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## REPORT

# Stakeholders Mapping and Assessment for Advancing Disability-Inclusive Climate Justice in Nepal

### **BLIND YOUTH ASSOCIATION NEPAL**

NAB Complex, Sukedhara, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: +977-1-4372160, 9801030751 | Email: [info@byanepal.org](mailto:info@byanepal.org) | [www.byanepal.org](http://www.byanepal.org)

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Thank you!

Dr. Sunit Adhikari  
Team Leader

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Blind Youth Association Nepal (BYAN) is implementing "*Resilience Together: Towards Climate Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Nepal*," an initiative focused on building the leadership capacity of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs). In order to strengthen disability inclusive climate justice initiatives in Nepal, BYAN conducted a stakeholder mapping and analysis of Nepal's climate justice landscape. A four-phased approach was adopted for the stakeholder mapping and assessment study: identification, analysis, prioritization, and engagement of stakeholders. The stakeholders for the disability-inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal were identified and mapped based on their influence and interest in the movement. Data for this mapping and analysis were collected through review of secondary information and consultation with the identified stakeholders. Since not all stakeholders require the same level of engagement and communication, they were prioritized by considering their position across two factors: influence (or power) and interest, using a four-quadrant Influence-Interest Matrix. Following this prioritization, specific strategies were suggested to engage each group of stakeholders effectively.

The stakeholders are categorized into eight broad categories to identify who matters, how they are affected, their influence, and their specific needs and interests. This helps to clarify engagement priorities and modes across different governance levels and institutional functions. A stakeholder matrix was prepared based on their capacity to influence the movement and their interest in the outcome of the disability-inclusive climate movement, using a 0-5 scale for both influence and interest, where 5 is the maximum.

The **High Influence and High Interest** stakeholders include the national-level OPDs and their federations (e.g., NFDN, BYAN, NIDWAN, NDWA), along with major international development and humanitarian organizations that mandate disability inclusion (e.g., UN Agencies, CBM Global, Humanity and Inclusion-HI, the World Bank). OPDs are the authentic voice of persons with disabilities, driving the "Nothing Without Us" principle. Their interest is inherent and maximal, as their members are disproportionately affected by climate change. Their influence is strong through advocacy, policy pressure, and providing essential local knowledge and expertise to the government and international partners. The development and humanitarian partners are the entities with both the authority and resources to enact policy and program changes and a strong commitment to disability rights and climate resilience.

Most government ministries at the federal and provincial level, as well as local government, fall into the **High Influence, Low Interest** quadrant. The government holds the ultimate influence over national policy, budget allocation and the implementation of international commitments like the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Paris Agreement. Although they are the duty-bearers responsible for the welfare of all citizens, including in the face of climate hazards, their current interest is often low. They tend to treat disability-inclusion as a secondary social issue rather than a core climate risk. Hence, the engagement strategy needs to focus primarily on increasing their interest in disability-inclusive climate action. Mainstream climate non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also fall into this quadrant, as they have strong influence on national climate discourse and a wide reach, but their core interest lies in broad climate action, not disability inclusion specifically.

Grassroots persons with disabilities and their families, affected indigenous and marginalized groups, specialized and community-based OPDs, and youth/women with disability networks and advocacy groups fall into the **Low Influence, High Interest** quadrant. Although they provide critical lived experience data on the differential impacts of climate hazards and possess local knowledge on effective community-level solutions, these groups lack the direct leverage over national policy and budget allocation that large-scale organizations or government ministries possess, resulting in low influence in inclusive climate action. They face the most disproportionate risks from climate hazards, direct threats to their livelihoods, and compounded marginalization. Consequently, their interest is existential.

The **Low Influence, Low Interest** stakeholders include academia/researchers, non-thematic civil-society organizations (CSOs), private sector, general public, and non-specialized media. These stakeholders usually have no mandate, capacity, or interest in engaging with complex climate or disability policy. Their funding is small, and their networks are not connected to the national climate decision-making bodies.

Effective stakeholder engagement for a disability-inclusive climate justice movement needs to center on the principle of **"Nothing About Us Without Us."** The strategies for stakeholder engagement must ensure that the inclusive climate justice movement truly leaves no one behind and harnesses the unique knowledge and resilience of the disability community. The strategy for **High Influence, High Interest** stakeholders is to increase partnership and collaboration. These are the core partners and decision-makers and hold the key to success. These key stakeholders must be fully engaged as partners to co-create policies and secure high-level political will and resources.

The strategy for engaging **High Influence, Low Interest** stakeholders is to increase engagement with regular meetings, while keeping them satisfied. This group can block initiatives if ignored, but they do not need to be deeply engaged in the daily work. Hence, the aim should be to increase their interest and involvement in inclusive climate action to prevent them from becoming detractors. The overall goal is to frame disability inclusion as a strategic benefit and a risk mitigation measure relevant to their core mandate.

The strategy for engaging **Low Influence, High Interest** stakeholders is to keep them informed, consult with them, and empower these crucial beneficiaries to amplify their voices. The aim should be to increase partnership with these organizations. This group serves as the movement's grassroots power and validation. They are the direct beneficiaries and can provide crucial ground-level evidence, making them essential allies for advocacy. They are crucial knowledge holders who need support to amplify their voices.

The **Low Influence, Low Interest** stakeholders, however, require the least amount of time and effort. They possess little power to change the course and minimal interest. The engagement strategy for this group in inclusive climate justice is to use targeted, low-effort communication to maintain goodwill and potentially shift them to a higher interest category over time.

Key gaps in stakeholder engagement for the disability-inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal revolve around systemic exclusion, siloed action, and a lack of coordination. Consequently, engagement must focus on bridging the policy gap and strengthening the capacity of both OPDs and mainstream climate actors to work together effectively. It must also prioritize cross-sectoral collaboration to break down silos between disability rights, climate justice, and marginalized/vulnerable people's movements, thereby creating a stronger, intersectional voice.

The study has made several recommendations to strengthen stakeholder engagement for the inclusive climate justice movement. The key recommendations include:

- The government agencies to mandate and formalize inclusive policy consultation by integrating OPD representatives into climate governance and reviewing and amending national frameworks for joint advocacy.
- Establishment of cross-sectoral alliances and coordination platforms to forge strategic partnerships. BYAN can serve as a Convener for this purpose.
- Capacity building for mutual understanding by strengthening OPDs for climate justice advocacy and sensitizing mainstream actors by conducting mandatory disability-inclusive climate sensitization training for staff in government agencies and mainstream NGOs/CSOs.

As an immediate next step for strengthening stakeholder engagement, BYAN should integrate the recommended stakeholder engagement strategies from the **Influence-Interest Matrix** into targeted advocacy and coalition-building efforts to overcome the existing engagement gaps.

## ABBREVIATIONS

BPS	Blind and Partially Sighted
BYAN	Blind Youth Association Nepal
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCMD	Climate Change Management Division
CoP	Community of Practice
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DiDRR	Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DRRMC	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel for Climate Change
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan for Action
LCC	Local Coordination Committee
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDCRF	Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Framework
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDRRMA	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority
NDWA	Nepal Disabled Women's Association
NFDN	National Federation of the Disabled-Nepal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIDWAN	National Indigenous Disabled Women Association-Nepal
NPC	National Planning Commission
OPD	Organization of Persons with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNCPRD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Blind Youth Association Nepal (BYAN) is a non-political, non-religious, not-for-profit Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) established by Blind and Partially Sighted (BPS) youth in Nepal. It was founded in 2011, registered with the District Administration Office in Kathmandu in 2012, and affiliated with the Social Welfare Council of Nepal. Currently, BYAN has more than 850 members, organized into 10 district chapters located in Jhapa, Morang, Bara, Kathmandu, Chitwan, Kaski, Rupandehi, Banke, Surkhet, and Kailali districts. As a rights-based organization, BYAN intends to play a proactive role in formulating, amending, and implementing legal provisions related to youths with disabilities. It also focuses on organizing and capacity-building of youths with disabilities across the country. BYAN has strong networking and cooperation with different government and non-government stakeholders working in various domains of disability.

The Blind Youth Association Nepal (BYAN) is implementing "*Resilience Together: Towards Climate Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Nepal*," an initiative focused on building the leadership capacity of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs). The primary goal of the project is to mobilize these organizations to champion and achieve disability-inclusive climate justice nationwide. One of the core objectives of the project, *Objective 2: Promote participation, advocacy, and cross-sectoral collaboration for disability-inclusive climate justice* is dedicated to guaranteeing the meaningful inclusion of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in Nepal's climate justice conversations.

## 1.2 Context

Ranked among the most climate-vulnerable nations globally, Nepal faces intensifying risks from floods, landslides, droughts, and shifting weather patterns, all of which compromise public health, livelihoods, and resilience. The effects of this crisis, however, are far from equitable. Persons with disabilities suffer a disproportionate impact owing to existing barriers in mobility and communication, limited access to resources, and insufficient representation in vital decision-making forums. Compounding this challenge, systemic exclusion and social stigma exacerbate their vulnerability, hindering their effective participation in preparedness, adaptation, and recovery efforts. The absence of systematic disability mainstreaming within national climate policies and strategies thus creates profound gaps, preventing the achievement of true climate resilience and justice for the entire population.

Despite the growing acknowledgment of climate change as a significant development challenge in Nepal, the rights and voices of persons with disabilities are notably absent from most climate-related policies, programs, and platforms. Current national frameworks for climate adaptation and resilience infrequently incorporate disability inclusion, severely limiting the capacity of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) and disability advocates to influence policy or practice. This challenge is compounded by the complex and fragmented landscape of stakeholders—including government bodies, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), OPDs, academia, and international partners—who frequently operate in silos. This systemic fragmentation undermines effective coordination, weakens collective advocacy efforts, and consequently heightens the risk of further marginalizing persons with disabilities from comprehensive climate action.

In order to strengthen disability inclusive climate justice initiatives in Nepal, BYAN conducted an early stakeholder mapping and assessment of Nepal's climate justice landscape. The key aims of these studies are:

- Identify key stakeholders working on climate justice and assess their relevance to disability inclusion.

- Analyze national frameworks and policies on climate action, adaptation, and resilience to identify gaps in disability inclusion.
- Pinpoint opportunities for participation, collaboration, and partnership-building.

This **Stakeholder Mapping and Assessment Report** is based on the study conducted in October and November 2025. The report provides critical evidence and strategic direction necessary for engaging stakeholders to advance disability-inclusive climate justice in Nepal. Ultimately, these findings are intended to serve as a foundational resource for OPD leaders, government agencies, civil society organizations, policymakers, and advocacy coalitions dedicated to working towards equitable climate action and social inclusion.

