

World
Watch
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Nepal: Country Dossier

December 2019



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Introduction

World Watch List 2020

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2020	Total Score WWL 2019	Total Score WWL 2018	Total Score WWL 2017	Total Score WWL 2016
1	North Korea	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	11.1	94	94	94	92	92
2	Afghanistan	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	10.0	93	94	93	89	88
3	Somalia	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	9.4	92	91	91	91	87
4	Libya	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.4	11.3	90	87	86	78	79
5	Pakistan	14.0	13.9	15.0	14.9	13.7	16.7	88	87	86	88	87
6	Eritrea	14.5	14.9	15.9	15.9	15.4	10.9	87	86	86	82	89
7	Sudan	14.2	14.6	14.5	15.7	16.1	10.4	85	87	87	87	84
8	Yemen	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.7	2.6	85	86	85	85	78
9	Iran	14.1	14.3	14.1	15.8	16.5	10.4	85	85	85	85	83
10	India	12.9	13.0	13.5	15.0	13.5	14.8	83	83	81	73	68
11	Syria	13.5	14.2	13.0	13.9	14.4	12.6	82	82	76	86	87
12	Nigeria	12.2	11.9	13.5	12.8	13.0	16.7	80	80	77	78	78
13	Saudi Arabia	15.1	14.9	14.1	15.5	16.5	2.4	79	77	79	76	76
14	Maldives	15.4	15.6	14.0	15.9	16.6	0.7	78	78	78	76	76
15	Iraq	14.0	14.6	13.9	14.5	13.6	5.6	76	79	86	86	90
16	Egypt	12.1	13.1	10.7	13.2	10.5	16.1	76	76	70	65	64
17	Algeria	13.5	14.3	10.4	12.8	13.2	9.3	73	70	58	58	56
18	Uzbekistan	15.1	12.9	14.1	12.2	15.7	3.0	73	74	73	71	70
19	Myanmar	11.8	11.9	13.5	12.5	12.2	10.7	73	71	65	62	62
20	Laos	12.8	9.9	14.1	14.4	14.9	5.6	72	71	67	64	58
21	Vietnam	12.3	8.5	12.9	13.6	14.5	9.8	72	70	69	71	66
22	Turkmenistan	14.5	11.2	13.8	13.3	15.7	1.9	70	69	68	67	66
23	China	11.6	8.4	11.6	12.8	15.1	10.2	70	65	57	57	57
24	Mauritania	13.9	14.0	13.0	13.7	13.4	0.2	68	67	57	55	50
25	Central African Republic	10.1	9.1	13.1	9.8	10.2	15.6	68	70	61	58	59
26	Morocco	12.4	13.3	10.8	11.7	14.1	4.1	66	63	51	49	47
27	Qatar	13.6	13.4	10.8	12.2	14.1	2.2	66	62	63	66	65
28	Burkina Faso	9.4	9.7	10.2	9.4	11.8	15.6	66	48	-	-	-
29	Mali	9.2	8.2	12.8	10.0	11.7	13.7	66	68	59	59	55
30	Sri Lanka	11.5	9.0	11.0	10.9	9.6	13.1	65	58	57	55	53
31	Tajikistan	13.9	12.3	11.9	12.4	13.1	1.1	65	65	65	58	58
32	Nepal	12.4	10.8	9.9	12.1	12.2	7.0	64	64	64	53	53
33	Jordan	13.1	14.1	10.7	11.7	12.5	1.7	64	65	66	63	59
34	Tunisia	12.0	12.8	10.3	10.8	12.3	5.4	64	63	62	61	58
35	Kazakhstan	13.2	11.5	10.7	12.4	14.0	1.7	64	63	63	56	55
36	Turkey	12.6	11.8	10.7	13.3	11.3	3.7	63	66	62	57	55
37	Brunei	13.8	14.3	10.7	10.3	13.5	0.6	63	63	64	64	61
38	Bangladesh	11.1	9.9	12.7	11.1	8.9	9.3	63	58	58	63	57
39	Ethiopia	10.0	9.2	10.6	10.8	10.4	11.9	63	65	62	64	67
40	Malaysia	12.1	14.6	12.7	12.0	9.6	1.5	62	60	65	60	58
41	Colombia	8.9	7.8	11.9	9.8	8.9	15.0	62	58	56	53	55
42	Oman	12.7	13.1	10.0	11.5	12.7	2.0	62	59	57	53	53
43	Kuwait	13.2	13.1	9.9	11.5	13.4	0.7	62	60	61	57	56
44	Kenya	11.7	10.5	10.9	8.3	10.9	9.1	61	61	62	68	68
45	Bhutan	12.8	10.9	11.8	11.6	13.9	0.0	61	64	62	61	56
46	Russian Federation	12.2	8.3	10.7	10.4	12.1	6.9	60	60	51	46	48
47	United Arab Emirates	12.9	13.0	9.5	11.1	12.6	1.1	60	58	58	55	55
48	Cameroon	8.8	7.2	11.6	7.0	10.4	15.0	60	54	38	-	45
49	Indonesia	10.9	11.1	11.6	10.2	9.5	6.5	60	65	59	55	55
50	Niger	9.4	9.5	13.3	7.2	11.1	9.3	60	52	45	47	53
51	Palestinian Territories	12.2	13.0	9.2	10.2	11.9	3.1	60	57	60	64	62
52	Mexico	8.4	6.8	12.2	10.6	10.0	11.5	60	61	59	57	56
53	Azerbaijan	13.0	10.0	9.3	11.1	12.4	1.5	57	57	57	52	57
54	Comoros	11.7	11.5	9.1	9.9	13.9	0.9	57	56	56	56	56
55	Kyrgyzstan	12.9	10.3	11.1	9.4	11.9	1.1	57	56	54	48	46
56	Djibouti	12.3	12.3	10.3	10.0	11.2	0.2	56	56	56	57	58

57	Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.6	6.7	10.6	7.4	10.4	15.6	56	55	33	-	53
58	Chad	11.5	8.2	10.2	9.6	10.3	5.9	56	48	40	-	51
59	Bahrain	12.1	12.3	9.1	10.1	10.5	0.9	55	55	57	54	54
60	Tanzania	9.3	10.8	10.3	8.6	8.7	7.0	55	52	53	59	57
61	Cuba	9.6	5.6	9.5	11.8	12.0	3.5	52	49	49	47	42
62	Uganda	8.1	4.6	6.7	6.7	9.1	13.0	48	47	46	53	45
63	Burundi	5.1	5.8	9.7	9.2	9.6	8.7	48	43	-	-	-
64	Guinea	10.3	7.5	8.3	7.0	8.1	3.7	45	46	-	-	-
65	South Sudan	5.7	1.5	7.0	6.3	7.8	15.6	44	44	-	-	-
66	Mozambique	6.9	4.6	7.1	5.2	8.0	11.7	43	43	-	-	-
67	Gambia	8.3	8.2	8.7	8.3	8.8	1.1	43	43	-	-	-
68	Angola	6.4	3.6	7.0	8.7	10.4	6.7	43	42	-	-	-
69	Venezuela	3.8	4.4	10.6	9.3	9.5	4.8	42	41	34	-	-
70	Ivory Coast	9.8	8.6	8.2	5.5	6.6	3.5	42	43	-	-	-
71	Rwanda	5.3	4.4	6.7	7.8	10.1	7.2	42	41	-	-	-
72	Nicaragua	5.8	4.2	8.5	9.8	9.0	4.1	41	41	-	-	-
73	Togo	8.6	6.7	8.5	7.1	8.4	1.1	41	42	-	-	-

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Brief note on sources and definitions

This country report is a collation of data and analysis based around Open Doors World Watch List (WWL) and includes statistical information on world religions, Christian denominations and people groups prepared by the World Christian Database (WCD). The highlighted links in the text can be found written out in full at the conclusion of each main section under the heading “External links”. The WWL 2020 reporting period was 1 November 2018 - 31 October 2019.

