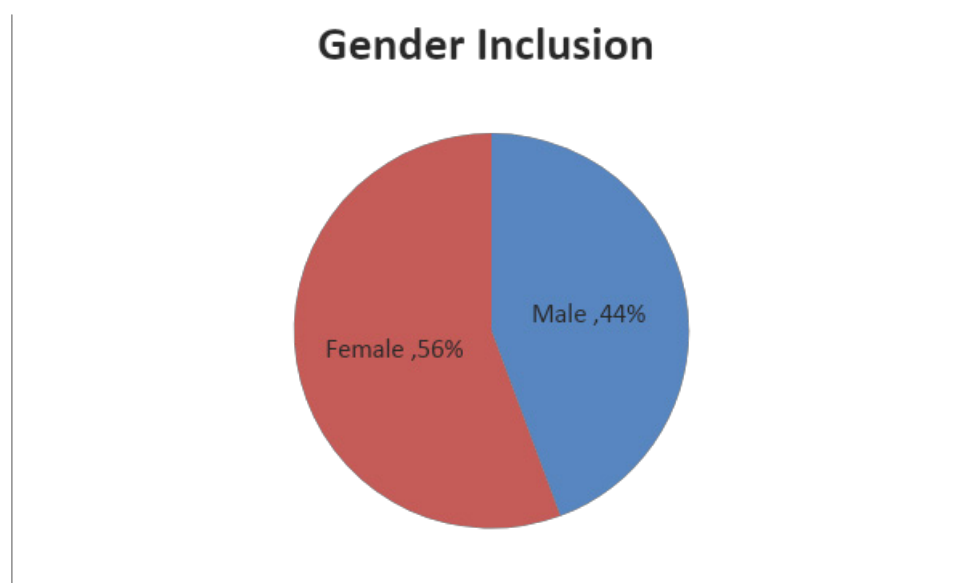
The table -9, indicates the number of male and female Indigenous representatives were participated the roundtable discussion workshop whereas 108 Indigenous women representatives i.e. 56% (Chat-2) and 86 Indigenous male that leads 44%.

## 5.0 Gender Inclusion Representatives from Indigenous Peoples

Table-9:

S.N.	Male	Female	CBD KM-GBF Workshop, Indigenous Women, Endangered, Highly Marginalized, Marginalized and disadvantage IPs Indigenous Women voices incorporate in NBSAP
1.	9	31	NIWF-Chitwan
2.	8	22	NIWF- KTM
3.	29	10	NEFIN -KTM
4.	8	21	NEFIN-Itahari, Sunsari
5.	8	9	NIWF-NFIN First Consolidation
6.	24	16	Final NIWF-NEFIN and hand over to National Focal Point
7.	86	108	<b>Total Indigenous Representatives Only</b>

### 5.1 Genders Inclusive Representation % Chart -2



### 5.2 Challenges

#### Key challenges faced in implementation:

- 1 The topic was too technical for some participants to understand during the roundtable discussions. It was a bit effort for the facilitator to cover the context and content of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework just in one day.

- 2 Despite the Nepal government endorsing the Framework and many other international accords relating to biodiversity, nature conservation and climate change, it is having not fully harmonized the country's national laws and policies, yet. For instance, under the existing law, there is no formal recognition of customary rights of Indigenous peoples in Nepal. This limited the scope of the discussions in terms of applicability of Framework's certain provisions relating to IPs' rights over natural resources that they have been managing through their traditional resources management practices.
- 3 Local governments are still in the process of formulating certain laws and policies including those related to biodiversity, natural resources and climate change. This created an uncertainty as to how the Framework's goals and targets translate into actions on the ground.
- 4 The discussions were around the goals and targets laid out in the Framework from the IPs perspective. However, without any draft of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to refer to, it was challenging for the participants to how/where their inputs will materialize in the document.

## **6.0 Key lessons learned:**

- 1 IPs leaders/representatives need continuous engagement, update and capacity building on the biodiversity topic for more informed inputs and more pro-active actions for their rights in the biodiversity sector.
- 2 The realization was that the government needs to co-develop the NBSAP in the future, not just hold consultations in a tokenistic way, so that the document reflects actual needs, situations and aspirations of IPs of Nepal.
- 3 During the discussions, IPs representatives shared their nature-based lifeways built on their traditional knowledge and natural resources management practices. These should be accounted while seeking nature-based solutions to biodiversity conservation.
- 4 As shared by the participants, there have been distinct roles and needs of Indigenous peoples, Indigenous women and girls and Indigenous persons with disabilities, in natural resources management and biodiversity conservation. Without taking an intersectional approach, future consultations will lack a complete IPs perspective.

## **6.1 Outcomes of implementation after the completion**

- 1 Understanding of biodiversity with reference to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the NBSAP for Nepal's IPs, IW and IPWDs
- 2 Leadership development of IPs and IW leaders to advocate their rights in biodiversity sector.
- 3 Government attention to rights and concerns of IPs & IW in NBSAP
- 4 An outcome document with IPs and IW's concerns and recommendations to NBSAP, in a form of position statement.

## 6.2 Some Recommendation

1. Remaining Provincial should be covered
2. Time limitation need to be considered at least three day residential and deep discussion is highly recommended from provincial representatives
3. Policy review and Gap analysis were also recommended from recommended
4. Awareness and Capacity building training or workshop highly demanded from province and local level.
5. Relevant publications, leaflets and booklets needs and media outlets were proposed from ground level.
6. Specially target wise such as Goal C, Target 13, Target 3, 3, Target 17, 15, 20, 21, 22 and 23 need to be discussed more

## 7.0 Conclusion

Indigenous peoples' key concerns and recommendations to the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) of Nepal: Nepal is a state party to UN Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). On December 19, 2022, the CBD adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) that makes multiple references to human rights including the rights of indigenous peoples such as their right to full and effective participation in decision making processes and respect and recognition of customary practices.

