



Nepal's Youth Call to Action for APFSD 2025

Introduction

Young individuals and organizations in Nepal who were part of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) Youth Forum 2021 created a platform called Nepal APFSD Youth Alliance (NAYA) in July 2021. NAYA envisions young people at the forefront of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development at the national, regional, and international levels. Currently, there are eleven youth-led and serving organizations in the working group of NAYA with a membership of more than 300 young people in their diversities.

Visible Impact serves as the secretariat for NAYA. Visible Impact is a young women-led organization in Nepal that is creating a visible impact on the lives of adolescent girls, women, and youth by unleashing their social and economic leadership through participatory innovative interventions. Visible Impact has been working on three core issues: women and girls' championships, new-generation leadership, and global health innovations with a focus on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

Since July 2021, NAYA has been proactively working at the national level to engage young people at the forefront of Sustainable Development and to link regional and international mechanisms of sustainable development to the national level. NAYA has been amplifying the key messages including the issues, recommendations, and youth actions from the APFSD Nepal Youth Call to Action through different social media campaigns, meetings, and high-level dialogues with key decision-makers. Prior to APFSD Youth Forum 2025, NAYA organized a **Fourth National Youth Conclave** on 31st January 2025 providing space to the diverse

young people from all over Nepal for in-depth discussions and reviews of the four clusters of goals being reviewed this year at APFSD and High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2025 i.e., **Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).**

This call to action is a joint endeavor of NAYA that serves as an outcome document of the Fourth National Youth Conclave 2025. This outcome document encompasses the issues, challenges, and recommendations of young people of Nepal for the four clusters of goals being discussed and reviewed this year at APFSD and HLPF. This call to action aims to feed into the APFSD Youth Forum 2025, APFSD Peoples Forum 2025, APFSD Intergovernmental Fora 2025, and ultimately to the HLPF 2025.

SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing

Nepal has made significant strides in improving health outcomes and advancing toward SDG 3, but challenges remain in ensuring equitable access to quality healthcare and addressing emerging health issues.

Nepal's Health Policy 2019 and Nepal Health Sector Strategic Plan (2023-2030) emphasize multi-sector engagement and partnerships for better health outcomes. There is also a clear focus on advancing Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and localization of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, the implementation is still slow, with limited progress.

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) declined to 151 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2022 from 258 deaths in 2015, marking a significant improvement. Similarly, the under-five mortality rate has dropped significantly, from 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 33 in 2022. This progress is attributed to increased access to antenatal care, skilled birth attendants, and immunization programs. The proportion of institutional delivery reached 79.4 percent in 2024, surpassing the target of 74 percent.¹ The country also achieved impressive results in reducing the number of new Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infections among adults aged 15-49 years and increasing the percentage of people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral combination therapy, both exceeding their respective targets.

However, The proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods reverted from 66 percent in the 2015 baseline to 55.1 percent in 2022, against the target of 74 percent. The use of modern contraceptives is lowest among women aged 15–19 (14.2 percent), 1 in 10 teenagers in Nepal are mothers.² The out-of-pocket expenditure has increased from 53 percent in 2015 to 54.2 percent in 2022 indicating an increased burden of healthcare cost for individuals and families.³ The progress in research and development in health and health financing has been lagging behind the targets of 2022.

Issues and Challenges

Despite Nepal making significant progress in the healthcare sector, various challenges still persist. Ensuring equitable access to quality healthcare, and combating certain communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, mental health challenges, and substance abuse remain challenging. Mental health issues continue to rise, with the suicide mortality rate reaching 18.1 per 100,000 people, demonstrating an urgent need for improved mental health services. The burden of communicable disease remains high, requiring sustained intervention and investment in preventive measures.

The country continues to face inadequate investment in healthcare, with only 4.62 percent of the national budget allocated to health, far below the recommended 10 percent. Per capita healthcare investment remains at \$20, significantly lower than the global recommendation of \$86.⁴ This underfunding has led to limited healthcare infrastructure and poor accessibility, particularly in rural and remote areas where trained healthcare professionals are scarce.