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to identify and assess stakeholders engaged in climate change, justice, and inclusion in Nepal, and to generate actionable recommendations for strategic engagement of stakeholders to advance disability-inclusive climate justice in Nepal.

### 1.4 Methodology

#### 1.4.1 Methodological Framework

A four-phased approach was adopted to conduct the stakeholder mapping and assessment study: identification, analysis, prioritization, and engagement of stakeholders. The stakeholders for the disability-inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal were identified and mapped based on their influence and interest in the movement.

The stakeholder analysis was conducted using three core parameters: Influence (or power), interest, and impact (importance/legitimacy). The following three questions were asked to precisely identify the stakeholders for the inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal.

- Who are the individuals, organizations, or institutions that can influence the planning, design, and implementation of disability-inclusion climate justice programs in Nepal?
- How is BYAN connected to the individual or organization/institution? Or, what is the nature of the relationship or interest between BYAN and each stakeholder?
- What is their current level of understanding of, and involvement in, the disability-inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal?

Once the stakeholders were identified, their mapping and analysis were done based on their interests and ability (or power) to influence climate justice and inclusion in Nepal. Important factors considered for analysis of each stakeholder identified in Step 1 include:

- What are their key interests and motivations?
- How are they influenced by climate discourse?
- Which elements are they most interested in?
- How does the success or failure impact them?
- What key decisions need to be made for climate justice and inclusion to progress?
- Which other stakeholders are they connected to?
- Do they influence available financing?
- Do they influence the inclusive climate justice-related policymaking process and program designing?
- What risk or barrier do they pose to the climate justice and disability-inclusion movement?

Since not all stakeholders require the same level of engagement and communication, they were prioritized by considering their position across two factors: influence (or power) and interest, using a four-quadrant Influence-Interest Matrix. Following this prioritization, specific strategies were defined

to engage each group of stakeholders effectively. Key factors for developing their engagement strategy include:

- **Engagement priorities:** Which stakeholders need more frequent or focused engagement?
- **Engagement methods:** How to best communicate and engage with each stakeholder group (e.g., reports, meetings, social media).
- **Risk and opportunity assessment:** Identifying potential threats from stakeholders and opportunities they can offer.
- **Capacity gaps:** Identifying skill or resource gaps that might hinder their ability to fulfill their role.

#### 1.4.2 Desk Review/Secondary Information Collection

Following the meeting with the BYAN team, the study team began collecting secondary information to identify stakeholders currently engaged or those with potential to be engaged in inclusive climate action. These documents included BYAN's relevant reports, climate change-related policies and legal frameworks, and existing stakeholder records available from agencies involved in climate action in Nepal. This review helped to identify potential stakeholders and their respective roles in inclusive climate action, explore the status of inclusion of persons with disabilities in national policies and strategies, and identify gaps and challenges in stakeholder engagement for inclusive climate action. Furthermore, the review provided the study team with insight into the key drivers and barriers contributing to the exclusion of persons with disabilities from a climate justice perspective. The key documents reviewed include:

- Global Level climate policy and institutional frameworks (UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, UNCPDR, the Sendai Framework for DRR, SDGs, IPCC)
- Legislative framework at national level - The Constitution of Nepal, Act Relating to Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2074 (2017), Environment Protection Act (2019)
- Policy frameworks: National Climate Change Policy (2019), National Adaptation Plan (2021-2050), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategic Plan of Action (2018-2030), Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA), NDRRMA Strategic Action Plan for Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI).

#### 1.4.3 Stakeholder Consultation and Key Informant Interview

Primary data for stakeholder mapping and analysis were collected using agreed methods, including consultation meetings with stakeholders and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Efforts were made to ensure inclusiveness and capture perspectives from all the stakeholder categories (as presented in section 3.1). To ensure systematic and reliable collection of quality information, the study team used a range of tools (see Annex 1), particularly focusing on participatory approaches. Maintaining consistency, transparency, and methodological accuracy throughout the data collection process was the core principle of the study team.

#### 1.4.4 Data Analysis and Report Preparation

Following the completion of data collection, the information was analyzed and synthesized in alignment with the study objectives and deliverables. The study team adhered to strict ethical standards, avoiding any manipulation, misrepresentation, or selective use of data during the analysis. Qualitative data were analyzed using the thematic analysis method to identify recurring themes, patterns, and insights from desk review, consultation meetings, and KIIs. The findings of this analysis are presented in the Stakeholder Mapping Assessment Report.

## **1.5 Structure of the Report**

This report is organized into three chapters. Chapter 1 provides the background, context, objective, and methodology employed for the study. Chapter 2 presents the findings of stakeholder mapping and analysis. The final chapter, Chapter 3, provides the study conclusion and recommendations to strengthen stakeholder engagement for the disability inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal.

## 2. Findings

### 2.1 Stakeholder Category

Based on the review of existing policy framework, programs, documents, and literature relevant to the inclusive climate justice movement, and consultations with identified key informants engaged in climate action and disability-inclusive development, the stakeholders are categorized into eight broad groups (Table 1). The goal of categorizing is to identify who matters, how they are affected, their influence, and their specific needs and interests. This helps clarify engagement priorities and modes across different governance levels and institutional functions.

**Table 1: Broad categories of stakeholders for the inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal**

Category	Description
Federal Government Actors	National-level ministries, departments, and authorities responsible for policy formulation, resource allocation, and inter-agency coordination.
Province Government Bodies	Provincial actors implementing DRRM/CCA and disability-inclusive policies, budgeting for resilience, and directly engaging with municipalities and communities.
Local government bodies	Actors and structures implementing DRRM/CCA and disability inclusive policies at local government level
Development Partners & Multilateral Agencies	Donor agencies INGOs, UN agencies, and technical assistance providers (e.g., Oxford Policy Management, DAI)
Civil Society, Academia and Knowledge Actors	NGOs, universities and research institutions engaged in policy analysis, advocacy, and inclusive knowledge generation related to DRR, Climate Change and Disability-inclusion
Media and Public Information Actors	Local/ national media houses, journalists, digital platforms playing a key role in climate change and disaster awareness, and public engagement.
Communities and Grassroots Representatives	CBOs, community leaders, women's groups, and indigenous networks
Private sector	Banks and Financial Institutions, Business houses, Green Economy Business houses, Renewable energy companies, Green Jobs related institutions
Persons with Disabilities and their Organizations	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), Individuals with disabilities, their parents and care givers, and disability service providers

### 2.2 Stakeholder Identification and Mapping

Key stakeholders identified based on the review of secondary literature and primary information collected through consultations with the BYAN team and other actors in climate action, and their roles in the inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal are presented in Annex 2.

### 2.3 Stakeholder Analysis (Influence-Interest Analysis)

The influence and interest of the stakeholders on the inclusive climate justice movement is analyzed based on the core interest, influence, contribution, and risks collected through a review of secondary literature/data and primary information collection from consultation with the respective stakeholders.

The analysis categorizes stakeholders based on their capacity to **influence (or power)** the movement (power to change policy or allocate resources) and their **interest** in the outcome of disability-inclusive climate justice. Table 2 presents the stakeholder matrix that shows different levels of influence and interest of the stakeholders on the inclusive climate justice movement. The matrix uses a **0-5 scale** for both **Influence** and **Interest**, where 5 is the maximum. The placement and scores are relative to the specific goal of advancing the disability-inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal.

**Table 2: Stakeholder analysis matrix**

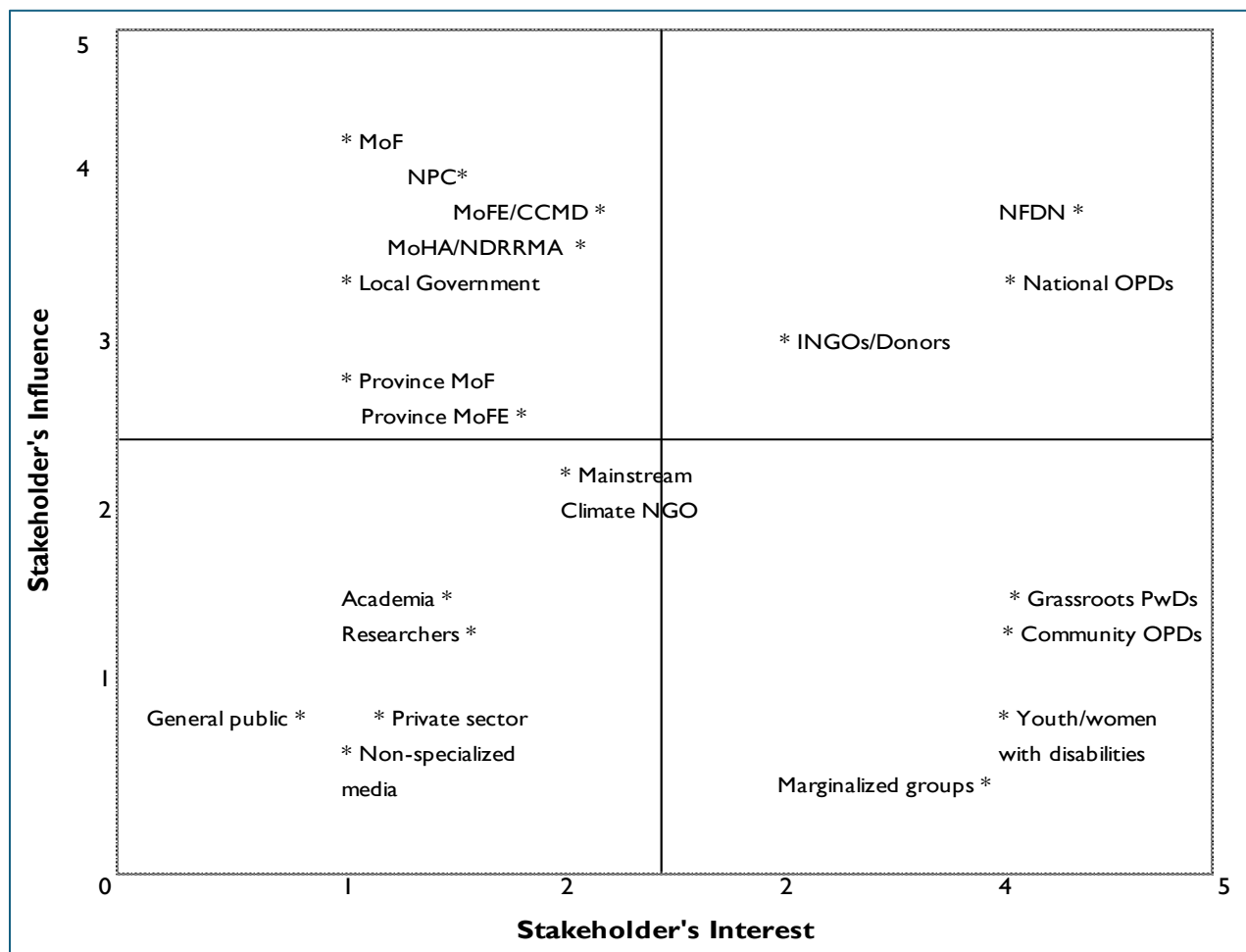
<b>Stakeholder Group</b>	<b>Influence (0-10)</b>	<b>Interest (0-10)</b>	<b>Quadrant/ Strategy</b>	<b>Rationale for the quadrant/strategy</b>
<b>Q1: High Influence, High Interest</b>				
National Federation of the Disabled-Nepal (NFDN)	Moderate to High	High	Manage closely/ Collaborate (Must be fully engaged)	Has strong networking power and maximum interest in the outcome. Their role is to conduct evidence-based advocacy, monitor policy implementation, ensure accountability under the CRPD, and build momentum through movement building for disability-inclusive climate justice.
National-level OPDs (e.g., BYAN, NDWA, NIDWAN, etc.)	Moderate - High	High	Manage closely Collaborate (must be fully engaged)	Essential for legitimacy and collective advocacy. They are right holders and experts by experience. Their collective voice is a major source of influence. Their roles also include movement building and grassroots awareness creation to ensure that the rights and needs of persons with disabilities are integrated into local climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans
INGOs, bilateral/ multilateral agencies who mandate disability inclusion	Moderate to High	High	Manage closely (must be fully engaged)	Controls significant financial and technical resources. High interest in promoting global disability-inclusive climate goals.
<b>Q2: High Influence, Low Interest</b>				
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	High	Low	Keep satisfied/ Influence – Need to raise their interest and avoid them becoming detractors	Holds the formal power to change policies and secure finance and allocate large budgets. Holds the purse strings and approve all national budgets and development plans. Interest is low treating inclusion as a secondary social issue.
National Planning Commission (NPC)	High	Low	Keep satisfied/ Influence	Holds the formal power to change policies and secure finance and allocate large budgets. Holds the purse strings and approve all national budgets and development plans. Interest is low treating inclusion as a secondary social issue.
Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE)	High	Low	Keep satisfied/ Influence	The technical lead for Nepal's climate policies. High influence as they mainstream climate change adaptation across all sectors. <b>Interest</b> , at present, is often low regarding the specifics of disability inclusion, treating it as a

