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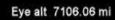
MISSION - "Promote socially just conservation and sustainable development"





Image © 2009 TerraMetrics

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO



Himalayas

Indo-Burma

Western Ghats

Image © 2009 TerraMetrics Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO Data © 2009 MIRC/JHA

Sundaland

1228 mi

1"40.48" N 78"30'40.15" E

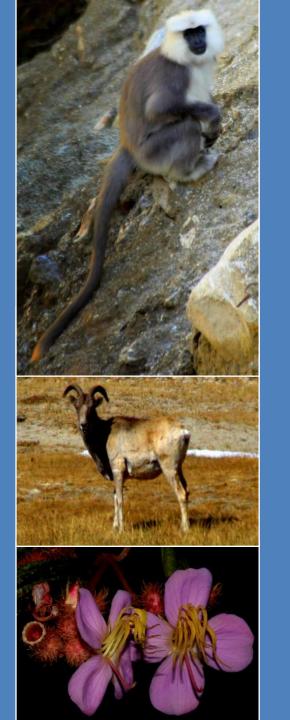
Google

Eastern Himalayas











Response of agro-pastoral indigenous communities to the cascading effects of climate change-studies from Sikkim, Eastern Himalayas, India



Tenzing Ingty ATREE

INTRODUCTION <u>Climate Change and the Himalayas</u>

 Increased by 1.5° C and annual precipitation by 163mm between 1982 and 2006



Lack of baseline data

INTRODUCTION <u>Climate change and Indigenous peoples</u>

 Indigenous people canary in the coal mine.



SCALE

Climate change and human responses

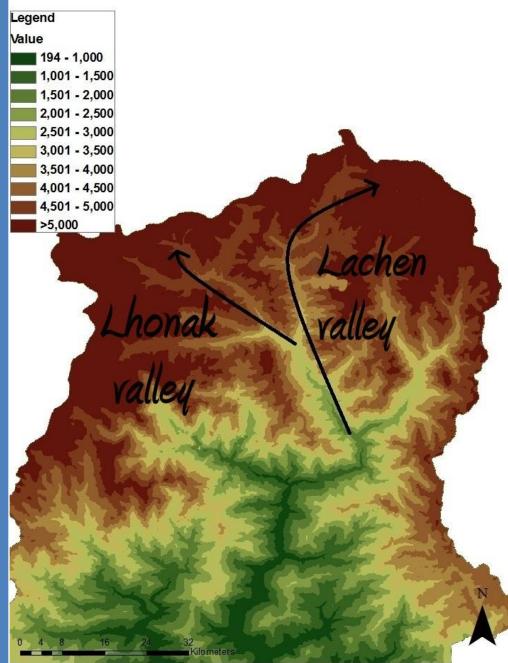


 TEK can be used as long term baseline datasets developed over years of trial and error

