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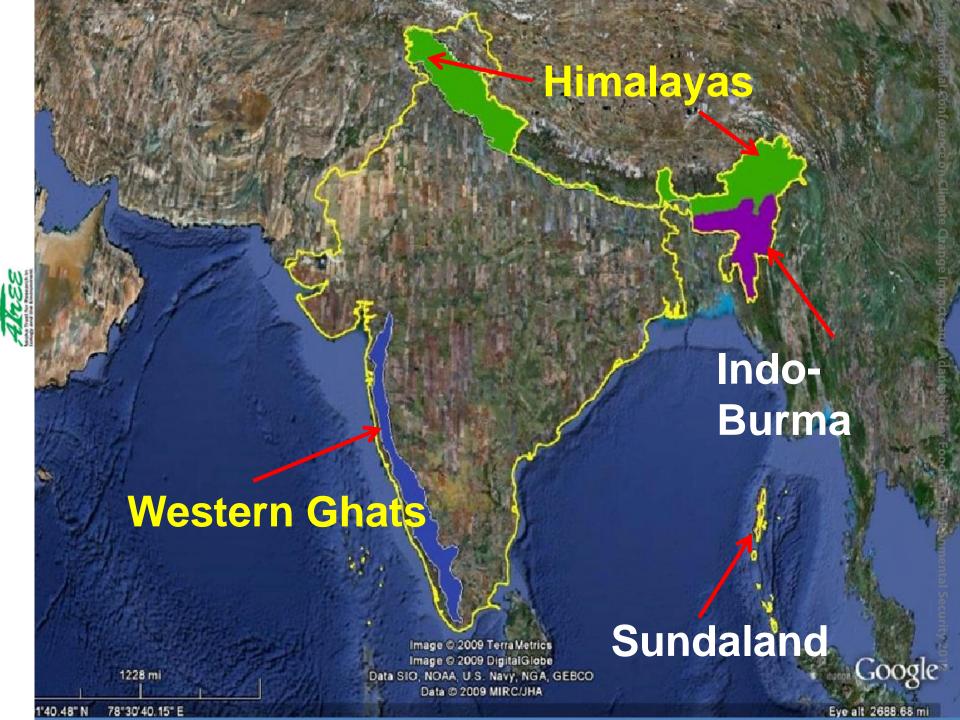




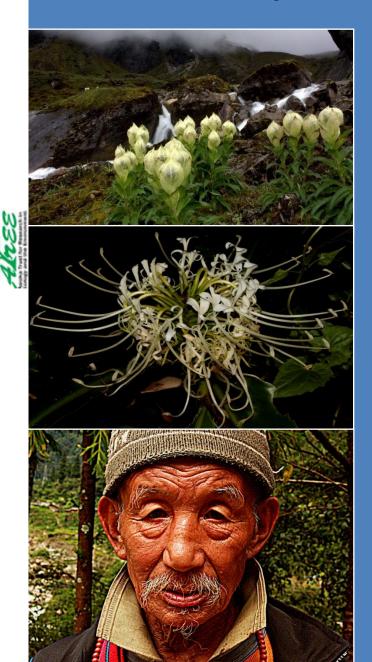








#### **Eastern Himalayas**











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



Tenzing Ingty
ATREE

#### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Climate Change and the Himalayas**

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

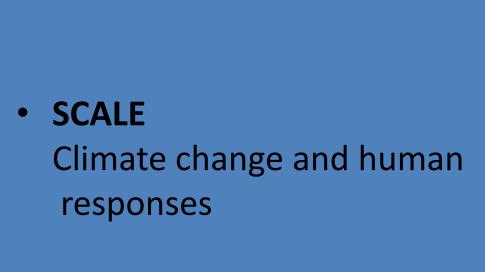


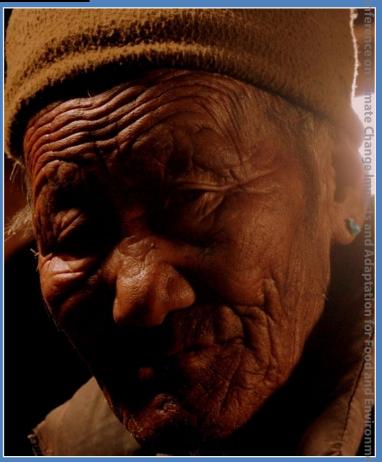
Lack of baseline data

#### **INTRODUCTION**

#### Climate change and Indigenous peoples

Indigenous people canary in the coal mine.