Furthermore, Nepal struggles with barriers to UHC, where rising out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures place an overwhelming financial burden on individuals and families. The lack of an effective health insurance system further exacerbates inequalities in healthcare access, disproportionately affecting marginalized communities. The issues, such as translating health as a fundamental right into practical action and effectively implementing health-related plans, policies, and programs remain a challenge. Emerging public health concerns also threaten Nepal's health progress.

Weak multi-sectorial coordination and political instability have further hindered effective healthcare implementation. Implementation of basic health service packages and other national health programs at the local level suffers from the limited capacity of local governments and health facilities.

Building internationally comparable healthcare systems is the key concern of policymakers at present given weak performance in the area of research and development, quality human resource availability, and the infrastructure gap in health and education.

Ideally, around 5 percent of a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) should be invested in healthcare to ensure sustainable and equitable health systems. However, in Nepal, the healthcare investment is less than 1 percent of the GDP, with the maximum being around 1 percent.

The local area has limited and not proper access to safe abortion, safe delivery, and other aspects. There is a funding gap from the government in HIV Response, a Lack of

adequate dissemination of available services and information, and stigma and discrimination are high for prenatal children and adolescents living with HIV. Lack of data quality and monitoring and poor utilization and allocation of locally available resources have hindered the progress.⁵

Recommendations

In order to address these pressing health challenges, Nepal must strengthen the political commitment and continuity, and expand health coverage in rural and remote areas, by ensuring sustained investment in the healthcare sector. Increase access to contraceptive devices for women of reproductive age group and for adolescent mothers.

Nepal should explore innovative healthcare financing models, such as public-private partnerships, and expand the role of social health insurance. Invest in technology for the health system. Prioritization in quality assurance, safe affordable, and early childcare services for working young mothers.

Investment in communicable disease response, particularly in HIV prevention and treatment must be increased, ensuring equitable access to innovative treatment technologies such as Lenecapavir.

Multi-sector collaboration making health a major priority is of utmost importance. Mental health services must be integrated into primary healthcare with community-based awareness programs and interventions addressing the root cause of mental health rather than surface outcomes. There needs to be a focus on socioeconomic statistics and building capacity for community participation and empowerment.

To build a resilient and inclusive healthcare system in Nepal that leaves no one behind, it is essential to ensure evidence-based decision-making and conduct regular assessments of the health system to track progress and address gaps effectively.

Prioritizing key initiatives such as routine vaccination, empowering communities, decentralizing authority to local governments with proper monitoring and surveillance, and providing training and sessions for healthcare professionals will enhance various aspects of health. Additionally, actively engaging youth in health initiatives will further strengthen the system and drive sustainable improvements.

The use of digital technologies, such as electronic health records and education management information systems, to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery should be promoted.

Increase public spending on health to meet the World Health Organization (WHO)-recommended target of 5 percent of GDP. Explore innovative health financing mechanisms, such as health insurance schemes and performance-based financing, to improve the efficiency and sustainability of health spending.

Address social and cultural barriers to accessing healthcare services and promote the empowerment of individuals and communities to make informed decisions regarding their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Nepal has shown commitment to advancing gender equality and eliminating all forms of discrimination based on caste, ethnicity, disability status, religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity in the Constitution of Nepal in 2015. In the same year, Nepal, as a member of the United Nations, adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to protect human rights, promote gender equality, and create a just society. Nepal also ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1991.⁶

In Nepal, 88.9 percent of legal frameworks that promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality under the SDG indicator, with a focus on violence against women, are in place. As of February 2024, 33.1 percent of seats in

parliament were held by women. However, work still needs to be done in Nepal to achieve gender equality.

A tax rebate on land registration in a woman's name has increased land ownership of women, however, their control over the property is still questionable.

