



# Status on Climate Resilient Capacity of Households for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Nepal

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**Ipas**



## Background

- Ipas Nepal is a leading organization in Nepal that integrates **Climate Change, Gender, and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)** to maintain a smooth SRHR ecosystem in Nepal.
- Ipas Nepal is implementing the Climate Resilient Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights program in 14 municipalities in remote hill and mountain areas of Nepal.



## Background

- This initiative focuses on enhancing the climate-resilient capacity of households, which refers to their ability to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, and recover from climate-related shocks and stresses while maintaining their overall well-being.
- This approach is crucial in regions where climate extremes, such as floods, landslides, and droughts, can disrupt essential health services and endanger vulnerable populations, particularly women and girls.
- By building local capacity and resilience, the program ensures continued access to SRHR services even during climate-induced crises.



## Objective

- The study aims to establish a benchmark for the climate-resilient capacity of households in Ipas Nepal program areas.
- This benchmark guided the development of program modalities and intervention components on sexual and reproductive health (SRHR) initiatives in climate justice approach.



## Methods

- A total of 780 participants were surveyed to assess the climate-resilient capacity of households in Ipas Nepal's project areas.
- The study utilized the global BRACED (Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters) tool.
- This approach ensures a structured and evidence-based foundation for enhancing climate resilience and SRHR services in vulnerable communities across Nepal's program regions.
- Nine capacity-related questions were posed using a Likert scale to assess household resilience.



## Methods

- Each area was scored from 1 to 5, where 1 represents no capacity and 5 indicates full capacity.
- The total climate-resilient capacity score for each household could range from 9 to 45.
- A score of 9 suggests a complete lack of climate-resilient capacity, whereas a score of 45 reflects a fully climate-resilient household.
- This scoring system provides a clear framework for identifying resilience gaps and tracking future progress.

1. Absorptive, 2. Transformative, 3. Adaptive, 4. Financial, 5. Social, 6. Political, 7. Learning, 8. Anticipatory, 9. Early warning information.

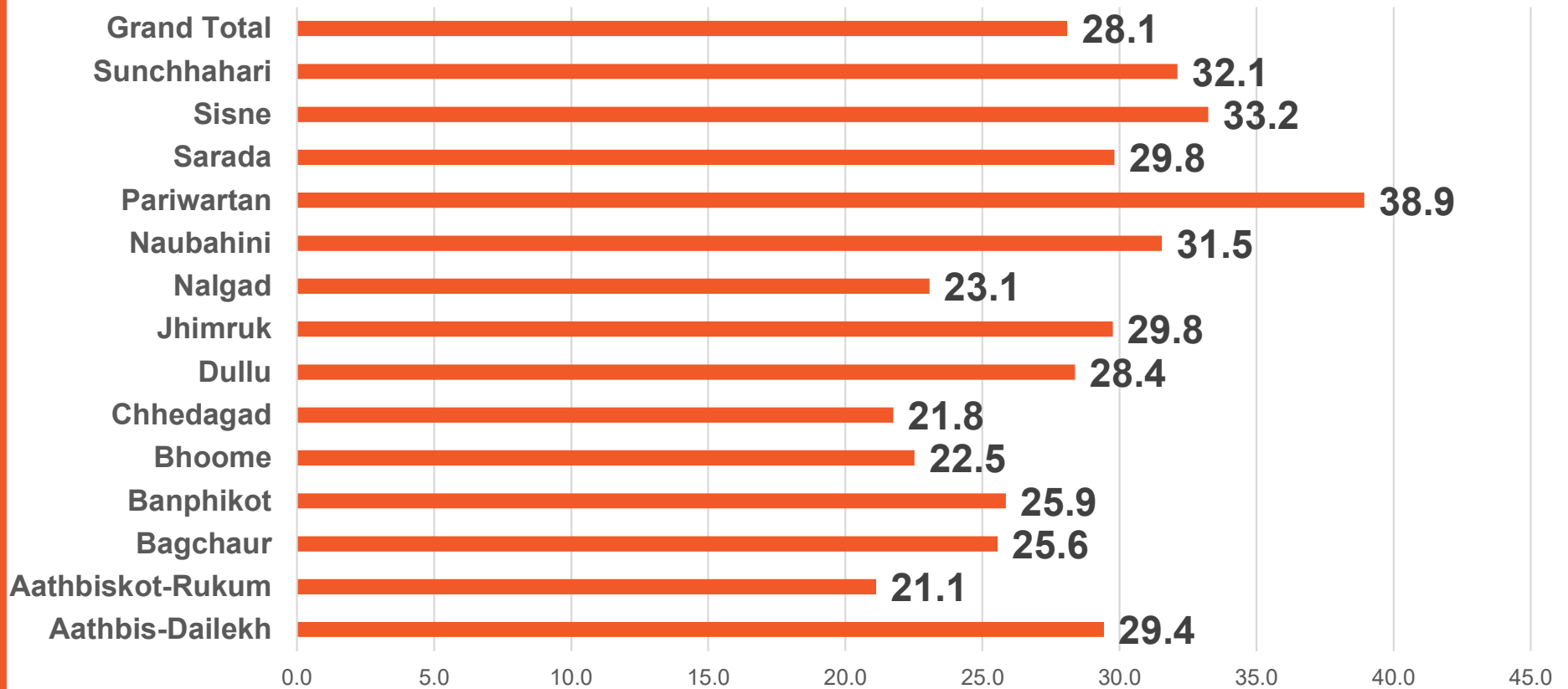
## Interviewed different type of respondents in 14 Municipalities

