

GENDER EQUALITY IN NUMBERS: **PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY IN NEPAL**

AUGUST 2021



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ART	Anti-retroviral Therapy	MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action	MoWCSC	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics	MPI	Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women	NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination	NEC	Nepal Economic Census
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	NLFS	Nepal Labour Force Survey
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
ECD	Early Childhood Development	NMICS	Nepal Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey
ECN	Election Commission of Nepal	NPC	National Planning Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
FPTP	First past the post	NPR	Nepalese Rupee
FY	Fiscal Year	NSIS	Nepal Social Inclusion Survey
GBV	Gender-based violence	OP	Optional Protocol
GPI	Gender Parity Index	PLA	People's Liberation Army
HDI	Human Development Index	PR	Proportional representation
HDR	Human Development Report	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus	UIS	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
Madhesi B/C	Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri	WEF	World Economic Forum
Madhesi OC	Madhesi Other Castes	WHO	World Health Organization

1 INTRODUCTION

Nepal promulgated its new Constitution in September 2015, in which it committed to eliminating all forms of discrimination, building an egalitarian and inclusive society, and achieving economic equality, prosperity, and social justice. In the same month, the member states of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, resolving to combat inequalities, build just and inclusive societies, protect human rights, and promote gender equality. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in that Agenda include achieving gender equality by 2030.

In *Sustainable Development Goals: Status and Roadmap – 2016-2030*, Nepal's National Planning Commission (NPC) emphasised the alignment between the SDGs and “the fundamental rights of the citizens enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal and... the country's roadmap of transitioning swiftly to an equitable middle-income country.”¹ The report considers Nepal's development status and highlights the opportunities and challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve the SDGs.² The need for “a strong monitoring system with credible data”³ is recognized, including the need for disaggregated data (by sex, age, ethnicity, disability, location, administrative units, and wealth) to ensure no one is left behind. Without data that capture the realities of different groups of women – including women who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination – inequalities remain invisible. To monitor progress for women and girls, the collection of quality and comparable gender statistics is required.

This report compiles the data currently available for the gender-related SDGs and important indicators concerning the situation of women and girls in Nepal, with the purpose of examining the status of gender equality in Nepal five years after the SDGs were adopted (and 25 years after the Beijing Platform for Action⁴). Later in 2021, a Country Gender Equality Profile (CGEP) for Nepal will be published with detailed quantitative and qualitative analysis on progress and challenges in achieving gender equality.

¹ NPC 2017 p. 21.

² For details on Nepal's progress on the SDGs, please refer to the Voluntary National Review (VNR) available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26541VNR_2020_Nepal_Report.pdf.

³ NPC *op.cit.*

⁴ The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) defines 12 areas of concern that must be addressed to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Member States adopted the BPfA at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995.

1.1 Purpose of the Report

The overall objective of this report is to contribute to data analysis on Nepal's progress toward meeting its international, regional, and national commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment. This report and the narrative analysis to be published in 2021 are intended to serve as primary sources for evidence-driven advocacy for gender equality at national and sub-national levels.

This report provides an overview of commitments to gender equality and key statistics in the areas of population demographics, health, education, leadership, labour and economic empowerment, poverty reduction, and ending all forms of gender-based violence. The lives of people in Nepal are shaped by many inequalities, including those

based on caste, ethnicity, disability status, sexual orientation, and gender identity. In support of the SDG commitment to leave no one behind, this report highlights, whenever possible, the situation of different groups of women and men. Unfortunately, national data on sexual and gender minorities are not currently available, leaving the status of these communities invisible in statistical analyses. A secondary objective of this report is to identify critical gaps in the statistics needed to monitor progress on gender equality.

It is hoped that this report will be useful for policy makers and gender equality advocates working in government, civil society, and international organizations, as well as researchers and students.

1.2 Methodology

The report compiles data that speak to Nepal's broad socio-economic development, drivers of inequality, and indicators that measure gender equality and women's empowerment. It also includes gender-related SDG indicators, as well as additional indicators agreed upon in the UN's Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (2019 version). To the extent possible, data are also provided concerning the rights covered under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and areas of concern from the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA).

In measuring the indicators and selecting data, official national statistics were used wherever possible. On issues for which official national statistics were not available, or when national data were significantly dated, global data were used. To supplement official national data, this report

also references studies and reports by established research organizations, which also include disaggregated data that are not available through published reports of national surveys. In particular, data from the State of Social Inclusion in Nepal (2018) have enriched disaggregation based on caste/ethnicity.

Whenever relevant and possible, multiple points of data have been included to show progress, bottlenecks, and trends. For many indicators, however, the data are not comparable across time, either because international metadata have evolved or because Government of Nepal agencies have revised the definitions or methodologies for specific data.

While the report is primarily statistical, some qualitative indicators have been included.

1.3 Strengthening Gender Statistics in Nepal

Nepal has made strong commitments to advancing gender equality and eliminating all forms of discrimination, including those based on caste, ethnicity, disability status, region, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The SDG Roadmap published by the NPC and the 15th Development Plan (2020) outline steps to realize these commitments. There are, however, significant gaps in the data needed to monitor progress in reducing gender and other inequalities. These data gaps were noted in the Concluding Observations of CEDAW in 2018. The Committee expressed its concern that lack of data prevent “the assessment of the impact and effectiveness of the policies and programmes that are planned or in place to enhance the enjoyment by women of their human rights” and recommended **“that the State party expedite the revision of the Census Act to collect data, disaggregated by sex, gender, age, ethnicity, caste, marital status, disability and profession, and make the collection of such data through all State policy and programmes mandatory.”**⁵ As evidenced in many sections of this report, national averages hide significant inequalities based on caste/ethnicity. Nepal also lacks comprehensive data on people living with disabilities and LGBTIQ+ persons, which are other critical gaps.

There are also gender equality issues for which Nepal has no national data. These include unpaid care and domestic work, the gender pay gap, skills in information and communication technology (ICT), and specific forms of gender-based violence, such as sexual harassment. UN Women, on the Women Count Data Portal (<https://data.unwomen.org>), notes that Nepal only has data for 31.5 per cent of the indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective.

On certain issues in Nepal, such as gender and poverty, and women’s access to land and other assets, the methodologies used to collect this data do not enable comparison with other countries or across time periods. This has created a barrier to comprehensive and periodic monitoring. Following well-tested global methodologies would improve

the quality and usefulness of data in Nepal. There are other issues, such as capturing differences due to caste/ethnicity or measuring gender-based violence against LGBTIQ+ persons, for which Nepal could develop methodologies that would address global gaps and inform practice in other countries.

Producing comprehensive gender statistics requires a strong national statistical system. Nepal’s transition to federalism offers an opportunity to strengthen data collection, analysis, and use. However, the statistical system has not yet been federalized. The *Statistical Act* dates from 1958 and the revised Act is pending in Federal Parliament. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is still operating under a pre-federal structure; it has district offices and no direct links to provincial or municipal governments. Mechanisms to coordinate or collaborate across levels of government have not yet been established. Provincial and local governments have limited capacity to collect, analyse, and use data.

Nepal’s strong national commitment to gender equality is not fully integrated into statistical strategies or structures. A *National Strategy for the Development of Statistics* (NSDS), finalized in 2019, addresses “social statistics” but does not explicitly discuss gender statistics. The Social Statistics Unit in CBS has a large mandate, overseeing gender statistics and many other issues. However, it has limited financial and human resources to coordinate the production of high quality and comparable gender disaggregated data.

Another critical aspect of a national statistical system is coordination with data users, including line ministries, civil society organizations, and development partners. There is an effective network between CBS and line ministries through specialized data and monitoring officers posted in line ministries, often on secondment from CBS. However, there are not yet any institutionalized mechanisms to coordinate with data users outside of government on a regular basis. CBS has, however, taken positive steps to coordinate with

⁵ UN CEDAW 2018 para 44-45. Emphasis in the original.

data users and integrate gender into its National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021. Its approach to engaging stakeholders paid particular attention to marginalized communities and excluded groups, including women. The NPHC 2021 GESI Committee conducted 50 discussions to ensure meaningful participation of groups representing diverse rights-holders (tribal groups, language associations, religious organizations, disability-related organizations, LGBTIQ+ advocates, and women’s organizations), as well

as constitutional commissions and the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC). CBS also made important investments in training enumerators on the importance of gender data and the skills needed to collect sensitive data. Building on this experience, steps should be taken to prioritize communication and accountability to rights-holders and establish regular coordination mechanisms with civil society and development partners. Together, these efforts will contribute to better data and greatly expand its use.

1.4 Structure of this Report

The report is organized in the following nine sections:

- 2. Nepal in the Global Rankings
- 3. Demographic Overview
- 4. Enabling Environment for Gender Equality
- 5. Gender and Poverty
- 6. Women’s Leadership and Voice
- 7. Gender and Health
- 8. Gender and Education
- 9. Women’s Economic Security and Rights
- 10. Gender-Based Violence, including Harmful Practices

Gender-related indicators of the SDGs are highlighted in each section to make them easy to find. A table with SDG indicators is included on page 50-56 for reference.

1.5 Explanatory Notes

Symbols and conventions used in the tables:

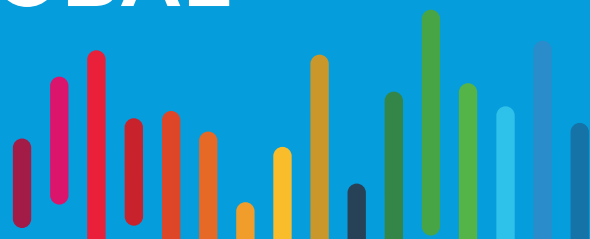
- . A point is used to indicate decimals.
- A hyphen between years, like 2010-2015, indicates the full duration of time, including the beginning and end years.
- / A slash between years, such as 2014/15, indicates a financial year, school year or crop year.
- * Data are provisional.

Subtotals and percentages in the tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Some data or references use the Nepali year. The Nepali year corresponding to the Gregorian calendar is as follows.

Nepali Calendar	Gregorian Calendar
2070/71	2013/14
2071/72	2014/15
2072/73	2015/16
2073/74	2016/17
2074/75	2017/18
2075/76	2018/19
2076/77	2019/20

2 NEPAL IN THE GLOBAL RANKINGS



	Ranking	Score
Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) ⁶		0.148 34% of the population is multi-dimensionally poor (2016)
Human Development Index (HDI)	147 th of 189	0.579 ⁷
HDI Ranking (Inequality Adjusted)		HDI falls to 0.430 when adjusted for inequality Lowest score: Niger 0.377 Highest score: Norway 0.954 ⁸
Human Development Report (HDR) Gender Development Index (GDI) ⁹	Group 3 ¹⁰	0.897 Lowest score in Group 3: Pakistan 0.747 Highest score in Group 3: Vietnam 1.003 ¹¹
HDR Gender Inequality Index (GII) ¹²	115 th of 162 countries	0.476 Lowest score: Yemen 0.834 Highest score: Switzerland 0.037 ¹³

⁶ The MPI figures differ from national poverty statistics because they measure different types of poverty. The MPI looks beyond income to identify how people are being left behind in health, education, and standard of living. It includes indicators on nutrition, child mortality, years of schooling, school attendance, and access to cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing and assets. People are considered multi-dimensionally poor if they are deprived in one third or more of the indicators.

⁷ UNDP 2019.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ratio of female to male HDI values.

¹⁰ Countries with medium equality in development for women and men.

¹¹ UNDP 2019.

¹² A composite measure reflecting inequality in outcomes between women and men in reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market.

¹³ UNDP 2019.

World Economic Forum (WEF)'s Global Gender Gap Index and Rankings

	2006 ¹⁴	2020 ¹⁵
Overall Rating	111 out of 115 countries Score: 0.548 1 st Sweden (0.8133) 115 th Yemen (0.4594)	101 of 153 countries Score: 0.680 1 st Iceland (0.877) 153 rd Yemen (0.494)
Economic Participation and Opportunity Sub-Index	100 out of 115 countries Score: 0.465	101 of 153 countries Score: 0.632
Educational Attainment Sub-Index	109 out of 115 countries Score: 0.734	133 of 153 countries Score: 0.895
Health and Survival Sub-Index	111 out of 115 countries Score: 0.953	131 of 153 countries Score: 0.966
Political Empowerment Sub-Index	102 out of 115 countries Score: 0.039	59 of 153 countries Score: 0.227

¹⁴ WEF 2006.

¹⁵ WEF 2020.

