

# Assessment Report on the Status and Progress on SDGs Indicators Related to Children in Nepal



NGO Federation of Nepal



# **Assessment Report on the Status and Progress on SDGs Indicators Related to Children in Nepal**

**2024**



NGO Federation of Nepal



# Assessment Report on the Status and Progress on SDGs Indicators Related to Children in Nepal

---

**Published by:**

NGO Federation of Nepal (Secretariat of Nepal SDGs Forum)

G.P.O.Box: 7768

Buddhanagar, New Baneshwor,

Kathmandu, Nepal

Phone: +977 1 4792908, +977 1 4791368

Email: [info@ngofederation.org](mailto:info@ngofederation.org)

[www.ngofederation.org](http://www.ngofederation.org)

[www.nepalsdgforum.org](http://www.nepalsdgforum.org)

**Publication Year :**

September 2024

**Copyright ©:**

NGO Federation of Nepal

**Design and Layout**

Mr. Nirmal Gaire

---

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all those who contributed their time, expertise, and resources to this Assessment Report on the Status and Progress on SDGs Indicators Related to Children in Nepal. This report would not have been possible without the collaborative efforts and dedication of numerous individuals and organizations.

We would like to express our special thanks to World Vision International Nepal for their technical support on the whole process of this assessment. Our gratitude goes to NGO Federation of Nepal's district and provincial committee team (Udayapur district and Koshi province) for their tireless efforts in mobilizing and conducting local and provincial-level consultations. We are deeply grateful to Triyuga Municipality and the children of the Municipality in Udayapur district, for providing invaluable insights and recommendations. Our gratitude also goes to various child related organizations working in Nepal for their valuable insights and suggestions.

We extend our thanks to Bright Future Consultancy and Mr. Dipesh Ghimire for their facilitation in the whole process of this assessment.

**Ram Prasad Subedi**

President

NGO Federation of Nepal

# CONTENTS

Context.....	1
Objectives .....	2
Methodology .....	2
Child centered indicators on SDGs.....	2
Overview of Children-Related SDGs .....	4
Some observations derived from the data progress trend on SDGs indicators related to children	8
Way Forward and Recommendations .....	10
Conclusion .....	12

# Context

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 2015, represent a global commitment to addressing a wide range of social, economic, and environmental challenges by 2030<sup>1</sup>. It also represents the highest aspirations for a bright future for the children and young people around the world. The SDGs provides a framework for the implementation of programmes to improve children and young people live through a universal agenda with clear goals and targets. Fulfilling youth and children's rights is a precondition for implementation of the agenda<sup>2</sup>. Central to these goals is the well-being of children, which is reflected in several key indicators that encompasses on health, education, protection, and overall development<sup>3</sup>.

Nepal's developmental agenda places significant emphasis on the well-being of children, guided by a comprehensive framework of national policies, strategies, and action plans<sup>4</sup>. These initiatives aim to safeguard children's rights, ensure access to quality education and healthcare, and protect them from violence, exploitation, and discrimination. The government's efforts are supported by various stakeholders, including civil society organizations, international agencies, and the private sector, all of whom play a crucial role in advancing these goals<sup>5</sup>.

Nepal's child population of age below 18 in 2021 constitutes 33.8 % with 35.9 % of boys and 31.9 % of girls<sup>6</sup>. The active participation of children in the SDGs processes is also vital to ensuring that no child is left behind. This participation not only accelerates the protection and fulfillment of children's rights as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)<sup>7</sup> but also empowers children to contribute meaningfully to the development of policies and programs that directly impact their lives<sup>8</sup>. By involving children in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, Nepal is working towards a future where all children can live with dignity and thrive<sup>9</sup>.

In this context, this study provides an overview of the status and achievements of children-related

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://sdgs.un.org/goals> Access on 1 September 2024.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ohchr.org/en/children/childrens-rights-and-2030-agenda-sustainable-development> Access on 1 September 2024.

