

# Who is most affected by Climate Change in Nepal?

# What sectors are most affected?

## A. Indigenous community

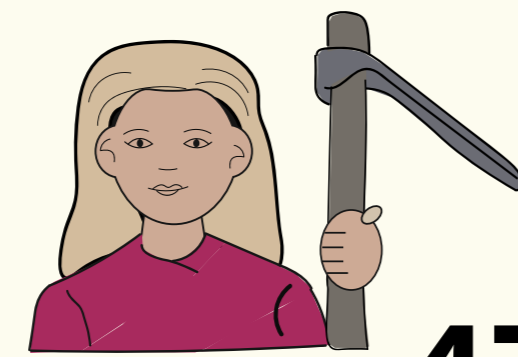
As global temperatures rise, the melting glaciers of the Himalayas pose a significant threat to indigenous communities, who constitute approximately 30% of the Himalayan population, leaving them vulnerable to flash floods, soil erosion, landslides, and debris flow.



**30%**  
Indigenous population of Himalayan region

## B. Smallholder farmers

In Nepal, 47.7% of marginal and smallholder farmers with landholdings ranging from 0.1 to 0.5 hectares, are largely affected by recurrent and severe droughts, as well as erratic and unpredictable climatic adversities causing detrimental effects on food production.



**47.7%**  
marginal and smallholder farmers

## C. Informal workers

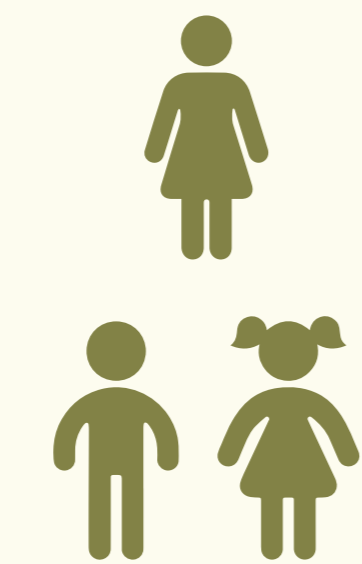
In Nepal, over 4.4 million people, almost 62.2% of the working population are involved in the informal sector who often lack job security, social protection, and access to resources, making it harder to recover from climate-related disasters like floods, heatwaves, or economic downturns.



**62.2%**  
informal workers

## D. Women and children

As of the 2021 census, with women comprising 51.13% of Nepal's population and children making up 33.8% of those under 18, these groups often face exclusion from mainstream development, which limits their access to essential resources and decision-making process and increases their vulnerability to climate change and disasters.



