

QUESTIONNAIRE

Part One

Overview of trends in achieving gender equality and women's advancement

(1) Give a brief analytical overview (3 to 6 pages) of trends in your country in implementing the Platform of Action. This overview or broad picture should, for example, describe the country's policy with regard to achieving the goal of equality between women and men and should be linked to your national action plan, or other plans or strategies. Your response could, for example, address questions such as:

- What have been the major achievements and/or break through in concrete terms in implementing the

and women empowerment. The issues being examined and women empowerment for the first time in being taken into mainstreaming process through perspective plan and ongoing

National action Plan on gender equality. Ninth Plan has taken history. Women Ninth Plan

and girls in sectors not covered by the national action plan better or worse

- Is the situation better or worse than in 1990

data are not available to analyze the trend, more or less, the situation of women has been covered by the National Plan is status quo.

Although, women and

gender equality and advancement of women being pursued as a priority in relation to other public

- Are the goals of the national action plan being pursued as a priority in relation to other public

the concept "Gender Balance" in sectoral development activities, empowering women in the sphere of economic activity is certainly a progress. The horizontal and vertical issues are widening - both horizontally and vertically.

The development and maintenance and magnitude

of the country's progress in achieving gender equality and women's advancement

- What were the country's priorities in achieving gender equality and women's advancement

key areas of concern of the platform for action are:

Our country's priorities in achieving gender equality and women's advancement

of women

- Violence against women
- Economic and social development
- Women in power and decision-making
- Institutional mechanics for the advancement of women
- Human rights of women
- The girl child
- Women and education

has been successful. In which sectors is a gender approach being applied? Please illustrate with examples of best practice and lessons learned.

to ensure that the country's progress in achieving gender equality and women's advancement is sustainable and inclusive.

The most successful areas where mainstreaming a gender perspective are:

- ◆ Education: equal opportunity in policy
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Social security

- Has attention to gender equality and advancement of women changes since 1995 – in Government

policies, in public perception, in the media, in academic institutions, in the nature of the change...

Since 1995, attention to gender equality and advancement of women has changed through government policies. Public perception has also been changing through awareness campaigns, formal/informal education. The media is selective; if profitable they do not hesitate to publish any subject matter in the national curriculum and other references.

How has the global situation, for example, structural adjustment, the globalization of women affected women and girls in your country?

Depression of Asian countries has had a greater scale. Automatically, its effects are felt in the region, leading to increased poverty.

Part Two

Financial and institutional

(2) Discuss how equality and women's advancement are addressed in the national budget. This could include the percentage of the overall budget that is allocated for women-specific and any increases/decreases since 1995? What percentage of this allocation comes from bilateral donors? Describe efforts to monitor budgetary allocation related to equality and advancement of women.

The overall allocation of resources for women's programmes has increased annually since 1995, but it is not sufficient to meet the required needs.

Commission is the monitoring institution for the budget allocation related to achieving gender and advancement of women.

(3) Discuss structures and mechanisms that have been put in place to institutionalize follow

social point, facilitates and coordinates the whole process of implementation with the help of National Planning Commission. The other line ministries and institutions are:

♦ Ministry of Law and Justice

- ♦ Ministry of Local Development
- ♦ Ministry of Education
- ♦ Ministry of Health
- ♦ Ministry of Women and Social Welfare
- ♦ Ministry of Agriculture
- ♦ Ministry of Information and Communication
- ♦ Ministry of Defense
- ♦ Ministry of General Administration
- ♦ Ministry of Labor
- ♦ Ministry of Population and Environmental
- ♦ Public Service Commission
- ♦ Royal Nepal Army
- ♦ Financial institutions
- ♦ Public enterprises
- ♦ Ministries
- ♦ Supreme Court
- ♦ Hospitals and health institutions
- ♦ Education Council
- ♦ University
- ♦ Council of Technical Education and Vocational Training

- ♦ Social Welfare Council
- ♦ Parastatal/NGOs/NGOs

2. Describe the arrangements that have been made to coordinate the various follow-up efforts to global conferences.

The arrangements that have been made to coordinate the various follow-up efforts to global conferences is formulated under the coordination committees and this committee has been formed under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Women and Social Welfare. The members of the Committee are the secretary of the line ministries.

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Population and Environment
- Ministry of Home
- Ministry of Labor
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

3. Describe the role of non-government organizations (NGOs) in planning and shaping the follow-

up members of the Ministry of Women and Social Welfare have been using the NGOs which are working under the umbrella of the Social Welfare Council (SWC) for this purpose. The Ministry of Women and Social Welfare has been using the NGOs which are working under the umbrella of the Social Welfare Council (SWC) for this purpose. The Ministry of Women and Social Welfare has been using the NGOs which are working under the umbrella of the Social Welfare Council (SWC) for this purpose.

The Ninth Five-Year Plan implement the programme operates under the umbrella

Women and Social Welfare is the immediate sectoral ministry of the SWC. NGOs are involved in planning, implementation and evaluation of the programme respectively.

