Strengthening the role of custodian farmers in the national conservation programme of Nepal: Proceedings from the National Workshop, 31 July to 2 August 2013, Pokhara, Nepal

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Abstract/Description
The workshop “Enhancing the contribution of custodian farmers to the National Plant Genetic Resources System in Nepal” took place in Pokhara, Nepal from 30 July to 1 August 2013, organized by Bioversity International, LI-BIRD and NABIC Nepal with the financial support of IFAD and CCAFS. The meeting brought together farmers from distant parts of Nepal who were recognized for their outstanding dedication and contribution to the conservation of agricultural biodiversity, known as custodian farmers. Joined by researchers, NGO representatives and government officials, the meeting facilitated knowledge sharing and discussion between stakeholders in plant genetic resource conservation in Nepal with regard to three objectives: 1) to define methods and tools to support the work of custodian farmers, 2) to explore policy options to enable agricultural biodiversity conservation and 3) to develop understanding of the characteristics and motivations of custodian farmers. These proceedings share the results of this experience. The document begins by establishing the context and goals of the workshop, it then shares papers contributed by researchers and NGO representatives that were presented at the event, participating farmer profiles, and the results of breakout discussions. The workshop recommendations were derived from the group discussions on the third day of the meeting and consist of a vision and action points to strengthen the conservation of agricultural biodiversity in Nepal as proposed by a spectrum of critical stakeholders in this pursuit. The document follows the general flow of events of the meeting, ending with reflections by the workshop organizers on the outcomes, as well as observations by gender specialist Marlène Elias (Bioversity International).
Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz. 67. In order to preserve the unique environmental character of the region, environmental sustainability laws and mechanisms will be developed. Other key priorities include strengthening the role of The SDGs at the sub-national level, enhancing the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) infrastructure for tracking progress towards the achievement of the SDGs at the national and sub-national levels and promoting international partnerships around the SDGs through development assistance, especially at the regional level. In fact, drawing on the national context in The SDGs prioritization is an effective enabler for preparation and implementation, as well as for long-term sustainability of results. Sustainable Development in Nepal – A Case Study of Sustainable Development and its Challenges. As a result of its unique geographical location and geopolitical situation, Nepal, as a developing country, has faced many environmental, social, and economic issues, such as the extreme levels of pollution in bodies of water as was in the case of the Bagmati river which, fortunately, after state and volunteer-run efforts is now cleaner than it has been in a long time. Owing to funding from the international governments, Nepal has recently undergone a period of accelerated development and an introduction to a consumerist culture which in conjunction with the lack of awareness regarding environmental issues has lead to a inefficient use of freshwater that is oh so abundant in Nepal. Waste management. • Guide the national government and the national immunization programme on the formulation of strategies for the control of vaccine preventable diseases through immunization. • Advise the national authorities on the monitoring of the immunization programme so that impact can be measured and quantified. • Advise the government on the collection of important disease and vaccine uptake data and information. • Identify the need for further data for policy making. • Although the role of NITAGs is essentially consultative and the ultimate decisions about programs remains in the hand of government officials, this process requires the acceptance of the government to yield some level of control over the decision-making process. II, para. 1. 13. Strengthening the Role and Effectiveness of the United Nations Environment Programme, Decision 15/1 of the Governing Council of UNEP (May 25, 1989) [hereinafter UNEP GC Decision 15/1], reprinted in UNEP GC Fifteenth Session Report, supra note 2, at 101, pt. I, para. 1. 35. Draft Principles of Conduct in the Field of the Environment for the Guidance of States in the Conservation and Harmonious Utilization of Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States in Report of the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States, U.N. Doc. Measures that strengthen important human rights principles such as the rule of law, transparency and public participation may be equally or more important than specific environmental policies or projects in order to improve environmental outcomes. Improving environmental outcomes is thus not only dependent on legal frameworks and the capacities of the environmental authorities and sector ministries, but also largely on external factors that provide the ‘enabling environment’. However, implementation at nation-al and sub-national level must be led by the developing and transitional countries themselves. The important governance role of communities and other actors in between the state and the market are increasingly recognised.