



Stand Together & Speak

“Leave no one behind”

Accelerating Localization of SDGs in Nepal

Civil Societies' Perspectives on SDGs Implementation



Report Collected and Prepared by:

NGO Federation of Nepal

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Acronyms/Abbreviations

AATWIN	Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal
AYON	Association of Youth Organizations in Nepal
ACORAB	Association of Community Radio Broadcasters
BDS	Blue Diamond Society
CAHURAST	Campaign for Human Rights and Social Transformation Nepal
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CNI	Confederation of Nepalese Industries
CSO(s)	Civil Society Organization (s)
CS(s)	Civil Society (Societies)
DNF	Dalits NGO Federation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal
FEDWASUN	Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoN	Government of Nepal
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IDPs	International Development Partners
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
INGOs	International Non-Government Organizations,
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LGBTIQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Questioning
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOF	Ministry of Finance
Mol	Means of Implementation
NCC	Nepal Chamber of Commerce
NCE	National Campaign for Education
NEFIN	National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NIDA	Nepal Indigenous Disable Association
NIWF	National Indigenous Women's Federation
LAHURNIP	Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples
NGO FONIN	NGO Federation of National Indigenous Nationalities
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NIWF	National Indigenous Women's Federation
NPC	National Planning Commission
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PLWD	Person Living With Disability
RECPHEC	Resource Centre For Primary Health Care
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VNR	Voluntary National Review
YFIN	Youth Federation Of Indigenous Nationalities, Nepal

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The main objective for preparing this report is to collect factual data from various sources on present status of development initiatives in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nepal.

This report includes the present status, progress and achievements on SDG intervention as well as voices, perceptions and opinion of CSOs and their prospective in achieving SDGs in the country. NFN together with SDG partners collected written document, formal and non formal meetings, and prepare with entire efforts in producing in this form. The organizations and individuals who are the part of Nepal SDGs Forum including FIAN, RRRN, RECPHEC, CEN, FECOFUN, DNF, NFDN, FEDWASUN, BBC Nepal, NGO FONIN, BDS, GOGO Foundation, Transparency International Nepal, AATWIN, ACORAB, AYON, Consortium Nepal, RECPHEC, YAN, NACIFN, NAFAN, NFGF, NFIWUAN, DiMaNN, MuAN, NARMIN, ADDCN, NAVIN, NAPLHA Nepal, Human Rights Alliance, NACEUN, COCAP, CCNN, Freedom Forum, NDWA, NCE Nepal and NEFIN. We are very grateful to all the board members and staff of NFN who supported for preparing and extended all possible supports. Special thank goes to Mr. Arjun Bhattarai, Deputy General Sectary, NFN for his active coordinating role as leading the team. Similarly, Mr. Ram Prasad Subedi, Secretary General, Ms. Bhawana Bhatta, Secretary and Mr. Dillu Prasad Ghimire, Secretary, NFN for their active support and participation.

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Thank you,

Jit Ram Lama
President

Executive Summary

After launching 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs), Nepal has put higher priority to integrate the SDGs targets into the national development plans and implement them to achieve the intended targets by 2030. This report, which NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN), on behalf of the “Nepal SDGs Forum,” has prepared on the basis of latest available data, gives a prospective of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on the status of progress and achievements of SDGs implementation in Nepal. Also it presents a glimpse of challenges and way forward for further improvements in SDGs effective implementation. This summary report has also tried to specifically assess CSOs roles and contributions for materializing the SDGs 1-17.

It is imperative to highlight here that the COSs, government, private sector and development partners have unanimously agreed during a meeting organized by the Nepal SDGs Forum that the challenges, which we are presently facing, can be managed, if we all stakeholders work together and demonstrate strong solidarity to our commitments. It is always fruitful to work collectively on a great mission like SDGs. It is, therefore, highly desired to take on the initiatives as a holistic approach to SDGs implementation and yield positive outputs, outcome and impacts.

