

# Baseline Summary Factsheet Nepal

## What is SCROL?

The Safety for Children and their Rights OnLine (SCROL) is a project of Terre des Hommes Netherlands supported by the Dutch Postcode Loterij (NPL) operating in Cambodia, Kenya, Nepal and the Philippines. SCROL empowers children to be agents of change in the fight against Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE). The project also collaborates with other stakeholders from the government, law enforcement agencies and private sector to bring about systemic change for better online safety.

## SCROL in Nepal

In Nepal, the SCROL project is implemented in the Bagmati and the Gandaki province.



## Baseline Data in Nepal\*

### Parental awareness and involvement

46%

parents don't know their children's social media accounts

Facebook, Tik Tok and Youtube

High-risk and most commonly used platforms by children according to parents



Communication between parents and children is **insufficient**



Children prefer to communicate about online activity with **mothers** more than fathers

69%

parents think that OCSE occurs because **children have done something wrong**



Despite 80% of parents having access to the internet, **monitoring their children's activity is challenging.**

**Lack of awareness**

among parents about OCSE and reporting mechanisms

31%

children think that **parents indirectly increase children's risks to OCSE** due to lack of positive parenting

\* Data collection in Gandaki and Bagmati  
Survey with 317 caregivers 42% were male, 56% female, and 2% from the LGBTIQ+ community.  
Survey with 417 children from 12-17 years of age (210 from Bagmati and 207 from Gandaki). 8% were boys, 52% girls  
14 key informant interviews (KII) with CSOs, government officials, law enforcement agencies, travel and tourism and entertainment industry representatives and ISP providers  
6 focus group discussions (FGD) with caregivers, boys, girls, youth peer educators and CSO representatives

## Attitudes about Perpetrators of OCSE\*

**71%**

children think that the direct perpetrators of OCSE are strangers

**42%**

children think that the direct perpetrators of OCSE are peers

## OCSE awareness in schools



Schools include internet and OCSE-related topics in their **life skill curriculum**

**Lack of knowledge**

Only 22% of children surveyed had heard of OCSE

## OCSE and children from the LGBTQIA+ community

**215 children from the LGBTQIA+ community faced OCSE**

according to the Nepal Police (2021-22)

## OCSE and girl children



**100% of children** agreed that **girls are more at risk of OCSE** in their community.

## Status of existing systems that fight OCSE



### Electronic Transactions Act 2008

Aims to control cyber crimes but does not include new forms of OCSE



### Cyber Security Policy 2023

Endorsed by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology but does not include specific concerns of children.



### Government order for opening of district level trial courts to hear cases of cyber crime

Yet to come to practice due to need for more trained human resources to deal with OCSE cases at the district level



### Travel and Tourism Sector

Need for policies to protect children from OCSE

\*These data sets are not mutually exclusive