

**REPORT OF THE
TRAINING ON GENDER AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN CLIMATE CHANGE**



Dhapakhel, Lalitpur, 24-25 June 2018



June 2018

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Training objective	3
1.2 Training participation/organizations	3
1.3 Training programme	3
Day 1	4
2. INTRODUCTORY PRESENTATIONS	4
2.1 Welcome to participants.....	4
2.2 Training objective and participants’ introduction	4
2.3 Expectations collection	4
2.4 Pre-test	5
3. Brainstorming session on understanding environmental problems	5
4. Understanding climate change and its impacts	6
4. Response to climate change –adaptation and mitigation	6
5. Case simulation.....	7
6. Local planning and budgeting processes in federal structure	8
Day 2.....	10
7. National initiatives to address the impact of climate change in Nepal	10
8. Climate change and gender	11
9. Funds for climate change activities.....	12
10. Case simulation.....	14
11. Panel discussion:.....	14
12. Post-test:.....	15
13. Feedback collection:	15
14. Closing of the training	15
Annex I: Program Agenda	17
Annex II : Participants List	19

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Training objective

The overall objective of the training was to build knowledge and capacity of grassroots level women and C&D Dialogue members in the areas of climate change (CC) and its impacts. The participants were familiarized with the concept of adaptation and mitigation, and national and international policies and programmes. Grassroots women's role in pushing for accountable and gender sensitive climate actions and climate financing at local government level was a key component of the training.

The objective was achieved through lectures, plenary discussions, brainstorming, case simulations, group work and panel discussion.

1.2 Training participation/organizations

A total of 23 grassroots level women representing 20 CBOs from different parts of the country participated in the two-day training. They were associated with members of Climate and Development Dialogue (C&D Dialogue) including HIMAWANTI, KIRDARC, DidiBahini, The Mountain Institute and TEWA. The training was funded by Both ENDS and organized jointly by PRC and TEWA. The complete list of registered participants is given in Annex II.

1.3 Training programme

The programme for the training is given in Annex I. The major issues addressed within the 12 sessions of the two-day programme included:

Day 1

Session I: Introductory presentations - The session is described in more detail in Section 2. The topics included welcoming the participants, sharing training objective and participants' introduction, collection of expectations and a pre-test of participants' knowledge. **Session II: Brainstorming session on understanding environmental problems** - The topics included environmental problems experienced by the participants in their respective locations, reasons behind those problems and how and whether they were linked to CC. Major highlights of this session are presented in Section 3. **Session III: Understanding climate change and its impacts** - More details of Session III can be found in Section 4. The session focused on current trend of climate in Nepal and the impacts of CC in different sectors. **Session IV: Response to climate change - adaptation and mitigation** - This session dealt with climate change adaptation (CCA) and mitigation practices in Nepal and roles of women. This session is summarized in Section 5. **Session V: Case simulation** - This session was concerned with impact of CC and adaptation. More details are available in Section 6. **Session VI: Local planning and budgeting processes in federal structure** - Section 7 summarizes this session, which dealt with planning and budgeting processes at local government level.

Day 2

Session VII: National initiatives to address the impact of climate change in Nepal - Dealt with in more detail in Section 8, this session was dedicated to CC related national policies, plans, programmes, institutions and key actors, national budget and climate finance. **Session VIII: Climate change and gender** - This session included women's vulnerability to CC, why CC discussions and programmes should be gender-informed and initiatives to address gender and CC issues at international level i.e., UNFCCC. A brief summary of this session is given in Section 9. **Session IX: Funds for climate change**

activities - This session dealt with climate finance in Nepal, national and international funds, Green Climate Fund and Nepal's proposals and transparency and accountability in climate finance. This session is briefly summarized in Section 10. **Session X: Case simulation** - This session was dedicated to tracking public finance/ climate finance. More details are given in Section 11. **Session XI: Panel Discussion**- The topic of the discussion was 'ensuring accountability and gender in climate finance'. Section 12 provides a brief summary of this session. **Session XII: Post-test** – The session aimed at assessing the participants' level of knowledge and understanding at the end of the training and comparing it with the pre-test results. Section 13 provides a brief summary of this session. **XIII: Feedback collection** - Participants were asked to provide their frank feedback covering any aspect of the training. Section 14 summarizes this session.

Day 1

2. INTRODUCTORY PRESENTATIONS

2.1 Welcome to participants: The training was opened with Anuja Shrestha, Grant Making Manager, TEWA formally welcoming the participants. She shared how TEWA is instilling a sense of volunteerism, something very important but fading away fast in Nepal's development community, in the minds of grassroots women and their organizations. TEWA is supporting them to grow as organizations to start up livelihood and income generating programmes and find their feet in decision and policy making. She stressed the importance of this training in increasing their understanding of various aspects of CC, institutional and policy provisions regarding CC in Nepal's federal structure and women's role in influencing local government level planning and budgeting process for gender sensitive climate actions and financing.



Figure 1 : Participants engaging in introduction session.

