**Written Submission on Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of People with disabilities for the Elaboration of a General Comment on People with in Situations of Risks and Humanitarian Emergencies from Nepal**

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**Submitted By**

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# Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This report is prepared by National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN) with the collaboration with Organization of Persons with Disabilities[[1]](#footnote-1) from Nepal in assistance of the Disability Rights Fund and the Disability Rights Advocacy Fund (DRF/DRAF) to provide input for the General Comment (GC) of Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of People with disabilities (CRPD). On 31 January and 4th February, 2023, a consultation with people with disabilities, representatives from Organizations of people with disabilities (OPDs), was held in Kathmandu and a community discussion in Sudurpaschim province of Nepal was held to collect their inputs for the GC of Article 11. All the 9 OPDs and community representatives have shared their experiences, observations and examined the impact of  [situations of risk and emergencies](#_heading=h.2et92p0) and concluded with concrete recommendations.

## 1.2 Objective

The purpose of this report is to highlight the concerns of persons with disabilities, particularly underrepresented groups with disabilities[[2]](#footnote-2), people with psychosocial disability, deafblind peoples, people with intellectual disability, women and girls with disabilities, indigenous peoples with disabilities, Dalits, Madheshi and Muslim people with disabilities, people with disabilities from LGBTIQ community, people living in remote areas, in the situation of risks and humanitarian emergencies in Nepal.

## 1.3 Methodology

Participants for the consultation were invited among DRF/DRAF grantees and sub-grantees ensuring the inclusion of the most marginalized and underrepresented groups even within the disability movement. Altogether, 26 persons (21 females and 5 males) participated in the consultative workshop at national level and 14 persons (10 males and 4 females) participated at community discussion in [Sudurpaschim Province](https://sudurpashchim.gov.np/) in Nepal. These participants represented diverse disability impairment groups (blind people, people with physical disabilities, little people, people with low vision, Deaf and hard of hearing people, parents of children with intellectual disabilities and others with different ages and belonging to different ethnicities and castes) representing people with disabilities. The process of the consultation was transparent and informative. All the participants were pre-informed about the subject matter and purpose of the consultation with their informed consent for providing information. All invited participated voluntarily and the consultation was inclusive and respectful to all people with disabilities. The venue was accessible, affordable and safe to attend and easy for people with disabilities both at central and community level. It was a mixed consultation involving people with disabilities of diverse groups from national and community level. The workshop was facilitated by an expert who represented an underrepresented group and had lived experiences of those situations.[[3]](#footnote-3)

The discussion started with the introduction of the individuals and institutional work on [situations of risk and emergencie](#_heading=h.2et92p0)s with their own lived experiences. Then, the explanation on the Article 11, General Comment and the importance of submitting the report was explained to participants with their consent for providing information. The presentation was followed by group work dividend in three groups, ensuring diversity within the groups among the participants. The majority of the event's time was spent on group work and discussions and feedback with recommendations.

# People with Disabilities’ basic rights with a focus on situations of risk and emergencies in the Nepalese context

## 2.1 People with Disabilities’ vulnerability to conflicts, emergencies and disaster risk reduction

Nepal is one of the multi-hazard prone countries[[4]](#footnote-4) due to its diverse geo-climatic conditions. The country with a long-term climate risk index of 31.50 ranks ninth globally as the most climate change affected countries.[[5]](#footnote-5) Heavy monsoons, steep terrain, floods, landslides, fire, remoteness, and the rising impacts of climate change renders the country more vulnerable to natural disasters. The impact of disasters is unevenly distributed in marginal populations, who are already hampered by their context to poverty, gender, historical and structural exclusion, education, geography, disability and disempowerment. People with disabilities are a heterogeneous group with a wide experience of impairments as well as identities including age, race, color, sexual orientation and gender identity, language, religion, national, ethnic, indigenous, caste, or social origin, migrant, refugee, and other status.[[6]](#footnote-6) These traditionally underrepresented groups face additional barriers and multiple and intersectional discriminations that impact the enjoyment and exercise of their right to living independently, fully participating, and being included in society.[[7]](#footnote-7) During emergencies and crises, people with disabilities are impacted and affected differently than other groups and are at higher risk and vulnerability. The emergency and crisis exacerbate the pre-existing structural, indirect, and historical exclusions related to gender, age, disability, caste, and ethnic disparities and compound the intersecting forms of discrimination against, among others, people living in rural areas, people in poverty, indigenous peoples, Dalit, Madhesi and Muslim, girls with disabilities, peoples from LGBTIQ+ groups, adolescents, stateless, refugees, single and divorced/separated women, and migrant women and others, who are often disproportionately affected compared with men or other women.