Stakeholder Group	Influence (0-10)	Interest (0-10)	Quadrant/ Strategy	Rationale for the quadrant/strategy
				secondary social issue rather than a core climate risk. Hence the engagement strategy needs to focus on increasing their interest on disability-inclusive climate action.
Climate Change Management Division (CCMD)	High	Low	Keep satisfied/ Influence – Need to raise their interest and avoid them becoming detractors	Holds the policy-making power for national climate action. CCMD's buy-in is important for formally integrating disability inclusion into climate policy. Although GEDSI has included as a cross-cutting theme in NDC 3.0, disability-inclusion in other climate policies and their implementation is still not effectively mandated.
Ministry of Home Affairs/ NDRRMA	High	High	Manage closely (Key player, must be fully engaged)	Holds the <i>apex mandate</i> for DRRM in Nepal (DRRM Act, 2017) and is responsible for coordinating national DRR/M policy and planning, including integrating it with climate action. The NDRRMA has formally acknowledged the need for inclusion. The recent development and endorsement of Nepal's <i>Strategic Action Plan for Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion in DRRM (GEDSI)</i> by the government, under the coordination of NDRRMA, formalizes this interest.
Province Ministries (MoF/ MoFE) and Provincial Climate Change Coordination Committee (PCCCC)	Moderate	Low	Keep satisfied/ Influence – Need to raise their interest and avoid them becoming detractors	PCCCC aims to coordinate climate action among various provincial and local actors. They are tasked with contextualizing and implementing national climate policies through province-level strategies and action plans. Although climate action is their priority, their interest on inclusion and climate justice is still low.
Local government/ Wards and DRRM Committee	High	Low	Keep satisfied/ Influence	Has final authority to plan, budget and implement LAPA and DRR measures. High influence due to their proximity to climate impacts and communities, and direct control over implementation (e.g., local DRR plans). Despite the act and policy provisions that local government must give high priority and interest to persons with disabilities, they have low to moderate interest, as inclusion is still their secondary issue. Local government skill lack capacity/ awareness on disability-inclusive climate justice.
Mainstream Climate NGOs/CSOs and Networks (Non-disability focuses)	Moderate	Low	Keep satisfied/ Influence	Strong influence on national climate discourse and wide reach, but the core interest is broad climate action, not disability inclusion specifically (unless actively engaged).
<b>Q3: Low Influence, High Interest</b>				

<b>Stakeholder Group</b>	<b>Influence (0-10)</b>	<b>Interest (0-10)</b>	<b>Quadrant/ Strategy</b>	<b>Rationale for the quadrant/strategy</b>
Grassroots persons with disabilities	Low	High	Keep Informed/ Consult – Crucial beneficiaries/ knowledge holders who need support to amplify their voices	They provide critical lived experience data on the differential impacts of climate hazards and possess local knowledge on effective community-level solutions. These groups lack the direct leverage over national policy and budget allocation that large-scale organizations or government ministries possess, and hence low influence in inclusive climate action. Furthermore, they face the most disproportionate risks from climate hazards, direct threats to their livelihoods, and compounded marginalization. Consequently, their interest is existential.
Affected indigenous/ marginalized groups	Low	High	Keep Informed/ Consult	They provide critical lived experience data on the differential impacts of climate hazards and possess local knowledge on effective community-level solutions. These groups lack the direct leverage over national policy and budget allocation that large-scale organizations or government ministries possess, and hence low influence in inclusive climate action. Furthermore, they face the most disproportionate risks from climate hazards, direct threats to their livelihoods, and compounded marginalization. Consequently, their interest is existential.
Specialized and/or community-based OPDs	Low	High	Keep Informed/ Consult	They provide critical lived experience data on the differential impacts of climate hazards and possess local knowledge on effective community-level solutions. These groups lack the direct leverage over national policy and budget allocation that large-scale organizations or government ministries possess, and hence low influence in inclusive climate action. Furthermore, they face the most disproportionate risks from climate hazards, direct threats to their livelihoods, and compounded marginalization. Consequently, their interest is existential.
Youth/Women with disabilities network and advocacy groups	Low	High	Keep Informed/ Consult	They provide critical lived experience data on the differential impacts of climate hazards and possess local knowledge on effective community-level solutions. These groups lack the direct leverage over national policy and budget allocation that large-scale organizations or government ministries possess, and hence low influence in inclusive climate action. Furthermore, they face the most disproportionate risks from climate hazards, direct threats to their livelihoods, and compounded marginalization. Consequently, their interest is existential.

<b>Stakeholder Group</b>	<b>Influence (0-10)</b>	<b>Interest (0-10)</b>	<b>Quadrant/ Strategy</b>	<b>Rationale for the quadrant/strategy</b>
<b>Q4: Low Influence and Low Interest</b>				
Academia / Researchers	Low	Low	Monitor/ Inform – Least effort required, but keep informed	Provides the evidence base, data and analysis required for inclusive climate justice movement. High interest in general knowledge generation, but low direct research interest on inclusion. Inform to raise general awareness and utilize Q1 and Q3 stakeholders to lobby for public buy-in.
Non-Thematic Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Low	Low	Monitor/ Inform – Least effort required, but keep informed	This focuses on highly specific, non-related issues like basic literacy, animal welfare, or very niche cultural preservation. They have no mandate, capacity, or interest in engaging with complex climate or disability policy. Their funding is small, and their networks are not connected to the national climate decision-making bodies.
Private sector	Low	Low	Monitor/ Inform – Least effort required, but keep informed	Low core interest in social justice movements, but high influence on economy and infrastructure. Only engaged when inclusion aligns with profit or Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) mandates.
General Public / Non-specialized Media	Low	Low	Monitor/ Inform – Least effort required, but keep informed	Their support is needed, but they are not primary targets for direct management in the initial mapping/assessment phase. Media can be leveraged to increase interest.

**Figure 1** summarizes the level of stakeholder's influence and interest on inclusive climate justice movement.



**Figure 1: Stakeholders' level of influence and interest in the inclusive climate justice movement**

The stakeholder is further categorized into four categories in terms of their potential role in the inclusive climate justice movement:

- a) Core leadership and beneficiaries (the Drivers)
- b) Policy and implementation authority (the Gatekeeper)
- c) Enabling partners (the Resource Providers), and
- d) Knowledge and advocacy allies (the Multipliers)

Table 3 presents the core interests, influence/power, and potential contributions and risks of the stakeholder groups to be engaged in the inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal.