2.2 Training objective and participants' introduction: The opening session was followed by PRC chairperson Shree Krishna Basnet, moderator of the programme, sharing the training objective and giving a run-down of the two-day programme. He facilitated the introduction of the participants that required each of them picking up a piece of paper with a word written on it from a basket and finding another participant with a piece of paper bearing a word which made sense when put together. When all participants found their 'match', they interviewed each other quickly and introduced each other. This helped them know each other, mix up, shed inhibitions and open up.

2.3 Expectations collection: He then asked participants to note down their expectations on meta-cards and similar expectations clubbed together. The expectations included:

- To understand CC, its impact, adaptation and mitigation.
- To learn about CC related policies and programmes in Nepal and their implementation process and status.
- To understand how and why women are impacted more by CC.

- To know how PRC can support grassroots women and their groups, if they want or are able to access funds locally for adaptation and environment actions.
- How can women participate in CC project planning at local level.

2.4 Pre-test: PRC Programme Officer (PO) Pradeep Bhattarai conducted a pre-test based on a simple multiple choice questionnaire to assess the participants' level of knowledge and understanding of the training themes at the beginning of the training and to compare the outcome with the results of a post-test conducted at the end of the training.

3. Brainstorming session on understanding environmental problems



Figure 2 : Participants during the brainstorming session.

PRC Programme Director Prabin Man Singh facilitated this session encouraging the participants to put forward any problems that they think are related to environment and affecting them. The objective was to help them understand that all such problems might necessarily not be climate-induced and that excessive or too low rainfall and temperature are mainly the two parameters of climate variability that we use to determine whether any problem is climate-induced or not.

Participants from Bardiya, Kavre, Achham, Ilam, Panchthar, Rasuwa, Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts put forward flood, drought, landslide, water pollution,

diarrhoea epidemic, uncontrolled use of pesticides on vegetable farms, low productivity of land, gradual extinction local vegetable and beans varieties, drying up water sources, displacement, river pollution, solid waste management problem and unplanned urbanization as the major 'environmental problems' they are facing. All these problems were noted down on the board. Prabin then reminded the participants of the two parameters of climate variability and engaged them in identifying which of the problems they shared were environmental problems but not particularly climate-induced and which of them were triggered by CC. This exercise greatly helped to achieve this session's objective.



“I used to relate everything happening out there to climate change. But now I know every environmental problem is not necessarily climate-induced. I learnt that there are several climate change and environment related policies, programmes and institutions, and that we will be in a way complementing them through our small initiatives. Now I feel confident to influence local level policy making, and encourage local government to ban plastic use, stop energy misuse and control GHGs emissions at least at municipal level. I'm already thinking of including climate and environment protection related activities in our organisation's strategy plan. I'll share the knowledge I gained from this training with our Executive Board members; I can even train them and ask them to transfer the knowledge to grassroots women's groups associated with our organization.”

Ms. Pashupati Kunwar, Sama Bikas Nepal, Achham.

4. Understanding climate change and its impacts:



Figure 3: Session on Climate Change and its impacts.

Giving a quick recap of the previous session, PRC PO Pradeep briefly talked about some major environmental problems facing the country such as air and water pollution, degradation of bio-diversity, destruction of natural resources etc. He then familiarized the participants with the difference between 'weather' and 'climate': weather is what conditions of the atmosphere are over a short period of time, and climate is how the atmosphere "behaves" over relatively long periods of time, usually 30 years and the definition of CC: changes in long-term averages of daily weather. In most places, weather can change from minute-to-minute, hour-to-hour, day-to-day, and season-to-season. Climate, however, is the average of weather over time and space. He briefly talked about the natural and man-made sources of Green House Gases and Green House Effect. Nepal is one of the countries contributing the least (0.027%) to GHG emissions. However, it is experiencing increased impacts of CC. Using examples and illustrations, he highlighted some of the proven impacts including: **Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF)**- rising temperature triggered by CC has led to 24 GLOF incidents causing considerable loss of life and property in the country (ICIMOD, 2011). Currently, Tsho-Rolpa is one of the most dangerous glacial lakes of Nepal. **Increase in climate-induced disasters:** Between 1997 and 2014, climate-induced disasters claimed 22,372 lives and caused huge loss of infrastructure (MoHA, 2017). **Lower crops yield:** CC impacts and inadequate adaptation practice have led to reduction in crops yield in Nepal by 10%. **Loss of bio-diversity:** change in climate has posed a serious threat to existence of various flora and fauna. **Possibility of energy crisis:** The greatest impacts of CC are likely to be increased climate-induced hazards, such as sediment load, extreme floods and geo-hazards to the detriment of hydropower production. **Effects on human health:** Nepal has experienced increased cases of diarrhea, typhoid, dysentery, skin diseases and vector-borne diseases. **Economic loss:** According to official data, CC has led to a loss of the country's GDP by 1.5 % to 2 %.