Issues and Challenges

According to UN Women, Nepal only has data for 41.8 percent of the indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from gender perspectives. Unpaid care and domestic work, gender pay gap, and specific forms of violence have not been well documented in Nepal. Nearly a third (32.8 percent) of women aged 20–24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18.⁷

The adolescent birth rate is 71.2 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 as of 2020, down from 76.43 per 1,000 in 2019. In 2018, 11.4 percent of women aged 15-49 years reported that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months.⁸ The total number of reported crimes against women, including domestic violence, rape and others, increased from 15,559 in 2017/18 to 21,311 in 2021/22.⁹

Only 22.9 percent of working-age women are in some form of employment.⁷ According to the Nepal Labour Force Survey III, nine of ten women participated in unpaid family work, compared to four of ten men.

Women face significant economic disparities due to the unequal distribution of paid and unpaid work. They are often burdened with unpaid labor, limiting their access to economic opportunities and reinforcing gender inequality. Additionally, legal and social barriers in owning property, inheritance laws favoring men, and wage gaps further restrict women's financial independence and career advancement. These challenges perpetuate economic dependence, preventing women from making independent decisions and fully participating in economic growth.

Achieving gender equality requires empowering all women and girls, but digital and sexual violence remain significant obstacles. Digital violence, such as online harassment, cyber-stalking, and abuse, disproportionately affects women, Sexual and Gender Minorities (SAGM), and marginalized groups, discouraging their participation in digital spaces. The absence of strict laws and low awareness further worsen the issue, highlighting the need for gender-sensitive policies and stronger digital safety measures in Nepal. Similarly, sexual violence continues to be a global challenge, with inadequate gender-sensitive training for law enforcement leading to poor handling of cases. Additionally, inconsistent reporting mechanisms make it difficult to assess the true scale of the problem, underscoring the urgent need for better tracking, accountability, and survivor-centered support systems.

In Nepal, SDG 5: Gender Equality is challenged by limited access to health services, particularly in reproductive and maternal health. Women, especially in rural areas, struggle to receive essential services due to geographical barriers, financial constraints, and societal stigma surrounding reproductive health. The shortage of trained healthcare providers further exacerbates the issue, as many lack the skills to address gender-specific health concerns, including safe abortion, contraception, and gender-based violence.

Nepal faces significant obstacles in achieving SDG 5: Gender Equality due to deeply ingrained patriarchal norms that restrict women's rights and perpetuate gender-based discrimination. These traditional practices continue to negatively impact women's health and overall well-being, making it crucial to challenge and transform societal attitudes toward gender equality.

Many individuals, especially women and marginalized groups, are unaware of SDGs and their legal rights, limiting their ability to advocate for gender equality. Additionally, weak localization of SDG policies prevents them from reaching grassroots communities, leaving rural and marginalized populations excluded from progress toward gender equality.

The LGBTIQ+ community faces systemic bullying and discrimination, both knowingly and unknowingly, restricting their access to education, employment, and healthcare. Without addressing these structural barriers, achieving gender equality in Nepal remains a distant goal.

It is a form of discrimination based on an individual's caste, which is a hierarchical social system often linked to ancestry, occupation, and social status. This discrimination can manifest in various ways, including social exclusion, segregation of neighborhoods, and others.

Recommendations

To achieve SDG 5: Gender Equality in Nepal, it is crucial to ensure equal access to education, employment, and leadership roles for all genders. Women and marginalized communities often face barriers in career advancement and decision-making spaces. Implementing policies that promote equal hiring, fair promotions, and leadership opportunities can help bridge the gender gap and empower individuals to contribute equally to society.

Nepal must strengthen the execution of gender equality policies by addressing gaps in resources, political will, and accountability. Enhancing monitoring mechanisms, funding, and enforcement is crucial to ensuring impactful outcomes.

Legal frameworks must be strengthened to eliminate discriminatory laws and promote gender justice, ensuring women, LGBTIQ+ individuals, and marginalized groups have equal access to education, employment, healthcare, and social protection. Local authorities must also take strict action against bullying and discrimination, enforcing anti-discrimination policies in schools, workplaces, and public spaces to create a safe and inclusive society for all.

This emphasizes addressing both immediate, practical needs and longer-term systematic issues simultaneously. For example, providing immediate support to survivors of violence

while also working to change the social norms that perpetuate violence.

