

**Annexes to the National Report
Second UPR Cycle**

**Submitted by
The Government of Nepal**

**Submitted to
The UN Human Rights Council**

2015

Proceeding Reports of the Consultation Workshops

Regional Consultations:

1. Proceeding Report on Regional consultation on UPR zero draft report for the preparation of 2nd National Report on UPR, Nepalgunj, 5 January, 2014

The program was coordinated locally by the District Administration Office where a total of 151 participants representing different government agencies, courts, security forces, NHRC, civil society, NGOs, human rights defenders, woman rights defenders, conflict victims, journalists participated in the program. The participants were provided with the draft UPR report and its summary in Nepali as reference materials for the consultation and comments.

Secretary, OPMCM Chaired the Consultation where Joint Secretary of OPMCM presented the zero draft in Nepali language prepared by the inter-ministerial UPR Committee. After the presentation of the zero draft, the floor was opened to discuss, comment and garner inputs on the draft. The program was moderated by Under Secretary of the OPMCM.

During the open floor discussion, participants, interacted and shared their concerns, provided suggestions in the format of the report and themes/data/progress status raised in the report.

In the Closing session, the Chief Judge of the Appellate Court and the Regional Administrator addressed the program. The program was concluded with the Concluding remarks by the Chair.

The issues raised by participants in the open floor discussion to be considered in the second national report are given below.

Open Floor Discussion:

Human Rights Defender (male)

- The data presented on implementation status of NHRC's recommendation are different with the NHRC's data. OPMCM's data includes the relief and other support provided to the conflict victims. The figures are higher than what NHRC has been reporting. Hence, it should be in accord with the NHRC's data.

Human Rights Defender (male)

- As per the NHRC, only 13 percent of the recommendations have been implemented. Hence, lets not include the data on interim relief provided to the conflict victims.
- Many legal provisions and laws are enacted during this period. However, there is a shortfall in implementation. The report should highlight the causes of such situation and stipulate the government's plan to overcome the issues.
- Issues of conflict victims are not addressed properly.
- There is a need for regular interaction and sharing between the government and stakeholders and not only while preparing the UPR report.
- The report has focused more on its plans and programs rather than in highlighting real achievements.
- The best practices of the government have been clearly mentioned in the report.
- Programs/activities on Human Rights Education is lacking at the local level.
- The departmental action against the perpetrators of human rights violation and torture is not enough.
- The victims of sexual violence and rape during the conflict are not even getting interim relief.
- There are more than 100 cases of torture and EJK which are yet to be recognized and dealt with by the government.

- Torture should be totally criminalized
- There is a lack of gender friendly system in police, juvenile justice system and other complaint procedures.
- The recommendations from the UN and international mechanisms are not implemented properly.
- NHRC's mandates are not in line with the Paris Principles.
- Supreme Court's decisions are not implemented properly and the legal actions are not taken against the convicts.

Government Officer (male)

- The category of poverty should be mentioned and the disaggregated data should be duly presented.

LGBTI representative

- The identity of the LGBTI through citizenship certificate and passport is ensured. However, the status and provisions on social security and reservation for health care, education and employment should also be highlighted.

Human Rights Defender (male)

- The process of consultation is commendable. This process would help the government to get the civil society's views and to prepare the report without many differences with the shadow report. This kind of consultations should be organized regularly, rather than as a few and far between events.
- Suggest organizing consultation in Kathmandu.
- Get support from experts to accommodate all the issues with factual information in the given format and word limitation.
- There has been progress in enactment of laws, formation of policies and programs but the implementation aspect falls short. This weakness should be reflected in the report.

Human Rights Defender (male)

- There has been less study on root causes of climate change and its impact. The report should highlight the initiatives and measures taken on climate change.
- Such consultation should be organized at the local level.

PwDsrights organization representative (male)

- The report should clearly mention the support and services provided by the government to different types of PWDs based on the ID cards.

NGO Representative (male)

- Let us try to reflect reality in the report
- The rehabilitation centers established at the region lack minimum standard – lets mention it
- Rescue mechanism is not established yet.
- The fund is applicable only within the territory of Nepal
- Child Correction Home should be well equipped

UN staff (male)

- The data on ex-combatants should be checked: 14,022 went for reintegration, 15,623 went for voluntary retirement; and term for disqualified combatant has been changed.

Political Party representative (male)

- The education is not free in government and community owned schools– as there are certain fees applicable.

- Human trafficking and other problems associated with migrant labour is rampant and women are more vulnerable. Legal action is not taken against the contractors, overseas offices and middlemen who deceive the labour.
- Question on fact based information in the report

Conflict Victim (female)

- Conflict victim's issues have not been reflected in details in the report
- The victims have not get proper support, issues of enforced disappearance is not addressed, many families of the disappearance have not received relief, task-force has not been established, many of the conflict victims have not got health care support
- There is lack of provision for health care support, education, employment opportunity for the victims' family members.
- There is no identity card for the victims and their family
- The TRC Act should clarify on provision of amnesty
- The victims are not getting social security allowance in some places and the amount is too little for subsistence.

PWDs Organization representative (female)

- The students having disabilities are not able to get the scholarships amount and schools have been distributing less amount than the allocated
- There is a problem regarding data on school enrollment and it should be properly reviewed
- Teachers' training should include curriculum on PWDs. PWDs should have access to health services and the seat reservation in public transport should be properly implemented

NHRC representative (male)

- NHRAP is not implemented properly and concerned authorities are not properly informed of the Plan

NGO representative (male)

- The report hasn't reflected the progress but only mentioned present status
- Police are not abiding by the principle of use of minimum force in controlling demonstration
- There are many issues related to migrant women

Muslim rights organization representative (male)

- Question on reservation to Muslim
- There is lack of information and support to the Madarsha education as more than 400,000 children are studying in more than 3000 Madarsha in the country

Closing Session:

Regional Administrator, Mid Western Development Region

- There should be enough consultation with the civil society to minimize the differences in the two reports (shadow report and national report)
- There is a need for better coordination to minimize the weaknesses in implementation aspects
- The report should include the concerns and recommendations raised in the consultation

Chief Justice, Appellate Court, Nepalgunj

- The scope of human rights has been broadening and economic, social and cultural rights are also included in it.
- The courts have been proactively making decision and directing the government on ESC rights that has been contributing towards protection and promotion of human rights
- It is hoped that the TRC mechanisms would address the issues of conflict victims

- The government would update the report as per the concerns raised in the consultation

Secretary (Law), OPMCM

- This consultation has been organized to get the broader inputs for the preparation of UPR second report. This is also a review on the previous recommendation, whether we are regressing behind or progressing ahead.
- We cannot include every details in the report as there is a word limitation. Hence, we would include your suggestions in the annex of the report.
- The government is not providing wrong information; rather it is seen due to differences in thinking. We are in this consultation process in order to collect your opinion and suggestions.
- Since, the country is still in transition, there are many challenges in implementation of the laws, policies and programs
- We are committed and the government is effortful and we are heading towards positive direction, though many things are still not accomplished.
- We are continuously engaged with the UN and international mechanisms and we are implementing UPR recommendations.
- We would organize consultation on this zero draft in regional level and then at the national level in Kathmandu to give it a final shape.

