Compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Nepal

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.
### I. Background and framework

#### A. Scope of international obligations

**International human rights treaties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status during previous cycle</th>
<th>Action after review</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ratification, accession or succession</strong></td>
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<td>OP-CRC-AC (2007)</td>
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<td>CRPD (2010)</td>
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<td><strong>Reservations and/or declarations</strong></td>
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<td>ICERD (interpretative declarations, arts. 4 and 6/reservation, art. 22, 1971)</td>
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<td>OP-CRC-AC (declaration, art. 3 (2), age of recruitment at 18 years, 2007)</td>
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<td><strong>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action</strong></td>
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<td>OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2007)</td>
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<td>CAT, art. 20 (1991)</td>
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<td>OP-CRPD, art. 6 (2010)</td>
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<td><strong>Other main relevant international instruments</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II</td>
<td>Conventions on refugees and stateless persons</td>
<td>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</td>
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| ILO Convention No. 169\(^a\)  |                     | ILO Convention No. 87\(^b\)  
ILO Convention No. 189\(^c\)  
Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions (signature only, 14 March 2006)\(^d\)  
Convention against Discrimination in Education |

1. The Committee against Torture recommended that Nepal consider accepting the Committee’s competence to consider individual communications\(^e\) and ratifying OP-CAT.\(^f\) The Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment reiterated the appeal for Nepal to become party to OP-CAT and designate a national preventive mechanism.\(^g\) The United Nations country team in Nepal also recommended the ratification of OP-CAT.\(^h\)

2. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances noted that Nepal would not accept the universal periodic review recommendation that it ratify ICPPED.\(^i\) It called on Nepal to ratify ICPPED and to accept the competence of the Committee under articles 31 and 32.\(^j\) It also encouraged Nepal to ratify ICPPED.\(^k\)

3. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights\(^l\) and the country team\(^m\) encouraged Nepal to ratify OP-ICESCR and ICRMW.

4. The country team recommended that Nepal ratify OP-CRC-IC.\(^n\)

5. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the country team recommended ratifying ILO Convention No. 189.\(^o\) The country team also recommended ratifying ILO Convention No. 87 and the ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102).\(^p\)

6. In 2011, Nepal informed the Committee against Torture that it remained engaged in developing the requisite infrastructures to accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.\(^q\)

7. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Nepal to ratify the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption.\(^r\)

8. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Nepal to ratify the Palermo Protocol.\(^s\)

9. In line with recommendations from the first cycle, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),\(^t\) the country team,\(^u\) the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women\(^v\) either recommended or strongly urged accession to the conventions on refugees and stateless persons.

10. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) strongly encouraged Nepal to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education.\(^w\)
B. Constitutional and legislative framework

11. In 2013, under its early warning procedure, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted that Nepal had expressed its commitment to ensure the meaningful participation of all communities in drafting a new constitution. In 2014, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that the constitution had still not been finalized.

12. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Nepal include in the new Constitution the principle of equality between women and men.

13. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on torture called upon Nepal to ensure that torture is defined in the draft Penal Code and the corresponding Sentencing Bill as a criminal offence punishable in a manner proportionate to the gravity of the crime and that the statute of limitations for the crime is abolished. The Special Rapporteur strongly encouraged the Government to ensure that no person convicted for the crime of torture would be entitled to benefit from an act of amnesty. The Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture made similar recommendations. The Committee against Torture also recommended amending the Compensation relating to Torture Act of 1996 to bring it into compliance with the Convention.

14. In 2012, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances regretted that Nepal still had not amended its criminal code to include enforced disappearances. It noted with satisfaction that the Supreme Court had ordered the Government to draft such legislation, but the draft law under discussion did not meet international best practice and standards.

15. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at the narrow definition of rape and the disproportionately low penalties for marital rape. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Nepal to enact the draft law that significantly increased the punishment for marital rape, and recommended abolishing the statute of limitations on the registration of sexual violence cases.

16. The country team recommended bringing the criminal and civil codes and the Children’s Bill into full compliance with international human rights law.

17. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Nepal to speed up the revision of the Children’s Act, and set clear procedures for the identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and coordination of cases of child victims of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

18. UNHCR recommended that Nepal ensure that citizenship provisions in the new constitution are in line with international standards.