Intersectionality acknowledges that gender does not exist in isolation but intersects with other social identities such as race, class, ethnicity, and sexual orientation. This means that different groups of women experience inequality in unique ways depending on their specific social, economic, and cultural backgrounds. To achieve true gender equality, it is essential to recognize these overlapping factors and develop tailored solutions that address the diverse challenges faced by individuals rather than adopting a one-size-fits-all approach.

Nepal must actively engage young people in decision-making processes related to gender equality. Providing platforms for youth leadership, ensuring their voices are heard in policy discussions, and equipping them with skills and knowledge will help create inclusive and sustainable solutions for gender-related challenges.

Promoting respect for diversity is essential in eliminating gender-based discrimination. Awareness programs should challenge harmful stereotypes and promote acceptance of all gender identities, including LGBTIQ+ individuals. Schools, workplaces, and public institutions must foster inclusive environments where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

Expanding awareness and advocacy programs on SRHR in rural Nepal is crucial. Many women and adolescents lack access to information and services, making them vulnerable to gender-based violence, child marriage, and unsafe abortions. Community-based education and health services should be prioritized to empower individuals with knowledge and access to care.

Public spaces in Nepal need gender and disable-friendly restrooms to ensure accessibility for all individuals, including women, persons with disability, transgender, and non-binary persons. The lack of safe and inclusive restrooms often forces marginalized groups to avoid public spaces, affecting their mobility, health, and dignity. Investing in

gender and disability-inclusive infrastructure is essential for fostering equality and inclusivity.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Regular income is essential for economic development and poverty reduction, whilst paid work is important, dignity and rightful opportunities are key for decent work and sustainable economic growth. Nepal's economy has shown resilience despite political instability, new structure, natural calamities, and the COVID-19 pandemic, but challenges remain in creating quality jobs, improving labour productivity, and ensuring inclusive growth following the slow trajectory progress.

Nepal's SDG Roadmap 2016-2030, Costing and Financing Strategies, and SDG Localization Guidelines have made the implementation easy, but an equivocal understanding of SDG implementation, short-falling resources, poor data quality and monitoring, and post-pandemic effects have posed challenges in the current context.¹⁰ Nonetheless, the Long-Term Vision 2100 of Nepal enables strategies for it to march ahead as a developed nation by 2043, complementing the acceleration of SDGs. These urge rethinking and retooling of the existing policies with concrete evidence and collaboration advances.

These systemic challenges threaten the execution of the Nepal Government's Strategy of 3As in SDG implementation, i.e. Alignment, Adaptation, and Adoption for establishing sustained means of progress through the achievement of the goal.¹¹ In addition to these challenges, societal challenges will disrupt the interconnectedness of the overall SDGs.

Similarly, The Labour Act of Nepal, 2017 provides directives on the areas of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) for the workers in Nepal. The Labour Act section 12 from clause 68 to clause 83 is related to OSH.

Issues and Challenges

The labour market is highly reliant on informal employment, with over 80% of workers engaged in informal sectors such as agriculture, small-scale trade, and daily wage labour (ILO, 2020). The country has rampant and significant youth unemployment, and brain drain, with many young people migrating abroad for work due to limited opportunities domestically. Remittances, which account for nearly 25 percent of Nepal's GDP, play a crucial role in sustaining the economy but highlight the lack of decent work opportunities within the country (World Bank, 2021).

Labor migration is a common livelihood strategy in most households; remittances contributed to 21 percent of the country's GDP in 2021. Besides, the disadvantages that come along cannot be ignored, the cases of fraud, exploitation, abuse, and health and safety issues are demeaning the dignity of labor migrants.

Likewise, the relatively high youth unemployment situation is the major issue in the country that amplifies the consequences of labor migration, 26.36 percent of youth are unemployed which is relatively higher than the country's unemployment rate of 12.6 percent.¹² However, it is not a stand-alone problem, it is compounded by low education and skills and structural defects in the country's labor market.

Moreover, rural areas are much affected by a threefold dysfunctional labor pattern. Low women employment, low working hours for both males and females and wage disparity favoring male workers in agriculture.¹³

Workers will now receive a base salary of NPR 10,820 along with a Dearness Allowance of NPR 6,480 resulting in a total monthly wage of NPR 17,300 which is very low in comparison to the rising inflation and unplanned urbanizations.

