# SUBMISSION: INPUT FOR THE REPORT FOR THE WORKING GROUP ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS ON GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN’S ACTIVISM

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Contact: [poppy@choiceforyouth.org](mailto:poppy@choiceforyouth.org)

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**UN Working Group on discrimination against women and girls**

**Questionnaire on girls’ and young women’s activism**

**Introduction**

The Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, in preparation for its thematic report to be presented at the 50th session of the Human Rights Council in June 2022, has been researching the topic of girls’ and young women’s activism focusing on accomplishments, challenges and opportunities for change. The scope of this questionnaire will cover the various aspects of girls’ and young women’s participation and activism in the political and public life at different levels.

In this regard, the Working Group would like to seek inputs from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), States and other stakeholders to inform the preparation of the report in line with its mandate to maintain a constructive approach and dialogue with States and other stakeholders.

The Working Group would greatly appreciate it if you could **reply by 15 October 2021** to the following email address: wgdiscriminationwomen@ohchr.org. Responses to the questionnaire will be made publicly available at the time of the report publication.

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1. **CONTRIBUTING ORGANISATIONS**

This submission is developed in collaboration with CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, the Global Queer Youth Network, and the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights

CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality is a professional youth-led and youth-serving organization based in the Netherlands. For over 20 years, CHOICE has been working with and for young people to fulfil their Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and rights[[1]](#footnote-1) to meaningfully participate in decision-making about issues that concern their lives. Through various programs, CHOICE works with young people across several countries in Africa and Asia. Engaging with both New York and Geneva-based UN processes, CHOICE is an advocacy expert on meaningful youth participation, particularly in the context of SRHR for young people in practice and in policy.

The Global Queer Youth Network is The Network is comprised of membership from individuals who represent regional LGBTIQ organisations or groups whose mandate is the furthering of global Youth LGBTIQ rights and protections. Membership is reliant on the organisation in question being Youth Focused, Youth Led, and Youth informed at every level. The GQYN engages with partner organisations to facilitate programming which empowers LGBTIQ youth led organisations to engage with civil society, increase capacity, and meaningfully engage with systems of power within their region. The GQYN is supported by ILGA World.

Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights (YCSRR) is an international organization of young people (ages 18-29 years) committed to promoting adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive rights and strives to ensure that the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all young people are respected, protected, and fulfilled. The YCSRR works to secure the meaningful participation of all young people in decision-making that affects their lives through advocacy, knowledge generation, information sharing, partnership building, and the capacity strengthening of young activists at the national, regional, and international levels.

**I. Nature, modalities and trends of girls’ and young women’s activism**

1. What is the normative framework related to girls’ and young women’s civic space and activism?

In Nepal, the inclusive civic space was initiated after 2006 with an aim to build a just society by ensuring a rightful sharing of the power and resources for an active participation as a citizen. However there has not been much inclusiveness in terms of the young women and girls specifically[[2]](#footnote-2). The representation of women in the civic and political spaces have somehow accelerated in comparison to the situation before 2006, with about many women from various backgrounds included as the representatives in the Constituent assembly as per quota system but yet it has mostly been in the form of tokenism. Realistically, there are not many normative frameworks designed yet specifically for women and girls in civic and political platforms[[3]](#footnote-3).

Internationally, there is the Young Feminist Caucus; a subset of the Women’s Major Group which organises around civil society at the UN in New York. The Young Feminist Caucus is a space for young people, working on a diverse range of issues, to come together and strategise, network and mobilise on the issues tackled by the UN General Assembly.

2. What are the main features of their activism/participation in political and public life in countries or regions you are working? Please describe, in particular, in terms of:

i. Specific issues (thematic areas) on which girls and young women are mostly engaged

In Nepal, mainly the women and girls work on the social issues related to the sexual and reproductive health and rights, targeting the Menstrual Hygiene Management (Chhaupadi Tradition). There are several other SRHR issues existing however they have not been as actively engaging as menstruation issues. The diverse organizations also have been in collaboration and support for this social issue however it is also not just limited to this one. There are individuals, NGOs and INGOs that also work on other issues like Safe Abortion, Gender issues, Women Rights, Comprehensive Sexuality Education that also come under specific issues.