The definition of persecution used in WWL analysis is: “Any hostility experienced as a result of one’s identification with Christ. This can include hostile attitudes, words and actions towards Christians”.

This broad definition includes (but is not limited to) restrictions, pressure, discrimination, opposition, disinformation, injustice, intimidation, mistreatment, marginalization, oppression, intolerance, infringement, violation, ostracism, hostilities, harassment, abuse, violence, ethnic cleansing and genocide.

The latest update of WWL Methodology including appendices can be found on the [World Watch List Documentation](#) page of the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom).

WWL 2020: Persecution summary / Nepal

Brief country details

Pop 2019	Christians	Chr%
Nepal		
29,942,000	1,279,000	4.3

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds., *World Christian Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2019).

World Watch List Nepal	Points	WWL Rank
WWL 2020	64	32
WWL 2019	64	32
WWL 2018	64	25
WWL 2017	53	--
WWL 2016	53	--

Scores and ranks are shown above whenever the country scored 41 points or more in the WWL 2016-2020 reporting periods.

Dominant persecution engines and drivers

Nepal: Main Persecution engines	Main drivers
Religious nationalism	Non-Christian religious leaders, Violent religious groups, One's own (extended) family, Political parties, Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs, Government officials , Ethnic group leaders
Clan and ethnic antagonism	Ethnic group leaders, Violent religious groups

Engines and Drivers are listed in order of strength. Only Very strong / Strong / Medium are shown here.

Brief description of persecution situation

Converts from Hinduism are put under most pressure as they are viewed as deviating from the faith of the ancestors. Converts (and members of Protestant churches) experience pressure from family, friends, community and local authorities. Roman Catholic churches and churches where foreigners gather experience the least problems. From time to time Hindu radicals take advantage of the ongoing political instability by attacking Christians - mostly with impunity. There have been reports of churches being attacked, of Christians being beaten, arrested and sentenced to prison. There were also Christians who had to flee their homes and villages because of threats. There are also some legal restrictions at the national level.

Specific examples of persecution in the reporting period

- On 4 November 2018 four Christian women, two of whom were Japanese, were arrested in Nepal on charges of trying to convert some Dalits and nomads without land to Christianity by force. According to some residents, they were attempting to proselytize door-to-door. This is why they were followed and their activities filmed. The films were then delivered to the police who proceeded with their arrest. (Source: [AsiaNews](#), 6 November 2018)
- On 15 March 2019, Pastor Dhruk Kumar was abducted by a group of unknown men who approached him on motorbikes. He was brought to a secluded place in the jungle and severely beaten. (Source: [International Christian Concern](#), 29 March 2019)
- A 73-year old Christian, Cho Yusang, was released from prison in Nepal on 6 August 2019 after being arrested for two weeks because he was allegedly forcefully converting Nepali locals. He was arrested on 23 July 2019 and granted a bail of US1,300 (150,000 Nepalese rupees) weeks later. He was also arrested on charges of misusing his visa, since he was in the country on a business visa. (Source: [International Christian Concern](#), 8 August 2019)

External Links - WWL 2020: Persecution summary

- Specific examples of persecution in the reporting period: AsiaNews - <http://www.asianews.it/news-en/Kathmandu,-four-Christians-arrested-for-'forced-conversion'-of-dalit-45396.html>
- Specific examples of persecution in the reporting period: International Christian Concern - <https://www.persecution.org/2019/03/29/pastor-severely-beaten-unknown-assailants-southeastern-nepal/>
- Specific examples of persecution in the reporting period: International Christian Concern - <https://www.persecution.org/2019/08/08/christian-arrested-sharing-christian-literature-nepal-released/>

WWL 2020: Keys to understanding / Nepal

Link for general background information

BBC country profile: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12511455>.

Recent history

In 1994 a short-lived Communist government ruled. From 1995 to 2006 a violent Maoist insurgency dragged on seeking to abolish the monarchy. On 1 June 2001, there was a massacre in the royal palace in which King Birendra, Queen Aishwarya and seven other members of the royal family were killed. The alleged perpetrator was Crown Prince Dipendra, who committed suicide. This outburst was alleged to have been Dipendra's response to his parents' refusal to accept his choice of wife. Nevertheless, there is speculation and doubts among Nepali citizens about who was truly responsible.

Following the carnage, King Birendra's brother Gyanendra inherited the throne. On 1 February 2005, King Gyanendra dismissed the entire government and assumed full executive powers to quash the Maoist insurgency, but this initiative was unsuccessful. In September 2005, the Maoists declared a three-month unilateral ceasefire to negotiate.

In response to the 2006 democracy movement, King Gyanendra agreed to relinquish sovereign power to the people. On 24 April 2006 the dissolved House of Representatives was re-instated. Using its newly acquired sovereign authority, the House of Representatives unanimously voted to curtail the power of the king and declared Nepal a secular state on 18 May 2006, ending its time-honored official status as a Hindu kingdom. On 28 December 2007, a bill was passed in parliament to amend Article 159 of the Constitution – replacing "Provisions regarding the King" by "Provisions of the Head of the State" – declaring Nepal a federal republic, and thereby abolishing the monarchy. The bill came into force on 28 May 2008. Since then, Nepal is a federal secular parliamentary republic.

Nepal made international headlines when it was struck by two major [earthquakes](#) in April and May 2015, leaving an estimated 9,200 people killed and causing a damage of around ten billion USD, which was 50% of the country's annual GDP. What has been less reported, though, is the fact that the government promised to fund the reconstruction of temples destroyed, but not of church buildings which were destroyed as well. Until WWL 2018, Nepal had been hovering at the threshold of the World Watch List Top 50 for several years.

Political and legal landscape

Since 2008, when Nepal changed from being a monarchy to a federal republic (dividing the country into provinces/states), there has been political bickering between various parties. Instead of the planned 2 years, it took more than 7 years to write a new constitution which came into effect on 20 September 2015.