Parties to CBD formulate their national biodiversity strategy as required by KMGBF. Nepal being a party state is currently in the process of developing its new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in line with the KMGBF. To this end, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) and National Indigenous Women's Forum (NIWF), the representative organizations of indigenous peoples and indigenous women of Nepal, in funding support of WWF Nepal, held rounds of consultations with indigenous peoples in Nepal at provincial and national levels.

During these consultations, the participants generally held that the KMGBF are relatively progressive from the lens of indigenous peoples' rights, with some of the 23 targets (such as Targets 1,3,5,9,19, 21 and 22) explicitly mentioning indigenous peoples' rights. The four goals and other targets envisioned to achieve by 2030 are also relevant to indigenous peoples. NEFIN and NIWF on behalf of indigenous peoples of Nepal re-assert following key rights concerns pertaining to respective KMGBF targets and hereby strongly recommend to the Nepal government to address them in the new NBSAP of Nepal:

- A. Actions to bring the loss of area of high biodiversity importance close to zero should at the same time respect the rights of indigenous peoples (Target 1). Any land use change should not interfere with indigenous peoples' traditional management of natural resources.

- B. While adopting equitably governed systems of protected area and other effective area-based conservation measures, the rights of indigenous peoples including their rights over traditional territories should be respected. Their age-old traditional knowledge, values and contribution to biodiversity conservation should be recognized (Target 3).
- C. Sustainable use, harvest and trade of wildlife species should respect and protect customary sustainable use of wildlife species by indigenous peoples. (Target 5).
- D. Climate change has disproportionate effect on indigenous peoples. Nature-based interventions to increase biodiversity resilience should incorporate indigenous knowledge and practices and should not jeopardize or interfere with their nature-friendly lifeways and worldviews (Target 8 and 11).
- E. Sustainable use and management of wildlife species should yield social, economic and environmental benefits for indigenous peoples considering their vulnerability and reliance on biodiversity for survival. Customary management practices of biodiversity products and services by indigenous peoples should be protected and promoted (Target 9)
- F. Benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from traditional knowledge related to genetic resources should be fairly and equitably shared with indigenous peoples. Additionally, indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge pertaining to genetic resources should be protected and promoted (Target 13).
- G. Schemes such as ecosystem payment services, green bonds, biodiversity offset and credits and benefit sharing mechanisms should adopt strong social safeguard measures. Biodiversity conservation efforts should enhance the role of collective action including indigenous peoples and adopt non-market-based approaches including community-based resource management practices (Target 19).
- H. Biodiversity-inclusive decision making. Free prior and informed consent (FPIC) should be used generally in all matters concerning indigenous peoples, and specifically while accessing indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, innovation, technologies, and practices (Target 21). When need be, indigenous intellectual property right should be upheld.
- I. Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders. (Target 22).

KMGBF acknowledges the important roles and contributions of indigenous peoples as custodians of biodiversity and an important ally in its conservation, restoration, and sustainable use. It's implementation must ensure that the rights, knowledge, including



traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, innovations, worldviews, values and practices of indigenous peoples are respected, documented, and preserved with their FPIC, including through their full and effective participation in decision-making, in accordance with relevant international human rights standards as provisioned in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), CBD and ILO 169, among other instruments, and by harmonizing the existing national legal framework as required.

## **8.0 Annex 1 CBD KM-GBF Goals and Targets**

### **GOAL A**

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050; Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels; The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

### **GOAL B**

Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and to people, including ecosystem functions and services, nature's contributions are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

### **GOAL C**

The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with Indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.

### **GOAL D**

#### Section H. Kunming-Montreal 2030 Global Targets

Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of 700 billion dollars per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

#### **Target 1**

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Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities,

### **Target 2**

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

### **Target 3**

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing Indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

### **Target 4**

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

### **Target 5**

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by Indigenous peoples and local communities.

## **Target 6**

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, by 2030, eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.

## **Target 7**

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

## **Target 8**

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

## **Target 9**

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by Indigenous peoples and local communities.

## **Target 10**

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems

and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

### **Target 11**

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

### **Target. 12**

Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

### **Target 13**

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

### **Target 14**

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

### **Target 15**

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

### **Target 16**

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

### **Target 17**

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries in biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

### **Target 18**

Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

### **Target 19**

Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to

implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:

- (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;
- (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;
- (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
- (b) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards
- (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises,
- (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by Indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions<sup>22</sup> and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity
- (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;

## **Target 20**

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South- South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

## **Target 21**

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of Indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,<sup>23</sup> in accordance with national legislation.

## **Target 22**

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**39** Indigenous Women, Girls, Indigenous Peoples, High and Marginalized, Disadvantages and Endangered Indigenous Voices of Nepal in NBSAP to Implement the Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by Indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

### **Target 23**

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.



## Glimpse of the Events



NIWF –Chitwan- K-M GBF



**NIWF Forum Chair, welcome Speech for the CBD KM-GBF NBSAP Roundtable Workshop, Kathmandu**

- 41** Indigenous Women, Girls, Indigenous Peoples, High and Marginalized, Disadvantages and Endangered Indigenous Voices of Nepal in NBSAP to Implement the Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



**NEFIN -KM-GBF-NBSAP Workshop Kathmandu 2023**



Free, Prior and Informed Consent, Collective and Customary Rights Recognized and Respected on NBSAP process.



Sunsari NEFIN-Chair, Welcome to KM-GBF- NBSAP Roundtable Workshop, Itahari 2023