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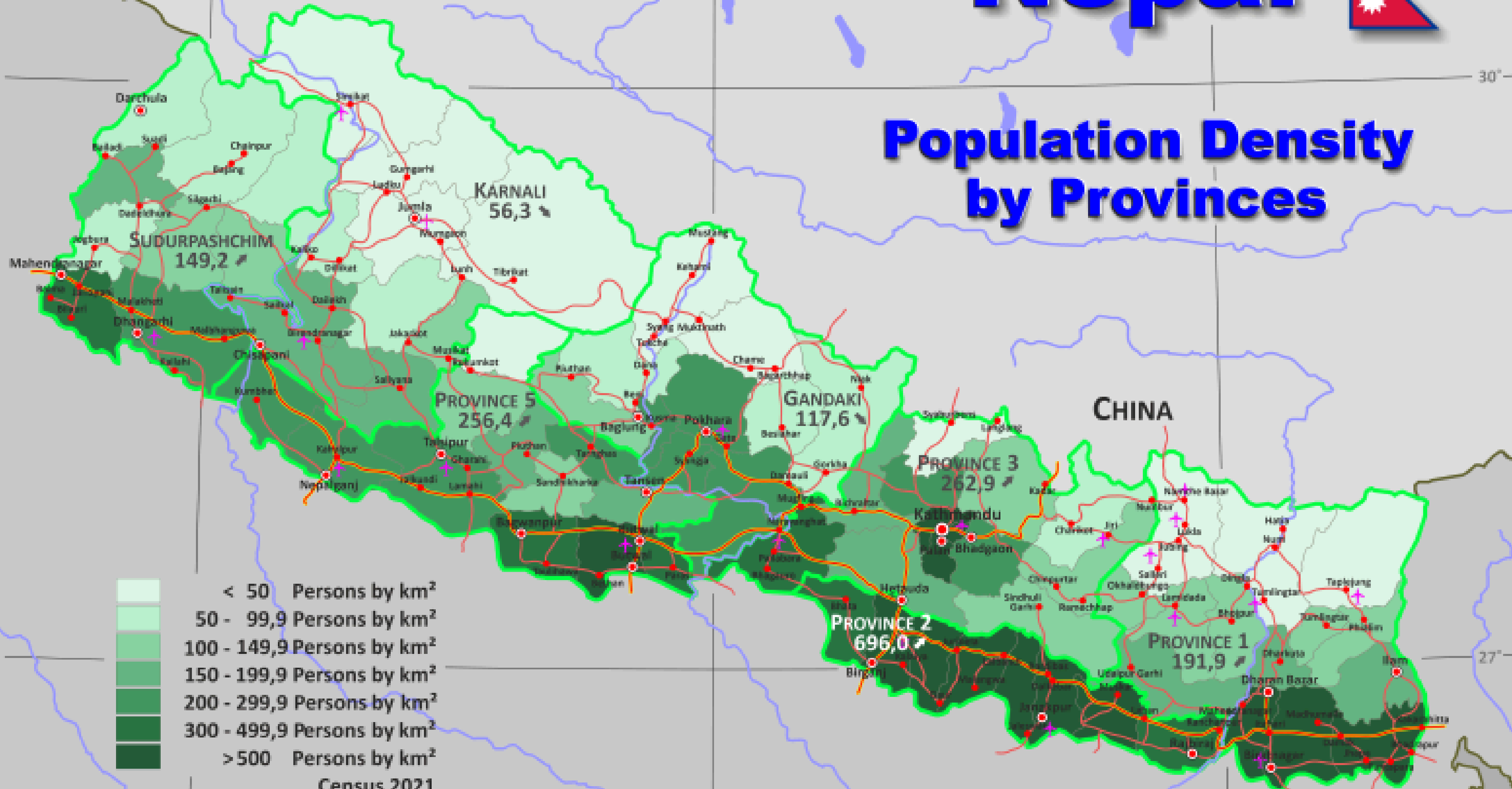
NEPAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Nepal



Population Density by Provinces



▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

SDG 10
SDG 9
SDG 8



■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
→ Stagnating
↗ Moderately improving
↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

MAIN SDG 3 TARGETS

- 1 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)
- 2 Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
- 3 Death rate attributable to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)

MAIN SDG FOCUSES

SDG 4

Reduce gender inequalities



SDG 11

Improve cities and communities



SDG 4

Why SDG 4?

- Would help lower the maternal mortality rate, adolescent fertility rate.
- Improvement to family planning with modern methods.
- Increase births attended by skilled health personnel.

Cultural Traditions

- Arranged marriage
 - Traditional gender roles
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SDG 11

Why SDG 11?

- Rural areas become a barrier to many individuals within their communities.
 - Only 22% of the total population lives in an urban setting.
 - Access to improved water sources (piped) is major challenge for achieving both SDG 3 and SDG 11.
 - 80% of Nepal have access to drinking water but only 18% uses safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1. 1).
 - lowest in South Asia
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