The most recent parliamentary elections in Nepal were held on 26 November and 7 December 2017. At stake were 275 seats in the House of Representatives. [The elections](#) resulted in a political deadlock between the governing Nepali Congress party and the winning left-wing coalition. Hindu radical parties form only a small section of parliament. However, the major political parties such as the Congress party are also deeply rooted in the ethics and values of Hinduism. Many political parties recognize the great potential of the rapidly growing Christian community in Nepal. In May 2017 Christians were chosen as representatives of some local units in the first phase of local elections held for the first time in Nepal's history.

Nepal is governed according to the Constitution of Nepal, which came into effect on 20 September 2015. It defines Nepal as having multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-religious, multi-cultural characteristics with common aspirations of people living in diverse geographical regions, and being committed to and united by a bond of allegiance to national independence, territorial integrity, national interest and prosperity of Nepal. However, despite Nepal being deemed secular, the 2015 Constitution curbs the freedom to proselytize and convert, regarding it as a punishable offence. Article 26 of the Constitution states: "No person shall, in the exercise of the right conferred by this Article convert another person from one religion to another or any act or conduct that may jeopardize other's religion and such act shall be punishable by law." This means conversion is forbidden.

The new criminal code of Nepal, which came into effect in August 2017, also prohibits religious behavior that disrupts public order or goes contrary to public morality. Hence, while the law generally remains positive, there is possibility that these new provisions can be used to target and punish members from minority groups.

The government of Nepal has constantly to bear in mind the opinions of its two powerful neighbors: India and China. As both want Nepal in their sphere of influence, Kathmandu has to walk a tightrope in order to follow an independent course.

Religious landscape

According to World Christian Database (WCD 2019) Nepal has a population of 29,942,000. The biggest religion in the country is Hinduism, with 66.5% of the population. Hinduism has dominated Nepal for centuries. It started to develop between 500 and 300 BC and was the state religion until the country became a secular republic in May 2008.

Stimulated by the success of their counterparts in neighboring India, Hindu radicals have campaigned for the return of Hinduism as state religion. As in India, their activities have been violent. In Nepal, however, they have not succeeded in achieving their goals (so far).

[Christianity in Nepal](#) has been on the rise since the government adopted secular democracy in 2008. Christian missionaries were previously banned from entering the country before the absolute monarchy came to an end in 2008, but it is now home to more than 8,000 Christian churches and over a million converts. Minority groups like the Dalits and the Kirats have particularly been drawn to Christianity. According to the Federation of National Christians in Nepal, Dalits make up 60% of all Christians in the country.

Religious Context: Nepal	Numbers	%
Christians	1,279,000	4.3
Muslim	1,273,000	4.3
Hindu	19,909,000	66.5
Buddhist	3,450,000	11.5
Ethnoreligionist	3,875,000	12.9
Jewish	0	0.0
Bahai	4,800	0.0
Atheist	18,500	0.1
Agnostic	88,500	0.3
Other	44,700	0.1

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds., World Christian Database (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2019). OTHER includes Chinese folk, New religionist, Sikh, Spiritist, Taoist, Confucianist, Jain, Shintoist, Zoroastrian.

Economic landscape

Economic development in Nepal has been complicated by the constant change in political scenarios which has ranged from absolute monarchy to being ruled by Communists. An isolated, agrarian society until the mid-20th century, Nepal entered the modern era in 1951 without schools, hospitals, roads, telecommunications, electric power, industry or civil services. The country has, however, made progress toward sustainable economic growth since the 1950s with great improvement in living standards. The biggest challenges faced by the country in achieving higher economic development are the frequent changes in political leadership as well as corruption. Foreign aid to Nepal accounts for more than half of the development budget.

Agriculture remains Nepal's principal economic activity, employing about 65% of the population and providing 31.7% of GDP. Only about 20% of the total area is cultivable. Nepal's GDP is heavily dependent on remittances (29.1%) of foreign workers.

Social and cultural landscape

According to the [2011 census](#), 16.6% of the Nepalese population was Chhetri, 12.2% Bahun, 8.1% Newar, 6.5% Tharu, 5.8% Magar, 5.0% Tamang, 4.7% Khas-Kami, 4.0% Yadav, and the remainder 'other'.

One remnant of the fact that Hinduism used to be the state religion is the caste system – a hierarchical stratification of society dating back many centuries. According to tradition called *varna*, there are four castes (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras), plus a list of groups, now known as Dalits, who were historically excluded from the *varna* system altogether, and are still ostracized as "Untouchables". Many Christians in Nepal are from Dalit background. Most Christians in Nepal belong to the lower social strata and have low incomes.

Nepal is in a major earthquake zone and remains at risk from further earthquakes and aftershocks. High levels of air pollution can also occur in Nepal. Children, the elderly and those with pre-existing medical conditions may be especially affected by poor air quality. All air carriers from Nepal have been refused permission to operate air services to the EU due to safety concerns. (Source: UK Foreign Office - [Foreign travel advice Nepal](#))

Technological landscape

Mountainous topography hinders development of telecom infrastructure; 20% of the market share is fixed (wired) broadband, 2% is fixed (wireless) broadband, and 78% is mobile broadband (2019); fixed broadband is low due to the limited number of fixed lines and preeminence of the mobile platform. It is estimated that 90% of the population will have access to broadband by 2020.

Domestic: Mobile service has been extended to all 75 districts covering 90% of Nepal's land area; 3G coverage is available in 20 major cities (2019); disparity between high coverage in cities and coverage available in underdeveloped rural regions; fixed-line 3 per 100 persons and mobile-cellular 109 per 100 persons.

International: There are microwave and fiber landlines to India; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean); Nepal, China and Tibet connected across borders with underground and all-dielectric self-supporting (ADSS) fiber-optic cables.

The State operates 3 TV stations, as well as national and regional radio stations; 117 television channels are licensed, among those 71 are cable television channels; 736 FM radio stations are licensed and at least 314 of those radio stations are community radio stations (2016).

(Source: [CIA World Factbook Nepal](#))

Security situation

Small-scale politically motivated protests, demonstrations or strikes are fairly common in Nepal. They can occur at short notice and clashes between protesters and law enforcement agencies may occur.

[Chand Maoists](#) claimed responsibility for bomb explosions in Kathmandu in February 2019. On 26 May 2019 a series of bomb blasts took place in Kathmandu, causing 4 fatalities. Two improvised explosive devices detonated in Kathmandu in February and March 2019, causing injuries and one fatality. There are reports that a local group has made efforts to extort businesses, NGOs and local and international schools.

There are a number of Hindu radical groups present who are influenced by similar groups in India. One example is a [hardline Hindu nationalist](#) who attempted to ignite violence against the Christian community in April 2018.

Trends analysis

1) Christianity has been growing rapidly

Nepal is a poor, land-locked country, wedged between India and China, and its politics are deeply divided. Despite all the problems, however, Nepal is slowly making progress - the economy is gradually improving, the enormous poverty is disappearing little by little. And Christianity is growing rapidly. Radical Hindus are worried about this, because most converts to Christianity come from Hindu background.