4. Response to climate change –adaptation and mitigation:

Climate Change and Disaster Management Programme Manager of HELVETAS, one of the C&D Dialogue members, facilitated this session. His presentation included the following information for the participants: Nepal ranks 4th among the countries most vulnerable to CC with about two million people already at risk. Excessive or low rain fall and rising temperature triggered by CC have led to increasing incidents of flooding, landslides and droughts thereby adversely affecting agriculture and livelihoods (eg: low production); forests, environment and watershed (eg: soil erosion degradation of biodiversity, increased coverage of invasive plant species –chromolaena Odorta-



Figure 4: Session on Response to Climate Change: Adaptation.

and degrading quality and depletion of sources of drinking water); human and animal health (eg: outbreak of diseases unheard of before) and physical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, drinking water supply facilities, power plants.

“This training taught me things that are very useful in life. Climate change was a totally new subject to me. It was a good opportunity for all participants from different districts to share and know how we all are suffering from impacts of climate change. It is sad to know although, we are least responsible for climate change, and growing impact of climate change is affecting our various sectors. But it is good to know that finance comes in from five major sources for adaptation and mitigation actions. After the training, I plan to initiate a campaign to discourage plastic use in my municipality and work with the municipality to plant trees around the water source as these sources in my area are drying up. TEWA is supporting us through income generating and awareness building programmes. Now climate change and environment conservation will be part of our awareness programmes. It would be even more effective, if PRC organized awareness programmes on climate change and environment at community level, also including local government officials.”

-Ms Parbati Gautam, Sarangi Danda Women’s Agriculture Cooperatives, Godavari Municipality, Lalitpur.

This state of affairs calls for effective adaptation to impacts of CC. Adaptation means anticipating the adverse effects of CC and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimize the damage they can cause, or taking advantage of opportunities that may arise. Well planned early adaptation action saves money and lives later. Climate mitigation is any action taken to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term risk and hazards of CC to human life, property. While mitigation tackles the causes of CC, adaptation tackles the effects of the phenomenon (IPCC).

5. Case simulation: In order to engage the participants in further discussion among each other on adverse effects of CC and, what they would like to do (women’s groups and organizations) to minimize the damage reflecting on the problems they are faced with in their communities, a case simulation was conducted using a fictional case based on reality. The participants were divided into five groups. They identified and discussed amongst themselves the issues raised in the case study and most of them came up with useful ideas to minimize the impacts of CC.



Figure 5: Participants engaging in group work.

Each group noted down the outcomes of the group work on flip charts and made a gallery presentation turn by turn. The adverse effects of CC that the groups identified were: drought, drying up of drinking

water sources, decreasing quality of drinking water, increase in eye infection, respiratory problems, skin diseases and other diseases unheard of before, floods, erosion, siltation problems and migration. They also referred to decreasing water level in lakes, decrease in fish and agricultural products, crops damage due to invasion of pests and unexpected weather phenomena, loss of life and property due to floods and landslides, deforestation and growing cases of conflict over sharing and utilization of natural resources—especially water, damage to and destruction of physical infrastructure and so on. The groups referred to several of these problems as the problems they are experiencing in their respective communities.

In their presentations, they also shared what actions they think would help minimize the effects of CC. The suggested actions included tree plantation campaign, conservation of water sources by planting trees around the sources, raising community awareness of environment protection, coordination with local government agencies and CSOs and conservation of forests by preventing rampant deforestation. They also stressed the need to organize orientation programme for local government officials, who have very little knowledge of CC and its impacts, and lobby them for adaptation and mitigation actions; training for ‘housewives’ (and male family members) in proper solid waste management, observing international days relating to environment and CC by organizing various public awareness programmes and staging street drama on CC, its adverse effects and adaptation and mitigation measures. Immediately after the presentation, a woman from among the participants objected to the idea of training ‘housewives’ in solid waste management. *“Why not men? Aren’t they equally responsible for managing waste generated at the household level,”* was her pertinent question. All participants agreed to her and included men in the suggested training. Some of the groups also practiced writing official letters to the municipalities requesting budget for women’ groups’ plans including, among others, conservation of water sources, community awareness programmes, embankment construction and tree plantation.

As some confusion was noticed among the participants in differentiating between weather and CC, and CC hazards and impacts during their group work, PRC Executive Director (ED) Raju Pandit Chhetri provided further clarification with a few examples at the end of the session. He said: flooding has always remained as a common phenomenon in Nepal, but mainly during the summer season. This was more weather related. However, CC has increased the uncertainty and unpredictability of flooding these days as it is happening anytime—not necessarily only in summer. He also talked them through the difference between hazards and impacts of CC: temperature rise, precipitation changes, droughts, floods, fires etc are hazards, which bring about severe impacts affecting life and property. For example, drought leads to, among others, drying up of drinking water sources; (wild) fire leads to depletion of forest resources.