Many girls and young women in the Netherlands work on social issues related to sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as mobilisation around climate justice. However, this list is not exhaustive, and young women and girls are affected by and engaged in a wide variety of social issues. This trend is reflected in international activism spaces as well.

ii. Political actors and authorities they mostly engage with

In Nepal, the girls, women work mainly with the Feminist organizations that work for the women rights. There is very less collaboration from the Government Authorities in comparison to the engagement with the NGOs and INGOs. The National Planning Commission, Ministry of Education however has been an active engagement to work for the women issues and support as an authoritative stakeholder. The federal system has divided the works in local, provincial and central levels and the main collaboration and engagement is yet to be done with the local municipalities, but there is still a need of extensive collaboration with the same.

In the Netherlands, young women and girls mostly engage with local municipalities, but occasionally, through civil society organisations and initiatives, they have the opportunity to engage with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education.

In international advocacy, such as the UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Council, young women and girls can engage with diplomats of Permanent Missions (from their own countries and others), officials from UN agencies, and other members of civil society, however youth activists are still very much kept out of advocacy and activism spaces, and hindered from participating in a meaningful way due to age discrimination.

iii. Levels of engagement (grassroots, local, national, international)

Through working with girl- and youth-led organisations, girls and young women have the opportunity to work on the local, national and international levels on the issues that affect them.

iv. Main spaces for engagement (e.g. schools, community, media, online platforms, etc.)

The main spaces in Nepal, where the girls and women can engage themselves are in the Youth-led organizational spaces, the schools and in the community level. The women-led, youth-led and femisit organizations are the safe spaces for the engagement of the young girls and women.

* The main spaces for engagement for young women and girls include online spaces; such as social media, or online community hubs for young people to connect, for example Share-Net. And also offline spaces, such as schools, community activities or school/university clubs with their activism focus.
* Online Platforms such as Twitter, Instagram, Signal, and Telegram facilitate organising and activist networking across geographical and political barriers. These spaces provide varied degrees of data security.

v. Cross-movement cooperation and solidarity

* It is vital to recognise the intersections of the climate crisis, LGBTIQ+ rights, racial justice, and decolonial narratives with girls & womens movements. There is no justice for one issue without justice for all.

3. What are the forms and modalities for girls’ and young women’s engagement/activism in countries or regions you are working (specifying the country/ries or region/s)? Please provide information about any structures in place (formal and informal) and how they operate.

* The modality in Nepal that has mostly been prevalent for the girls and the young women activism and engagement has been mostly in the form of campaigns and awareness programs in the communities. With the collaboration with the local NGOs and the like minded organization working for SRHR various individuals including girls, young women engage in online and offline campaigns in within the communities, targeting the social issues

4. What are the main trends and drivers influencing their activism in countries or regions you are working? Please explain if there are particular ways NGOs and feminist movements influence girls’ and young women’s activism.

5. What are the distinct experiences and shared experiences of girl and young women activists with other WHRDs of different ages, and what is the state of intergenerational interactions and movement building? Are there also any distinct trends in the way in which young women are active now, compared to previous generations of young activists?

* The intergenerational gap has been one of the major challenges for the young activists to bring a change in the social issues in Nepal. Being a country with diverse culture and traditions it is difficult for the activists to bring out the social issues especially the ones dominant with the patriarchy. However, there is a significant improvement and ongoing efforts from the young activists to be inclusive of the activism incorporating the intergenerational values and traditions as well.

The young girls and women have always been kept under the veneers of the patriarchy, yet the activists of today are rising for their rights and address the social issues that have been posing challenges for them to cherish their sexual and reproductive health and rights. In comparison to the situation in the past, the present generation young activists are more involved, inclusive and engaged to voice their rights and issues.

6. What are the positive and inspirational examples of girl's activism in terms of:

i. Social mobilization and change

* Program Implementation in community level, awareness campaigns
* Increased Feminist Organization

ii. Influencing policies and legislation

* Political Literacy developments among the young girls
* Leading of Feminist Organizations

iii. Personal development and empowerment (of girls and young women)

* Peer educators

iv. Solidarity with feminist and human rights movements

**II. Enabling factors and good practices**

1. What solidarity and support frameworks are available in the countries or regions of your operation that enhance girls’ and young women’s activism? Please provide information on the role of:

i. Legal/policy and institutional frameworks

ii. Social, cultural, religious institutions

iii. Collaborative initiatives, human rights and/or women’s movements

iv. Technological infrastructures/means

v. Donor organizations

vi. Other frameworks/ actors

2. What are the concrete ways in which the State promotes and secures girls’ engagement/activism? Are there particular issues and platforms in which the State encourages their engagement?