<sup>3</sup> <https://data.unicef.org/sdgs/> Access on 1 September 2024

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/ECD\\_Strategy\\_2077-88.pdf](https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/ECD_Strategy_2077-88.pdf) Access on 1 September 2024

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> [https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/files/result-folder/National%20Report\\_English.pdf](https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/files/result-folder/National%20Report_English.pdf) Access on 1 September 2024.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child> Access on 1 September 2024.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.crcasia.org/childrights-and-the-sdgs/> Access on 1 September 2024.

<sup>9</sup> <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/document/advancing-sdgs-and-realizing-childrens-rights-in-nepal-child-informed-sdgs-review-report/> Access on 1 September 2024.

SDGs indicators in Nepal. The report evaluates the progress made towards these goals, highlighting significant achievements and identifying areas where further efforts are needed. By discussing the challenges faced and offering actionable recommendations, this report aims to contribute to the ongoing efforts to enhance the well-being and development of children in Nepal, ensuring that the nation moves closer to fulfil its commitments under the SDGs.

## Objectives

The general objective of this study is to assess the status and achievements of children-related SDGs indicators in Nepal and provide recommendations for enhancing efforts towards fulfilling these goals by 2030. The specific objectives are as follows.

- To evaluate the progress made on key indicators related to children's well-being, education, health, and overall development in Nepal, identifying significant achievements and existing gaps.
- To analyze the challenges faced in the implementation of children-related SDGs in Nepal and propose actionable recommendations for overcoming these challenges and accelerating progress towards achieving the goals.

## Methodology

The information presented in this report is based on the secondary data from various national and international sources, including government reports, surveys, and international organizations' publications. The data analysis focuses on the period up to 2023. A primary limitation of this study is its sole reliance on secondary data sources.

## Child centered indicators on SDGs

The Government of Nepal has developed a roadmap for implementing the SDGs for the period 2016-2030. Of the 17 SDGs, ten are directly related to children. These include Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, and 17.

In addition, Nepal ratified the UNCRC on September 14, 1990. As a signatory to the UNCRC, Nepal is obligated to adopt legislative, administrative, and other measures necessary to fulfill the rights outlined in the convention. The SDGs and the principles and articles of the UNCRC are closely interconnected, reflecting a shared commitment to advancing the rights and well-being of children.

**Table 1: SDGs and UNCRC<sup>10</sup>**

<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	<b>Convention on the Rights of the Child</b>
Goal 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Preamble, Article 1, 2, 4, 6.2, 27
Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Preamble, Article 1, 6, 17, 19.1, 24.2 (b) (c) (d) (e),
Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Preamble, Article 1, 2, 3.2, 6, 13.1, 17, 19, 23.1, 24, 24.1, 24.2 (a) (b) (c) (e) (f), 24, 24.1, 24.2 (b), 24.3, 24.4, 25, 27, 29.1 (a), 31, 32.1, 33,
Goal 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Preamble, Article 1, 2, 6.2, 13, 14, 17 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e), 18.3, 19, 22.1, 23.3, 28, 28.1(a) (b) (c) (d) (e), 28.2, 29.1 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e), 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37 (a), 38.3, 38.4, 40.4, 42
Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Preamble, Article 1, 2, 4, 19, 24, 24.2 (d), 24.3, 28.2, 28.3, 28.3, 34, 35, 36, 37 (a), 38.4, 39,
Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	Preamble, Article 1, 2, 4, 19, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37 (a), 38.2, 38.3, 39
Goal 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries	Preamble, Article 2, 4
Goal 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	Preamble, 1, 2, 6.2, 19, 23, 23.1, 24.2 (c) (e) (f), 27, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 (a),
Goal 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels	Preamble, Article 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 19, 21, 29.1 (b) (d), 32, 34, 35, 36, 37 (a), 39 42
Goal 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Preamble, Article 4, 28.3



Source: Content Analysis, (2024)

The SDGs reflect a strong commitment to upholding child rights, as outlined primarily in the UNCRC. Implementing the SDGs must not negatively impact these rights; rather, ensuring children's rights is crucial for achieving sustainable development. The well-being of children—encompassing their health, nutrition, education, and protection from violence—is essential for long-term sustainable development. Conversely, realizing children's rights requires a supportive environment that is peaceful, prosperous, and conducive to human development. Therefore, there is a close and important connection between the SDGs and the rights of children.