6. Local planning and budgeting processes in federal structure: Ekraj Sigdel, Local Governance expert set the tone of this session by giving an overall picture of planning and budgeting in the federal structure in Nepal. He spoke about the lack of adequate knowledge and capacity at local government level in the area of project prioritization, proper planning and budgeting, although the Local Level Plan and Budget Preparation Guideline, 2017 is in place. This has led to over investment in infrastructure, especially road projects, usually designed haphazardly ignoring environmental impact. CC and environment issues are pushed to the back burner. The guideline, however, accords importance to CC and environmental issues. To back it up, the government has also formulated Environment-Friendly Local Governance Framework. When the facilitator called for questions, some of the participants said, *“We inferred from this information that we need to influence the project prioritization and planning process*

and for that we need to know when these activities take place at local level.” But, they further said, they need the skills to convince the local government authorities.

The facilitator then familiarized the participants with the plans and budget preparation process:

Dates	Activities	Remarks
Jesth 15	National budget of the Government of Nepal to be presented at the Federal Parliament. Fiscal transfer to local level to be determined.	<i>Cooperatives, NGOs, development partners and the private sector are required to submit their respective programmes to local level government authorities concerned and implement them only after approval of the Rural Municipality or Municipality Council.</i>
Asar 1	Budget to be presented at State Council. Fiscal transfer to local level to be determined. Local level receives fiscal transfers and directives from State and Federal levels.	
Asar 5	Total budget ceiling for local level to be fixed. Ceiling for sectoral allocations, priority areas and basis and standard for prioritization to be determined.	
Asar 10	Selection of projects from ‘Toles’ and settlements levels.	
Asar 15-20	Prioritization and formulation of projects at Ward level. Submission of projects to Rural/Municipalities. Projects to be discussed in sectoral departments. Integrated Planning Committee and the Executive recommend programmes and budget to Rural Municipality or Municipality Council.	
Asar 25	Chairperson of Rural Municipality or Mayor of Municipality present annual budget.	
Asar 30	Rural Municipality Council or Municipality Council approve the budget	
Shrawan 1	Budget expenditure authority to be given and Budget implementation to start.	

The participants deduced from the presentation that the fourth step (selection of projects from ‘Toles’ and settlements level) is the most crucial timing and activity for them to prepare projects and budget reflecting their needs and interest and influence and lobby for prioritization of their projects.

“This is the first programme on climate change that I have attended. Now I know about adaptation and mitigation activities, budgetary allocation for climate actions and reducing vulnerability to climate impacts. We can check whether or not our municipality has allocated budget for climate actions and, if not, we can build pressure on them. I will share knowledge with my colleagues during monthly meeting in my organization, focusing mainly on how and why women and girls suffer more from climate change impacts. It would be really useful if such training was organized at community level so that many other women could also benefit like me.”

Ms Gamala Tamang, Kavre Nari Chetana Kendra.

Day 2

7. National initiatives to address the impact of climate change in Nepal: PRC Programme Director Prabin engaged the participants divided into four groups in an exercise, in which they were provided meta cards bearing several words, which when placed together logically, would create names/titles of climate change related institutions, policies and programmes in Nepal. It was a 10-minute fun-mixed exercise. The group which completed the task faster than others would receive chocolates. Two groups completed the task correctly, while the rest needed some corrections. Prabin then went on to familiarizing the participants with the institutions, policies and programmes:

Institutions: (1) Climate Change Council (CCC)– Headed by the prime Minister, the Council with ministers representing different ministries as members, is the apex CC related body with policy advice as its main responsibility. (2) *Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE)* –The ministry, which is member secretary of CCC, functions as the key implementing authority for CC related policy and programmes. (3) *Ministry of Finance (MoF)* – The Climate Finance Unit under this ministry is in charge of climate finance, although adaptation and mitigation activities fall under the MoFE, technically. (4) *Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiatives Coordination Committee (MCCICC)* – As CC impacts all sectors this committee have been formed representing various sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, health, physical planning etc has been provisioned. MoFE is coordinator of the committee.

The climate governance structure has not, however, come into being at municipal and provincial level. They are yet to develop necessary CC related law and policies.



“I thought ‘weather’ and ‘climate’ are the same thing but now I understand they aren’t. I’m happy to learn that at least in principle our government has given some priority to climate change, and has developed so many plans and policies including budget coding system. The training has given me confidence to discuss with local government authorities referring to the climate change policies and plans, and also to influence them to make climate finance and actions as well as regular development gender sensitive. My organization can engage with other CSOs working in climate change in my area, and seek support from organizations like PRC, if needed, for joint awareness raising and advocacy activities at community level. I will also inform them about PRC so that they might also benefit from its expertise. As my organization is working with blind children at local school, I can start my climate and environment awareness programme with them.”

Ms Bipanam Gurung, Sahayatra Nepal, Ilam.