The long civil conflict from 1996 to 2006, between Maoist rebels and the state, led to the loss of more than 16,453 lives, 4305 people were either injured or impaired through the civil war, but the official number is unclear.[[8]](#footnote-8) The official census data of Nepal[[9]](#footnote-9) reports a 1.94% disability rate, though, a number of OPDs claims that the actual figures are much higher. In the context of major earthquakes in Nepal, people with disabilities including indigenous peoples where the earthquake hit was indigenous dominant district faced additional challenges with regard to disaster preparedness, the immediate impacts of the earthquakes, access to relief materials, and trajectories of recovery.[[10]](#footnote-10) More than 14000 people became injured[[11]](#footnote-11) and more than 7000 peoples had some sort of impairment for the first time due to the 2015 earthquake and had unique experiences related to lack of information, the disparity in response and relief materials distributions , lack of accessible built environment and assistive devices, limited sexual and reproductive health and rights, increasing rate of mental health problems. Underrepresented peoples with disabilities primarily women and girls with disabilities, people with intellectual disabilities, deaf-blind, hard of hearing people, people with psychosocial disabilities, Indigenous peoples, Dalit and Madhesi peoples and people living in rural areas faced violence, abuse, discrimination and disparities. The lack of disaggregated data and limited responses to address the most impacted communities put into more risk. They also face other types of attitudinal barriers to fully identify as part of human diversity, acknowledge their abilities and are put into more risk and there are no concrete mapping approaches to identify and understand the heightened level of risk and vulnerability in disasters to people with disabilities.

The Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference held in Australia on 19-22 September 2022 stressed the necessity to scale up implementation of integrated and comprehensive disaster and climate risk management at national and local levels. It has affirmed that disaster risk reduction must be inclusive, people-centered, gender-transformative, disability-inclusive and human rights-based approach that promotes and supports diverse participation and leadership of women, indigenous peoples, youth living with disability, LGBTQI+ people, and older persons reduce disaster risk reduction.[[12]](#footnote-12)

## 2.2 People with disabilities’ right to basic services, live in clean, safe and healthy environment and social justice

The Article 42 of the constitution ensures the right to social justice for basic services, inclusive participation and priority opportunity to the conflict victim and displaced one, people with disabilities with basic services provision. [The Act Relating to Rights of Persons with Disabilities-2017](https://www.lawcommission.gov.np/en/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/The-Act-Relating-to-Rights-of-Persons-with-Disabilities-2074-2017.pdf) has recognized the general principles of the UNCRPD and widened its definition of people with disabilities in line with the Convention and the article 10(2) mentions that people with disabilities shall have the right to obtain security, rescue and protection with priority in times of armed conflict, state of emergency or disaster. Despite these constitutional provisions and legal measures, Nepal fails to implement these provisions effectively so that the people with disabilities can realize these provisions in their daily lives.