STUDY SITE



STUDY SITE







3800 m amsl to about 7000 m amsl



D

0

K

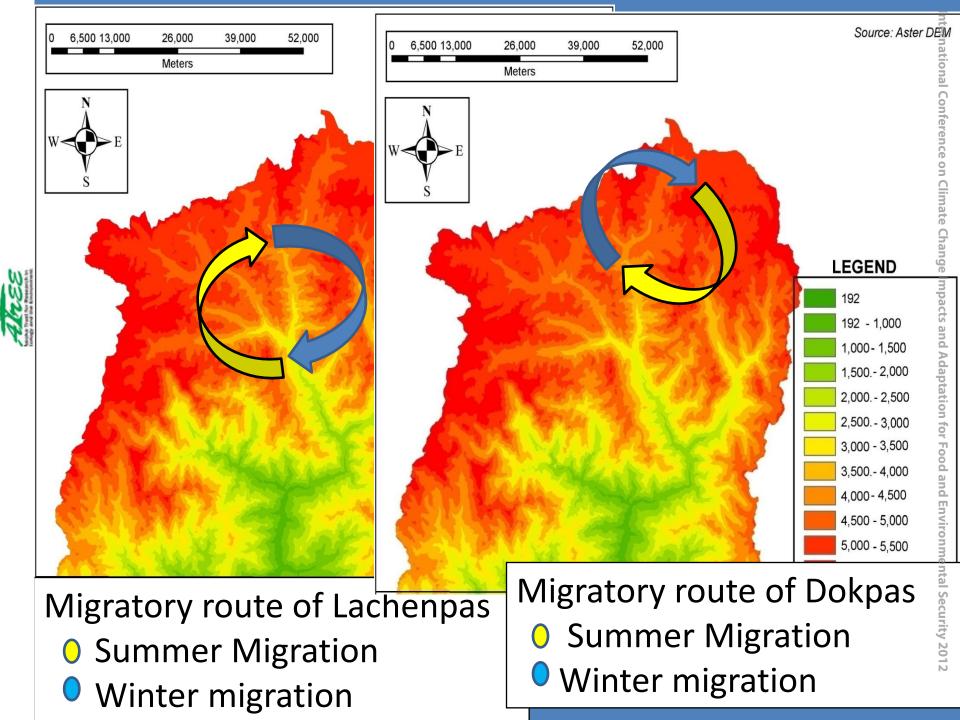


ALVER CONTRACTOR

2000m amsl to about 3800m amsl



A С Η Ε Ν Ρ A



Medicinal

Edible

Aromatic



Mecanopsis horridula

Arisaema griffithii

Rhododendron anthopogon

Dependency on livestock products



Making hard cheese for sale Making yak fur carpets and man preparing the yak tail for sale Dokpa selling yak butter

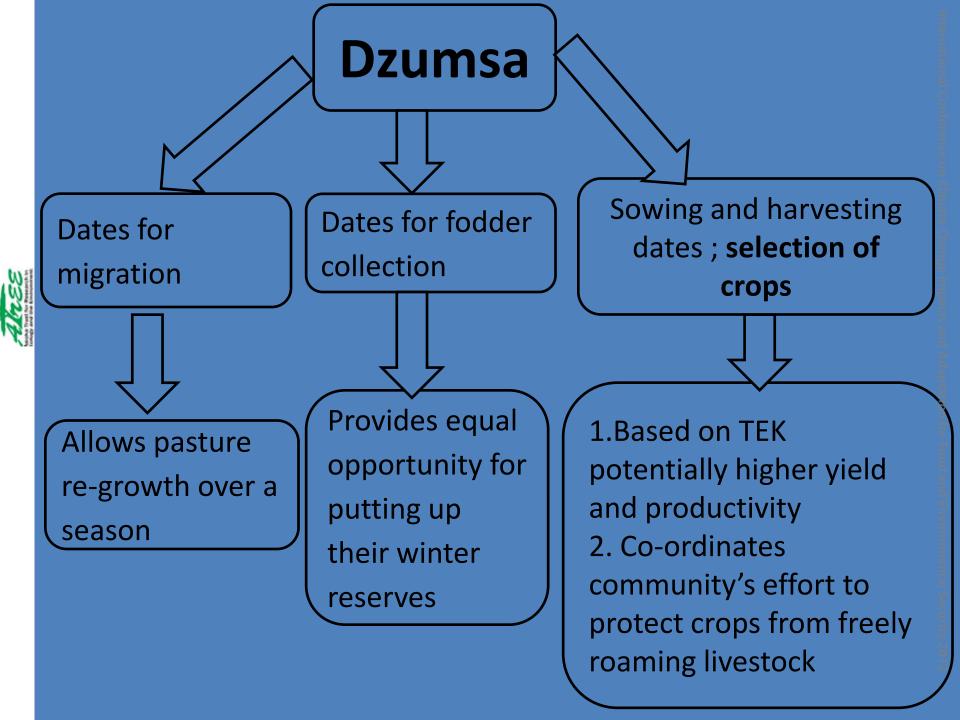
The Dzumsa

Annually elected body

- 12 village representatives
 - ⁻ 2 Pipons (headmen)
 - 6 Gembos (advisors)
 - 2 Tsipos (accountants)