<sup>10</sup> NCRC (2019) Collect Efforts: Moving Forwards, Child Right Situation and Sustainable Development Goals in Nepal. Kathmandu Nepal.


# Overview of Children-Related SDGs

The indicators and targets of SDGs related to the children have been identified. The progress of these indicators and targets has been ensued.

Targets and Indicators		2015	Targets 2022	Progress till now	2030 (target)	Source of Data
<b>Goal 1: No Poverty</b> 	2. Children below national poverty line (under 5 years of age (%))	5	-	-	-	Data related to poverty by sex and age are not available
	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.	8.1	41.7	47	80	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
<b>Goal 2 Zero Hunger</b> 	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	36	28.6	24.8	15	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	11.3	7	7.7	4	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	1. % Of child under age 5 years who are underweight (-2SD)	30.1	18	19 <sup>1</sup>	9	NDHS, 2022
	3. Prevalence of anemia among children under 5 years %	46	28	43 <sup>2</sup>	10	NDHS, 2022

<sup>11</sup> <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR379/FR379.pdf> Access on 2 September 2024

<sup>12</sup> <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR379/FR379.pdf> Access on 2 September 2024

<b>Goal 3</b> <b>Good Health and Well Being</b> 	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000)	38	27	33 <sup>3</sup>	20	NDHS, 2022
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (Per 1000)	23	16	21 <sup>4</sup>	12	NDHS, 2022
	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections among adults 15–49 years old (per 1000 uninfected population)	0.03	0.018	0.012 <sup>5</sup>	0.014	NDHS, 2022
	3.3.5 % of children under age 5 with Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	12		12.7 (≤6) <sup>6</sup>	1	NDHS, 2022
	3.5.2 % of people aged 15 years and older having harmful use of alcohol (defined according to the national context)	2	1.9	2	1.8	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	3.7.1 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (births per women aged 15-49 years)	2.3	2.1	2.1 <sup>7</sup>	2.1	NDHS, 2022
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	170	51	71 <sup>8</sup>	30	NDHS, 2022
	3.8.1 a) % of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)	60	75	94	90	NDHS, 2022
	b) % of institutional delivery	55.2	74	76.2	90	NDHS, 2022
	C) % of women attending three PNC as per protocol	20	65	45 <sup>9</sup>	90	National Population and Housing Census, 2021
	d) % of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	88	93	98.6	95	NPC

<sup>13</sup> <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR379/FR379.pdf> Access on 2 September 2024

<sup>14</sup> <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR379/FR379.pdf> Access on 2 September 2024


<sup>15</sup> <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR379/FR379.pdf> Access on 2 September 2024

<sup>16</sup> <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR379/FR379.pdf> Access on 2 September 2024

<sup>17</sup> <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR379/FR379.pdf> Access on 2 September 2024

<sup>18</sup> <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR379/FR379.pdf> Access on 2 September 2024




<sup>19</sup> <https://mohp.gov.np/uploads/Resources/Nepal%20Maternal%20Mortality%20Report%202021.pdf> Access on 2 September 2024