***Situation of People with disabilities’ rights to basic services in crisis and emergencies***

People with disabilities face additional challenges in the context of crises and emergencies like earthquakes, flood, landslides, fires, Covid-19, and climate change with regard to its preparedness, the immediate impacts of such a crisis, access to relief, and post-recovery. The vast majority of them have not been adequately informed, accounted for or consulted with regards to disaster risk reduction and pre and post preparedness, creating a significant gap in disability, gender and cultural related information and awareness at community level. Many of them living in the remote and community areas face barriers in receiving humanitarian aid during the time of crisis because they didn’t have access to information or engagement with organizations of persons with disabilities, the political or government representatives.[[13]](#footnote-13) During the Covid-19 pandemic, people with hearing impairment, psychosocial, deaf-blind, intellectual, and spinal cord injury groups including women and girls, indigenous peoples, and Dalit with disabilities did not have access to basic sanitation and hygiene kits on an equal basis with others.[[14]](#footnote-14)

In addition, more than 91.13% of Indigenous peoples, Dalit, and Madhesi peoples with disabilities reported social economic impact during Covid and faced a lack of food security in their lives which further led to the loss of income and many of them coped with sharing food with neighbors. They expressed that 78.05% experienced increased psychological stress, anxiety, and fear during the pandemic.[[15]](#footnote-15) People with disabilities were found disadvantaged in accessing basic health services as the top challenge in the post-earthquake scenario in their areas.[[16]](#footnote-16)

Moreover, Nepal is also severe risk of disaster due to climate change and is ranked fourth in terms of vulnerability to climate change globally.[[17]](#footnote-17) People with disabilities are one of the most vulnerable group and have no concrete efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change and are excluded from any climate change processes.[[18]](#footnote-18) Moreover, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples with disabilities face several barriers in their daily lives related with climate crisis like environmental barriers, institutional barriers, multiple identities barriers, programmatic barriers at community level.[[19]](#footnote-19)

1. **Inputs from people with disabilities during the consultation**

The participants were divided into three groups for the group discussions on three issues relevant to GC of Article 11 of the CRPD. The lived experiences, observation and examination of the people with disabilities in times of conflicts, emergencies and disaster were the focus of consultations. In addition, the issues of climate change impacts related to people with disabilities were shared as secondary information from the several research conducted by NIDWAN since 2015.

1. ***The right to adequate basic services, social protection, non-discrimination and the right to be free from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse social justice***

The participants emphasized the micro-level barriers related with limited or no access to food, water, sanitation, health and rehabilitation services, education, livelihood generation, family reunification, protection against violence, support for toll-free helpline services, assistive devices, and technologies during emergencies. The social protection measures like receiving disability allowances and relief packages limited and critical to them. Most marginalized peoples with disabilities particularly indigenous peoples, dalits with disabilities, deaf-blind, and people with psychosocial disabilities did not have disability identity cards, or citizenship certificates and didn’t receive adequate information so they didn’t receive the services provided. Women and girls with disabilities experience physical, sexual, and psychological abuse, harassment, violence, and exclusion during emergencies 81.43% of indigenous women and girls with disabilities faced specific forms of violence than non-indigenous counterparts.[[20]](#footnote-20) Basic services like health, education, and social protection measures remained unavailable and people with disabilities with high support needs, spinal cord injury, and people living with hemophilia experienced significantly worse health outcomes in accessing medical treatments and services. During the pandemic, they reported staying at the same shelter and toilet facilities as everyone as their particular needs related to their impairment and other social identity groups were not addressed. Underrepresented people with disabilities experienced access to limited information and were left out in the pre-, during and post process of emergency. Additionally, some particular indigenous peoples and women with disabilities have often felt exclusion due to their ethnic, caste, language, accent, and being subjected to humiliating stereotypes and prejudices.

1. ***The right to accessible, inclusive and cultural information with awareness raising program and community intervention***

The right to information in an accessible, inclusive and cultural way is a prerequisite condition for a rights-based approach during times of conflict, emergencies or disaster. It is integral to ensure that accurate, clear, simple, understandable language based on needs of impairment and particular groups like indigenous peoples' mother tongue or local language has to be received by all people with disabilities.