**Table 3: Core interest, influence, and contribution and risks of the key stakeholders**

Stakeholder Group	Core Interest	Influence/Power	Contributions and Risks
<b>1. Core Leadership and Beneficiaries (The Drivers)</b>			
<i>This group represents the core constituency and the immediate leaders of the movement, with the highest vested interest.</i>			

Stakeholder Group	Core Interest	Influence/Power	Contributions and Risks
Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) (e.g., BYAN, NFDN, NIDWAN)	Ensuring persons with disabilities are not disproportionately affected by climate change, achieving resilience, and securing justice. To promote meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in all climate decision-making.	<b>Medium to high advocacy power:</b> Their power lies in their mandate to represent persons with disabilities, collective action, evidence generation, and leveraging national/international human rights frameworks (CRPD).	<b>Contribution:</b> Can provide lived experience and essential data to inform truly inclusive policies. <b>Risk (Challenge):</b> Often face limited funding and capacity gaps to engage with complex climate discourse and policy processes on par with mainstream actors.
Youth/Women with Disabilities (Specific Constituencies)	Ensuring intersectional issues (disability, gender, age, indigeneity) are addressed in climate policy and action. Securing leadership roles.	<b>Medium advocacy power:</b> Power stems from their intersectional perspective, ability to mobilize, and appeal to international funding focused on marginalized groups.	<b>Contribution:</b> Bring critical intersectional analysis and fresh energy. <b>Risk (Challenge):</b> High vulnerability to exclusion and often lack formal access to high-level policy spaces.
<b>2. Policy and Implementation Authorities (The Gatekeepers)</b> <i>This group holds the ultimate decision-making power and control over national resources and frameworks.</i>			
Government Institutions (Ministries & Policymakers)	Meeting national commitments (e.g., National Adaptation Plan - NAP, Nationally Determined Contributions - NDC), enhancing national resilience, and upholding international obligations (CRPD, Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement).	<b>High Formal Power:</b> Control over law, policy, national budget allocation, and the creation of implementation structures (e.g., DRR mechanisms).	<b>Contribution:</b> Ability to mandate disability inclusion across all sectors and provide the necessary state funding. <b>Risk (Challenge):</b> Siloed working (environment vs. disability vs. social welfare ministries), potential lack of technical expertise on disability inclusion, and low political prioritization of the issue.
Local Government	Implementing national policies at the grassroots level, ensuring local services (e.g., early warning systems) are effective for all citizens.	<b>High Local Implementation Power:</b> Direct control over community-level DRR and adaptation activities.	<b>Contribution:</b> Essential for effective localizing climate action and ensuring immediate accessibility. <b>Risk (Challenge):</b> Limited capacity, technical know-how, and budgetary constraints at the local level.
<b>Enabling Partners (The Resource Providers)</b>			

Stakeholder Group	Core Interest	Influence/Power	Contributions and Risks
<i>This group provides the financial and technical resources necessary for the movement's initiatives and scale-up.</i>			
International Partners (UN Agencies, INGOs, Donors)	Fulfilling global mandates on disability-inclusion and climate action (LNOB principle), successful investment of development funds, and generating evidence of impact.	<b>High Financial and Technical Power:</b> Control over funding streams, technical assistance, access to global expertise, and ability to influence national policy priorities through conditionality.	<b>Contribution:</b> Can provide financial stability for OPDs and introduce best practices for disability-inclusive programming.  <b>Risk (Challenge):</b> Can sometimes promote a "donor-driven" agenda that is not fully aligned with local OPD priorities; risk of short-term project cycles.
<b>4. Knowledge and Advocacy Allies (The Multipliers)</b>			
<i>This group assists in scaling knowledge, providing evidence, and expanding the movement's reach beyond the disability sector.</i>			
Mainstream Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Achieving their own climate, environment, or DRR goals through more equitable and effective programming. Broadening their base for collective advocacy.	<b>Medium to High Advocacy Power:</b> Ability to mobilize large campaigns, strong field presence, and established policy access.	<b>Contribution:</b> CSOs can provide cross-sectoral collaboration and inject disability inclusion into broader national climate advocacy.  <b>Risk (Challenge):</b> May struggle to genuinely integrate disability inclusion beyond a tokenistic level, reverting to a "silo" if not consistently trained/monitored by OPDs.
Private Sector, Academia/ Researchers and Media	Private sector focuses on business opportunities (e.g., inclusive technology, services) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Media is interested in newsworthy, impactful stories.	<b>Varying Influence:</b> Private sector has economic power; Media has power over public perception and narrative framing.	<b>Contribution:</b> Private sector can invest in accessible solutions; Media can foster a supportive public environment for inclusive policy reform.  <b>Risk (Challenge):</b> Private sector interest may be purely profit-driven; Media coverage can be sensationalist or fail to use rights-based language.

## 2.4 Strategy for Stakeholder Engagement

Effective stakeholder engagement for a disability-inclusive climate justice movement need to center on the principle of **"Nothing About Us Without Us."** Table 4 presents the key strategies to engage stakeholders. By implementing these strategies, the inclusive climate justice movement can ensure that climate justice truly leaves no one behind and harnesses the unique knowledge and resilience of the disability community.

**Table 4: Key strategies to engage stakeholders of different categories**

Stakeholders	Strategy for Engagement
<p><b>Quadrant I: High Influence, High Interest</b>  <b>Strategy: Increase partnership and collaboration</b>  <i>(The key partners must be fully engaged to co-create policies and secure high-level political will and resources)</i></p>	
<p>National level OPDs and Federations (NFDN)</p> <p>Development and Humanitarian Organizations, International NGOs, Donor agencies</p>	<p>These are the core partners and decision-makers. This group holds the keys to success. The OPDs have the highest interest and significant advocacy power. BYAN need to ensure this group's input is integrated into every phase of the landscape study and subsequent advocacy. Engage them in co-design and decision-making, ensuring their voices are continually integrated into policy and program development.</p> <p>The international partners/donors who mandate disability inclusion have the highest formal influence over policy and funding.</p> <p><b>Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BYAN need to maintain deep engagement and collaborative partnerships with this stakeholder group for co-creation of policies and programs and support their advocacy and resource mobilization.</li> <li>• Mandate partnership by formalizing the role of OPDs (e.g. NFDN) as co-leads in climate and DRR related policy and program working groups.</li> <li>• Ensure people with disabilities and OPDs are at the decision-making table—not just consulted—in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all climate policies and programs.</li> <li>• Advocate for specific and targeted funding within climate finance mechanisms (from donors, multilateral banks, and government budgets) to directly support disability-inclusive climate action and DPO-led projects.</li> <li>• Actively foster and support the leadership of OPDs in the climate justice movement.</li> <li>• Build coalitions between OPDs and other climate justice and social justice movements (Indigenous groups, women's rights, labor unions) to address the overlapping forms of inequality and vulnerability.</li> <li>• Ensure all major climate finance donors (national and international) ring-fence funding that directly flows to OPDs for capacity building and project implementation, using this as a condition for their own climate support to the Government of Nepal.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quadrant II: High Influence, Low/Medium Interest</b></p>	

Stakeholders	Strategy for Engagement
<p><b>Strategy:</b> Increase engagement with regular meetings, keep them satisfied and increase their interest and engagement in climate action to avoid them become detractors. The goal is to frame disability inclusion as a strategic benefit and risk mitigation for their core mandate.</p>	
<p>Ministry of Finance (MoF)</p> <p>National Planning Commission (NPC)</p> <p>Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE)/ CCMD</p> <p>Local government/ Wards and DRRMC Committee</p> <p>Mainstream Climate NGOs/CSOs and Networks (non-disability focused)</p>	<p>This group can block initiatives if ignored, but they do not need to be deeply engaged in the daily work. Their influence is primarily exercised through resource allocation (e.g., budget approval) or structural mandates.</p> <p><b>Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult strategically to understand their concerns (e.g., financial viability, political feasibility) and provide high-level summaries highlighting the national and international benefits of inclusion.</li> <li>• Provide them with regular, clear, and high-impact updates showing how disability-inclusion adds value to their existing mandates. Focus on demonstrating the effectiveness and efficiency benefits of inclusion to secure their support and prevent opposition.</li> <li>• Convince MoF or NPC using financial (cost-benefit analysis of exclusion) and compliance/governance arguments to mandate GESI/Disability budget tagging. Present disability inclusion to them as a fiscal risk/inefficiency issue (e.g., inaccessible early warning systems lead to high disaster losses)</li> <li>• Advocate for statutory representation of the NFDN and other key intersectional OPDs on the high-level Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiatives Coordination Committee and Thematic Working Groups (especially MoFE/CCMD).</li> <li>• Building capacity/awareness of elected local government representatives/ DRRMC committee members on disability-inclusive climate justice movement and DiDRR (especially local government/ DRRMC).</li> <li>• Identify and cultivate high-level champions within key low-interest ministries to advocate for disability inclusion in their internal planning and guidelines for local bodies.</li> <li>• Advocate for making all climate-related information, educational materials, early warning systems, and advocacy messages available in multiple, accessible formats; and all meetings, workshops, consultations, and public demonstrations held in physically accessible venues with reasonable accommodation.</li> <li>• Advocate for promotion of accessible and inclusive employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in the "green economy" for people with disabilities (e.g., in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and ecological restoration).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quadrant III: Low/Medium Influence, High Interest</b></p> <p><b>Strategy:</b> Keep informed, consult and empower the crucial beneficiaries who need support to amplify their voices. Increase partnership with these CBOs.</p>	
<p>Specialized and/or community-based OPDs</p>	<p>This group serves as the movement's grassroots power and validation. They are the direct and beneficiaries and can provide crucial ground-level evidence, making them essential allies for advocacy. They are crucial knowledge holders who need support to amplify their voices. The</p>

Stakeholders	Strategy for Engagement
<p>Grassroots OPD members</p> <p>Affected indigenous/marginalized groups</p> <p>Youth/women with disabilities and their networks</p>	<p>aim of engaging this stakeholder is to amplify their voice and build their capacity to exert influence.</p> <p><b>Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bottom-up consultation:</b> Conduct regular, accessible, and meaningful consultations with persons with disabilities, especially those from remote areas, Indigenous groups, and women with disabilities, ensuring their local and traditional knowledge informs national and local plans.</li> <li>• <b>Capacity building for advocacy:</b> Provide localized, accessible training for community-level persons with disabilities/OPDs and CBOs on local policy advocacy using the relevant local government policy frameworks as a legal leverage point.</li> <li>• Empower and amplify their voices through capacity building, direct resource transfer, and creating formal accessible consultative channels.</li> <li>• Consult actively to tap into their knowledge and maintain their support. Use their insights (e.g., local implementation challenges, research data) as evidence for advocacy targeting the "Manage Closely" group.</li> <li>• Use targeted communication (newsletters, forums, and local consultations) to gather detailed feedback, ensuring the movement is grounded in lived experiences.</li> <li>• Advocate for a human rights-based approach to all climate action, as enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quadrant IV: Low Influence, Low Interest</b>  <b>Strategy: Monitor and Inform (Least effort required)</b></p>	
<p>Private Sector, General Public/Media, local CSOs, Academia, Researchers</p>	<p>This group requires the least amount of time and efforts. They have little power to change the course and minimal interest. The purpose of this stakeholder engagement in inclusive climate justice is to use targeted, low-effort communication to maintain goodwill and potentially shift them to higher interest category over time.</p> <p><b>Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use mass media (radio, television, social media) to share high-impact stories and facts on disability-inclusive climate justice, focusing on awareness and social change rather than detailed policy.</li> <li>• Information dissemination: Automatically share high-level meeting outcomes and simplified policy briefs through public bulletins and general information portals to keep them loosely informed without demanding their active participation.</li> <li>• Allocate minimal resources to active engagement. The focus is on monitoring for opportunities (e.g., a media opportunity or a new CSR fund) to raise awareness or secure resources.</li> <li>• Request academia/researchers to collect disaggregated data by disability, age, gender, and geographic region to accurately assess the disproportionate impacts of climate change and to track who is included or excluded from initiatives.</li> </ul>

Stakeholders	Strategy for Engagement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate and support to incentivize private sector by developing public-private dialogues that highlight the business case for inclusive climate action (e.g., tax breaks for producing accessible DRR/climate technologies, or for employing persons with disabilities in green sectors).</li> </ul>

## 2.5 Key Gaps in Stakeholder Engagement

The primary gaps in stakeholder engagement for a disability-inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal revolve around systemic exclusion, siloed action, and lack of coordination. The following are the key gaps and issues that hinder effective disability-inclusive climate justice in Nepal.