<b>Goal 4:</b> Quality Education  	<b>4.1.1</b> 1. Net enrolment rate in primary education (%)	96.6	99	95.6 <sup>10</sup>	99.5	MoEST, Flash Report of 2023/24
	2. Primary completion rate (%)	80.6	93.1	80.3 <sup>11</sup>	99.5	MoEST, Flash Report of 2023/24
	3. Proportion of pupils enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight (%)	76.6	92	86.2 <sup>12</sup>	95	MoEST, Flash Report of 2023/24
	4. Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight	1.04	1.02	0.94	1	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	5. Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade twelve	1.1	1.03	0.99	1	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	<b>4.2.2</b> 1. Coverage of child grant for pre-primary education (number in '000)	506	620	665	700	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	2. Attendance to early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (%)	81	89.4	94.9	99	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	<b>4.3.1</b> 1. Ratio of girls' enrollment in technical and vocational education	0.53	0.75	0.75	1	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	2. Ratio of girls' enrollment in tertiary education (graduate level)	0.88	0.94	0.94	1	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	3. Scholarship coverage (% of total students)	37	39.3	39.7	42	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	4.5.1 a. Gender parity index (GPI) (primary school)	1.02	1.01	0.99	1	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	b. Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school)	1	1	0.94	1	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	4.a.2 Schools with access to internet (%)	3.9	47.2	35.6	99	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	4.a.3 Basic schools with access to "WASH" facilities (%)	80	88.3	75.7	99	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	4.a.4 Disability friendly schools (%)	15	40	25	99	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC

<sup>20</sup> [https://dang.edu.gov.np/upload\\_file/files/post/1724905049\\_287811443\\_FLASH%20REPORT%202080.pdf](https://dang.edu.gov.np/upload_file/files/post/1724905049_287811443_FLASH%20REPORT%202080.pdf) Access on 3 September 2024

<sup>21</sup> [https://dang.edu.gov.np/upload\\_file/files/post/1724905049\\_287811443\\_FLASH%20REPORT%202080.pdf](https://dang.edu.gov.np/upload_file/files/post/1724905049_287811443_FLASH%20REPORT%202080.pdf) Access on 3 September 2024

<sup>22</sup> overall survival rate to Grade 8, [https://dang.edu.gov.np/upload\\_file/files/post/1724905049\\_287811443\\_FLASH%20REPORT%202080.pdf](https://dang.edu.gov.np/upload_file/files/post/1724905049_287811443_FLASH%20REPORT%202080.pdf) Access on 3 September 2024

<b>Goal 5</b> Gender Equality 	5.2.1 2. Children aged 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month (%)	81.7	77.6	77.6	13.6	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	5.2.2 1. Women aged 15-49 years who experience Physical / sexual violence (%)	26	13.9	12.2	6.5	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	2. Women and Girls Trafficking (in number)	1697	650	200	325	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	5.3.1 1. Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (%)	24.5	13.1	5.2	4.1	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	5.6.1. 1. Awareness about reproductive rights among girls and women (%)- Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care.	59.5	74	62.6	90	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	5.b 1. Use of Internet by women aged 15-24 years (%)	59.5	56.20	76.50	98	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
<b>Goal 8</b> Decent Work and Economic Growth 	8.7.1 Children Working under hazardous conditions (%)	30	33	15.3	0	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
<b>Goal 10</b> Reduced Inequality 	10.3.1. (2) Childhood free of stunting (ratio of richest vs poorest quintile)	1.60	-	-	1	

Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 	11.2.1 (1) availability of safe public transport (%)	0.1	-	-	50	
Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 	16.2.1 (1) Children aged 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month) (%)	81.7	44	77.6	0	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	16.2.2 (1) Children trafficking to abroad (including India) per annum (reported number)	64	34	23	0	Nepal VNR of SDG, NPC
	16.9.2. (1) Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered	58.1	-	74%	100	Census 2021

## Some observations derived from the data progress trend on SDGs indicators related to children

- Despite efforts to reduce poverty, a significant proportion of children in Nepal still live below the poverty line. Economic inequality exacerbates disparities in access to education, healthcare, and basic nutrition, which are essential for children's development. Many children, especially in rural and marginalized communities, lack the financial resources to meet their basic needs, hindering their ability to thrive.
- Malnutrition remains a critical issue in Nepal, with significant rates of stunting, wasting, and underweight among children under five. Food insecurity, particularly in rural and remote areas, contributes to poor nutritional outcomes. The persistence of anemia among young children also highlights the challenge of ensuring adequate nutrition, which is essential for healthy growth and cognitive development.
- The healthcare system in Nepal faces several challenges, including limited access to quality healthcare services, particularly in remote and rural areas. High rates of under-five and neonatal mortality, coupled with the prevalence of preventable diseases such as diarrhea, indicate

gaps in healthcare coverage. Additionally, the lack of adequate maternal and child healthcare services, including antenatal and postnatal care, impacts children's health outcomes.

