

**COLLECTIVE
EFFORTS:
MOVING
FORWARDS**



*Child Rights Situation & Sustainable
Development Goals in Nepal*

2019
Kathmandu, Nepal

Advisory Team

Mr. Krishna Bhusal, Under Secretary, National Child Rights Council (NCRC)

Mr. Krishna Chandra Acharya, Chair, NACG Nepal

Mr. Jit Ram Lama, Chair, NGO Federation/Nepal SDG Forum

Mr. Rabin Nepali, IPP, NACG Nepal

Ms. Benu Maya Gurung, Co-Chair, NACG Nepal

Expert Team

Mr. Tarak Dhital, Child Rights Expert

Mr. Gyanendra Kumar Shrestha, NCRC

Mr. Bal Bahadur Thapa, Nepal SDGs Forum

Mr. Deepak Prasad Bashyal, Child Rights Activist

Write Up

Mr. Noor Jung Shah, NACG Nepal

Technical Support

Mr. Lachhindra Maharjan, Save the Children

Mr. Saroj Acharya, Child Rights Activist

Report is generated in coordination with National Child Rights Council (NCRC), Nepal SDGs Forum, National Action and Coordinating Group (NACG) Nepal and Save the Children.



Save the Children

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नेपाल सरकार
महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय
राष्ट्रिय बालअधिकार परिषद्
National Child Rights Council-NCRC
श्रीमहल पुलचोक, ललितपुर



पत्र संख्या :

चलानी नं. :

Preface

Nepal is a signatory party to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989. The Government of Nepal has been moving forward to ensuring the rights of children in accordance with the provisions of the Convention by improving legislative, policy, plan, institutional and program measures including, expanding coordination and collaboration with various development partner organizations, non-government organizations, civil society organizations and media. As results, significant improvements have been seen in the qualitative as well as quantitative indicators related to child education, health and protection concerns.

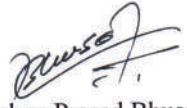
The State of Children in Nepal report has been published from 2006, in which the situation of legislative, policy, plan, program, institution, and results to the cause of children including problems and challenges are included. The report of 2019 includes paradigm shift to the cause of children in both qualitative as well as quantitative perspective.

This Report "Collective Efforts: Moving Forwards" regarding situation of the rights of children and Sustainable Development Goals in Nepal has highlighted on the moves to the cause of children particularly soon after the ratification to the UNCRC and to date. Further, it has also analyzed the situation of children particularly from the year 2014 to 2018. The Report mentions the main indicators of child rights to survival, protection, development and participation and compares them in line with achievements of the MDG targets and indicators. In addition, the Report also highlights child related SDG targets and indicators. I hope that the report is useful to understand the moves for the rights of children, and it gives a glimpse of suggestions to adopt necessary measures in the days to come.

Despite the positive marks realized in the life of children in general, and in the life of vulnerable children in particular, there are still challenges to implement existing child friendly legislative and policy measures effectively in course of ensuring the rights of children including, to make strong institutional mechanism to respond all forms of problems related to vulnerable children in all three tiers of government. Various forms of violence, abuse and exploitation against children are reported by different media almost in each day. For bringing ever faster and better results on the issues of the rights of children, both government as well as non-government stakeholders have to work something differently and strategically in coming days in more synergetic manner.

Finally, I would like to thank Nepal SDGs Forum, National Action and Coordinating Group (NACG) Nepal and Save the Children for publishing this report, and the teams of advisors, experts and writers for their contributions to bring the report in this shape.

Thank You !!!


(Krishna Prasad Bhusal)
Administrative Chief

December 31, 2019

“सुखी नेपाली, समृद्ध नेपाल : बाल अधिकार सबैको सरोकार”

फोन नं. : ०१-५५५०१२१, ५५५०१४७
Tel. : 01-5550121, 5550147

फ्याक्स : ९७७-१-५५२७५९१
Fax : 977-1-5527591

E-mail : contact@ncrc.gov.np
Website : www.ncrc.gov.np
E-Portal : www.childrights.gov.np

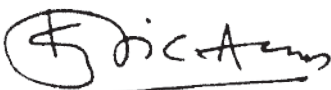
Acknowledgement

We, NACG Nepal, Nepal SDG Forum/NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN) and Save the Children are pleased to publish the report on child rights situation in line with the sustainable development goal in Nepal in collaboration with National Child Rights Council (NCRC). The report covers the status of children for last 30 years and it's interlinked with indicators and targets of sustainable development goals, specifically on child rights.

