

4.19% of the population belonging to the LGBTIQ+ community missing in the recent Census

WEEKLY

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According to the preliminary 2021 census report, Nepal gained its total population to 2,91,92,480 at the rate of 0.93% annually, where female and male percentages are 51.04% and 48.93%, respectively. But, to everyone's surprise, there is no mention of the LGBTIQ+ community. As per Nepal LGBTIQ+ Survey 2013, 4.19% of the total population of Nepal belongs to the community. But where has this faction of the population suddenly vanished in the census?

The exclusion of this LGBTIQ+ is also seen in the political parties that preach inclusion. In the recent party convention, the UML elected 194 males and 107 females in the central committee, the Nepali congress elected 101 males and 39 females and CPN Maoist elected 153 males and 54 females. None of the parties elected a single representative from the LGBTIQ+ community. Will the minority's voice ever be heard in Nepal where inclusion works on tokenism? And such a vital force of population is left behind in the political process?

Read More: [Nepal Census 2078](#), [Annapurna express](#), [Online Khabar](#)

Governance Issues of the Week

1. The Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) has registered a case against 18 people including the Director-General of the Department of Mines and Geology and former president of Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry for illegal excavation of limestone mines and embezzlement of the revenue.
Read more: [Kantipur](#)
2. Nepal is ranked 117th out of 180 countries in the global Corruption Perception Index released by [Transparency International](#), receiving 33 out of 100 points in the CPI score. Nepal has received the same rank and score as last year, despite huge investment from the government, donors, and the private sector in the Anti-corruption program.
Read more: [Naya Patrika](#), [CPI-TI](#)
3. The Election Commission's inability to declare dates for local elections due to political pressure has emitted a huge smoke of uncertainty and confusion. The commission urged the government for a third time to finalize the date for local elections with 19 May as the final deadline as per Local-level Election Act.
Read more: [Election Commission](#)
4. A seven-member committee has been formed under the coordination of the Home Ministry to put an end to human trafficking propagated through visit visas. The government had banned citizens traveling to the Gulf and Malaysia on visit visas, issuing notice on 21 January.
Read more: [Naya Patrika](#), [MoHA](#)
5. Nepal government signed a loan agreement with JICA to receive a concessional loan of up to NRs. 10 billion for economic growth and resilience. The loan is provided on 0.01 percent annual interest with 40 years repayment and 10 years grace period.
Read more: [The Himalayan Times](#)
6. The 14 government hospitals in Lumbini Province lack leadership at the third COVID wave. The Lumbini Province government had removed the chairperson of the hospital development committee some time ago but no new appointments have been made since.
Read more: [Ratopati](#)

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