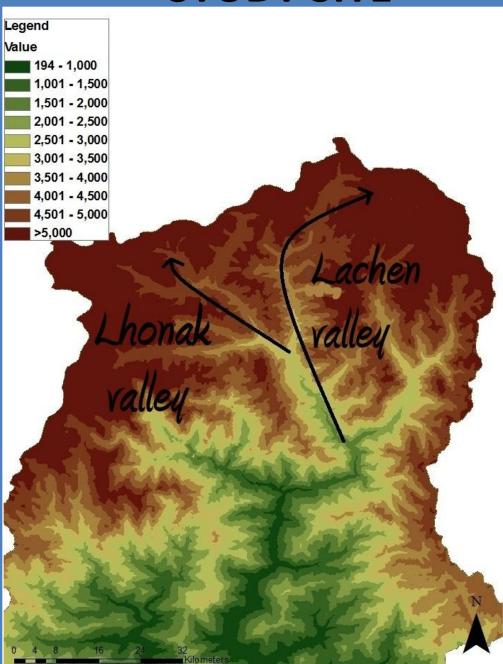
 TEK can be used as long term baseline datasets developed over years of trial and error



#### **STUDY SITE**



#### **STUDY SITE**







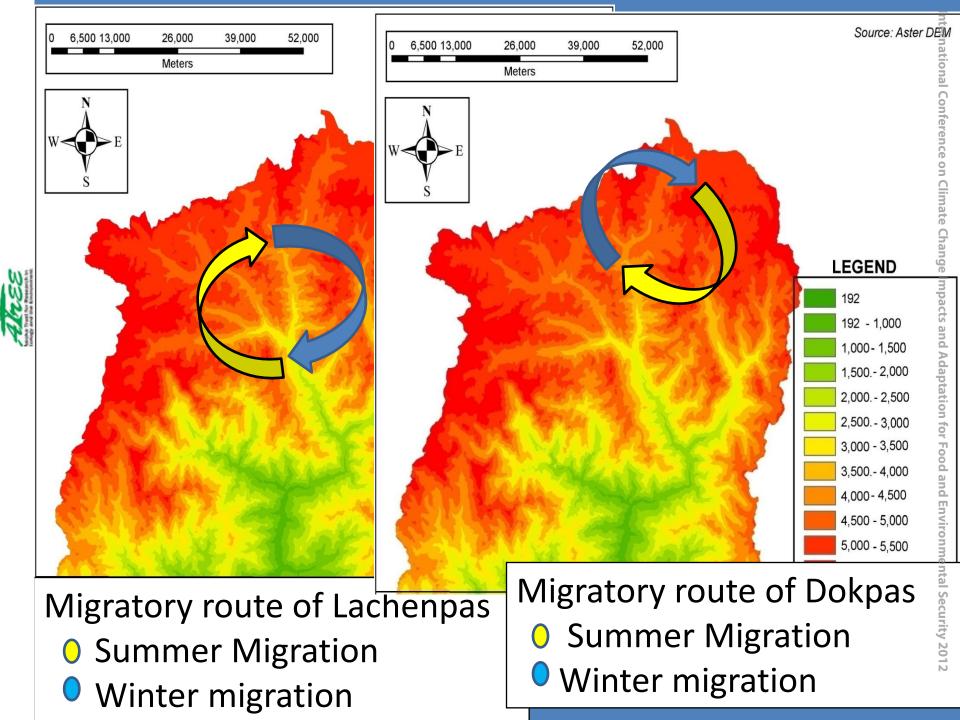
3800 m amsl to about 7000 m amsl





2000m amsl to about 3800m amsl





#### 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

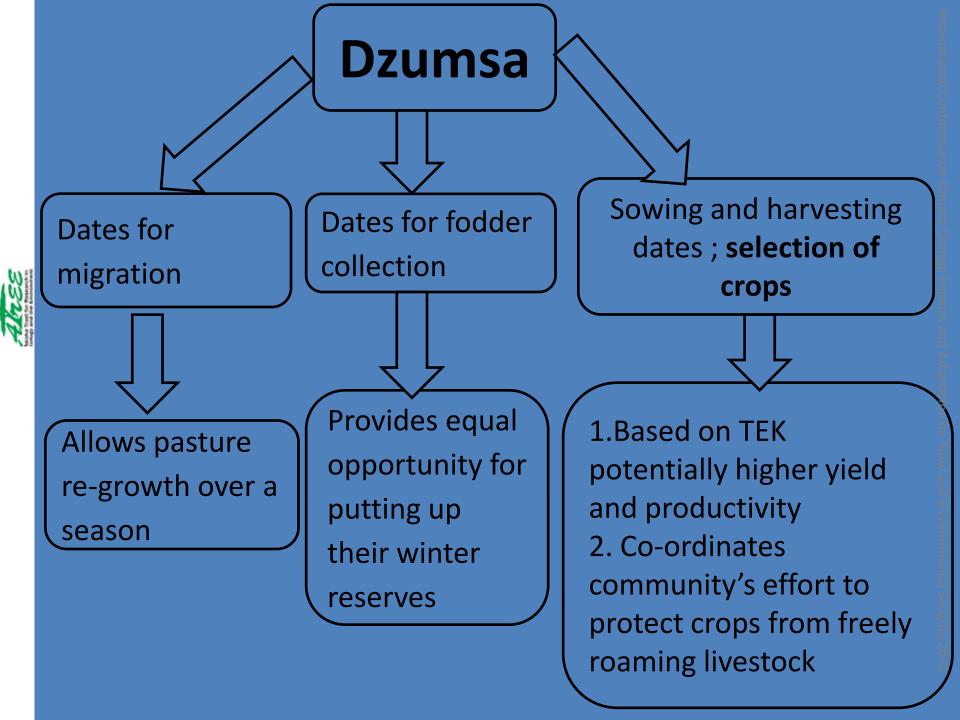
Annually elected body



- 12 village representatives
  - <sup>-</sup> 2 Pipons (headmen)
  - 6 Gembos (advisors)
  - 2 Tsipos (accountants)
  - 2 Gyapons (messengers)