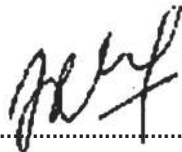
The report is prepared on the basis of published reports of NCRC (former CCWB) on status of children and the information collected from the publications of different agencies. The consortium team would like to extend sincere thanks and gratitude to all advisors, experts, report writing team, government and non-governmental agencies for their support, participation and contribution to generate this report in this form.

We expect that the information and data presented in this report will help individuals and agencies working in child rights and issues to understand and explore the progress on the situation of children in Nepal and also provides insightful ideas on how child rights are to be blended with sustainable development goals. Besides this, the report also explores the areas to intervene for ensuring the rights of the child in future.

We do hope that this consolidated report will contribute in developing the innovative ideas and future roadmap to ensure the rights of the child together with sustainable development goals.



.....
Krishna Chandra Acharya
Chair, NACG Nepal



.....
Jit Ram Lama
Chair, NGO Federation/
Nepal SDG Forum



.....
Bandana Risal
Interim Country Director,
Save the Children

List of Abbreviation

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCWB	Central Child Welfare Board
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women
CFLG	Child Friendly Local Governance
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DoHS	Department of Health Services
DDC	District Development Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
MoWCSC	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
NACG	National Action and Coordinating Group
NCRC	National Child Rights Council
NPC	National Planning Commission
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNCRC	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
WCSCSD	Women, Children and Senior Citizen Service Directorate

CHAPTER I

Background

Nepal's child population of age below 18 in 2011 constitutes 41.8 % with 50.7 % of boys and 49.3 % of girls. The multiple indicator cluster survey shows that 37.4% children aged 5-17 are being involved in child labor (Central Bureau of Statistics [CBS], 2014a). The study on population monograph shows that the child marriage situation aged between 10-18 years old (CBS, 2014b) is 36.3%. In 2017/2018 alone, only 1017 children were rescued among 2330 misplaced and remaining are being searched by the Nepal government (Central Child Welfare Board [CCWB], 2018).

Yearly report of CCWB Nepal shows the status of children in Nepal in different components, i.e. survival, protection, development and participation based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The report only presents the situation of children in single year. Consequently it is difficult to analyze the gap for comprehensive analysis of status of children multiple years. Besides this, Nepal government has prepared a roadmap of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2016-2030, in which ten goals (goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 & 17) are directly relevant to children's issues, however there exists a huge gap in the SDGs indicators and situation trends of children. Therefore, National Action and Coordinating Group (NACG – Nepal) would like to generate the combine report of Child Situation for five years in coordination with National Child Rights Council, Nepal SDGs Forum, Save the Children and blend the situation with SDGs indicators on child issues which could be interlinked with the Nepal government because the government also started to plan and prepare the program and budget in-line with the SDGs. It is expected that this report will pinpoint the gaps that exist among all concerned stakeholders and specify the key areas of program intervention particularly necessary to address children's issues in Nepal.

Objective

The main objective of this trend study is to identify the gap, analyze children's status, present progress, and child rights for program intervention in accordance with SDGs Road Map in Nepal.

Methods

The report is prepared on the basis of secondary data and information published by various organizations. In order to validate the data and information, workshop was conducted among the stakeholders prior to analyzing the context and the reports were reviewed by experts. The inputs from expert and workshop participants are incorporated in the report.

Limitation

- The report is generated based on secondary data published by government agencies and child status report of National Child Rights Council (including former CCWB).
- The report shows the status of children in survival, protection, development and participation theme.

CHAPTER II

Laws, Policies and Status

Before the promulgation of new Child Act 2018, there were different government agencies as such Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen (MoWCSC), Department of Women and Children and Central Child Welfare Board in central level under the government of Nepal to ensure the rights of the child. Likewise, District Women Children Offices and District Child Welfare Board were at the District level across the country.

