



Gender and Social Inclusion in Nepal's: NAP Process

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Based on Constitution of Nepal: Inclusion and Exclusion

Basis	Included	Excluded (needs to include)
Gender	Male	Female
Caste	Non-Indigenous	IPs, Dalits, Muslims minority
Region	Hill People	Terai People
Physical condition		People with Disability
Class	Economically well off	Economically Poor

Background

- Gender inequality and caste based discrimination - political participation, property, information, education, reproductive rights, and livelihood opportunities.
- climate change has differential impact , women, ethnic minorities *Dalits*, indigenous Peoples and marginalized vulnerable communities more impacted than the general categories.
- More dependency in climate sensitive sectors such as natural resources and subsistence agriculture and low capacity to cope with
- Human Development Index(HDI) - 0.579; Female HDI 0.549; Males HDI 0.612 -**2019**
- Gender Inequality Index (GII) - 0.476 - Nepal 115th out of 162 countries- **2019**
- GDP is USD 30.6 billion (2018/19)
Agriculture, forestry & fishing contribute 28% of GDP- 2020
- Industrial sector contribute 13% of GDP- 2020
- 2 million migrant labour aboard 2018/19

Impact of climate change on women

Agriculture

- Crop loss
- Less availability of grass and fodder
- Decrease in production and productivity
- Loss of crop diversity
- Change in crop rotation
- Increase in disease infestation in crops and livestock
- Less availability of water for irrigation, loss of moisture
- Loss of soil organic matter
- Increase in invasive species
- Loss of integrated livestock and agricultural system

Gender based/domestic violence

Lack of nutrition

workload

Rearing and caring

Unequal pay

Displacement

Food Security

Communicable disease

Extra financial pressure

Loss of livelihood options

Mental health

Time poverty



Energy and water recourses

- Loss of water sources/Drinking water/Water security
- Irrigation
- Sanitation
- Flood and landslide
- Drought
- Loss of Watermill

Forests and Biodiversity

- Disease infestation
- Invasive species
- Loss and reduce of environmental services availability
- Loss of biodiversity

Public health and sanitation

- Increase disease and pandemic
- Reproductive health
- Communicable disease

National Policy initiatives

- Constitutions of Nepal
 - Equal opportunity/no discrimination any basis
 - women empowerment/reservation
- National Climate Change Policy, 2019
- Gender and Social Inclusion and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2020

Institutional Mechanism

- Gender working group for forests, environment and climate change
- Gender focal points in each Ministries and its subsidiaries organizations
- Leadership and participation of women Community Forest User Groups/resource management groups

International Commitments

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Conventional on Biological Diversity
- UNFCCC/Paris Agreements/ Kyoto Protocol- Lima Action Plan on Gender
- United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIPs)
- World Trade Organizations (WTO)
- Cancun Safeguard on REDD+
- ILO169

NDC 2020 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

- Develop an Action Plan for integrating GESI in achieving NDC targets
- Develop specific programs with dedicated resources (human and financial) to ensure full, equal and meaningful participation of women, children, youth, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized groups in climate change-related policy development; and during the planning, monitoring and implementation processes at local, provincial and national levels.
- Promote the leadership, participation and negotiation capacity of women, Indigenous Peoples and youth in climate change forums.
- Ensure gender-disaggregated data when reporting on progress and achievements.

Nepal as a Role Model in NDC by GESI

Country	Analysis (indicator scoring)			Gender trend (compared to 2015 NDC)	Group Rating	Mitigation ambition (out of ranking) ^{viii}
	Progressive	Moderate	Laggard			
Nepal	6	0	0	↗	Role model group 6 greens	
Marshall Islands	6	0	0	↗		
Chile	5	0	1	↗	Progressive group 5 greens	Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Jamaica	5	0	1	↗		
Moldova	5	0	1	↗		
Norway	5	0	1	↗		Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Vietnam	4	1	1	→	Advanced Group 4 greens	Critically insufficient/ 4°C pathway
Rwanda	4	2	0	↘		
Grenada	2	2	2	↗	Moderate Group 2-3 greens	
Mongolia	2	0	4	→		Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Thailand	1	1	4	→	Laggards 1 or 0 greens	
Singapore	1	0	5	→		Highly insufficient/ <4°C pathway
Japan	0	1	5	→		Highly insufficient/ <4°C pathway
New Zealand	0	1	5	→		Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Cuba	0	0	6	→		
Andorra	0	0	6	→		

Countries Not Ranked
 Re-Submitted 2015 INDC: Angola, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Russian Federation; Amendment: Switzerland; Zambia

Gender Integration in Nepal's NAP process

- Separated Vulnerability Risk Analysis for - Gender, Livelihood and Governance
- Training session on Gender and Climate Change
- Engaging diverse stakeholders, including women's organizations, Indigenous Peoples and representatives of marginalized vulnerable
- Identifying targeted adaptation plan for women, men and marginalized groups
- Indigenous Peoples and gender actors has been focused in consultation

Gender Integration in NAP Process

- Internal Gender integration plan is prepared to implement NAP activities – how to implement NAP activities in a more gender responsive way
- Gender equal NAP team- 50 %.....(NAP/ PMU and NAP/GoN)...coincidence....fortunately
- NAP PMU -Gender and Monitoring Officer
- 41% women involved as a consultant and working in NAP process
- **Field Level consultation** -focused...trying towards 50%

Challenges

- Informal rules are stronger than formal one – difficult to translate policy into practice
- Women's and other marginalized group's participation in project and activity level is low as there are smaller number of female human resources in the government sector in almost every level. Not ensured....
- Lack of gender-disaggregated database and other information
- Limited women in the leadership and decision making level
- Lack of sensitivity among staff of service providing institutions and stakeholders about differential impacts of climate change
- Lack of clear guideline and procedure to develop gender responsive NAPs (except some tools kits- we need to have it country specific)

Way Forward

- Separate focus group discussion for women and other vulnerable groups
- Capacity development for women and vulnerable group representatives
- Capacity development for rolling out other national policies such as gender and climate change strategy and action plan, 2020- not female only but also the male
- Sensitization training for staff and stakeholders about differential impacts
- Follow up and rollout NDC gender related process
- Provide more focus to integrate gender and address differential impact of climate change in various plan, program and activities
- Clear guideline and vision for gender responsive NAP is necessary
- South – south learning GESI focused

Thank You!!