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National human rights institution</th>
<th>Status during previous cycle</th>
<th>Status during present cycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

19. The Human Rights Committee noted that a 2013 Supreme Court decision had declared various provisions of the National Human Rights Act of 2012 null and void, and
regretted the inadequate implementation of the recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), despite their being binding under domestic law.\textsuperscript{48} The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances was concerned about the status and functioning of NHRC.\textsuperscript{49} The country team noted that, while NHRC had retained its “A” status in 2014,\textsuperscript{50} adequate staffing remained a concern.\textsuperscript{51} The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Nepal amend the Act to guarantee the independence, mandate and financial autonomy of the Commission, in compliance with the Supreme Court decision and the Paris Principles.\textsuperscript{52}

20. The Special Rapporteur on torture encouraged Nepal to strengthen the capacity of NHRC as the agency entrusted with investigating torture allegations and monitoring places of detention, carry out systematic visits to such places and give priority to the investigation of torture allegations.\textsuperscript{53}

21. The country team indicated that the National Women Commission, the National Dalit Commission and the Muslim and Minority Commission faced inadequate capacities and outreach and had no guarantees of independence. While the National Women Commission was governed by an act, albeit one that did not provide adequate independence, the other two commissions did not have enabling laws, and were governed by a Government ministry.\textsuperscript{54}

22. The country team indicated that there was no specialized mechanism responsible for independent child rights monitoring.\textsuperscript{55}

23. It also indicated that, while the 2014-2018 National Human Rights Action Plan incorporated many universal periodic review and treaty body recommendations, it was generic and did not prioritize key interventions, and the oversight mechanism (apart from NHRC) was too big to be effectively functional.\textsuperscript{56}

24. UNESCO recommended encouraging Nepal to further provide human rights education, especially for its military and law enforcement officers.\textsuperscript{57}

### II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

#### A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

#### 1. Reporting status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treaty body</th>
<th>Concluding observations included in previous review</th>
<th>Latest report submitted since previous review</th>
<th>Latest concluding observations</th>
<th>Reporting status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination</td>
<td>March 2004</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Combined seventeenth to nineteenth reports overdue since 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights Committee</td>
<td>October 1994</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>March 2014</td>
<td>Third report due in 2018</td>
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### Reporting Status of Discrimination against Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Latest report submitted since previous review</th>
<th>Latest concluding observations</th>
<th>Reporting status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committee against Torture</td>
<td>November 2005</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Third to fifth reports due in 2016; initially due in 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee on the Rights of the Child</td>
<td>June 2005</td>
<td>2009 (on OP-CRC-SC)/2012 (on CRC and on OP-CRC-AC)</td>
<td>June 2012 (on OP-CRC-SC)</td>
<td>Third to fifth reports pending consideration; initial report on OP-CRC-AC pending consideration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>-</td>
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2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

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<thead>
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<th>Subject matter</th>
<th>Submitted in</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Committee</td>
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<td>Impunity for gross violations committed during the conflict; National Human Rights Commission; extrajudicial killings, torture and ill-treatment</td>
<td>2015; follow-up dialogue ongoing</td>
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<td>Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women</td>
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<td>Nationality; women affected by the armed conflict</td>
<td>2015; follow-up report pending consideration</td>
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<td>Committee against Torture</td>
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Views

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<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Committee</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Information requested and dialogue ongoing.</td>
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Country visits and/or inquiries by treaty bodies

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Subject matter</th>
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<tr>
<td>Committee against Torture</td>
<td>201167</td>
<td>Examination of information that torture is systematically practised in Nepal.</td>
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</table>

25. The Human Rights Committee urged Nepal to give full effect to all its Views on individual communications, particularly by conducting prompt, thorough and independent investigations, prosecuting those responsible, and providing remedies and reparation to victims.60

26. In 2010, the Committee against Torture proceeded with a confidential inquiry on Nepal without a visit; in 2011, it adopted its report under article 20 of the Convention.70 In 2011, Nepal submitted its comments and observations71 and agreed to the publication of the report, together with its comments and observations.72

B. Cooperation with special procedures73

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Status during previous cycle</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Disappearances (2004)</td>
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<td>Internally displaced persons (2005)</td>
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Status during previous cycle | Current status
---|---
Torture (2005) | Independence of judges and lawyers

**Visits agreed to in principle**

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<td>Minority issues</td>
<td>Disappearances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disappearances</td>
<td>Minority issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human rights defenders</td>
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<td>Food</td>
<td>Slavery</td>
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<td>Extreme poverty</td>
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<td>Extreme poverty</td>
<td>Cultural rights</td>
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<td>Sale of children</td>
<td>Truth, justice and reparation</td>
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<td>Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</td>
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**Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals**

During the period under review, 20 communications were sent. The Government replied to four communications.

