



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Fifty-first session
Geneva, 19–30 January 2026

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Nepal*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 70 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal ratify: the ICPPED;⁴ OP-CAT;⁵ ICRMW;⁶ OP-CRC, and OP-ICESCR;⁷ and all outstanding international human rights instruments;⁸ and extend a standing invitation to special procedures mechanisms.⁹

B. National human rights framework

Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

3. Stakeholders reported concerns about the National Human Rights Commission's (NHRC) autonomy and effectiveness.¹⁰ Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: amend the NHRC Act to align with the Paris Principles by introducing transparent, merit-based appointments, and guarantee autonomy;¹¹ establish a legal framework¹² and amend the Act¹³ to ensure recommendation implementation; empower the NHRC according to the Paris Principles;¹⁴ and ensure NHRC independence, resources, and authority to monitor recommendation implementation.¹⁵

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



4. Stakeholders recommended conducting a review of the Constitutional commissions;¹⁶ and strengthening the implementation of recommendations from the NHRC and Constitutional commissions.¹⁷

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

5. Stakeholders reported that: discrimination and violence against Dalits, indigenous groups, and Tibetan communities remained ongoing;¹⁸ marginalized caste and ethnic groups remained vulnerable to abuses including murder, rape, excessive use of police force, and torture in police custody, with discrimination rarely prosecuted. Commissions for marginalized groups had no or limited commissioners, and weak mandates;¹⁹ the Caste Based Discrimination and Untouchability (Offence and Punishment) Act 2011 was ineffective due to a 3-month statutory limitation, inadequate punishment, and reparation gaps;²⁰ and discrimination reports were often delayed or dismissed.²¹

6. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that prohibits discrimination based on caste, ethnicity, religion, and belief, and establishes mechanisms for redress and accountability, and amend the Act to strengthen victim protection;²² amend the Act regarding the statutory limitation and reparation;²³ amend all discriminatory laws and policies;²⁴ and formulate a plan to eliminate caste-based discrimination and include it in the National Human Rights Action Plan.²⁵ Nepal should also: ensure that law enforcement formally record all caste-based discrimination complaints;²⁶ investigate and prosecute discrimination cases against Dalits;²⁷ strengthen law enforcement to investigate caste-based discrimination;²⁸ establish a special prosecution unit and court bench for caste-based discrimination, train the judiciary and law enforcement on Dalit rights, and hold police accountable for delays or refusals.²⁹

7. Stakeholders recommended: allocating adequate resources to the National Human Rights, Dalit, Women, Tharu, and Madhesh Commissions;³⁰ empowering the commissions and appointing commissioners;³¹ and launching awareness campaigns in schools and professional training.³²

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

8. Reportedly, a Penal Code amendment made torture a crime, there had been no successful prosecution for torture, a six-month statute of limitation on filing complaints obtained, the government had not complied with a Supreme Court order to establish an independent mechanism to investigate allegations of torture,³³ and custodial deaths indicated abuse.³⁴

9. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: enforce the law criminalizing torture, including by establishing an independent investigation authority;³⁵ reform the Penal Code to increase penalties;³⁶ amend the Compensation Relating to Torture Act by expanding the definition of torture, eliminating the 35-day filing limit, and ensuring adequate reparation;³⁷ amend the Criminal Code to eliminate the six-month filing limit, and ensure reparations and victim rehabilitation;³⁸ ensure a mechanism for victim rehabilitation, accountability, and improved capability for security forces to prevent torture.³⁹

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

10. Stakeholders reported on widespread impunity for grave human rights violations committed during the 1996–2006 armed conflict. Two commissions, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the Commission on the Investigation of Enforced Disappearances (CIEDP), had received over 60,000 complaints, with no investigations concluded, legal setbacks, and politically influenced appointments.⁴⁰ Victims had received no reparation, while those accused of conflict-era crimes had reportedly been appointed to

high-level government positions.⁴¹ There was weak witness protection and grievance redress mechanisms, a lack of resources and political commitment, and inadequate confidentiality and gender sensitivity.⁴² The third amendment to the Enforced Disappearances Enquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act 2014 (TRC Act) had injected the term “serious sexual violence” without defining it.⁴³ Criteria for granting amnesty were concerning;⁴⁴ and the amended TRC Act provided only a one-off three-month period for sexual violence victims to register their cases.⁴⁵

11. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: ensure a credible, independent, and victim-centered transitional justice process meeting international legal standards, including mechanisms for accountability and reparations;⁴⁶ guarantee a process free from political interference;⁴⁷ ensure confidentiality, and create a safe environment for women to participate;⁴⁸ remove the three month deadline for filing sexual violence complaints;⁴⁹ design a reparation policy;⁵⁰ guarantee transparency for proceedings;⁵¹ develop a new National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security;⁵² clearly define the term “serious sexual violence”;⁵³ and remove provisions allowing amnesties for serious human rights violations.⁵⁴

12. Notwithstanding legal provisions against arbitrary arrest and excessive use of force during arrest, stakeholders reported numerous incidents.⁵⁵ Nepal should prevent arrests without warrants and police brutality.⁵⁶

13. Given detainees prohibited from meeting their lawyers from the time of arrest, pre-trial detentions, and detentions without criminal charges,⁵⁷ stakeholders recommended investing in criminal justice mechanisms to ensure fair trials, reducing pre-trial detentions and preventing detentions without criminal charges.⁵⁸

14. Despite legal aid provision, there were reportedly procedural delays, case backlogs, and outdated eligibility thresholds.⁵⁹ Stakeholders recommended amending the Legal Aid Act to reflect current economic realities, developing a digital tracking system;⁶⁰ and making legal aid accessible for all.⁶¹

15. Overcrowding in prisons reportedly created inhumane conditions and a mental health emergency.⁶² Stakeholders recommended implementing the Nelson Mandela Rules, and training judicial system and custodial institution officials.⁶³

16. Child reform homes reportedly faced overcrowding,⁶⁴ inadequate health and education services,⁶⁵ abusive behaviours;⁶⁶ and the juvenile justice system remained ineffective.⁶⁷ Stakeholders recommended: upgrading facilities;⁶⁸ reducing overcrowding, ensuring care and vocational skills, with reintegration plans;⁶⁹ establishing child-sensitive legal and protection systems, promoting non-custodial alternatives;⁷⁰ implementing the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, and uniformly raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years.⁷¹

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

17. Stakeholders reported that: human rights defenders often faced harassment, threats, or violence from state authorities, with women facing greater risk;⁷² authorities used force in protests, media censorship, and reprisals against activists;⁷³ Nepal’s legal framework for NGOs was increasingly restrictive;⁷⁴ and the NHRC Bill was the only law specifically protecting human rights defenders.⁷⁵ Nepal should: enact legislation to safeguard against threats and surveillance, establish an independent mechanism to investigate and prosecute related violence or interference;⁷⁶ avoid excessive force;⁷⁷ ensure security for human rights defenders;⁷⁸ establish protection mechanisms for women human rights defenders;⁷⁹ and train law enforcement personnel.⁸⁰

18. Civil society organisations reportedly faced administrative hurdles.⁸¹ Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: review relevant laws to remove undue restrictions on freedom of association;⁸² simplify and digitalize the Social Welfare Council procedures;⁸³ foster an enabling environment for civil society; remove undue restrictions on receiving funding; refrain from suspending their peaceful activities, promote dialogue;⁸⁴ and revise the Civil Society Regulation to remove administrative powers that could curtail youth-led advocacy.⁸⁵

19. Stakeholders asserted that: the 2025, Bill 2081 “Related to Operation, Use, and Regulation of Social Media in Nepal” threatened to expand restrictions on freedom of

expression by granting authorities sweeping powers, including to mandate online platform registration and block content;⁸⁶ and that the Bill would create vague new criminal offences for online expression.⁸⁷ Similarly, the proposed Media Council Bill could undermine press freedom and facilitate state control over media.⁸⁸ The Electronic Transactions Act also reportedly criminalized freedom of expression and was used to prosecute journalists and members of the public for legitimate online expression;⁸⁹ while Act provisions were vague, with disproportionate penalties.⁹⁰

20. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: amend all relevant legislation, including the Act, Criminal Code, Media Council Law, and Social Media Bill to align with international standards on freedom of expression;⁹¹ amend the Act to decriminalize online speech;⁹² amend the Act to eliminate abuse, and repeal laws making defamation a crime;⁹³ revise the Media Council Bill to establish an independent and accountable body;⁹⁴ and establish an independent authority to regulate online media transparently.⁹⁵

21. Given reported arbitrary arrests and excessive force during protests, and authorities preventing assemblies gathering,⁹⁶ stakeholders recommended: releasing all protesters detained for exercising their right to peaceful assembly; investigating extrajudicial killing and excessive force by security forces during protests and bringing perpetrators to justice; updating training for police and security forces; providing judicial review and remedy;⁹⁷ and establishing an independent body to ensure accountability for excessive use of force.⁹⁸

22. Stakeholders recommended establishing a more participatory democracy by permitting referendums,⁹⁹ and facilitating youth¹⁰⁰ and child¹⁰¹ participation.