#### **METHODS**

#### **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)**

Focus Group Discussions -[n]=6



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**

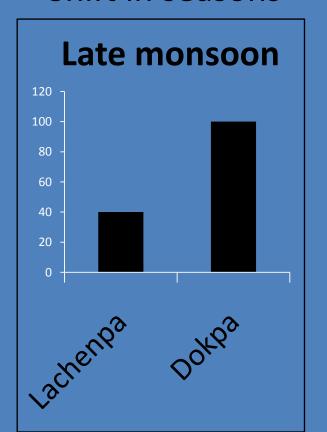
- Certain precaution is necessary in conducting perception studies.
  - Sampling errors
  - Non-sampling errors and biases

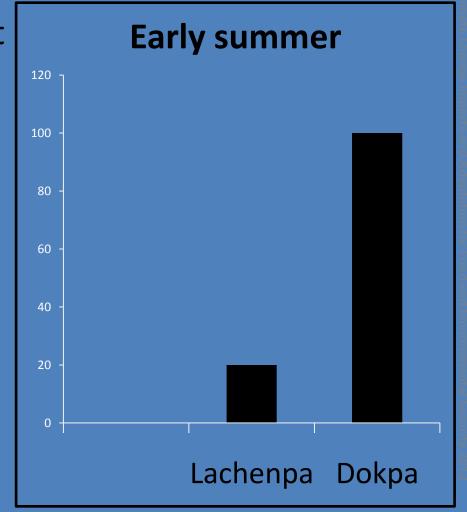


- The sample was drawn randomly
- The questions were framed in a way that it would not lead respondents to certain presumption or biases.
- Perceptions collected through household surveys were verified through focus group discussions and key informant surveys.