2. Proceeding Report on Regional consultation on UPR zero draft report for the preparation of 2nd National Report on UPR, Dhangadhi, 7 January, 2014

The program was locally coordinated by the District Administration Office where a total of 152 participants representing different government agencies, court, security forces, NHRC, civil society, NGOs, human rights defenders, women human rights defenders, conflict victims, journalists participated in the program. The participants were provided with the draft UPR report and its summary in Nepali as reference materials for the consultation and comments.

Secretary, OPMCM Chaired the Consultation where, Joint Secretary of OPMCM presented the zero draft prepared by the inter-ministerial UPR Committee in Nepali language. After the presentation of the zero draft, the floor was opened for wider discussion on the draft and for providing comments and inputs on the draft. The program was facilitated by Under Secretary of the OPMCM.

During the open floor discussion, participants, specially the representatives from NGOs, human rights defenders, women human rights defenders, conflict victims, journalists and government officials participated in the interaction and shared their concerns, provided suggestions in the format of the report and themes/data/progress status raised in the report.

In the Closing session, the Chief District Officer, Chief Judge of the District Court addressed the program. The program was concluded with the Concluding remarks by the program Chair.

The issues raised by participants in the open floor discussion to be considered in the second national report are given below.

Open Floor Discussion:

Representative of National Federation of Journalist (male)

- Rights to equality provisioned in the laws are not properly implemented, more than 43,000 citizen lack citizenship certificate. There is a contentious issue regarding citizenship in the preliminary draft being discussed at the Constituent Assembly. There is lack of equality of women in property and inheritance. The government should mention this existing inequality in the report.

- There are widespread ill practices: witchcraft allegation, *chhaupadi* is still practiced even at urban area
- The report should mention the implementation status of the recommendations of the UPR 1st cycle.

NGO representative (male)

- The consultation process followed by the government is commendable.
- In far-western region, there are many issues associated with the ESC rights.
- Migrant workers issues, seasonal migration to India and its associated problems, human trafficking, minimum wage, issues of kamaiya/haliya – problem of rehabilitation, equal wage to men and women, natural disaster and calamities, food deficit and problem of food safety, access to free basic education, lack of proper social security to PWDs, senior citizen, minorities. Though right to employment is one of the fundamental rights, there is dearth of laws to ensure the right. There is increasing trend of foreign employment and associated problems. These issues should be highlighted in the report

Kamlari rights organization representative (female)

- The hostels for freed Kamlari has budget only to cover for 9 months. The existing laws are not implemented properly.
- Maternal mortality rate is high in this region.
- Students are bound to pay some kind of fees even at the community schools.
- There is lack of vaccine at the hilly area in the region.
- The government should emphasize in proper implementation of the laws, policies and programs.

Human Rights Defender (male)

- The government has listed out the existing provisions and its plans with emphasis but lacks information on implementation gap. This is being interpreted by the civil society as the government is providing mis-information. For instances: CBDU Act is yet to be implemented properly, there is lack of security for the Human Rights Defenders, there is lack of act to criminalize torture, there are more inmates in custody and jails than its capacity, there is lack of nutritious food for the inmates, CBDU rules is not enacted yet, Kamaiya and haliya are not rehabilitated yet and local mechanisms are not functional, janataAawasKaryakram is not effective – there is a need of more commitment of the government to make them effective,
- Government should ratify OP-ICESCR
- The domestic violence cases are not dealt effectively.
- NHRC lacks autonomy

NGO representative (female)

- The report has mentioned all the issues, but it should focus on providing progress status
- The issues of people living with HIV/AIDs have not been mentioned in the report.
- There are many issues in the far-western region: lack of food, lack of social security for HIV/AIDS infected, problem in implementation of JanataAawaskaryakram, lack of safe drinking water, lack of irrigation facilities, natural disaster and rehabilitation of the displaced, lack of nutrition programs, lack of programs to eliminate child labour, lack of enough medicine and health care facilities, presence of torture
- There are many issues related to GBV.
- These issues should be dealt in by the report

Dalit Rights Forum representative (female)

- The consultation is commendable and it should be organized on regular basis

- The report has mentioned all the issues. However, there has been weakness in implementation aspects. The services provisioned in policies and programs are not put in practice through public service providers
- The mechanisms at the district level under the CDO and local mechanisms are not functional and meetings are not organized regularly.
- The issues of polygamy should be included in the report

Female Community health Volunteer (female)

- NHRI do not have enough financial and human resources.
- The NWC's mechanism mentioned in the report is not present and functional in this region
- The issues of landless, victims of natural disaster are not mentioned in the report

Conflict victim (female)

- The TRC Act doesn't meet the international standard and it follows the give and take politics between the political parties. The provision for returning confiscated land is not mentioned in the Act – the land is still not returned to the owners. There are provisions for amnesty in serious violation of human rights.
- The government should work against impunity as per the Supreme Court's decision.

PWDs Coordination Committee (male)

- The provisions for PWDs are not implemented properly. The provisions for education, health care, employment, transportation are not implemented properly and their status is not reviewed in the report.
- Most of the programs provisioned/planned for the welfare of the PWDs lack implementation.
- There is lack of representation of PWDs in the CA and other state organs.
- The mechanisms of PWDs mentioned in the report (from central to grassroots) are not functional
- The allowances provided to PWDs are minimal and not enough for their survival

Women Human Rights Defender (female)

- The enactment of several laws, policies, strategies and programs is commendable. However, there is lack of system of follow-up and monitoring to evaluate the implementation status and to know the reasons. Hence, the report should mention the reasons for weak implementation status of the enacted laws, policies and programs.
- . The problem of child labour is rampant and the rehabilitation is inadequate.
- The rehabilitation centers/homes lack budget and human resources
- Migrant labour are having multiple problems/issues and there is even a problem of human trafficking
- Data on domestic violence cases and court decisions should be mentioned to reflect the progress. Social security for the victims of domestic violence should be ensured and the trend of forced mutual agreement should be stopped.

District Court representative (male)

- The government should emphasize in implementation of the legal provisions, court decisions and programs.

NGO representative (male)

- The residents of Jogbudha are victimized due to flood and landslide every year and their rights to life have been threatened.
- The report should reflect and represent the aspirations of all including those of women, Dalit, Chhaupadi.

Closing Session:***Chief District Officer, Kailali***

- Nepal has been progressing in achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and poverty reduction goals. The report should reflect the achievement in MDGs.
- The report should highlight the progress made towards poverty alleviation.
- The report should also mention the implementation status on Nepal's goal to graduate from the least developed country to a developing country.