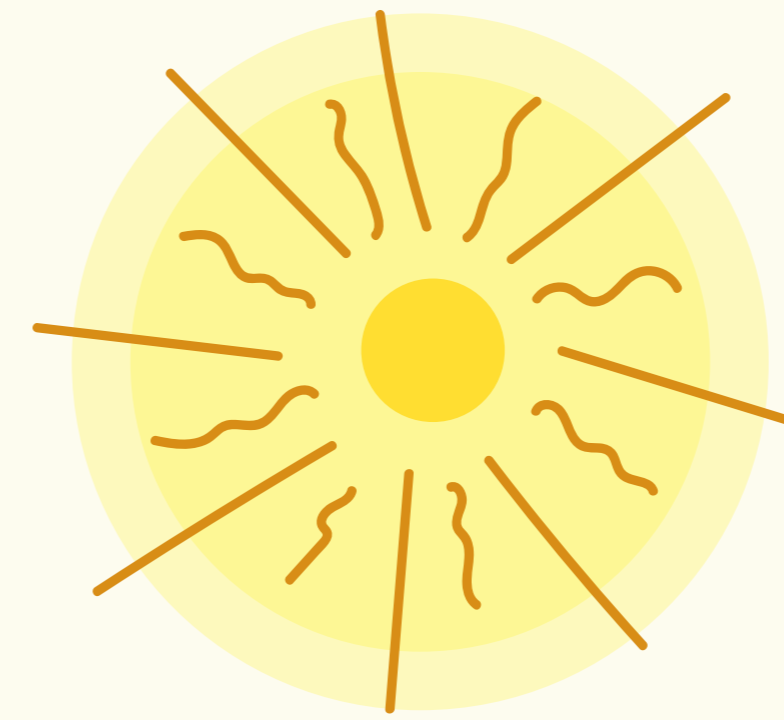
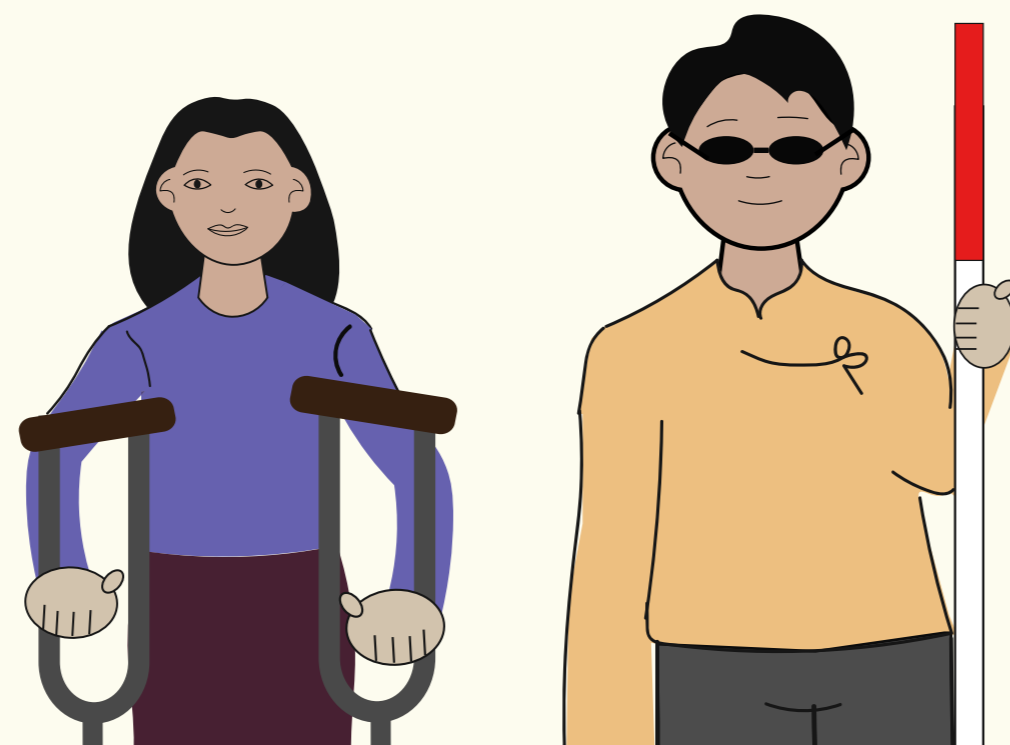
**51.13%**  
female population