Currently, the district based agencies are collapsed due to new child act, which has created challenges to ensure the rights of the child at the local level. Nepal government has amended and released the new act and policies based on the new constitution however challenges prevail to ensure the rights of the child without structures at municipal level.

National Laws and Policies

Nepal government has been amending law and policies to fulfill the obligations of UNCRC. Currently, Nepal government has endorsed some new acts in which many provisions are also related to children. Article 39 of Nepal Constitution 2015 has clearly mentioned about the fundamental rights of the child- Article 18, Right to equality; Right against exploitation' under article 29; Article 31, Right Relating to Education; Article 35, Right to health; Article 43, Right to social security. Nepal government has promulgated various national laws and policies: Children Act,2018; Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act,2000 and Regulation,2005; Juvenile Justice Operation 2076 BS; National Children's Policy, 2012; School as Zones of Peace guideline and directorate 2011;Child Friendly Local Governance 2011; Civil and Criminal Code 2074 BS; Public Health Service Act 2075 BS; Safe Motherhood & Reproductive Health Rights 2075 BS; Social Security Act 2075 BS; Free and Compulsory Act 2075 BS; Local Government Operation Act 2074 BS; Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act in place and National Plan of Action against Trafficking of people, especially women and children 2012 (CCWB, 2017; Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare [MoWCSC], 2016).

Convention on the Rights of the Child and Other Treaties

Nepal ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 14 September, 1990. As a state party to the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Nepal is responsible for undertaking all legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of rights recognized in the convention. As far as economic, social and cultural rights are concerned, state parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, as per Article 4 of the CRC. Nepal has ratified UNCRC in 1990 and other international human rights treaties such as CRPD, ICCPR, ICESCR, and CEDAW, where some issues of children are included (MoWCSW, 2016, p. xii).

Regarding the recommendation of Universal Periodic Review II cycle, there are 50 recommendations related to child and Nepal government has initiated to address them except OP3CRC and child rights commission.

CHAPTER III

Paradigm Shift on Child Situation

The number of children age between 0-18 years is found decreasing after 1991 in compared to previous censuses (Table 1). This indicates that fertility and pregnancy are in declining trend in Nepal. Moreover, the ratio of boys is recorded higher than girls. Due to cultural preference to son, selective abortion exists in increasing trend in the country.

Table 1. *Child Population (0- under 18 Years)*

Census Year	Both Sexes		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1991	8,823,621	45.27	4,448,225	50.75	4,375,396	49.25
2001	10,398,709	44.91	5,289,026	50.86	5,109,683	49.14
2011	11,084,311	41.8	5,625,604	50.75	5,458,707	49.25

(CBS, 1992, 2002, 2012)

Child Survival

Table 2 shows that the child survival rate in infant mortality rate is in decreasing trend- 107 during 1991 and only 46 in 2011. Table 2 shows that the children between 12-23 months have been receiving immunization regularly, which seems to have positive result on child survival.

Table 2. *Child Survival*

Indicators	1991	2001	2011
Infant Mortality Rate	107	39	46
Under-five mortality rate	197	64	54
Birth of children by help of trained birth attendant	15	41	55
Malnutrition – low Weight	57	43	29
Malnutrition –Low Height	60	57	41
National coverage of children under one year			
BCG	-	-	99
DPT-Hep B3	-	-	92
OPV3	-	-	92
Measles/ Rubella	-	-	88

Indicators	1991	2001	2011
Children 12-23 months receiving immunization			
BCG	-	-	87
DPT	-	-	81
Measles	-	-	79
Japanese Encephalitis	-	-	53

(DoHS, 2016/17, NPC, 2016))

Child Protection

Girls are still facing different types of violence due to social taboos and patriarchal social structure. As a result they are unable to report about the abuse to the concerned agencies. Besides this, the cultural values also promote the malpractices. Child marriage for example is still in prevalence in Nepal because virginity is considered as a prerequisite for marriage (as cited in MoWCSW, 2015).