District Judge, District Court, Kailali

- The process of consultation at the regional level to collect suggestions from broader stakeholders is commendable.
- There are many safeguards for the enjoyment of civil and political rights and ESC rights. However, the implementation aspects is little weak.
- The report should reflect the issues of the far-western region, such as: food security, health care facilities. The report should include issues on employment.
- There is a need to establish child correction home and rehabilitation center in this region

Secretary (Law), OPMCM

- This consultation has been organized to get the broader inputs for the preparation of UPR second report. This is also a review on the previous recommendation, whether we are going behind or going ahead.
- We cannot include every detail in the report as there is a word limitation. Hence, we would include your suggestions in the annex of the report.
- The government is not providing wrong information; rather it is seen due to differences in thinking. We are in this consultation process in order to collect your opinion and suggestions.
- Since, the country is still in transition, there are many challenges in implementation of the laws. policies and programs
- We are committed and the government is effortful and we are heading towards positive direction, though many things are still not accomplished.
- We are continuously engaged with the UN and international mechanisms and we are implementing UPR recommendations.
- We would organize consultation in this zero draft in regional level and than at the national level in Kathmandu to give it a final shape.

3. Proceeding Report on Regional consultation on UPR zero draft report for the preparation of 2nd National Report on UPR, Pokhara, 18 February 2015

The program was locally coordinated by the District Administration Office where a total of 151 participants representing different government agencies, courts, security forces, NHRC, civil society, NGOs, human rights defenders, women human rights defenders, conflict victims, journalists participated in the program. The participants were provided with the draft UPR report and its summary in Nepali as reference materials for the consultation and comments.

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During the open floor discussion, participants, specially the representatives from NGOs, human rights defenders, women human rights defenders, conflict victims, journalists and government officials

participated in the interaction and shared their concerns, provided suggestions in the format of the report and themes/data/progress status raised in the report.

In the Closing session, the Chief District Officer, Regional Administrator and Chief Judge of the Appellate Court addressed the program. The program was concluded with the Concluding remarks by the program Chair.

The issues raised by participants in the open floor discussion to be considered in the second national report are given below.

Open Floor Discussion:

NHRC Representative

- In the UPR process three different reports are submitted, viz. National report from the state, CSO report and NHRIs report.
- The issues of impunity are not addressed properly
- The implementation of NHRC's recommendations is not satisfactory and TRC is not needed to provide compensation to the victims of conflict as per the recommendation of the NHRC.
- Lets work together to minimize differences in different reports to be submitted to the Human Rights Council.

Human Rights Defender (male)

- The report is well written as it has shown achievement in enactment of laws, policies, programs. However, there has been weakness in proper implementation of the provisions and programs.
- Legal action should be taken against the perpetrators of human rights violation and NHRC's recommendations should be seriously and timely implemented. If that happens, then the differences between the state report and reports of the NHRIs and CSOs would be minimized.
- Among the UPR recommendations, following major issues are not addressed: constitution making, zero tolerance on impunity, criminalization of politics and politics in criminal activities and human rights violations, jail and custody reform, implementation of NHRC's recommendations, ratification of ICC Rome Statute.

Government Officer (male)

- The policies related to natural resources are not viewed in light of human rights perspectives. If this is accessed properly, it can address the issue of unemployment and food insecurity. Hence, these policies should be based on political backdrop.
- Our forest is protection oriented, it is not managed properly. Hence, the available natural resources are not utilized properly.
- We have enough potentials towards poverty alleviation, even by utilizing the the available natural resources.

Human Rights Defender (male)

- The steps taken by the government in sharing the UPR draft report and consultation with diverse stakeholders at the regional level is praiseworthy.
- HRTMCC has been coordinating to prepare CSO report for the 2nd UPR cycle.
- The draft report presented by the state shows that the country is heading towards positive direction with some progress. However, there is not enough room for the common people to be satisfied of the progress.
- The UPR recommendations are partially implemented: VAW has been increasing – rape cases are increased, cases of dowry has increased, female foeticide has increased, lack of social

security, lack of safe house, lack of representation of women, security of women HRDs, the NAP on UN Security Council resolution 1325, 1829 are not implemented properly, women trafficking is not decreased, there is lack of access to justice for women, there is existing discrimination between son and daughter, domestic work is not recognized, there is practical difficulties in providing citizenship in the name of mother, there is lack of inheritance rights to women on parental property, the Supreme Court's decision regarding LGBTIs of 2008 has not been implemented and their demand is for increasing access to citizenship, marriage, identity and participation.

- Though education is planned to be provided free, people are paying fees and the scholarships scheme is not effective, there is lack of physical facilities and resources in schools
- There are discriminatory practices on the basis of PWDs, caste, language, religion. The law on caste based discrimination has not been implemented effectively.
- The free medicines (70 types) are not available at the health facilities.
- the custody and jails are overcrowded and lack basic facilities
- Each day, more than 1,500 youth migrating for foreign employment. However, their rights are not safeguarded. Nepal should ratify migrant workers convention.
- The issues of senior citizens are not addressed properly.
- There is lack of PWDs friendly offices and public facilities
- As of last three months, there is no decrease in figures of child labours. Impunity is rampant. Those convicted by the Supreme Court are moving freely.
- The pending visit requests by the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders should be accepted by the government.
- Government should focus more on implementation of the UPR recommendations, 2011.

Local Peace Committee member (female)

- Foundation for increasing women's participation should be developed
- Special consideration should be given on the issues of senior citizens
- In dealing with impunity, not only the government officials, even the political leaders should be included.
- There is a trend of forcing to reach at mutual agreement in the cases of domestic violence. It should follow legal course of action in dealing with these cases.
- The National Women Commission and National Dalit Commission should be made constitutional commissions.
- The fundamental human rights issues such as health care, education, employment, shelter should be addressed properly.

Human Rights Defender (male)

- What is the status on government's contribution and presence in overall education sector – what percentage is covered by the government and what is by the private and other sectors? and what is the progress made by the government?
- Likewise, disaggregated data is needed in the health sector.
- Government should be firm in providing safe food, safe drinking water.
- It should deal the issues of corruption and accountability and lack of representatives in local bodies.

NGO representative (male)

- The government is sluggish in dealing with the human rights issues.
- The free education policy for the children is not implemented properly as the communities collect fees in different headings.

- Private schools are collecting exorbitant fees and there is no monitoring from the government.
- Corporal punishment is in existence.
- The issues of street children are not addressed in the report.

Human Rights Defender (female)

- There has been some progress, however, it is not enough.
- It is not clear whether government had ratified international instruments just to pretend their commitment to the international community.
- The issues of SGBV victims of conflict era have not been addressed. Even the TRC Act is not clear on this issue.
- Psychosocial counseling Guidelines has been developed. However, it is yet to be implemented. It should be implemented soon without any delay. Also, psychological violence should be defined and criminalized.
- There has been improvement and reformation in laws and policies regarding women. However, there is lack of proper implementation.
- Domestic violence is criminalized. However, there is lack of proper implementation. Hence, there is a need of making the law enforcement officials aware on the existing legal provisions, policy measures and ways of implementation.
- Law suits have been few in number due to the trend of forced agreement.
- The cases of VAW are high in Kaski District. However, there is lack of rehabilitation home.
- There has been some reform at custody. However, torture still exists. There are more number of inmates in Jail than its capacity.
- 'Fast track court' is yet to be implemented.
- There is lack of child care home for street children.
- There is a need of justice with reparation and accountability of the perpetrator.
- Government should give continuity to education programs.