3 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

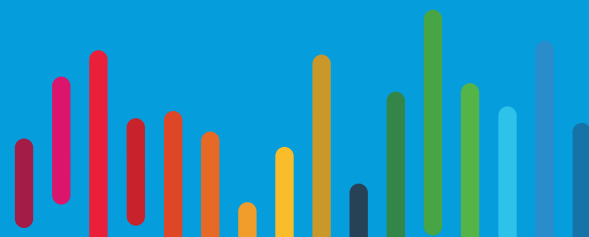


TABLE 3.1
Population by province and by sex (2017)*

Area	Population	Female	Male
Nepal	28,825,709	51.5%	48.5%
Province 1	4,534,943 (17.1%)	52.2%	47.8%
Province 2	5,404,145 (20.4%)	49.7%	50.3%
Bagmati	5,529,452 (20.8%)	50.3%	49.7%
Gandaki	2,413,907 (9.1%)	54.6%	45.4%
Province 5	4,891,025 (18.5%)	52.4%	47.6%
Karnali	1,168,515 (4.4%)	51.1%	48.9%
Sudurpashchim	2,552,517 (9.6%)	52.3%	47.7%

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2011 and *Population Projection (2011-2031)

TABLE 3.2
Proportion of female and male population within age groups (2017)*

Age group	Female	Male
0-14	48.6%	51.4%
15-64	52.8%	47.2%
65+	52.2%	47.8%

Source: NPHC 2011 and *Population Projection (2011-2031)

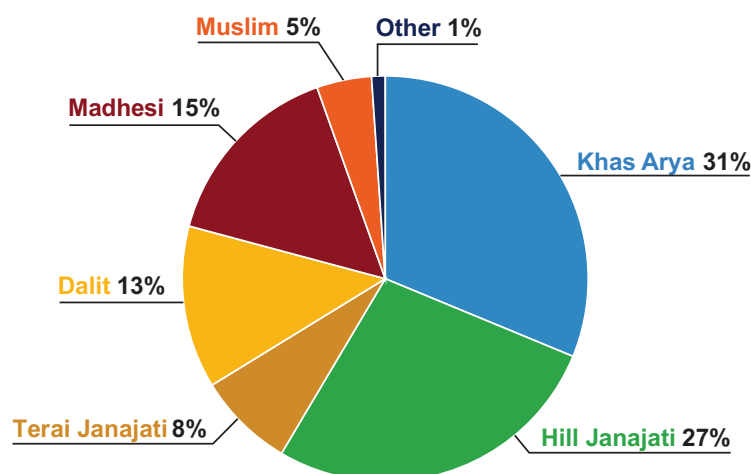
TABLE 3.3
Distribution of female and male population across age groups (2017)*

Age group	Female	Male
0-14	28.3%	31.8%
15-64	65.9%	62.5%
65+	5.8%	5.7%

Source: NPHC 2011 and *Population Projection (2011-2031)

FIGURE 3.1

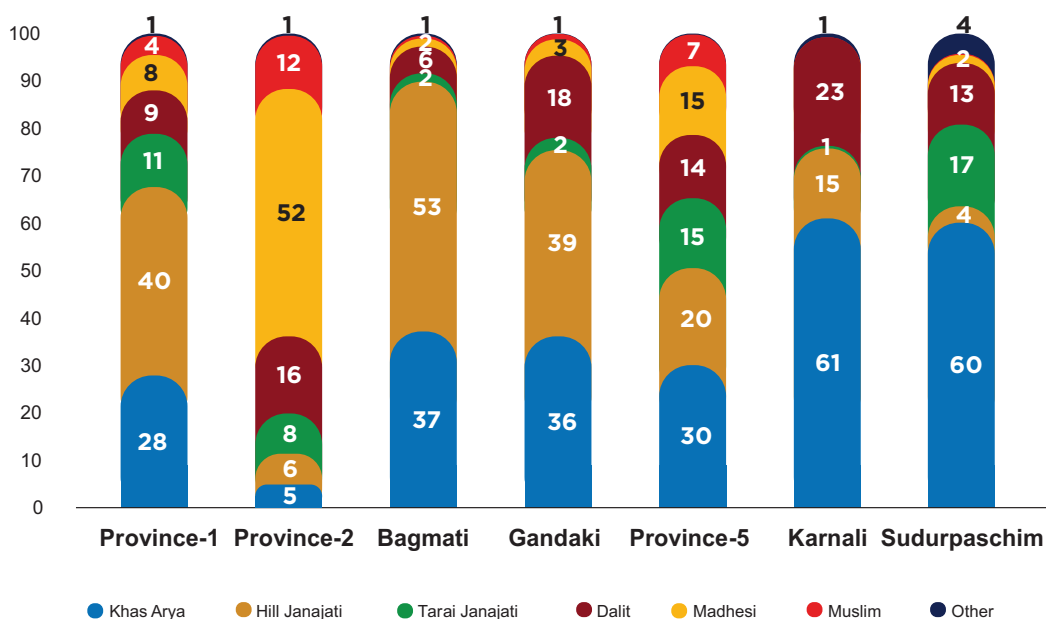
Population by caste/ethnicity (2011)



Source: NPHC 2011

FIGURE 3.2

Population in provinces by caste/ethnicity (2011)



Source: NPHC 2011 with calculations by Nepali et al 2018

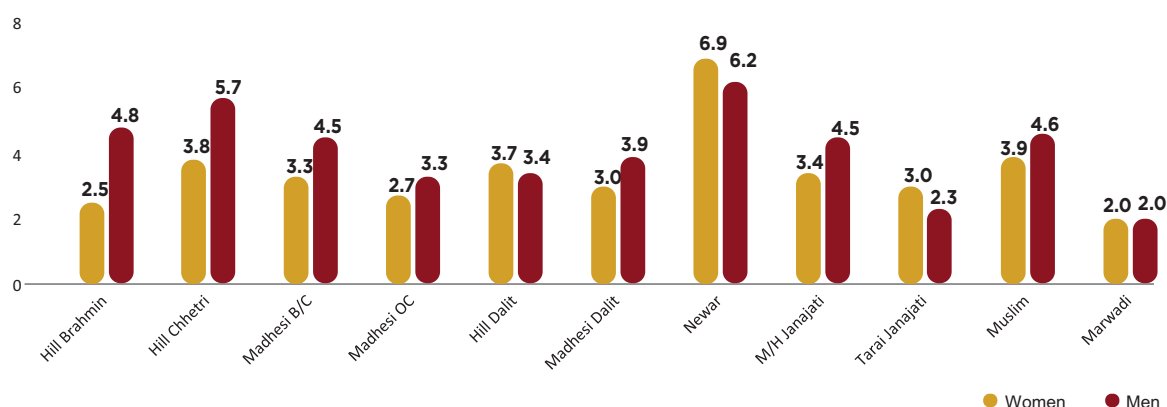
TABLE 3.4

Population with disabilities by sex (2011)

Population of Nepal	Population with disabilities ¹⁶	Female	Male
26,494,504	513,321 (1.94%)	45.4%	54.6%

Source: NPHC 2011

¹⁶ Nepal's 2011 Census did not use the Washington Group Questions to collect statistics on disability. The question asked in the census was: "What is the physical and mental disability of (Name)?" Possible answers to this question were: not disabled; physically disabled; blind and low vision; deaf and hard of hearing; deaf-blind; speech problem; mental illness; intellectually disabled; multiply disabled (CBS 2014b). Surveys that use the Washington Group Questions, such as the Nepal Social Inclusion Survey, find higher numbers of people living with disabilities.

FIGURE 3.3**Population with disabilities by caste/ethnicity and sex (2018)**

Source: NSIS 2018

TABLE 3.5**Population by marital status**

	Women	Men
Currently married (aged 10+) (2011)	63.9%	57.6%
Mean age at marriage (2011)	20.6 years	23.8 years
Median age at first marriage (2016)	17.9 years	21.7 years

Source: NPHC 2011 and NDHS 2016 for median age at first marriage.

TABLE 3.6**Household composition (2016)**

Household head		Nepal	Urban	Rural
	Men	68.7%	68.3%	69.3%
Women	31.3%	31.7%	30.7%	
Mean size of household		4.2	4.1	4.4

Source: NDHS 2016

TABLE 3.7**Household size and type of family by caste/ethnicity (2018)**

Caste/Ethnicity	Household size (%)			Type of family (%)		
	2012	2018	Percentage Change	Nuclear	Joint/extended	Total
Hill Brahmin	5.9	4.5	-23.7	43.0	57.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri	6.1	4.9	-19.7	37.0	63.0	100.0
Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri (B/C)	5.9	5.3	-10.2	37.9	62.1	100.0
Madhesi Other Caste (OC)	6.5	6.1	-6.2	28.7	71.3	100.0
Hill Dalit	5.7	4.9	-14.0	33.7	66.3	100.0

Madhesi Dalit	5.7	5.7	0.0	25.8	74.2	100.0
Newar	5.7	4.5	-21.1	39.0	61.0	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	5.8	4.8	-17.2	34.9	65.1	100.0
Terai Janajati	6.0	5.4	-10.0	32.1	67.9	100.0
Muslim	7.3	7.0	-4.1	19.5	80.5	100.0
Marwadi	5.8	4.9	-15.5	41.5	58.5	100.0
All Nepal	6.0	5.1	-15.0	34.9	65.2	100.0

Source: NSIS 2018 and NSIS 2012

TABLE 3.8
Fertility Rate (2016)

Location		Education		Wealth quintile	
Urban	2.0	No education	3.3	Lowest	3.2
Rural	2.9	Primary	2.7	Second	2.5
Mountain	3.0	Some secondary	2.1	Middle	2.1
Hill	2.1	SLC and above	1.8	Fourth	2.1
Terai	2.5			Highest	1.6

Source: NDHS 2016

Sex ratio at birth (2011): **106** males to **100** females

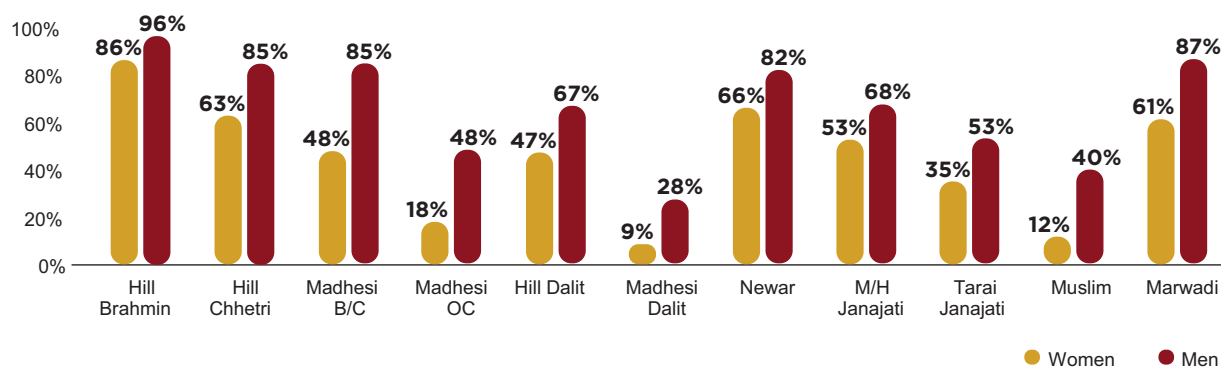
Source: NPHC 2011

TABLE 3.9
Literacy Rate (2018)

Age group	Women	Men	Both sexes
15-24	90.88%	94.03%	92.39%
15+	59.72%	78.59%	67.91%

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/np>

FIGURE 3.4
Proficiency in Nepali language by caste/ethnicity and sex (2018)



Source: NSIS 2018.

TABLE 3.10

Expected and current educational attainment by sex

	Women/Girls	Men/Boys
Expected years of schooling for children*	12.7 years	11.7 years

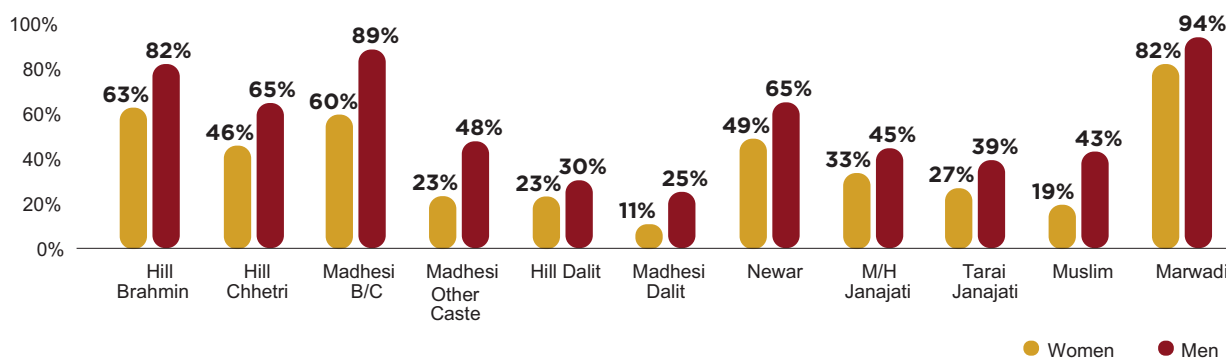
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), ICF Macro DHS, UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and OECD

	Women/Girls	Men/Boys
Population aged 25+ with at least some secondary education	29.0%	44.2%

Source: 2019 UNDP HDR Statistical Tables (2010-2018) using UIS. 2019.Barro, R.J., and J.-W. Lee. 2018. Dataset of Educational Attainment, February 2016 Revision

FIGURE 3.5

Population (aged 18+) who completed basic education (grade eight) and above, by sex and caste/ethnicity (2018)



Source: NSIS 2018

TABLE 3.11

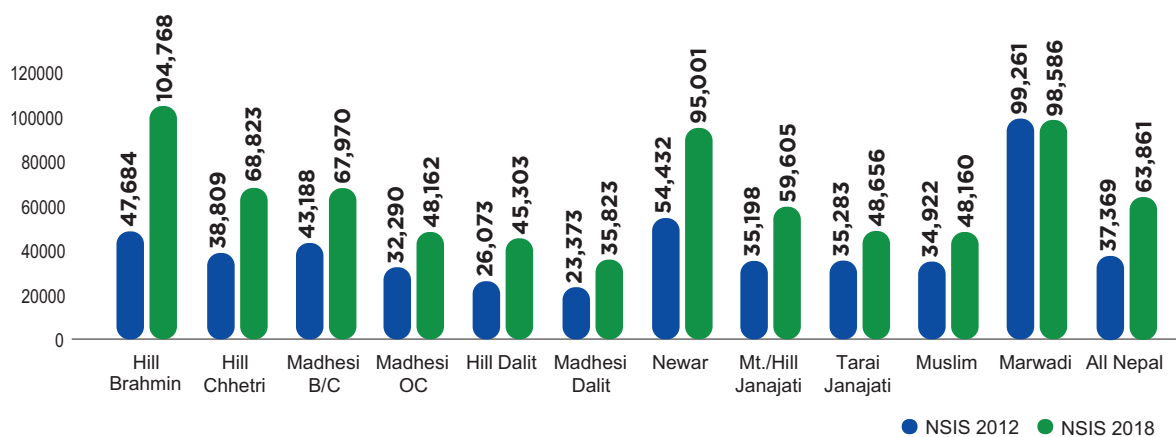
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by province

Area	Percentage of population below the national poverty line
Nepal	25.16%
Province 1	16.74%
Province 2	26.69%
Bagmati	20.59%
Gandaki	20.87%
Province 5	24.52%
Karnali	38.83%
Sudurpashchim	45.61%

Source: World Bank Staff calculations based on Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS) 2010/11

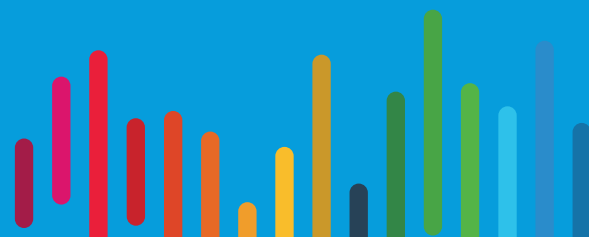
FIGURE 3.6

Average annual household consumption per capita (NRS) with confidence interval, by caste/ethnicity



Source: NSIS 2018 and NSIS 2012

4 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR GENDER EQUALITY



4.1 Commitments to International Norms

The Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	Signed February 5, 1991. Ratified April 22, 1991. No reservations.
The Optional Protocol of the CEDAW	June 15, 2007.
The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	Signed January 26, 1990. Ratified September 14, 1990. No reservations.
The Optional Protocols of the CRC	OP on Children in Armed Conflict: Signed September 8, 2000. Ratified January 3, 2007. OP on Sale of Children: Signed September 8, 2000. Ratified January 20, 2006. OP on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography: Ratified 2006.
The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	Signed January 3, 2008. Ratified May 7, 2010. No reservations.
The Optional Protocols of the CRPD	May 7, 2010
The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	Acceded January 30, 1971.