### 1. Limited disability inclusion in policy and frameworks

- National climate policies and strategies (such as NAP or DRR frameworks) have yet to systematically address disability inclusion, resulting in critical gaps.
- Policymakers and government stakeholders are not systematically consulting or integrating the perspectives and needs of persons with disabilities and their organizations (OPDs) into foundational documents. The voices and rights of persons with disabilities are largely absent from climate justice discourses, policies, and programs.

### 2. Siloed action and lack of coordination

- There is a wide and complex landscape of stakeholders—from government institutions to CSOs, OPDs, academia, and international partners/donors—that are working in silos without systematic mapping or coordination.
- Stakeholders are not collaborating effectively. The disability movement works separately from the mainstream climate movement, and different government agencies and international donors operate independently, leading to duplication of effort, inefficient resource use, and a fragmented advocacy approach. OPDs have limited entry points to influence decisions because mainstream actors do not proactively create space for them.

### 3. Limited participation and representation of OPDs

- Despite the disproportionate impact of climate change on persons with disabilities, there is insufficient action to ensure resilience and justice for all. The current frameworks overlook disability inclusion.
- OPDs are often relegated to being passive recipients of aid or are consulted late in the process. Their role as leaders, experts, and agents of change is minimized, resulting in a lack of meaningful participation in the climate justice discourse.

The stakeholder mapping and analysis highlight that the stakeholder engagement for the inclusive climate justice movement needs to focus on:

- Bridging the policy gap: National climate policies often lack systematic disability inclusion, leaving OPDs to push for clear mandates and budgeting, and hence, effective collaboration is required to improve the outcome.
- Capacity strengthening for building the capacity of both OPDs and mainstream climate actors to work together effectively.
- Cross-sectoral collaboration for breaking down silos between disability rights, climate justice, and indigenous people's movements to create a stronger, intersectional voice.

## 2.6 Potential Conflict of Interest between Government Ministries/Authorities and OPDs in Nepal's Climate Justice Context

Although there is no direct, fundamental conflict of interest regarding the goal of climate and disaster resilience, the persistent tension between government ministries/authorities (High interest stakeholders, e.g., MoF, MoFE/CCMD, MoHA/NDRRMA at federal and province level) and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in Nepal stems primarily from competing mandates, procedural exclusion, a systemic imbalance of power and focus, and differing priorities. The government ministries/authorities (the **High Influence** stakeholders) and OPDs (a **High Interest, Low Influence** stakeholder) operate on different axes of power and focus, creating systemic barriers to meaningful collaboration.

The core tension arises because ministries prioritize national level environmental, disaster, and climate goals, such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, and large infrastructure resilience projects. While necessary, these macro-level priorities often unintentionally overlook or actively displace vulnerable communities, including persons with disabilities, leading to livelihood conflicts or exacerbated poverty. Conversely, OPDs focus on human rights, social equity, and climate justice, demanding specific, human-centered interventions like accessible early warning systems, inclusive and accessible shelters, and accessible project sites and meeting venues. These technical and rights-based demands are frequently perceived by ministries as secondary to or outside their core environmental/DRR budget, positioning them against the "bigger" climate challenge.

Institutional and procedural exclusion also exists, which is often rooted in a fundamental power imbalance. Furthermore, the operating procedures of ministries and government authorities frequently exclude the very voices that OPDs represent. Consultations are often tokenistic, engaging OPDs solely to "check the GEDSI box" on a project proposal rather than fostering meaningful engagement. Meetings, reports, and national policy drafts are typically not provided in accessible formats, which actively prevent OPDs from meaningfully scrutinizing or influencing policy before its finalization. Finally, there is a lack of a dedicated entry point or focal point with the necessary budget and authority to enforce disability inclusion consistently across all climate projects.

### ***Pathways to Collaboration***

To turn these barriers into genuine collaboration, government ministries and authorities must integrate disability rights as a core performance metric. The following strategies can be adopted:

- Establishment of a formal advisory committee: Ministries and authorities should formalize a **Disability Inclusion Advisory Committee** with mandated voting power on major climate plans (NAP, LAPA, NDC revisions). The committee must be led by OPD representatives. This approach provides ministries and authorities with legitimacy while giving OPDs direct influence over climate and disaster policy decisions.
- Funding OPD-led accessibility audits: Ministries and authorities need to fund an OPD-led accessibility audit of all their climate-related communications, infrastructure projects, and official consultation venues. This measure ensures the government's climate investment is risk-free and durable, transitioning OPDs from critics to quality control partners.
- Mandating capacity building on disability: Since government entities often lack capacity on the social model of disability (including disability inclusive development, inclusive climate justice, and DiDRR), OPD experts should provide mandatory training to central, provincial, and local government officials. This training should cover the social model of disability and the legal requirements of the CRPD in the context of climate change and DRR. This will improve the government's understanding of disability not as a medical problem, but as a systemic barrier that the government has the power to fix.

## 2.7 Empowerment of Low Influence, High Interest (Q4) Stakeholders

### 2.7.1 Barriers Preventing Q4 Stakeholders from Gaining Influence

The stakeholders in Quadrant 4 (Q4), primarily persons with disabilities at the community level, their grassroots Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and other highly affected, marginalized groups, possess crucial lived experience and a high interest in climate justice. However, systemic barriers prevent them from moving into the high-influence category (Q1). These barriers in the Nepalese context can be broadly categorized as follows:

#### a) Physical and Infrastructure Barriers (Accessibility)

These barriers prevent physical access to decision-making spaces and emergency services. Discussions with the stakeholders in Q4 highlighted the following physical and infrastructure barriers for them to gain influence over inclusive climate justice movement:

- **Inaccessible venues:** Government and policy consultation venues, especially at the local level (ward offices, municipality meeting halls), are often physically inaccessible (lack of ramps, inaccessible washrooms, etc.).
- **Challenging terrain and transport:** Nepal's mountainous terrain and poor road infrastructure, compounded by climate-induced disasters (landslides, floods), make it nearly impossible for persons with disabilities to travel to central policy hubs to participate in meetings.
- **Inaccessible DRR infrastructure:** Climate resilience infrastructure, such as emergency shelters, evacuation routes, and water points, are rarely built using Universal Design principles, severely limiting their safe use by persons with disabilities during a crisis/disaster.

#### b) Communication and Informational Barriers (Exclusion)

These barriers limit access to the knowledge and policy documents required for meaningful engagement.

- **Lack of accessible formats:** Critical policies and information relevant to climate justice, including the NAP, NDC 3.0, LAPA, disaster warnings, strategic plans, policy drafts, are not provided in accessible formats, such as Braille, audio, easy-to-read versions, Nepali Unicode, sign language interpretation, or accessible digital formats (EPUB/screen-reader friendly).
- **Technical language and jargon:** Policy discussions are often conducted in highly technical or academic language, rendering the content incomprehensible to community members. This linguistic barrier disproportionately affects those with limited formal education, who are often most impacted by climate change and disasters.
- **Limited digital access:** Persons with disabilities in remote areas face exclusion due to limited access to reliable internet, electricity, and appropriate digital tools. This exclusion prevents them from participating in online consultations and essential climate justice information-sharing platforms.

#### c) Attitudinal and Institutional Barriers (Power Dynamics)

The attitudinal and institutional barriers are deeply embedded, rooted in prejudice, systemic marginalization, and lack of political recognition.

- **Paternalistic mindsets:** High-influence stakeholders (including government officials, donor agencies and some I/NGOs) often maintain paternalistic views, seeing persons with disabilities only as victims or beneficiaries, rather than as experts or rights-holders. This mindset results in tokenistic consultation instead of genuine collaboration.

- **Weak enforcement of legal mandates:** Although national policies, such as the GEDSI Action Plan/Strategies and the Local Government Operation Act, are in place, the absence of clear, enforced legal mandates and accountability mechanisms for disability inclusion in climate budgeting and planning limits the ability of persons with disabilities to demand and secure their inclusion.
- **Fragmentation of the disability movement:** The disability movement among OPDs, the **High Interest** stakeholders, can sometimes be fragmented by different issue priorities, diverse disability types or geographical regions. This fragmentation hinders its capacity to present a unified, powerful advocacy voice to high-influence stakeholders.

### 2.7.2 Recommendations to Empower Q4 Stakeholders

Engaging stakeholders who have **low influence** and **low interest** (often referred to as “monitor” or “keep informed” quadrant- Q4 - in an influence/interest matrix) requires strategies that prioritize empowerment and connection. The goal is to help these groups recognize their stake in the issue and, potentially, increase their engagement. To move these Q4 stakeholders towards a position of stronger influence (Q1), BYAN must focus on dismantling the systemic barriers through direct empowerment. The focus must be on direct empowerment to equip them with the capacity to increase their perceived influence.