Closing Session:

Chief District Officer, Kaski

- The report and presentation made by the OPMCM is very comprehensive and this consultation is organized to get inputs on the draft report.
- Human right is beyond custody, violence and so on. It is associated with overall economic and prosperity of individual and society.
- If the periodic development plan of the country would be implemented properly, there would be considerable progress on human rights situation.
- Now it is the time to focus more on ESC rights and group rights than on the CP rights.
- We have to move forward in holistic manner by responding to service delivery, development and justice delivery.
- State includes all actors: civil society, NHRIs, CSOs, private sectors. Hence, all the actors have their different roles and responsibilities.
- The Government report would be finalized by responding to the concerns raised and it would include the progress in terms of process, output and outcomes.

Regional Administrator, Western Development Region

- We request all the stakeholders to send their inputs (if any) in written or any forms. We will incorporate in our report.
- I also request all the government agencies to send their progress report to include in the report.

- We had recently organized regional workshop on NHRAP and we would send that report to be considered in the report.
- Apart from the response from the participants in question form, we also request concrete suggestions.
- The gap between the government report and report of the CSO should be minimized.
- Human rights should be understood in broader perspective and in holistic manner. Also there should be change in the mindset that thinks government agencies/personnel are bad.
- Also government should very clearly say what it can do and what it cannot do. It should stop providing mere commitments in the areas where it doesn't have any capacity.
- Government should work in the manner to make good governance felt among general public.
- We have to give priority in three things: access to information, access to decision making and access to justice.

Chief Justice, Appellate Court, Kaski

- Human rights are natural rights for being a human and it is related to international law and instruments.
- We have to take and review the case of Kumar Lama on torture very seriously– if the decision of the district court would have been taken seriously, Nepal's domestic case would have not went into the international arena.
- There is a need to provide training to police and for continuous training, there should be a special wing within each district police office. Also there should be special wing for investigation.
- The condition of jail should be reformed.
- There is need to establish at least one child correction home in each region for the children in conflict with the law.
- Judiciary is always attentive towards safeguarding rights of people.
- In order to flourish human rights, competent and independent judiciary is the most.
- Government should be serious towards human rights and for this even the government should be stable enough.

Secretary (Law), OPMCM

- The government should submit its national report in August 1st week and it has taken this whole UPR process as positive steps in reviewing its own status and progress against its commitments.
- These consultations are organized mainly to collect stakeholders' inputs on the draft report so that the gap between the national report and CSOs report would be minimized.
- We always organize such consultation with CSOs even in preparation of report to the UN treaty bodies.
- We cannot include every detail in the report as there is a word limitation. Hence, we would include your suggestions in the annex of the report.
- The government is not providing wrong information; rather it is seen due to differences in thinking. We are in this consultation process in order to collect your opinion and suggestions.
- Since, the country is still in transition, there are many challenges in implementation of the laws. policies and programs
- We are committed and the government is effortful and we are heading towards positive direction, though many things are still not accomplished.
- We are continuously engaged with the UN and international mechanisms and we are implementing UPR recommendations.

- We would organize consultation in this zero draft in regional level and then at the national level in Kathmandu to give it a final shape.

4. Proceeding Report on Regional consultation on UPR zero draft report for the preparation of 2nd National Report on UPR, Biratnagar, 20 February 2015

The program was locally coordinated by the District Administration Office where a total of 152 participants representing different government agencies, court, security forces, NHRC, civil society, NGOs, human rights defenders, women human rights defenders, conflict victims, journalists participated in the program. The participants were provided with the draft UPR report and its summary in Nepali as reference materials for the consultation and comments.

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In the Closing session, the Chief District Officer and Chief Judge of the Appellate Court addressed the program. The program was concluded with the Concluding remarks by the program Chair.

The issues raised by participants in the open floor discussion to be considered in the second national report are given below.

Open Floor discussion:

Women Human Rights Defender (female)

- Question: what happens or what can be done if one government agency doesn't follow/respond to the request/order of the other government agency? - It is related to the coordination between government agencies.
- The report says that the government is effortful in making law to provide safety to HRDs/WHRDs. But the law should be formulated without any delay.
- The free medicines (70 types) mentioned by the government is not available at the local level.
- In the education section, the report should mention the reasons for high drop-out rate.
- The Supreme Court has given directive order regarding women involved in entertainment sector. It should be included in the report.
- The women's issues/programs in the 13th development plan are not implemented properly at the local level. The mechanisms envisioned should be established and made functional for its effectiveness.

Other Backward Society representative (male)

- The issues of OBS are not included in the report.
- The issues of OBS such as discrimination, problem of language should be addressed.
- The case related to OBS has been pending at the SC for more than 7 years. It is also taken to the NHRC.
- The CBS census data regarding OBS should be verified.

NGO representative (female)

- The report is very good, but it should also highlight the practical difficulties and weaknesses.
- The report has highlighted the progress on relief fund on human trafficking and VAW. However, this fund is not mobilized in Morang District. There are many problems related to the returnee victims and there is no proper support for them.
- The One Stop Crisis Management Center (OCMC) is not present in Morang district.

NGO representative (female)

- The achievements of the government initiatives should be reviewed and reasons should be analyzed.
- The report mentions lack of awareness as reason behind non implementation of laws. Is it true or are there other reasons? It should be analyzed properly.
- The Caste Based Discrimination Surveillance Center as mentioned in the report is not present in Morang District.
- Extra Judicial Killing (EJK) is still existing as data on departmental action also support the fact. There is a need to establish a separate mechanism to investigate the cases of EJK.
- Likewise, there should be separate mechanism to deal with the cases of torture.
- The Act on domestic violence, 2066 should be revised as many of cases are forced to settle and the trend of violence has been increasing. The problem is more within some specific communities and it should be addressed properly.
- Because of lack of local representatives, there has been widespread corruption in local development activities

Dalit rights organization representative (male)

- There were many recommendations in 2011 UPR cycle for the proper implementation of CBDU Act. Though the Act is enacted, still there are discriminations existing in society.
- Cases of CBDU are not are not addressed properly. These cases are often dealt as other cases.
- Though there are provisions of establishment of different mechanisms such as surveillance center, these mechanisms are not functional.
- The difficulties in proper implementation of action plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 should be addressed.
- The report should also mention about the existing challenges and what has not been done. For instance, death of Nanda Prasad Adhikari.