2 Gyapons (messengers)





METHODS

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Focus Group Discussions -[n]=6

- ANES
- Participatory and non participatory observations
- Semi structured questionnaires [n]=44
 Lachenpas-35(around 15%) of 227
 - Dokpas- 9 (60%) of 15

METHODS



Semi structured questionnaires:

- 1. Observations
- 2. Perception
- 3. Implication

4. Impacts on their lives and livelihoods

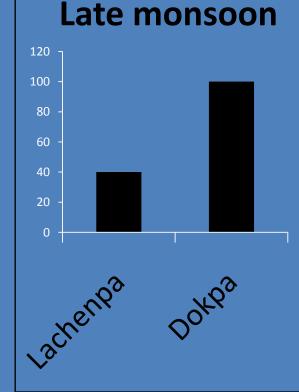
METHODS

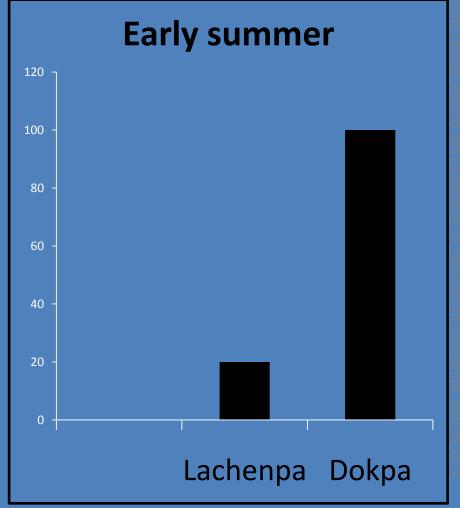
- Certain precaution is necessary in conducting perception studies.
 - Sampling errors
 - Non-sampling errors and biases