- **Shift from monitoring to motivating:** Instead of simply keeping these stakeholders informed or monitored, the empowerment goal must be to increase their interest by demonstrating the immediate relevance of the movement. This requires showing how disability-inclusive climate policies directly benefit them. These stakeholders need to be supported in connecting national or global policy issues to a concrete local problem they face (e.g., local flooding, extreme heat), and frame the issues around common values, such as community safety, efficiency, fairness, or intergenerational equity.
- **Facilitate easy accessible listening and feedback:** These stakeholders typically won’t actively seek out formal forums; therefore, the movement must meet them on their terms. Communication channels and formats they already use frequently can be utilized for this. BYAN should develop low-barrier feedback mechanisms that allow them to offer input without requiring a lengthy commitment.
- **Create pathways for skill-based empowerment:** Empowerment should involve equipping these stakeholders with the knowledge and roles necessary to increase their perceived influence. For this, BYAN can offer training on practical, low-barrier climate actions that are also inclusive. Their contributions should be publicly recognized to reinforce the value of their participation and boost their interest.
- **Resource and fund transfer:** Establish a direct, accessible funding mechanism that transfers resources from high-influence, high-interest stakeholders (specifically those in Q1- e.g., international donors) and high-influence, low-interest (specifically those in Q2 - e.g., federal ministries) directly to local-level CBOs/OPDs (stakeholders in Q4). This funding should be earmarked to support their advocacy and monitoring roles.
- **Mandatory accessible consultations:** BYAN should advocate for and enforce a policy requiring that all government and donor-led consultations must be physically and communicatively accessible. Importantly, the cost for ensuring accessibility must be fully integrated into the project and program budget.
- **Co-ownership of local plans:** Legally mandate the formal oversight and co-signature of the designated disability coordination bodies, especially the Local Coordination Committees (LCCs), as well as their Provincial and Federal equivalents, provided under Nepal’s Disability Rights Act, 2017, on all climate and disaster frameworks. This includes LAPA, LDCRF, and

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans at the local level, and NAP. NDC implementation strategies and sectoral climate budgets at the provincial and federal levels.

- ***Engage with High Interest intermediaries:*** BYAN should leverage stakeholders that already have high interest (and often, stronger influence) to act as a bridge. This involves partnering with non-disability groups who already have established connections with the low-interest public and groups. These partners can be trained to become disability inclusion climate champions.

## 3. Conclusion and Recommendations

### 3.1 Conclusion

Nepal is among the world's most climate-vulnerable nations, yet persons with disabilities—who face disproportionate impacts due to systemic exclusion and barriers to mobility and communication—are often left out of national climate policies. This report, commissioned by the Blind Youth Association Nepal (BYAN), identifies and prioritizes stakeholders to bridge this gap and foster a truly inclusive climate justice movement.

Stakeholders were analyzed based on their influence (power to change policy/allocate resources) and interest in disability-inclusive climate action outcomes:

- High Influence/ High Interest (Key partners) stakeholders include national Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) like BYAN and NFD/N, along with international partners (UN agencies, HI, CBM Global). These are the core drivers of the movement.
- High Influence/Low Interest (The gatekeepers) stakeholders are primarily federal ministries (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Forests and Environment) and local governments. While they hold ultimate decision-making power, they often treat disability as a secondary social issue rather than a core climate risk.
- Low Influence/High Interest (Lived experience): This includes grassroots persons with disabilities, marginalized indigenous groups, and youth networks. They hold vital local knowledge and "existential" interest but lack direct leverage over national policy.
- Low Influence/Low Interest stakeholders include academia and researchers, non-thematic CSOs, the private sector, the general public, and non-specialized media. These groups usually have minimal power to change the movement's course and little direct investment in the thematic focus of climate change and disability inclusion.

The assessment revealed that mainstream climate actors often operate in silos, leading to tokenistic consultations where OPDs are engaged merely to fulfill check-box requirements. Furthermore, a lack of accessible formats for policy drafts and reports prevents persons with disabilities and OPDs from meaningfully scrutinizing or influencing national climate agendas. The success of disability-inclusive climate justice in Nepal depends on moving from tokenistic involvement to active partnership. By leveraging the principle of "Nothing About Us Without Us," stakeholders can ensure that national resilience efforts truly leave no one behind. To strengthen the movement, the report recommends shifting engagement strategies based on the Influence-Interest Matrix, which is discussed in the next section.

### 3.2 Recommendations for Strengthening Stakeholder Engagement

Based on the findings of the stakeholder mapping and analysis, and identified gaps and opportunities during stakeholder analysis, the following recommendations are made, which are crucial to strengthening stakeholder engagement for the inclusive climate justice movement.

#### **a) Mandate and formalize inclusive policy consultation**

- **Integrating OPDs into climate governance:** The government should ensure inclusion of OPD representatives in all key decision-making bodies (e.g., policy drafting committees, climate fund boards) and develop formal, meaningful consultative mechanisms.
- **Review and amendment of national frameworks for joint advocacy:** The government, together with OPDs, should conduct a systematic assessment of national climate and DRR

frameworks to pinpoint specific gaps. This should be followed by joint advocacy to push for amendments that embed disability-inclusive language and, critically, dedicated budget lines.

#### **b) Establishment of cross-sectoral alliances and coordination platforms**

- Forge a strategic partnership (BYAN as Convener) by establishing a formal coordination platform (e.g., a Community of Practice or a Working Group) dedicated to disability inclusive climate justice. This platform, convened by BYAN, should bring together OPDs, mainstream CSOs/NGOs, relevant government authorities, and key donors/INGOs.
- Using the findings of this study, BYAN should develop an ongoing systematic stakeholder matrix. This matrix must clearly define roles, strengthen, and collaboration opportunities to promote ongoing engagement and effectively end current silos.

#### **c) Capacity building for mutual understanding**

- Strengthening OPDs for climate justice advocacy by providing specialized training and resources to OPD leaders to enhance their understanding of complex climate finance, policy negotiation, and technical concepts, in collaboration with international partners and donor agencies.
- Sensitizing mainstream actors by conducting mandatory disability-inclusive climate sensitization training for staff in government agencies and mainstream CSOs. This training should aim to shift the perspective of persons with disabilities from being passive victims to active contributors and experts.

### **3.3 Immediate Next Steps for Strengthening Stakeholder Engagement**

Based on the stakeholder mapping and analysis, the next immediate steps for the BYAN should focus on the recommended stakeholder engagement strategies as per the stakeholder influence-interest matrix, into targeted advocacy and coalition-building to overcome the engagement gaps.

#### **3.3.1 Establish a high-impact advocacy coalition (Manage Closely)**

The primary goal of establishing a high-impact advocacy coalition is to formalize engagement with the **High Influence, High Interest** groups identified in the matrix.

- **Advocating for a multi-stakeholder platform/working group:** BYAN shall advocate for or lobby to establish a multi-stakeholder platform, working group, or Community of Practice (CoP) **focused** on Disability-Inclusive Climate Justice. This shall be done in collaboration with NFDN (and other OPDs), UN Agencies, major international partner/donors, and a strategically chosen high-influence government body (e.g., NDRRMA or MoFE/CCMD). This collective body will be instrumental in sharing vital information, harmonizing various efforts, and collaboratively driving advocacy for necessary policy changes and dedicated climate finance. Furthermore, this formalized group will serve as the primary entry point to effectively influence policy, thereby addressing and overcoming the current gap of limited access and influence.
- **Engaging non-traditional allies:** BYAN shall actively engage non-traditional allies such as academia for essential data and research, the private sector for driving inclusive technology and creating green jobs, the media for effective and inclusive communication and public awareness, and youth and Indigenous Peoples' organizations to address intersectional vulnerabilities.

#### **3.3.2 Targeted capacity and evidence dissemination (Keep Informed)**

The next step must address the gap of limited OPD capacity in a complex climate finance and policy scenario. This can be done by developing a core curriculum on inclusive climate justice for a targeted

capacity-building program. This should be a specific training to the gaps identified in Nepal's climate justice policy landscape. The target groups of the training include:

- **OPD leaders:** Train them on how to read, analyze, and challenge the national climate budget and existing GEDSI (or GESI) clauses.
- **Local level leaders:** Training on integrating disability inclusion into the local level planning and preparation of LAPA/LDCRF and DRR plans.

### 3.3.3. Forge cross-sectoral alliances (Keep Satisfied)

To break the siloed action gap, BYAN shall convert the comprehensive stakeholders' list into functional alliances.

- BYAN shall host a *Strategic Convening Workshop* focused on high-influence/medium-interest mainstream climate NGOs/CSOs. The workshop should highlight instances where mainstream climate projects and programs are failing to be inclusive, demonstrating how partnering with OPDs will make the mainstream actors' own climate goals (e.g., funding access, national credibility, impact assessment) more effective and GEDSI-compliant. This initiation can begin by securing formal Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with at least two high-profile mainstream NGOs/CSOs to co-advocate on a specific policy item, thereby effectively merging the two movements.

### 3.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Accountability (Manage Closely)

- Develop evidence-based funding proposals: BYAN shall develop evidence-based funding proposals that directly address the gaps identified in the Stakeholder Mapping and Climate Justice Landscape Study. BYAN can then approach international partners and donors, framing the proposal as a solution to their recognized need for more inclusive programming. The pitch must demand dedicated funding lines for OPDs to lead implementation, moving beyond the current model of only being consulted by INGOs.
- Design a participatory monitoring tool: BYAN should use the mapping data to design a simple monitoring tool that tracks the participation of persons with disabilities in climate programs. The findings should be regularly shared with the relevant government ministry to hold them accountable to their GEDSI commitments.
- Advocate for dedicated climate finance: BYAN should advocate for international and local NGOs, donor agencies, and development partners to adopt stringent disability-inclusive safeguards and allocate dedicated, traceable climate finance for disability inclusion, ensuring OPDs are direct recipients of the funding.
- Leverage international frameworks for accountability: BYAN should utilize the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as key leverage points to hold the government and all stakeholders accountable for inclusive practices.

# ANNEX 1: Checklist for Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

## Stakeholder Identification and Mapping Matrix

Stakeholder	Category	Mandate and Role	Interest (in Inclusive Climate Justice) (1-5)	Influence (in Inclusive Climate Justice) (1-5)	Matrix Quadrant

*Area of work/mandate/role: Climate Change, DRRM, CCA/DRRM, Disability Inclusion, Inclusive Climate Justice*

**Note: 1 = Very Low and 5 = Very High**

### Interest-Influence (in Inclusive Climate Justice) Analysis Dimension:

- **Influence:** The degree of formal authority or informal power over decisions, policies, or systems related to inclusive climate justice movement and support.
- **Interest:** The extent to which the stakeholder is invested in or affected by the climate change and disability inclusion thematic focus areas.

