



# Beijing Platform for Action: Twelve Critical Areas of Concerns

**1 Women and Poverty:** Indigenous Women in Nepal are disproportionately affected by poverty due to land dispossession, displacement, natural calamities lack of access to formal employment, and economic marginalization.

**2 Education and training of Women:** Indigenous Girls face higher dropout rates due to right to information in Mother tongue and economic barriers, child marriage, and the absence of culturally relevant education. Language barriers in schools pose additional challenges, as Indigenous languages are often not included in national curricula. Exclusions on the trainings in every sector in local to national level

**3 Women and health:** Health disparities among Indigenous Women remain critical, with high maternal mortality rates due to lack of nutrition, limited healthcare access in remote areas. Indigenous Women have limited access to sexual and reproductive health services due to stigma, the geographical remoteness and language barriers.

**4 Violence against Women:** Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a widespread issue, yet reporting mechanisms are weak due to fear, stigma, and a lack of trust in law enforcement. Indigenous Women defending their land and rights are particularly vulnerable to state and corporate violence. Indigenous Women and Girls face cultural, traditional, linguistic, religious, systemic and structural violence.

**5 Women and armed conflict:** The impacts of armed conflict have disproportionately affected Indigenous Women, leading to displacement, internal colonization, migration, militarization, women headed household and violence. Many have been subjected to abuse, rape, harassment, sexual violence and forced labor during conflicts.

**6 Women and the economy:** In the economic sphere, Indigenous Women, traditional skills and practices such as handicrafts, weaving, and herbal medicinal plants are undervalued and often exploited in the global market. Need of targeted programs and full and equal share in the economy.





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**7 Women in power and decision-making:** Political representation remains a significant challenge, as Indigenous Women are underrepresented in leadership and governance structures. Even when they attain leadership roles, they often face racism, sexism, and political exclusion. Indigenous Women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life through political decision-making.

**8 Institutional mechanisms:** Government gender policies frequently overlook Indigenous perspectives and fail to consult Indigenous Women. While Indigenous Women's organizations play a crucial role in advocating for rights and providing community support, they often receive limited funding and recognition. No meaningful implementations of institutional mechanisms.

**9 Human rights of women:** Indigenous Women's and Girls human rights and collective rights are violated in the name of aggressive development projects, land grabbing, eviction, encroachment and state policies. The lack of access to justice is compounded by legal systems that do not recognize Indigenous Peoples, customs and languages.

**10 Women and the media:** In the media, Indigenous Women are either underrepresented or misrepresented in mainstream narratives. Traditional storytelling and Indigenous digital media platforms play a vital role in preserving language, culture, and narratives but not given priorities.

**11 Women and the environment:** As stewards of biodiversity, Indigenous Women hold invaluable knowledge about environmental conservation of biological diversity. However, they are often excluded from climate change and climate action, law, policies and resource management decisions.

**12 The girl child:** Indigenous Girls face heightened risks of early marriage, child labor, and school dropout due to poverty and cultural expectations. Policies that protect their rights, promote education, and prevent violence and discrimination are critical.

