INSIGHTS

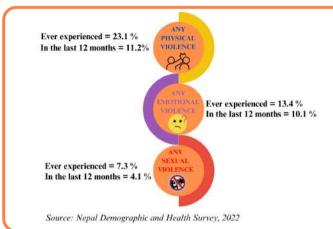


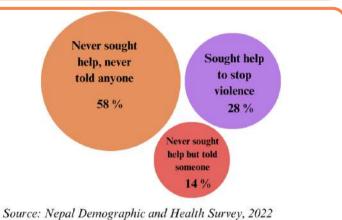
Special Issue on GBV to Commemorate the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence

Gender-Based Violence in Nepal

Nepal has made significant progress in establishing legal frameworks for gender equity, with the Constitution guaranteeing equal rights, non-discrimination, women's rights, and protection from violence. However, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), remains a major concern, affecting one among four women and girls. The violence often under reported, with only 28% of women ever experiencing sexual and physical violence seeking help. Women facing additional discrimination due to disability, caste, or ethnicity are particularly vulnerable. Alarmingly, Nepal Police reported 21,568 cases of Gender-Based Violence from July/Aug 2021 to June/July 2022.

23.1% of women aged 15-49 years have experienced physical violence,7.3% have experienced sexual violence and 13.4% have experienced emotional violence in their lifetime.





Child marriage (<18 years) is highest in Karnali and Madhesh Province.

Sudurpaschim
4.8%

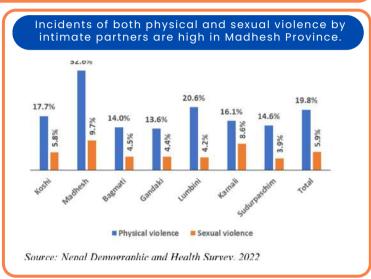
Gandaki
5.6%

Lumbini
5.3%

Bagmati
3.7%

Koshl
5.4%

Koshl
5.4%



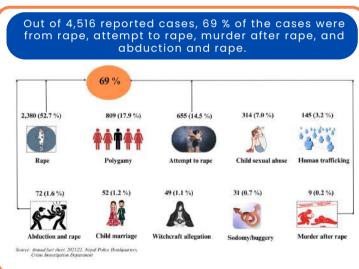
Majority 79.9% of the offender were male and 20.1% were female,10.4% of the victims were male and 98.4% were female.

Victim (17,014)

1,811
(10.4 %)
15,203
(98.4 %)

Offender (20,317)
16,227
(79,9%)
4,090
(20.1%)

Source: Annual fact sheet, 2021/22, Nepal Police Headquarters, Crime Investigation Department



1.3% of male and 98.8% of female were victims and 99.4% of male and 0.6% of female were perpetrators in sexual violence

Sexual Violence*

Perpetrator

Total cases=3,510

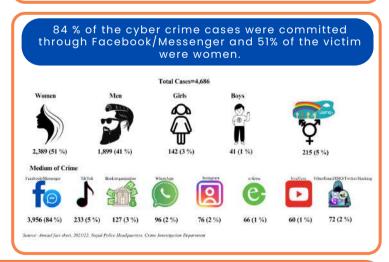
Perpetrator

Total cases=3,826

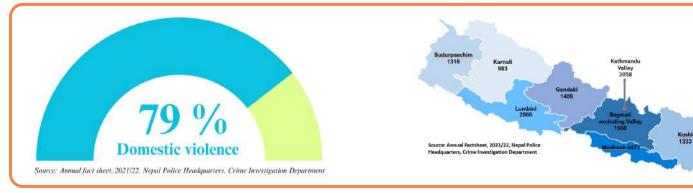
Perpetrator

Total cases=3,826

Swarze Annual fact sheet. 2021/22, Negal Police Healquaries, Crans Investigation Department



Domestic Violence accounts for the highest percentage of Gender-Based Violence, 79%, which is highest in Madhesh province and among 19-35 years age group of women.



Key Message

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains one of the most serious social, legal and health challenges for the 21st century. It is a major public health problem and human right concern throughout the world which has a serious impact on women's health and well-being. The rights, dignity, security, and autonomy of women, girls, and LGBTIQ+ individuals—especially those from marginalised communities—continue to be compromised by gender-based violence. Neglecting women and girls not only violates each person's rights but also undermines half of the potential for advancement, prosperity, and well-being. In order to achieve society with no violence against women, girls, and other marginalised community members, efforts from every citizen, government and non-government sector are needed.