3. How do NGOs promote girls’ and young women’s engagement and activism in your national or regional context? Please describe which other stakeholders are very active in this area and what role they play.

4. Are there ways to assess and support girls’ evolving capacities to fully and freely participate in all spheres of public decision-making? Also, how is the diversity of girls' activism and inclusion in all human rights activism initiatives ensured (e.g. gender equality, disability, environment, LGBTI issues, etc.)?

5. What are the achievements at the national level in the implementation of laws, policies, plans and/or programs and practices relevant to promoting girls’ and young women’s engagement/activism? What roles have NGOs played in this respect?

6. Please provide concrete examples of good practices and any innovative initiatives taken by the State, NGOs and other stakeholders, and lessons learnt.

**III.** **Challenges and structural barriers**

1. What kind of gender and age specific barriers are affecting girls’ and young women’s participation/activism in your national context? Please indicate concrete examples of direct and indirect as well as formal and informal factors posing threats and risks for girls and young women engaging in the public space (examples of these can include stereotyping based on gender and age, restrictions on freedom of expression, speech, assembly, liberty, etc., legal restrictions to capacity to provide legal consent, legal age of marriage, etc.)

**International**

1. Girls and young women are not seen as having enough age experience to fully be able to participate in meaningful decision-making or societal change, nor are their experiences taken into account enough; they are seen as ‘young and naïve’ and therefore not respected as being experts on the issues that affect them

2. Not only is age discrimination an issue for girls and young women, but the added identity of being a girl/woman, where there are so many negative gender norms and stereotypes that diminish their credibility, and so many biases that mean being in formal, informal or public spaces can lead to harassment, ridicule, or even assault when conducting their activism.

3. During protests or marches, young girls and women at times face harassment or verbal, sexual or physical assault; particularly those who are girls/young women of colour, persons with disabilities, or members of the LGBTI+ community.

4. Resources, including funding and working space, is very limited for girls and young women, and girl- and youth-led organisations. Despite there being an uptick of grants focused on youth, the funds remain inaccessible, as the requirements are often not taking into account the fact that many of these initiatives/organisations are new, lack capacity, or the amount offered is too low and doesn’t allow for funding for personnel or office space. It seems impossible for girls and young women to effectively mobilise from a financial standpoint.

**Nepal**

1. Patriarchy: The issue of patriarchy has been the root cause of discrimination and inequalities for the women and female gender. It has been the main reason that has been chaining women to be able to voice their issues and adjust in a just form in the society.
2. Importance of Son: This is one of the major reasons that has been posing as a barrier for the women to participate and rise as an activist. This is one common belief shared among the people which supports mainly the men and male gender and causes the women to be supported for their independent work, activism and engagement.
3. Dominated by the Traditions and Cultures: The diversity of the cultures and traditions has been a threat to the women and girls in terms of restrictions and limitations. For example, the tradition of “Chhaupadi '' restricts the menstruating individuals in different activities and obliges them to remain isolated from the society tagging them as impure. The stereotypes and stigma exists in the traditions that are followed and the women are bound to follow them.

1. Early/ Child Marriage systems: The male dominant society contributes in the early and child marriage of the women and girls from a small age. The girl child is considered as a burden, thus they are married off at a very small age even before they get a chance to experience their life thus as a result of violence. The women and girls are obliged to live and serve their married family and there is not much support from their own family.
2. The harassment online and offline related to women, girls has been rampant. The rape cases have also been prevalent in the rural as well as urban areas of Nepal, however the victim blaming has caused the women to withdraw back from speaking about their rights and discrimination.
3. The lack of inclusiveness for the women in major decision making, engagement, society activities, informed choices, bodily autonomy and much more.
4. The culture of heteronormativity among the society that the male and female are the only gender that are accepted in the society makes it a challenge for the other minority group to be included in the society. The lack of inclusiveness of the LGBTIQ+ groups