The participants emphasized barriers people with disabilities face including communication and mobility, in situations where physical infrastructure ruptured, destroyed and support networks are disrupted. The physical infrastructure for people with disabilities are limited to the urban location and are not prioritized in the rural and remote areas. The participants pointed out that engineers are supposed to design for a diverse group of potential users of their products; however, engineering curricula rarely include an emphasis on universal design including the availability, accessibility, affordability, acceptability and quality (AAAAQ) framework. As a result, people with disabilities face several barriers related to mobility, infrastructure and cannot access resources to exercise their rights at public spheres like schools, hospitals, banks, and community services in times of crisis and disaster. Often temporary learning centers including the early warning system, tools, and awareness on evacuation procedures are not accessible to all peoples and underrepresented groups. They are highly impacted due to limited inclusion in CSOs and self-help groups, limited capacity due to the lack of training and orientation; and less consideration of the barriers based on gender, language, indigenous identity, and marginalization and their assessment in the time of disasters.

It was underlined that there is inadequate knowledge, awareness, skills, and approaches to understanding the needs of people with disabilities. Particularly the needs of deaf people, people with autism, deafblind people, people with intellectual disabilities, people with psychosocial disabilities, people with hemophilia, people with albinism, indigenous peoples, and others are not addressed in the relief, response, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. Therefore, the state mechanisms and duty bearers fail in providing accessible, inclusive, and cultural information facilities to general humanitarian actors and stakeholders during the situation of risks and humanitarian emergencies. Participants informed that marginalized people with disabilities and indigenous girls and women with disabilities were unable to receive adequate information, receive relief due to complicated procedures of citizenship certificates, disability identity cards and others from the duty bearers during times of disaster and Covid-19.[[21]](#footnote-21)

Furthermore, people with disabilities are directly impacted during the crisis and are impeded to cope with their individual or household resilience or with their physical and psychological well-being. They have very limited access to the information of the materials and resources related to disaster preparedness or emergency responses (Covid-19) such as multilingual audio, braille, sign languages, mother tongue language, etc. They also pointed out that the equipment or information sources are mostly confined for only certain disability populations and are not extended to the diversity of disability constituencies.

1. ***The right to meaningful and effective participation and active involvement of organizations of persons with disabilities in the development and implementation of legislation and policies***

The guidelines for formulation of the District Disaster Management Plan, 2012 ensures the representation of communities at risk of disasters, women, senior citizens, people with disabilities and all caste and ethnic groups and sections of population in each phase of plan formulation.[[22]](#footnote-22) The Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen (MoWCSC) is responsible for implementation of the CRPD, UNDRR, Sendai Framework, national and international development programs related to people with disabilities preparing an action plan related to improving and addressing the effects of the Covid infection and emergencies. It also sets out programs on immediate responses, medium- and long-term plans relating to rescue, relief, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction with psychosocial consultations, enabling a safe environment with inclusive information.

Very few initiatives were undertaken to include people with disabilities during disaster preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM), and humanitarian response programs even after the earthquake of 2015[[23]](#footnote-23) but those are not effective and adequate. The local level disaster management committee ensures one representative from people with disabilities but they are not fully aware about their roles and disability inclusive DRR and climate action. There are no awareness raising programs, proper training or information provided to duty bearers (including humanitarian, rescue and relief workers) CSOs representative and other stakeholders. The participants highlighted that people with disabilities and their representative organizations are inadequately considered or engaged and even neglected in the planning in the public consultations, mass awareness, local group formation or local committees, national policies and strategies, development projects/ programs, and local-level planning. In most cases, they are silent observers or their representation is tokenistic. They are inadequately engaged in the emergencies, DRRM, climate change discourses, crisis preparedness dialogues and implementation of the national policies. They are also often left out in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of developmental plans, and different phases of the project cycle. Collection of disaggregated data, evidence to understand the situation of people with disabilities with research and findings, and international cooperation and collaboration with different stakeholders and humanitarian actors have remained questionable. It was also emphasized and highlighted repeatedly that the diversity of the disability movement and their needs and priorities during emergencies and the inclusion of the intersectionality approach was a missing agenda to reach the most marginalized groups during humanitarian crises.