Policies and Programmes: (1) *National Climate Change Policy*–This policy has put adaptation on the top of the priority list. It focuses on capacity to cope with disasters and conservation of natural resources. It intends to channelize large chunk of climate finance to the community level, ambitiously announcing ‘80% of total climate finance will go to the community.’ CSOs have the opportunity to cite this in their advocacy work. The policy also emphasizes that women’s interests be taken into account in all climate

actions. However, it is silent on HOW. (2) **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)**—It is a strategic tool to assess climate vulnerability and systematically respond to CCA issues. NAPA has identified **six priority thematic areas** in view of their vulnerability to CC: agriculture and food security, water resources and energy, forests and biodiversity, public health, urban settlements and infrastructure and climate-induced disasters. As women are largely engaged in climate sensitive sectors (water, firewood, agriculture etc) any degree of adverse CC effect increases their vulnerability. NAPA, therefore, emphasizes that gender related issues need to be taken into account while developing adaptation strategies. (3) **Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA)** - aims to integrate CC resilience into local-to-national development planning processes and outcomes. It describes the key steps involved in integrating CC into development planning and provides a list of tools that can be used to facilitate this process. CSOs including women’s organizations have the opportunity to refer to NAPA and LAPA in their discussion with local government authorities during development planning. (4) **Low Carbon Economic Development strategy (LCEDS)** -Nepal is in the process of finalizing its LCEDS to promote the use of renewable energy and look into the approaches of the economy where GHGs emissions can be minimized. This will promote social and economic developments and ensure environmental conservation. (5) **Climate change budget code** –Since the last four years, MoF has been practicing budget coding to differentiate CC dedicated budget from regular development budgets. This FY, 5% of the national budget has been allocated for climate actions. Referring to this practice, Goma Poudyal, a participant from Bardiya district observed, *“This makes it easier for us to check local government level budget and question the government, if budget is not factored in for climate and environment protection measures.”*

Sectors highly vulnerable to climate change: Agriculture and food security; water resources and energy; public health; forests and biodiversity; water-induced disasters management and physical infrastructure and settlements.

8. Climate change and gender: As a prelude to her presentation, PRC Operation Director and gender expert Sarika Rai engaged the participants in a brief discussion on why women are lagging behind their male counterparts in Nepal and why they are disproportionately affected by any disaster. Some of the participants blamed patriarchal mindset and stereotypical gender roles for women’s backwardness, while some others observed, *“It is not only men,*



Figure 6: Sarika Rai presenting on Gender and Climate Change.

we(women) are also to blame for we have accepted the socially defined gender roles and don’t allow men to do stuff like cooking, cleaning, fetching water etc.” Women are not prioritized when it comes to learning skills to cope with disasters. For example, one participant said, swimming is not allowed for women and girls, especially in rural areas, as a result when there is flooding, their chances of drowning are higher than their male counterparts’. Their reproductive role also increases

their vulnerability, said a participant, citing the case of pregnant mothers, who cannot run as fast as others even if running saves their lives during some disasters. Sarika then proceeded with her presentation:

Why women are disproportionately impacted by climate change? Women are affected more as they live below the poverty line and rely more heavily on natural resources; they are not aware of their rights, existing legal and institutional arrangements, so don't participate; they have less opportunity to participate in awareness sessions and evacuation plans/process; and roles as primary care givers and providers of food and fuel make them more vulnerable (eg: feminization of agriculture, reduced crop yields, depletion of water sources, and forest resources- wood, fodder). Similarly, mostly men go abroad to earn, hence women are compelled to look after households and public affairs. Women have no or very little say in decision, policies and plans in response to CC. CC programmes and corresponding financing mechanisms are not gender-informed. Less socio-economic power—makes it difficult to recover (esp. single mothers). As mostly women and girls do outdoor work they fall victim to heat and cold waves. During immediate aftermath of disasters shelters/camps are not gender sensitive and there is high risk of increased VAW, sexual assault and rape.

Way forward: It is important to understand that climate justice is gender justice to create a sustainable development. It is crucial to implement the UNFCCC gender action plan. Member country governments need to be engaged and lobbied for gender-informed CC policies, plans and actions. Taking stock of existing policies and programmes from gender perspective, identifying and addressing the gaps; integrating CCA in regular development programmes and producing and using user-friendly CC literature based on country reality are equally imperative.



“I am from a remote area, where women and girls hardly participate in public affairs. It's not been long since I started doing some social work with the support of TEWA. I need to learn a lot. It's so inspiring to learn in this training that women have equal right to participate in and influence decision making. I will share my learning with my friends in my organization and community.”-

Lalita Tamang, Himali Jadibuti Utpadan Sahakari, Rasuwa.

9. Funds for climate change activities: PRC Executive Director Raju, who is also climate finance expert, talked the participants through the importance, sources and availability of climate finance using simple terms (avoiding technical jargons), language, and examples. Technical knowledge and skills relating to climate adaptation and mitigation are important but it hardly leads anywhere unless there is money to take action. So, he said, finance is the key to mitigating CC impacts, sustainability of initiatives, meeting global and



Figure 7: Raju Chhetri presenting on Climate Finance.

national commitments and making adaptation actions GESI-informed. When it comes to adapting to CC, business as usual (regular development concept) does not work; one should think of alternatives, and the alternatives and adaptation measures should be thought out locally. For example, if a bridge is to be built (taking into account climate hazards such as increased flooding incidences and volume of flood water), its height might need to be more than that of a traditionally built bridge. It costs more money. If people are dependent on rain-fed agriculture and climate change-induced drought is making it no longer viable, constructing irrigation canal or lifting water from the river below the agricultural land might be the adaptation method. But it demands more money. Finance, Raju went on to say, is therefore crucial. As Nepal contributes the least to GHGs emission, those responsible (developed countries) must support Nepal's adaptation efforts—Nepal should by rights be able to claim it. Towards the end of the discussion, one of the participants cited the wrong practice of using cement in the name of preserving wells, which, she observed, is detrimental to water recharge, hence better alternatives are needed.

