



लैङ्गिक तथा संक्रमणकालीन न्याय सञ्जाल  
लैङ्गिक न्यायको लागि अभियान

# संक्रमणकालीन न्याय तथा लैङ्गिक न्याय सञ्जाल

Gender and Transitional Justice Network

## PRESS RELEASE

19 June 2026

As we observe the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, we urge your attention towards the continued injustice and utter neglect on the part of the State towards thousands of victims and Survivors of the conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) committed during Nepal's armed conflict (1996-2006) and to the everyday reality of living with the consequences of the violence they suffered even today. Rape and sexual violence were committed on a horrific scale; and two decades on, Survivors remain without justice or reparation. Women and girls bear the disproportionate burden, but men and boys are also the Survivors. Only by acknowledging and confronting these truths with empathy can we begin as a society to address, prevent and eliminate sexual violence, including in the context of conflict.

While the third amendment of the Enforced Disappearances Enquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act (TRC Act) 2014 recognizes reparations as a right, including interim relief for CRSV, no Survivor has received any form of redress till date. Survivors with children born out of rape (CBR), have received no State support, and neither have the children, who bear their own distinct stigma and victimisation. Many Survivors are also wives or relatives of the disappeared, who face legal challenges in transferring property, accessing pensions or registering their children's civil status due to the non-recognition of disappearances in Nepal's Birth, Death and Other Personal Event Registration Act.

The 2024 TRC Act amendment reopened registration for CRSV complaints but imposed a restrictive, one-time three-month statute of limitations that has already lapsed. Approximately 4000 cases are now before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) most filed by Survivor organisations since 2024 with identifying details of Survivors withheld until adequate procedural guarantees of gender and trauma sensitivity, confidentiality and security are in place. Without safety and security assurances in the process, Survivors remain at risk of exclusion, retraumatization and further harm.

The new government formed in March 2026 raised hopes among the conflict victims and the civil society. However, TJ was not prioritized in the government's 100-day action plan. Despite the Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs of the government publicly affirming her commitment to prioritize TJ, a request from victim groups for formal engagement with the Ministry remains unanswered. Meanwhile, the government's annual policy and programme for fiscal year 2083/84 commits to completing the TJ process, yet there is no allocation of fund in

लैङ्गिक न्यायको लागि अभियान

Initiatives for Gender Justice



the national budget announced on 29 May. These commitments require dedicated and sustained budgets, and other resources, including technical expertise, to become a reality.

The dispute over the removal of commissioners by ordinance, now before the Supreme Court's Constitutional Bench adds further uncertainty to an already stalled process. That said, with the revocation of political appointments to the TRC and CIEDP, the government is seen to have taken a step towards restoring credibility towards the TJ process. This is a critical opportunity to break from the culture of impunity nurtured by previous administrations by promptly establishing independent, competent, credible, accountable and gender-responsive TRC and CIEDP. The ruling party's near two-thirds majority presents a rare legislative window not only to reconstitute credible TJ commissions but also to amend the TRC Act in line with international human rights standards. That amendment must remove the qualifier "serious" from the definition of sexual violence, explicitly recognize CRSV as war crimes and crimes against humanity, and permanently remove the statute of limitations for filing the CRSV complaints. The Act's exclusion of war crimes and crimes against humanity is a critical gap given the manifest systematic and widespread nature of CRSV in Nepal.

The government, born from the hopes of young people who have grown tired of corruption - economic, institutional, political and moral, stands at a critical juncture. It can alter the *status quo* of ongoing immoral disregard and neglect that has defined the State's response for nearly two decades. With this belief, and in the spirit of a collective conscience, we call upon the government to change this reprehensible situation, and to:

- Make the country's TJ process a topmost priority by allocating sufficient financial and institutional resources and engaging regularly with conflict victims and Survivor groups.
- Immediately start the process to appoint office bearers to the TRC and CIEDP through a transparent process, free from political interference, and with meaningful participation by Survivors of CRSV, and establish victim-centric commissions.
- Immediately establish safety and security protocols for all Survivor engagement in the TJ process, including anonymity, confidentiality, and psychosocial support.
- Address CRSV Survivors' immediate needs through interim reparative measures, including medical and psycho-social care, and develop a comprehensive, co-created reparations policy grounded in victims' rights, prioritizing CRSV Survivors, families of the deceased and disappeared, and persons with conflict-related disabilities.
- Amend the TRC Act in line with international human rights standards to ensure CRSV is addressed through survivor-centred, gender-sensitive procedures. This includes removing the statute of limitations for rape and CRSV cases, and establishing confidential, trauma-



लैङ्गिक तथा संक्रमणकालीन न्याय सञ्जाल  
लैङ्गिक न्यायको लागि अभियान

## संक्रमणकालीन न्याय तथा लैङ्गिक न्याय सञ्जाल

Gender and Transitional Justice Network

informed access to justice so that survivors can come forward without fear of re-traumatisation, stigma, or retaliation.

- Recognise and protect the rights of CBR. Ensure birth registration, access to citizenship, and legal protection from stigma and discrimination.
- Recognize and support survivor-centered memorialization that acknowledges the experiences of CRSV Survivors and CBR while complementing, not substituting for, accountability and reparations.

On behalf of the Secretariat of the Gender and Transitional Justice Network  
Gita Rasaili, Chairperson, Conflict Victim Women National Network (CVWN)

*Endorsed by:*



लैङ्गिक न्यायको लागि अभियान

Initiatives for Gender Justice