2) Hindu radicals have been able to attack non-Hindus with impunity

Compared to its neighbor India, the number of reported violent incidents against Christians in Nepal is relatively low, but it is increasing. In the WWL 2020 reporting period there have been threats, arrests, physical harassment, churches and homes of Christians damaged and foreign Christians expelled. Under the current circumstances, Hindu radicals have been able to continue and increase their attacks against non-Hindus with impunity. So far, the government of Nepal has done almost nothing to stop them. It is therefore very likely that Christians in Nepal will have to face growing oppression.

3) The political situation remains unstable

The level of political instability is expected to continue. The government of Prime Minister Khadga Prasad Oli that is currently ruling Nepal has been in power since 15 February 2018. This is the government that is responsible for the anti-conversion legislation.

External Links - WWL 2020: Keys to understanding

- Link for general background information: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12511455>. - <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12511455>
- Recent history: earthquakes - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal>
- Political and legal landscape: The elections - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2017_Nepalese_legislative_election

- Religious landscape: Christianity in Nepal - <http://www.persecution.org/2016/12/06/christianity-continuing-to-grow-in-nepal-despite-persecution/>
- Social and cultural landscape: 2011 census - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Nepal
- Social and cultural landscape: Foreign travel advice Nepal - <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/nepal>
- Technological landscape: CIA World Factbook Nepal - <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/np.html>
- Security situation: Chand Maoists - data:text/mce-internal,mce_17,Chand%20Maoists%20claimed%20responsibility.
- Security situation: hardline Hindu nationalist - <https://www.ucanews.com/news/hindu-leader-in-nepal-faked-assassination-attempt/82501>

WWL 2020: Church information / Nepal

Christian origins

The first record of a visit of a Christian missionary to Nepal dates back to 1628, when King Lakshminarasimha Malla received the Portuguese Jesuit Father Juan Cabral. He was awarded with a Tamra Patra, a copper plate, allowing him to preach Christianity. In 1661, Albert d'Orville, a Belgian, and Johann Grueber, an Austrian, visited Nepal as missionaries but did not stay long. The first attempt at a more permanent presence in Nepal was when Capuchin Fathers from Rome set up a mission station in Kathmandu in 1715 and lived amongst the people of Bhaktapur and Patan in the Kathmandu valley for over 54 years. After Prithvi Narayan Shah's conquest in 1769, the Capuchin Fathers and 57 newly converted Newar Christians were exiled to Bettiah, India. From then until 1950, missionaries were banned from Nepal.

In the early 1950s missionaries were allowed to engage in development work, education and health care. During the 1970s and 1980s the churches started growing in Nepal. With this growth persecution grew too and in the 1980s hundreds of Nepalese Christian leaders were imprisoned; many prominent Christian leaders had to flee the country at that time. Due to violent street protests in 1990, the king bowed to pressure and agreed to a new democratic constitution. The Church also experienced some freedom after 1990.

With the move towards democracy beginning again in 2006 - and especially after Nepal officially became a secular state in 2008 - the new religious freedom contributed towards a proliferation of various Christian denominations and groups. Christians are now actively participating in the political and decision-making arena and Christmas is even an official government holiday. However, despite Nepal being deemed secular, the new Constitution curbs the freedom to proselytize and convert, regarding this as a punishable offence. A bill proposing severe punishment for this is in preparation.

While there were virtually [no Christians](#) in the country in 1951, the census registered 458 after 10 years and 102,000 after forty years. According to the 2011 census, that number already reached 375,000 but church leaders have always alleged that the number of Christians in the country was greatly underestimated in the census which explains the vast difference to the WCD estimate. What is clear is that the number of Christians in Nepal continues to grow at a breath-taking pace.

Church spectrum today

Church networks: Nepal	Christians	%
Orthodox	5,200	0.4
Catholic	7,400	0.6
Protestant	295,000	23.1
Independent	961,000	75.1
Unaffiliated	11,100	0.9
Doubly-affiliated Christians	-270	0.0
Total	1,279,430	100.0
<i>(Any deviation from the total number of Christians stated above is due to the rounding of decimals)</i>		

Evangelical movement	492,000	38.5
Renewalist movement	881,000	68.9

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds., *World Christian Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2019).

Orthodox: Eastern (Chalcedonian), Oriental (Pre-Chalcedonian, Non-Chalcedonian, Monophysite), Nestorian (Assyrian), and non-historical Orthodox. Roman Catholics: All Christians in communion with the Church of Rome. Protestants: Christians in churches originating in or in communion with the Western world’s 16th-century Protestant Reformation. Includes Anglicans, Lutherans and Baptists (any of whom may be Charismatic) and denominational Pentecostals, but not Independent traditions such as Independent Baptists nor independent Charismatics. Independents: Believers who do not identify with the major Christian traditions (Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant). Unaffiliated Christians: Persons professing publicly to be Christians but who are not affiliated to churches. Doubly-affiliated Christians: Persons affiliated to or claimed by 2 denominations at once. Evangelical movement: Churches, denominations, and individuals who identify themselves as evangelicals by membership in denominations linked to evangelical alliances (e.g., World Evangelical Alliance) or by self-identification in polls. Renewalist movement: Church members involved in Pentecostal/Charismatic renewal.

External Links - WWL 2020: Church information

- Christian origins: no Christians - <http://www.persecution.org/2016/05/17/christian-community-in-nepal-growing-rapidly-despite-religious-tensions/>

WWL 2020: Persecution Dynamics / Nepal

Reporting period

1 November 2018 – 31 October 2019

Position on World Watch List (WWL)

With a score of 64 points, Nepal ranked 32 in WWL 2020.

This is the same score and rank as in WWL 2019. Persecution stems mainly from Hindu radicals, with ethnic tensions adding to the pressure in the background. The number of violent incidents was also at the same level as in the WWL 2019 reporting period.

Persecution engines

Persecution engines: Nepal	Abbreviation	Level of influence
Islamic oppression	IO	Not at all
Religious nationalism	RN	Strong
Clan and ethnic antagonism	CEA	Medium
Christian denominational protectionism	CDP	Not at all
Communist and post - Communist oppression	CPCO	Weak
Secular intolerance	SI	Very weak
Dictatorial paranoia	DPA	Very weak
Organized corruption and crime	OCC	Not at all

The scale for the level of influence of Persecution engines in society is: Not at all / Very weak / Weak / Medium / Strong / Very strong. For more information see WWL Methodology.

Religious nationalism (Strong):

Most of the persecution of Christians in Nepal comes from Hindu radical groups who want to turn Nepal into a Hindu state again. These radical Hindu groups have close ties with Hindutva groups in neighboring India. Persecution used not to be driven by government, but since 2015 a new constitution has been adopted, limiting freedom of religion. On 8 August 2017 the Nepalese parliament also passed anti-conversion legislation which was signed into law by the president on [16 October 2017](#). Another sign of a deteriorating situation for Christians.

Clan and ethnic antagonism (Medium):

Ethnic group leaders, especially in the northern and extreme southern regions of Nepal, have displayed religious intolerance. There have also been cases where Hindu radical groups attacked Christians for spreading a religion which does not belong in Nepal. This resulted in several incidents, targeting Christian evangelists, pastors or newly planted churches. In most cases, this is linked to *Religious nationalism*.