The PRC ED also advised the participants that if any adaptation programme is to be implemented in their villages or districts, they should seek to know what kind of programme it is, demand separate meeting with the programme responsible people and put across their specific interests and concerns, and even seek a role as executing agency, influencer or watch dog. He informed the participants that the government has set a climate finance unit under the MoF, started climate budget coding practice and is working to bring in resources for adaptation and mitigation actions, such as the NPR 100 million- adaptation programme covering five districts in the Karnali region.



“Climate change, adaptation, mitigation, climate finance were all new to me. This training has been an eye opener for me. For example, now that I know there is budget in the municipality also for climate actions, our organization and groups can develop our own plan and demand budget. Now I will start some climate change related programme from my own organization. But we need your technical as well as financial support, if possible.”

Ms Goma Poudyal, Bardiya, Janajagard Women Group

He informed the participants about the **major sources of finance**: federal government (national budget), local government (local resources), international agencies (World Bank, the UN and various climate funds), I/NGOs and the private sector (banks, industries etc.). He also touched upon the programmes the government is designing together with bilateral and multilateral agencies seeking **Green Climate Fund**: (1) **IUCN-proposed NPR 330 million- adaptation programme** covering the Gandaki river basin (Tanahu, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Dhading, Gorkha, Palpa, Makwanpur, Lamjung, Manang, Mustang, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi, Rasuwa, Gulmi, Syangja, Arghakhanchi, Nuwakot and Kaski districts). (2) **FAO-proposed NPR 400 million adaptation and mitigation programme** for central and eastern Churiya region and (3) **WWF-proposed NPR 250 million- adaptation programme** for West Seti (Doti, Dadeldhura, Bajura, Bajhang, Baitadi and Achham). When Raju informed that community consultations and separate gender policy are a mandatory part of programme design of this kind, some of the participants said, “ *We didn't know about such programmes and provisions before. Grassroots role is important, but usually neglected, in design and implementation of such programmes. Now we take interest and find ways to get*

involved in such community consultations and to see to it that such programmes reflect our interest and concerns. But you (PRC) need to help us address our knowledge and capacity gaps and provide back-up support. We will show the results.”

What can CSOs including women’s organizations/groups do? (1) Supporting and, if need be, creating pressure on local authorities concerned to formulate and implement gender responsive CC policies and programmes. (2) Building awareness and capacity of local authorities of environment conservation and adaptation. (3) Advocacy for transparency and effective implementation of the policy and programmes.

10. Case simulation: Based on a simulated case the participants discussed financial resources that are being or can be mobilized for climate actions. They also discussed ways to make Municipal level programmes and budget gender and climate-informed, and address the issues being raised by women’s groups. The participants were divided into four groups, which presented the group conclusions on flip charts pasted on the walls.

The groups identified the sources of finance: Federal Government (national budget), local government (local resources), the private sector and NGOs and INGOs, local adaptation programmes, Ministry of Forest and Environment, federal government and Poverty Alleviation Fund. They suggested the ways to make local programmes and policies gender and climate responsive and address women’s issues: Active participation in Tole and settlement level participatory project planning process, support local level officials to build capacity on CC and hold them accountable, influence them to properly implement projects, building working relations with local authorities, facilitating interactions between grassroots women and local government authorities, keeping abreast of new government policies and programmes and inform women’s groups about them, identifying women’s pressing issues and those in positions of power who can address the issues, identifying supporters (stakeholders) and getting organized for joint advocacy, women’s groups developing projects and plans and submitting them to authorities concerned on time, media advocacy. They also included training for people’s representatives in developing gender and climate-informed policies and programmes.

It was encouraging that women’s groups came up with brilliant ideas not included in the case such as: building working relations with local authorities through constructive dialogue and coordination, utilizing the media for influencing work, engaging other women and groups to pressurize the local government and regular follow up on the policy and programme implementation status at local level.

11. Panel discussion:

The initially planned topic of the discussion was ‘ensuring accountability and gender in climate finance’. However, the participants chose to keep the discussion open to any topics of their interest. The panelists (Sunil Acharya from Practical Action, Sita Sunar from Himawanti and Nirmala Shrestha, woman community leader from Kavre) and the facilitator PRC ED Raju agreed to it. The topics discussed included linking grassroots women’s groups to supporting organizations at different levels, over use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in vegetable farm and its effects on soil and women health and ways to combat it, the need for engaging politicians and government authorities in addressing women’s issues and concerns. The panel also dwelt on the need to create space for grassroots women in development of policy and programme related to CC and environment, pressurize local government to allocate budget (at least

from the ‘unconditional grant they receive from the Centre) for climate actions, learn about and use public expenditure tracking tools and hold the government to account, for example through active participation in social audits and public hearings.