There are still some unresolved issues of human rights, inequality and freedom of expression and freedom of association among the civilians, which need to be addressed strategically as per the letter and spirit of the constitution of Nepal. Similarly, there are various health related problems such as high occurrence of seasonal, transmittable and water born diseases that require concentrated efforts to manage. The prevalence of natural calamities such as earth quack, lands lights and floods causing loss of lives and property and triggering displacement and migration of several families is also a big challenge in the country.

Just as the problems are interrelated, the solutions to these interrelated problems such as poverty, inequality, climate change and other problems are also interlinked. Therefore, collective and concerted efforts are must to do away with these interrelated problems. SDGs, which espouse various sectors, have offered valuable opportunities to accelerate progress in solving these problems. For example, tackling climate change requires a shift to clean energy, reversing the trend in forest loss, and changing our production and consumption patterns. Promoting sustainable agriculture can help reduce both hunger and poverty.

This report also highlights the importance of investing in data management for guiding the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The sections on challenges and way forward highlighted in this report mainly cover major concerns or problems and recommendations to overcome them. Many of the problems may be solved through systematic and synergetic efforts from all stakeholders. International cooperation and partnership on arranging means of implementation for the successful implementation of SDGs agenda can be strengthened even further with the facilitation of the United Nations system. There is still time for us to achieve the SDGs if we act now and act together, taking advantage of the many synergies that exist across the globe on 2030 Agenda.



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Context - SDGs and civil society report

After the conclusion of eight MDGs agenda in 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development along with 17 goals (SDGs) were adopted by the member states of the United Nations in September 2015 as new universal goals, targets and indicators to frame individual member state's national development agenda, development plans and programs over the next 15 years till 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals were built on achievements and learning of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and expanded further. While MDGs mainly aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, SDGs expanded these and included additional international commitments on ending poverty and achieving equality everywhere, leaving no one behind. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is integrated, indivisible and balance of three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental, and poverty eradication is stated as the overarching goal. The goals are integrated and indivisible, global in nature hence universally applicable.

Effective implementation of SDGs and achieving results require a good preparation in different aspects ranging from awareness and ownership, policy coherence, localization to integration into development plans, resource mobilization and establishing system for monitoring. In this regard, the past four years have witnessed number of initiatives undertaken by the Government of Nepal (GoN) towards preparation and implementation of SDGs. The most notable efforts have been in the areas of raising awareness, establishing high level institutional mechanisms for strategic steering, guidance, coordination and monitoring, nationalizing goals, targets and indicators, strengthening systems and integrating SDGs into national level plans and budgets. These efforts are led by the National Planning Commission (NPC) - an apex body of the government working as SDGs focal organization which is responsible for policy making, multi-sectoral coordination, planning and monitoring.

Implementation of SDGs envisages meaningful participation of state and non-state actors – governments, civil society groups, INGOs, IDPs, UN, IFIs, private sectors and community groups – requiring to working together in partnership. It requires genuine localization of goals and targets, and strong multi-stakeholder structures in place to plan, implement, monitor and review at all levels. This type of arrangement is believed to support for promoting ownership of the goals and accountability of all actors for sustainable development, as state alone may not be in a comfortable position to materialize the SDGs. This is particularly important for a diverse and developing country like Nepal that is undergoing rapid political and social changes, and building sense of ownership of all stakeholders and people of different economic and social groups in the processes and results of development efforts.

Nepal is home for vibrant Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that are active in different fronts and wide ranging areas. CSOs have made significant contributions to Nepal's socio-political and economic transformational changes and hence are considered as important actors to support planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs. In this context, CSOs in Nepal have proactively formed a common platform – the "Nepal SDGs Forum" - to engage collectively as a group in SDGs processes. The objective of this forum is to exchange learning and foster collective action among CSOs in Nepal on SDGs implementation and monitoring.

The United Nations provides opportunity to all member states for regular follow-up and review of status and progress on preparation, implementation and results of SDGs through Voluntary National Reports (VNR) which is shared at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) convened annually. As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages member states to “conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven” processes (2030 Agenda, paragraph 79). The HLPF is an important platform not only for sharing the progress but also for cross learning and leveraging.