23. Stakeholders expressed concern about: a rise in fundamentalist religious groups, engaged in hate speech, threats, and acts of intimidation, undermining Nepal's Constitutional commitment to secularism and religious freedom;¹⁰² violence perpetrated by radical actors, including Hindu nationalists;¹⁰³ and minority religious groups targeted for arbitrary allegations, incarceration, torture, and attacks.¹⁰⁴ Nepal should: amend the Constitution to eliminate language according Hinduism special protection;¹⁰⁵ promote interfaith harmony, enact laws that address hate speech, biases and social stigma; create a national interfaith commission for dialogue;¹⁰⁶ prohibit religious profiling and hate speech against religious minorities, particularly Christians and Muslims, in media and political discourse;¹⁰⁷ and strengthen law-enforcement capacity to monitor harmful social media content.¹⁰⁸

24. Religious minorities reportedly faced discrimination in their religious practice.¹⁰⁹ Stakeholders recommended: guaranteeing the right of religious minorities to conduct religious practices, including by removing barriers to acquiring land for burial sites;¹¹⁰ and restoring to their original names the sites of Indigenous Peoples' (IPs') groups.¹¹¹

25. The Penal (Code) Act, 2017 reportedly effectuated the Constitution's Article 26 prohibition on proselytism, with anti-conversion laws used to target religious minorities.¹¹² Stakeholders recommended: amending the Constitution to prohibit forcible conversion only,¹¹³ and repealing Article 26(3) to remove the ban on religious conversion;¹¹⁴ repealing Penal Code Article 156, including by decriminalizing 'outraging religious feelings', Article 158 to decriminalize peaceful proselytism,¹¹⁵ and Articles 155 and 158;¹¹⁶ and amending Article 156, to penalize only advocacy of hatred,¹¹⁷ and Articles 155, 156 and 158, including to decriminalize conversion.¹¹⁸

Right to privacy

26. Given that social media surveillance by the police and AI-enabled CCTV and Facial Recognition Systems reportedly lacked legal oversight,¹¹⁹ stakeholders recommended to establish a legal framework governing surveillance technology, enable judicial oversight over social media surveillance, and strengthen oversight mechanisms to ensure accountability for state media monitoring.¹²⁰

Right to marriage

27. Despite the criminalization of child marriage, the practice reportedly persisted due to lack of enforcement, while the National Strategy to End Child Marriage lacked a budget.¹²¹ Laws were also inconsistent.¹²² Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: launch awareness campaigns;¹²³ define marriage for those under 18 as child marriage, and for those between 18

and 20 as early marriage;¹²⁴ harmonize the National Strategy with the National Action Plan to End Child Marriage 2018–2030;¹²⁵ and ensure effective implementation of the Action Plan.¹²⁶

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

28. While commending the amendment of laws to ensure compatibility with the Palermo Protocol, stakeholders expressed concern about human smuggling, underreporting, social media use involving children, and limited shelters, legal aid, and counselling.¹²⁷ Nepal was a source, destination and transit state for human trafficking.¹²⁸ Due to unethical recruitment practices, lack of pre-departure information, and limited legal protection abroad, migrant workers were vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.¹²⁹

29. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: expedite enacting the Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Amendment Act in line with the Palermo Protocol;¹³⁰ amend the Act to align with international standards, and allocate resources for survivor rehabilitation;¹³¹ expedite endorsement of a national policy and plan of action against human trafficking;¹³² prioritize investigating and prosecuting trafficking, and enhance the capacity of law enforcement officers;¹³³ establish standard operating procedures for victim identification, rescue, and repatriation;¹³⁴ remove the migration ban for women workers;¹³⁵ and formulate a national policy for safe foreign employment and the reintegration of returnee migrants.¹³⁶

30. Stakeholders reported that historical forms of bonded labor persisted and the freed Kamaiya were not yet rehabilitated.¹³⁷ Nepal should: enforce laws against modern slavery and provide employment,¹³⁸ ensuring swift prosecution, penalties, and capacity building of law enforcement and the judiciary;¹³⁹ expand rehabilitation programs for survivors, providing access to land, education, and vocational training; implement awareness campaigns, and strengthen safe shelters and legal aid;¹⁴⁰ ensure housing to freed bonded labourers, and mobilize local authorities.¹⁴¹

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

31. Noting implementation gaps in employment programmes,¹⁴² stakeholders recommended that Nepal: provide adequate employment opportunities to youth, reform the Prime Minister's Employment Programme mechanism to reach the most vulnerable, and adequately finance self-employment loan schemes;¹⁴³ implement Constitutional guarantees of proportional inclusion of Dalits in public, private and informal employment sectors by implementing affirmative provisions;¹⁴⁴ and protect traditional Dalit occupations.¹⁴⁵

32. Given discrimination experienced by sex workers,¹⁴⁶ stakeholders recommended that Nepal: decriminalise adult consensual sex work; amend the legal definition of trafficking in the Human Trafficking and Transportation (control) Act, 2007 to avoid conflating trafficking with sex work; train law enforcement agencies;¹⁴⁷ investigate and punish law enforcement officers for harassment and extortion of sex workers, and ensure victim support; and remove obstacles for sex workers in obtaining citizenship.¹⁴⁸

Right to social security

33. Employees in informal sectors, labourers, and self-employed workers reportedly faced challenges accessing the contribution-based social security scheme, while many senior citizens, widows, children, Dalits, and endangered ethnic groups did not receive social security allowance payments because they lacked citizenship certificates.¹⁴⁹ Stakeholders recommended: guaranteeing social security for people working in the informal sector, providing protection allowances to all households below the poverty line;¹⁵⁰ and implementing awareness campaigns in rural areas.¹⁵¹

34. With the Child Grant covering an estimated 9.5 percent of all Nepali children,¹⁵² a stakeholder recommended to: progressively extend the Child Grant program to include all children and provide an adequate monthly payment;¹⁵³ and simplify access to social protection by removing complicated requirements.¹⁵⁴

Right to an adequate standard of living

35. Stakeholders noted that: about 20% of the population remained poor;¹⁵⁵ and regional income disparities reflected broader inequalities.¹⁵⁶ Nepal should: provide adequate funding for poverty elimination programmes with a database for outreach to targeted groups, focus interventions on rural areas, ensure land reform for marginalized groups, expand support for cooperatives, and align skills training with local job needs.¹⁵⁷

36. Notwithstanding progress, about 40% of the population reportedly could not afford a healthy diet, and agricultural yields were low,¹⁵⁸ as they were impacted by landlessness and climate change, while subsistence farmers in the buffer zones of national parks faced restrictions in accessing natural resources.¹⁵⁹ Rural youth were abandoning agriculture.¹⁶⁰ Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: implement the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act (2018);¹⁶¹ operationalize the National Food Plan alongside targeted support for vulnerable farmers;¹⁶² protect access to land and natural resources for marginalized communities, and ensure remedy for climate change-related loss;¹⁶³ integrate agroecology into the school curriculum, strengthen training for young peasants and access to land, markets, and social security;¹⁶⁴ and support the transition to traditional livelihoods.¹⁶⁵

37. Stakeholders identified as barriers to land and housing rights for marginalized groups issues of insecure land tenure, caste-based discrimination, and gender inequality despite the Joint Land Ownership (JLO) policy.¹⁶⁶ Nepal should: expedite the work of the Land Issue Resolving Commission, prioritizing land titles to landless, Dalit, and women-headed households; strengthen implementation of the JLO policy; reform social housing programs to target marginalized communities;¹⁶⁷ simplify land registration procedures, ensure the availability of necessary documents, and mobilize paralegal support networks;¹⁶⁸ develop a federal land policy to ensure legal land ownership;¹⁶⁹ and implement and expand the Public Housing Project for Dalit and marginalized groups.¹⁷⁰

38. Despite improved clean water and sanitation (WASH) access, stakeholders recommended increasing investment in the WASH sector.¹⁷¹