Recommendations

Integration of financial management literacy courses into the school curriculum is essential for equipping people from childhood time about the economy. The documentation of indigenous knowledge and practices is pivotal for shaping the economy of the country.

Investing in research, innovations, and entrepreneurship will contribute to the upliftment of the economy of the country. A focus on community needs-centric research and assessments engaging community people will foster new innovations and ideas that can resolve current issues. Furthermore, enhancing entrepreneurship and developing provisions to support small businesses in terms of capital or mentorships will direct the economic progress and prosperity of the nation.

Vocational, life skills, and capacity-building training for young people and workers through various platforms is essential. This will enhance skills and facilitate effective job searches, ensuring the right person is placed in the right job. The training curriculum must be detailed and specific, aligning with job requirements to ensure successful placement. A thorough assessment is required to identify the actual targeted group and ensure effective implementation of programs and training. Workers must receive proper training before being placed in a job.

Creating safer working conditions in which working-aged people of all kinds enjoy working with rights respected, no discrimination, increased productivity, and fair pay is important for promoting the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) of the workers. Along with OSH, the employer should provide comprehensive packages for the workers from on-boarding to throughout the work terms such as health and accidental insurance, equal pay, provisions of holidays and leaves, workplace safety, and prevention from sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PSEAH) policy.

Promoting sustainable practices such as the use of eco-friendly products, and aligning economic growth with environmental

protection and sustainability by sensitizing the farmers, small land-holders, forest users, and community people through community participatory-based mechanisms to understand and tackle shared green economy ideations.

Enabling the triangular collaboration and coordination amongst public, private, and people partnerships (4P) to enhance economic growth and socially include the informal and migrant workers will also contribute to the economy and decent work. This partnership will support farm-to-fork mechanisms and prevent blooming intermediaries.

SDG 17: Partnership for Goals

Nepal has made notable progress in aligning its national policies and programs with SDG 17, focusing on strengthening implementation mechanisms and fostering global and local partnerships.

Nepal has integrated the SDGs into its national development strategy through the 15th Five-Year Plan (2019/20-2023/24), which emphasizes resource mobilization, fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships, and enhancing institutional capacities to achieve sustainable development.¹⁴

The Government of Nepal has also established an SDG Steering Committee to foster coordination, which is chaired by the Prime Minister. This steering committee oversees implementation efforts across various ministries and agencies.¹¹

The Government of Nepal has also introduced the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) in order to align financial resources with national priorities and SDG targets. This framework aims to mobilize domestic and international resources while promoting private-sector engagement.¹⁵

Issues and Challenges

Nepal depends significantly on foreign aid for the development of its projects but it will

hamper the long-term sustainability and the growth of the country which directly affects the ability to achieve Goal 17. Nepal is fully dependent on India and China and this dependency can undermine its economic sovereignty.

A report by the National Planning Commission (NPC) highlights gaps in data collection systems, which hinder effective monitoring of progress. Furthermore, resource mobilization remains a critical issue due to limited fiscal capacity and dependency on foreign aid.¹⁶

The government bodies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private sectors, and local communities often suffer due to the different priorities, and government policies do not seem to be aligned with the local bodies, NGOs, and private sectors as well which also leads to the unsustainability. Limited coordination seems to be one of the biggest issues in the context of Nepal as there seems to be limited coordination at the National level and also different ministries, government agencies, and local bodies often work in isolation without coordination.

Nepal has experienced frequent changes in government and often struggles to maintain stability. These shifts in leadership lead to inconsistencies in policy direction, resulting in fragmented or delayed initiatives that hinder long-term development plans. Bureaucratic Hurdles and Hassles result in complicated rules, slow approval processes, and too much paperwork, which can delay important development projects. In many countries, especially those with fewer resources, these obstacles can make it harder to get things done quickly and effectively.

The lack of advanced technological infrastructure and unequal access to technology affects economic growth, education, and overall development and in Nepal limited technology and access to the technology is a major barrier to achieving sustainable development.