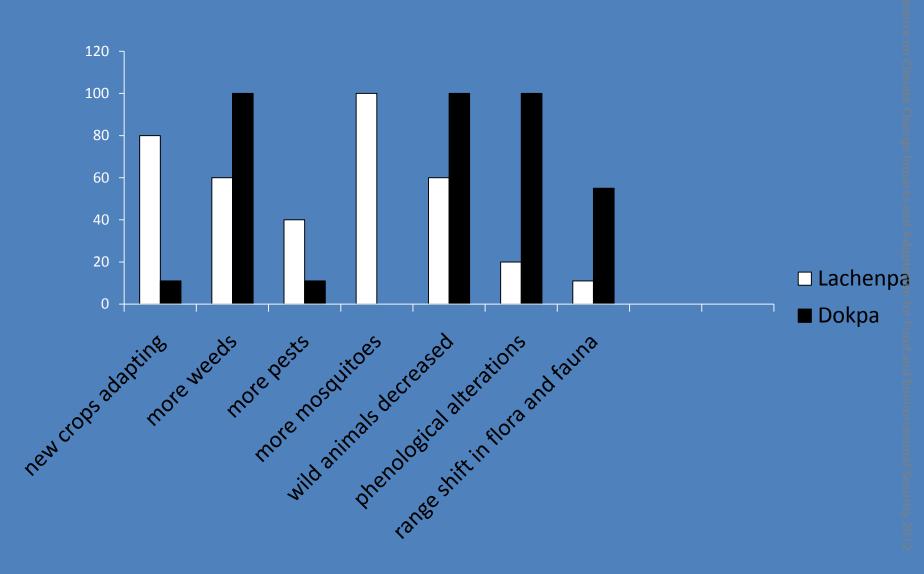


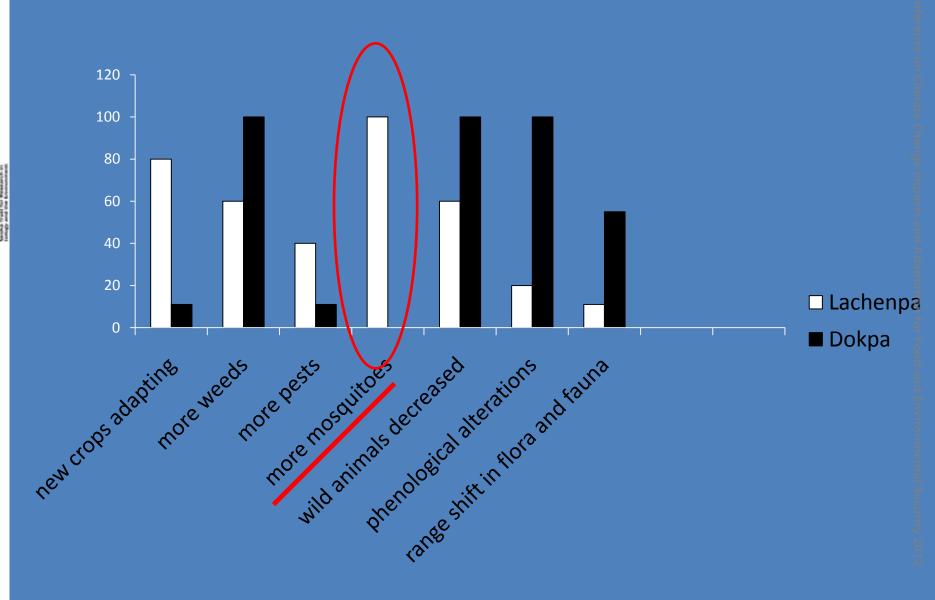
- The sample was drawn randomly
- The questions were framed in a way that it would not lead respondents to certain presumption or biases.
- Perceptions collected through household surveys were verified through focus group discussions and key informant surveys.

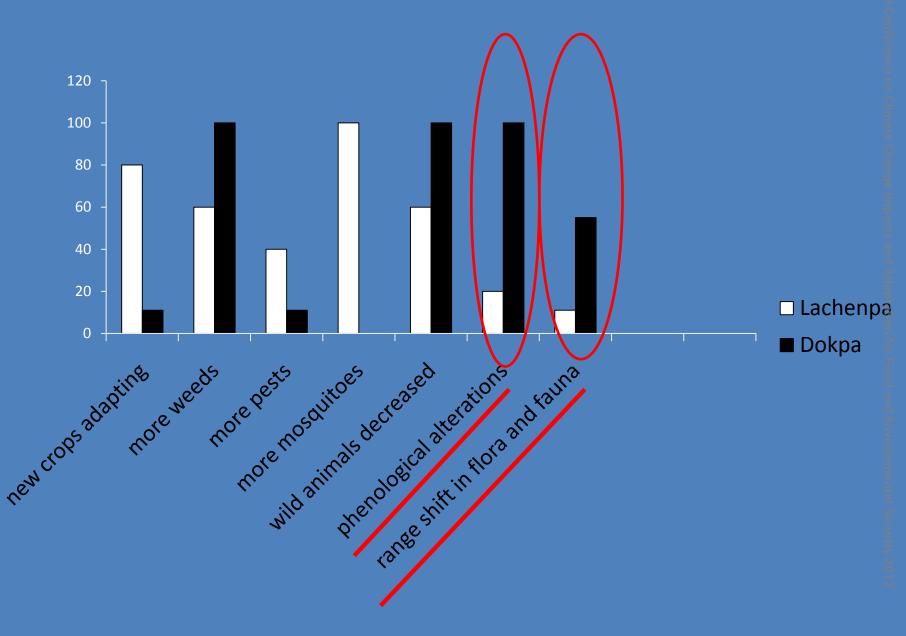
- Overall warmth
- Less snow
- Water sources drying out
- Shift in seasons