Human Rights Defender (male)

- Looking after the trend, the human rights violation from the state has decreased (based on human rights year book published by INSEC).
- The report should focus on the government commitment and achievements in connection to those commitments.
- Many issues/recommendations are also linked with the political process. Therefore, apart from CP rights ESC rights should also be analyzed.
- The increase in VAW is due to structural discrimination. Hence, the cause should be addressed.
- The report should mention, how many recommendations from the NHRC have been implemented.
- We the civil society want a strong role of the state. Hence, the state report should not have loop holes so that no one can raise question on it.

Women Human Rights Defender (female)

- There has been some changes and progress. However, many things are yet to be done.

- Though government has policy and programs on physical health, mental health has not been covered. The mental health services are available only at the regional headquarters.
- Though OCMC has been spread in different districts, the rehabilitation center for SGBV victims should be established.
- The cases of VAW are increasing but the mechanisms to deal with VAW and other are not functional.
- The government should establish and mobilize immediate response team in order to deal with VAW cases.
- It would be better to go for joint monitoring. However, there is lack of coordination between government agencies.

NGO representative (male)

- There are still many tasks remaining on peace process. The task of promulgation of new constitution is the biggest task that needs to be accomplished.
- The situation of post conflict should be taken as opportunity rather than as challenge.
- The information regarding the available support in health care and provision on allowance to senior citizen has not been disseminated at the local level.

Dalit rights organization representative (male)

- The Act against CBDU has not been implemented properly and reasons are: lack of willingness of officials, focus on forced agreement between the victim and perpetrator
- The said mechanisms are not functional

NGO representative (male)

- Very less has been done to ensure rights of senior citizens. The social security act has not been implemented. There should not be compulsory social security tax
- There are provisions of insurance through social security fund. But there is lack of its mobilization.

Consumers' rights forum representative (male)

- There is lack of consumers' court and consumers' Act.
- There are many problems faced by consumers – there is lack of electricity, water, gas cylinder.
- Moreover, people are not getting quality health care even after paying handful of money for the services.

Nepal Bar Association representative (male)

- The cases on CBDU are registered very less in number at the court.
- The state report should clearly mention the status on implementation of the recommendations.
- The report has listed down more challenges than achievements.

NGO representative (female)

- The laws, policies and fund is there but still the SGBV victims are not able to get the desired support.
- There is lack of access of PWDs on public facilities and buildings
- The problems associated with foreign migration has been increasing, likewise, the domestic violence has been on increasing trend. In the case regarding migrant labours, victims need to go to Kathmandu to lodge their complaint.

NGO representative (male)

- This consultation should have been organized to make detail discussions on each of the thematic areas and issues.
- The data mentioned in the report is only of the community schools and has not included data on private schools. Scholarships to Dalit are only available at the community schools and not at the private schools.
- Child marriage is still in existence.

NGO federation representative (male)

- There are many problems associated with rights to housing, food security.
- The policy on housing is not clear.
- The token money being provided to senior citizen as respect to them is not enough for them for their subsistence. Hence, it should not be described as support or social security.
- Likewise, the allowance to PWDs, widow should also be reconsidered based on inflation.
- There is lack of ID card to the PWDs and they are not able to enjoy the discount on transportation fare.

Journalist (female)

- There is a need of life insurance for the journalists for their protection and social security.

Political party representative (male)

- Today's consultation has raised many issues that are missing in the report.
- The area of human rights is broad and these are even complex in Nepal. Though we are trying our best to move forward, there are still many hurdles.
- Mainly the state is responsible in protection of human rights of its citizen.
- The INSEC human rights year book has revealed that the cases of human rights violations have been in increasing trend – hence, government should be more serious.
- Nepal has number of laws but they should be implemented properly and more laws should be formulated to safeguard the rights.

Political party representative (male)

- The issues of jail inmates and jail reform have not been included in the report. Likewise, the issues of women in jail have not been covered.
- The implementation aspects of laws, policies, and programs have many lackings.
- There are problem of coordination among the government agencies.

Political party representative (male)

- Many of the times, statistics released through government don't reflect real picture of the country. Eg. the National Planning Commission data revealed more progress than the target, but in reality, it is not like that.
- The participation of indigenous people in public service should be monitored and increased.
- Regarding right to health, government hospitals lack resources, whereas the service of the private hospitals is not affordable to the poor – so how their rights would be protected?
- There has been problem in investigation and prosecution in the cases of torture – rule of law is absence.

Government Officer (male)

- The report needs correction – there is a government Division for food security and it is not the Department
- Though we have made many commitments, it would be better if we can plan it by putting them into timeline.

Closing Session:***Chief Judge, Appellate Court, Biratnagar***

- The report and presentation made by the OPMCM is realistic.
- The whole system of judiciary has positive contribution in promotion and protection of human rights in the country.
- The judiciary has ensured ESC rights apart from CP rights.
- In one part, formulation of legislation is also a progress. However, the government should ensure the full implementation of the existing legislations.
- Laws create obligations. Hence, we give equal importance even for the formulation of laws.
- There are number of policies in Nepal. But, policy is not enough for judiciary. Laws should be formulated in line with the constitution and it shouldn't be against equality. If there is law, court can ask the government for its proper implementation. eg. the SC's verdict in the case of uterine prolapse.
- The constitutional provision regarding food sovereignty was vague and the SC has now made it clear.
- Albeit there are many progresses to be made, it is improper to state that government is not doing anything.
- The government's initiatives are in positive direction. It should empower people so that they can ask for their rights.
- ESC rights should be made enforceable though it is being coming up as equal right in the Nepali Constitution since 2007.
- Looking at the special situation of Nepal, right against impunity should also be included in the new constitution. As the constitution and laws should be locally tailored by following the core value of human rights.
- The initiatives taken by the government in organizing dialogue with the broader stakeholders are very positive steps.
- The delays in justice are only in some pocket areas such as in some Terai districts. However, it shouldn't be generalized. For example, in Biratnagar, none of the cases are older than 1.5 years.
- I wish for the success of this interaction and request the CSO representatives to put realistic inputs on the report.

Chief District Officer, Morang

- The consultation has collected many important and practical suggestions towards making the report better.
- The government has been working towards implementation of all the recommendations of the 1st UPR cycle. The report has focused on dealing with the achievements against the government commitments.
- Despite of the resource constraints, many efforts and achievements are made regarding ESC rights. Visible progresses are seen in development indicators and human rights indicators.
- The participants in the consultation have also raised particular issues related to Morang District.
- Media is independent in Nepal and even in the local context. Bureaucracy is transparent and court is independent.
- Government has been moving forward by following the people to people approach.
- There has been gradual progress on the human rights status of Nepal and it should be continued.

- While talking about human rights, we should also consider the issue of national sovereignty. Likewise, human rights, development and security are interdependent.
- We should work together to fulfill every human rights of everyone.