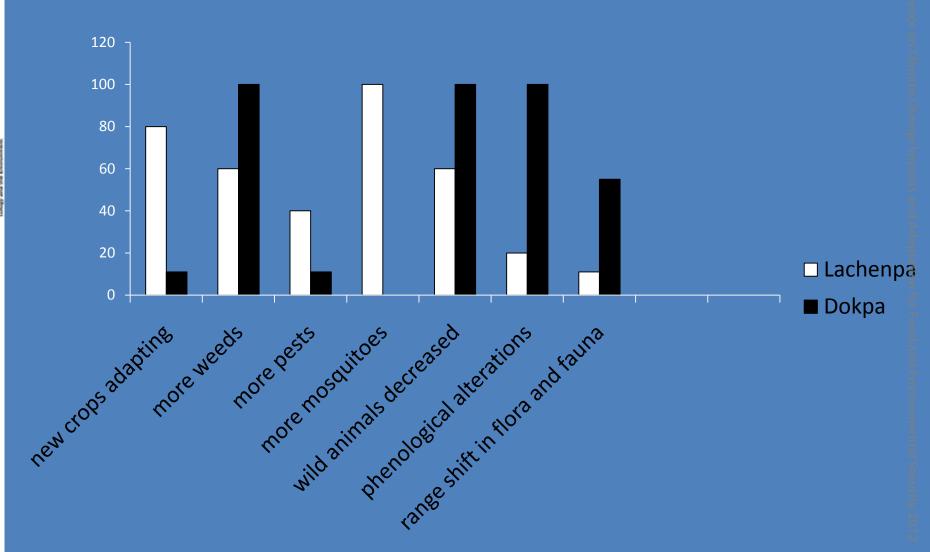


- Overall warmth
- Less snow
- Water sources drying out
- Shift in seasons

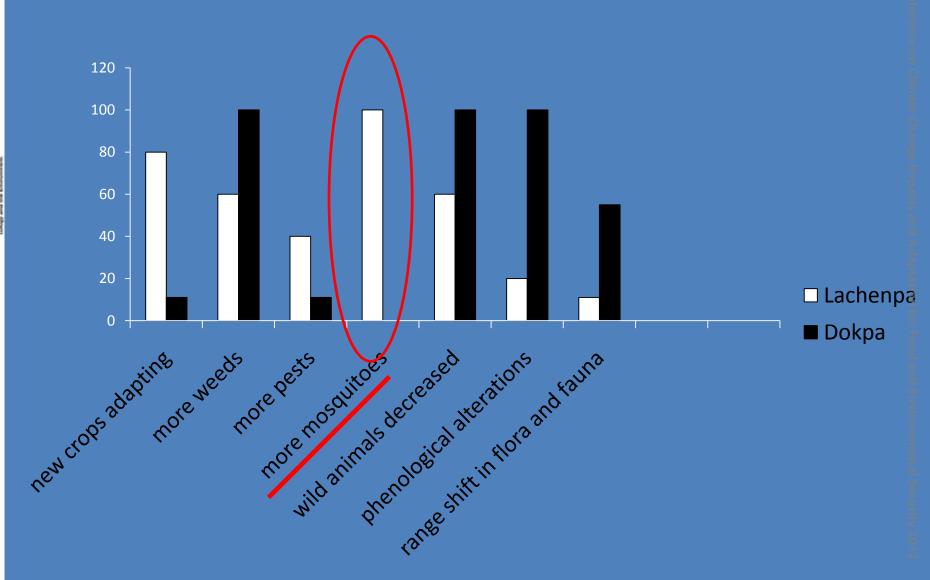




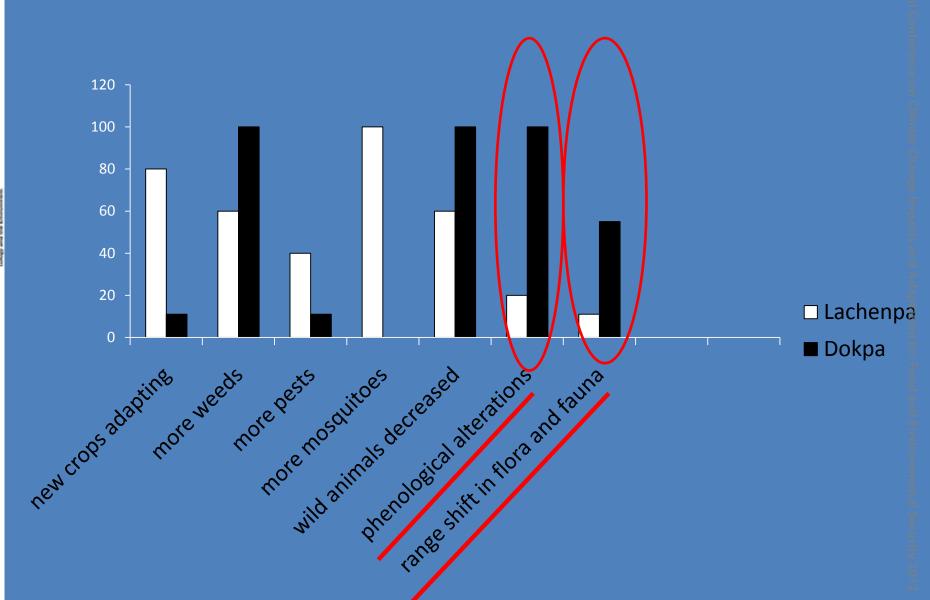






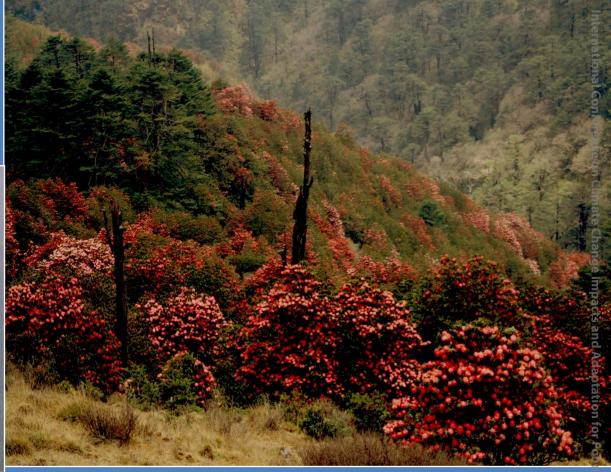






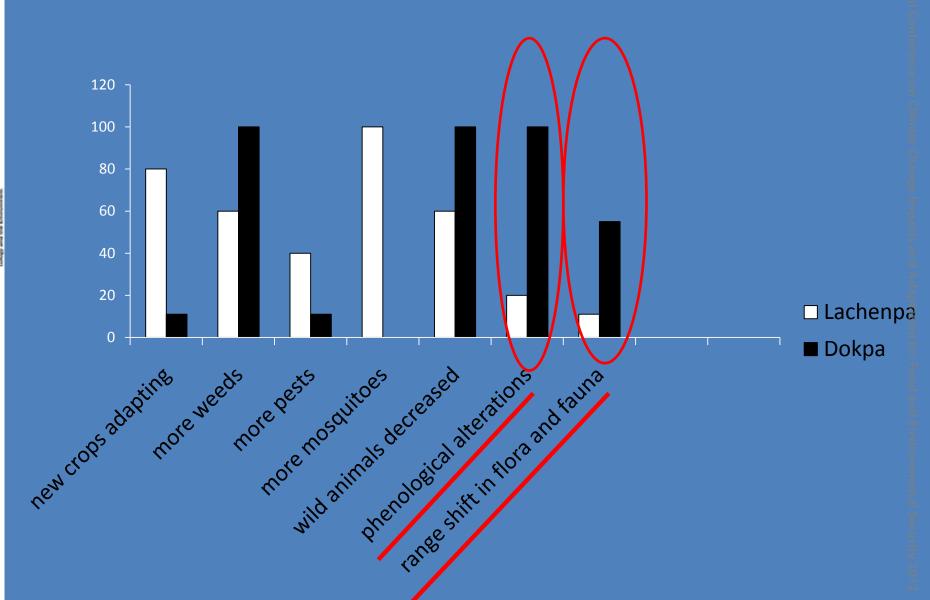






#### Rhododendron arboreum

- Before flowered in Late April-May
- Nowadays flowers in March





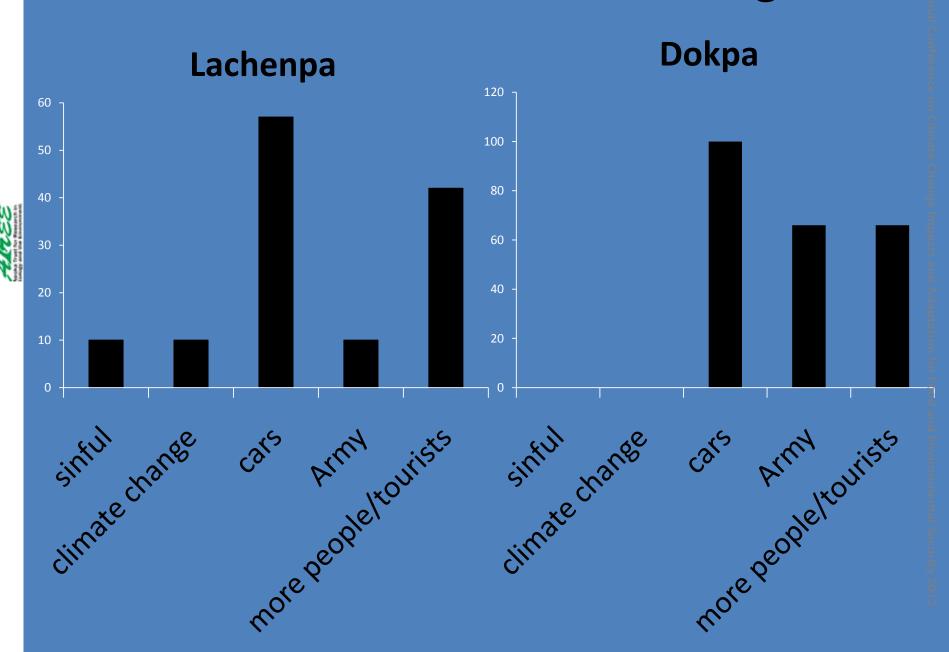