Table 3. *Marital Status of Child Population Age 0 – 14*

Census Year	Total Population			Ever Married		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Boys	Girls
1991	2,323,303	1,210,033	1,113,272	132,661	50,545	82,118
2001	2,981,932	1,533,806	1,448,126	38,817	12,646	26,173
2011	3,475,424	1,764,630	1,710,794	27,165	8,021	19,145

(CBS, 1992, 2002, 2012)

Table 3 shows the number of married child population aged 0-14 from 1991 to 2011. It indicates that the child marriage cases are in decreasing trend all over the country. However, the child marriage is still a problem in some areas and among some communities and this rate is higher in female in compared to male.

Table 4. *Child Marriage by Age Group*

Age Group	Sex	Total Children	Ever Married	Percent Ever Married
10-14 Years	Boy	1,764,630	8,020	0.5
	Girl	1,710,794	19,145	1.1
	Total	3,475,424	27,165	0.8

Age Group	Sex	Total Children	Ever Married	Percent Ever Married
15-16 Years	Boy	646,732	15,440	2.4
	Girl	651,885	57,166	8.8
	Total	1,298,617	72,606	5.6
17-18 Years	Boy	602,825	54,231	9.0
	Girl	618,247	188,745	30.5
	Total	1,221,072	242,976	19.9

(CBS, 2012)

Table 4 shows that 19.9% of child marriage between ages of 17-18 took place during 2012. Accordingly, a total of 188,745 (30.5 %) of girls and 54,231 (9 %) of boys got married between the age of 17 and 18 years. A total of 0.8% (27,165) boys and girls between ages of 10-14 got married, as indicated in the report CBS 2012.

The Government of Nepal has identified main seven worst forms of child labor to be addressed with immediate priorities: bonded labor, domestic child labor, rag/thrash picking, mining, carpet weaving, pottering, and child trafficking. In recent years, the child labor prevails in increasing trend in new sectors such as entertainment industry (especially girls), urban transportation, cross-border smuggling, and embroidery work (MoWCSW, 2015). Child labor is still a problem in Nepal and exists in formal as well as informal sector, but the problem lies more in informal sector, especially in agriculture and related activities. Additionally, these children are generally denied of educational opportunities, which leads to a cycle of poverty and vulnerability.

Table 5. *Child Labor Forces (Age 5 – 14 Years) in Percent*

Year	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural
1999	40.9	36.8	45.1	19	43.6
2008	33.9	30.2	37.8	14.3	36.7
2011	41.8	27.2	46.1	23.5	45

(CBS, 1999, 2008, 2011)

Table 5 shows that the child labor forces (age 5-14 years) are still prevalent. A total of 45% in rural and 23.5% are recorded in urban areas. The children are mainly used in economic activities and household chores, of which girls are higher in number comparing to boys both in rural and urban areas.

Child Development

Table 6 shows that the educational status of children enrollment has increased 81.1% (2001) and 94.5% in 2011. Completion rate of primary level is in increasing trend- 63% in 2010 and 89.4% in 2011.

Table 6. *Educational Status*

Indicators	1991	2001	2011
Net enrollment rate in Grade 1-5 (Total)	-	81.1	94.5
School enrollment rate in Grade 1 with ECD experience	-	7.7	64.7
Primary level completion rate	38	63	89.4
Girl and Boy ratio in primary level	0.56	0.79	1.09
Girl and Boy ratio in secondary level (9-10)	0.43	0.7	1

(NPC, 2016)

CHAPTER IV

Analysis of Status of Children Last Five Years

National Child Rights Council (NCRC) publishes yearly report on the status of children; it covers the data from 2014 AD to 2018 AD in different sections i.e. child survival, child development, child protection and child participation is in increasing trend. Besides this, the data from department of health, department of education and other relevant agencies are also incorporated.

Child Survival

Child Survival is a major component of CRC and it is directly related to health. The data include state of pregnancy and birth, vaccination, infant and child mortality rate, child nutrition, HIV/AIDS infected and affected children etc. as stipulated under the articles related to right to health (article 24) and healthy/long life and development (article 6) of the CRC. The data show the health access and services are increasing and mortality rate is decreasing (CCWB, 2017). 70% children are fully immunized (DoHS, 2017/18) and it further shows the need of bringing all children under immunization.