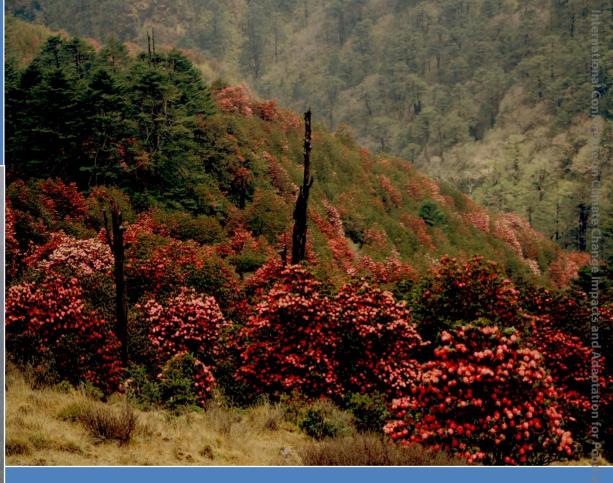




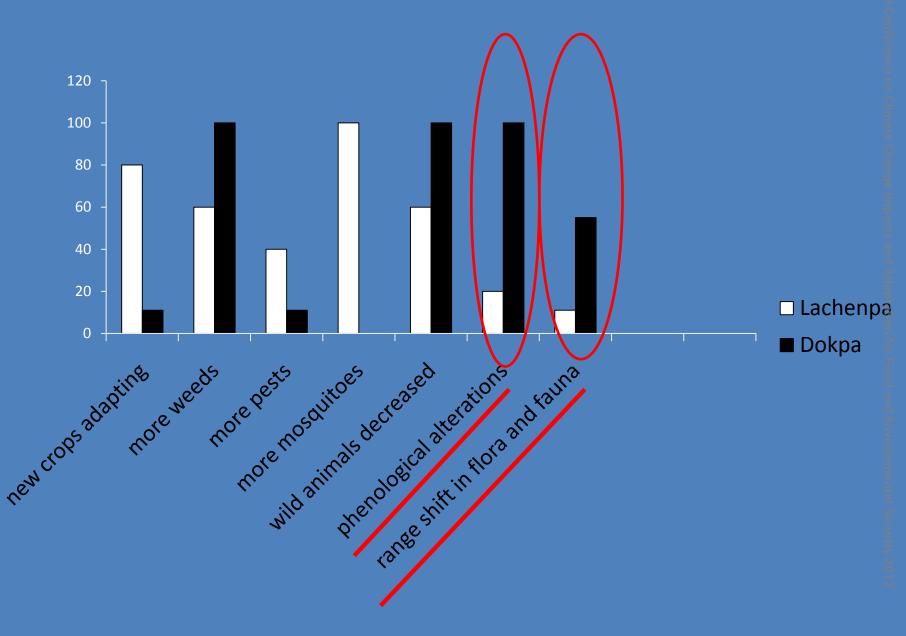








*Rhododendron arboreum*Before flowered in Late April-MayNowadays flowers in March