Secretary (Law), OPMCM

- In today's program, 20 persons have shared their experience and suggestions regarding the preliminary report presented in the program.
- The government should submit its national report in August 1st week and it has taken this whole UPR process as positive steps in reviewing its own status and progress against its commitments.
- These consultations are organized mainly to collect stakeholders' inputs on the draft report so that the gap between the national report and CSOs report would be minimized.
- We always organize such consultation with CSOs even in preparation of report to the UN treaty bodies.
- The UPR report has limitation that it should be within 10,700 words and in those words, we have to review the progress and status on all the 135 recommendations received by Nepal in 2011.
- Nepal has been heading towards positive direction in fulfilling its commitments and obligations. But still there are many hurdles and challenges. We also realize that there are been some weaknesses in making the established mechanisms functional, in building better coordination among the government agencies.
- The government has planned to expand the OCMC in 35 districts.
- Nepal has land use policy and policy on housing. But it lacks the Act.
- We are continuously engaged with the UN and international mechanisms and we are implementing UPR recommendations.
- We would organize consultation in this zero draft in regional level and then at the national level in Kathmandu to give it a final shape.

National Consultation:

1. Proceeding Report on National consultation on UPR zero draft report for the preparation of 2nd National Report on UPR, Kathmandu, 26 February, 2015

Introduction:

The OPMCM organized national level workshop in Kathmandu to have wider consultation with civil society, NGO representatives, journalists, academia and others for the preparation of 2nd National report of UPR. A total of 150 participants representing civil society, NGOs, human rights defenders, women human rights defenders, journalists, academia participated in the program. The participants were provided with the draft UPR report and its summary in Nepali as reference materials for the consultation and comments. The program was chaired by the Chief Secretary of the GoN.

After the opening address by the Chief Secretary, Joint Secretary of OPMCM presented the zero draft prepared by the inter-ministerial UPR Committee in Nepali language. After the presentation of the zero draft, the floor was opened for wider discussion on the draft and for providing comments and inputs on the draft. The program was facilitated by Under Secretary of the OPMCM.

During the open floor discussion, participants, shared their concerns, provided suggestions in the format of the report and themes/data/progress status raised in the report. The program was concluded on closing remarks by the Secretary (Law) of the OPMCM.

Opening Session:**Chief Secretary, GoN**

Nepal is going to participate in its 2nd cycle of UPR review in November this year. The objectives of organizing today's consultation are to inform the stakeholders on government initiatives and achievements to respect, protect and fulfill human rights, identify civil society's expectation, their queries on government's role and to collect comments and inputs on the draft report for its finalization. The program is also organized so as to minimize the gap in information between the civil society's report and the national UPR report.

The government with the similar objectives has already organized four regional consultation workshops in four development regions. This is the latest program towards the process of finalization of the UPR report. Government is firm towards its commitment to respect, protect and fulfill every human rights of citizen. It has been doing its best by mobilizing existing resources. The human rights situation of the country has been heading towards positive direction. Institutional reform, formulation of new legislation and reform has been a continuous process. Human rights have been given a due priority in development plans and in the entire governance process. Because of the continuous efforts from all the sectors, awareness on human rights has increased. The government's legislation, policies and programs have been targeted towards marginalized groups.

Though, the human rights situation has been heading towards positive changes, we still have many challenges. The country has been healing from the transitional period. The task of institutionalization of human rights and its practical implementation has still been a challenge. The country's resource has been focused towards constitution making process.

Despite the challenges, we are comparatively neither behind nor at the fore front. However, the truth is that we have been continuously effortful and have been heading slowly but in positive direction.

It would be better if we (the civil society and government) have similar understanding on the human rights issues regarding the report to be submitted to the UN Human Rights Council. Hence, the government would be continuously in consultation with the civil society, either formally or informally. I request all the participants to provide your valuable inputs on the report, either verbally or in written form. The government, as per the received inputs from the stakeholders, would revise the report and give a final shape.

Technical Session:

After the opening address by the Chief Secretary, Joint Secretary of OPMCM presented the zero draft of the report prepared by the inter-ministerial UPR Committee in Nepali language.

Open Floor Discussion:**NGO representative (male)**

- The report has highlighted the progress made by the government, however, while approaching to the donor community it has been highlighting the weaknesses. Hence, how can we merge the two aspects and also mention the challenges been faced by the government. It would be better to mention the achievement in percentage.
- Some of the challenges that the report should include are:
 - o Security of human rights defenders
 - o Equal access to free health care services
 - o Food deficit in Karnali Zone
 - o Access land to marginalized groups, such as Badi.
 - o Quality of education and access
 - o Existence of caste based discrimination
 - o Lack of data on departmental action to security forces personnel
 - o Strengthening National Dalit Commission

- Lack of data on madhesh

NGO representative (female)

- The National report can/should highlight achievements on health and reproductive rights of women.
- Existing gender inequality and discrimination is bigger challenge than poverty, hence, it should be included in the challenges.

PwDs federation representative (male)

- The report revealed positive development due to government initiatives. However, the report should be more critical.
- There has been a gap between the government plan and its real implementation, for instance, the children with disabilities are not able to enjoy free education, persons with hemophilia are not getting free health treatment.
- Access to information is limited to the PwDs, majority of victim of abuse are women with disabilities, degrading words are being used for PwDs, there is issue of proper identity.
- There is lack of action plan on PwDs.
- Public offices are not PwDs friendly and there is problem of accessibility
- So, lets also mention about the existing challenges and difficulties in proper implementation of the plans set forth by the government.

NGO representative (male)

- The issues related to climate change and government budget to overcome the issues should be mentioned in the report
- While discussing delay in justice system, the existence of alternative justice system, mediation center in 32 districts and plan to expand it to all the districts should be mentioned in the report.
- Likewise, mediation act, rules and establishment of council should be mentioned in the report.

Dalit rights activist (female)

- The report shows the progressive trend. However, though overall poverty has been decreasing, it has increased among Dalits, i.e. 42.8% from 41%. Hence, the program on poverty alleviation has not addressed the poverty of Dalit groups.
- The mechanisms said to have established at the district and village level are not functional. Hence, efforts should be made towards the effective implementation of legislation, policy, programs and mechanisms.

Journalist (female)

- The CSO's report has focused on digging out the weaknesses of the government whereas the government's report has focused on presenting the achievements. Hence, both the reports should address the greylines. Eg. the psychosocial counseling mentioned in the government report has not been implemented.

Advocate (male)

- There is a need to find out mid point between the government and CSO report.
- The report should include the existing nexus between politics and criminal activities, existence of impunity, delay in implementation of NHRC's recommendations, weaknesses on TRC Act etc.
- The government may not be in the position to mention that there is existence of impunity. However, it can provide data to show the situation.

Advocate (male)

- The consultation organized by the government is a very positive step. It should also be organized with the political leaders as they lack awareness on UPR process.
- The progress made on different human rights issues should also be acknowledged by the civil society.
- The government report should present the existing trend.
- One of the major challenges at present is the absence of elected local authorities. Hence, it should be mentioned as a challenge in the report.
- Likewise, the report should mention why its plans and policies are not able to be implemented effectively.

Human Rights Defender (male)

- The government has not been able even to ensure the civil and political rights of its citizen, eg. death of Mr. Nanda Prasad Adhikari.
- There is lack of proper investigation mechanism on the cases of sexual violence and victims of sexual violence during the conflict still have not received any support.

