

Virtual Occasion of International Biodiversity Day in
May 22, 2020



The celebration of International Biodiversity Day had been carried out on May 22, 2020 with sharing best wishes on virtual to safe and sharing in between Nepal indigenous peoples, researchers, Journalists, biodiversity conservation activists and other exchanges wishes for biodiversity conservation.

For Indigenous Peoples Mother Nature is alive and respected, important for cultural survival and is spiritual, not for all Solution, on virtual occasion of international biodiversity day, May 22, 2020.

Mother Nature understands the voice of indigenous peoples and notice behavior of them. Indigenous peoples can conversation with Nature. Indigenous elders can speak with plants, the water and fish with explaining the reason to use the resources for them and protect as gift of Mother for survival. Planner, policy makers and government should recognize the values of indigenous peoples and indigenous science harmony with Nature need to reflect on the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and in vision 2050.

Nature is targeted from planers and developers, corporatism to deforest for make airport, infrastructure, mining, urbanization, removal of historical tree or forest, wild or indigenous species for mono plantation, climate change adaptation, carbon offset and intensive farming to eliminate the indigenous agro biodiversity. Haphazard road expansion, hydro power and high-tension line are changing the Nature become weak and over used already and landscape change in Nepal. Illegal poaching and logging, poisoning and electrical fishing is increasing on lockdown (COVID-19) adverse impact to Nature and challenging to biodiversity. Wild indigenous foods, medicine, fibers and native crops are closely related with indigenous language, culture, traditions, ritual are threatened and disappearing because of modern development and conservation policy. Indigenous conservation areas with costmary system, indigenous, local knowledge based management are being important to protect Nature. Recognition of indigenous up streaming ecosystem management and conservation is facilitating in

downstream traditionally. Mechanism of benefit sharing with indigenous peoples in upstream is important.

The New deal theory of change need to lobby and advocate on the rights of Mother Nature and values for biodiversity not for solution. It is need to have coordination, mediation and dialogues with local, provincial and national government, policy makers, political leaders and other to protect Nature from land and resources grasp, conserve and promote indigenous wild foods, crops and other with declaring indigenous conservation areas and post COVID-19 management in Nepal and participatory biodiversity conservation priority to indigenous peoples.

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