**33.8%**  
under 18

## E. Person with Disabilities

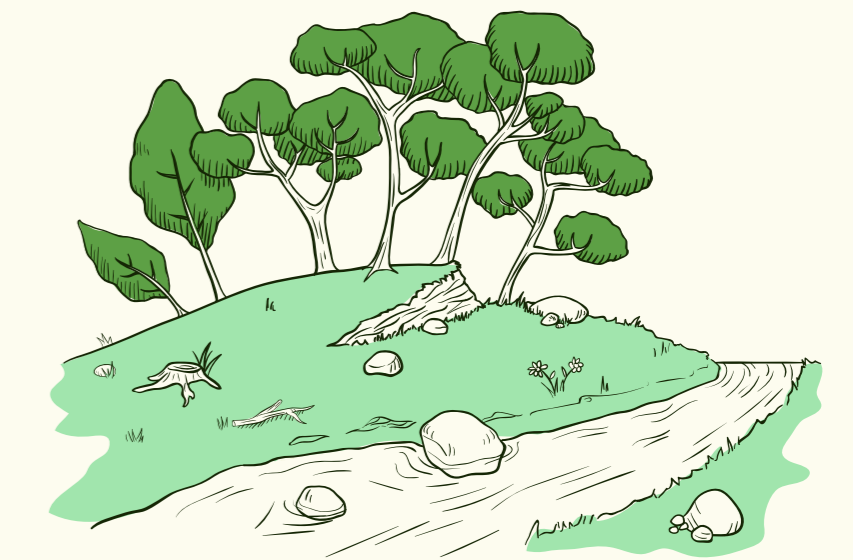
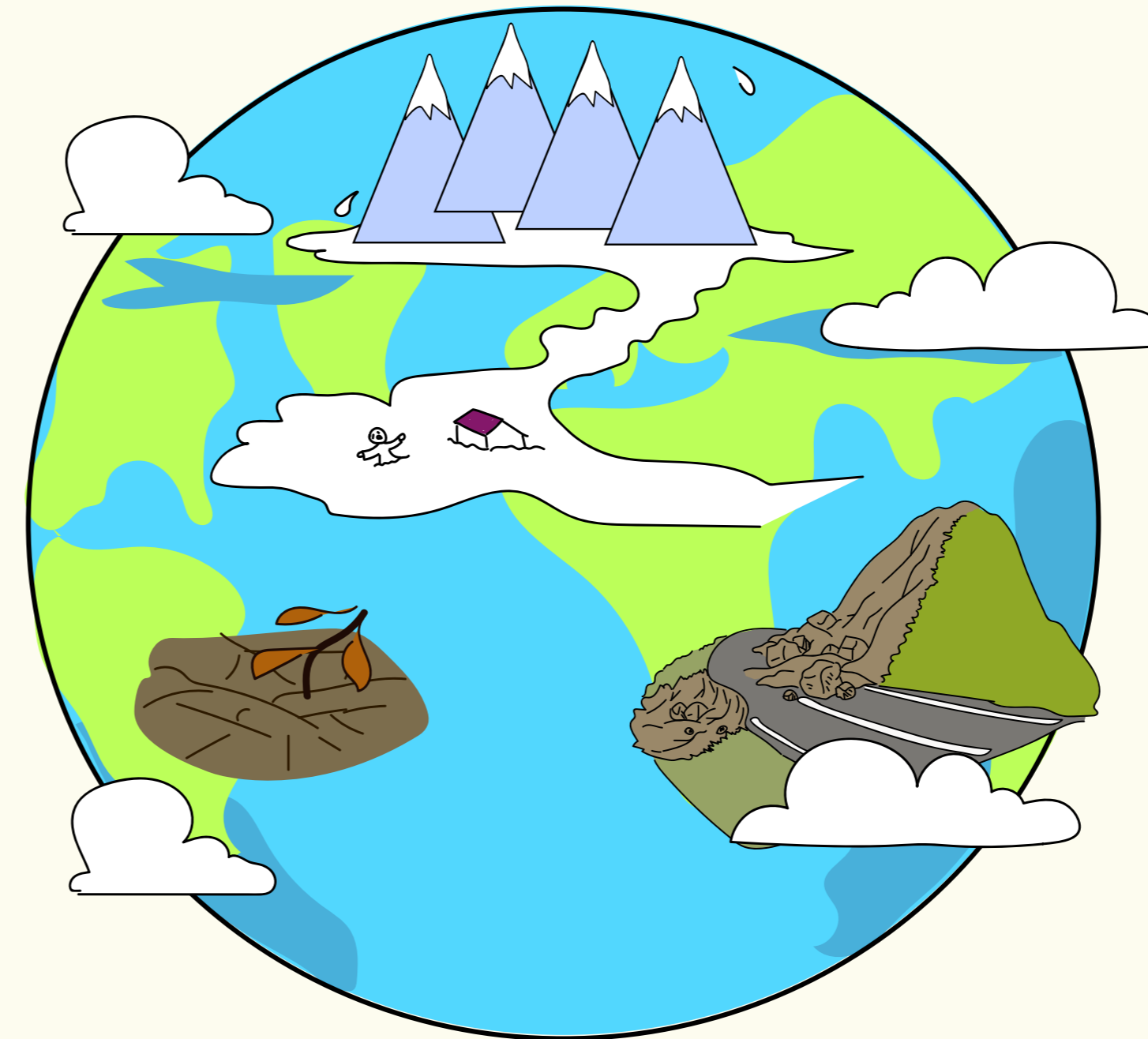
According to the 2021 Nepal Census, 2.2% of the population lives with a disability, making them highly vulnerable to climate disasters due to limited mobility, restricted access to information, and challenges in evacuation.