Land rights Activist (male)

- There are many issues related to ensuring land rights.
- Many decisions of Supreme Court have not been implemented.

Dalit rights Activist (male)

- The reason for no proper implementation of CBDU Act is not because of the lack of awareness at the local level.
- National Dalit Commission is not strong enough to address the Dalit issues. The government's commitments are not implemented properly. The said local mechanisms are not in presence and functional.
- There is a need to review the section on dalit in the report to reflect the real situation.

Muslim Rights Activist (female)

- The status of different marginalized community within this group should be identified. Eg. status on education of Muslim girls should be taken into consideration. Likewise, HDI of Muslim is lower than that of Dalit.
- Madarsha education should be mainstreamed into education.

Youth rights activist (male)

- The report should identify and mention issues related to youth.

NGO representative (female)

- IPs should also be included as marginalized group.
- TRC Act still has provision of amnesty.
- Rights of girl child should be focused while dealing with the issues of child rights.

Child rights activist (male)

- The CDOs do not know about UPR process. Hence, orientation should be given to them.
- This report should be focused on highlighting the real achievements rather than focusing on plans and programs.
- Corporal punishment to children is still existing.
- Report should mention the issues of youth.
- Religious rights should be considered.

Dalit rights activist (male)

- The weaknesses in proper implementation of CBDU Act and its reasons should be mentioned in the report.
- Judiciary is not properly handling the CBDU cases.

Academia (male)

- The national report should be owned by all and CSOs report should complement it.
- The overall UN system should be reformed so that the countries which are committed and in regular communication with the UN won't become victim.
- The report should include the trend in budget allocation and expenses in different sector to show the progress.
- Lets work in informal groups by including experts and persons from all sector to finalize the report.

NGO representative (female)

- The data mentioned in the report should include the time frame.
- The report has mentioned the issue of human trafficking as a separate entity rather than as an aspect of women's rights – it is very positive.
- Lets explore the data on human trafficking: how many cases are registered, how many are prosecuted etc.

Child rights activist (female)

- Nepal had received 15 recommendations related to women and children. The report should mention the implementation status on those recommendations.
- The report should include some progress within the period, such as: establishment and functioning of 15 child helplines, national plan of action on youth/adolescence is a model plan.
- A new national plan of action on women and children should be introduced as the earlier plan is already completed.

Human Rights Activist (female)

- While mentioning about delivery of justice, kinds of departmental action should be mentioned in disaggregated manner.
- The victims of SGBV have not yet received the psychosocial counselling.
- The report should analyze the gap in implementation of plans and policies.

Child rights activist (male)

- Lets mention achievement, best practices and challenges in each sub-headings.
- Lets put data by mentioning the baseline as well as existing situation – it would show the real progress.
- Mention carbon trading as a progress in climate change.

PwDs rights activist (female)

- There is lack of policy, programs and rehabilitation center for PwDs. PwDs lack awareness on their rights. They lack reproductive rights. There is problem of accessibility to public offices.

Women rights activist (female)

- The consultation should also include concerned officials from different ministries so as to discuss on technical details, for example, to discuss on reproductive rights, officials from MoHP should participate in the program.

NGO representative (female)

- While implementing ILO Convention 169, need of endorsement of national plan of action should be mentioned in the report.
- While discussing about CBDU, status of madheshidalit should be mentioned.
- While discussing about climate change, lack of adequate support from the developed nations should be mentioned.
- While discussing about LGBTI rights, the problem of changing the identity in the already issued citizenship certificate and passport should be mentioned.
- Issue on education in mother tongue should be mentioned in the report.

NGO representative (female)

- Within the rights to health section, separate sub-section on sexual rights and reproductive rights should be mentioned.

Dalit rights activist (female)

- Adulteration in food stuff should be mentioned as a major challenge that is a major challenge on right to food

Religious rights activist (male)

- There are challenges in establishing religious rights of religious minorities.

Women Human Rights Defenders

- The security of WHRDs should be mentioned in the report.
- The data on human trafficking should be further described.
- There should be no statutory limitation on reporting rape case.

Land rights activist (male)

- The issues related to proper land use should be mentioned and it should be linked to right to food.

Human rights defender (male)

- The report should be credible and fact based.
- Different issues that would be raised by the reviewing countries include, impunity, violation of fundamental rights, lack of new constitution, torture – report should address these issues.

Closing Session

Secretary (Law), OPMCM

- Thank you all for providing inputs on the report. From the review, we have received, CSO's observation regarding the government's steps to respect, protect and fulfillment of human rights.
- We have been taking the UPR process as an opportunity to review the steps taken by the government. Hence, we are in continuous and broader consultation.
- We have organized 4 regional consultations and planned to organize one more regional and one national consultation.
- The government is committed towards human rights, as it has already ratified seven core Conventions out of nine and it has been implementing the obligation by utilizing the available resources to the maximum.
- Human right is broad as it includes all fields. Hence, its review also includes broader areas.
- We have to present the report in 10,700 words, hence, we have limitation not to describe issues in detail.

- Our present report has focused primarily in addressing the implementation status of the recommendations received through the first review. However, we would review and revise the report based on the inputs received through the consultations.

Poverty

As the population under the income poverty line in the year 2012 is 25.20 percent compared to 30.90 percent in 2009 (Human Development Report, 2011 and 2013, UNDP). According to the Economic Survey (2013-14) by the Ministry of Finance, the population under the income poverty line in the year 2014 is 23.80 percent. Similarly, Human Development Index value has been in inclining trend, i.e. from 0.458 in 2011 to 0.463 in 2013 (Human Development Report, 2011 and 2013, UNDP). The 13th periodic Development Plan (2013-2016) has targeted to reduce the poverty to 18 percent.

National Human Poverty Index (HPI)¹ fell by 8.5 points, or 21.4 percent in the period between 2001 and 2011. HPI scores declined for both ecological and development regions over the same period. Among the ecological regions, the greatest decline took place in the Hills at 24.8 percent. The Western region had the steepest decline among the development regions at 25.9 percent. The smallest declines in each category were for the Terai at 16.7 percent and the Central region at 20.7 percent. In terms of Human Development Index (HDI)², there has been a steady improvement in values over the last decade, across all ecological and development regions (Nepal Development Report, 2014, GoN, UNDP).