Without sufficient investment developing countries have to struggle to build the infrastructures, stimulate economic growth, and adopt green technologies. Insufficient

funding also leads to reduced innovation, the creation of jobs, and many more. Nepal imports more goods and services than it exports which leads to an imbalance in trade. Also limited economic partnership reduces opportunities for sharing resources, knowledge, and technologies.

Effective partnership between government, private sectors, civil society, and stakeholders is necessary to mobilize resources, and ideas, and share knowledge. Nepal has good policies but lacks proper implementation and also there seems to be a lack of inclusive policies which has become the issues and challenges for SDG 17.

Recommendations

Relying on just one type of aid can really limit progress. It's important for countries to engage with the private sector through partnerships, encouraging investment in sustainable projects. When businesses get involved and take responsibility for the community, it creates more opportunities and speeds up development.

To bring in more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), governments need to make their countries attractive to international investors. This means investing in climate-friendly initiatives, ensuring political stability, and improving infrastructure. When businesses feel confident about the stability and growth potential, they're more likely to invest in the long-term.

For development to really last, we need to think ahead. Projects should be designed to be resilient and adaptable to the challenges of the future, especially with climate change. A focus on sustainability should be at the core of planning so that benefits last for generations to come.

To make real progress, it's key that governments, businesses, civil society groups, and other stakeholders work together. Collaboration is essential for sharing resources, solving problems, and moving toward the shared goal of sustainable development. When everyone pulls in the

same direction, things get done faster and more efficiently.

Trust and accountability go hand in hand. Governments, businesses, and organizations need to be open about their plans and how they're spending money. When everyone is clear about what's happening, it ensures resources are used wisely and that projects are working toward their intended goals. It also strengthens relationships between all involved.

The right environment for investment is essential. When countries make it easy for both domestic and foreign investors to operate, it helps grow the economy, create jobs, and develop critical infrastructure.

For real progress, the priorities of governments, businesses, international organizations, and local communities need to align. This alignment ensures that resources are used efficiently and everyone is working toward the same development goals.

Making sure that the benefits of development are shared equally is vital. It's not just about money; it's about giving everyone, especially the most vulnerable, access to things like education, healthcare, and clean water.

Abbreviations

APFSD: Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

FDI: Foreign Direct Investment

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HLPF: High-Level Political Forum

ILO: International Labour Organization

INFF: Integrated National Financing Framework

LGBTIQA+: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer, Asexual

MMR: Maternal Mortality Rate

NAYA: Nepal APFSD Youth Alliance

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations

NPC: National Planning Commission

OSH: Occupational Safety and Health

PSEAH: Prevention from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment Policy

SAGM: Sexual and Gender Minorities

SDG/SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

SRHR: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

UHC: Universal Health Coverage

WHO: World Health Organization

End Notes

This Call to Action was developed by a dedicated drafting team who worked on behalf of the larger group to capture the key discussion points and demands put forward by 100 participants in the Fourth National Youth Conclave derived from their personal and local experiences. The drafting team consisted of the following individuals:

- Bipana Shrestha
- Dipesh Limbu
- Mansingh Aideo
- Sushma Shrestha

This call to action was reviewed by the NAYA Working Group Members. NAYA currently has 11 youth-led and youth-serving organizations as its Working Group Members. The details of Working Group Members are:

- Asia-Pacific Resource and Research Center for Women (ARROW)
- Beyond Beijing Committee Nepal (BBC)

- Blind Youth Association Nepal (BYAN)
- Leo Club of Kathmandu Nepalaya
- Nepalese Youth for Climate Action (NYCA)
- Panchakoshi Jwala Yuwa Prathisthan (PJYA)
- Right Here Right Now (RHRN)
- Rotaract Club of Kathmandu Mid-Town
- Visible Impact
- Y-PEER Nepal
- YUWA

