



**GOOD SHEPHERD  
INTERNATIONAL  
FOUNDATION  
NEPAL**



**IIMA**  
Human Rights Office  
Istituto Internazionale  
Maria Ausiliatrice



Geneva, 9 September 2026

63<sup>rd</sup> HRC Session

Item 3 –ID with SR on contemporary forms of  
slavery and trafficking in persons

Speaker: Bikash Dhungana

Oral statement submitted by  
**Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd**

With the support of  
**Good Shepherd International Foundation Nepal**

**Opportunity Village Nepal**

**IIMA – Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco**

**VIDES International – International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education  
and Development**

This NGO coalition welcomes the report of the Special Rapporteur as it highlights climate change and environmental degradation are simultaneously drivers and by-products of slavery and trafficking.<sup>1</sup>

In Nepal, an estimated 157,050 women and girls living in Rasuwa and Nuwakot districts have been impacted by the recent flash flood<sup>2</sup>. 1,080+ people have been identified as displaced, the full scale and gender profile of displacement remain unknown.<sup>3</sup>

Displacement and the disruption of search and rescue are raising the risk of gender-based violence, family separation and trafficking, particularly for women, girls and unaccompanied children<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons, 10 August 2026, A/HRC/63/36, p. 4, para. 11.

<sup>2</sup> <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2026/08/nepal-flash-floods-un-women-gender-alert-1>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Nepal Rasuwa Flood Flash Update #3 As of 28 August 2026, report by Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Nepal, in collaboration with humanitarian partners and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

As highlighted by the Special Rapporteur, the destruction of livelihoods resulting from the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation drive precarious migration and displacement, as well as the adoption of harmful coping strategies such as sexual exploitation, child labour, and child, early and forced marriage<sup>5</sup>.

We express our deep concern for this situation. In line with the priorities outlined by the Special Rapporteur, we recommend Member States to:

1. Apply an intersectional response addressing how gender, age, disability, displacement and poverty increase trafficking risks. <sup>6</sup>
2. Prioritize prevention by addressing climate-related displacement, livelihood loss, poverty and inequality as structural drivers of trafficking. <sup>7</sup>
3. Integrate anti-trafficking measures across disaster response, climate, health and migration policies through multisectoral coordination. <sup>8</sup>

Thank you.

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<sup>5</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons, 10 August 2026, A/HRC/63/36, p. 5, para. 11.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid Para 42.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid para 43.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid para 44 -45.