Drivers of persecution

Drivers of Persecution: Nepal	IO	RN	CEA	CDP	CPCO	SI	DPA	OCC
	-	STRONG	MEDIUM	-	WEAK	VERY WEAK	VERY WEAK	-
Government officials	-	Medium	-	-	Very weak	-	Very weak	-
Ethnic group leaders	-	Medium	Medium	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Christian religious leaders	-	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious leaders of other churches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violent religious groups	-	Strong	Medium	-	-	-	Weak	-
Ideological pressure groups	-	-	-	-	Weak	Very weak	Very weak	-
Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs	-	Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-
One's own (extended) family	-	Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political parties	-	Medium	-	-	Weak	-	Very weak	-
Revolutionaries or paramilitary groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organized crime cartels or networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral organizations (e.g. UN, OIC etc.) and embassies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The scale for the level of influence of Drivers of persecution in society is: Not at all / Very weak / Weak / Medium / Strong / Very strong. Please note that "-" denotes "not at all". For more information see WWL Methodology.

Drivers of Religious nationalism:

- **Non-Christian religious leaders (Strong):** Hindu leaders will at any level (local, provincial and national) try to exert influence and restrictions on other religions. As a result, the level of violence has gone up in Nepal in recent years.
- **Violent religious groups (Strong):** There are several Hindu radical groups and parties that are influenced by the tactics of their colleagues in India. Their activities and influence is growing.
- **Extended family (Strong):** Converts to Christianity are often under huge pressure from their families to return to the faith of the ancestors.
- **Government officials (Medium):** This does not happen so much at the national level, but at the local (and maybe also at provincial) level *government officials* have connections to the Hindu community. They can impose restrictions on religious freedom, leading to the arrest and harassment of Christians.

- **Ethnic group leaders (Medium):** Especially in the northern and extreme southern regions of Nepal these leaders have displayed religious intolerance. This has resulted in several incidents, which were aimed to persecute Christian evangelists, pastors or newly planted churches.
- **Normal citizens (Medium):** At the community level especially, Hindus will impose pressure on converts and other Christians.
- **Political parties (Medium):** There are at least two Hindu political parties in the national parliament in favor of turning Nepal into a Hindu nation again.

Drivers of Clan and ethnic antagonism:

- **Ethnic group leaders (Medium):** Especially in the northern and extreme southern regions of Nepal, these ethnic leaders have displayed religious intolerance. This resulted in several incidents, targeting church leaders and newly planted churches.
- **Violent religious groups (Medium):** There are a number of Hindu radical groups and parties that are influenced by the tactics of their colleagues in India. In their eyes, Christianity is a religion that should not exist in Nepal.

Geographical hotspots of persecution

There are no hotspots or persecution of Christians in Nepal, but pressure on converts is stronger in the countryside than in the urban areas.

Christian communities and how they are affected

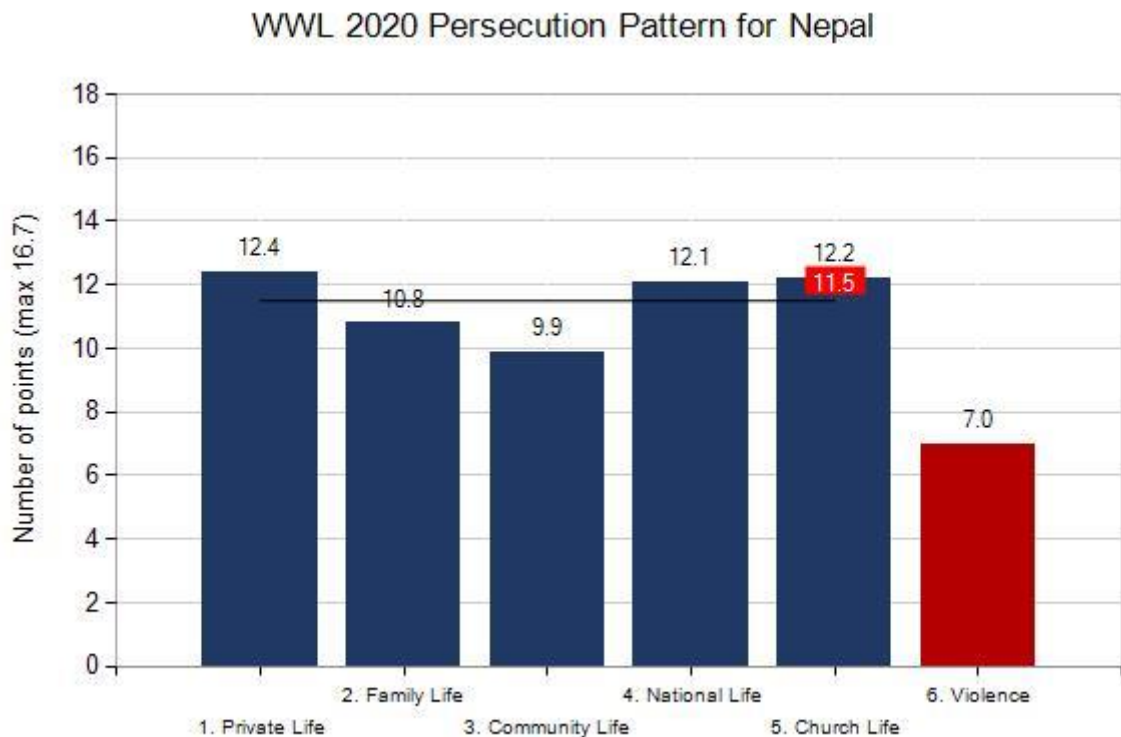
Communities of expatriate Christians: These are mainly foreigners in Nepal who have their own, isolated meetings. They are hardly active in evangelism. These churches have been less affected by Hindu nationalism in the past, but they will experience limitations, for example in outreach, when the country's new Constitution is implemented.

Historical Christian communities: By far the largest and most important of these is the Roman Catholic Church, plus a few Orthodox communities. They tend not to be involved in evangelistic activities. As a result, these communities are hardly exposed to hostilities from radical Hindus.

Converts to Christianity: Christians from a Hindu background are the largest group of Christians in Nepal and their numbers have continued to grow spectacularly over the years. They are facing the highest levels of persecution of all Christians in Nepal, with much pressure coming from local government officials, Hindu priests, family and community.

Non-traditional Christian communities: These mostly consist of independent churches. Converts from Hinduism will usually go the churches belonging to this category. As these churches are also most active in evangelism they experience high levels of persecution.

The Persecution pattern



The WWL 2020 Persecution pattern for Nepal shows:

- The average pressure on Christians is at a very high level (11.5), increasing from 11.4 in WWL 2019.
- All spheres of life show very high levels of pressure except the *Community sphere of life* (which shows pressure at just under the threshold to the very high level). Pressure is highest in the *Private sphere of life*, reflecting the fact that the Hindu environment is imposing many restrictions on converts in particular.
- The score for violence remains very high, having the same score (7.0) as in WWL 2019.