In addition to the HLPF, the UN has planned a gathering for the heads of states and governments on 24 and 25 of September 2019, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York in order to follow up and comprehensively review progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs. The event will be the first UN summit on the SDGs since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015. In this context, the Government of Nepal is also planning to participate in this upcoming UN Summit on the SDGs and present its progress on SDGs implementation so far.

Parallel to the UN summit, there will be a CSOs forum organized on 24 Sep 2019 at UN Headquarters itself aiming to create a space for constructive and propositional dialogue between civil society and UN Member States, international organizations and other related constituencies on the possible responses to the challenges exposed by the first four years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The representatives of Nepal SDGs forum will also participate in this forum and present the Nepalese civil society perspective report. This report will also be shared in other forums as well.

The Nepal SDGs Forum, coordinated by NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN) aims to complement as well critique the government process by making independent assessment of Nepal's progress on SDGs from civil society perspective. The objective is to acknowledge the efforts from different corners towards implementation of SDGs in Nepal; identify strengths and challenges in the process; and suggest way forward for collective actions for improvement.

Box 1: Some facts of Nepal

- Human Development Index is 0.574 (ranked 148, medium human development)
- Population below the line of poverty (%): 18.7
- MPI rate (%): 29.81
- Economic growth rate: 5.9%
- Food secured HHs (%): 45
- Literacy rate (%): 66
- Maternal mortality rate (100,000 live births): 239
- Child mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 39
- GNI per capita USD): 2,471
- Per capita GDP (USD): 1,034
- Life expectancy at birth (years) is 69.7
- Gender empowerment index: 0.568
- Ranked 4th high risk country in terms of impact of climate change
- Only 45 out of 100 married women participate in major decision of their life
- More than half the population don't use the piped water supply
- 75 percent of households use fire wood as the primary fuel for cooking
- 1 in 5 youth are fully unemployed

1.2 Nepal's socio-political context in relation to SDGs

Nepal, a small and diverse developing country with a largely agrarian economy, is among the poorest in South Asia, with annual GDP per capita of about US\$ 1,034 (NPC/GoV 2019). Since past few decades, the country is undergoing through rapid and significant political, economic and social changes. Despite prolonged political transition, increased environmental and climatic vulnerability and slow pace of economic growth, the country has made significant achievements in areas of poverty reduction and human development. As per the recent reports, the percentage of people living below the line of poverty is 18.7, and the human development index is 0.574. Both of these indicators have improved compared to previous year. Considerable progress is made in infrastructure development, access to education, health and non-farm employment opportunities. The country has witnessed dramatic progress in poverty reduction. Absolute poverty has declined from 42 percent in 1996 to 31 percent in 2004 and 21.6 percent in 2017, and 18.7 percent in 2019 (NPC/GoN 2019). However, the distribution of the benefits and share from poverty reduction and improved human development index has remained unequal and unjust. Still different sections of society are deprived of their fundamental rights even though the new constitution has guaranteed them and relevant laws have been enacted for implementing the constitutional provisions. The country still experiences rampant pockets of poverty, inequality, inadequate and disproportionate development of physical infrastructures, unemployment, subsistence agrarian economy, economic dependency on foreign countries, inability to harness the potentiality of natural resources, among many others.

Poverty continues to be a rural phenomenon and has been an emerging issue for the urban setting as well. Substantial disparities exist across ecological zones and social and gender groups such as castes, ethnicities, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age and disability. For example, the incidence of income poverty is most pronounced in the mountains, followed by the terai and the hills. Majority of Dalits and indigenous ethnic minority groups have been experiencing inadequate access to political power, productive resources and other opportunities hence are forced to remain in poverty and deprivation. Poverty in Nepal is considered to be due to the underlying structural causes of systematic discrimination, marginalization and exclusion at all fronts, and through unjust traditions. Despite progressive legal frameworks and policies, gender based disparities and violence against women, girls and children are continued. Recent developments for safeguarding workers rights through the introduction of Contribution Based Social Security Act, 2017 by the state are greeted positive. However, the implementation of the same has not shown much encouraging results so far, when the last date of 16 October 2019 for mandatory registration of the firms and companies is approaching soon. According to the current trend, most of the employers do not seem quite positive in implementing the provisions of the law. Until 12 September 2019, only a total of 4,790 companies and organizations have registered themselves with the Social Security Fund (SSF) And a total of 50,140 employees have signed up in the SSF system for their contributions in the scheme (My Republica, 2019).