**Follow-up reports and missions**

Torture; 74 disappearances

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**C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

27. Following the decision of Nepal not to renew the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) country office in Nepal, the field presence of OHCHR formally ceased operations on 31 March 2012.

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

**A. Equality and non-discrimination**

28. The country team recommended introducing measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination.

29. The Human Rights Committee recommended enforcing existing legal and policy frameworks on gender equality and non-discrimination. While the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with satisfaction several policies and programmes to promote gender equality, it was concerned, along with the Human Rights
Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, that patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes that perpetrated discrimination against women remained entrenched,\textsuperscript{89} and about multiple forms of discrimination against disadvantaged women.\textsuperscript{81}

30. Several treaty bodies welcomed the 2011 Caste-Based Discrimination and Untouchability Act.\textsuperscript{82} In 2014, the Human Rights Committee remained concerned, however, at persistent de facto discrimination against the Dalit community.\textsuperscript{83} The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights urged Nepal to investigate and prosecute discrimination against Dalits, conduct awareness-raising campaigns, reinforce the National Dalit Commission and ensure Dalits access to justice for discriminatory acts.\textsuperscript{84}

31. The Human Rights Committee recommended that citizenship provisions of the new constitution guarantee the equal right of women to acquire, transfer and retain citizenship.\textsuperscript{85} The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,\textsuperscript{86} UNHCR\textsuperscript{87} and the country team also referred to that issue.\textsuperscript{88}

\section*{B. Right to life, liberty and security of person}

32. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at reported unlawful killings in the Terai region and deaths in custody.\textsuperscript{89} It recommended preventing the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials and providing victims and their families with remedies.\textsuperscript{90}

33. The Committee against Torture recommended that all allegations of extrajudicial killings and deaths in custody be promptly investigated and prosecuted, and perpetrators punished.\textsuperscript{91}

34. The Committee stated that torture remained widespread and had seen a resurgence since 2009;\textsuperscript{92} in 2005, the Special Rapporteur on torture expressed deep concern about the prevailing culture of impunity for torture.\textsuperscript{93} The Human Rights Committee recommended that Nepal effectively investigate allegations, prosecute alleged perpetrators and train law enforcement personnel on preventing and investigating torture and ill-treatment.\textsuperscript{94}

35. The Committee against Torture noted that juveniles continued to be detained in adult facilities\textsuperscript{95} and to report torture in detention.\textsuperscript{96}

36. It also noted that, while not confirmed, frequent allegations from victims that clandestine places of detention existed had been received.\textsuperscript{97} The Human Rights Committee recommended that Nepal explicitly forbid the use of unofficial places for detention.\textsuperscript{98} In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on torture regretted that no steps had been taken to make incommunicado and secret detention illegal and called upon Nepal to release detainees reported to be held at unknown locations.\textsuperscript{99}

37. The Human Rights Committee recommended establishing a system of independent monitoring of places of detention,\textsuperscript{100} reducing overcrowding in prisons and improving detention conditions.\textsuperscript{101}

38. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other treaty bodies were concerned about prevalent gender-based violence, particularly among the Dalit.\textsuperscript{102} The Human Rights Committee regretted the trend of settlement of rape cases through informal justice mechanisms.\textsuperscript{103} The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at inadequate protection of victims under the 2009 Domestic Violence Control and Punishment Act.\textsuperscript{104} The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended enforcing legislation, investigating cases of gender-based violence and prosecuting the perpetrators, facilitating access to justice for victims and increasing awareness-raising campaigns.\textsuperscript{105} The Human Rights Committee recommended ensuring access to remedies
and protection for victims. The country team recommended developing a nationwide data collection system and initiating a fast-track court system.

39. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended enacting the draft law on sexual harassment in the workplace.

40. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that women and girls, particularly those of Dalit origin, suffered from harmful traditional practices such as boxi (witchcraft), deuki (offering girls to deities to fulfil religious obligations), jhumas (offering young girls to Buddhist monasteries to perform religious functions), kamlari (offering girls to landlord families for domestic work), chapaudi (isolating menstruating girls) and badi (widespread practice of prostitution). It urged Nepal to investigate cases involving such practices and punish those responsible, provide protection and rehabilitation to victims and expedite the adoption of the bill to criminalize harmful practices. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the dowry system, son preference and polygamy, and recommended strengthening awareness-raising.

41. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about prevalent early and forced marriage, which in the case of dhan khaane, which involved parents receiving money for the solemnization of the marriage of their children, amounted to the sale of children. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child urged implementation of laws prohibiting child marriage. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the country team recommended implementing the national strategy on ending child marriage.