Table 7. *Child Survival*

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pregnant women attended four ANC visit (%)	59	52	51	53	50
% of Institutional Deliveries	50	54	55	55	54
Immunization: % of children under one year					
BCG	99	94	87	91	92
DPT-HepB-Hib3	92	91	82	86	82
OPV 3	92	90	79	86	86.8
Measles/ Rubella	88	85	77	84	81.3*
Nutrition: New Growth Monitoring					
% of Underweight children (0-11 months)	-	-	2.7	3.5	3.6
% of Underweight children (12-23 months)	-	-	4.2	5.7	5.7
Child Mortality Rate under 5 (per '000)	54	38	33	39	38
Children infected by HIV/AIDS	1668	1968	1589	1589	1196

(DoHS, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18)

* 1st dose

Child Protection

Child protection is related to preventing and protecting children from any type of risk, loss and damages caused by activities and behavior, which negatively affect their physical, mental, emotional, social, moral and intellectual development as specified in the CRC (CCWB, 2017).

Table 8 shows the situation of child protection and gaps in the areas of child protection.

Table 8. *Child Protection*

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Birth Registration	-	-	-	-	58.1%
# of child death in Road Accident (Kathmandu)	14	13	12	16	17
Child Labor	51%	40.4%	37.4%	37.4%	30%
Street Children Rescued	403	505	405	656	873
Child Marriage	6.9%boys & 28.8%girls	40% (age 18)	26.3% age of 10-18	26.3% age of 10-18	24.5%
# of Child Marriage Cases Reported to Police	15	23	20	26	59
# of children married by force of Parents	-	-	-	34	-
# of Children in Correction homes	136	192	238	271	382
Juvenile Justice cases in court	92	127 (86 decided)	138 (102 decided)	235	185 (117 decided)
# of Children in Café home(Arm Conflict affected)	1468	1364	1435	3436	1478
Refugee Children	9564	7481	6376	3436	2262
#of Child Care Homes	-	577	572	567	533
Children with Disabilities	6687 card distributed	4560 card distributed	-	-	-
# of children reported in Child Rescue Centre 104	530	195	-	2772	-
# of children reported in Helpline 1098	2226	4069	-	2410	3385
# of Child Suicide	-	-	38	32	-
# of Child Trafficking	-	425	352	-	-

(as cited in CCWB, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; WCSCSD, 2019)

Child Development

Child development issues such as child education, sports, and others mentioned in Article 28, 29 and 31 respectively of CRC (CCWB, 2017) and table 9 show the educational institutions in Nepal as well as enrollment in primary level with early childhood development (ECD) experiences.

Table 9. *Child Development*

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
# of Children Experiences on ECD	56.9 (enrollment in grade 1)	60% (enrollment in grade 1)	62.4% (enrollment in grade 1)	64.7% (enrollment in grade 1)	66.3% (enrollment in grade 1)
# of student appeared in SEE	394933	405338	333048	445564	451532
Number of schools	35223	29630community & 5593 Institutional	34837	34739 (Most schools merged)	35601 schools & 1121 religious

(as cited in CCWB, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018)

Child Participation

Different articles of CRC, protection of rights (article 4), respect of child views (article 12), freedom of expression (article 13), freedom of religion (article 14), freedom to be organized (article 15), right to privacy (article 16), and access to information (article 17) are related with child participation. Regarding child participation, it seems that the children are involving in child club and develop their skills and knowledge on their rights (CCWB, 2017).

Table 10 shows that the number of child clubs and its members are in increasing trend for last five years. In 2018, there were 23,606 child clubs with 435,000 child members. Likewise, Nepal government is also promoting the child participation to ensure the rights of the child. Table 10 shows that local government has initiated to implement the child friendly local governance and structures that seems government also recognize the child issues in development initiative. In 2018, one metropolitan, 3 sub-metropolitans, 12 municipalities, 3 rural municipalities have initiated the child friendly local governance.