Persons Living with Disability (PLWD) lack access to basic health and livelihoods opportunities and are among the poorest and disadvantaged across all economic and social groups. Such differentiation and inequality between different economic and social groups is one of the major reasons for creating and perpetuating poverty in Nepal.

Child marriage and harmful practices are burning issues of Nepal. Furthermore, lack of access to sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents, especially adolescent girls, is a major source of disenfranchisement for them and links closely to their ability to have a voice and make informed choices about their own bodies and relationships which has been also prioritized by SDG 5.

In the midst of struggles for democracy, human rights, justice and equality, Nepal has promulgated new constitution in 2015 that safeguards basic rights and welfare of all citizens. The constitution provides additional set of enabling rights specific to women and marginalized groups by way of positive discrimination in state governance, education, health, employment and social security. The constitution has also abolished discriminatory policies and has widened space for participation and inclusion of all segments of society including those so far marginalized on the basis of gender, caste, ethnicity, age, disability and so on. SDGs could be a vehicle/framework also to take forward commitments made in the Constitution.

SDGs are coherent with this changed socio-political and development dynamics of Nepal. The country through SDGs, envisions a world where people overcome poverty and enjoy decent work without harming the earth's essential ecosystems and resources; where people stay healthy and get the food and water they need; where everyone enjoys access to clean energy that doesn't contribute to climate change and where women and girls are assured of equal rights and equal opportunities. While government takes the lead and is responsible to provide enabling environment for CSOs, private sector, IDPs, INGOs, civil society and people at large play important role towards implementation of SDGs and achieve the goals.

The CSOs in Nepal have been actively contributing to promoting prosperity and reducing poverty, addressing inequality, promoting growth and social inclusion that complement government's initiatives to achieve the SDGs. CSOs mobilize increasing amounts of resources, knowledge and skills from diverse sources for socio-economic development programs in the country. Often, CSOs play dual and complementary role in development - as partners delivering development for wider and deeper coverage and as pressure or watchdog group for human rights friendly, inclusive and equitable outcomes. They employ professional development experts and develop innovative development solutions that are key for SDGs implementation. More importantly, CSOs have been active in making aware and organizing the most poor and disadvantaged people, raising their voices and advocating for their empowerment and inclusion that is critically important to ensure that 'no one is left behind'. Therefore, proactive engagement and participation of CSOs in SDGs preparedness and implementation is important for effective and sustainable outcomes of SDGs.

1.3 Objectives, methods, scope and limitations of the report

Nepal SDG Forum with secretariat support from NFN, gathered ideas, suggestions and written documents from CSOs and private actors engaged in advocacy, campaign and implementation of different SDGs in Nepal. This report mainly outlines the status of SDGs implementation, its processes, main challenges and way forward including institutional and financial arrangements. The report has been developed in maximum participation of relevant stakeholders including policy makers, development partners, private actors and CSOs who have contributed at different levels for implementation of SDGs. The report is expected to present some glimpses on the status and trends of SDGs implementation and provide some food for thoughts for planning CSOs and other actors engagement in future course of SDGS actions. As one of the major actors, the CSOs may find it quite useful to shape their voices and actions towards fostering necessary partnerships with relevant stakeholders and thus accelerating the implementation of the SDGs effectively in Nepal.

The specific objectives of this report include:

- Assessment of the situation of SDGs implementation in Nepal focusing on the processes, mechanisms and outputs including financial arrangements, and

- Suggestions for the future course of actions to be followed by all groups of the stakeholders, primarily the state, private sector and CSOs.

Towards achieving the aforementioned objectives, a simple study methodology and approach was employed as described below.

Review of literatures for gathering secondary information. Several documents produced by the government, UN agencies, civil societies and private agencies were reviewed and information extracted as appropriate.