Pressure in the 5 spheres of life

In each of the five spheres of life discussed below, details are shown from four of the highest scoring block questions, with those items scoring highest listed first. In some cases, an additional paragraph per sphere is included to give further information deemed important. (To see how individual questions are scored on a scale 0 – 4 points, please see the “WWL Scoring example” in the WWL Methodology, available at: <http://opendoorsanalytical.org/world-watch-list-documentation/>, password: freedom).

Private sphere:

- ***It has been risky for Christians to reveal their faith in written forms (Block 1.4 / Score 3.5 points):*** Revealing the Christian faith is equal to evangelism in the eyes of Hindu radicals. This will be opposed, sometimes violently. At first this was limited to family homes in the countryside, but today social media have taken the issue all over Nepal.

Previously, only converts were attacked in this respect, now all Christian messages are targeted. Social media plays a major role in the rising pressure on Christians.

- **Conversion has been opposed, forbidden, or punishable (Block 1.1 / Score: 3.25 points):** The aversion among Hindus against conversion is growing in Nepal. Under the influence of Hindu radicals in India, Hindus in Nepal are becoming more violent against converts and those Christians active in evangelism. Because of this growing aversion, the Constitution of Nepal was adapted in 2015 with Article 26 effectively forbidding conversion by law.
- **It has been dangerous to privately own or keep Christian materials (Block 1.3 / Score 3.25 points):** Family, friends and community members have stepped up their opposition to Christians owning religious materials. At first this happened primarily in the countryside and affected mostly converts, but over the past few years this has grown. Now it also affects other Christians all over Nepal as these materials are usually considered as evangelism materials by Hindu radicals. The only people who are not affected much are expatriates.
- **It has been risky for Christians to speak about their faith with immediate family members (Block 1.7/Score 3.25 points):** This problem used to be restricted to converts only. If it is only one member of the family that converts to Christianity while others retain their original faith, it may lead to all kinds of confrontation and conflict. Most converts, if living away from their families, prefer not to tell them about their faith for fear of offending them. Since the aversion against all Christians among Hindus in Nepal has grown over the past years, speaking about one's Christian faith has now become risky for non-convert Christians too throughout the country, and only expatriate Christians seem not to be affected.

Family sphere:

- **Burials of Christians have been hindered or coercively performed with non-Christian rites (Block 2.5 / Score 4 points):** The Hindu and Buddhist tradition in Nepal is to cremate people when they die. There are no common burial grounds so the only places where Christians can be buried is in very few privately owned places but even here there will be opposition from locals. Some families travelled to India to conduct burials of Catholics who had died in Nepal.
- **Christian baptisms have been hindered (Block 2.4 / Score 3.5 points):** Baptism is regarded as the final sign that one has left Hinduism to become a Christian. Many Christians realize that baptisms could lead to strong reactions from the family and community and will either refrain from being baptized or have this done secretly. Pressure on Christians has grown to such an extent that baptismal services are held in secret in churches.
- **Christian children have been pressured into attending anti-Christian or majority religion teaching (Block 2.8 / Score 3.5 points):** Even though the country is now officially secular, Hindu practices and customs are deeply embedded in the education system. Children of non-Hindu faiths will routinely find themselves participating in Hindu customs as part of school activities. For instance, the daily prayers in schools are recited to a Hindu goddess of learning, Saraswati. The school curriculum teaches about Hindu festivals and cultural practices. There is no pressure to participate in these activities and there is no government agenda as such to establish Hindu monopoly through these activities. However, the all-round presence of a majority religion or culture in day-to-day life and the inability of schools to develop an inclusive outlook can lead children from religious minorities to feel alienated.

- **Christian couples have been hindered in adopting children or serving as foster parents (Block 2.6 / Score 3.25 points):** Christian families - whether adopting children or serving as foster parents - will be accused of forced conversion if they teach Bible stories and Christian prayers. It has been reported that a Christian social worker was arrested for keeping children at a care-home.

Community sphere:

- **Christians have been monitored by their local communities or by private groups (Block 3.2 / Score: 3.75 points):** All Christian activities at the community level are monitored. Mostly, this is done by community members, but sometimes there are also Hindu or Buddhist radicals active in this respect. Even local government officials monitor church activities with police being sent to churches to gather information.
- **Christians have been harassed, threatened or obstructed in their daily lives for faith-related reasons (Block 3.1 / Score: 3.5 points):** At the community level Christians (especially converts) are often threatened by their family or members of the community. Christian house meetings are regularly disturbed and obstructed. Single Christians are often emotionally harassed for not following the tradition and rituals.
- **Christians have been interrogated or compelled to report to the local police for faith-related reasons (Block 3.13 / Score: 3.5 points):** Local police and councils often force Christians to come to their offices for questioning. They are asked to report about their church activities.
- **Christians have been hindered in participating in communal institutions, forums etc (Block 3.6 / Score 3 points):** In rural areas Hindus prevent Christians from participating in communal and other public forums. This can be regarded as a form of ostracism of Christians from local society.

National sphere:

- **The Constitution (or comparable national or state law) limits freedom of religion as formulated in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Block 4.1 / Score: 4 points):** Nepal is a secular state and its Constitution guarantees religious freedom, which means people can practice their religion and culture freely. However, conversion from one religion to another is prohibited. The new criminal code of Nepal, which came into effect in August 2017, also prohibits religious behavior that disrupts public order or goes contrary to public morality. Hence, while the law generally remains positive, there is the possibility that these new provisions can be used to target and punish members from minority groups.
- **Media reporting has been incorrect or biased against Christians (Block 4.10 / Score 4 points):** Most national media in Nepal are biased against Christians. However, there is no blatant media propaganda or whipping up of hate and paranoia against Christians as in some other countries. However, there is a tendency to portray evangelical groups as luring innocent villagers with money and false promises. Conversion is shown in a very negative light. Such unfavorable representation helps to stereotype Christians and elicit negative attitudes towards them. (Such negative depiction has also found its way into international media. While such stories may be based on facts, such selective reporting presents a highly distorted picture.)

- **Christian civil society organization or political parties have been hindered in their functioning (Block 4.9 / Score 3.75 points):** Christian NGOs face harassment by local authorities who often claim that they engage in unethical conversion. Also, new regulations have been introduced regarding NGOs. According to these regulations, NGOs require approval for each project that they run. Local authorities will be required to ban any projects which look as if they might be proselytizing. For instance, Christian organizations have been forced to remove any biblical or Christian words from their documentation prior to applying. Those who did not do so were unable to acquire registration.
- **Christians have been subject to smear campaigns or hate speech (Block 4.11 / Score 3.75 points):** Christian social workers are often accused of engaging in unethical conversion through their work. Also, pastors are targeted in hate speech for conducting Christian activities which are viewed as attempts to unethically convert people.

Christians in Nepal have also experienced difficulties in expressing their views in public, and in being accused of blasphemy.