Global Queer Youth Network: Global Context with specific reference to the 2020 state sponsored homophobia report.[[4]](#footnote-4)

· Criminalisation

o Across regions issues of criminalisation of same-sex relationships trend towards specific mention of male only relationships, with either little or no provision for women and girls across the LBTI spectrum. This is not viewed as a total positive as, beyond the institutionalisation and criminalisation of LGBTIQ+ relationships, cultures of criminalisation of LGBTIQ+ persons influence societal attitudes towards all members of the community.

o In Singapore, three constitutional challenges against Section 377A—the provision in Singapore’s Penal Code criminalising acts of gross indecency—were unfortunately dismissed by the High Court in the 2019 – 2020 period. Although legislative language is specifically in reference to same sex relations between men, following the 2007 Penal Code review which legalised oral and anal sex for heterosexuals and lesbians, this present culture of criminalisation of LGBTIQ activities speaks to the precarious position of the rights of LBTI women and girls in particular.[[5]](#footnote-5)

o In Turkmenistan, a 2019 amendment to the Penal Code reflected that the maximum punishment for sodomy had been increased to five years’ imprisonment, as compared to two years in the 1997 Code. Again this legislative language is in reference to male relationships only – LBI women and trans people are a non-referenced category in Turkmen law. The invisibility of people in their state’s legislation impacts their ability to freely exist and be recognised as deserving of rights & protections. There is a history of asylum being granted to lesbians displaced from Turkmenistan (<https://www.goldbergkohn.com/newsroom-news-1357.html>) [[6]](#footnote-6)

o With the inclusion of several non-independent jurisdictions in 2020’s State Sponsored Homophobia report, it can also be noted that consensual same-sex conduct remains criminalised in the Cook Islands (New Zealand), despite advocacy attempts from activists to decriminalise “indecency between males” and “sodomy”.[[7]](#footnote-7)

o In Iran: *Musaheqeh*, which is sometimes translated as “lesbianism”, is defined under the IIPC 2013 as a situation where a “female person puts her sex organ on the sex organ of another person of the same sex”. A woman convicted for the fourth time may be sentenced to the death penalty. For the first three offenses, the hadd punishment is one hundred lashes in all circumstances. Human Rights Watch noted that the IIPC 2013 provides a “more exact definition of lesbianism” than the 1991 Islamic Penal Code did, and may make it more difficult for authorities to convict women of lesbianism.[[8]](#footnote-8)

o In summary with regards to criminalisation, the 2020 state sponsored homophobia report concludes that there are currently 67 UN Member States with provisions criminalising consensual same-sex conduct, with two additional UN Member States having de facto criminalisation. Additionally, there is one non-independent jurisdiction that criminalises same-sex sexual activity (Cook Islands). Among those countries which criminalise, we have full legal certainty that the death penalty is the legally prescribed punishment for consensual same-sex sexual acts in six UN Member States, namely: Brunei, Iran, Mauritania, Nigeria (12 Northern states only), Saudi Arabia and Yemen. There are also five additional UN Member States where certain sources indicate that the death penalty may be imposed for consensual same-sex conduct, but where there is less legal certainty on the matter. These countries are: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia (including Somaliland) and the United Arab Emirates.[[9]](#footnote-9) As stated, while these criminalisation restrictions often lack specification for LBTI women, this does not result in a culture of acceptance or safety for this population.

· Restriction

o Legal barriers to freedom of expression on sexual and gender identity, as explored in the 2020 State Sponsored Homophobia Report, impacts LBTI women and girls through their ability to freely exist within their state without fear of retribution. as of December 2020, ILGA World was able to track at least 42 UN Member States where there are legal barriers for freedom of expression on issues related to sexual and gender diversity.[[10]](#footnote-10)

o Particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean there has been an introduction of local legislation (Brazil) which prohibits the dissemination of so-called “gender ideology” information and learning materials. Legislation such as this will directly impact the ability of women and girls to learn, explore, and be supported in their exploration of gender identity.

2. Are there any particular groups of girls and young women who are most affected by these barriers and why? What roles your organization and other NGOs have played to address these barriers?