Some of the targeted programs for poverty alleviation and employment are: Karnali Employment Program, Rural Community Infrastructure Development Program, Linking Local Initiatives with Local Skills Program, and Nepal Food Crisis Response Program. The Karnali Employment Program has been in five districts of the Karnali zone to create employment through various income and skill-oriented programs, to develop the competent manpower from the Zone, and to prioritize programs based on local resources, means and capacity. A total of 244 various projects (motorable roads, school building, maintenance of micro-hydro projects, trails, mule tracks, fruits and herbal farming etc) had been completed by expending more than 99 percent of total allocated budget Rs. 207,677,000 in fiscal year 2012/13. Employment of 692,180 man-days was created from the program. Under the Rural Community Infrastructure Development Program, rural road constructions together with livelihood and income generation activities are being carried out in 21 districts for developing and improving community infrastructures. The 'Linking Local Initiatives with Local Skills Program' is in operation in Achham, Dailekh, Jajarkot and Kalikot districts. Through this program, periodic plans of all VDCs (114) of Jajarkot, Kalikot, Jumla and Mugu districts have been prepared by the end of mid-March of fiscal year 2013/14. Formulation of periodic plans of all VDCs (120) of Achham, Dailekh, Doti districts is in progress. Thus formed periodic plans have eventually empowered the community as participatory approach is followed where community understands and learns together at the same time while forming such plans. Through this program, a total of 7,000 households have been involved in income generation activities and linked with the market. Similarly, there are 400 active productive groups, 90 Farmer Enterprise School and 15 Agricultural Bi-Product Collection Centers in operation. Likewise, under the 'Nepal Food Crisis Response Program', the World Bank has made US\$ 69.50 million available to Nepal for providing food relief support to the people who have been affected largely by increasing global food price in the past and other.

Education

Various programs to ensure inclusiveness and gender mainstreaming in education:

These include reservation of 45 percent of scholarship for higher education in medical sciences that are available to the GoN for indigent students from community schools and belonging to vulnerable groups, provision of scholarship to indigent girls in Terai who wish to pursue technical education on auxiliary nurse midwifery; extension of day nutrition program to 35 districts to mitigate drop-outs; provision of scholarship to 50 percent girls at the primary level and to all school girl students in Karnali Zone; allocation of quota for 40,000 girl students under annual 60,000 secondary education scholarships; mandatory recruitment of women teachers at a specific ratio; and income and skill generating trainings to women. Women teachers account for more than 27 percent (42,000) in community schools. A literacy campaign with the slogan of “let us be literate and enhance capacity” is being launched with local level participation. For the successful implementation of the ‘Literate Nepal Campaign’, the GoN has planned to celebrate the fiscal year 2014/15 as ‘illiteracy elimination year’.

Support schemes targeted to the children from marginalized community:

In the fiscal year 2013-2014, 1,030,126 Dalit children studying in grade one to eight have received scholarships support worth Rs. 400, and 79,551 studying in grade nine and ten have received scholarships support worth Rs. 500 and 28,028 studying in grade 11 and 12 is planned to get scholarships support worth Rs. 1,000 in the coming fiscal year. In the feeder hostels, priority is given for the admission to Dalit children. In the fiscal year 2014/15, the GoN has planned to provide monthly scholarships to the students from the marginalized community such as *Dalits, Raute, Chepang* worth Rs. 1,500 to Rs 3,000 to continue their higher education if they pass School Leaving Certificate Exam (10th grade) in first division from the community schools. Likewise, students from *Dom, Badi, Chamar* and, *Musahar* communities opting to study engineering and medicine are planned to provide free education up to the bachelor’s level. Likewise, the GoN has planned to bring special programs to promote girls’ education at school-level targeting especially those from Muslim and marginalized communities in the Terai.

Gender Development Index (GDI) Values and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) for Ecological and Development Regions in 2001, 2006 and 2011

S.N.	Region	GDI values			GEM values		
		2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
1	Mountains	0.363	0.423	0.487	0.356	0.468	0.483
2	Hills	0.498	0.534	0.564	0.408	0.515	0.572
3	Terai	0.450	0.482	0.512	0.372	0.469	0.563
4	Eastern Development Region	0.475	0.516	0.534	0.382	0.516	0.575
5	Central Development Region	0.467	0.517	0.551	0.407	0.511	0.573
6	Western Development Region	0.477	0.511	0.546	0.359	0.488	0.567
7	Mid Western Development Region	0.385	0.441	0.498	0.363	0.431	0.556
8	Far Western Development Region	0.377	0.447	0.481	0.368	0.456	0.523
9	Nepal	0.452	0.499	0.534	0.391	0.496	0.568

Source: Nepal Human Development Report, 2014

HDI and HPI Values Across 15 Ecological Regions

S.N.	Region	HDI values			HPI values		
		2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
1	Far Western Mountains	0.355	0.435	0.45	54	48.1	41.2
2	Far Western Hills	0.403	0.443	0.474	52.2	44.9	42.1
3	Far Western Terai	0.45	0.503	0.518	37.6	35.3	28.4
4	Mid Western Mountains	0.347	0.435	0.445	59.3	48.1	44.6
5	Mid Western Hills	0.417	0.448	0.492	50	40	38.2
6	Mid Western Terai	0.44	0.481	0.529	38.9	36.8	32.5
7	Western Mountains	0.488	0.435	0.572	40	48.1	29.3
8	Western Hills	0.489	0.549	0.567	35.7	31.8	25.6
9	Western Terai	0.494	0.468	0.532	37.7	36	29.7
10	Central Mountains	0.425	0.454	0.518	48.9	42.2	37.5
11	Central Hills	0.547	0.602	0.612	34	28.2	24.7
12	Central Terai	0.451	0.478	0.502	44.5	41.9	39.4
13	Eastern Mountains	0.477	0.519	0.55	42	37.6	30.7
14	Eastern Hills	0.5	0.543	0.553	39.7	34.3	30.2
15	Eastern Terai	0.491	0.519	0.536	35.8	33.8	29.5

Source: Nepal Human Development Report, 2014

HDI Values and Poverty Incidence by Major Caste and Ethnic Groups, 2011

S.N.	Major caste and ethnic groups	HDI values, 2011	Poverty incidence, 2011	
			Poverty headcount rate	Percent of poor
1	All Bramhin/Chhetri	0.538		
2	Hill Bramhin	0.557	10.3	5.2
3	Hill Chhetri	0.507	23.4	16.6
4	MadhesiBramhin/Chhetri	0.536		
5	MadhesiBramhin		18.6	0.4
6	Madhesi middle caste		28.7	17.6

7	Madhesi Other Castes	0.460		
8	All Dalits	0.434		
9	Hill Dalit	0.446	43.6	15.2
10	Madhesi Dalit	0.400	38.2	6.9
11	Newar	0.565	10.3	2.5
12	All Indigenous people excluding Newar	0.482		
13	Hill Indigenous people	0.509	28.3	24.4
14	Terai Indigenous people	0.473	25.9	7.3
15	Muslim	0.422	20.2	3.5
16	All Hill/Mountain Groups	0.511		
17	All Terai/Madhesi Groups	0.454		
18	Others	0.586	12.3	0.5
19	Nepal		25.2	100

Source: Nepal Human Development Report, 2014

¹ The HPI measures average deprivation in the three basic dimensions of human development – a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. For detail, pls. see p. 88, Nepal Human Development Report, 2014, GoN, UNDP.

²The HDI is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. For detail, pls. see p. 84, Nepal Human Development Report, 2014, GoN, UNDP.