Right to health

39. Notwithstanding progress in healthcare reaching marginalized groups, concerns included malnutrition and the need for equitable rural healthcare.¹⁷² Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: increase the public health budget, including for rural health systems;¹⁷³ create universal health insurance and make primary health services free;¹⁷⁴ expand health insurance, especially for rural and marginalized groups, and strengthen child nutrition programmes;¹⁷⁵ train health workers on caste sensitivity, and ensure free Dalit health check-ups and maternal care.¹⁷⁶

40. The Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health (RSMRH) Act, 2018 reportedly affirmed abortion rights with stipulated exemptions, while the National Penal (Code) Act, 2017 still criminalised abortion outside narrowly defined conditions, leading to confusion.¹⁷⁷ Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: fully decriminalize abortion;¹⁷⁸ including by amending the Penal Code to align with the Constitution and the RSMRH Act;¹⁷⁹ and amending the RSMRH Act to remove all the grounds prohibiting abortion access, and repealing abortion-related provisions from the Penal Code.¹⁸⁰

41. Given reported uneven maternal mortality ratios across provinces, reduced family planning funding, and obstetric violence, stakeholders recommended: deploying a midwifery workforce across Nepal, improving women's access to antenatal and postnatal services, allocating adequate funding to ensure family planning services, and ensuring respectful maternity care.¹⁸¹

42. Stakeholders reported limited access to adolescent-friendly health services,¹⁸² high adolescent anaemia and pregnancy rates,¹⁸³ and de-prioritized children's mental healthcare.¹⁸⁴ Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: strengthen awareness-raising;¹⁸⁵ ensure sexual and reproductive health education in the school curriculum;¹⁸⁶ invest in nutrition and sexual and reproductive health services for adolescent girls;¹⁸⁷ and establish mental health support services at local levels¹⁸⁸ and schools¹⁸⁹ for children, and youth.¹⁹⁰

43. Stakeholders recommended: implementing a national action plan to eradicate HIV-related discrimination, including legal reforms, awareness campaigns, and anti-stigma training for healthcare providers; ensuring equal employment opportunities; and expediting adoption of the HIV Bill.¹⁹¹

44. Noting leprosy stigma,¹⁹² a stakeholder recommended awareness campaigns, training for school and health-centre staff, and repealing discriminatory legislation.¹⁹³

Right to education

45. Despite the Constitutional guarantee of free education, outcomes were reportedly hampered by hidden costs, inadequate resources, and legal documentation issues, disproportionately affecting marginalized communities.¹⁹⁴ Nepal should: effectively implement the free and compulsory education scheme, improve the accessibility and quality of education, particularly for girls, children with disabilities, economically disadvantaged families, and Dalits;¹⁹⁵ allow school enrollment without citizenship certificates; provide targeted scholarships and free school meals; build more schools in under-served areas; ensure accessible facilities for children with disabilities; introduce mother tongue-based education for indigenous children;¹⁹⁶ increase the GDP allocation for education;¹⁹⁷ introduce cash transfers, supply free or subsidised school materials to disadvantaged children, and invest in educational infrastructure.¹⁹⁸

46. To improve school enrolment for girls, stakeholders recommended to: strengthen vocational education; promote digital skills;¹⁹⁹ invest in girl-friendly school infrastructure;²⁰⁰ and implement school-based reproductive health education to address child marriage.²⁰¹

47. Given the impact of natural disasters,²⁰² stakeholders recommended developing guidelines for climate-resilient educational infrastructure, and for continued education during disaster response.²⁰³

48. With the dominance of Nepali and English in education, stakeholders recommended that Nepal provide adequate resources for mother-tongue instruction.²⁰⁴

49. A stakeholder recommended that Nepal embed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in national education standards.²⁰⁵

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

50. Nepal was reportedly experiencing severe climate change impacts;²⁰⁶ contributing to increased displacement, migration, and threatened habitability.²⁰⁷ Communities lost land and livelihoods as hydropower and clean-energy projects proceeded with minimal IP consultation;²⁰⁸ and Nepal's climate change actions (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) progress was restricted by fragmentation, low community knowledge, and inadequate institutional capacity.²⁰⁹

51. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: boost climate adaptation funding, protect climate-displaced persons, and adopt resilient infrastructure;²¹⁰ integrate CCA and DRR initiatives for community sustainability, with community outreach;²¹¹ adopt legislation to prioritize climate change adaptation measures and reduce climate-related displacement and migration;²¹² amend the Constitution to protect groups particularly vulnerable to climate change;²¹³ ensure the participation of adolescent girls;²¹⁴ and Dalits²¹⁵ in climate policy-making; and incorporate IPs' ecological knowledge.²¹⁶

52. The first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2024-2028) reportedly required legal mechanisms for implementation, and concerns included land and environmental rights in hydropower and tourism sectors.²¹⁷ Stakeholders recommended that Nepal formulate human rights due diligence law, and ensure implementation of the Action Plan.²¹⁸

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

53. Despite progress, stakeholders noted challenges for women with: gender-based violence (GBV); the issuance of birth certificates for citizenship; labor force participation and political leadership; and the prevalence of son preference and harmful practices.²¹⁹

54. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: provide legal support and protection for survivors of GBV;²²⁰ ensure One-Stop Crisis Management Centers, rehabilitation homes and GBV funds are accessible, and adequately resourced;²²¹ remove the provision of reconciliation in the Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2008;²²² and abolish the statute of limitations for rape.²²³

55. Stakeholders also recommended: ending harmful practices, investigating cases involving harmful practices, punishing those responsible and providing victim protection; raising awareness on issues such as the dowry system;²²⁴ and implementing restrictions on sex-selective abortion.²²⁵

56. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation prohibiting discrimination against women and guaranteeing remedies;²²⁶ support gender-responsive budgeting;²²⁷ ensure implementation of laws and policies on gender equality supported by sufficient resources; and build awareness;²²⁸ formally recognize care work;²²⁹ increase the budget of the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, improve access to citizenship, property, and healthcare, and support marginalized women.²³⁰

57. Given specific challenges faced by marginalized groups of women, including in accessing public services, justice, education, natural resources,²³¹ decent work and citizenship rights,²³² stakeholders recommended that Nepal: amend the Constitution to recognize the rights of Indigenous women, including their right to self-determination;²³³ enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that specifically addresses caste-based discrimination against Dalit women, ensure representation of Dalit women across public institutions by instituting quotas, and provide skills-based training and entrepreneurship programs;²³⁴ for women with disabilities, amend the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act by recognizing intersecting forms of discrimination;²³⁵ for single women, implement property rights, provide entrepreneurship training, local employment and business development subsidies, and implement the Single Women Protection Fund.²³⁶

Children

58. Notwithstanding strong Constitutional, legal, and policy frameworks for child rights, implementation was reportedly weak, leaving children vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, and violence.²³⁷ Stakeholders recommended to: amend the Domestic Violence Act, 2009, broadening the definition of domestic violence, sexual violence and all physical and psychological harm against children; and establish an effective child protection system;²³⁸ develop procedures on the best interest of the child, establish an independent child rights monitoring body;²³⁹ and create Child Rights Committees in all local government areas.²⁴⁰

59. Child labour reportedly remained prevalent due to poverty, school costs, and caste- and gender-based barriers.²⁴¹ Nepal should: amend the Child Labour Act 2000, incorporating measures for rescue, reparation, and reintegration, and harmonize national laws criminalizing child labour;²⁴² ensure stricter penalties;²⁴³ strengthen enforcement mechanisms, including labour inspections; ensure free education up to secondary level and provide incentives; support livelihood programs for parents;²⁴⁴ and establish specialised units within the labour inspectorate for child labour.²⁴⁵

60. Notwithstanding the prohibition of corporal punishment under the Act Relating to Children 2018, violence against children by school staff reportedly continued.²⁴⁶ Stakeholders recommended to: enhance rights awareness programs in schools; strengthen awareness of reporting mechanisms under the Act; and create school Child Protection Committees.²⁴⁷

61. Stakeholders recommended establishing a legal framework to protect children from harmful internet content;²⁴⁸ and raising awareness about online safety.²⁴⁹

62. Stakeholders recommended: revising related policies to address children's unique vulnerabilities regarding environmental health, mandating that environmental policies undergo child impact assessments, considering children as active stakeholders in policies,²⁵⁰ and developing a climate youth policy.²⁵¹

Older persons

63. Despite progress,²⁵² stakeholders recommended: prioritizing effective implementation of the Senior Citizens Act, reforming social security, and expanding geriatric wards in public hospitals;²⁵³ amending the Act, including by raising the social security allowance to at least 50% of minimum wage;²⁵⁴ and ensuring social security and a support system for all senior citizens.²⁵⁵