42. Although the traditional bonded labour system has been formally eradicated, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women were concerned that such practices were still prevalent in some regions and among the indigenous Tharu community. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended eradicating bonded labour, and the Human Rights Committee recommended preventing and punishing it. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Nepal ensure full rehabilitation and integration for freed bonded labourers. The country team recommended enacting new legislation covering all forms of bonded labour.

43. The Human Rights Committee expressed concern at the persistence of trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced labour, bonded labour, domestic servitude and marriage; trafficking in human organs; and the alleged involvement of State officials in trafficking-related crimes. It recommended that Nepal implement the 2007 Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern at the high number of children being trafficked, and urged Nepal to investigate cases, prosecute traffickers and provide rehabilitation and reparation to victims. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the persistence of sexual exploitation, particularly among the Dalit community.

44. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the high incidence of child sexual abuse in the home and in educational facilities; numerous cases of children being sexually exploited by foreign paedophiles; that child victims of sexual exploitation risked being arrested; limited measures taken to rescue children from prostitution places; and that existing laws, policies and programmes were insufficient to address the root causes of and contributing factors to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It urged Nepal to eliminate child sex tourism and address child sexual abuse. While welcoming the establishment of the Emergency Children Rescue
Fund, the Committee also urged Nepal to take measures for the recovery and social reintegration of child victims.

45. The Committee was also concerned about the trafficking and smuggling of babies, and children abused by foreign paedophiles, who ran so-called orphanages and street shelters. It urged Nepal to urgently review procedures for domestic and intercountry adoption.

46. The Human Rights Committee noted that corporal punishment remained a concern, especially in the home, where it was practised as a form of discipline by parents and guardians, and recommended that Nepal take steps to end corporal punishment in all settings.

47. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Nepal to provide children living on the street with adequate and secure shelter, health care, education and clothing.

48. The Committee indicated that Nepal had not adopted legislation prohibiting and criminalizing the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict.

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

49. The Special Rapporteur on torture called upon the police to respect the maximum detention period of 24 hours, produce arrested individuals before the judicial authority and transfer them to a pretrial facility under a judicial authority, where no unsupervised contact with interrogators or investigators should be permitted. He called on Nepal to ensure prompt access to lawyers and independent medical examination to suspects. The Committee against Torture recommended affording all detainees with all fundamental legal safeguards from the outset of detention.

50. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances was concerned by the Public Security Act, which allowed chief district officers to issue overbroad and vague detention or internment orders of up to 90 days. The Special Rapporteur on torture welcomed the 2011 Supreme Court decision ordering the Government to review the laws granting quasi-judicial power to chief district officers within six months. He regretted that the Nepal Police Human Rights Unit and the Attorney General’s Department, both set up to investigate allegations of torture, lacked independence. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Nepal limit the judicial authority of chief district officers and put an end to political interference in the criminal justice system.

51. The Committee was also concerned at the lack of legal clarity concerning the inadmissibility of evidence obtained as a result of coercion, and recommended that Nepal amend the Evidence Act.

52. The Committee further expressed concern at the low age of criminal responsibility (10 years) and the systematic failure to accord children the right to a fair trial with age-appropriate procedural guarantees. It recommended that Nepal establish an independent juvenile court. The country team recommended increasing the minimum age of criminal responsibility, clearly defining and applying child-friendly procedures, introducing effective age verification measures and ensuring protection for victims of and witnesses to crime, particularly children.

53. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances commended the Supreme Court for dealing with enforced disappearances and called on the Government to fully implement its orders and injunctions. The Working Group reiterated its recommendation that civilian courts ought to be dealing with enforced disappearances. It noted with concern that there had been no prosecutions of army officials and that the army had refused to cooperate with the police and civilian courts on enforced disappearances.
54. The Human Rights Committee was concerned at the prevailing culture of impunity for gross violations of human rights committed during the conflict era and recommended prohibiting as criminal offences all gross violations of international human rights law, creating a transitional justice mechanism in compliance with international standards and providing all victims with effective remedy. The Committee against Torture recommended that alleged human rights violations committed during the conflict era against civilians be investigated and prosecuted by ordinary civilian courts. In 2014, a group of United Nations human rights experts called on Nepal to amend the new Act establishing the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons, Truth and Reconciliation, which authorized it to recommend amnesties for mass violations. Experts urged authorities to bring the Act into line with international standards and the Supreme Court ruling. The High Commissioner for Human Rights also urged Nepal to respect the prohibition in international law against amnesties for gross human rights violations. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Nepal to ensure that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Commission of Inquiry onDisappearances were gender-sensitive and independent, and that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission dealt with sexual violence. The country team recommended adopting a holistic approach to transitional justice, recognizing survivors of conflict-related sexual violence as conflict victims and fulfilling their rights to remedy.