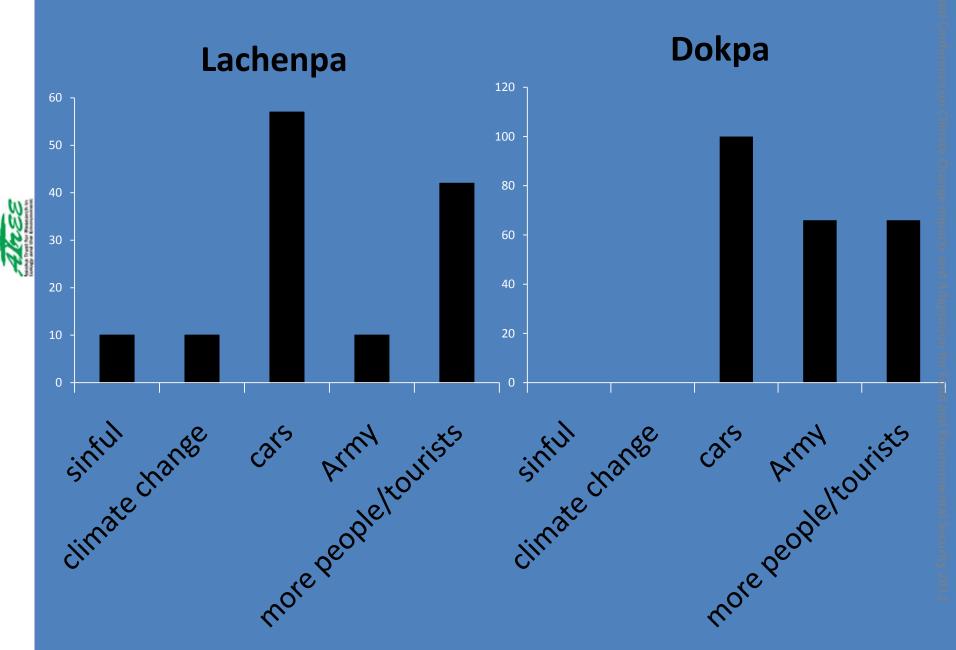




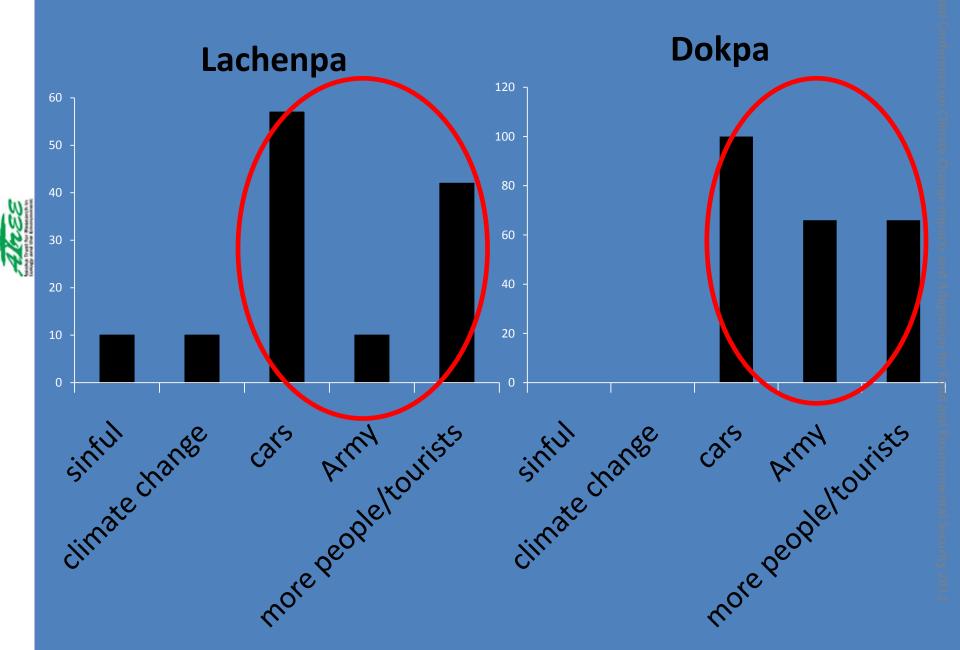


"Thinner ice makes crossing frozen streams more dangerous nowadays"

