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Nepal's Specialties......

- Country of Mount Everest ‘Sagarmatha Chyomolongma’, the highest peak in the world
- Diversity
  - Diverse geography and climate
  - Language
  - Religion
  - Culture
  - Peoples
- storehouse of biodiversity
- Hydropower
- Tourism
- Natural Resources
Nepal’s Share in Climate Change

- Share of Nepal in the global emission of greenhouse gases is negligible

- Per Capita CO\textsubscript{2} emissions in the country is estimated at 0.13

- Average temperature in Nepal is rising by 0.5 degrees Celsius per decade
CLIMATE CHANGE, NOT JUST AN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE

- a human rights issue; the right to live
- an international security issue
- a justice issue; the ones who are suffering most had the least responsibility for it
- we must listen to the leaders of Mountain Countries who remind us that climate change threatens their very existence

- if the international community cannot save the front line first, it will not be able to save itself down the line
Impacts of Climate Change in the Himalayas

- Serious Impacts on the Livelihoods of Mountain People of Nepal
- Risk of Catastrophic Glacial Lake Outburst Floods Events.
  - Loss of Lives, property and displacement of local people.
- Less snow fall in the winter
- Increased rain and snow fall after the winter
- Increased Frequency of avalanches, Flash floods and hailstorms.
Some of the Major Issues ..........

• Tourism depended Mountain Communities

• Migration rate high among the mountain people- due to affect on climate change – Double burdens of work load on mountain women.

• Mountain People one of the most affected and vulnerable communities are often excluded from most of the negotiations, programs and policies related with the climate change.
Effects on Lives and Livelihoods

• Adverse Impact on Farming
• Low Productivity and crop failures affecting many Himalayan Indigenous farming communities, who are increasingly facing food insecurity
• Adverse Impacts on the Himalayan Ecosystems
• Forcing Mountain Peoples to Seek Grazing
  Migration rate high among mountain peoples in search of livelihood and state have not yet taken initiative to address the issues
• Danger of Disappearing cultural, religious and ancestral memories along with the Glaciers.
Occasional Bursting of Glacial Lakes - Seriously Damaged the lives and livelihoods of Mountain Communities.

It was reported that if it burst, the Tsho Rolpa could affect life and property as far away as 100 kilometers downstream.

According to Appa Sherpa A Veteran Nepali Climber who holds the world record for climbing mount Everest for 19th times said

- Snow trail along the route to the peak was now just a stretch of bare rocks, as climate change pushed up snowlines and shrank glaciers subsequently making it even harder to scale the world’s tallest peak.

- This makes climbing the mountain difficult because walking on the naked rocks wearing crampons is hard. Sherpa said after his expedition.
Nepal’s International Commitments

- ILO C. 169
- CEDAW
- UNDRIP
Lack of Representation at all levels.

Lack of awareness and information

Lack of disaggregated data on mountain women

Not in position to face climate resilience challenges

Government of Nepal has identified 22 mountain districts as most remote districts in Nepal

No concrete strategies and policies to deliver the necessary services
WOMEN AND MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENT

- Hold a specific and rich knowledge and possess a variety of skills for maximizing the use of the natural resources
- Limited access to resources, information, and decision making position
- Gender inequality – limit women’s capacity to cope with the changing environment.
- Exclusion in all the decision making process.
MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

• Ensure conditions that facilitate gender mainstreaming in adaptation strategies
• Generate employment to mountain women
• Mainstream them in decision making level in all institutions at all levels.