**2.2%**  
disability



## A. Agriculture

Climate change is projected to cause a 6.77% decline in rice yield, and a 5.66% increase in wheat yield by 2050, followed by a 12.90% decline in rice yield and a 9.77% decline in wheat yield by 2080. These changes significantly impact agricultural productivity in Nepal, with adaptation costs estimated at USD 2.4 billion by 2030.



## B. Natural Resources

Climate change significantly affects natural resources, primarily by altering the availability, quality, and accessibility of water, forests, fisheries, and agricultural land. Climate change in Nepal could melt up to 64% of Himalayan glaciers by the 21st Century, shrink snow leopard habitats by 41.5%, and intensify water stress, threatening both biodiversity and livelihoods.

## C. Health

Climate change in Nepal has placed 52% of the population at risk of malaria, and 87% at risk of Lymphatic Filariasis, and it has contributed to 15% of post-natal deaths due to diarrhoeal diseases. It has also intensified the threat of waterborne, foodborne, and non-communicable diseases, while exacerbating cardiovascular conditions linked to rising temperatures.



Kirat Kamal Sampang Rai. (2008). Climate change and its impact on Indigenous peoples in Nepal Himalaya.

Centre for Social Change. (2021). UNDER THE SHADOWS OF INFORMALITY: A Vulnerability Assessment of Informal Sector Workers of Nepal

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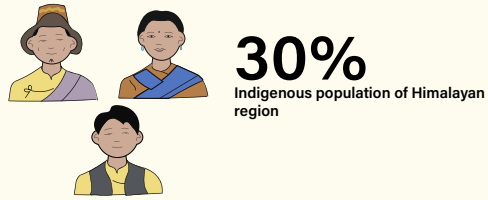
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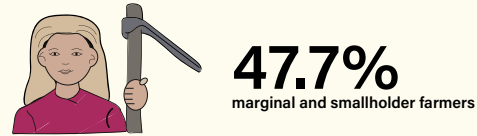
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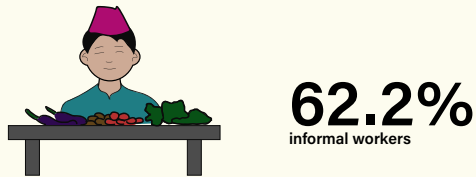
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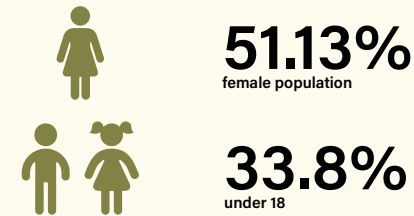
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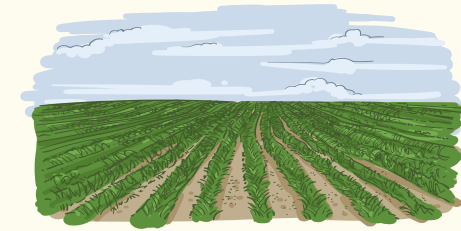
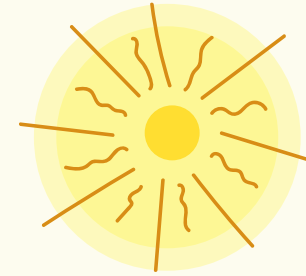
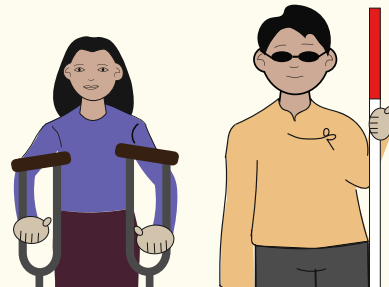
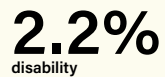
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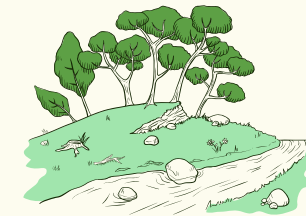
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