S N	Type of Respondents	Number
1	Women and Girls	590
2	Female Community Health Volunteers	102
3	Natural Leaders	64
4	Men and Boys	24
	Total	780

SN	Type of Respondents	Number
1	Aathbis-Dailekh	65
2	Aathbiskot-Rukum	69
3	Bagchaur- Salyan	65
4	Banphikot- West Rukum	64
5	Bhoome – East Rukum	34
6	Chhedagad- Jajarkot	56
7	Dullu- Dailekh	61
8	Jhimruk- Pyuthan	49
9	Nalgad- Jajarkot	59
10	Naubahini- Pyuthan	44
11	Pariwartan-Rolpa	68
12	Sarada- Salyan	50
13	Sisne- East Rukum	43
14	Sunchhahari- Rolpa	53

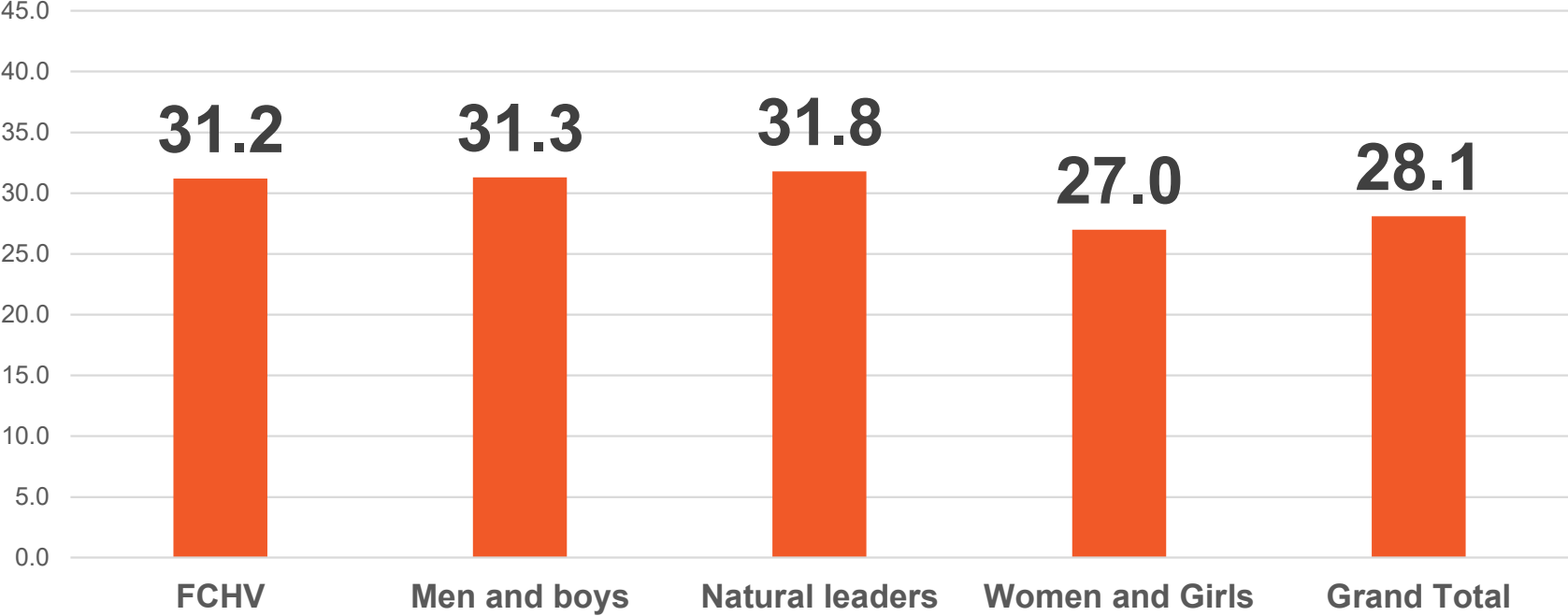
# Result: capacity Score ranges from 21 to 39

## Average Capacity Score by Municipality



**Result: Capacity Score ranges from 27 to 32, women and girls have the significantly least resilient capacity than others**