Persons with disabilities

64. Stakeholders recommended to: guarantee accessible infrastructure and transportation systems for persons with disabilities, strengthen support systems and promote their independent living;²⁵⁶ strengthen enforcement of disability-inclusive laws, create effective programmes for education and employment, expand disability-friendly mental health services nationwide, ban abusive practices and provide free/subsidized legal aid;²⁵⁷ repeal or amend laws that fail to recognize the legal capacity of persons with disabilities;²⁵⁸ develop community-based support systems for children with disabilities and guarantee their access to early identification, education, and health services;²⁵⁹ adopt a national deinstitutionalization policy;²⁶⁰ and guarantee full participation in political processes.²⁶¹

Indigenous Peoples and minorities

65. Some IPs were reportedly not legally recognized, and the Indigenous Nationalities Commission was not operational, while national parks restricted access to natural resources.²⁶² Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: strengthen the Commission mandate,²⁶³ and provide it adequate resources;²⁶⁴ improve consultation mechanisms with IPs in national parks and buffer zones; ensure they are not dispossessed from their territories and prevented from accessing natural resources; and legally recognize IPs.²⁶⁵

66. Stakeholders recommended to: recognize IPs' rights to maintain their customary systems such as the Guthi with a separate legal arrangement and autonomy; demarcate their traditional lands; and return lost lands and resources or provide remedy.²⁶⁶

67. Stakeholders noted: widespread displacement of IPs from their lands due to megaprojects;²⁶⁷ without their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC);²⁶⁸ encroachment of Guthi lands by state and private actors, with lack of legal protections and remedies;²⁶⁹ and use of force by police and security forces to suppress related protests.²⁷⁰ Nepal should: suspend all energy and infrastructure projects that impact IPs until obtaining FPIC;²⁷¹ consult with IPs to obtain their FPIC for projects, and provide redress to communities for losses;²⁷² ensure IPs' rights to self-determination, FPIC, custodianship of ancestral lands and resources;²⁷³ and integrate FPIC in environmental and social impact assessments and national laws.²⁷⁴

68. Stakeholders recommended enforcing mandatory proportional representation for IPs across all state bodies,²⁷⁵ ensuring access to civil service employment.²⁷⁶

69. The Constitution reportedly defined minorities as ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups whose population was less than the percentage specified by federal law, but no federal law had explicitly set such a minority threshold.²⁷⁷ Nepal should enact a federal law to define minority groups based on their ratio to Nepal's total population, to ensure their legal recognition and protection.²⁷⁸

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

70. Despite progressive Constitutional protections,²⁷⁹ stakeholders recommended that Nepal: adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI);²⁸⁰ amend relevant laws to include sex characteristics as a protected ground against discrimination;²⁸¹ allow transgender and gender

diverse individuals to change their gender on official documents based on self-identification;²⁸² implement Constitutional provisions to increase representation of the LGBTI community in state mechanisms, and guarantee their sexual and reproductive rights;²⁸³ fully implement the 2007 Supreme Court decision recognizing third gender identities; ensure non-discriminatory access to citizenship, marriage, and social services; criminalize hate crimes; enact inclusive electoral reforms for political participation;²⁸⁴ and consistently implement Supreme Court rulings legally recognizing same-sex relationships.²⁸⁵

71. To address discrimination faced by LGBTI+ children,²⁸⁶ stakeholders recommended that Nepal: revise the Civil (Code) Act 2017 to ban discrimination against LGBTI+ children, conversion therapies, and coerced surgeries; enact equal family rights for LGBTI+ couples; amend the Penal Code to ensure rape definitions include diverse SOGI; revise the comprehensive sexuality education curriculum to incorporate SOGI; train healthcare providers; and ensure safe spaces for LGBTI+ students.²⁸⁷

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

72. Migrant workers reportedly suffered abuses from foreign employers and recruitment agents.²⁸⁸ Nepal should: enforce zero-cost migration, and guarantee justice for migrant workers, and resources for rescue and repatriation;²⁸⁹ strengthen oversight of recruitment agencies, provide migrant workers with accurate information and grievance mechanisms.²⁹⁰

73. In the absence of specific laws and policies on refugees,²⁹¹ stakeholders recommended adopting a comprehensive national legal framework on asylum and refugee protection aligned with international standards, and upholding non-refoulement in law and practice.²⁹²

Stateless persons

74. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal cease the practice of arbitrary detention of stateless persons, and ensure lawful procedures, legal aid, and access to documentation.²⁹³

75. While commending the 2025 Citizenship Amendment Bill, allowing children of Nepali mothers to obtain citizenship without the father's identity,²⁹⁴ stakeholders recommended repealing discriminatory Constitutional provisions to allow Nepali women to confer citizenship to their children and spouses on equal terms with men.²⁹⁵

76. Stakeholders recommended that Nepal: guarantee the right to citizenship for all ethnic minorities; implement the Citizenship Act to grant citizenship to Nepal-born children whose parents lack birth citizenship; establish legal aid centers to help stateless individuals;²⁹⁶ and establish a legal and administrative framework to guarantee universal birth registration for all children in Nepal, regardless of their parents' legal status.²⁹⁷

Notes

¹ A/HRC/47/10, A/HRC/47/10/Add.1, and A/HRC/47/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF	ADF International, 1202 Geneva (Switzerland);
AMW	Christian Legal Centre, LONDON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
APF	Aparajit Foundation, Lalitpur (Nepal);
BCN	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkilling, 1218 Grand-Saconnex (Switzerland);
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide, New Malden (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg (France);
EWG	Education Watch Group, Nepal, Lalitpur (Nepal);
FIAN	FIAN International, Geneva (Switzerland);

FWLD	Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD), Kathmandu (Nepal);
GERG	Global Engagement Research Group at Kansai Gaidai University, Hirakata City (Japan);
HFHN	Habitat for Humanity Nepal, Lalitpur (Nepal);
HRJC	Human Rights and Justice Centre, Lalitpur (Nepal);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
IWL	Indigenous Women League Nepal - IWL Nepal, KAPAN (Nepal);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc., 2nd Floor (United States of America);
JCYCN	Jagriti Child and Youth Concern Nepal, Kathmandu (Nepal);
JUBILEE	JUBILEE CAMPAIGN, FAIRFAX, VA (United States of America);
JNO	Just Nation Observer, Bhaktapur (Nepal);
MKPN	Mayako Pahichan Nepal, Kathmandu (Nepal);
MRG	Minority Rights Group International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
NFRJ	Nepal Forum for Restorative Justice, Kathmandu (Nepal);
NFWLHA	National Federation of Women Living with HIV and AIDS, Kathmandu (Nepal);
PARTYeK	PRATYeK, New Rajinder Nagar New Delhi - 110060 pratyek.org (India);
ROYM	Rural Oriented Youth Movement Nepal, Kathmandu (Nepal);
RSKS	Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, Ajmer (India);
UFR	Unite for Rights, San Francisco (United States of America);
WHR	Women For Human Rights, single women group, Kathmandu (Nepal);
YUN	Youth-Led UPR Civil Society Coalition – Nepal, Lalitpur Metropolitan City (Nepal).

Joint submissions:

JS1

Joint submission 1 submitted by: Advocacy Forum Nepal, Kathmandu (Nepal); Contributing Victims' Organisations: Badarmudhe Incident Victims Concern Committee, Chitwan; Bhairab Memorial Foundation, Gorkha; Bhupendra Memorial Trust Nepal; Bhupendra Smriti Pratisthan Nepal, Banke; Centre for Human Rights and Victims of Violations, Nepal; Conflict Affected People's Concern Centre, Dang; Conflict Management and Displaced Concern Centre; Conflict Victim Rights Forum, Myagdi; Conflict Victim Women National Network (CVWN); Conflict Victim Women National Network, Myagdi; Conflict Victim Women National Network, Nawalpur; Conflict Victims and Farmer Rights Society, Kailali; Conflict Victims and Unity Development Centre; Conflict Victims Common Platform (CVCP); Conflict Victims National Alliance (CVNA); Conflict Victims Orphans Society (CVOS); Conflict Victims Self-Employment and Skills Training Centre, Morang; Conflict Victims Society for Justice (CVSJ); Conflict Victims Teachers Society; Conflict Victims Women Network, Banke; Conflict Victims' Society, Koshi Province; Disabled Conflict Victims Association, Dolakha; Ganesh-Ujjan Memorial Foundation; Guru Luitel Study and Development Centre; Hari Bhakta Memorial Foundation, Rukum; Human Rights Network and Peace Working Group; Jhapa Memorial Pillar Park for the Disappeared; Kumbharadda Memorial Park for the Disappeared, Bardiya; Laxmi Acharya Memorial Trust, Jajarkot; Maina Bal Bikash Samiti; Manilal Memorial Trust, Myagdi; Martyr Bashistha Koirala (Sureshchandra) Memorial Foundation, Sindhuli; Martyr Ajablaal Yadav Memorial Trust, Dhanusha; Martyr Jaya Bahadur Rawal Memorial Foundation, Jajarkot; Martyr Tikaraj Aran Memorial Foundation, Ramechhap; Martyrs and Disappeared Memorial Foundation; Nandalal Koirala Memorial Trust, Gorkha; National Memory Network; National Network of Disabled Conflict Victims (NNDCV); National Network of Families of the Disappeared (NEFAD); National Network of Victims of Serious Human Rights Violations; National Struggle Committee of Maoist Victims, Nepal; Nepal Maoist Victims Association; Ra.Si.Pa. Memorial Foundation, Arghakhanchi; Shiva