12. Post-test: The participants once again filled in the same questionnaire used in the pre-test towards the end of the training. An analysis of their scores in the two tests presented the following picture, which is very encouraging in terms of their increased understanding and knowledge after the training.

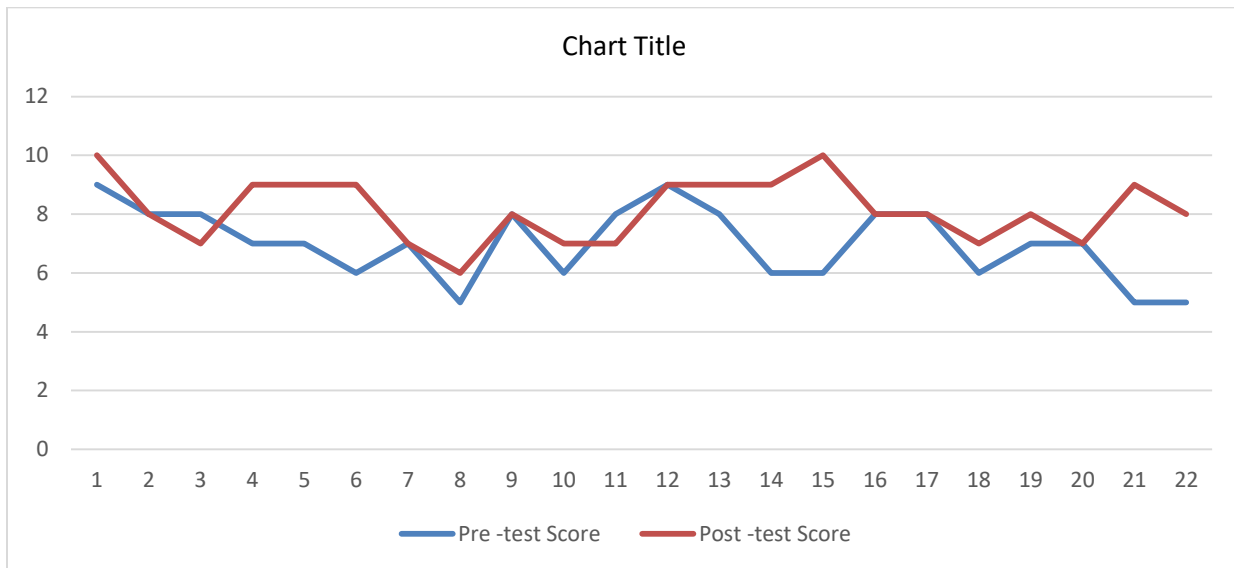


Figure 8: Bar Chat of the Pre-test and Post-test

13. Feedback collection: The participants gave their feedback in writing as well as verbally. They said in spite of them being the first timers for a training in climate change, the training methods, the use of simple language and a lot of examples, and the art of the trainers to engage the participants, helped them to learn more than they had expected. They also expressed their confidence to share the learning with their peers and fellow community members back home. Some of the participants suggested that a follow up training, more discussion on planning and budget preparation at local government level, and support for women’s organisations to develop project proposals would greatly benefit them.

14. Closing of the training: Anuja Shrestha from TEWA thanked the women representatives for their active and knowledge of participation in the training and asked them to make the best use of the knowledge they gained and also integrate climate and environment protection activities in their regular programmes. She also assured them of support from TEWA, PRC and C&D Dialogue when they take any initiative in this direction.

PRC ED Raju urged the participants to use the knowledge they have gained in their advocacy work and contact PRC for any information and support they need for their initiatives related to CC and environment. If technically possible and feasible to all participants, he said, a face book group can be created for linkage, sharing and communication.

On behalf of the participants, Goma Poudyal from Bardiya said the training has empowered the women to engage with local government, to demand and work in such a manner as to be recognized for their good work.

The training concluded with all the participants filling in the post-test format.

Annex I: Program Agenda

S. N	Time	Sessions	Facilitators/Resource person
	8:00-8:30	Breakfast /Registration	
	8:30- 9:00	Welcome and Objective Sharing	Anjua Shrestha, TEWA
	9:00-9:45	Introduction Expectation Collection Pre-Knowledge Test	Sri Krishna Basnet
	9:45- 10:30	Understanding Environmental Problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of environmental problems at their locations • Understanding reasons of these problems and links to climate change 	Prabin Man Singh
	10:30- 11:25	Understanding Climate Change and its impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current trend of climate in Nepal • Impacts of Climate Change in Nepal 	Pradeep Bhattarai
	11:25-11:35	Tea Break	
	11:35- 1:00	Response to Climate Change: Adaptation and resilience building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Adaptation? • Adaptation Practices in Nepal • Roles of women on adaptation and resilience building 	Dr. Dharam Uprety
	1:00- 2:00	Lunch	
	2:00- 3:00	Case Story: Impact of Climate Change and Adaptation	Prabin Man Singh
	3:00-3:30	Tea	
	3:30-5:00	Local planning and budgeting processes in Federal Nepal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Process at Local level • Budgeting Process at local level 	Ek Raj Sigdel
	9:00- 9:15	Review of First Day	By Participants
	9:15- 10:30	National Initiatives to address the impact of climate change in Nepal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policies, Plans and Programmes • Key Institutions and actors • National Budget and Climate Finance 	Prabin Man Singh