- ◆ ... NGOs had actively participated to prepare the National Plan of Action on Being Platform for Action.
- ◆ ... NGOs working in the field of women and child are involved in preparing National Plan of Action for Eradicating the Crime of Girl's trafficking...
- ◆ ... Women-focussed NGOs have also participated to prepare the concept paper of National Commission for women.

The representatives of NGOs participated in the working committee of the Ministry of Child Development and Child Rights.

Part Three

Implementation of the critical areas of concern of the Being Platform for Action

A. Innovative policies, programmes, projects and good practices

- (4) In relation to each of the twelve critical areas of concern, describe best practices and innovative action taken by the Government or other actors (NGOs, civil society, the private sector) to achieve the objectives of each critical area of concern in the Platform for Action. Your response should refer to the national situation and could include examples of laws or regulations, reforms, media campaigns, programmes or projects. Please cite any targets which were set in the Government's plan or other relevant plans, and indicate how far these were met. (For example, a target of 100% women to the cabinet. To what extent was it achieved?)

Laws against women are proposed to be amended and National Plan of Action to be prepared to combat trafficking and their commercial sexual exploitation have been prepared.

Workshop on "Gender Perspective in Development Planning" for secretaries and joint heads of the planning division was held.

Challenges encountered

Challenges were encountered and what lessons were learned in implementing policies and other actions in each critical area of concern. (For example, despite new legislation to limit traditional practices, it was learned that women are more discriminated by customary laws than in legislation.)

C. Commitments to further action and initiatives

your Governments to fulfill any specific commitments it made at

A national follow-up committee on Beijing was also established by the Honourable Minister for Women and Social Welfare together with a Plan of Action on the twelve issues pertaining to women as identified

- (7) List any new commitments in each of the twelve critical areas of concern made since Beijing and how these are being implemented, including any specific initiatives taken by your Government to conduct awareness campaigns among regions of concern. To review the regulatory governing laws and organs for women and men; To increase by 50 percent the number of police officers trained to handle domestic violence cases and cases of rape.

The National Commission for Women is going to be established in the near future. The Commission will

His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG/N) has made a reservation policy for women in Village Development Committees (VDC) as well as Municipalities. The reservation rule

HMG has been implementing various programmes.

Recruitment of female teachers scholarship for girls students (in school as well as college) to promote girls' enrolment in education under safe motherhood programme reproductive health services have been provided with the introduction of primary healthcare. Safe motherhood services are increasing priorities over the past several years.

The Government of Nepal has been implementing various programmes to promote women's economic empowerment which has resulted in the establishment of Family Court in

establishment of Family Court has been completed in 2003 programme

The Property Right Bill for women has been developed

and is in the process of being drafted

decision makers. Furthermore, a strong political will, committed bureaucracy, adequate legislation, human and financial resources as well as optimization of existing resources are some of the important issues so far as successful transaction of an intention into actions is concerned. Equally important task lies in building alliances and partnerships with other development partners.

The national local point is well aware in which respect a continuous support also from the

The Ministry of Women and Social Welfare works the fact that this is a long term socio-economic p

provincial and municipal

ANNEX B

Common Data Sets/Indicators for Measuring Development Progress

The following is a consolidated list of data sets/indicators which have been identified by the United Nations for use in planning and monitoring development achievements. It is supplied here for reference only. Much of this information is already available to the United Nations. To be useful, all data should be disaggregated by sex and age in order to show any gaps between men and women. Should any

of the data sets or surveys in these areas have been conducted, you are requested to supply information.

Population and Fertility	General equality in edu
Population size 20831644	Ratio of boys in primary
Population aged 15-24	education completed 134%
Total	Ratio of literate females to m
Male	
Female	
0-4	
5-14	
15-49	
50+	
Population by urban 2207967 (10.6%)	
Population by rural distribution 18623677 (89.4%)	
Population growth rate 2.38%	
Total fertility rate 4.6	
	Fertility rate for women aged

Economic activity	Unemployment ratio 7.6%
Life expectancy at birth 54.3	
% of labour force engaged in agriculture	Under-five mortality rate 11.8 per

Education

- Adult literacy rate 48%
- Literacy rate of 10-14 year olds 63.2%
- Net primary enrolment ratio 67.5%
- % reaching grade 5/completion of grade 4 N.A.
- Net secondary enrolment ratio 17.3% for 1995
- Average no. of years of schooling completed

Housing and environment

- Floor area per person N.A.
- No. of persons per room excluding kitchen and bathroom N.A.
- % population with access to adequate sanitation N.A.
- % population with access to safe drinking water 70%
- % population with access to electricity 10%

• % population relying on traditional fuels for 13-20 years N.A.

energy
Arable

Human Security and Social justice

- No. of victims of violence per 1000 people N.A.
- No. of persons in prison per 100,000 people N.A.