### Matrix Quadrant (2x2 matrix)

- **Manage Closely** (High Influence / High Interest)
- **Keep Satisfied** (High Influence / Low Interest)
- **Keep Informed** (Low Influence / High Interest)
- **Monitor** (Low Influence / Low Interest)

### Stakeholder Analysis

*(In relation to climate justice and disability inclusion)*

Stakeholder	Type (Right holder or Duty bearer)	Justice/ Inclusion	Position/ Relevance	Participation/ Resource Contribution	Major Concerns/ Challenges	Connection with BYAN (or OPDs)

### Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Stakeholder	Key reason or role for engagement	Priority of Engagement (High, Medium, Low)	Opportunities for engagement	Risks and constraints for engagement	Recommended Engagement approach

### ***Recommended engagement approach***

- **Educate:** advocacy or campaign or raise awareness
- **Inform:** Provide information
- **Consult:** Obtain feedback
- **Involve:** Ensure that concerns are consistently understood and considered
- **Collaborative:** Partner in each aspect of decision-making
- **Co-create:** Empower to make decisions

# Key Questions for Stakeholder Analysis

## 1. Power and Influence (Capacity to affect outcome)

- Does the stakeholder have formal decision-making power in relation to the inclusive climate justice movement (e.g., legal/regulatory authority, budget allocation power, policy making)?
- What resources do they control (e.g., financial, human, information etc.)?
- How strong is their influence/reputation with other key stakeholders (politicians, governments, donors, media, communities, etc.)
- What is their ability to mobilize opposition, delay permits, or undermine the inclusive climate justice movement? What are the potential risks or opportunities if this stakeholder becomes an opponent or ally?
- What challenges or gaps have you noticed in this area?

## 2. Interests and Engagement

- How directly and significantly will the climate issue or disability inclusion outcomes affect their core interests or activities? What are the key concerns they have?
- How well do the organization's policy and goals align with the climate justice and disability inclusion goals or mandate?
- How urgently do they prioritize the disability inclusive climate issue relative to other concerns?
- What is the perceived magnitude of their potential gain (or avoidance of loss) from the inclusive climate justice movement?
- What is their current position or engagement toward the inclusive climate justice movement (positive, negative, neutral)?
- What are the stakes for this stakeholder to engage in the inclusive climate justice movement? (e.g., financial, reputational, strategic)
- What type of engagement strategy would be most effective while working in this sector (e.g., consultation, partnership, collaborative, co-funding, empowerment, etc.)?

## 3. Justice and Inclusion Lens

- Has this stakeholder historically been marginalized, excluded, or only symbolically consulted in climate or development efforts in Nepal (e.g., NAPA/LAPA and other policy processes)?
- Is the representation of this stakeholder truly through a meaningful participation in climate change-related policy, planning, and program design processes?
- What are the specific barriers or gaps to their meaningful participation?

## 4. Engagement and Resources

- What level of effort will be required to engage with this stakeholder?
- What are their preferred communication methods?
- What relevant resources (human, financial, expertise) might they possess that could be leveraged?
- Are there formal or informal relationships and networks between this stakeholder and others?
- What type of engagement will be more effective with this stakeholder?

## 5. Distribution of Impacts and Benefits (Procedural/Distributive Justice)

- Will climate change place a disproportionate burden/risk on this stakeholder? If so, what type of burden/risks (e.g., new taxes, job loss, income/employment loss, productivity loss)?

- Are the proposed benefits (e.g., climate finance, adaptation technologies, training, etc.) designed to reach the persons with disabilities (and OPDs) first? What mechanism ensures this?
- How will this stakeholder influence the design and implementation decisions regarding inclusive climate justice movement, and what mechanism is in place to redress grievances?

## Annex 2: List of Key Stakeholders with their Roles in the Inclusive Climate Justice Movement in Nepal

SN	Stakeholder Group	Role in inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal
<b>A. Government Ministries and Institutions/Authorities</b>		
<b>1. Federal Ministries and Authorities</b>		
1.1	Ministry of Finance	<p><b>Climate Finance Mobilization and Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Financing framework:</b> Formulating and implementing the Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) to structure climate finance.</li> <li>• <b>Resource mobilization:</b> Mobilizing national and international financial resources (e.g., Green Climate Fund - GCF) for climate action.</li> <li>• <b>Budget allocation:</b> Ensuring climate-sensitive expenditures, especially those prioritizing vulnerable groups and local-level actions, are adequately budgeted for and tracked.</li> </ul>
1.2	Ministry of Forest and Environment	<p><b>Lead focal point and policy formulation:</b> The main ministry coordinating climate change response. It is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Formulating and implementing national climate policies</b> (like the National Climate Change Policy, 2019) and plans (like the National Adaptation Plan - NAP, and NDCs).</li> <li>• <b>Mainstreaming inclusion:</b> Ensuring climate actions are gender-responsive and socially inclusive, often incorporating the needs of women, Indigenous Peoples, Dalits, and other marginalized groups into adaptation and mitigation efforts.</li> <li>• <b>Chairing key coordination committees</b> and acting as the official contact for international climate conventions (UNFCCC).</li> </ul>
1.3	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inter-Governmental Coordination and Local Adaptation:</b> Facilitating the implementation of climate change policies at the provincial and local government levels under the federal structure.</li> <li>• <b>Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA):</b> Providing guidance, coordination, and monitoring for the effective implementation of bottom-up adaptation planning processes, which are explicitly designed to identify and address the vulnerabilities of local, marginalized communities.</li> </ul>
1.4	National Planning Commission (NPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Strategic direction:</b> Integrating disability-inclusive climate justice into national development frameworks and resource allocation.</li> <li>• <b>Climate budget coding:</b> Developed and monitors the system for tagging government expenditures as climate-related (adaptation or mitigation), ensuring funds are tracked and allocated transparently.</li> <li>• <b>Planning integration:</b> Mainstreaming climate change and inclusive resilience into all national periodic plans and sectoral development programs.</li> <li>• <b>Coordination:</b> Coordinating with line ministries to align their policies with national climate goals and the principle of inclusive development.</li> </ul>
1.5	Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP)	<p><b>Health and vulnerability response:</b> Developing and implementing the <i>Health National Adaptation Plan</i> to address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on public health, especially for vulnerable populations, and building climate-resilient health systems.</p>
1.6	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is the focal government agency of Government of Nepal which deals with disability issue. This ministry has a dedicated Section called- Disability Rights Promotion Section.</li> </ul>

SN	Stakeholder Group	Role in inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal
	Citizens (MoWCSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Policy and advocacy:</b> Develops national policies, laws, and guidelines related to persons with disabilities. It is responsible for advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities across all sectors, including health, social security, and their inclusion in climate and DRRM planning within the GEDSI framework.</li> </ul>
1.7	NDRRMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apex body for disaster risk reduction and management, preparedness, response, and recovery.</li> <li>• Ensures all DRRM planning, early warning systems, search and rescue protocols, and relief distribution is accessible and non-discriminatory.</li> <li>• Responsible for developing a <b>Disability-Inclusive DRR framework</b> at the national level and coordinating with all three tiers of government.</li> </ul>
1.8	Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Coordination Committee (IMCCCC)	<p>A high-level committee (chaired by the MoFE Minister) for coordination between federal ministries on climate action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for aligning the efforts of different ministries to ensure climate programs are coherently and inclusively implemented, preventing exclusion of persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>
1.9	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM)	<p>DHM is the primary technical data provider and risk communicator. Its role is to bridge the gap between complex meteorological data and accessible, life-saving information. DHM data determines whether a blind person or a person with a disability has enough time to evacuate. DHM acts as the technical expert that helps OPDs translate scientific data into actionable knowledge.</p> <p>DHM works with telecom operators to send SMS and Interactive Voice Response (IVR) alerts. DHM is implementing the Common Alerting Protocol, which allows one warning message to be broadcast simultaneously across multiple platforms (radio, SMS, social media, and digital apps), ensuring consistency for those using assistive technology.</p>
<b>2</b>	<b>Provincial Ministries and Institutions</b>	
2.1	Ministry of Social Development	<p>The focal ministry for disability issues at the provincial level, often housing the division or section responsible for social welfare, health, and education, which are cross-cutting areas for both disability and climate action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Policy and program lead:</b> Drafts/finalizes provincial policies on disability inclusion.</li> <li>• <b>Mainstreaming:</b> Ensures disability issues are integrated into health, education, and social protection programs related to climate impacts.</li> <li>• <b>Coordination:</b> Works with and other ministries.</li> </ul>
2.2	Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) or equivalent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ministry responsible for climate change policy, adaptation planning, and environmental protection at the provincial level.</li> <li>• <b>Adaptation planning:</b> Integrates disability inclusion, GEDSI principles, and the needs of persons with disabilities into <i>Provincial Adaptation Plans (PAPs)</i> and climate resilience strategies.</li> <li>• Oversees the implementation of inclusive climate and DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) projects.</li> </ul>
2.3	Provincial Health Directorate/Ministry of Health (MoH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for health and rehabilitation services, which are critical for persons with disabilities during and after climate-induced disasters.</li> <li>• Ensures accessible and inclusive basic health services, rehabilitation, and psycho-social support during climate emergencies.</li> </ul>

SN	Stakeholder Group	Role in inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Disaster preparedness:</b> Develops inclusive emergency health protocols.</li> </ul>
2.4	Provincial Climate Change Coordination Committee (PCCC)	<p>A multi-stakeholder body, often chaired by a provincial minister or chief secretary, aimed at coordinating climate change plans and programs across sectors and different tiers of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Coordination:</b> Ensures cross-sectoral collaboration between all provincial ministries and local governments for inclusive climate action.</li> <li>• <b>Monitoring:</b> Reviews the implementation progress of GESI and disability-inclusive targets in climate plans.</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>Local Government level Stakeholders</b>	
3.1	Municipal Executive/ Mayor/ Chair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leadership and resource allocation:</b> Responsible for allocating the annual budget for disability-inclusive projects (including climate and DRR) and officially adopting the LDCRP/LAPA.</li> <li>• <b>Coordinating and facilitating</b> disability-related programs, including those related to social security and GEDSI in climate action.</li> </ul>
3.2	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committees (DRRMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Local implementation:</b> Translating national policies into inclusive local plans, implementing community-based adaptation and DRR measures, and ensuring accessible services (e.g., early warning systems).</li> <li>• <b>Inclusive DRR planning:</b> Ensures climate-induced disaster plans, early warning systems, and emergency shelters are accessible and address the specific needs of persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>
<b>B. Organization of persons with Disabilities (OPDs)</b>		
1	OPDs and their Federations (e.g., BYAN, NFDN, NIDWAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Disability-inclusive action:</b> Advocate for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all climate action, from early warning systems to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and adaptation project design. Persons with disabilities are recognized as uniquely vulnerable to climate shocks due to structural barriers.</li> <li>• <b>Policy consultation:</b> Work directly with the government and offer practical, on-the-ground expertise to policy makers on what makes systems truly inclusive, and to ensure national plans meet the standards of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in the context of climate change.</li> <li>• <b>Leading the movement:</b> Advocacy for inclusive policies (DRR, climate action, social protection), capacity building of persons with disabilities, research, and ensuring meaningful participation in national and global forums (e.g., COP).</li> <li>• <b>Challenging tokenism:</b> They push for meaningful participation rather than just symbolic inclusion, demanding to be involved in the planning, design, implementation and monitoring of projects, not just as beneficiaries.</li> <li>• <b>Direct advocacy:</b> Actively participate in national and international forums (e.g., COP side events, UN conventions, and national policy discussions in Nepal) to ensure disability inclusion is written into core documents like Nepal's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) laws.</li> <li>• <b>Developing accessible tools:</b> Initiate and support projects to create accessible resources, such as accessible alerts in emergency mobile applications or creating educational materials on climate action in accessible formats.</li> <li>• <b>Youth mobilization:</b> Mobilize their peers and create platforms, such as youth networks and campaigns, to build the capacity of other young persons with disabilities to understand, advocate for, and take action on climate justice at the local community level.</li> </ul>