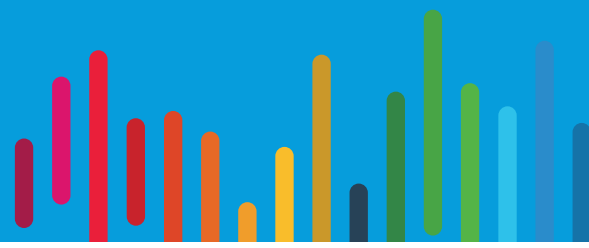
4.2 National Legal Framework

<p>SDG Indicator 5.1.1. Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of gender:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Overarching Legal Frameworks and Public Life2. Violence Against Women3. Employment and Economic Benefits4. Marriage and Family	No data available.
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4.3 Financing

<p>Proportion of the government’s recurrent and capital spending to sectors that particularly benefit women</p>	<p>FY 2073/74</p> <hr/> <p>Directly gender-responsive budget: 23.1%</p> <hr/> <p>Indirectly gender-responsive budget: 48.5%</p> <hr/> <p>Source: Ministry of Finance https://mof.gov.np/en/gender-responsive-budget-76.html</p>
--	---

5 GENDER AND POVERTY



SDG Indicator 1.1.1:

Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

TABLE 5.1

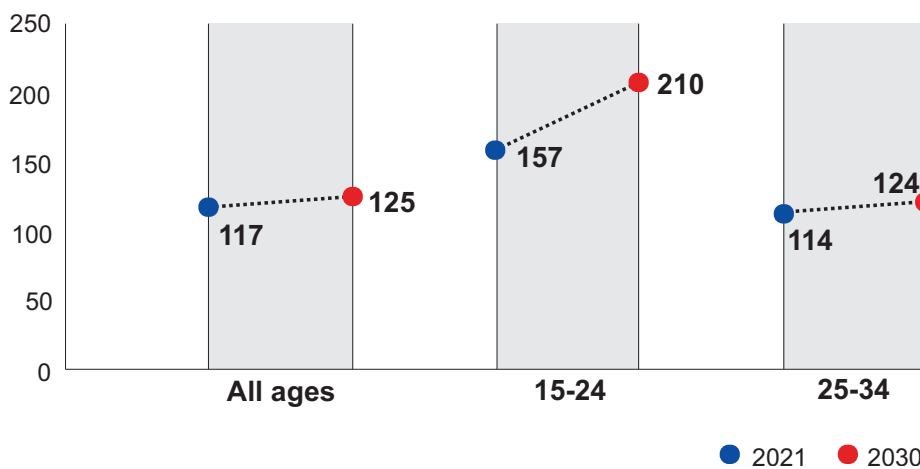
Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by age and sex (2019)*

Ages	Women	Men
15-24	7.3%	4.9%
25-34	8.3%	7.4%
35-54	7.3%	7.8%
55+	6.0%	5.9%
All ages 15+	8.9%	7.8%

Source: Estimates by UN Women, UNDP, and Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures

FIGURE 5.1

Predicted changes in the gender poverty gap from 2021 to 2030*



Source: Estimates by UN Women, UNDP, and Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures

SDG Indicator 2.1.2:
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population

TABLE 5.2
Proportion of the population that is food insecure by sex and age

	Percentage of food insecure ¹⁷
Women aged 15+	30.5%
Men aged 15+	28.8%
Both sexes all ages	31.6%

Source: FAO, with data collected through the Gallup World Poll

TABLE 5.3
Proportion of the population covered by health insurance (2019)

	Covered by health insurance
Women (15-49)	5.8%
Men (15-49)	5.2%
Children (5-17)	4.4%
Children (under 5)	3.7%

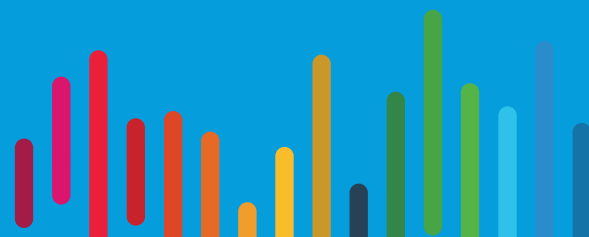
Source: NMICS 2019

TABLE 5.4
Other SDG indicators related to gender and poverty

SDG Indicator 1.b.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	No data available.
SDG Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below national poverty line, by sex and age	No sex-disaggregated data available.
SDG Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and vulnerable	No data available.
SDG Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people below 50% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	No sex-disaggregated data available.

¹⁷ The data represent the 3-year average of the period 2016-2018.

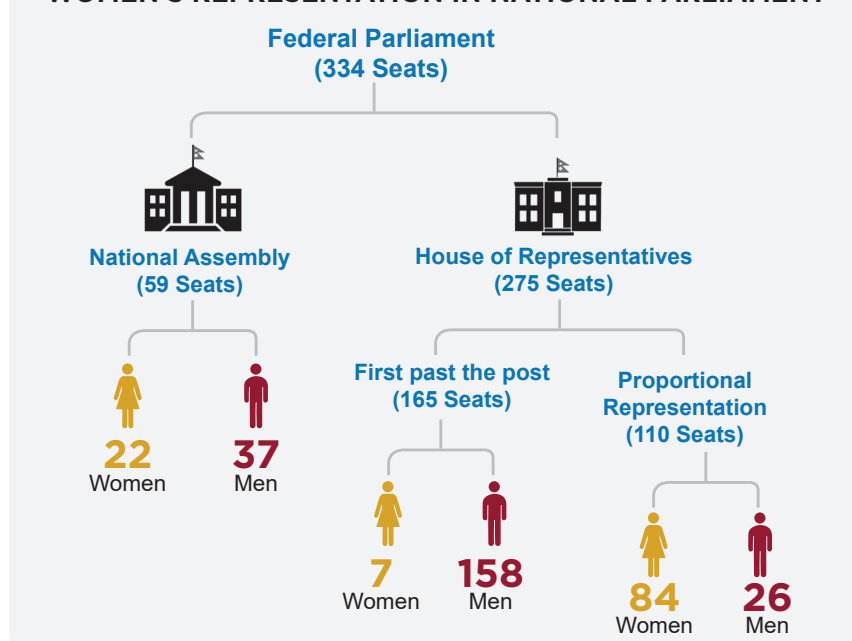
6 WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND VOICE



6.1 Women's Political Representation

<p>Presence of temporary special measures on women's and girls' participation and leadership (by types)</p>	<p>Federal Parliament: 33% of members must be women</p> <p>Provincial Assemblies: 33% of members must be women</p> <p>Local Government: 2 of 5 Members of the Ward Committee must be women, and one of those must be a Dalit woman</p> <p>Political parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must select a woman as a candidate for either Mayor or Deputy Mayor (for urban and rural municipalities) • 33% representation of women in the governance structures of the parties <p>Civil Service: 33% of people recruited to the Civil Service should be women</p>								
<p>SDG Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p>	<p>Women in national parliament: 33.5%</p> <p>Women in local governments: 40.96%</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="544 1234 1383 1429"> <tr> <td>Mayors/Chairpersons:</td> <td>1.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deputy Mayors/Vice Chairperson:</td> <td>93%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ward Chairs:</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ward Committee members:</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: Election Commission of Nepal (ECN)</p>	Mayors/Chairpersons:	1.9%	Deputy Mayors/Vice Chairperson:	93%	Ward Chairs:	1%	Ward Committee members:	40%
Mayors/Chairpersons:	1.9%								
Deputy Mayors/Vice Chairperson:	93%								
Ward Chairs:	1%								
Ward Committee members:	40%								
<p>Proportion of Cabinet Ministers who are women</p>	<p>13%</p> <p>Source: Source: Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers https://www.opmcm.gov.np/cabinet/</p>								
<p>SDG 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p>	<p>The ratio of women in national parliament to women in the population:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="544 1648 1383 1738"> <tr> <td>Lower House (House of Representatives):</td> <td>0.56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper House (National Assembly):</td> <td>0.65</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p> <p>No other data available.</p>	Lower House (House of Representatives):	0.56	Upper House (National Assembly):	0.65				
Lower House (House of Representatives):	0.56								
Upper House (National Assembly):	0.65								

WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT



In the Federal House of Representatives and Provincial Assemblies, more than 51% of directly elected members (FPTP) are Hill Brahmin and Hill Chhetri although these groups represent only 31% of the population. No representative from the Madhesi Dalit community was elected at the federal or provincial levels.

Source: Pokharel and Pradhan 2020

TABLE 6.1

Members of provincial assemblies by sex and type of seat (FPTP or PR)

Province	Provincial Assembly FPTP		Provincial Assembly PR	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Province 1	3	53	31	6
Province 2	5	59	32	11
Bagmati	5	61	32	12
Gandaki	2	34	18	6
Province 5	2	50	31	4
Karnali	0	24	16	0
Sudurpashchim	1	31	17	4
All provinces (%)	5.45%	94.55%	80.45%	19.55%

Source: ECN

TABLE 6.2

Heads of local governments by sex and province

Province	Heads of local government	
	Women	Men
Province 1	1	136
Province 2	1	135
Bagmati	1	114
Gandaki	6	79
Province 5	1	108
Karnali	2	77
Sudurpashchim	2	86
All provinces (%)	1.87%	98.13%

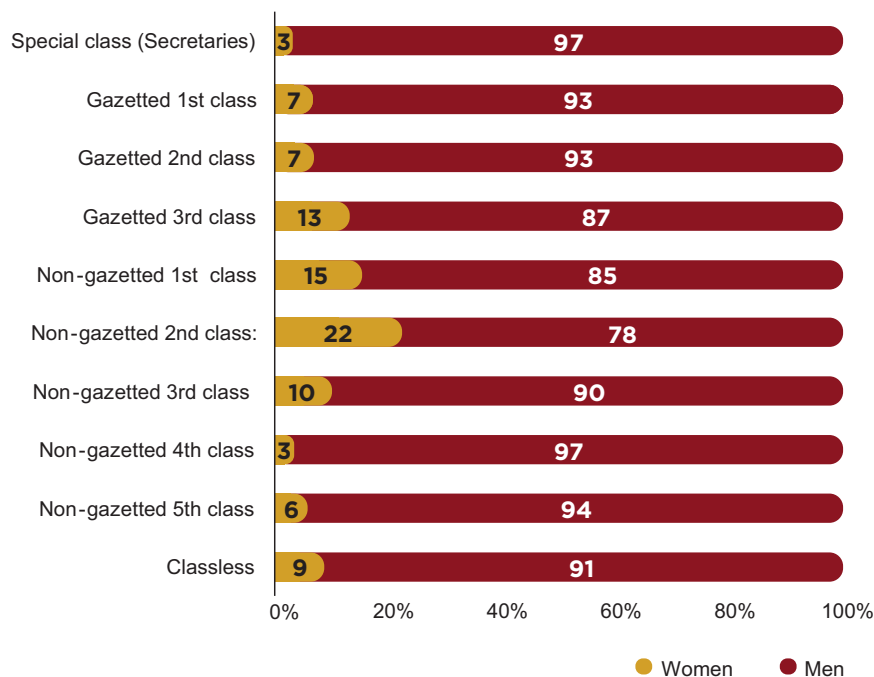
Source: ECN December 2020

6.2 Women in Public Service

Increases in women's overall representation in Nepal's Civil Service	
2014	2019
15.3%	25.09%

FIGURE 6.1

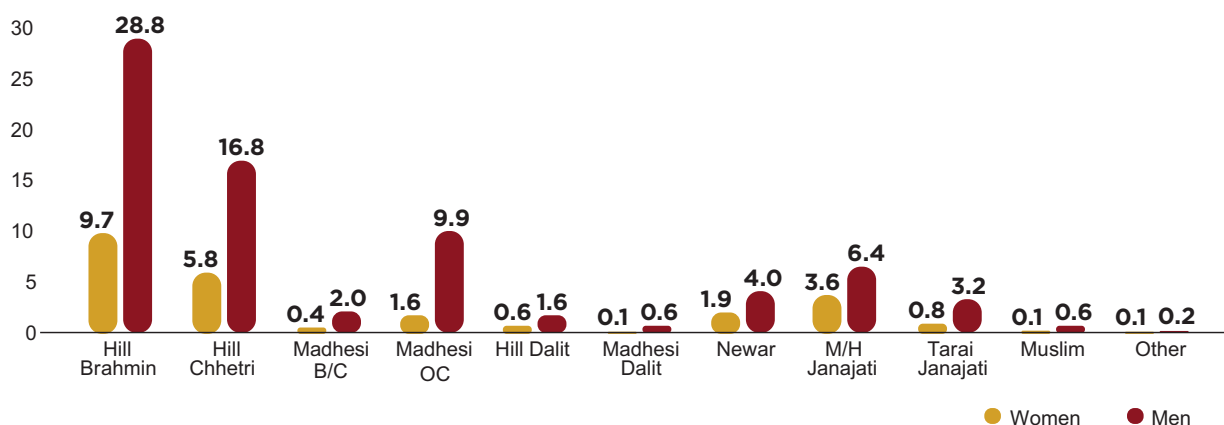
Women's Share of Civil Service Positions by Level (2018)¹⁸



Source: DoCPR 2016

FIGURE 6.2

Employees in the Nepali bureaucracy by caste/ethnicity and sex (2019)¹⁹



Source: DoCPR 2019

¹⁸ Gazetted Officers are executive/managerial-level public servants. Non-gazetted officers are of lower rank and have less authority. Appointments to gazetted positions are published in the official gazette.