10:30- 11:25	<p>Climate Change and Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on women’s vulnerabilities to climate change and its impacts • Why it is important to integrate gender in climate change issues. • How gender is addressed in international level i.e., UNFCCC. 	Sarika Rai
11:25-11:35	Tea Break	
11:35-1:00	<p>Funds for Climate Change Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Finance in Nepal • National and International Funds • Green Climate Fund and Nepal’s proposals • Transparency and accountability in climate finance 	Raju Pandit Chhetri, PRC
1:00-2:00	Lunch	
2:00-3:30	Case Story- Tracking public finance/ climate finance	
3:30-3:45	Tea/Coffee/ Cookies	
3:45-5:00	<p>Panel Discussion: Ensuring accountability and gender in climate finance</p> <p>Panelist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunil Acharya • TEWA • Himawanti 	Moderated By Raju Pandit Chhetri
5:00-5:30	<p>Post Knowledge Test</p> <p>Closing – Vote of Thanks</p>	

Annex II : Participants List

S.N	Name	Gender	Address	Organization	Contact No.
1	Lalita Tamang	Female	Rasuwa	HimaliJadibutiUtpadak Cooperative Ltd, Gatlang, Rasuwa	9818249078
2	MatinaRajthala	Female	Lalitpur	LubhuMahilaManch	9860013059
3	IndraKumariBajracharya	Female	Kathmandu	GoldhungaMahilaManch, Balaju	9841955519
4	Krishna Laxmi Shrestha	Female	Kavre	SangaMahilaManch	9860244044
5	Nod Kumari B.K.	Female	Sindhupalchowk	Himawanti	9813039673
6	PrativaGhimire	Female	Dolakha (Charikot)	Himawanti	9844466492
7	YashodaDhital	Female	Sindhupalchowk	Himawanti	9849767721
8	GamalaTamang	Female	Kavre (Banepa)	PipaldadaNariChetana Farmers Group	
9	Nanda Kala Pandey	Female	Kathmandu	Nagarjung Municipality	
10	Goma Poudyal	Female	Bardiya	Ganajagard Women Group	9848025713
11	Sadhana Thapa	Female	Bardiya	Ganajagard Women Group	9878207785
12	Parbati Khadka	Female	Dolakha	MaitiManch, Dolkaha	9844500335
13	IshworiPakurel	Female	Nuwakot	Nilkantha Women Development Multi Puropose Cooperatives Limited	9860242041
14	AitiMajhi	Female	Ramechhap	Paurakhi Women Group	9844066949
15	LaxmiSuhang	Female	Pachthar	MahilaJagarad Sang	9806001436

16	BishnumayaChemjong	Female	Pachthar	MahilaJagarad Sang	9842645127
17	BipanamGurung	Female	Illam	Sahayatri Nepal	9841500028
18	Rita Ghimire	Female	Illam	Sahayatri Nepal	9842627490
19	PasupatiKuwar	Female	Aacham	Sambikash Nepal	9858421973
20	PanmayaTamang	Female	Sindhupalchowk	AdhiwasiJanjatiMahilaUthann Kendra	9808837935
21	Nirmala Shrestha	Female	Kavre	MahilajagaradSamuha	9851190606
22	ParbatiGautamTimal sina	Female	Lalitpur	Sarnagi Dada MahilaKrishiSahakariSastha Limited	9849122417
23	SushmaRegmi	Female	Kathmandu	SrinjansheelMahilaSamuha	9851095369

List of Resource Person and Organizers:

S.N	Name	Gender	Organization	Phone Number
1	Pradeep Bhattarai	Male	PRC	9841897727
2	Prabin Man Singh	Male	PRC	9851150004
3	Raju Pandit Chhetri	Male	PRC	
4	Sarika Rai	Female	PRC	9841643340
5	Binay Dhital	Male	PRC	9851011641
6	Srikrishna Basnet	Male	PRC	9841235158
7	Anuja Shreshta	Female	Tewa	9841743633
8	Shristi Jayana	Female	Tewa	
9	Ivya Thapa	Female	Tewa	
10	Dharam Uprety	Male	C & D Dialogue Member	9851161345
11	Sunil Acharya	Male	C & D Dialogue Member	9851268699
12	Sita Sunar	Female	C & D Dialogue Member	9813981682
13	Ek Raj Sigdel	Male	Local Planning Experts.	