SN	Stakeholder Group	Role in inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Shifting the narrative:</b> Use research and advocacy to challenge the perception of persons with disabilities as merely passive victims, highlighting their agency and knowledge in developing solutions and adapting to environmental changes.</li> </ul>
2	Disability and Climate Activities (Individual Youth Activists)	<p>These activists provide the expertise of lived experience and the moral compass for the entire climate justice movement, ensuring that a "just" transition truly leaves no one behind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Amplifying lived experience and intersectional advocacy:</b> Directly influencing public and policy discourse, challenging exclusion, and mobilizing grassroots action.</li> <li>• <b>Decolonizing the narrative:</b> They shift the discourse from merely labeling persons with disabilities as a "vulnerable group" to recognizing them as rights-holders and agents of change. They insist on the principle of <i>"Nothing About Us Without Us."</i></li> <li>• <b>Highlighting intersectional impacts:</b> Youth activists, particularly those with multiple marginalized identities highlight how climate change compounds existing oppression, such as caste-based discrimination, poverty, and gender inequality, making their climate demands more comprehensive and just.</li> <li>• <b>Personal testimony:</b> They use their personal stories of navigating climate-induced disasters—like inaccessible shelters, lack of accessible early warnings, or loss of essential assistive devices—to create moral and political urgency for policy change.</li> </ul>
<b>C. Non-Governmental Organization/Civil Society Organizations</b>		
1	National/local level NGOs (e.g., Samriddha Nepal, Access Planet, Prakriti Resource Centre, Digo Bikas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cross-movement collaboration:</b> Integrating disability perspectives into mainstream climate justice, environmental, and DRR initiatives, and providing technical expertise.</li> <li>• <b>Community-level adaptation and implementation:</b> Directly work with vulnerable communities on adaptation projects like agroecology promotion, sustainable livelihoods, and water conservation. They are essential for implementing the bottom-up approach of LAPA.</li> <li>• <b>Capacity building:</b> Provide technical assistance and capacity building to local government units, community groups, and local stakeholders to plan and manage climate risks.</li> </ul>
2	NGO/CSO networks (e.g., Climate Change Network Nepal, NGO Federation of Nepal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Policy advocacy and coordination:</b> Form alliances to coordinate the voice of civil society in national policy discussions (e.g., NAP, NDCs).</li> <li>• <b>Lobby the government</b> to ensure climate policies are more inclusive, rights-based, and address the needs of marginalized groups.</li> <li>• <b>Knowledge sharing:</b> Act as a platform for sharing information, best practices, and research among CSOs, government agencies, and public.</li> </ul>
3	Youth Networks and Activists	<p><b>Awareness and mobilization:</b> Lead campaigns, protests, and public demonstrations to raise mass awareness about climate justice. They focus on intergenerational equity and mobilizing young people for climate action, often through local clean-up drives and public advocacy.</p>

SN	Stakeholder Group	Role in inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal
4	Federation of CBOs (e.g., FECOFUN) and Federation of Marginalized Groups (e.g., NEFIN, Dalit NGO Federation-DNF)	<b>Traditional knowledge and rights:</b> Advocate for the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and practices in climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans. They ensure that climate justice addresses historical and social injustices, including the right to free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) for any major climate or development projects affecting their ancestral lands.
<b>D. Global, International and Donor Organizations</b>		
1	Bilateral agencies (e.g., DFID, FCDO, JICA, Helvetas, GIZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Targeted funding and technical assistance:</b> Provide development assistance and technical support focused on specific sectors, such as federalism implementation, democratic governance, health, education, and climate change adaptation at the local level.</li> <li>• <b>Advocacy and dialogue:</b> They are key participants in high-level policy dialogue with the Government of Nepal to promote reforms in areas like public financial management and gender equality, disability and social inclusion.</li> </ul>
2	International NGOs (e.g., CBM Global, Handicap International - HI, CARE International, Global Disability Fund, WWF, Save the Children, Action Aid, Practical Action, People in Need (PIN), Oxfam, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Program support and funding:</b> Partnering with OPDs, funding inclusive climate and DRR projects, and providing technical support on inclusive methodologies and advocacy to help local partners design and implement inclusive projects and ensure that livelihoods programs are climate-resilient and accessible.</li> <li>• <b>Lobbying and global linkage:</b> Link local issues and Nepal's demands for disability-inclusive climate justice to international forums and global campaigns. They use research and advocacy to challenge the perception of persons with disabilities as merely passive victims, highlighting their agency and knowledge in developing solutions and adapting to environmental changes.</li> <li>• <b>Advocacy at UNFCCC:</b> Lobby for the formal inclusion of disability rights and disability-inclusive language in major international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement and decisions made at the Conference of the Parties (COP). They advocate for the establishment of a formal Disability Constituency at the UNFCCC.</li> <li>• Advocate for disability inclusion in mechanisms like the <b>Loss and Damage Fund</b>, demanding that persons with disabilities and their organizations participate in the oversight, design, and decision-making for fund utilization.</li> <li>• <b>Fill the critical data gap</b> by conducting and supporting research that demonstrates the disproportionate impact of climate change. They push for collection of disability-disaggregated data in all climate-related vulnerability assessments, DRR plans and humanitarian responses.</li> <li>• <b>DiDRR integration:</b> They promote the integration of Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DiDRR) principles into all DRR and climate adaptation policies and practices at the national and local levels.</li> <li>• <b>Livelihoods:</b> Incorporate disability inclusion into their resilience and livelihood support programs, helping persons with disabilities in rural areas adapt to climate shocks (e.g., through climate-smart agriculture).</li> </ul>

SN	Stakeholder Group	Role in inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal
3	United Nations (UN) Agencies (e.g., UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, UN Women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Policy alignment and mainstreaming:</b> UN agencies and the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) support the GoN in integrating disability rights into major frameworks like the NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies.</li> <li>• <b>Decentralized inclusion:</b> With Nepal's federal structure, UN agencies support provincial and local governments to develop and implement disability-inclusive plans, budgets, and protocols, ensuring that climate and disaster resilience is built from the ground up, reaching the most marginalized communities.</li> <li>• <b>Inclusive climate action and resilience building:</b> UN agencies ensure that their direct development and resilience projects are disability-inclusive by design by supporting the integration of DiDRR principles in community-level preparedness and developing accessible early warning systems that cater various disabilities.</li> <li>• <b>Livelihoods:</b> Incorporate disability inclusion into their resilience and livelihood support programs, helping persons with disabilities in rural areas adapt to climate shocks (e.g., through climate-smart agriculture).</li> <li>• <b>Capacity building and empowerment of OPDs:</b> A core function is empowering OPDs to become effective leaders and advocates in the climate space, ensuring that climate actions respect the rights to life, accessibility, and participation for persons with disabilities (UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - CPRD)</li> </ul>
4	Multilateral Development Banks (ADB, World Bank)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Financing:</b> Integrating disability-inclusive social safeguards and criteria into large-scale climate finance and infrastructure projects.</li> <li>• <b>Adaptive social protection:</b> Advocates for and finances <i>Adaptive Social Protection</i> systems in Nepal. This involves strengthening social safety nets (like disability benefits) to be "shock-responsive," allowing them to scale up quickly to protect poor and vulnerable persons with disabilities from falling into deeper poverty following climate-related disasters.</li> <li>• <b>Inclusive infrastructure (Universal design)</b> ensures that new construction is inherently accessible and safe for persons with disabilities, which is crucial for equitable access to services and safe evacuation during climate-induced disasters.</li> <li>• The World Bank's <b>Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)</b> requires borrowers (the GoN) to undertake due diligence to ensure that projects do not discriminate against persons with disabilities and that their interests are protected and included in project design.</li> </ul>
5	Global Funding Organization (e.g., GCF, GEF)	<p><b>Climate finance mobilization:</b> These funds are the primary sources of global climate finance that Nepal accesses for its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP). They are crucial for funding large-scale adaptation and mitigation projects.</p>
6	Regional Institutions (e.g. ICIMOD)	<p><b>Regional knowledge hub:</b> ICIMOD, based in Kathmandu, is a critical regional body for mountain-specific climate research, early warning systems, and transboundary cooperation on water resources and glacial risks in the Hindu Kush Himalaya region.</p>
<b>E. Academia and Research Institutions</b>		
1	Universities, specialized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Evidence and data generation:</b> Conduct vulnerability assessments, climate change impact studies, and research on effective local adaptation practices.</li> </ul>

SN	Stakeholder Group	Role in inclusive climate justice movement in Nepal
	research centers (e.g., Disability Research Centre Kathmandu University; TU/Special Needs Education)	<p>They generate the evidence needed to ensure climate policies are fact-based and target the most vulnerable regions and groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Policy recommendations:</b> Provide scientific and technical input to government ministries and CSOs, often translating complex climate science into actionable policy recommendations that promote social equity.</li> </ul>
<b>F. Media</b>		
1	Print, broadcast, and digital media platforms (e.g., media houses, Association of Journalists)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public awareness:</b> Raising public consciousness about the intersection of disability and climate change and holding stakeholders accountable.</li> <li>• <b>Platform for persons with disabilities:</b> Provide platforms (including accessible formats) for persons with disabilities and their representative organizations (OPDs) to share their lived experiences and solutions regarding climate impacts, early warnings, and disaster response.</li> <li>• <b>Highlighting intersectionality:</b> Report on the compounded discrimination faced by groups like women and girls with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples with disabilities, whose vulnerability is exacerbated by multiple forms of exclusion.</li> </ul>