Multi stakeholder meetings, workshops and interactions were organized on different thematic areas of SDGs at federal, provincial and local governance levels.

Bilateral meetings with stakeholders engaged in SDGs implementation were organized at federal level.

Additionally, thematic input papers from SDGs thematic experts were solicited in order to explore further the deeper information on those themes.

The scope of this report in terms of the content and coverage is capturing broader contours of efforts put forward by the state of Nepal towards achieving SDGs within the stipulated time frame vis a vis the analysis of current status and trends.

There are some stark limitations of this report which mainly include the following:

No in depth research study and fact based analysis was possible due to inadequate financial resources and time.

There was meager budget made available by the concerned stakeholders which was a big challenge to Nepal SDG Forum to organize workshops and meetings at all levels inviting as many stakeholder as was expected to gather substantive information form a wider range of participants So, the analysis and suggestions are based on the limited sources of primary information provided by the limited number of SDGs actors.

The Nepal SDG Forum tried its best to organize several workshops and meetings with all stakeholders on its own, because the available financial resource was not enough to employ and engage expert consultant who could make and cover all over the country to make this report more comprehensive.

NFN, the secretariat of Nepal SDGs Forum, has carried out perception survey on Goal 5 considering a sample size of 300 adolescent girls in Tanahun, Kailali and Morang districts. It was not possible to follow similar format and structure to obtain field data and community voices on other SDGs and from other districts.

The process of consultation, thus, was delimited to certain selected groups of stakeholders in limited constituencies, thematic groups, and international non-government organizations owing to time and resource constraints.

Nepal SDG Forum has designed an information collection format and circulated to all respective thematic leaders (Conveners) and requested them to organize meetings with other CSOs particularly related under the same SDGs goal to collect factual data to be included in the report. However, the report which NFN received was quite scattered and very difficult to summarize and present it in a unified format and structure.

1.4 Framework for analysis: preparedness, participation and reflections

SDGs include a set of 17 universal goals that aim to end poverty and ensure prosperity, protect the planet, and ensure peace of all people through galvanized partnerships. Each goal has specific universal targets and indicators. There are a total of 169 global targets and 230 global indicators to be achieved by 2030. Moreover, Nepal has set 245 national targets and 479 indicators for the realization of SDGs. The framework for assessment and analysis of this report encompasses three interrelated aspects.

- Review and assessment of the progress on preparedness and integration of SDGs in regular plan of the government of Nepal;
- Assessment and recommendation of social inclusion, participation and ownership of CSOs in preparedness, implementation and monitoring of SDGs targets; and
- Discussing reflections on social inclusion, participation and ownership of current SDGs intervention initiatives and future doubts of concerned stakeholders.

The first aspect, state of preparedness of SDGs includes range of activities from raising awareness to localizing the targets and indicators and setting up implementation mechanism, revising and aligning the policies to create enabling environment, integration of SDGs targets into national plans and programs. Provision of adequate financial allocation and establishing partnership for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SDGs is a must at country level.

Regarding the second aspect, it is true that the CSOs in Nepal often represent the voice and concerns of the poorest, disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized people and communities and empower them to claim their rights. This is particularly important to ensure the principle of 'leave no one behind'. CSOs and their participation in accelerating implementation of SDGs in the country mainly for the localization at community level to aware communities, and decision makers both at local and provincial levels is a prime need and should be put in order to achieve SDGs targets. Without active engagement of CSOs and other non-state actors, it will be very difficult for the government alone to implement all 17 goals across the country.

Therefore, inclusion, participation and ownership of CSOs and other stakeholders in the whole planning, implementation and monitoring processes is mandatory for reaching the desired destiny. The analytical framework has taken into account the status and trend of inclusion of different actors in the SDGs process in the country.

Similarly, the third aspect of reflections on social inclusion, participation and ownership of current SDGs processes and future doubts of some concerned interest groups is also considered and assessed in regards to current implementation status and likely trends.