It is important to take an intersectional lens when evaluating the barriers that young women and girls face, as certain characteristics can mean that the barriers grow; for example, young women and girls of colour face racism on top of ageism and sexism when working on civic space and activism.

· LBI & Trans women – These populations, across the globe, are directly impacted by fear, violence, restricted access to sexual health information, and cultural negativity towards their identities. Particular focus is also directed towards the increasing anti transgender rhetoric across countries, within media, and within legislation. From ongoing legislation being introduced across the USA which prohibits trans children’s participation in sports, to continued platforming of transphobic attitudes within UK parliamentary systems. There is a global attack on the wellbeing and rights of transgender individuals, this directly impacts LBIT women and girls. The Global Queer Youth Network aims to support global movements of youth-led youth-focused LGBTIQ+ organisations through increased meaningful engagement with civil society, support in developing action-oriented programming, and connection with local, national, and global organisations which align on the same issues.

* Indigenous Groups : Nepal has a lot of diversity in terms of indigeneity, however they are mostly backward and are dominated by the non-indigenous group due to which the girls and women have to face much discrimination and inequality.
* The girls and women with a poor economic condition have also been harshly affected and been facing many constraints to access to their rights and their needs.
* Rural areas where there are strict male dominant societies are also the places where the women and girls face much violence yet they are not brought up. The women have less choice to opt for decision making and live independently.

3. What issues or gaps do arise with regard to existing frameworks (i.e. legislation, policies, plans, and/or programs) relevant to girls’ and young women’s civic space and activism? Are there any specific laws, policies and practices that place obstacles to their participation, activism or collective action? What role do NGOs play in response to these gaps?

4. Are there particular threats girl and young women activists in your country or region experience in relation to their work? In particular, in terms of:

i. being prosecuted and punished for their activism

ii. facing intimidations, harassments, and attacks (direct or indirect, online or offline, sexual or physical)

iii. lacking access to justice and reparations for violations of their rights

iv. harassment and intimidation from governments in international advocacy spaces

5. Are there particular concerns that may arise with respect to girls’ and young women’s access to technology and other infrastructures, and the corresponding divide? What role do NGOs play in response to these gaps?

6. What are the challenges, in your national/regional context, in the recognition and protection of girls as human rights defenders? What negative trends undermine their evolving capacities and interests at the family, community, and State levels? How do NGOs (including your organization) promote and work with girl human rights defenders?

7. What are the main challenges in ensuring the following?

i. Safe space for engagement

ii. Inclusion of diverse groups of girls and young women and those from marginalized communities

There is a clear need to apply an intersectional lens to the issues facing young girls and women. A clear example of a lack of inclusion of diverse communities was during the Generation Equality Paris forum where women and girls from the Asia Pacific region were under-represented, and sex workers and trans people were purposefully excluded from the conversations. There is a need for UN bodies and others within the multilateral and golbal system to fully recognise the rights and needs of trans peple and sex workers and fully support and encourage their participation in these fora. It is not possible for the UN to tackle discrimination against women and girls if the UN’s own agencies are perpetuating stigma and discrimiantion against these groups. If the UN is discriminating in this way, it *de facto* gives governments and other groups permission to act the same way and sets poor examples.

This discrimination is further exacerbated when it comes to the experiences of young sex workers and young trans people. In some contexts governments do not even wish to acknowledge the existence of such groups, which limits their civic participation. Young women who use drugs are often discriminated against, have their human rights violated, and have their autonomy questioned and overridden simply for using drugs. When the youth identity is coupled with other marginalised identities for girls and women it leads to situations where things are done “to” girls and young women rather than “by” girls and young women, in violation of human rights and bodily autonomy. The legal and policy frameworks that criminalise sex work, drug use, and LGBTQ+ identities and trasnitioning perpetuate discrimination against wmen and girls and create barriers to civic participation.