# Conclusion and Recommendation

## 4.1 Conclusion

People with disabilities are directly impacted and are vulnerable during the situation of conflicts, disaster and humanitarian crisis. With the increasing risks of climate-induced disasters and pandemics like Covid-19, countries like Nepal are more vulnerable to the consequences of its impact, and as people with disabilities, particularly marginalized and underrepresented people with disabilities, are left unsupported to cope and adapt on an equal basis with others.

Despite Nepal’s comprehensive constitutional rights, ratification of the UNCRPD, Sendai framework, DRRM, including the other commitments interlinked with its various plans, policies and strategies for people with disabilities, only few are aware of their rights and exclusion of vulnerable populations (poor, marginalized, and underrepresented) of the society still prevails. Historical discrimination and other dimensions of vulnerabilities are not considered in the crisis situation and within adaptation and mitigation measures. Addressing a deeply integrated, intersectional comprehensive analysis is required to address disability inclusion and recognize and respond to the diversity within underrepresented people with disabilities, as a way to move forward.

## 4.2 Recommendations

* Ensure people-centered preventive, inclusive, universal design, accessible and cultural approaches to DRR and humanitarian emergencies by engaging people with disabilities and OPDs ensure that they are meaningfully informed of, consulted about and actively participated in all steps relating to the strategies, plans and protocols, including design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
* Conduct risk and vulnerability assessments with systematic disaggregated data by disability, gender, ethnicity, caste and socio-economic status to address impact, loss and damage from climate change, disaster, armed conflict and others by all government, non-governmental actors, development partners, OPDs including the private sectors.
* Enable safe, cohesive, enabling intercultural space for engaging and contributing in the entire process of rescue, relief, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction by understanding the distinct barriers faced by people with disabilities and underrepresented groups by communities, governments and humanitarian actors with awareness and sensitization and ensure that voices are integrated and implemented at all levels.
* Invest to enhance the economic, social, health, and cultural resilience of persons, needs- assessments, emergency evacuation procedures, multi-hazard strategies, and early warning system, with inclusive response, relief, recovery, and reconstruction strategies, and to guarantee that they reach all people with disabilities especially underrepresented peoples with disabilities.
* Advocate for policy intervention under article 11 of the CRPD in relation to DRR, Climate change and ensure an intersectional, holistic approach to reach the most marginalized groups and address the risk and vulnerability.
* Conduct qualitative/ ethnographic research on the impact of crisis diversifying the multiple identities within people with disabilities and support research and analysis by the government, CSOs, and academicians to better understand the issues of people with disabilities with impacts of conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and climate-induced disasters.
* Ensure disability, gender, intercultural, and inclusive climate actions and invest in building the capacity of persons with disabilities and OPDs to make climate action role models to advocate for a just environment and mother earth and provide solutions to it.

# Annex

**5.1. About the NIDWAN**

National Indigenous Disabled Women Association-Nepal (NIDWAN), founded in 2015, is a non-for-profit making non-governmental organization led by and for young indigenous women and girls with disabilities in Nepal. NIDWAN works for groups having multiple and intersecting identities and builds synergy from grassroots to national, regional, and global levels collectively with various organizations and relevant stakeholders through cross-movement collaboration and an intersectional approach.

NIDWAN claims that groups with multiple marginalized and intersecting identities like Indigenous, Dalit, Madhesi, Muslims, Women, LGBTIQ people with disabilities are one of the most marginalized groups, and have been left furthest behind from the women, disability, indigenous, Dalit, Madhesi, and other marginalized rights movement situating them in the lowest hierarchical spectrum in the society. They do not have meaningful participation, a good governance system, and lack democratic rights in the decision-making process. Their existing tokenistic representation in the Nepali marginalized rights movement including state mechanism has not been influential in establishing and negotiating the right to participation and exercising political rights on an equal footing like others. Thus, NIDWAN aims to amplify those unheard voices toward establishing a fair, inclusive, and just society where all persons with disabilities including all other marginalized groups can exercise and enjoy their political rights including other rights.