- While there has been progress in increasing primary school enrollment, disparities in educational quality and access remain. Many children, especially those from marginalized communities, do not have access to quality education, leading to low primary completion rates and limited opportunities for further education. The challenge of ensuring inclusive and equitable education is compounded by factors such as disability, poverty, gender discrimination, and geographic isolation.
- Gender-based discrimination continues to affect girls' access to education, healthcare, and other essential services. Early marriage and adolescent pregnancies are prevalent, particularly in rural areas, limiting girls' educational and economic opportunities. Achieving gender equality is critical to ensuring that girls have the same opportunities as boys to fulfill their potential.
- Child labor remains a significant barrier to achieving child-related SDGs in Nepal. Many children, particularly from poor and marginalized communities, are forced to work in hazardous conditions to support their families. This not only deprives them of their right to education but also exposes them to physical and psychological harm. Efforts to eliminate child labor face challenges due to poverty, lack of enforcement of labor laws, and cultural norms.
- Violence against children, including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, is a pervasive issue in Nepal. Many children are vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking, and harmful practices, such as child marriage. The lack of effective child protection mechanisms, coupled with limited awareness and social stigma, hinders efforts to safeguard children's rights and well-being.
- Although children's active participation in SDG processes is crucial, there are limited opportunities for children in Nepal to engage in decision-making processes that affect their lives. This limits their ability to contribute to policies and programs designed to improve their well-being. Ensuring meaningful child participation is essential for developing inclusive and effective strategies to achieve the SDGs.
- The implementation of child-related SDGs is hindered by weak institutional capacity, particularly at the local level. Inadequate governance, lack of coordination among stakeholders, and insufficient resource allocation further complicate efforts to achieve these goals. Strengthening institutional frameworks and ensuring effective governance are crucial for advancing children's rights and well-being.
- Nepal is highly vulnerable to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change, which pose significant risks to children's well-being. Disasters can disrupt education, displace families, and exacerbate food insecurity, leading to long-term negative effects on children's health and development. Building resilience and ensuring disaster preparedness are critical to protecting children from these risks.

# Way Forward and Recommendations

## **i) Federal Government**

- Allocate more funds to improve the quality of education to improve quality of teacher training programs, developing child friendly educational infrastructure, and ensuring the availability of learning materials, particularly in underserved regions.
- Launch and sustain nationwide nutrition programs aimed at reducing child malnutrition and anemia, with a focus on rural and remote areas. Ensure that these programs are integrated with local agriculture to promote food security.
- Invest in strengthening healthcare infrastructure, especially maternal and child health services. This includes ensuring access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities, and expanding immunization coverage.
- Strengthen the enforcement of laws aimed at eradicating hazardous child labor and promoting access to quality education for all children. Establish a nationwide monitoring mechanism to track and report violations.
- Develop and implement robust data collection and monitoring system to accurately track progress on child-related SDG indicators and inform policy decisions. This should include disaggregated data by gender, disability, and location.
- The federal government should introduce and enforce necessary policies and legal frameworks to eliminate the inequalities and discrimination that children in Nepal face based on caste, gender, region, class, and other factors.
- The federal government should develop and implement a system to collect and maintain disaggregated data on children. This system should track data based on caste, geography, gender, and other relevant factors to better understand and address the unique challenges faced by different groups of children.
- Ensure child budget code, increase budget allocation for children and empower mechanisms directly linked with children.