Church sphere:

- **It has been difficult to get registration or legal status (Block 5.2 / Score 4 points):** There is no legal recognition of churches in Nepal. Church property is registered under the name of private persons or NGOs. There is no provision for registering churches.
- **Churches have been hindered from organizing Christian activities outside church buildings (Block 5.5 / Score 4 points):** Over the past years, the increasingly hostile Hindu environment has prevented many churches and groups from organizing open-air activities which had previously been possible a few years ago. In the current situation, the police recommend churches not to organize activities outside church-buildings for security reasons.
- **Churches have been hindered in establishing, managing, maintaining and conducting schools, or charitable, humanitarian, medical, social or cultural organizations, institutions and associations (Block 5.18/Score 3.75 points):** Christian NGOs and other social service organizations have come under heavy restrictions. Pressure is especially focused on charitable work as there is always the suspicion of conversion activities taking place. There are examples of organizations that were requested to remove Christian references in their documents, including prefaces stating which Christian communities originally founded the charity.
- **Churches have been hindered from openly integrating converts (Block 5.7 / Score 3.5 points):** Conversion is strictly forbidden. Integrating converts into a church is therefore also forbidden. Apart from the legal point, there is also family and community pressure against converts and the churches accepting them.

Christians in Nepal have also experienced difficulties in the areas of monitoring, importing and/or selling Christian materials, and in their interaction with the global church.

Violence

The following table is based on reported cases as much as possible. Since many incidents go unreported, the numbers below must be understood as being minimum figures. In cases where it has been impossible to count exactly, a symbolic round figure (10, 100 or 1000) is given. (A symbolic number of 10 could in reality even be 100 or more but the real number is uncertain. A symbolic number of 100 could go well over 1000 but the real number is uncertain. A symbolic number of 1000 could go well over 10,000 but, again, the real number is uncertain.) In cases where it is clear that (many) more Christians are affected, but a concrete number could be given according to the number of incidents reported, the number given has to be understood as being an absolutely minimum figure.

Nepal	Reporting period	Christians killed	Christians attacked	Christians arrested	Churches attacked	Christian-owned houses and shops attacked
WWL 2020	01 Nov 2018 - 31 Oct 2019	1	12	15	7	2
WWL 2019	01 Nov 2017 - 31 Oct 2018	0	74	25	7	3
WWL 2018	01 Nov 2016 - 31 Oct 2017	0	52	7	4	1

Christians killed refers to the number of Christians killed for faith-related reasons (including state-sanctioned executions). *Christians attacked* refers to the number of Christians abducted, raped or otherwise sexually harassed, forced into marriage to non-Christians or otherwise physically or mentally abused (including beatings and death-threats) for faith-related reasons. *Christians arrested* refers to the number of Christians detained without trial or sentenced to jail, labor camp, sent to psychiatric hospital as punishment or similar things for faith-related reasons. *Churches attacked* refers to the number of churches or Christian buildings (schools, hospitals, cemeteries, etc.) attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down, closed or confiscated for faith-related reasons. *Christian-owned houses and shops attacked* refers to the number of houses of Christians or other property (including shops and businesses of Christians) attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down, closed or confiscated for faith-related reasons.

For the WWL 2020 reporting period:

- **Christians killed:** An elderly female convert in Sindhupalchawk was murdered. She was openly evangelistic in her village and was disliked by all. Her family members had threatened her.
- **Christians attacked:** 12 cases were reported in which Christians were attacked. Most of the attacks were carried by Hindu radicals.
- **Christians arrested:** At least 11 Christians were arrested, and four were sentenced to imprisonment after a court case.
- **Churches attacked:** 6 buildings of a church in Daunne, Nawalparasi were destroyed by the police and Forestry department and closed down. The land technically belong to the Forestry department since May 2019. At least one school was also attacked.

- **Christian homes/shops attacked:** At least two homes were raided for inspection purposes.

5 Year trends

Chart 1:

The table below shows that the average pressure on Christians seems to be stabilizing at around the 11.4-11.8 point level. In the earlier period (WWL 2016-WWL 2017) pressure had been stable at the lower level of 9.9-10.0 points.

WWL 2016 - WWL 2020 Persecution Pattern history: Nepal	Average pressure over 5 Spheres of life
2020	11.5
2019	11.4
2018	11.8
2017	9.9
2016	10.0

Chart 2:

The table below shows that there was a rise in pressure in all spheres of life in WWL 2018. Although there have been reductions since then, the levels have never returned to pre-WWL 2018 levels. Since WWL 2018 pressure has been consistently highest in the *Private* and *Church* spheres.

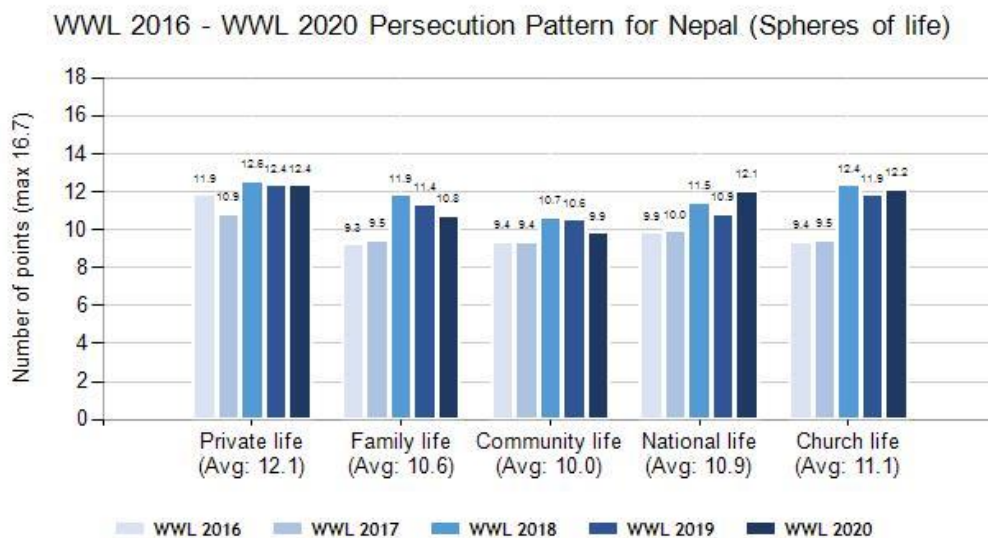
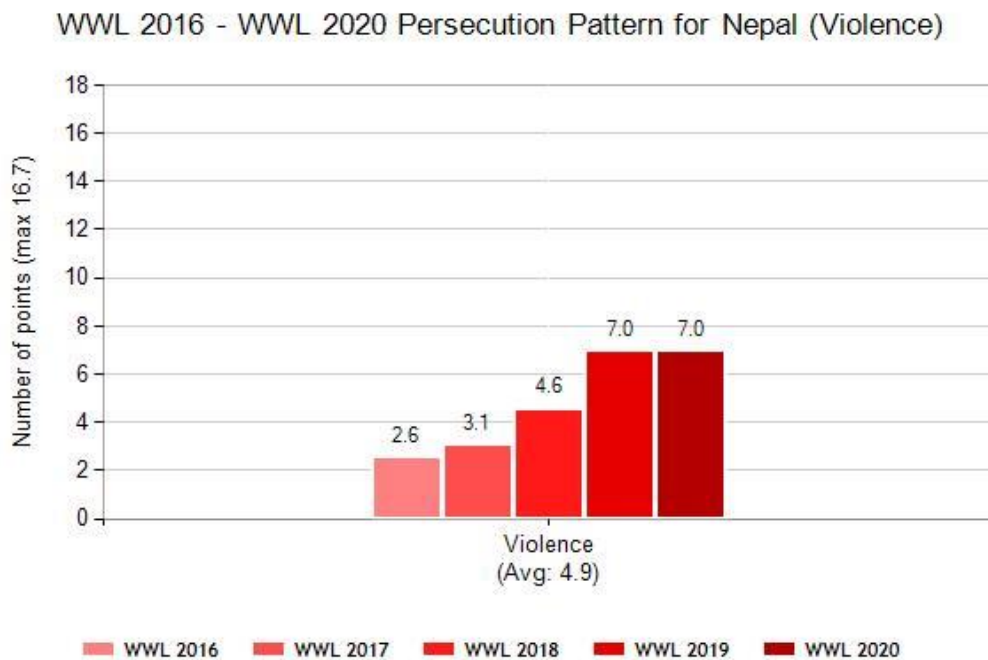