Average Capacity Score by Respondents



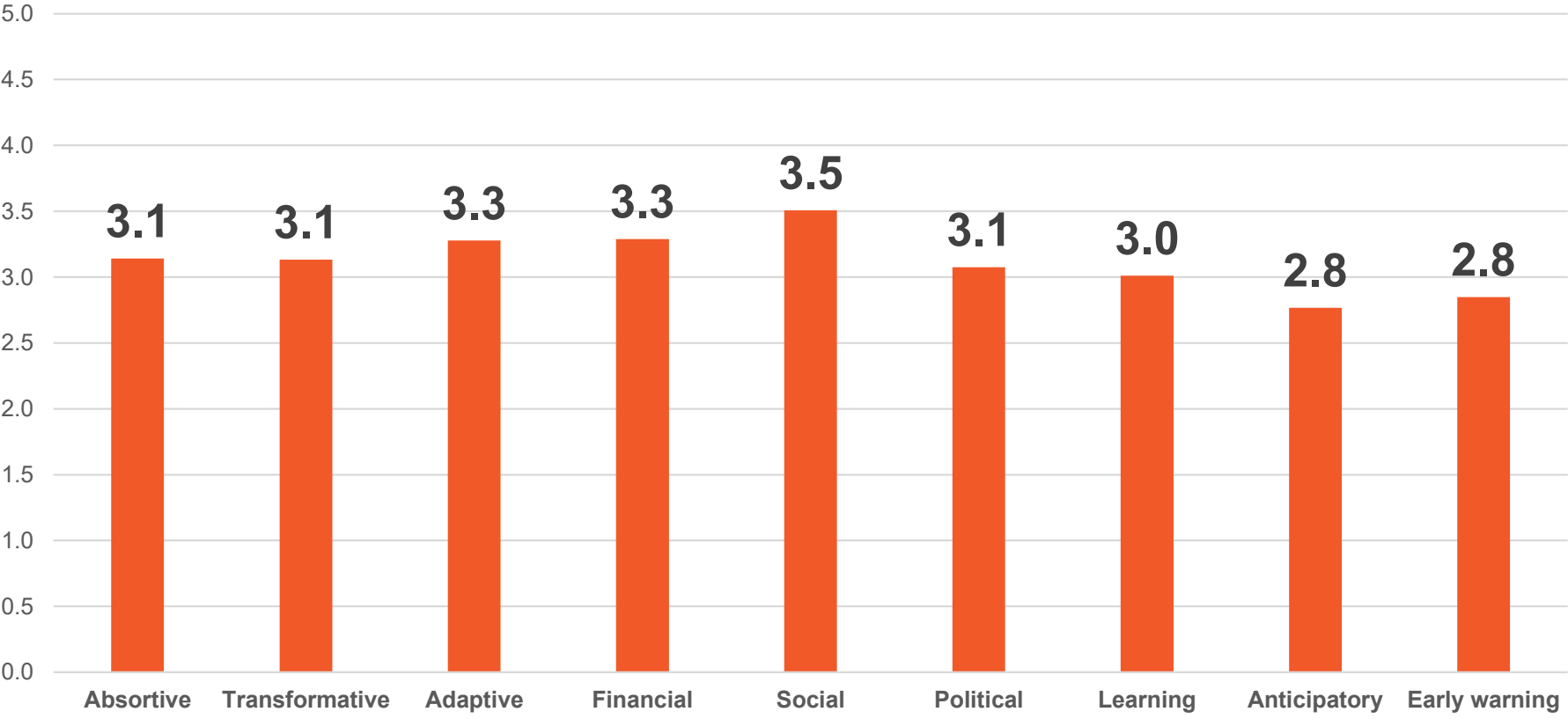
## Result: Dalit has lowest capacity where as Janjati has highest

Caste/Ethnicity	Mean	SE	CI,95%
Brahmin/Chhetri	27.9	0.322	27.3-28.6
Dalit	25.2	0.501	24.2-26.2
Janjati	32.2	0.698	30.8-33.5

Education	Mean	SE	CI,95%
Illiterate/no education	29.0	0.714	27.6-30.4
Basic	27.3	0.479	26.4-28.3
Secondary and higher	28.1	0.350	27.4-28.8

# Result: Social Capacity is strong among nine capacity

Average Capacity Score by Area





## Conclusions

Some social, financial and adaptive resilience assets exist within communities, **significant gaps remain**, particularly for women and girls and in domains related to anticipation and early warning.

With only a few households demonstrating full resilience, the data underscores that most households remain vulnerable to climate impacts.

The BRACED-based scoring system provides a **clear and replicable benchmark** for identifying resilience gaps and monitoring progress over time.

Key areas for improvement include preparedness and early warning systems, which are essential for reducing risk and safeguarding sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in the face of climate change.

# Brief Bio of Presenter

Sujan Karki is a public health professional from Nepal, with over 25 years of experience in research methods, data analysis, monitoring, evaluation, and learning. He holds a Master's Degree in Public Health, an MA in Population and Reproductive Health Research, and an MPhil in Population Studies. He is currently doing PhD in Applied Demography and Social Research at the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Thailand.

He is associated with Ipas Nepal as Head of Department- Program Evidence.



**Thank you!**

**Dhanyabad!**