## **ii) Provincial Governments**

- Formulate and execute child development plans that address the unique challenges of each province, such as high malnutrition rates in Karnali or school dropouts in Madhesh. Align these plans with national SDG targets.
- Allocate resource for awareness raising and empowerment programs to address gender disparities in education, prevent child marriage, and combat violence against women and children. Ensure that girls have equal access to education and healthcare services.

- Provincial governments should ensure that all policies and programs are developed and implemented in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), promoting sustainable development across all sectors.
- Prioritize investment in early childhood education and development programs, ensuring that all children have access to quality ECD centers. Provide training for ECD facilitators to improve service delivery.

### **iii) Local Governments**

- Work for localizing SDGs in their regular planning and programmes.
- Ensure budget coding relating to the SDGs indicators.
- Collaborate with local communities to implement nutrition programs and health services that are accessible and responsive to the needs of children in remote areas. Regularly monitor child health and nutritional status through community health workers.
- Develop policies and programs at the local level that prioritize inclusivity and accessibility for children with disabilities. Ensure that these children have equal access to education, health-care, and other essential services.
- Establish and empower local child protection committees to monitor and address issues such as child trafficking, violence, and abuse. These committees should work closely with law enforcement and social services.
- Local governments should integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into their annual policies, programs, and planning processes to ensure that local development efforts contribute to the achievement of these global goals.
- Involve local communities in the decision-making and implementation processes to ensure that initiatives are culturally appropriate and meet the unique needs of different regions and populations.

### **iv) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

- Continue to advocate for strengthening and enforcement of legal frameworks and regulations related to child rights, protection, and access to quality services. Work closely with government bodies to ensure accountability.
- Implement community-based programs focused on child health, education, and protection. Tailor these programs to the specific needs of local communities, particularly in marginalized and underserved areas.
- Conduct nationwide campaigns to raise public awareness about the importance of children's well-being and their role in achieving the SDGs. Encourage broader community involvement and support for child-related initiatives.

- Provide training and capacity-building support to institutions and individuals involved in child-related programs and services. This includes training on child rights, protection, and inclusive education practices.
- Explore diverse funding sources, including public-private partnerships and international support, to mobilize the necessary resources for child-related initiatives. Ensure that funding is directed towards the most critical areas of need.

#### **v) Private Sector**

- Engage in public-private partnerships to support children programs, particularly in areas such as education, health, and nutrition. Businesses can contribute through funding, in-kind donations, or expertise.
- Encourage businesses to adopt CSR policies that prioritize children's welfare. This could include supporting local schools, health clinics, and community programs that benefit children.
- Invest in and develop innovative solutions that address child-related challenges, such as digital tools for education, telemedicine for remote health services, and mobile apps for child protection reporting.

## **Conclusion**

Nepal has made significant strides in advancing several child-related SDG's indicators, as evidenced by notable reductions in child mortality rates and improvements in child nutrition. These achievements reflect the country's commitment to the well-being of its youngest citizens. However, substantial challenges remain in ensuring equitable access to quality education, addressing disparities, and providing adequate sanitation and hygiene services for all children. To build on the progress made and address these ongoing challenges, a holistic and collaborative approach is essential. Ensuring equity in healthcare access and education quality, enhancing data collection mechanisms, and fostering cross-sector collaboration must be prioritized. The recommendations provided in this report are designed to guide strategic actions by federal, provincial, and local governments, Civil Society Organizations, development partners, and the private sector. In the broader level, there should be the concentrated effort required for the system strengthening in line with the child well-being at all levels of Government.

By implementing these targeted interventions and embracing a collaborative effort, Nepal can address the persisting gaps and work towards a future where every child can thrive. Through continued commitment and strategic actions, Nepal can achieve the SDGs related to children, paving the way for a brighter, more equitable future for all its young citizens.





# **NGO Federation of Nepal**

**Post Box No. 7768, Buddhanagar, Kathmandu**

**Phone: 997 1 4791368, 4792908, 4790559**

**E-mail : [info@ngofederation.org](mailto:info@ngofederation.org)**

**Website : [www.ngofederation.org](http://www.ngofederation.org)**