- Prasad Bhatta Memorialization, Gorkha; Social Justice Committee, Nepal; Society of Families of the Disappeared Nepal, Sunsari. Contributing Civil Society Organisations: Accountability Watch Committee (AWC); Advocacy Forum Nepal (AF); Amnesty International Nepal (AI-Nepal); Civil Rights Association Nepal (CIRAN); Collective Campaign for Peace (COCAP); Digital Rights Nepal; Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD); Forum of Women Journalists and Communicators (Sancharika Samuha); Himalayan Human Rights Monitors (HimRights); Human Rights and Justice Center (HRJC); Human Rights for Justice; Human Rights Organization of Nepal (HURON); Justice and Rights Institute (JuRI-Nepal); Law and Policy Forum for Social Justice (LAPSOJ); Legal Aid and Consultancy Centre (LACC); Nagarik Aawaz (NA); National Alliance of Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRD); Nepal Forum for Restorative Justice (NFRJ); Nepal Peace Building Initiative (NPI); Public Defenders Society Nepal (PDS-Nepal); Tarangini Foundation; The Story Kitchen (TSK); Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO Nepal); Voices of Women Media (VOW Media); Women in Human Rights (WHR); Women's Rehabilitation Centre Nepal (WOREC);
- JS2 **Joint submission 2 submitted by:** ARTICLE 19, London, EC1R 3GA (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Media Action Nepal;
- JS3 **Joint submission 3 submitted by:** Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) Nepal, Kathmandu (Nepal); 1. Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) Nepal 2. Blue Diamond Society (BDS) 3. Blind Youth Association Nepal (BYAN) 4. CDS Park 5. Youth Alliance for Development (YARD) 6. YUWA;
- JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Blue Diamond Society, Kathmandu (Nepal); Blue Diamond Society (BDS), and Federation of Sexual and Gender Minorities (FSGMN);
- JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Community Empowerment and Social Justice Network, Lalitpur (Nepal); Community Empowerment and Social Justice Network (CEMSOJ), Save Nepa Valley (SNV) Movement, and Thāe Bāe Yā Lwāpu;
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** The Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc, Genève (Switzerland); Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR) Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD) Youth Led Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights Advocacy Nepal (YOSHAN) Reproductive Health Right Working Group (RHRWG);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** campaign for change, Kathmandu (Nepal); Campaign for Change and Intersex Asia;
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Child Centered UPR Reporting Coalition Nepal, Kathmandu (Nepal); CZOP and its 98 member organizations from seven provinces, and Save the Children, World Vision, Good Shepherd International Foundation, Plan Nepal, and Kanallan;
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa); Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Consortium of organizations working for Child participation (Consortium-Nepal), Kathmandu (Nepal); 1. Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal 2. Children as Zone of Peace 3. DUCOM 4. Education Watch Group 5. Girls Not Bride Nepal 6. Inclusive Education Forum 7. National Campaign for Education 8. National Child Friendly Local Governance Forum 9. NICS 10. Net for Good Alliance 11. National Collation for Girls Rights 12. National Child Protection Alliance 13. Ratify OP3CRC Coalition Nepal 14. Social Protection Civil Society Network 15. National Child Advocate Council 16. National Action and Coordinating Group (NACG Nepal);

- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Cultural Survival, Cambridge, MA 02140 (United States of America); Cultural Survival, Sunuwar Sewa Samaj, Indigenous Rights Foundation, National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN), Indigenous Women's League Nepal (IWL Nepal), Sunuwar Women Society and Nepal Tamang Women Association;
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Community Self Reliance Centre, Kathmandu (Nepal); Community Self Reliance Centre, National Land Rights Forum, Nepal Mahila Ekata Samaj;
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Dignity Initiative, Kathmandu (Nepal); Full list of contributing organizations (in alphabetical order): 1. Association for Dalit Women Advancement of Nepal (ADWAN) 2. Bahini Educare Foundation 3. Center for Dalit Women in Nepal (CDWN) 4. Change Action Nepal 5. Commit Nepal, Banke 6. Dalit Alliance for Natural Resource Nepal 7. Dalit Human Rights Defenders (DHRDs) 8. Dalit Lives Matter Global Alliance (DLMGA) 9. Dalit NGO Federation (DNF) 10. Dalit Sarokar Manch, Siraha 11. Dalit Welfare Organization (DWO) 12. Dalit with Disabilities Association Nepal (DDAN) 13. Dalit Women Rights Forum, Dhangadhi 14. Dalit Youth Alliance 15. Dignity Initiative 16. Equity Society Nepal (ESN) 17. Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO) 18. Global Forum against Caste-based Discrimination 19. Grassroots Development Foundation 20. Independent Dalit Civil Society Nepal's (IDCS-Nepal) 21. International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) 22. Jagaran Media Center (JMC) 23. JOHO Foundation 24. Madhesi Dalit NGO Federation 25. Maryada Foundation Dalit Human Rights Organization (DHR-Nepal) 26. Peace for Dalit Foundations Nepal, Parsa 27. Professional Development and Research Center (PDRC) 28. Rashtriya Dalit Network (RDN) 29. REDEF Nepal, Biratnagar 30. Samabeshi Foundation 31. Samari Utthan Sewa 32. Samata Foundation 33. Suryamati Youth Awareness Foundation 34. Nepal Deprived Women Upliftment Center 35. Dalit Women Network, Kirtipur 36. NEPSON, Surkhet;
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Digital Rights Nepal, Kathmandu (Nepal); 1. Digital Rights Nepal 2. Dignity Initiative 3. Open Internet Nepal 4. Women Leader of Information Technology (WLIT) 5. Asia Pacific Internet Governance Academy Nepal Chapter 6. Body & Data 7. Center for Media Research – Nepal 8. Digital Media Foundation 9. DCA Nepal 10. Diyopost.com 11. Media Advocacy Group 12. National Policy Forum 13. Sancharika Samuha 14. Techpana 15. Technology Khabar.com 16. The Story Kitchen 17. Youth Innovation Lab;
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Equality Now, Nairobi (Kenya); Aawaaj, Campaign Against Child Marriage (CACMA)- Karnali, FEDO Nepal, Girls Not Brides - Nepal, Equality Now, National Indigenous Women Forum, Nepal Muslim Women's Welfare Society and Women for Human Rights and WOREC Nepal.;
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD), Kathmandu (Nepal); Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD) Policy Advocacy Network against Violence against Women and Girls (PANAV);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Zurich (Switzerland); HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Zurich (Switzerland); Integrated Development Centre, Community Improvement Center (CIC), Habitat for Humanity Nepal, SOS Children's Villages Nepal, Ujyalo Foundation, Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN), Hilly Region Development Campaign (HRDC), Social Awareness Centre (SAC Nepal), Social Service Centre Nepal (SOSEC Nepal);;
- JS19 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** International Commission of Jurists, Geneva (Switzerland); THE INTERNATIONAL