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

55. The Human Rights Committee recommended amending the Birth, Death and Other Personal Incidents Registration Act and establishing a free-of-charge registration system for all children born on its territory.

56. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about contradictory legal provisions that both recognized and criminalized bigamy, and recommended that Nepal adopt the draft law repealing the provision on bigamy.

57. The Committee recommended that women and men be granted equal rights, in law and in practice, to all marital property upon dissolution of marriage.

58. The country team reported that the civil and criminal codes did not recognize same-sex marriage despite a 2007 Supreme Court decision.

59. The country team recommended ensuring the right of a child to grow up in a family-like environment.

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and the right to participate in public and political life

60. UNESCO recommended that Nepal decriminalize defamation.

61. The Human Rights Committee expressed concern at reports that journalists and human rights defenders were subjected to physical attacks, death threats, harassment and reprisals by security forces, police, armed groups and youth wings of political parties. It recommended guaranteeing, in law and in practice, the right to freedom of expression, and investigating all cases of threats and attacks against journalists and human rights defenders. UNESCO stated that Nepal must ensure that journalists and media workers are able to practise their profession in a free and safe environment.

62. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders expressed concern about violent dispersal and arrests of protesters during a peaceful sit-in protest by police forces, including sexual assaults of female protesters. The Special Rapporteur was
also concerned about reports of threats and stigmatizing remarks against human rights defenders in the media. She was particularly concerned about allegations of calls for “people’s action”, which had led to violent physical attacks on those defenders.170

63. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances noted with concern the situation of human rights defenders, particularly those investigating cases of enforced disappearances. It expressed the hope that actions taken against various defenders would be investigated and security provided to them.171

64. The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders expressed concern regarding reports of undue delays in renewing the registration of a non-governmental organization working to promote respect for the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, as well as regarding arbitrary arrests, harassment, intimidation by the police and ill-treatment in detention of its members.172

65. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Human Rights Committee were concerned about the low representation of women, particularly Dalit and indigenous women, in high-level decision-making positions, public service, the judiciary and the diplomatic service.173 The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the country team recommended adopting temporary special measures.174

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

66. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended the implementation of legislation on the minimum wage in all sectors.175

67. The Committee was concerned that the majority of the population employed in the informal economy did not have guarantees, and recommended that such workers benefit from just and favourable working conditions and social security.176

68. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the high proportion of women in the informal sector, and recommended ensuring equal opportunities for women in the labour market.177 The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the pay gap between men and women. and recommended that Nepal address obstacles to the career advancement of women.178

69. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at reports that more than 50,000 women worked in the “entertainment” sector in the Kathmandu Valley and urged Nepal to ensure their labour and social security rights, and protect them from abuse.179

70. The country team recommended that Nepal recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and home-based labour of women through investments in infrastructure and social services, ensure that employment policies improve labour market conditions and advance decent work for women, and guarantee women’s equal right to inherit, access, control and own assets.180

71. While welcoming the National Master Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour (2011),181 the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the high number of children under the minimum age working.182 It recommended that Nepal enforce legislation prohibiting child labour, facilitate access to education for poor and disadvantaged children and reinforce labour inspections.183 The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the high rate of child labour among girls between the ages of 8 and 14.184
72. The country team recommended amending the Child Labour Act and the draft Child Labour Elimination Policy to ensure the prohibition and clear definition of all forms of hazardous labour under 18 years of age, and increasing the number of inspectors covering the informal and domestic work sectors.185

73. The country team recommended the adoption of the draft social security bill and the national employment policy.186

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

74. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended reducing poverty, particularly among the most marginalized and disadvantaged groups, and facilitating access to and ownership of land, and access to income-generating activities for those groups.187

75. The Committee was concerned at the lack of a comprehensive housing policy and reports of forced evictions. It recommended that Nepal facilitate access to housing for poor, marginalized and disadvantaged persons, enact legislation specifying the circumstances and safeguards under which evictions could take place and provide victims of forced evictions with alternative housing or adequate compensation.188

76. The country team noted that the poor did not have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities. The right of children to water, sanitation and hygiene, mainly in schools, remained a major challenge. The country team recommended removing barriers to accessing the water supply, with particular attention to girls and traditionally excluded groups.189

77. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Nepal adopt a comprehensive human-rights-based strategy with a gender dimension to combat hunger and ensure food security.190 The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about discrimination against girls and women in food distribution within the household.191

H. Right to health

78. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about extremely high maternal mortality and morbidity and recommended prioritizing universal access to contraceptive methods, improving access to abortion services,192 and taking measures to combat uterine prolapse.193 The country team recommended ensuring access to quality sexual and reproductive health services for every woman and girl.194

79. The country team also recommended ensuring universal vaccination coverage, improving access to skilled attendance at births and accelerating progress in newborn care.195

80. It further recommended scaling up services to prevent parent-to-child transmission of HIV through improved detection of women living with HIV and provision of antiretroviral therapy to those in need.196

81. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that older persons be entitled to universal health care.197
I. Right to education

82. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights called on Nepal to adopt legislation making primary school compulsory and secondary school free, as well as to provide mother-tongue-based multilingual education and ensure access to schooling in rural areas and for Dalit and indigenous children.\textsuperscript{198}

83. The country team recommended that Nepal revise the Education Act and implement the national education equity strategy.\textsuperscript{199}

84. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Nepal to achieve universal provision of quality education for girls and increase the recruitment of female teachers.\textsuperscript{200}

J. Cultural rights

85. UNESCO encouraged Nepal to fully implement the relevant provisions that promoted access to and participation in cultural heritage and creative expression.\textsuperscript{201}

K. Persons with disabilities

86. The country team indicated that there was a lack of credible, disaggregated data on disability. It recommended removing legal and practical barriers (physical infrastructure, widespread stigma, inadequate registration, limited resource allocation and lack of access to inclusive services, including education and employment) for persons with disabilities.\textsuperscript{202}

L. Minorities and indigenous peoples

87. In 2013, the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples reiterated recommendations made in 2009 noting the importance of providing special mechanisms to ensure effective participation by indigenous people, through their own representative institutions, in developing a new constitution. The Special Rapporteur noted that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169 should function as benchmarks to address the many human rights challenges faced by indigenous peoples in Nepal.\textsuperscript{203}

88. The country team recommended endorsing the national action plan to implement ILO Convention No. 169.\textsuperscript{204}

89. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Nepal complete the process of recognizing indigenous peoples whose claims were under consideration; guarantee their right to own, use and develop their ancestral lands; seek their free, prior and informed consent before any development project;\textsuperscript{205} and ensure their full enjoyment of cultural rights.\textsuperscript{206}

90. In 2012, under its early warning procedure, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed concern about allegations that indigenous leaders and the Pallo Kirant Limbuwan Rastriya Manch continued to be harassed by the State under criminal charges, including sedition and treason, and allegations suggesting that most of the indigenous leaders of Limbuwan had fled Nepal to escape persecution.\textsuperscript{207} In 2013, after receiving a response from Nepal, the Committee requested further information on measures taken to improve the situation of Limbuwan people and said that it would welcome information on measures taken to engage in a dialogue with them.\textsuperscript{208}
M. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

91. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned about the situation of Nepalese women migrant workers. The country team recommended that the Government develop and enforce guidelines to ensure that recruitment processes corresponded to international ethical principles, including gender-responsive migration and social protection.

92. The Human Rights Committee commended Nepal for hosting large numbers of refugees and asylum seekers. UNHCR noted that Nepal continued to generously host large numbers of refugees, and permit new arrivals safe transit.

93. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned at the lack of an appropriate refugee status determination procedure, and recommended the adoption of a refugee law. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the lack of legislation protecting against refoulement. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended paying particular attention to the vulnerability of asylum-seeking and refugee women.

94. In relation to a 2011 universal periodic review recommendation, UNHCR, and the Human Rights Committee, recommended that Nepal carry out a comprehensive census and registration exercise of long-staying Tibetans to issue identity documents to Tibetans residing in Nepal.

95. UNHCR recommended that Nepal pursue efforts to find durable solutions for refugees.

96. In line with recommendations from the first cycle, UNHCR recommended that Nepal give priority to the adoption of legislation and policy in line with international standards, ensure respect of the principle of non-refoulement and exempt, in a timely manner, refugees and asylum seekers from penalties imposed on foreigners for irregular entry or presence in Nepal.

97. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women strongly urged that children born in the territory of Nepal who would otherwise be stateless be granted citizenship.

N. Right to development, and environmental issues

98. The country team recommended incorporating issues related to preparedness for and impact of disasters into the development agenda.