¹⁹ 'Other,' includes Bengali, Sikh and Marwadi people. There were also 0.3% of women and 0.8% of men whose caste/ethnicity was not identified.

Representation in the police services (as of 09/06/2020)	Women: 10.2%
	Men: 89.8%

Source: Nepal Police website: <https://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/index.php/hrd-adm>

6.3 Women in Management

SDG Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions	Women in management positions overall	13.2%
	Women in senior and middle management positions	13.9%

Source: NLFS 2017/18

TABLE 6.3

Proportion of managers who are women by size of establishment (2018)²⁰

Size of establishment	Percentage of managers who are women ²¹
1-10 workers	30.4%
11-50 workers	10.6%
51-100 workers	8.4%
> 100 workers	6.8%

Source: NEC 2018

6.4 Women in Peace and Reconciliation

As of September 30, 2020, Nepal had **5,639** members on UN peacekeeping missions, of which **4.4%** were women and **95.6%** were men.

Source: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/data-troop-and-police-contributions>

4.5% of personnel in the Nepal Army were women in 2017.

Source: Racovita 2018

During the conflict, which took place from 1996 to 2006, women made up more than **30%** of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

Source: Gordon 2019

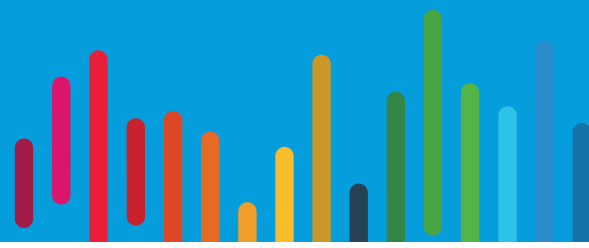
Only **3%** of female former PLA combatants were integrated into the Nepal Army (**104** women compared with **1,318** men).

Source: NPTF and MoPR 2013

²⁰ The enumeration unit for the National Economic Census (NEC) 2018 is 'establishment': an economic unit, under single legal entity, that engages in predominantly one economic activity in a single physical location.

²¹ The NEC did not use the International Standard Classification of Occupations. Anyone reported as 'Working Director' (as compared to employee) was classified as a manager, and as a result found women to be 29.6% of managers.

7 GENDER AND HEALTH



7.1 Overall Health Indicators

SDG Indicator 3.8.1:

Coverage of essential health services, including reproductive and maternal health services

TABLE 7.1

Proportion of population covered by essential health services (2017)

	Percentage of population covered
Overall healthcare coverage	48%
Reproductive health coverage ²²	60%
Maternal health coverage ²³	64%

Source: Primary Health Care on the Road to Universal Health Coverage: 2019 Global Monitoring Report, WHO

TABLE 7.2

Life expectancy at birth by region and sex (2011)

Area	Women	Men
Nepal	67.9	65.5
Mountain	65.5	62.8
Hill	70.3	67.6
Terai	66.3	64

Source: NPHC 2011

²² Measured by "family planning demand satisfied with modern methods."

²³ Measured by "antenatal care, 4+ visits."

TABLE 7.3

Deaths (per thousand) due to specific diseases or conditions (2016)

Cause of death	Number per thousand population	
	Women/Girls	Men/Boys
Infectious and parasitic diseases	12.333	11.725
Respiratory Infections	5.078	4.656
Nutritional deficiencies	0.463	0.331
Age group:		
0-4	0.102	0.083
5-14	0.012	0.020
15-29	0.024	0.011
30-49	0.038	0.010
50-59	0.026	0.020
60-69	0.081	0.052
70+	0.178	0.135

While the number of deaths caused by nutritional deficiency is low, women of reproductive age are at more than twice the risk than men of the same age. The risk also increases for both women and men over 60 years old.

Source: NDHS 2016

SDG Indicator 3.4.1:

Mortality rate, attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by percentage and by sex

Women: **19.2%**

Men: **24.8%**

Source: WHO Global Health Estimates 2016

SDG Indicator 3.a.1:

Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex*

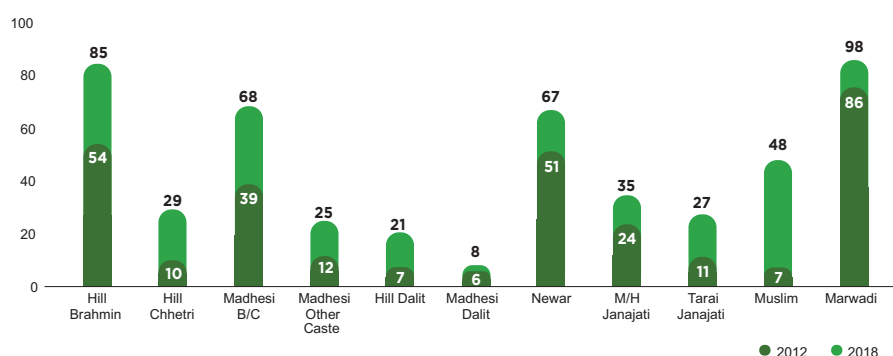
Women: **15.3%**

Men: **48.6%**

Source: WHO Department of the Prevention of Noncommunicable Diseases; Secretariat of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

FIGURE 7.1

Percentage of households using liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating by caste/ethnicity (2012 and 2018)



Traditional cook stoves that use solid biomass (such as wood or cattle dung) cause indoor air pollution, which primarily affects the health of women since they do the majority of cooking and spend more time working in the house. Studies suggest that using LPG for cooking and heating poses a low health risk to women.

Source: NSIS 2018 and NSIS 2012

7.2 Reproductive Health

SDG Indicator 5.6.2:

Extent to which Nepal's laws and regulations guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

Overall: **48%** (on a scale of 0 to 100)

Sub-Components:

1. Maternity Care: **82%**

2. Contraception and Family Planning: **67%**

3. Sexuality Education: **0%**

4. HIV and HPV: **25%**

Source: UNFPA's global databases, 2020. Based on official responses to the United Nations 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development

SDG Indicator 3.7.1:

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

TABLE 7.4

Proportion of women whose family planning needs are met by age, wealth, and education (2016)

	Age	Wealth quintile		Education	
Overall	56%				
15-19	24.9%	Lowest	55.0%	No education	67.9%
20-24	37.0%	Second	58.1%	Primary	55.2%
25-29	48.8%	Middle	57.7%	Some secondary	44.6%
30-34	57.0%	Fourth	56.4%	SLC and above	44.9%
35-39	67.1%	Highest	53.2%		
40-44	70.4%				
45-49	73.4%				

Source: NDHS 2016

Indicator	Data
Median age of mother at first birth	Women (aged 25-49): 20.4 Source: NDHS 2016
SDG Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; and aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Women (aged 10-14): 1 per 1000 women Urban = 0 Rural = 1 Women (aged 15-19): 88 per 1000 women Urban = 66 Rural = 125 Source: NDHS 2016

SDG Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	
	553	413	305	236	186	
	Source: Trends in maternal mortality: 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and the United Nations Population Division					
Proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal care		2014	2019			
	At least once	68.3%	94.3%			
	Four or more visits	59.5%	77.8%			
	Source: NMICS 2014 and 2019					
SDG Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled birth personnel	58% (2016)					
	Source: NDHS 2016					
Proportion of planned and unplanned pregnancies (2016)	Wanted the pregnancy at that time	81.2%				
	Wanted a pregnancy, but later	11.5%				
	Did not want more children	7.2%				
	Source: NDHS 2016					
Abortions as a percentage of pregnancies (2016)	9% of pregnancies were aborted					
	Women aged <20	3.5%				
	Women aged 20-34	9.2%				
	Women aged 35-49	27.0%				
	Source: NDHS 2016					
SDG Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	2010*		2015*		2018*	
	Women	0.12	Women	0.05	Women	0.03
	Men	0.16	Men	0.09	Men	0.07
	Source: Estimated Data UN AIDS					
Access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) by age, key populations, and sex	ART coverage is estimated at 49%*					
	7,292 men (40% of affected men)					
	7,000 women (61% affected women)					
	968 children (81% of affected children)					
	Source: Country Progress Report Nepal: To Contribute to Global AIDS Monitoring Report 2017					

7.3 Decision-Making about Women's Health

SDG Indicator 5.6.1:

Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive healthcare

47.7%²⁴

Source: NDHS 2016

TABLE 7.5

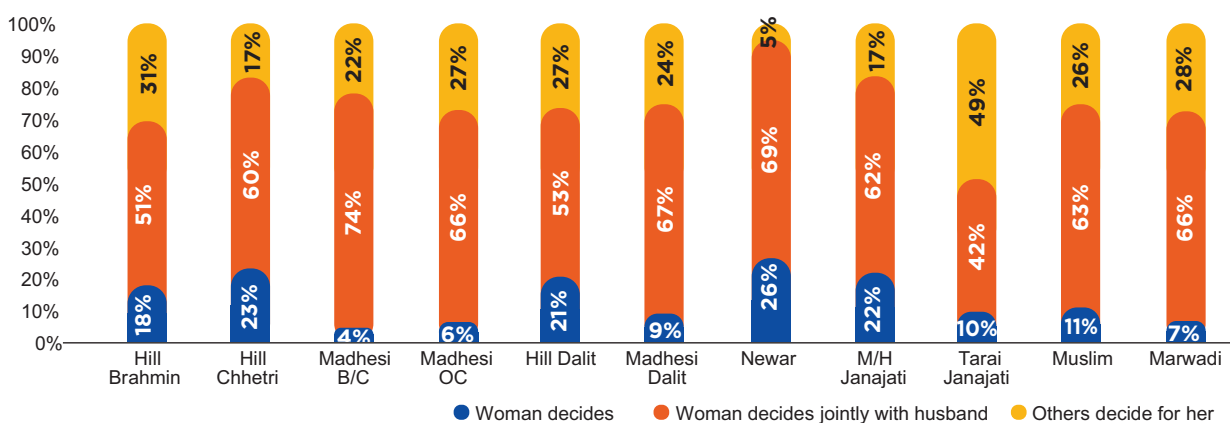
Percentage of currently married women (not pregnant) who make decisions about contraceptive use (2016)

	Age	Education		Wealth quintile	
Overall	19%				
15-19	10.5%	No education	21.6%	Lowest	22.1%
20-24	11.8%	Primary	18.7%	Second	21.5%
25-29	16.4%	Some secondary	18.1%	Middle	18.5%
30-34	19.3%	SLC and above	14.0%	Fourth	18.5%
35-39	19.4%			Highest	15.7%
40-44	22.9%				
45-49	24.1%				

Source: NDHS 2016

FIGURE 7.2

Who makes decisions about women's healthcare? By caste/ethnicity (2018)



Source: NSIS 2018

²⁴ Based on married women or women in unions (aged 15-49) who currently use any form of contraception.

8 GENDER AND EDUCATION

8.1 Early Childhood Development (ECD)

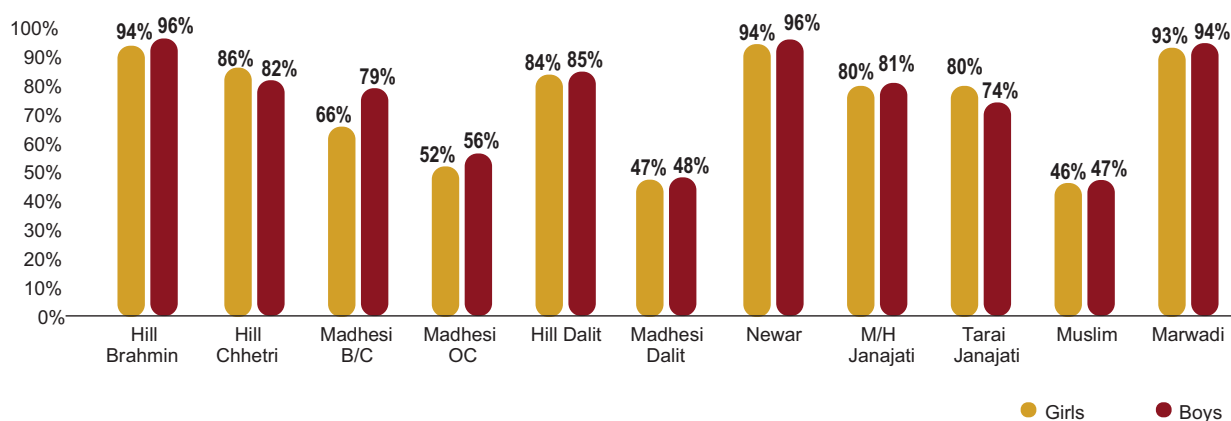
SDG Indicator 4.2.1: Proportion of children (aged 24-59 months) who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, by sex	For children (aged 36-59 months) (2014)	
	Girls: 66.6% Boys: 62.4% Both sexes: 64.4%	
Source: NMICS 2014		
SDG Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	2011	2019
	Girls: 86.91% Boys: 77.81%	Girls: 82.9% Boys: 90.9%
Source: UIS		

Children who attended ECD were much more likely to be developmentally on track (80% compared to 49% of children who did not attend ECD). Fifty-six percent of children whose mother had no education were developmentally on track, compared with 79 percent of children whose mother had higher education. Some 60 percent of children in the poorest household population were developmentally on track, compared with 86 percent of children in the richest households.