- COMMISSION OF JURISTS, ADVOCACY FORUM - NEPAL AND THE GLOBAL SURVIVORS FUND;
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Interfaith Peace Federation Nepal, Kathmandu (Nepal); Aslam Society – Kathmandu, Bisho Kirat Nari Sangh – Kathmandu, Community Development Forum (CDF) Nepal – Morang, Initiative for Transformation Nepal (InT-Nepal) – Gorkha, Interfaith Alliance for Peace – (IAP) Kathmandu, Interfaith Peace Network (IPN) – Morang, Islamic Sangh Nepal – Kathmandu, Janajagaran Samaj (JJS) – Banke, Kabir Panth Dharma Tatha Sahitya Parisad – Dhankutta, Micah Nepal – Lalitpur, Nepal Christian Society – Nepal, Nepal Muslim Women Welfare Society (NMWWS) – Kathmandu, Participants Mobilisation Centre – Sunsari, Sansthaagath Bikash Sanjal – Lalitpur, The Seven Nepal – Doti, Track Nepal – Lalitpur, Transformation Nepal (TFN) – Bhaktapur, Welfare Association for Children Tikapur (WACT) – Tikapur, and Youth Empowerment Sector – Achham;
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, Copenhagen N (Denmark); Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Nepal (TPO) Advocacy forum Nepal (AF) International rehabilitation council for torture victims;
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese IPs (LAHURNIP), Kathmandu (Nepal); Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of IPs of Nepal (LAHURNIP) International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) KIOS Foundation National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF) Indigenous Media Foundation (IMF) Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association (NIDA) Indigenous Women Legal Awareness Group (INWOLAG) Nepal Kirat (Rai) Mahila Sangh (NKRMS) National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN) Nepal Chepang Women Association (NCWA) National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF) Federation of Indigenous Women of Nepal in America (FIWNA) National Indigenous Disabled Self Employment Association Nepal (NID SEWA Nepal) National Indigenous Disabled Youth Association (NIDYA);
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Lutheran World Federation, 1211 Geneva 2 (Switzerland); Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Finish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM), Finn Church Aid (FCA), Rastriya Mukta Haliya Samaj Federation Nepal (RMHSFN), Disability Inclusive Development Mission to Nepal (DIDMN), Lutheran Community Welfare Society (LCWS), Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO), and Centre for Dalit Women Nepal (CDWN);
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** Nepal Disabled Women Association, Kathmandu (Nepal); Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD) International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) KOSHISH Nepal Disabled Women Association (NDWA);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** Nepal Dialogue Forum, Berlin (Germany); Nepal Dialogue Forum: Adivasi-Koordination Deutschland Amnesty International – Ländergruppe Nepal Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor Brot für die Welt FIAN International Gossner Mission KURVE Wustrow Peace Brigades International (PBI) – deutscher Zweig Stiftung Asienhaus Südasiensbüro;
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** National Indigenous Women Forum, Kathmandu (Nepal); ;
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Nepal NGO Coalition for UPR, Kathmandu (Nepal); National Women's Coalition for UPR Durban Review Conference Follow-up Committee (DRCFC) Nepal Including 530 Human Rights Organization according to Annex I of the report.;
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization (Dalit Civil Society Organization), Kathmandu (Nepal); Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization (NNDSWO) in collaboration with Dalit Civil Society Organizations;

- JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by:** CONGREGATION OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Genève (Switzerland); Opportunity Village Nepal (OVN) Good Shepherd International Foundation (GSIF) Nepal IIMA - Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco VIDES International – International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (NGO in Consultative Status with ECOSOC);
- JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** South Asia Forum for Freedom of Religion or Belief (SAFFoRB), Mumabi, (India); South Asia Forum for Freedom of Religion or Belief (SAFFoRB) Samari Utthan Sewa (SUS) Himalayan Education and Development (HEAD Nepal) Nepal Mahila Bishwasi Sangh – YWCA Karnali Integrated Rural Development And Research Centre (KIRDARC) Nepal Nepal Unites Nepal Iqra Educational Foundation Interfaith Peace Federation Nepal (IPFN) National Inter- Religious Network on Violence Against Women Nepal (NIRN- Nepal) Ehipassiko Buddhist Foundation. (EBF);
- JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by:** The Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada); - Jagriti Mahila Mahasangh (JMMS) - National Federation of Sex Workers, Nepal- SWASA Nepal (Sex Workers and Allies of South Asia Nepal)- Mahila Jagaran Samaj- Mahila Sahayogi Samuha- Sakriya Mahila Nepal- Srijanshil Mahila Samuha- Sahasi Mahila Samuha- Mahila Sachetana Samaj- Mahila Awaaj- Mahila Sachetana Kendra- Milijuli Mahila Samuha- Nijgadh Mahila Samuha- Mahila Manch Nepal- Mahila Mukti Sangh- Namuma Mahila Sangh- Jeevan Jyoti Mahila Sangh- Sangharsa Mahila Samuha- Kriyasil Mahila Sangh- Parijat Mahila Sangh- Sudhar Mahila Sangh- Ekikrit Mahila Samuha- Goreto Nepal- Nari Sashaktikaran Samaj- Nari Awaaj- Mahila Sashaktikaran Samaj Nepal- Mahila Pariwartansil Samaj Nepal- Nari Ekata Samuha- Banke Pragatisil Mahila Sangh- Kanchan Kriyasil Mahila Sangh- The Sexual Rights Initiative;
- JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by:** Social Work Institute, Lalitpur 44600 (Nepal); Social Work Institute (SWI) is the Main, Himalayan Permaculture Center (HPC), Karnali Development Cooperation Service Society (KDCSS), Interdependent Society Surkhet (ISS), Agroecological Youth Network Nepal (AYNN);
- JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by:** The Leprosy Mission (on behalf of a coalition of leprosy CSOs), Lalitpur (Nepal); The Leprosy Mission, ILEP and IDEA Nepal;
- JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by:** Women's Rehabilitation Center (WOREC), Lalitpur (Nepal); Annex 1 Members of Coalition Women Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC)-Secretariat of National Women's Coalition for UPR13 Angels Nepal 2 Akhil Nepal Women's Association (ANWA) 3 Alliance Against Trafficking In Woman And Children In Nepal (AATWIN) 4 Aaprabasi Mahita Kamdar Samuha (AMKAS) 5 Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) 6 Biswas Nepal 7 Change Action Nepal (CAN) 8 Community Action Center (CAC Nepal) 9 10 Centre for Women's Awareness and Development (CWAD) CSGS (Centre for Studies on Gender, Society and Development Study) 11 CARE Nepal 12 Dalit NGO Federation (DNF) 13 Dristi Nepal 14 Fedration of Sexual and Gender Minorities Nepal, (FSGMN) 15 Feminist Dalit Organisation (FEDO) 16 Forum for Women Law and Development (FWLD) 17 Gyanbodh Research and Development Services 18 Him Rights 19 Indigenous Women League–LWL Nepal 20 Institute of Human Rights Communication Nepal (IHRICON) 21 Jagriti Mahila MahaSangh, Nepal's Federation of Female Sex Workers (JMMS) 22 23 24 Loom Nepal Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal Lutheran Community Welfare Society (LCWS) 25 Luzza Nepal 26 Mitini- Nepal 27 Nagarik Aawaz 28 National Alliance for Women Human Rights Defenders (NAWHRD) 29 Nepal Disabled Women Association (NDWA) 30 Nepal Mahila Ekata Samaj (NMES) 31 Nepal Muslim Welfare Society

- (NMWWS)32POURAKHI-Nepal33Public Health Concern Trust (Phect) Nepal3435Resource Center for Primary Health Care (RECPHEC)Rastriya Mukta Haliya Samaj Federation Nepal (RMHSF)36SAATHI Women Shelter37Sex Workers and Allies (SWASA Nepal)38Shakti Samuha39Society For Women Awareness Nepal (SWAN)40SOLID Nepal41Women for Human Rights Single Women Group(WHR)42Women Act43Women Forum for Women in Nepal (WOFOWON)44Women Human Rights Defenders Network Kathmandu45Women Human Rights Defenders Network Lalitpur46Women Security Pressure Group (WSPG)47Women's Reproductive Rights Program-Center for Agro-Ecology and Development (WRRP)48Youth Action Nepal49Yuwalaya;
- JS36 **Joint submission 36 submitted by:** Youth Alliance for Environment, Kathmandu (Nepal); 1. Save the Children in Nepal2. Consortium Nepal;
- JS37 **Joint submission 37 submitted by:** Youth Advocacy Nepal (YAN), Kathmandu (Nepal);
- JS38 **Joint submission 38 submitted by:** Youth-Led UP Civil Society Coalition–Nepal, Lalitpur Metropolitan City (Nepal); 1Aawaaj2All In Foundation3Baitadi Yuwa Samaj4Bal Kalyan Sammaj5Barahathawa Youth Panel6Blind Youth Association Nepal (BYAN) 7Center for Karnali Rural Promote and Society Development (CDS-PARK)8Chandra Jyoti Integrated Rural Development Society (CIRDS)9Children as Zone of Peace (CZOP)-National Campaign10CLEAN UP NEPAL11Community Family Welfare Association (CFWA)12Community Rural Development Society Nepal (CRDS Nepal)13Concern Society Nepal14CWIN-Nepal15Dalit Development Society (DDS)16Federation of sexual and gender minorities of Nepal (FSGMN)17For The One18Forum For Community Upliftment System (FOCUS) Nepal 19Freed Kamalari Development Forum (FKDF)20Girls Empowered by Travel - Nepal21Girls Kick 22Girls Not Brides (GNB) Nepal23Gujara Nagar Youth Club 24Hami Daju Vai25Human Rights Film Center26Institute for Development of Environmental, Economic And Social Sustainability (IDEAS)27Jagriti Child and Youth Concern Nepal (JCYCN)28Janaki Women Awareness Society (JWAS)29Kapilvastu Integrated Development Services (KIDS)30Kayapalat 31Khadak Nagar Youth Club Network 32Kohalpur municipality level youth club network 33Legal and social development center (LSDC)34Legal Literacy - Nepal35Leo Club of Palpa - II36Madhesh Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (MIDWAN)37Manav Swasthya Samaj, Dang38Namaste Nepal39National Adolescent Boy's Network Nepal40National Adolescent Girls Network (NAGN)41Nepal UNITES42Playing For Change (PCF)43Prayatnashil Community Development Society (PRAYAS Nepal)44Rural Women Upliftment Association (RWUA)45Saathi46Sahid Smriti Youth Club47SAMBANDHA Nepal48Smart Cheli49Social Changemakers and Innovators (SOCHAI)50Soiya Mahila Sawalambi Sanstha51SOSEC Nepal52Tanneri Chaso 53Unnati Nepal54Visible Impact55Wardlevel Youth Club LMC-21, Khokana56We For Change 57Women Service Institute (WSI), Nepal58WOREC59World Food Forum Nepal60YoSHAN61Youth Alliance for Development (YARD)62Youth Along Voice- Nepal (YAV-Nepal) 63Youth Development Center64Youth ECHO NEPAL65Youth Initiative66Youth Learning Lab67Youth Thinkers' Society68Yuwa.