**5.2. About DRF/DRAF**

The [Disability Rights Fund and Disability Rights Advocacy Fund](https://disabilityrightsfund.org/) serve to resource, strengthen, and connect organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) through participatory grantmaking, advocacy, and technical assistance. DRF/DRAF support OPDs in the Global South to advance the recognition of rights as set forth in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and to engage in human rights, inclusive development, climate action, and peace and security at local, national, and global levels, for the equal and full participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in society.

**5.3. Organizations contributing to this submission**

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| --- |
| 1. National Federation of the Deaf Nepal (NDFN) 2. KOSHISH 3. Access Planet Organization |
| 1. Blind Women Association Nepal (BWAN) |
| 1. Head Nepal |
| 1. Pahichan Nepal |
| 1. National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN) 2. Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association (NIDA) 3. Center for Independent Living, Kathmandu |
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1. The grantee partners of DRF/DRAF in Nepal include: Koshish Nepal, National Federation of the Deaf Nepal, National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal, Head Nepal, Blind Women Association Nepal, Access Planet, Pahichan, Center for Independent living Center- Kathmandu, Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association and we would like to acknowledge for the contribution for their valuable inputs and engagements in this process. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The definition of underrepresented groups comes from the outcomes 4 and 5 of the IDA’s Strategic Framework 2020 - 2023. The International Disability Alliance understands the term “under-represented groups” to be those among persons with disabilities who enjoy less visibility in decision making processes. The disability movement, like other social movements, is not homogenous. There are some groups that have traditionally been less included in participatory processes, or harder to reach, or face higher barriers to participation such as: persons who are deafblind, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons with autism or deaf people. It can also include those who may be less engaged in decision making such as women, children, indigenous peoples, as well as people from diverse faith, ethnicity, caste, class, sexual orientation or gender identity minorities. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Pratima Gurung was hired as a consultant to prepare the report and she has contributed writing CEDAW and CRPD report in 2018 and has written numerous reports to Special Rapporteurs, CEDAW, Violence against Women committee, HRC, UPR, EMRIP, UNPFII, others and acknowledges Krishna Gahatraj- Program Officer of DRF/DRAF, Nepal Office and NIDWAN secretariat team for consolidating the report. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. ADRC Country Report. Disaster Risk Management: Policies and Practices in Nepal [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Government of Nepal. Second National Determined Contribution. 8 December 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, A/HRC/34/58, December 2016, Para 42, [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. CRPD Committee General Comment 3 on Women and Girls with Disabilities, August 2016, [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Lamichhane, K., 2015. Social inclusion of people with disabilities: a case from Nepal’s decade-long civil war. *Scandinavian Journal of Disability Research*, 17(4), pp.287–299. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. National Population and Housing Census (2011) CBS [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. UNDP. May 2016. Disaster, Disability and Difference: A. study of the challenges faced the persons with disabilities in post-earthquake Nepal [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/nepal-earthquake/nepal-earthquake-death-toll-climbs-past-7-000-officials-n352621 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. See the Co-Chairs’ Statement from the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction https://www.undrr.org/ publication/amcdrr-co-chairs-statement-2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. IFIP. July 2017 Stories [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. NIDWAN. April 2020. COVID-19 and its impact on Persons with Disabilities and Marginalized Groups in Nepal [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. NIDWAN. 2021. Indigenous Women and Girls in Nepal: A brief overview [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. UNDP. May 2016. Disaster, Disability, & Difference: A Study of the Challenges Faced by Persons with Disabilities in Post-Earthquake Nepal [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Global Climate Risk Index 2019 German Watch Archived PDF from the original on 2020-11-29 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. NIDWAN 2020. Disability Issues to Climate change: From Policy to Grassroots Practices, Climate change policy Paper. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. NIDWAN report on climate change [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. NIDWAN 2021, A Study-Impact of Violence against indigenous Young Women and indigenous Women with Disabilities in Nepal. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. NIDWAN. 2021. Indigenous Women and Girls in Nepal: A brief overview [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local development. 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. NFD-N. October 2019. Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction in Nepal (Situation, gaps, challenges and way forward) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)