99. On 25 April 2015, an earthquake struck Nepal, causing widespread destruction and loss of life. The initial earthquake was followed by aftershocks and another powerful quake on 12 May. As at 25 May, the earthquakes had caused 8,659 deaths and injured over 100,000 people; 384 people were missing and 95,100 people displaced. Fifty-five per cent of those who died were female; early data showed that women and girls were disproportionately affected, depending on their social roles and locations. Many people affected by the disaster are highly vulnerable, based on socioeconomic, language, religious, caste, ethnic and geographic factors. Protection principles and promotion of access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid are imperative in humanitarian action.
Notes


2 The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

- 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: Optional Protocol to CRC
- 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
- ICERMW: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

3 Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

4 Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.

5 International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

6 ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).

ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87).

ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, at www.icrc.org/IHL.

See A/67/44, annex XIII, para. 110 (p).

Ibid., para. 110 (o); see also CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 45.

See A/HRC/19/61/Add.3, para. 84.

See United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Nepal, para. 1.

See A/HRC/17/5, para. 109; and recommendations in paras. 109.2 (Chile), 109.4 (Spain) and 109.5 (Sweden).

See A/HRC/19/58/Add.4, para. 28. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 48.

See country team submission, para. 1.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 30. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 48.

See country team submission, para. 1.

Ibid., para. 1.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 30. See also country team submission, para. 1.

See country team submission, para. 1.

See A/67/44, annex XIII, para. 122. See also CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 45.

See CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 24.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 22; and CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 24.

See A/HRC/17/5, paras. 109.7 (Algeria) (Republic of Moldova) (Slovenia) (Switzerland) (Netherlands) and 109.10 (Japan).


See country team submission, para. 1.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 10; and CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 26. See also CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 17.

See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) submission for the universal periodic review of Nepal, para. 44.


See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 5.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 10.

See A/HRC/19/61/Add.3, para. 78.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 10.


Ibid. See also A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 3, 6, 80-81 and 94.

See A/HRC/19/58/Add.4, para. 15. See also A/67/44, annex XIII, para. 95.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 13. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 19.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 20.

Ibid. See also CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 8; www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/co/CEDAW-C-NPL-CO-4-5.pdf; and country team submission, para. 16.

See country team submission, para. 5.

See CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 10.

Ibid., para. 38.

See UNHCR submission, p. 6. See also country team submission, para. 3.

According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: voting member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles); B: non-voting member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination); and C: no status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, see A/HRC/27/40, annex.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 7.

See A/HRC/19/58/Add.4, para. 26.


See country team submission, para. 6.


See A/HRC/19/61/Add.3, para. 81.

See country team submission, para. 6.

Ibid., para. 8.

Ibid., para. 7.

See UNESCO submission, para. 44.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 21.


See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 49.

See www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/co/CEDAW-C-NPL-CO-4-5.pdf.

See CAT/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 38.

See CAT/C/NPL/CO/2/Add.1.


See A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 88-99

Ibid., para. 1. See also A/67/44, para. 89.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 6.


See A/67/44, para. 100.

For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.

See A/HRC/19/61/Add.3 and www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/16session/A.HRC.16.52.Add.2_AV.pdf.

See A/HRC/19/58/Add.4.

See www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/NPIndex.aspx.

See country team submission, para. 13.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 8.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 5. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 4; and E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 4.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 17; CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 8; and E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 14.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 39.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 9; E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, paras. 4 and 11; and CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 4.
See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 9. See also E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 11; and CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4, para. 21.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 11.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 20. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 26.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 25. See also E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 12; and www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/co/CEDAW/C-NPL-CO-4-5.pdf.

See UNHCR submission, p. 6.

See country team submission, para. 52.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 10. See also A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 5, 47-48, 62 and 64; and CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 34.


See A/67/44, annex XIII, para. 109 (c). See also CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 10.

See A/67/44, annex XIII, para. 54. See also A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 56, 102 and 103.

See A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 80 and 85

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 10. See also A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 109 (a) and 110 (b) and CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 9.

See A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 99 and 110 (j). See also CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 25; and CCPR/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 18.

See A/67/44, annex XIII, para. 99. See also A/67/44, annex XIII, para. 59; CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 35; and CCPR/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 7.


See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 11.

See A/67/44, annex XIII, para. 46.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 12. See also A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 56 and 110 (e); and CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 11.


See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 20. See also CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 13; CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 15; and CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 19.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 13.

See CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 21.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 20. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 20; and CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 13.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 13.