National human rights institution:

- JS25 National Human Rights Commission, National Women Commission, National Dalit Commission, Lalitpur (Nepal).

³ The following abbreviations are used in UPB documents:

- ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

⁴ CSW para. 4, JS18 p. 12 r), JS27 para. 6, JUBILEE para. 3 and HRW para. 12.

⁵ CSW para. 4, JS18 p. 12 r), JS27 para. 6, JUBILEE para. 3, HRW para. 12, HRJC p. 5.

⁶ HRW para. 24, JUBILEE para. 3 and JS27 para. 6.

⁷ JS8 p. 3, JS27 para. 6 and FWLD-NEPAL p. 6 paras. 11–15.

⁸ JS18 p. 12 r).

⁹ HRW para. 12, JS9 para. 6.5, JS18 p. 12 t), and JS24 para. 83.

¹⁰ CSW paras. 39–40, HRW para. 16, and HRJC para. 21

¹¹ CSW paras. 41–43 and JS27 para. 13.

¹² CSW paras. 41–43.

¹³ JS27 para. 13.

¹⁴ HRW para. 20.

¹⁵ HRJC p. 5.

¹⁶ JS8 para. 4.1 and JS27 para. 13.

¹⁷ JS25 para. 6.

¹⁸ CSW para. 17.

¹⁹ HRW paras. 33–34.

²⁰ JS28 para. 22.

²¹ JS13 para. 19.

²² CSW paras. 20 and 21. See also JS37 p. 11 and JS28 p. 11.

²³ JS28 p. 11.

²⁴ JS27 para. 19.

²⁵ JS13 p. 2.

²⁶ HRW para. 35 and JS28 p. 10.

²⁷ JS27 para. 19.

²⁸ JS22 para. 72.

²⁹ JS13 pp. 3–4.

³⁰ JS22 para. 76. See also JS25 para. 4, JS27 para. 13 and JS31 para. 6.

³¹ HRW para. 35.

³² JS13 p. 7 and JS22 para. 73. See also JS13 p. 14.

³³ HRW para. 9.

³⁴ JS25 para. 17.

³⁵ HRW para. 12.

³⁶ HRJC p. 5. See also JS25 para. 17.

³⁷ HRJC p. 5.

³⁸ ROYM para. 24.

³⁹ JS27 para. 34.

⁴⁰ HRW paras. 4–5 and JS27 para. 31.

- 41 JS27 paras. 43–44 and 46.
42 JS25 para. 7–8.
43 APF para. 5.
44 JS1 paras. 19–20.
45 JS18 para. 21.
46 HRW para. 6.
47 HRW para. 6.
48 JS27 para. 47.
49 JS18 p. 12 k).
50 JS18 p. 11 g).
51 JS1 para. 68.
52 JS1 para. 72.
53 APF paras. 43 and 46 and JS1 para. 64. See also JS18 p. 11 a).
54 JS1 para. 63.
55 JS27 para. 29.
56 JS27 para. 30.
57 JS27 para. 39.
58 JS27 para. 40.
59 JS25 para. 21.
60 JS25 para. 21.
61 JS27 para. 42.
62 JS25 para. 20. See also JS27 para. 29.
63 NFRJ p. 6.
64 JS27 para. 69 and NFRJ para 10.
65 NFRJ para 15 and JS25 para. 20.
66 NFRJ para 15 – 19.
67 JS27 para. 69.
68 JS25 para. 20 and JS27 para. 70.
69 JS25 para. 20.
70 HRJC p. 5.
71 NFRJ p. 7. See also JS8 para 6.10.
72 CSW paras. 29–31, ROYM para. 8, JS9 paras. 3.1–3.9 and JS27 para. 67.
73 JS27 para. 67.
74 CSW para. 32.
75 JS25 para. 18.
76 CSW paras. 34–35. See also JS25 para. 19, JS2 p. 12, JS9 para. 6.2, JS24 para. 74, JS27 para. 68, ROYM para. 8.
77 JS27 para. 68.
78 JS27 para. 68 and JS9 para. 6.2.
79 JS24 para. 76 and JS35 para. 13 b).
80 JS2 para. 27 and p. 12.
81 JS24 para. 65 and JS9 para. 2.2.
82 CSW para. 36, JS9 para. 6.1 and JS24 para. 72.
83 JS35 para. 13 k).
84 JS9 para. 6.1.
85 ROYM para. 23.
86 ADF para. 14 and JS2 paras. 9–11.
87 HRW para. 14 and JS9 para. 4.3.
88 JS2 para. 12. See also JS25 para. 18.
89 HRW para. 13, JS2 para. 8 and JS9 paras. 4.1 and 4.7.
90 JS2 paras. 7–8.
91 JS8 para. 6.3. See also ADF para. 34 e), HRW para. 15, JS2 p. 11, JS27 para. 54 and JS35 para. 13 j).
92 JS14 p. 4.
93 HRW para. 15. See also JS14 para. 13 i) and JS27 para. 54.
94 JS2 p. 11.
95 JS14 para. 9 and p. 3.
96 JS9 para. 5.2.
97 JS9 para. 6.4.
98 JS25 para. 19.
99 CGNK p. 3.
100 JS38 p. 8. See also JS37 p. 4.
101 JS10 p. 11.

- 102 JS19 para. 24.
103 ADF para. 19.
104 JS19 para. 21.
105 MRG para. 15. See also AMW p. 5 para. 4, JS19 para. 58 II, JUBILEE para. 18 and MRG para. 19.
106 JS19 para. 58 VII – IX.
107 MRG para. 29.
108 JS30 p. 14 para. 6.
109 ADF para. 23, JS19 paras. 33–37, and MRG para. 18.
110 ADF para. 34 g) and MRG para. 31. See also AMW p. 5 paras. 1 and 5, JUBILEE para. 22, JS30 p. 13 para. 10.
111 JS19 para. 58 VI.
112 JS19 paras. 18, 45 and 48. See also ADF para. 27 and MRG paras. 20–21.
113 JS19 para. 58 III.
114 MRG para. 15.
115 ADF para. 34 c)-d), AMW p. 5 paras. 2–3, CSW para. 13 and JUBILEE para. 18.
116 MRG paras. 15 and 22.
117 MRG paras. 15 and 22.
118 JS30 p. 13 para. 4.
119 JS14 paras. 21–22.
120 JS14 para. 7. See also JS14 para. 18 and p. 6.
121 JS27 paras. 50–51. See also JS3 paras. 20–22.
122 JS15 paras. 18–22.
123 JS3 pp. 5–6, JS27 para. 52, and WHR para 25.
124 JS15 para. 30.
125 WHR para 25.
126 JS25 para. 28, HRW para. 30 and JS27 para. 70. See also JS35 para. 17.
127 JS25 para. 22.
128 JS25 para. 23.
129 JS27 para. 35.
130 JS25 para. 23, JS27 p. 4 para. 36 and JS29 p. 6 para. 5.
131 JS11 Section V. See also JS16 p. 9.
132 JS29 p. 6 para. 1 and JS16 p. 9.
133 JS25 para. 23 and JS27 para. 36.
134 JS11 Section V, JS16 p. 9, JS27 para. 36 and JS29 p. 6 para. 6.
135 JS27 para. 36 and JS29 p.7 para. 2.
136 JS27 para. 36.
137 JS13 p. 12 and JS27 para. 37.
138 JS13 p. 12 and JS27 para. 38.
139 JS13 p. 12.
140 JS13 p. 12. See also JS26 p. 11.
141 JS27 para. 38. See also JS12 paras. 38–39.
142 JS25 para. 13.
143 JS25 para. 13. See also JS38 pp. 4 and 7.
144 JS13 paras. 33–34 and p. 6.
145 JS13 para. 27 and pp. 4–5, and JS28 p. 11.
146 JS31 para. 2.
147 JS16 p. 21 and JS31 p. 11 paras. 1–2.
148 JS31 p. 11 paras. 5 and 9.
149 JS27 para. 57.
150 JS27 para. 58.
151 JS33 Section 10 p).
152 HRW para. 7.
153 HRW para. 8.
154 JS13 p. 6.
155 JS22 para. 10.
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157 JS25 paras. 0 and 15.
158 FIAN paras. 2–3 and JS24 paras. 50–55.
159 FIAN paras. 5.1–5.3.
160 JS32 para. 28.
161 FIAN para. 6 (1), JS24 para. 60 and JS32 para. 25.
162 JS25 para. 10.