Table 10. *Child Participation*

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Child Clubs	19454	22457	22628	23000	23606 & 435000 child club members
Child Friendly local Govern- ance	22 VDC selected for CFLG decla- ration	44 munic- ipality & 1056 VDC to declare CFLG	298 VDC, 77 Municipality (41 DDC has applied CFLG)	-	3 rural municipali- ties, 1 metropolitan city, 3 sub met- ropolitan city, 12 municipalities (19 Districts)

(as cited in CCWB, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018)

CHAPTER V

Conventions on the Rights of the Child: Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals

According MDG progress report, achieving universal primary education is shown by the large increases of the net enrolment ratio (NER) to 96.6, the survival rate to 89.4 percent and the literacy rate (15-24 years) to 88.6 percent. The gender parity ratio in primary level gross enrolment stood at 1.09 and the NER at 0.99 in 2015 (National Planning Commission [NPC], 2016, p. iv).

Gender parity has been achieved at primary and secondary education levels with gender parity index (GPI) scores of 1.09 in primary and 1.0 in secondary education in 2015. Girls have performed better than boys in both primary and secondary level completion rates, and the retention rates for Grades 5 and 8 (NPC, 2016, p. v).

The infant mortality rate (IMR) of 108 per 1,000 live births in 1990 and 64 in the year 2000 reduced to 33 per 1,000 live births in 2014 thereby achieving the MDG target early. The immunization program against measles has been successful as 92.6 percent of one-year old children were immunized against measles in 2015 (NPC, 2016, p. vi).

Sustainable Development Goals

Regarding the SDGs, Nepal government has planned a clear roadmap to address the goal and indicators of SDGs as well as SDGs budgeting in 15th plan of the Government of Nepal. There are total of 10 SDGs, i.e goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 & 17, which directly or indirectly address the issues of children (Annex I). The SDG 16 directly deals with peace, human rights and democracy of which 16.2 indicator is directly relevant to children issues. It is categorized as challenging target to achieve by 2030. There are still various problems like the corporal punishment in the name of discipline, and physical torture to death situation that the children are facing. As well, the children are being trafficked to neighbor countries and overseas for different purpose like prostitution, domestic workers etc. (NPC, 2018).

Regarding the child rights in accordance with SDGs, child health and education related activities are found in progressive trend. Child protection activities are also being implemented in different ways but there are still challenges to mitigate the target as set in SDGs roadmap.

There is still need to develop the activities for addressing child under poverty and inequality, promotion of peace with inclusive societies and partnership to ensure the rights of the child because these components are clearly mentioned in SDGs roadmap of Nepal but yet to have the enough progressive information. This reality may challenge to measure the progress of SDGs in coming days.

Sustainable Development Goal	Convention on the Rights of the Child
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

(NPC, 2018; UNICEF, 2016)

CHAPTER VI

Conclusion

- The analysis of the present coverage of child survival and child development areas especially health and education sectors reveal positive results. As per the present situation in the child protection areas, child marriage is in decreasing trend. However, other issues like sexual abuse, harassment are burning issues and the children are still at risk.
- Regarding child participation, Nepal government started the child friendly local governance system. However, it is highly thrusts to ensure the active participation of children both boys and girls with disability, marginalized and poor among poor children.
- There is a need of blending the rights of child in main streaming with sustainable development goals, because each activity can supplement to each other and can show visible output and impact.

Way Forward

- 'Leave no one behind' is SDGs main theme therefore the report in child issues must be in line with sustainable development goals because some indicators of SDGs roadmap are missing to measure the progress report.
- It is highly thrust to organize orientation program to the respective organizations and agencies of data source, particularly on sustainable development goals and child rights issues in timely manner. The respective CSOs and government should prepare analytical report to cover child rights in covering the SDGs indicators on child rights which could be instrumental in preparing Voluntarily National Review (VNR) reporting in High Level Political Forum (HLPF) taking placed every year in UN.
- As of today, there is no factual data available at country level, hence it is necessary to create National Database at the country level. Data Management system to be created for ensuring high quality data on child rights that should be in line with SDGs targets.