#### Thinner ice



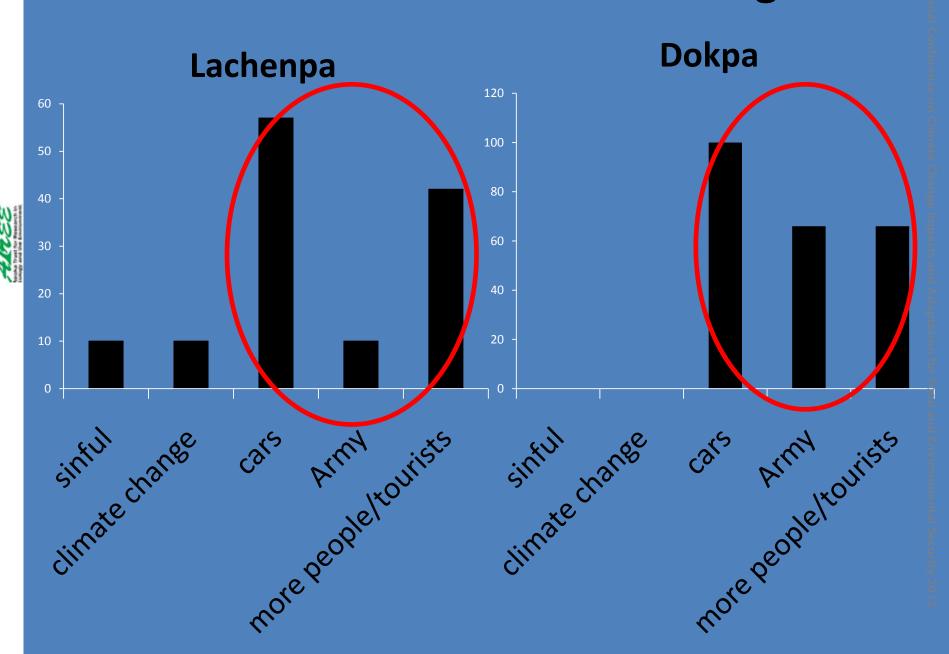


"Thinner ice makes crossing frozen streams more dangerous nowadays"

#### 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

**Dzumsa** 

- 1. Slaughter or sale of sheep banned for three years.
- 2. Prayer flags believed to decrease snowfall have been banned.

Lachen-9000ft (amsl)

Maize, cabbages,
pumpkins

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"

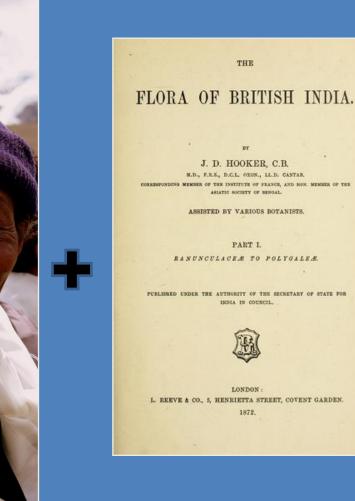