- 163 FIAN para. 6 (3)–(4). See also JS12 para. 16.
164 JS32 paras. 29, 31, and 33–67. See also JS37 p. 9.
165 JS24 paras. 59 and 62–63.
166 HFH paras. 5.1–5.3, JS13 paras. 39 and 41, JS22 paras. 51–53.
167 HFHN paras. 7.1–7.3
168 JS12 para. 35. See also JS13 p. 7.
169 JS22 paras. 91–97. See also RSKS p. 2 Section IV para. 1.
170 JS27 para. 62. See also JS25 para. 14.
171 JS17 p. 12 and JS13 para. 41.
172 JS25 para. 11.
173 RSKS p. 3 Section IV para. 4.
174 JS27 para. 64.
175 JS25 para. 11.
176 JS13 p. 6.
177 JS3 paras. 6–9 and JS6 paras. 8–10. See also HRW para. 28.
178 HRW para. 30.
179 JS3 p. 2.
180 JS6 para. 36 a).
181 JS3 paras. 10–11, 17–19 and pp. 3 and 5, and JS6 paras. 20–24 and para. 36 c).
182 JS3 paras. 12–13.
183 JCYCN p. 2.
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185 JS3 p. 3.
186 JS3 p. 4, JS6 para. 36 d) and JCYCN p. 3, JS38 p. 6.
187 JCYCN p. 3 and JS27 para. 64.
188 JS8 para 6.2, JS10 p. 8 and JS29 para. 13.
189 JS29 para. 13.
190 JS38. P. 6.
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192 JS33 pp. 1–3 and Section 7.
193 JS33 Section 2 a), Section 4 e) and Section 6 j).
194 JS22 paras. 20–22 and JS28 para. 27.
195 JS27 para. 66. See also JS13 p. 5 and PRATYeK p. 3 Section V paras. 1–4.
196 JS22 paras. 54–63. See also JS25 para. 12.
197 PRATYeK p. 3 Section V paras. 1–4. See also JS37 p. 7.
198 BCN paras. 27, 28, 31 and 33. See also JS10 p. 7.
199 JCYCN p. 2 and JS17 p. 6. See also JS22 paras. 54–63 and JS37 p. 7.
200 JCYCN p. 2. See also JS22 paras. 54–63.
201 BCN para. 31.
202 Youth-led para. 9
203 Youth-led para. 11 a)-d). See also JS10 p. 6.
204 JS11 Sections D and V. See also JNO para. 22 and JS26 p. 6.
205 UFR Section 3 paras. 1–2.
206 JS25 para. 32.
207 JAI paras. 4–5.
208 JS25 para. 32.
209 JS27 para. 77. See also YUN para. 4.
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211 JS27 paras. 77–78.
212 JAI para 27. See also YUN para. 5 and JS26 p. 2.
213 JAI para. 28.
214 JCYCN p. 5.
215 JS28 paras. 40–41.
216 JAI para. 28, JS11 Section F and Section V, JS21 p. 9, JS26 p. 11. See also JS37 p. 8.
217 JS25 para. 39.
218 JS25 para. 39 and JS26 paras. 17–18 and p. 5.
219 JS25 paras. 25–27, GERG 16–17 and 20–21, JS27 paras. 14–15, JCYCN p. 3–4.
220 JCYCN p 4.
221 JS25 para. 27. See also JS16 p. 19.
222 JS27 para. 16.
223 HRW para. 30, JS16 p. 19 and JS27 para. 16.
224 JS27 para. 16.

- 225 JS8 para. 6.1
226 HRW para. 30.
227 GERG para 22. D and JS17 p.7.
228 JS27 para. 16. See also JCYCN p 4.
229 JS17 p. 7.
230 JS25 para. 27.
231 JS11 Section C.
232 JS13 para. 60 – 63.
233 JS21 p. 10. See also IWP para. 11 and p. 7 paras. 1–5.
234 JS13 p. 10.
235 JS23 para. 12.
236 WHR paras. 13, 28 and 35.
237 JS8 para 4.2
238 JS8 para 4.2.
239 JS8 para. 4.3
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241 EWG p. 1 Section 1.
242 JS8 para. 4.2.
243 JS25 para. 28.
244 EWG pp. 3–4 Section 5 paras. 1–5 and 8–9.
245 BCN paras. 12–15 and 24–25. See also JS10 p. 4 and JCYCN p 4.
246 NFRJ para 8.
247 NFRJ p. 3.
248 JNO para. 26 e).
249 JS29 para. 11 and JS10 p. 4. See also JS10 para. 8.
250 JS36 p. 2–3. See also JS10 p. 12.
251 JS38 p. 9.
252 JS25 para. 38.
253 JS25 para. 38.
254 RSKS p. 3 Section IV para. 7.
255 JS27 paras. 73–74.
256 JS27 para. 26.
257 JS25 para. 30. See also JS23 para. 27.
258 JS23 para. 36.
259 JS8 para 6.21.
260 JS23 para. 50.
261 JS22 para. 25.
262 IWP paras. 5–6.
263 JS26 p.2.
264 JS27 para. 24.
265 IWP para. 11 and p. 7 paras. 1–5.
266 JS5 para. 7.1 A a)-b). JS12 para. 22.
267 JS27 para. 22. See also JS11 Section G, JS21 paras. 27–28 and 33 and JS26 paras. 13–16.
268 JS11 Section G, JS21 paras. 27–28 and 33 and JS26 paras. 13–16.
269 JS5 paras. 2.5–3.6.
270 JS5 paras. 2.5–3.6. See also JS11 Section G, JS21 paras. 27–28 and 33, JS26 paras. 13–16, JS11 Section B and JS21 para. 12.
271 JS11 Section V and JS21 pp. 8–9.
272 JS5 para. 7.1 B a i)-ii).
273 JS21 p. 5. See also JS11 Section V and JS27 para. 24.
274 JS26 p. 4. See also JS27 para. 24.
275 JS11 Sections IV A and IV.
276 JS5 para. 7.1 D b).
277 JS19 para. 13.
278 JS19 para. 58 I. See also JS1 para. 58 I.
279 JS25 para. 37, JS27 para. 27 and MKPN pp. 1–2.
280 HRW para. 32.
281 JS7 p. 10, VII A 1.
282 JS4 p. 7 and HRW para. 32.
283 JS27 para. 28.
284 MKPN p. 1 1–6.
285 HRW para. 32.

²⁸⁶ JS4 p. 3, 4 and 6.

²⁸⁷ JS4 pp. 7–8. See also JS7 p. 11 and JS37 p. 6.

²⁸⁸ JS25 para. 34 and HRW paras. 21–22.

²⁸⁹ JS25 para. 34.

²⁹⁰ HRW para. 24.

²⁹¹ JS25 para. 35.

²⁹² CSW paras. 22 and 24. See also JS25 para. 35.

²⁹³ CSW para. 26.

²⁹⁴ JS25 para. 27.

²⁹⁵ HRW para. 30, JS31 para. 7, JS27 para. 10, FWLD-NEPAL p. 6., para 6.

²⁹⁶ JS22 paras. 84–87 and 89–90.

²⁹⁷ FWLD-NEPAL p. 6., para 5.