Chart 3:

The chart below shows how the scores for violence have risen in each of the first four reporting periods and has now levelled off at the very high 7.0 point mark. Violent persecution in Nepal has become higher than it used to be as Hindu radicals have stepped up their activities against other religions.



Gender profile of persecution

Female Pressure Points:

- ***Denied access to social community/networks***
- ***Denied citizenship***
- ***Denied food or water***
- ***Discrimination/Harassment via education***
- ***Forced marriage***
- ***Forced to flee town/country***
- ***Incarceration by government***
- ***Violence – physical***
- ***Violence – psychological***
- ***Violence – sexual***

Christian women and girls mostly convert to Christianity after witnessing healing and miracles in their own or closest family life. However, it is dangerous for them to reveal their faith, so they take part in church services quietly or secretly.

When known, they are discriminated against by their peers, socially ostracized and severely beaten by family members. The immediate family members of Christians may lock them up. After being isolated, they are often deprived of basic survival needs, educational support, parental possessions and basic human rights such as citizenship. Physical violence comes gradually after emotional and mental torture. In the initial phase, they are emotionally tortured by the immediate family members (i.e. husband, in-laws, parents). Gradually, the mental and physical torture starts until finally, they become social outcasts, putting them in a socially vulnerable position. On very rare occasions, the family has made premarital arrangements to marry his child to a non-Christian man. There are reported incidents including the family making death threats.

In the deeply patriarchal society of Nepal, women and girls have less ability to exercise their rights, as well as limited opportunities for education and exposure to wider society since they are mostly limited within the [boundaries of home](#) and occupied with heavy loads of household work and child-rearing. When Christian women are persecuted, the family suffers, but perhaps the children suffer the most. If her husband is not Christian and not supportive of her faith, she is unlikely to be aware of the legal possibilities of defending herself and her children.

In some rural areas, Christians are socially boycotted and are not allowed to use community resources. In one instance, the Buddhists living in a post-earthquake IDP camp did not allow Christians to share water from the same supply system, and two separate supplies had to be installed. As it is women who use community resources more often than men, this denial of resources affects them more.

Male Pressure Points:

- ***Abduction***
- ***Denied access to social community/networks***
- ***Denied citizenship***
- ***Denied inheritance/possessions***
- ***Economic harassment via work/job/business***
- ***Forced out of home/expulsion***
- ***Forced to flee town/community***
- ***Violence – physical***
- ***Violence – psychological***
- ***Violence – verbal***

Christian men and boys who are recent converts are particularly vulnerable to physical, mental and social torture from family and society. They are often denied access to ancestral property by immediate family members and denied basic legal rights to a birth certificate and citizenship by local government administrators. Furthermore, known converts face harassment in public places such as markets and the workplace.

According to Nepali law, citizens cannot be barred from public office because of their religious beliefs. However, Christians in public service, especially in the armed forces, have complained that in actual practice they are denied promotion because of their faith.

In rural areas, it is reported that Hindus obstruct Christians from being a part of communal and other public forums. In the Nepalese army, government positions and police, Christians are forced to worship Hindu gods and observe Hindu festivals. This includes eating food offered to idols or putting vermilion powder on their heads during the Hindu festivities. Christian men usually migrate to new cities or areas to set up afresh and avoid economic deprivation.

Local independent church pastors and leaders are the main targets of harassment for faith related reasons. Hindu radicals will focus their attacks on church leaders i) to set an example to other Christians in the area, and ii) because they are regarded as being the main actors behind the increasing numbers of Christian conversions. In March 2019, one such pastor was [abducted](#) by a group of unknown men and severely beaten in a secluded place in the jungle.

When men and boys are severely beaten and socially ostracized, they have fewer economic opportunities for supporting the family. Most men and older boys are the breadwinners for the family, so this form of discrimination means that the whole family faces both economic troubles and social insecurity.

Persecution of other religious minorities

All religions except Hinduism are persecuted to some degree in Nepal - e.g. Buddhists, Muslims, Bahai, Jehovah's Witnesses and Sikhs. All these groups have joined forces to promote freedom of religion in a movement named Dharmik Chautari. But there is also discrimination of low caste Hindus.

Future outlook for the church

The outlook for Christians as viewed through the lens of:

- **Religious nationalism:** Pressure to turn back history and make Nepal a Hindu country again is growing. The current government has already implemented anti-conversion legislation. In the last two years Hindu radicals have stepped up their activities against non-Hindus - also with support from radical Hindu movements based in India. It is to be expected that radical Hindus will increase their activities in Nepal. The influence of this Persecution engine is therefore expected to grow.
- **Clan and ethnic antagonism:** Tension caused by ethnic divisions in Nepal (closely linked to Religious nationalism) are expected to continue to determine national politics.

External Links - WWL 2020: Persecution Dynamics

- Persecution engines: 16 October 2017 - <http://www.csw.org.uk/2017/10/20/press/3763/article.htm>
- Gender profile of persecution: boundaries of home - <https://www.recordnepal.com/perspective/metoo-and-nepals-patriarchy-problem/>
- Gender profile of persecution: abducted - <http://https://www.persecution.org/2019/03/29/pastor-severely-beaten-unknown-assailants-southeastern-nepal/>

Additional reports and articles

WWR in-depth reports

A selection of in-depth reports is available at: <http://opendoorsanalytical.org/reports/>
(password: freedom).

At the time of publication there were no items specifically for Nepal.

World Watch Monitor news articles

Articles are available at: <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/countries/nepal>.

Recent country developments

Up-to-date articles are available at: <http://opendoorsanalytical.org/?s=Nepal>
(password: freedom).