References

1. Ministry of Health and Population [Nepal], New ERA, and ICF. 2023. Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Health and Population [Nepal].
2. NDHS 2022, [UNFPA Nepal – Youth in Numbers](#)
3. Voluntary National Review of Sustainable Development Goals, Nepal 2024
4. <https://kathmandupost.com/health/2024/05/29>
5. Progress of Nepal's Health and Population Sector 2023/24 (NJAR Report MoHP)
6. UN Women (2021) "Gender Equality in Numbers: Progress and challenges in achieving gender equality in Nepal". Available at: <https://nepal.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/GE%20in%20numbers-final%2016-09-24-%20for%20web.pdf> [Accessed 29 January 2025].
7. Nepal Labour Force Survey, 2017/18
8. UN Women, Women Count Data Hub. Accessed at: <https://data.unwomen.org/country/nepal>
9. Crime reported to police, with women victims (reported cases), 2017/18-2022/22
10. Khatiwada PP, Subedi DR, Gurung YB, Pradhan MS, Pradhan P. Challenges to Leave No One Behind in Nepal for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals. South Asia Inst Adv Stud [Internet]. 2023 Nov 29 [cited 2025 Jan 27]; Available from: https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-3-030-91262-8_105-1
11. Nepal Government, National Planning Commission. Sustainable Development Goals - Status and Roadmap 2016-2030 [Internet]. 2017 Dec [cited 2025 Jan 27]. Available from: [https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/SDG_Status_and_Roadmap_\(2016-2030\).pdf](https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/SDG_Status_and_Roadmap_(2016-2030).pdf)
12. Sharma LK, Paudel K. Youth Employment Issues and their Impact on the Economic Development of Nepal. J Dev Adm Stud JODAS. 2023;31(1–2):1–14.
13. Raju D, Rajbhandari J. Youth Employment in Nepal [Internet]. Washington D.C.: World Bank Group; 2018 [cited 2025 Jan 27]. Available from: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/816461530076091272/pdf/Youth-employment-in-Nepal.pdf>
14. National Planning Commission (2019) "15th Five-Year Plan (2019/20–2023/24)". Kathmandu: Government of Nepal.
15. United Nations Nepal (2020) "Integrated National Financing Framework for Sustainable Development Goals in Nepal". Available at: <https://un.org.np> [Accessed 27 January 2025].
16. National Planning Commission (2018) "SDGs Baseline Report". Kathmandu: Government of Nepal.

NAYA Working Group Member's Logo



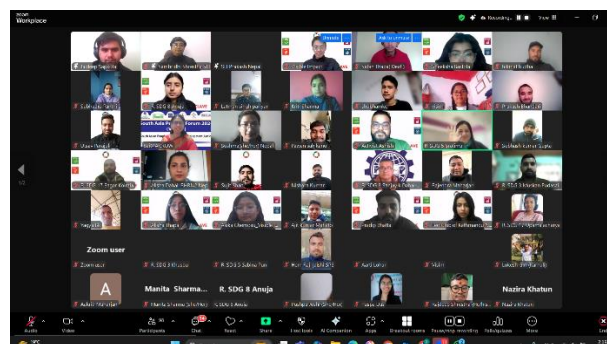
Key Takeaways from the Fourth National Youth Conclave



Some Glimpse from the Fourth National Youth Conclave



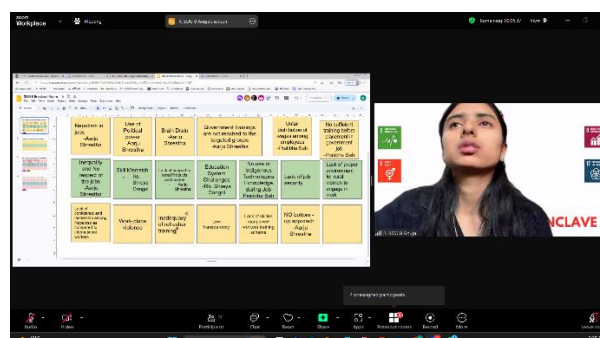
Picture 1: Opening Remarks by Sai, ARROW



Picture 2: Group Photo



Picture 3: Presentation on SDG Spaces by Sushma, BBC



Picture 4: Breakout session on SDG 8

NAYA Secretariat:



Visible Impact

611 Shrijanshil Marga, Basundhara

+977 9847697791 | mail.visim@gmail.com

www.visim.org