Source: NMICS 2014

FIGURE 8.1

Percentage of children (aged 3-5) enrolled in ECD, by caste/ethnicity and sex (2018)



Source: NSIS 2018

8.2 Primary and Secondary Education

Indicators	Statistics					
Net attendance rate (adjusted) in primary school by sex ²⁵	2014		2019			
	Girls	76.2%	Girls	75.9%		
	Boys	76.4%	Boys	73.2%		
	Both	76.3%	Both	74.5%		
	Source: NMICS 2014		Source: NMICS 2019			
Net attendance rate (adjusted) in secondary school by sex	2014		2019			
	Girls	62.3%	Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary	
			Girls	54.7%	Girls	49.3%
			Boys	45.9%	Boys	45.9%
	Both	62.3%	Both	50.3%	Both	47.7%
	Source: NMICS 2014		Source: NMICS 2019			
SDG Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: by sex (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	No data available.					
	Partial data in next row.					
Proportion of children (aged 7-14) with foundational reading and number skills, by sex	Reading Skills		Number Skills			
	Girls	40.3%	Girls	35.8%		
	Boys	38.1%	Boys	37.9%		
	Both	39.2 %	Both	36.8%		
	Source: NMICS 2019					
Completion rates for primary and secondary school by sex	Primary School		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary	
	Girls	82.9%	Girls	75.1%	Girls	27.6%
	Boys	80.7%	Boys	70.9%	Boys	26.8%
	Both	81.8%	Overall	73.1%	Overall	27.2%
	Source: NMICS 2019					

²⁵ Defined by UIS as the total number of students (of the official age group for that level of education) who are attending school at any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

<p>SDG Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all SDG education indicators that can be disaggregated</p>	<p>Gender Parity Index (GPI)²⁶ for participation in organized learning one year before primary school</p> <p>Source: UIS</p>	0.9						
	<p>GPI of trained teachers, by education level</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Pre-primary</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td>0.9</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: UIS</p>		Pre-primary	2	Primary	1	Secondary	0.9
	Pre-primary	2						
	Primary	1						
Secondary	0.9							
<p>GPI for youth and adult participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training (2008)</p> <p>Source: NLFS 2008</p>	0.3							
<p>Data for other sub-indices not available.</p>								
<p>SDG National Indicator 4.5.1: Gender parity indices for primary school, secondary school, and literacy (above 15 years of age)</p>	<p>GPI in net (adjusted) attendance (2019)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary School</td> <td>1.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lower Secondary</td> <td>1.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper Secondary</td> <td>1.07</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: NMICS 2019</p>		Primary School	1.04	Lower Secondary	1.19	Upper Secondary	1.07
	Primary School	1.04						
Lower Secondary	1.19							
Upper Secondary	1.07							
<p>Literacy (above 15 years of age) (2018) 0.76</p> <p>Source: Calculation based on UIS data</p>								
<p>SDG Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p>	<p>No data available.</p>							
<p>SDG Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) electricity (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes (c) computers for pedagogical purposes (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities (e) basic drinking water (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities and (g) basic handwashing facilities 	<p>Comprehensive data not available.</p>							
	<p>Percentage of primary schools with single-sex basic sanitation facilities: 52% (2011)</p> <p>Source: Calculations based on figures from NIRT 2017 p 18</p>							

²⁶ GPI is the ratio of female to male. A figure >1 means more women/girls and a figure <1 means more men/boys.

8.3 Tertiary Education

TABLE 8.1

Tertiary enrolment rates (gross) by sex

2013		2017	
Women	15.4%	Women	12.8%
Men	19.1%	Men	12.0%
Both sexes	17.1%	Both sexes	12.4%

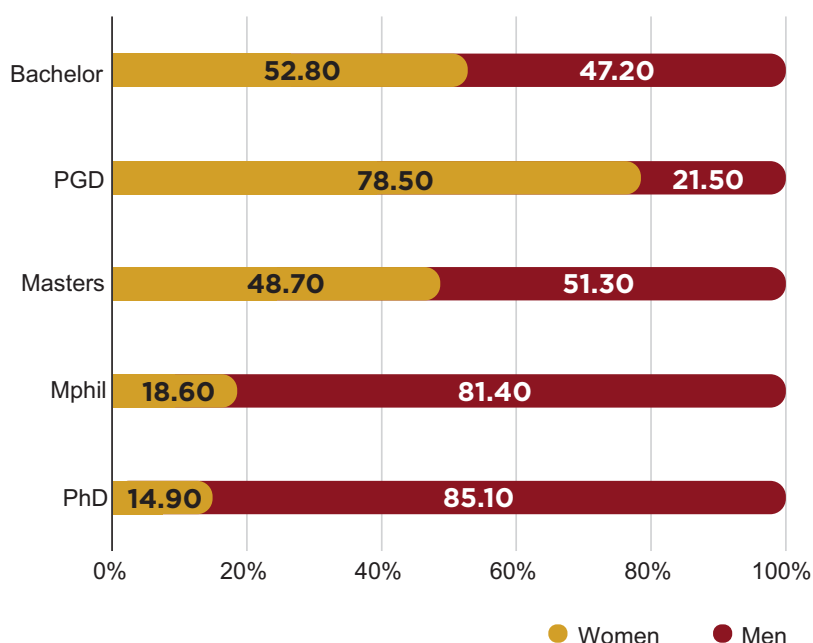
Source: UIS

Enrolment in tertiary education was at its highest in 2013. Both women's and men's participation has decreased since then, with a particularly steep decrease in men's enrolment.

Indicator	Statistics
Proportion of tertiary education teachers and professors who are women	5.5% (869 of 16,042) (2011/12) Source: UGC 2013; UGC 2017
SDG Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	No data available.

FIGURE 8.2

Participation in post-secondary education by level (2017)



Women's enrolment in post-secondary education by areas of study

Education	63.7%
Medical Sciences	61.2%
Humanities & SS	53.5%
Management	52.8%
Forestry	38.6%
Science & Technology	36.6%
Law	33.7%
Agriculture	30.2%
Animal Sciences	26.1%
Engineering	14.1%

Source: MoEST 2018

Source: MoEST 2018

SDG Indicator 4.3.1:

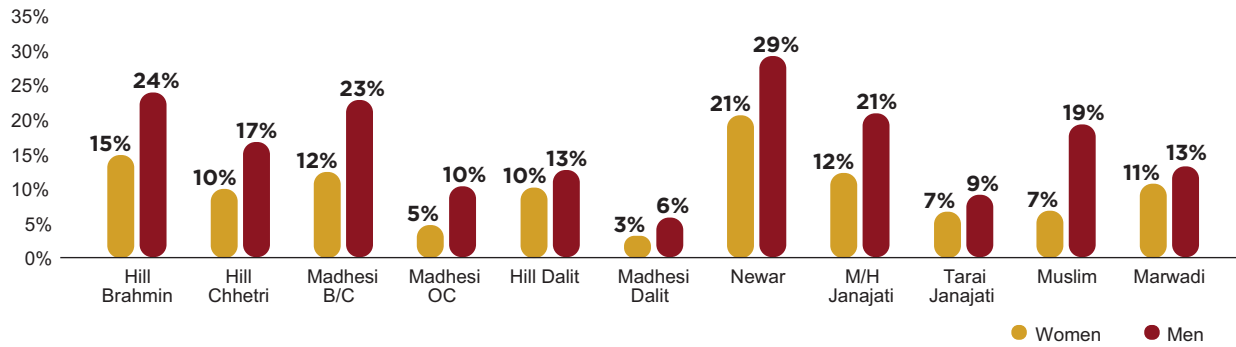
Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

Women	1%
Men	3.1%
Both sexes	2%

Source: NLFS 2008²⁷

FIGURE 8.3

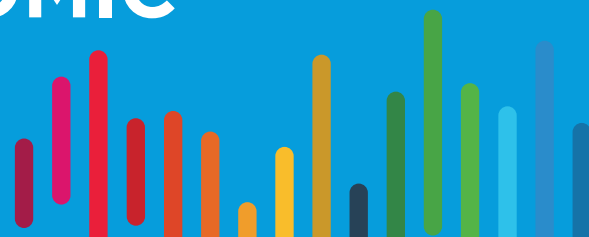
Population (aged 16+) who ever participated in vocational training by caste/ethnicity and sex (2018)



Source: NSIS 2018

²⁷ Note that the reference period for participation in education and training is unknown, but likely took place one month prior to the interview, rather than within the previous 12 months.

9 WOMEN'S ECONOMIC SECURITY AND RIGHTS



9.1 Commitments to International Norms

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Not ratified
ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers	Ratified 10 June 1976
ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation	Ratified 19 September 1974
ILO Convention 156 on Workers with Family Responsibilities	Not ratified
ILO Convention 175 on Part-Time Work	Not ratified
ILO Convention 177 on Home Work	Not ratified
ILO Convention 183 on Maternity Protection	Not ratified

Source: <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:::NO::> and <https://indicators.ohchr.org>

9.2 Gender in the Labour Market

TABLE 9.1

Labour force participation rate by sex, age, and education level (2018)

	Women	Men
Total	26.3%	53.8%
Age		
15-24	20.3%	38.9%
25-34	37.6%	74.9%
35-44	36.7%	76.8%
45-54	28.0%	63.4%
55-64	16.9%	42.2%
65+	7.0%	21.1%
Education		
No Secondary	23.7%	51.6%
Secondary Education	43.8%	57.0%
Tertiary Education	56.4%	73.9%

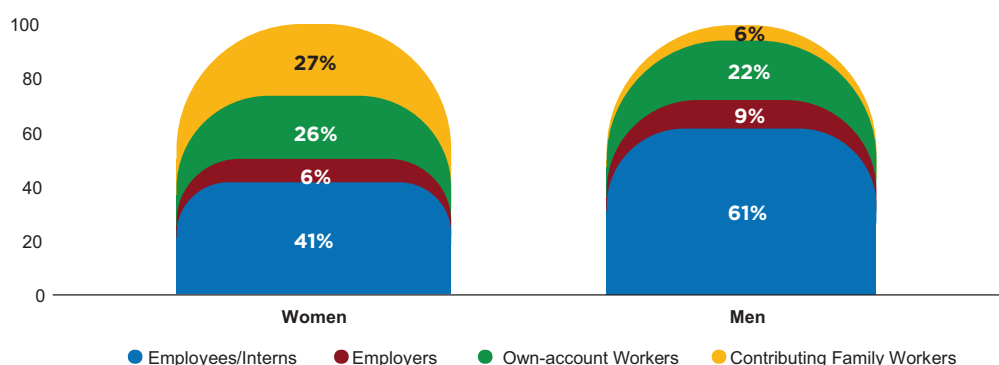
Source: NLFS 2017/18

National SDG Indicator 5.4.1.1:
Ratio of women to men in the labour force

Ratio of employed women to men 59:100
Ratio of women to men in the working age population 125:100

Source: NLFS 2017/18

FIGURE 9.1
Status in employment by sex (2017/18)



Source: NLFS 2017/18

TABLE 9.2
Proportion of business owners by sex (2018)

Size of establishment	Women	Men
1-10 workers	30.3%	69.7%
11-50 workers	11.0%	89%
51-100 workers	7.9%	92.1%
>101 workers	5.8%	94.2%
Total	29.8%	70.2%

Source: NEC 2018

TABLE 9.3
Indicators related to informal employment

	Women	Men	
Proportion of workers in informal employment by sex and age	90.5%	81.1%	
SDG Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, by sex	86.4%	78.8%	
Proportion of employed population who are home-based workers ²⁸	Work at home	21.7%	7.7%
	Work in a structure attached to home	9.2%	4.5%

Source: NLFS 2017/18

²⁸ NLFS does not keep record of people who are considered "home-based workers," but instead keeps records based on places of work. Workers working at home or in a structure attached to the home are included here as a proxy for "home-based workers." Note that this question was not asked to people who work for Nepal's government, incorporated companies, international organizations, etc., and therefore does not include employees who sometimes work from home.

WOMEN AND MEN IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Working Age Population