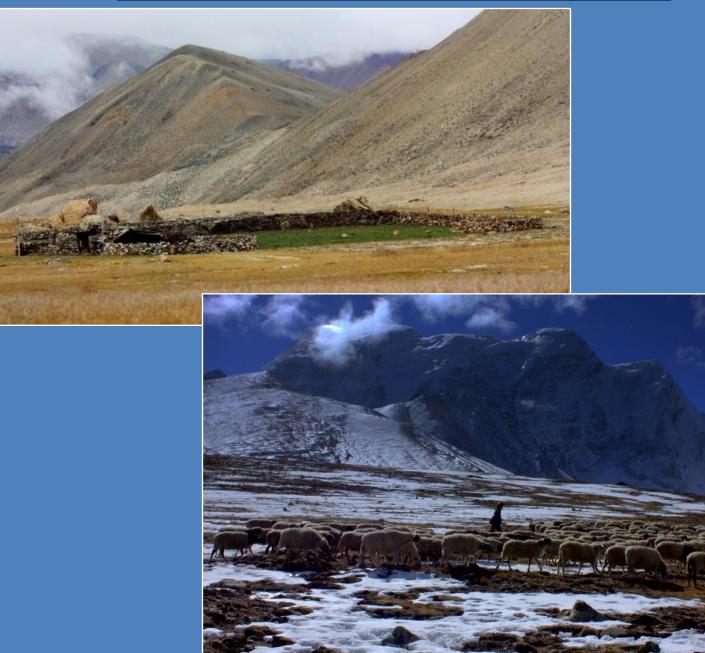
Reasons for observed changes



Reasons for observed changes



Impacts on grazing pastures



Impacts on grazing pastures and the response Impacts on agriculture and the response

1. Slaughter or sale of sheep banned for three years.

 Prayer flags believed to decrease snowfall have been banned. Lachen-9000ft (amsl) Maize, cabbages, pumpkins

Dzumsa

Thangu (12,500 ft amsl) Carrots

Gochung-(14500 ft amsl) **potatoes**

Impacts on religious sentiments



"The Mountain's have been reduced to old balding men, with just a few white hairs (snow cover) left at the top. We worshipped the mighty snow clad mountains, alas our God, our culture is threatened"

CONCLUSION

- The results of our study confirm certain climate change indicators
- Results conform to numerous scientific findings from around the world, further suggesting the method's and results' scientific credibility
- Traditional knowledgeimportant sources of information
- HOLISTIC APPROACH-Integration and feedback loops.





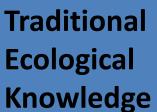


CONCLUSION

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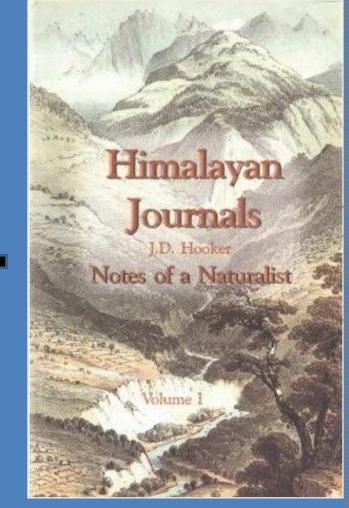


LONDON : J. REEVE & CO., 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1872.



Flora of British India by Sir J.D. Hooker 1850-1872 A.D.

Himalayan Journals Notes of Naturalist by Sir J.D. Hooker- 1850 A.D







4500- 5500 m amsl

3500- 4500 m amsl

2500-3500m amsl





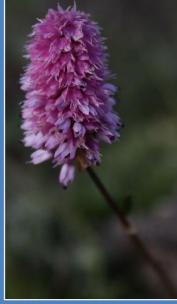


Gentiana ornata Previous maximum range size: **4500m** Located at **5212m**

Previous maximum range size: **4500m** Located at **4784 m**



Primula primulina Previous maximum range size **4500m** Located at **4824 m**



Bistorts macrophylla Previous maximum range size: **4500m** Located at **4724m**

CONCLUSION

- Traditional peoples have much to offer the discourse on and actions countering climate change.

- ALCE A
- Empowered to exercise self-determination to deal with climate change that threatens their traditional livelihoods, indeed their very existence.
- Local perceptions, adaptations, responses and solutions must be kept in mind while being inclusive of the traditional institutions like the Dzumsa to effectively develop and implement adaptation and mitigation strategies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- ATREE NORAGRIC Small Grants Program





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