See country team submission, para. 16.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 30.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 14. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 17; CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 27; CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 9; and CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 8.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 14. See also CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 28; CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 9; CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, paras. 18 and 32 (d); and CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 8.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, paras. 17 and 18. See also CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 8; and CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 9.

See CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 27. See also CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 9; CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, paras. 17 and 43; E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 14.; and CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 8.

See CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 28; and CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 28. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 44; and CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 4.


See country team submission, para. 25.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 18.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 18

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 29.

Ibid., para. 30.
See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 18.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 18.

See country team submission, para. 18.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 18. See also CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 33.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 18. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 22; and E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 22.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 22. See also CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 33.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 22. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 22.

See CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 21.

Ibid., para. 25.

Ibid., para. 31.

Ibid., para. 37.

Ibid., para. 21.

See also CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 34; and CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 16.

See CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, paras. 21-22.

Ibid., para. 6.

Ibid., para. 42.

Ibid., paras. 23-24. See also CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 11.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 15.

See CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 22.

See CRC/C/OPAC/NPL/Q/1, para. 7.

See A/HRC/19/61/Add.3, para. 82.

Ibid., para. 83.

See A/67/44, annex XIII, para. 110 (d). See also CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 11; CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, paras. 8 and 9; A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 49-50, 66-70 and 105; and cases before the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/99/D/1870/2009 and CCPR/C/101/3).

See A/HRC/19/58/Add.4, para. 24.

See A/HRC/19/61/Add.3, para. 81. See also CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 16.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 16.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 5. See also letter dated 5 June 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva to the secretariat of the Human Rights Committee, p. 3.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 16. See also A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 51, 70 and 105.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 17. See also CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 18.

See country team submission, para. 21.

See A/HRC/19/58/Add.4, para. 22.

Ibid., para. 16.

Ibid., para. 18.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 5. See also A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 72, 80, 82 and 103; and CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 26.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 5. See also CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 10; A/67/44, annex XIII, paras. 72, 74, 82, 86 and 105; and letter dated 5 June 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva to the secretariat of the Human Rights Committee, p. 4.

See A/67/44, annex XIII, para. 110 (h). See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 36.


See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/NepalPeace.aspx#sthash.SGNK81LS.dpuf.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 36. See also www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/co/CEDAW-C-NPL-CO-4-5.pdf, para. 36.

See country team submission, para. 24.

Ibid. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, paras. 35-36.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 20. See also CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, paras. 21-22; and CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 5.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, paras. 43-44.
Ibid., para. 44. See also E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 12.

See country team submission, para. 26.

Ibid., para. 27.

See UNESCO submission, para. 46.

See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 19. See also CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 42.

See UNESCO submission, para. 45.

See A/HRC/25/55/Add.3, paras. 310-311.

See A/HRC/19/58/Add.4, para. 25.

See A/HRC/25/55/Add.3, para. 312.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 23; and CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 8. See also E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 13.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 24. See also country team submission, para. 28.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 17.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 30.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 29.

See country team submission, para. 16.

See country team submission, para. 29.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 4; and CRC/C/OPSC/NPL/CO/1, para. 11.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 21. See also CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 18.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 21. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 30; and CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 15.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 29.

See country team submission, para. 17.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 32.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 23. See also CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, paras. 37-38.


See country team submission, para. 34.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 25.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 37.


See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 32.

See country team submission, para. 37.

Ibid., para. 36.

Ibid.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 27.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 28.

See country team submission, para. 40.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, paras. 27-28. See also E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 28.

See UNESCO submission, para. 48.

See country team submission, paras. 41-43.

See A/HRC/24/41/Add.4, para. 120.

See country team submission, para. 44.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 9.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 29.


See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 33. See also E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 19.

See country team submission, paras. 45-47.


See UNHCR submission, pp. 2 and 4. See also country team submission, paras. 48-51.

See E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 10.
See CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 14. See also E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 10; and CAT/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 17.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 42.

See A/HRC/17/5, para. 109.8 (United States of America).

See UNHCR submission, p. 4; and CCPR/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 14. See also country team submission, paras. 48-51; E/C.12/NPL/CO/3, para. 10; and CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 6.

See UNHCR submission, p. 4. See also country team submission, paras. 48-51.

See A/HRC/17/5, paras. 109.7 (Algeria) (Republic of Moldova) (Japan) (Slovenia) (Switzerland) (Netherlands) and 109.10 (Japan).

See UNHCR submission, p. 5. See also country team submission, paras. 48-51.

See CEDAW/C/NPL/CO/4-5, para. 26. See also CRC/C/NPL/Q/3-5, para. 6.

See country team submission, para. 53.