125: 100

Ratio of women to men

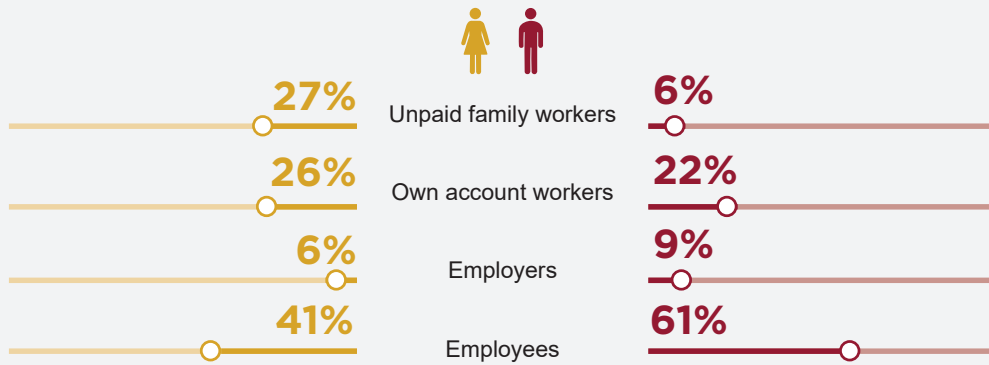
Employed Population



59: 100

Ratio of women to men

EMPLOYMENT STATUS



MONTHLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

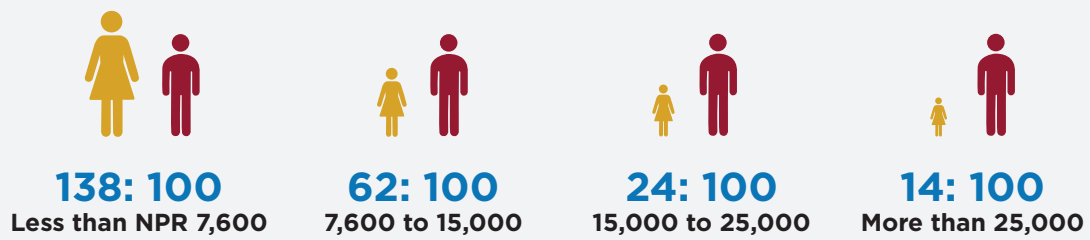
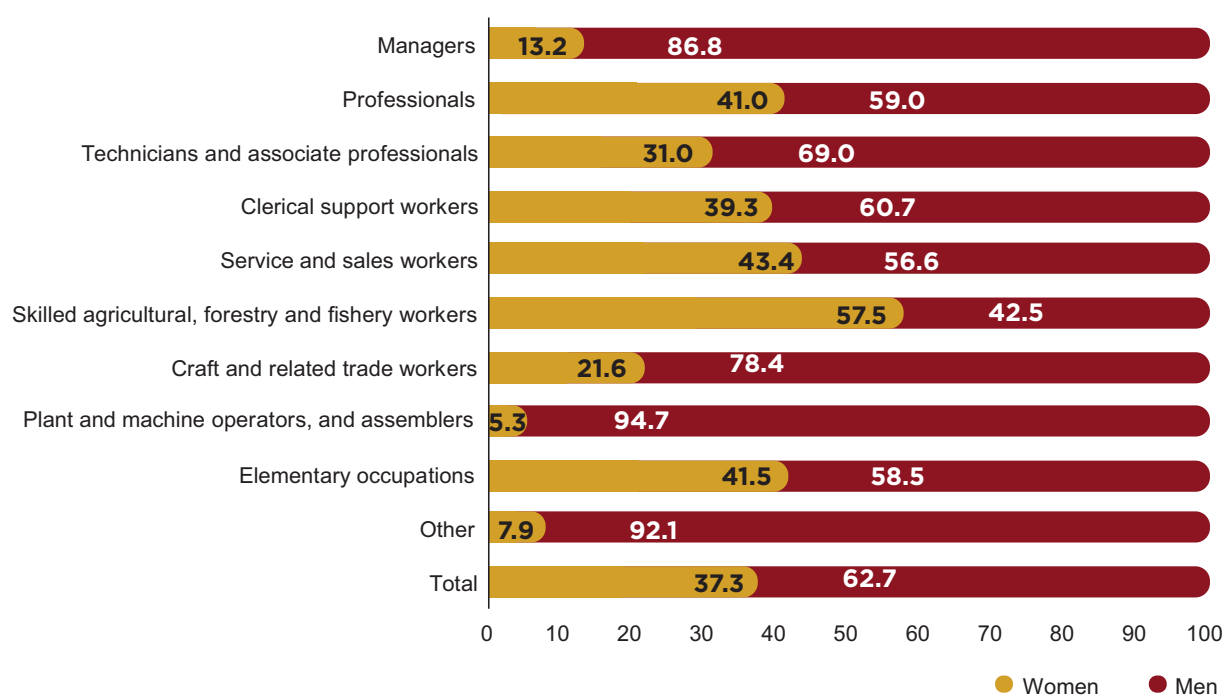


TABLE 9.4**Distribution of employed women and men across sectors (2018)**

	Women	Men
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.0%	14.7%
Wholesale and retail trade	20.6%	15.6%
Manufacturing	13.4%	16.2%
Construction	4.2%	19.5%
Education	9.6%	6.8%
Accommodation and food service	6.3%	4.6%
Transportation and storage	0.3%	7.1%
Human health and social work activities	3.5%	1.8%
Other service activities	1.4%	2.7%
Public administration and defence	1.1%	2.4%
Others	6.5%	8.9%

Source: NLFS 2017/18

FIGURE 9.2**Women's and men's share of employment by occupation (2018)**

Source: NLFS 2017/18

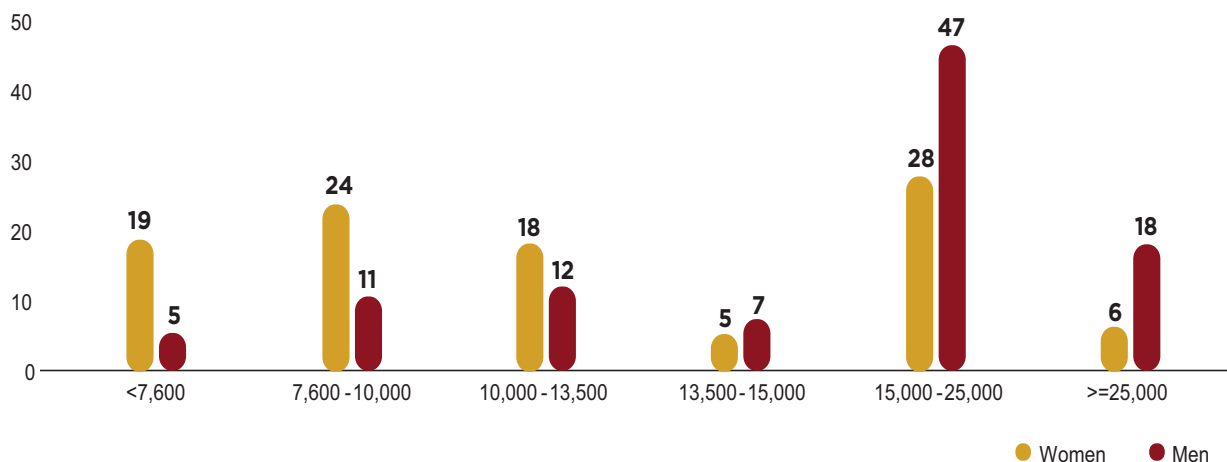
TABLE 9.5**Average earning by sex (2018)**

SDG Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex	No data available for hourly earnings.	
Average monthly earnings of employed population, by sex	Women	Men
	NPR 13,630	NPR 19,464

Source: NLFS 2017/18

FIGURE 9.3

Proportion of women and men by monthly income (in NPR) from employment in main job (2018)



Source: NLFS 2017/18

SDG Indicator 8.5.2:

Unemployment rate by sex, age, and persons living with disabilities²⁹

Age	Women	Men
15-24	23.9%	19.7%
25-34	13.9%	11.9%
35-44	9.9%	7.5%
45-54	7.6%	5.2%
55-64	3.5%	5.5%
65+	0.6%	3.5%
Total	13.1%	10.3%

Source: NLFS 2017/18

Approximately 38.1% of job seekers in Nepal are young people between the ages of 15 and 24 .

Source: NLFS 2017/18

SDG 8.6.1:

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex³⁰

Women	42%
Men	20%

Source: NLFS 2017/18

SDG Indicator 8.7.1:

Proportion of children (aged 5-17 years) engaged in child labour, by sex and by age³¹

Girls	23.1%
Boys	20.3%

Source: UNICEF and ILO Calculations, see <https://data.unwomen.org/data-portal/sdg>

²⁹ National data are not available for unemployment rates among people with disabilities.

³⁰ This definition of employment excludes own-use production workers.

³¹ Hazardous child labour is defined by Article 3 (d) of ILO Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) as: (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

9.3 Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UDCW)

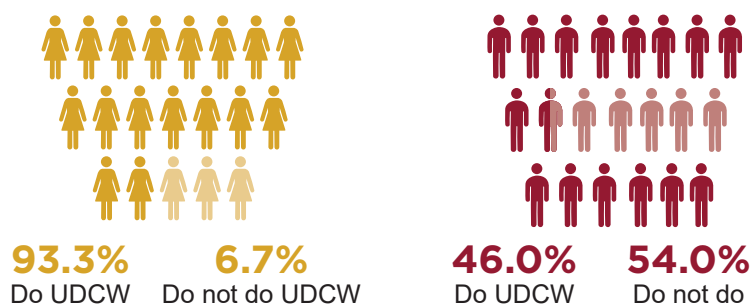
SDG Indicator 5.4.1:

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

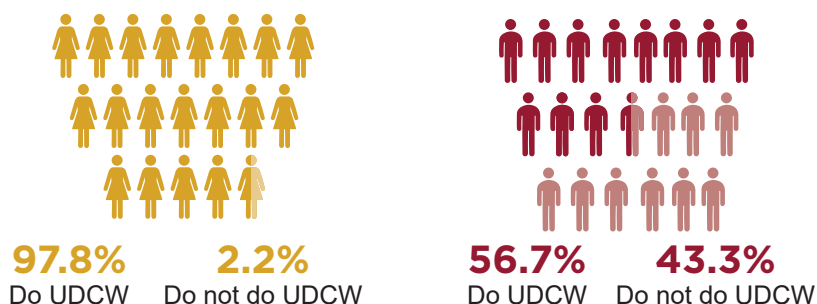
No data available.³²

WHO CONTRIBUTES TO UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK

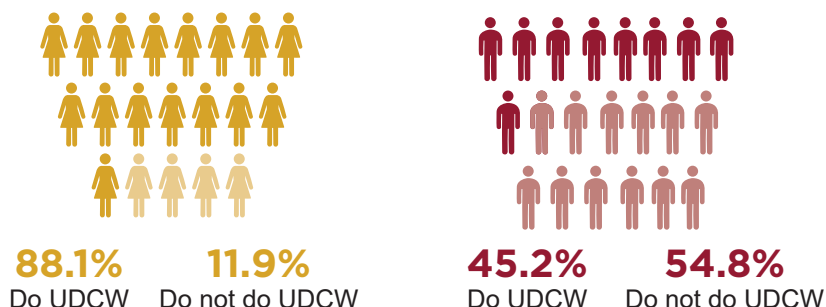
• Fully Employed •



• Time-related under employment •



• Not in the labour force •



Around 51% of girls and 22.4% of boys are involved in at least one activity related to household chores, caring for elderly or disabled family members, or childcare. The burden of household work fell mainly on girls: 47.5% of girls are involved in housework compared to 19.2% of boys.

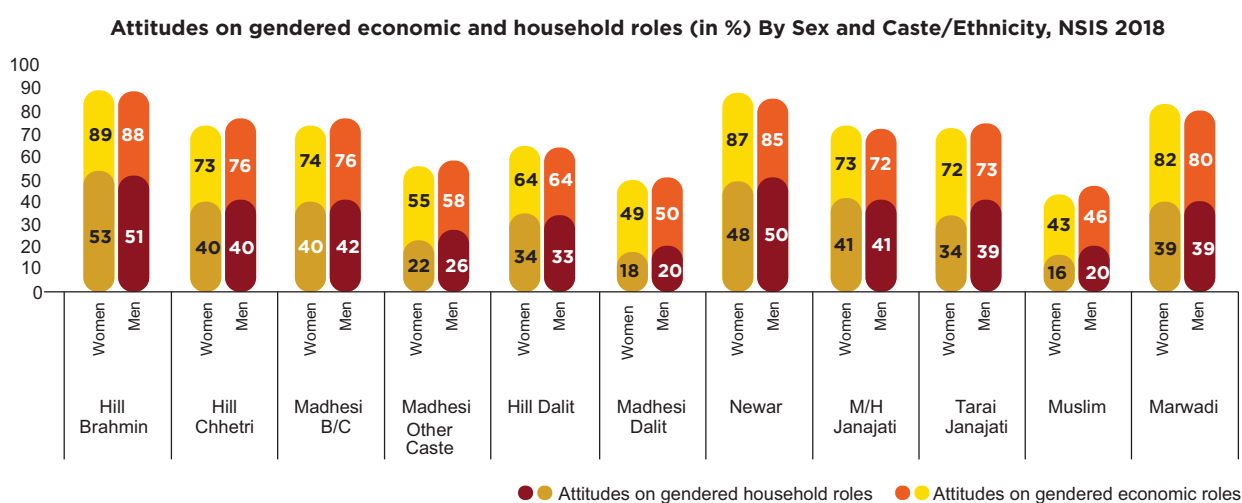
Source: NLFS 2017/18

³² NLFS captured whether or not women and men were involved in UDCW, but not how much time they spent on it.

9.4 Attitudes toward Gendered Roles in the Economy and the Household

The figure below compares women and men's attitudes about gendered roles in the economy³³ to their attitudes about gendered roles in the household.³⁴ Higher scores represent more support for women and men to have equal roles and responsibilities. These findings suggest that there is less support for equal sharing of unpaid domestic and care work and more support for women to have paid work outside the household.

FIGURE 9.4
Comparing attitudes on gendered economic and household roles by caste/ethnicity and sex (2018)



Source: NSIS 2018

³³ The sentences used in this survey were:

- "Women should not go for outside employment if the household economic conditions are better."
- "When women work (outside the home for cash), they are taking jobs away from men."
- "It is shameful if a wife earns more than her husband."

³⁴ The sentences used in this survey were:

- "A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and her family."
- "A woman who does not carry out her domestic chores satisfactorily does not get the respect of her family or community."
- "It is shameful for a man to do work like sweeping the floor or washing dishes or clothes."

9.5 Migration

TABLE 9.6

Prevalence and reasons for domestic migration by sex (2018)

Women	Men
47.4%	23.4 %
Top three reasons for migration	
Marriage (76.4%)	Other family reason (32.7%)
Other family reason (12.2%)	Easier lifestyle (20.9%)
Study/Training (4.4%)	Study/Training (15.8%)

Source: NLFS 2017/18

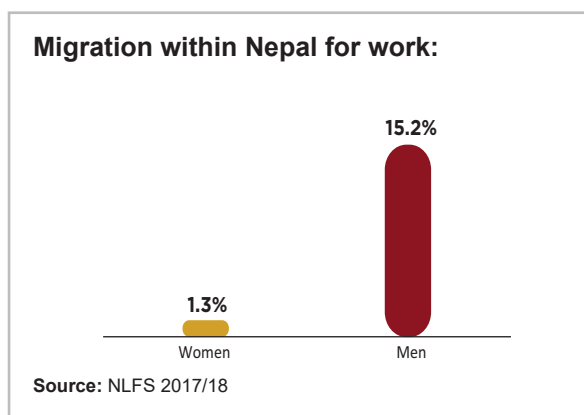


TABLE 9.7

Women as a percentage of international labour migrants

Year	Women
2010/11	2.9%
2012/13	6.2%
2014/15	4.3%
2018/19	8.7%

Source: Labour Migration for Employment: A Status Report for Nepal 2014/15 MoLE and Nepal Labour Migration Report 2020, MoLESS

TABLE 9.8

Frequencies of fatal and non-fatal injuries of migrant workers by sex

Indicators	Statistics			
SDG Indicator 8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	No data available.			
Proportion of workers disabled by injuries and mutilation during foreign employment, by sex	First 8 months of 2018/19			
	Women	0.04%	Men	0.12%
Source: NEC 2018				
Proportion of worker deaths during foreign employment, by sex	2014/2015		First 8 months of 2018/19	
	Women	0.3%	Men	2.1%
	Women	0.1%	Men	0.3%
Source: Labour Migration for Employment: A Status Report for Nepal 2014/15, MoLE			Source: NEC 2018	

International immigration to Nepal*

Approximately 1.7% of Nepal's population (490,800 people) were born in a country other than Nepal (as of mid-2019).³⁵

Around 69.7% of these immigrants to Nepal were women.

