Periodic Reporting Processes

Amplifying Voices through

National Coalition for Girls Rights

Shraddha Verma
Treaty Body Reporting Process

When a State becomes party to one of the universal human rights treaties, the Treaty Body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the corresponding treaty (known as a Committee) will request the State party to submit reports to it on the State’s legislative, judicial, policy and other measures taken to ensure the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set out in the treaty.

The process of reporting provides an opportunity for an individual State party to conduct a comprehensive review of the measures it has taken to bring it’s national law and policy into line with the provisions of the treaties to which it is a party.
WHY?

1. To ensure the State party undertakes a comprehensive review of national legislation, administrative rules and procedures, and practices in order to ensure the fullest possible compliance with the Covenant;
2. To ensure that the State party regularly monitors the actual situation on each of the rights and the extent to which they are being enjoyed by all individuals in that country;
3. To provide a basis for government elaboration of clearly stated and targeted policies for implementing the Covenant;
4. To facilitate public scrutiny of government policies and encourage the involvement of the various sectors of society in the formulation, implementation and review of relevant policies;
5. To provide a basis on which both the State party and the Committee can effectively evaluate progress towards the realisation of the obligations under the Covenant;
6. To enable the State party to develop a better understanding of problems and shortcomings impeding the realisation of economic, social and cultural rights; and
7. To facilitate exchange of information amongst States parties and to help develop fuller appreciation of both common problems and possible solutions in the realisation of each of the rights contained in the Covenant.
Shadow reports are a method for non-government organisations (NGOs) to supplement and/or present alternative information to reports governments are required to submit under human rights treaties.
What We Worked on

1. CEDAW Report
2. UPR Report
3. CRC Report
Girls Led
CEDAW Report

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly

Ratified by Nepal in 1991

6th Periodic report submitted in 2018

Girls Led
The Process

1. **CAPACITY BUILDING**: Girls from all 7 Provinces
2. **LOCAL LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING**: Conducted by girls, among their peers
3. **COLLECTION OF STORIES AND FEEDBACK**: Conducted by Girls
4. **COMPILATION**: Compiling reports from all provinces
5. **VALIDATION AND SUBMISSION**: Validation with CSOs
The UPR was established when the Human Rights Council was created on 15 March 2006 by the UN General Assembly to conduct a periodic review of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States.

Girls Centric Stakeholders Submission

3rd Cycle
The Process

1. CAPACITY BUILDING
   - Girls and CSOs

2. DESK REVIEW
   - Team of Experts

3. SURVEY, KII
   - Girls, CSOs, NHRIs, Government Officials, Elected Representatives

4. FEEDBACK AND REVIEW
   - CSOs, NHRIs, Child Clubs

5. VALIDATION AND SUBMISSION
   - Validation with CSOs
Girls and Gender Minority Centric CRC Reporting

CRC is an international human rights treaty adopted in 1989

Nepal ratified the UNCRC on 14th September 1990

Report Preparation Ongoing
WHAT OUR REPORTING PROCESSES EMPHASIZE

01 Inclusion

02 Meaningful Participation

03 Collaboration and Coordination

01 Follow Up
Aasha BK Shares
दालविवाह
अपाधिक जोडणी
अशिक्षित (कारणको आरोप)
पश्चिमोत्तरातील आरोपी (सक्षमको आरोप)
प्रतिबंधित करणारे (तत्कालीन कारण)
पालतून, पालतून, अतिक्रमण करणारे
पालतून, पालतून, अतिक्रमण करणारे