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Annex I. Details of SDGs Targets and Indicators

Target and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030
SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions						
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions					
2	Children below national poverty line (under 5 years of age,%	36e	27.7	21.5	15.3	5
Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable						
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	8.1	27.3	41.7	56	80
SDG 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons						
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	36e	32	28.6	20	15
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	8	7	5	4
1	% of children under age 5 years who are underweight (-2SD)	30.1	20	18	15	9

3	Prevalence of anemia among children under 5 years %	46	33	28	23	10
Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages						
Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births						
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	38n	28	27	24	20
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	23n	18	16	14	12
Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases						
3.3.1	a. Number of new HIV infections among adults 15-49 years old (per 1000 uninfected population)	0.03i	0.022	0.018	0.014	0.014
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases					
	a. % of children under age 5 with Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	12n	8	6	4	1
Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol						
3.5.2	% of people aged 15 years and older having harmful use of alcohol (defined according to the national context)	2q	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs						
3.7.1	b. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (births per women aged 15-49 years)	2.3n	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	71n	56	51	43	30

Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)					
	a. % of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)	59.5n	71	75	81	90
	b. % of institutional delivery	55.2n	70	74	79	90
	c. % of women attending three PNC as per protocol	20c	50	65	75	90
	d. % of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	88n	90	93	95	95

4- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex					
1	Net enrolment rate in primary education (%)	96.6a	98.5	99	99	99.5
2	Primary completion rate (%)	80.6a	90.7	93.1	95.5	99.5
3	Proportion of pupils enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight (%)	76.6a	81.5	92	93	95
4	Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight	1.04a	1.03	1.02	1.01	1
5	Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade twelve	1.1a	1.04	1.03	1.02	1

Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre- primary education so that they are ready for primary education						
4.2.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex					
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex					
1	Coverage of child grant for pre-primary education (number in'000)	506c	596	620	650	700
2	Attendance to early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (%)	81a	85.8	89.4	93	99
Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university						
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex					
1	Ratio of girls enrollment in technical and vocational education	0.53g	0.66	0.75	0.84	1
2	Ratio of girls enrollment in tertiary education (graduate level)	0.88g	0.91	0.94	0.96	1
3	Scholarship coverage (% of total students)	37c	38.3	39.3	40.3	42
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access						
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated					
	Gender parity index (GPI) (primary school)	1.02a	1.01	1.01	1.01	1
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school)	1a	1	1	1	1

Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development						
Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all						
4.a.1	Schools with access to electricity (%)					
4.a.2	Schools with access to internet (%)	3.9c	28.6	47.2	65.8	99
4.a.3	Basic schools with access to "WASH" facilities (%)	80i	85	88.3	91.9	99
4.a.4	Disability friendly schools (%)					99
SDG 5- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation						
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age					
2	Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month(%)	81.7c	59.9	43.6	27.2	13.6
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence					
1	Women aged 15-49 years who experience Physical / sexual violence (%)	26h	19.1	13.9	9.7	6.5
2	Women and Girls Trafficking (in number)	1697a	725	650	425	325

Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation						
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18					
1	Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (%)	24.5c	18	13.1	8.2	4.1
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age					
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care					
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.	59.5e	68	74	80	90
Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women						
5.b1	Use of Internet by women aged 15-24 years (%)	19.6c	40.5	56.2	71.9	98
Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels						
SDG 8- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, eradicate forced labor and, by 2025, end child labor in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers						
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age					

1	Children working under hazardous conditions (%)	30d	22	16	10	0
SDG 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries						
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard						
10.3.1 (2)	Childhood free of stunting (ratio of richest vs poorest quintile)	1.60f	1.44	1.32	1.2	1
SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons						
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
1	Availability of safe public transport (%)	0.1d	13.4	23.4	33.4	50
Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.						
11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months					
SDG 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						
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children						
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month					

1	Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month) (%)	81.7b	60	44	27	0
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation					
1	Children trafficking to abroad (including India) per annum (reported number)	64c	47	34	21	0
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration					
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age					
SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development						
Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries						
17.19.2	(a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration					
1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered	58.1b	66	79	86.9	100

National Action & Coordinating Group (NACG) Nepal
Secretariat: C/O Consortium-Nepal
Kathmandu, Nepal
Email: nacgnepal@gmail.com