Source: Migration Data Portal https://migrationdataportal.org/data?i=stock_abs_&t=2019

9.6 Women's Access to Resources

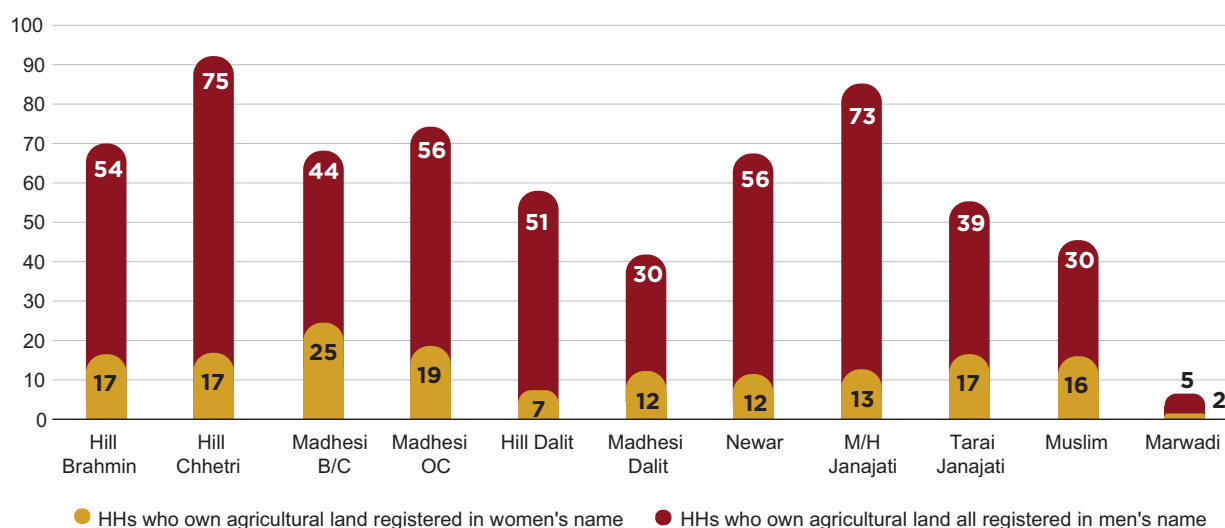
TABLE 9.9

SDG indicators measuring land rights by sex

<p>SDG Indicator 5.a.2: Legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p>	No data available.
<p>SDG Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p>	No data available.
<p>SDG Indicator 5.a.1: Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p>	No data available.

FIGURE 9.5

Household ownership of agricultural land by whether any land is registered in women's/men's names (2018)



Source: NSIS 2018

³⁵ International migrant stock includes refugees.

TABLE 9.10**Women's ownership of house or land (not limited to agricultural land) by ecological zone (2011)**

Ecological Zone	Percentage of households where women own both house and land	Percentage of households where women only own land	Percentage of households where women own <u>neither</u> house nor land
Nepal	10.8%	9.1%	80.1%
Mountains	5.5%	5.6%	88.9%
Hills	10.0%	8.0%	82.0%
Terai	12.4%	10.6%	77.0%

Source: NPHC 2011

TABLE 9.11**Women's ability to make decisions about property they own, by caste/ethnicity (2018)**

	Own land and can sell	Own land, but cannot sell	Own house and can sell	Own house and cannot sell
Hill Brahmin	6.3%	12.2%	4.8%	5.8%
Hill Chhetri	3.9%	7.9%	2.3%	6.5%
Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri	1.6%	7.3%	1.0%	5.0%
Madhesi Other Caste	1.0%	5.4%	0.5%	3.9%
Hill Dalit	1.8%	4.4%	1.0%	2.9%
Madhesi Dalit	0.7%	4.4%	0.4%	3.5%
Newar	2.1%	4.2%	4.8%	3.7%
Mountain/Hill Janajati	2.5%	6.4%	2.4%	3.8%
Terai Janajati	1.0%	8.9%	0.4%	4.3%
Muslim	0.5%	8.0%	0	9.0%
Marwati	3.1%	5.5%	3.1%	5.5%
All Nepal	1.7%	6.3%	1.3%	4.1%

Source: NSIS 2018

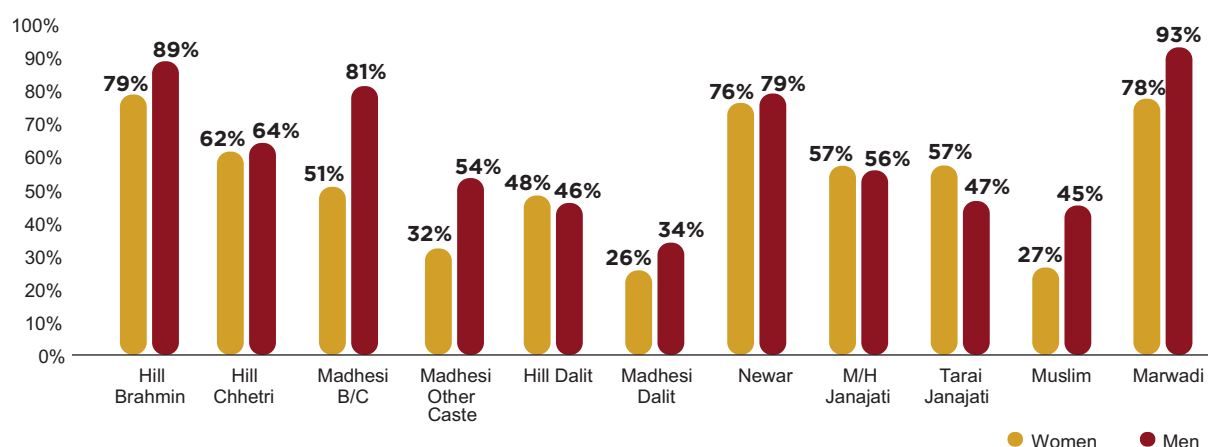
TABLE 9.12

Access to other resources by sex

SDG Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Women (15-49)		Men (15-49)			
	79.3%		91.4%			
	Source: NMICS 2019					
SDG Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	Women		Men			
	41.0%		60.6%			
	Source: NMICS 2019 The proportion of households with Internet access varies greatly among different castes/ethnicities, from 0.2% for Madhesi Dalit to 72.5% for Marwadi (NSIS 2018).					
Proportion of women and men accessing different forms of media	At least once per week		Women		Men	
	Access the newspaper		12%		27.7%	
	Listen to the radio		23.7%		42.3%	
	Watch TV		57.2%		62.1%	
	Access all three types of media		4.1%		12.9%	
	Any media		67.0%		77.5%	
Source: NMICS 2019						
SDG Indicator 11.2.1: Proportion of population accessing public transport, by sex	No data available.					
SDG Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex	Women (2017)			Men (2017)		
	41.6%			50%		
	Source: Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank					

FIGURE 9.6

Percentage of respondents who have accounts in banks, financial institutions or cooperatives, by caste/ethnicity and sex (2018)



Source: NSIS 2018

10 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, INCLUDING HARMFUL PRACTICES



10.1 Intimate Partner Violence

TABLE 10.1

Prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) (2016)

SDG Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age	Age	Women
	15-19	17.1%
	20-24	12.4%
	25-29	12%
	30-34	11.4%
	35-39	11%
	40-44	7%
	15-49	11.2%
Proportion of women and girls subjected to emotional violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age	Age	Women
	15-19	8.3%
	20-24	6.0%
	25-29	7.9%
	30-39	8.5%
	40-49	7.4%
	15-49	7.7%
Lifetime experience of physical, sexual and/or emotional violence from a current or previous spouse	27.1%	

Source: NDHS 2016

SDG Indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in last month	82.1%
--	-------

Source: NMICS 2014

Childhood trauma, which includes experiencing violence as a child or witnessing violence in the family, is one of the most powerful drivers of intimate partner violence for both women (increasing their risk of experiencing IPV) and men (making them more likely to perpetrate IPV) (Jewkes et al. 2017)

10.2 Other Forms of Gender-Based Violence

TABLE 10.2

Prevalence of sexual violence (2016)

SDG Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years or older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	No data available.																		
Women and girls who have ever been subjected to sexual violence	7% The sexual violence was committed by ³⁶ <table border="1"> <tr><td>Current husband</td><td>76%</td></tr> <tr><td>Former husband</td><td>18%</td></tr> <tr><td>Brother/stepbrother</td><td>1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Other relative</td><td>2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Own friend/acquaintance</td><td>4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Family friend</td><td>2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Employer/someone at work</td><td>1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Stranger</td><td>4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>1%</td></tr> </table>	Current husband	76%	Former husband	18%	Brother/stepbrother	1%	Other relative	2%	Own friend/acquaintance	4%	Family friend	2%	Employer/someone at work	1%	Stranger	4%	Other	1%
Current husband	76%																		
Former husband	18%																		
Brother/stepbrother	1%																		
Other relative	2%																		
Own friend/acquaintance	4%																		
Family friend	2%																		
Employer/someone at work	1%																		
Stranger	4%																		
Other	1%																		
SDG Indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18 to 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	No data available.																		
Proportion of women subjected to sexual violence by age 18	Women (aged 15-19) who ever experienced sexual violence 2.9% Women (aged 20+) who experienced sexual violence by age 18, according to current age group <table border="1"> <tr><td>20-24</td><td>4.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>25-29</td><td>2.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>30-39</td><td>2.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>40-49</td><td>4.9%</td></tr> </table>	20-24	4.5%	25-29	2.8%	30-39	2.8%	40-49	4.9%										
20-24	4.5%																		
25-29	2.8%																		
30-39	2.8%																		
40-49	4.9%																		

Source: NDHS 2016

TABLE 10.3

Indicators related to sexual harassment

SDG Indicator 11.7.2: Victims of physical or sexual harassment, by sex	No data available.
SDG Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	No data available.
Proportion of women over the age of 15 who have experienced cyber-violence	No data available.
SDG Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, location and form of exploitation	350 (no sex disaggregation) (2016) Source: GLOTIP database (using data from national authorities)

³⁶ Ever-married women (who made up 95% of the respondents reporting sexual violence in this survey) could report more than one person who committed sexual violence. As a result, the total is more than 100 percent.

TABLE 10.4**Reported cases of trafficking by sex (2013/14 to 2017/18)**

	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Women	296	100%	244	87%	350	1%	308	99%	427	78%
Men	0		36	13%	2	99%	3	1%	119	22%
Both sexes	296	100%	280	100%	352	100%	311	100%	546	100%

Source: Data from Women and Children Service Directorate, Nepal Police, 2018 (NHRC 2018)

SDG Indicator 16.1.1:
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

No sex-disaggregated data available.

In 2018, there were 497 violent deaths.

In total, 181 people (36%) died as a result of GBV and 172 (95%) of these people were women.

Source: COCAP Violence Monitoring Report 2018

10.3 Help-seeking for GBV

TABLE 10.5**Proportion of women (aged 15-49) subjected to GBV who sought help, by type of violence (2016)**

Type of violence	Women who sought help
Women subjected to physical violence	17.4%
Women subjected to sexual violence	15.9%
Women subjected to both physical and sexual violence	38.8%
All women subjected to GBV	22.2%

Source: NDHS 2016

TABLE 10.6**Source of help sought (by those who sought any help) (2016)**

Source of help (in descending order)	Percentage of women
Own family	65.3%
Neighbour	31.4%
Friend	22.3%
Husband's family	9.0%
Police	7.5%
Social work organization	2.2%
Lawyer	0.9%
Husband	0.8%
Religious leader	0.4%
Doctor/medical personnel	0.2%
Others	4.8%

Source: NDHS 2016

10.4 Attitudes toward GBV

Percentage of women and men who agree that husbands are sometimes justified in hitting their wives

Women

Men

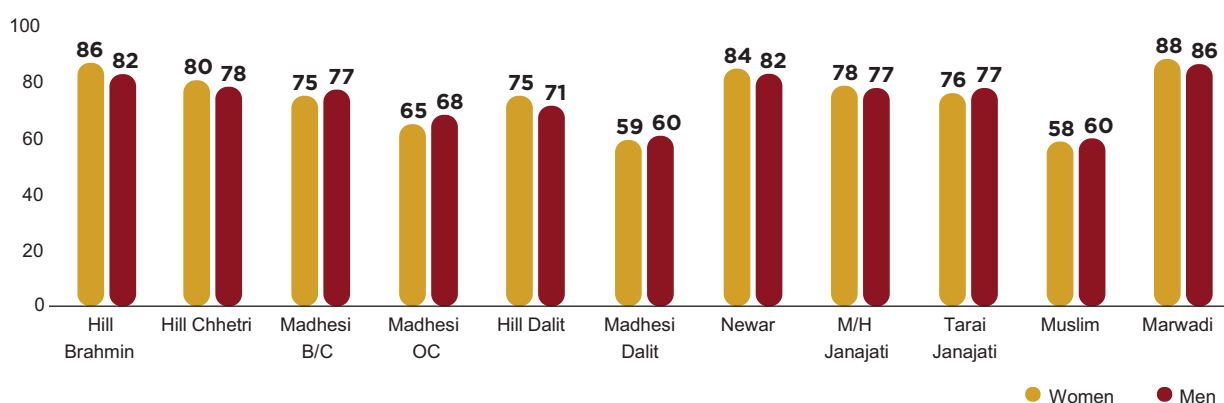
29.5%

29.4%

Source: NMICS 2019

FIGURE 10.1

Proportion of women and men who do not condone gender-based violence, by caste/ethnicity (2018)



Source: NSIS 2018

The figure above shows a composite index of attitudes toward GBV among women and men from different caste and ethnic groups. Higher scores represent attitudes more opposed to GBV.³⁷

10.5 Harmful Practices

Proportion of households that have paid dowry

No national data available.