#### CONCLUSION

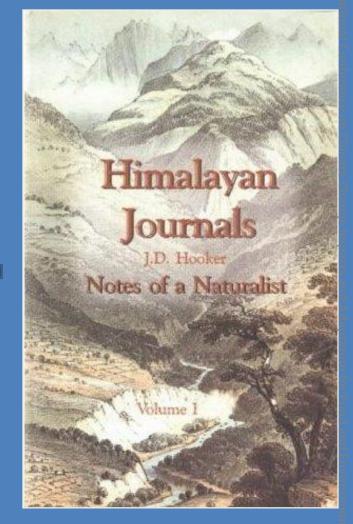
- The results of our study confirm certain climate change indicators
- Results conform to numerous scientific findings from around the world, further suggesting the method's and results' scientific credibility
- Traditional knowledgeimportant sources of information
- HOLISTIC APPROACH-Integration and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

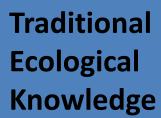




#### **CONCLUSION**







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







2500-3500m amsl





Previous maximum

range size: 4500m

Located at 4784 m



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



Gentiana ornata
Previous
maximum range
size: 4500m

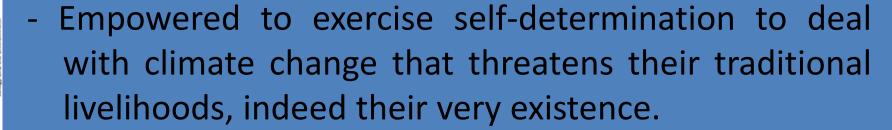
Located at 5212m



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.



- 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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### **OTC**