Girls and young women living with HIV also face discrimination because of their status, however it is imperative that they are included in civic spaces to inform legislation that affects them and their peers. The stigma and discrimination faced by girls and women living with HIV acts as a barrier to their participation, and this must be tackled in order to improve civic activity amongst girls and young women living with HIV.

iii. Access to resources, infrastructures, networks and platforms

With the continued turn towards online activities across the world, it cannot be understated the inequality of access that is a reality for many LBTI women & girls. Both from the perspective of access to information communication technologies (ICTs) and with regard to ability to engage with ICTs. There is a normative assumption that individuals have the capacity to freely and fully engage with digitally facilitated programming, it cannot be assumed that individuals have safe & secure facilitates where they can freely speak and engage with digital initiatives.

iv. Collaborative programs with different stakeholders

Lack of willingness to engage criminalised populations

Lack of willingness to recognise sex work as work

Lack of willingness to challenge conservative governments on human rights issues such as sex work and trans rights

**IV.** **Emerging issues**

1. Are there new emerging issues related to girls’ and young women’s engagement at community, national and international levels?

The new emerging issues are of online safety related to the young women and girls in the society. Since the pandemic the issues of digital platform and their insecurity has accelerated and the lack of digital literacy among the girls and women has been causing them to face the issues like the online harassments, especially among the young girls from the rural settings.

1. What are the impacts of digital advancements and major shifts in digital activism on girls’ and young women’s engagement/participation?

While we have seen international advocacy processes, such as the UN Human Rights Council, become available for remote engagement (which is more inclusive for girls and young women activists who are either hindered from attending by visa issues, financial issues or other), it has meant that many young activists are ignored or unable to meaningfully mobilise or engage, as the opportunities to speak directly to decision-makers are much fewer remotely than with in-person activism.

3. What are the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on girls’ and young women’s activism/participation?

* The Misinformation and Disinformation in the online platforms were the major impacts on the girls and young women related to various issues of SRHR. The increased discrimination, gender based violence, and gender inequalities have accelerated among the societies of Nepal. The restricted movements, falling economic conditions, work and jobs has also been impacting the women and girls to have to face hardships in their daily lives and from the family and society as well.

4. Please provide information on other recent national, regional and global developments and concerns with respect to girls’ and young women’s movements.

**V. Recommendations/ the way forward**

1. What concrete measures should be adopted and implemented to ensure girls’ and young women’s meaningful participation, activism and collective action at all levels?

In Nepal, it is most essential to ensure awareness and literacy among the young girls and women. It is important that the society itself be supportive to address the issues of the girls and women. The government should also be responsible to be inclusive of women and girl in the major decision making and engagement at all levels.

The feminist, youth led and women led organizations should more be prioritised in terms of funding and governmental collaborations to address the women and girls issues.

1. What concrete measures should be adopted to address systemic gender-based/age-based discrimination and challenges affecting girls’ and young women’s engagement in the public and political life?

On the international level, youth and gender mainstreaming must be prioritised among the Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review Mechanism, Special Procedures Mechanism, and the Treaty Monitoring Bodies. This means that young women and girls are consistently, meaningfully and inclusively consulted and engaged at all levels of decision-making and participation. Particularly at the Human Rights Council, a youth delegate programme should be developed, to ensure there that is a youth voice at every decision-making table.

3. What concrete measures should be introduced to improve solidarity, support, collaborations towards creating an enabling environment for girls’ and young women’s engagement in the political and public life?

Civil society spaces, NGOs, and other networks of activist engagement have an obligation to create, facilitate, and sustain operation of activities and programming which empowers women & girls’ engagement in both political and public life. Particularly modes of support for LBTI girls & women. Practically this could be conceived as providing financial support to emergent organisations, facilitating physical location support for emergent activist endeavours, developing and implementing shadowing programs with local and national governments.

4. What particular roles should NGOs and feminist movements play towards the promotion and protection of girls’ and young women’s meaningful participation, activism and collective action?

1. Convention of the Rights of the Child Art 14 and General Comment 12 on the right to be heard, The ICCPR Art 25 and General Comment 25 on equal participation in political affairs [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://thesouthasiacollective.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/SASM2020-Nepal.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/australianoutlook/local-elections-womens-participation-nepal/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. ILGA World:Lucas Ramon Mendos, Kellyn Botha, Rafael Carrano Lelis, Enrique López de la Peña,

   Ilia Savelev and Daron Tan,State-Sponsored Homophobia 2020: Global Legislation Overview Update

   (Geneva:ILGA,December2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Ibid, page 25 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Ibid, page 24 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Ibid, page 24 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Ibid, page 48 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Ibid, page 25 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Ibid, page 25 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)