In Province 2:

- 92% of survey respondents said that dowry is practiced in their community
- 58% of respondents said that their own family had paid dowry
- 56% think (completely or somewhat) that dowry causes families to marry off their daughters at an early age

Source: UN Nepal Community Perceptions Survey on Harmful Practices

SDG Indicator 5.3.1:

Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Before age: 15 7%

Before age: 18 39.5%

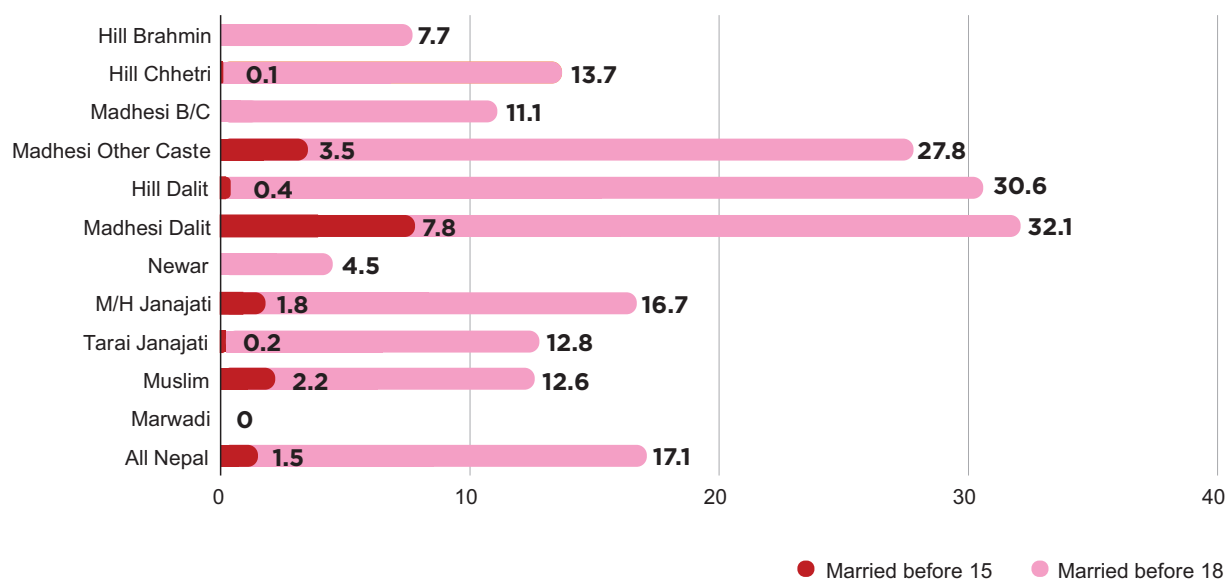
Source: NDHS 2016

³⁷ The sentences used in the survey to measure these attitudes were:

1. "A man has the right to beat his wife if she disobeys him."
2. "A woman should not report sexual violence/molestation by others to avoid shame to her family."
3. "A woman or girl who goes out alone after dark is herself to be blamed if she gets molested."
4. "A man who beats his wife does not get the respect of his family or community."

FIGURE 10.2

Percentage of women (aged 20-24) who were married before age 15 and 18, by caste/ethnicity (2018)



Source: NSIS 2018

TABLE 10.7

Prevalence of menstrual discrimination by province (2019)

Proportion of women and girls excluded from social activities (other than religious activities and temples) during menstruation (in the last 12 months)		Proportion of women and girls who had to stay in a chhaupadi chhapro (shed) due to menstruation (in the last 12 months)	
Location	Percentage of women/girls	Location	Percentage of women/girls
All Nepal	9.4%	All Nepal	2.5%
Province 1	15.3%	Province 1	0.5%
Province 2	1.6%	Province 2	0.5%
Bagmati	3.0%	Bagmati	0.2%
Gandaki	3.9%	Gandaki	0.2%
Province 5	6.0%	Province 5	1.8%
Karnali	18.9%	Karnali	10.2%
Sudurpashchim	40.7%	Sudurpashchim	17.4%

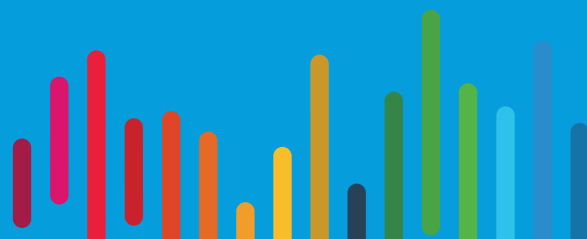
Source: NMICS 2019

Prevalence of violence due to suspicion of witchcraft	No national data available. A perception survey found that 11% of respondents in Provinces 2, 6 and 7 reported that incidents of witchcraft accusation had happened in their communities. This was highest (17%) in Province 2. ³⁸
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Source: UN Nepal Community Perceptions Survey on Harmful Practices <https://un.org.np/index.php/resource/harmful-practices-nepal-report-community-perceptions>.

³⁸ The data were collected from 16 districts of Province 2, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province.

11 SDG GENDER-RELATED INDICATORS



SDG Indicator	Data	Page		
SDG Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	2019*	16		
	Age group		Women	Men
	15-24		7.3%	4.9%
	25-34		8.3%	7.4%
	35-54		7.3%	7.8%
	55+		6.0%	5.9%
All ages 15+	8.9%	7.8%		
Source: Estimates by UN Women, UNDP and the Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures				
SDG Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below national poverty line, by sex and age	No sex-disaggregated data available.	17		
SDG Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims, and the poor and vulnerable	No data available.	17		
SDG Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	No data available.	40		
SDG Indicator 1.b.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	No data available.	17		
SDG Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population	Women (aged 15+):	30.5%	17	
	Men (aged 15+):	28.8%		
	Both sexes, all ages:	31.6% ³⁹		
	Source: FAO, with data collected through the Gallup World Poll			

³⁹ The data represent the 3-year average for 2016-2018.

SDG Indicator	Data	Page										
SDG Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	<table> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>2005</td> <td>2010</td> <td>2015</td> <td>2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>553</td> <td>413</td> <td>305</td> <td>236</td> <td>186</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: Trends in maternal mortality: 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division.</p>	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	553	413	305	236	186	25
2000	2005	2010	2015	2017								
553	413	305	236	186								
SDG Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled birth personnel	58% (2016) Source: NDHS 2016	25										
SDG Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	2018* <table> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>0.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>0.07</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: Estimated Data UN AIDS</p>	Women	0.03	Men	0.07	25						
Women	0.03											
Men	0.07											
SDG Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate, attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by percentage and by sex	<table> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>19.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>24.8%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: WHO Global Health Estimates 2016</p>	Women	19.2%	Men	24.8%	23						
Women	19.2%											
Men	24.8%											
SDG Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Overall 56% Source: NDHS 2016	24										
SDG Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; and aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	<p>Women (aged 10-14): 1 per 1000 women</p> <table> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>= 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>= 1</td> </tr> </table> <p>Women (aged 15-19): 88 per 1000 women</p> <table> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>= 66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>= 125</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: NDHS 2016</p>	Urban	= 0	Rural	= 1	Urban	= 66	Rural	= 125	24		
Urban	= 0											
Rural	= 1											
Urban	= 66											
Rural	= 125											
SDG Indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services including reproductive and maternal health services	56% Source: Primary Health Care on the Road to Universal Health Coverage: 2019 Global Monitoring Report, WHO	22										
SDG Indicator 3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex*	<table> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>15.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>48.6%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: WHO Department of the Prevention of Noncommunicable Diseases; Secretariat of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control</p>	Women	15.3%	Men	48.6%	23						
Women	15.3%											
Men	48.6%											
SDG Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people, by sex: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	No data available.	28										

SDG Indicator	Data	Page						
SDG Indicator 4.2.1: Proportion of children aged 24 to 59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	For children (aged 36 to 59 months) (2014) Girls: 66.6% Boys: 62.4% Both sexes: 64.4% Source: NMICS 2014	27						
SDG Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2011</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Girls: 86.91%</td> <td>Girls: 82.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys: 77.81%</td> <td>Boys: 90.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: UIS	2011	2019	Girls: 86.91%	Girls: 82.9%	Boys: 77.81%	Boys: 90.9%	27
2011	2019							
Girls: 86.91%	Girls: 82.9%							
Boys: 77.81%	Boys: 90.9%							
SDG Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Women 1% Men 3.1% Both sexes 2% Source: NLFS 2008 ⁴⁰	31						
SDG Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	No data available.	30						
SDG Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all SDG education indicators that can be disaggregated	Gender Parity Index (GPI) ⁴¹ for participation in organized learning one year before primary: 0.9 Source: UIS GPI of trained teachers, by education level <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pre-primary</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td>0.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: UIS GPI for youth and adult participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training (2008): 0.3 Source: NLFS 2008 Data for other sub-indices not available.	Pre-primary	2	Primary	1	Secondary	0.9	29
Pre-primary	2							
Primary	1							
Secondary	0.9							
SDG Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	No data available.	29						

⁴⁰ Note that the reference period for participation in education and training is unknown, but likely took place one month prior to the interview, rather than within the previous 12 months.

⁴¹ GPI is the ratio of female to male. A figure >1 means more women/girls and a figure <1 means more men/boys.

SDG Indicator	Data	Page																
SDG Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes (c) computers for pedagogical purposes (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities (e) basic drinking water (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities and (g) basic handwashing facilities;	Comprehensive data not available. Percentage of primary schools with single-sex basic sanitation facilities: 52% (2011) Source: Calculations based on figures from NIRT 2017 p. 18	29																
SDG Indicator 5.1.1: Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of gender: 1. Overarching Legal Frameworks and Public Life 2. Violence Against Women 3. Employment and Economic Benefits 4. Marriage and Family	No data available.	15																
SDG Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age group</th> <th>Women</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15-19</td> <td>17.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-24</td> <td>12.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-29</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-34</td> <td>11.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-39</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-44</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-49</td> <td>11.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: NDHS 2016	Age group	Women	15-19	17.1%	20-24	12.4%	25-29	12%	30-34	11.4%	35-39	11%	40-44	7%	15-49	11.2%	43
Age group	Women																	
15-19	17.1%																	
20-24	12.4%																	
25-29	12%																	
30-34	11.4%																	
35-39	11%																	
40-44	7%																	
15-49	11.2%																	
SDG Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years or older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	No data available.	44																
SDG Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Before age: 15 7% Before age: 18 39.5% Source: NDHS 2016	46																
SDG Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	No data available.	37																

SDG Indicator	Data	Page
SDG Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Women in national parliament: 33.5% House of Representatives: 32.7% National Assembly: 37.5% Women in Provincial Assemblies: 34.4% Women in local governments: 40.96% Source: ECN	18
SDG Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions	Women in management positions overall 13.2% Women in senior and middle management positions 13.9% Source: NLFS 2017/18	21
SDG Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare	47.7% ⁴² Source: NDHS 2016	26
SDG Indicator 5.6.2: Extent to which Nepal's laws and regulations guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information and education	Overall: 48% (on a scale of 0 to 100) Sub-components: 1. Maternity care: 82% 2. Contraception and family planning: 67% 3. Sexuality Education: 0% 4. HIV and HPV: 25% Source: UNFPA, global databases, 2020. Based on official responses to the United Nations 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development	24
SDG Indicator 5.a.1: Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	No data available.	40
SDG Indicator 5.a.2: Legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	No data available.	40

⁴² Based on women aged 15-49 years married or in union who are currently using any contraceptives.

SDG Indicator	Data	Page																								
SDG Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	For women and men (aged 15-49): Women 79.3% Men 91.4% Source: NMICS 2019	42																								
SDG Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, by sex	Women 86.4% Men 78.8% Source: NLFS 2017/18	33																								
SDG Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex	No data available.	35																								
SDG Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons living with disabilities	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Men</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15-24</td> <td>23.9%</td> <td>19.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-34</td> <td>13.9%</td> <td>11.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-44</td> <td>9.9%</td> <td>7.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45-54</td> <td>7.6%</td> <td>5.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55-64</td> <td>3.5%</td> <td>5.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65+</td> <td>0.6%</td> <td>3.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>13.1%</td> <td>10.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: NLFS 2017/18	Age	Women	Men	15-24	23.9%	19.7%	25-34	13.9%	11.9%	35-44	9.9%	7.5%	45-54	7.6%	5.2%	55-64	3.5%	5.5%	65+	0.6%	3.5%	Total	13.1%	10.3%	36
Age	Women	Men																								
15-24	23.9%	19.7%																								
25-34	13.9%	11.9%																								
35-44	9.9%	7.5%																								
45-54	7.6%	5.2%																								
55-64	3.5%	5.5%																								
65+	0.6%	3.5%																								
Total	13.1%	10.3%																								
SDG 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex ⁴³	Women 42% Men 20% Source: NLFS 2017/18	36																								
SDG Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and by age ⁴⁴	Girls 23.1% Boys 20.3% Source: UNICEF and ILO Calculations, see https://data.unwomen.org/data-portal/sdg	36																								
SDG Indicator 8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	No data available.	39																								
SDG Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex	Women 41.6% Men 50% Both sexes 45.4% Source: Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank	42																								
SDG Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people below 50% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	No sex-disaggregated data available.	17																								

⁴³ This definition of employment excludes own-use production workers.

⁴⁴ The global SDG indicator uses children working more than age-specific hours as a proxy for working in hazardous conditions. It does not include other measures of hazardous work and therefore may differ from national figures.

SDG Indicator	Data	Page
SDG Indicator 11.2.1: Proportion of population accessing public transport, by sex	No data available.	42
SDG Indicator 11.7.2: Victims of physical or sexual harassment, by sex	No data available.	44
SDG Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	No sex-disaggregated data available.	45
SDG Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	No data available.	44
SDG Indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in last month	82.1% Source: NMICS 2014	43
SDG Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, location and form of exploitation	No SDG data available. 350 (no sex disaggregation) (2016) Source: GLOTIP database (using data from national authorities)	44
SDG Indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18 to 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	No data available.	44
SDG 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	The ratio of women in national parliament to women in the population: <hr/> Lower House (House of Representatives): 0.56 <hr/> Upper House (National Assembly): 0.65 Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ No other data available.	18
SDG Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	Women 41.0% <hr/> Men 60.6% Source: NMICS 2019	42

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