2.0 Preparedness and Integration

As said, state is the leading organization for SDGs preparedness and integration that provides an enabling environment for other stakeholders and communities to participate effectively and to support benefitting the people. Apart from the government, other actors such as private sector, CSOs, INGOs and UN Agencies initiatives on SDGs are equally important for achieving SDGs in Nepal. Based on the literature review, interactions with the key informants, perception survey, representing different constituencies and civil society consultations at central and thematic group discussions at various levels, a general inference is drawn which is discussed in the following sections.

2.1 Enabling Environment towards Achieving SDGs targets

2.1.1 State initiatives

It is true that the successful implementation of the SDGs is the prime responsibility of the government, supported by all other stakeholders and actors in the country. Thus, the major roles and responsibilities with accountability rest with the state. There have been some preparations in the part of state that could be linked with the preparatory works for creating enabling environment. The new constitution of Nepal promulgated in 2015 has entailed several provisions towards creating enabling environment through preparing people friendly policies, enacting laws and establishing required structures and mechanisms. It can, therefore, be inferred that there is no constitutional or legal barrier to create enabling environment for the successful implementation of SDGs vis-a-vis achieving prosperity and ultimately leading to a state of socialism as described in the preamble part of the constitution. In this regard, the government has taken several initiatives over the last four years or so to review policies, laws, sectoral plans, strategies, targets and priorities and either formulate new policies, laws and strategies or revise the existing ones to align with the constitutional aspirations.

Box 2: Sector plans and strategies that were reviewed in order to align with SDGs

- 15th Periodic Plan 2019/020-2023/024
- Agricultural Development Strategy of Nepal(ADS), 2015-2035
- School Sector Development Plan-SSDP, 2016-2023
- Nepal Health Sector Strategy –NHSS, 2015-2020
- Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) Action Plan of Nepal, 2016-2025
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Broadband Master Plan of Nepal, 2016-2020
- Forest Sector Strategy (FSS) of Nepal, 2015-2015
- Nature Conservation National Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development, 2015-2030
- Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Plan of Nepal, 2016-2030
- 20 Years Road Plan, 2001-2020 and Five Years Road Sector Strategy of Nepal, 2016-2020
- National Urban Development Strategy of Nepal
- Nepal's National Tourism Strategic Plan, 2015-2025
- National Energy Strategy of Nepal, 2013-2030 and Nepal's' Energy Sector Vision 2050, 2013-2050
- National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change 2010, Climate Change Policy of Nepal, 2011 and Local Adaptation Program of Action (LAPA), 2011
- Source: NPC/GoN 2017

The 15th Periodic Plan (2019-2024) recently prepared by the National Planning Commission has incorporated suggestions and recommendations from CSOs side as well. The 15th plan has to some extent tried in aligning actions and targeting outputs in accordance with the SDGs targets.

The government has already prepared SDGs Status and Road Map for 2016-2030 report and Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy. Nepal has already prepared SDGs wise indicators, counting 479 in number, which seems quite ambitious. However, given the complexity of SDGs and structural deficiencies of the country, it may be difficult to handle such a huge number compared to 234 indicators identified globally.

Table 1: Summary of SDGs, targets, global and national indicators

SDGs	No. of global targets	No. of global indicators	No. of Nepal indicators*
End poverty in all its forms everywhere	7	14	15
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	8	13	16
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	13	27	27
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	10	11	17
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	9	14	15
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	8	11	11
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	5	6	6
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	10	17	17
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	5	12	13
Reduce inequality within and among countries	10	11	11
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	10	15	15
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	11	13	13
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	5	8	8
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	10	10	-

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	12	14	14
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	11	23	23
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	19	25	24
Total	169	234	245

* These figures may vary as per the updating and revisions at later dates. However, the detail targets and indicators prepared by the National Planning Commission, page 39 to 78 Nepal's SDGs Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030 page 39 to 78 is refer to **Annex -I**

2.1.2 CSOs Representation in high level state structures

It is important to motivate and engage multi stakeholder partnerships for successful implementation of SDGs to reach targets set for Nepal. As committed at UN General Assembly, the governments should take lead and pave way for inclusive participation of CSOs, private sector and development partners in planning, decision making and monitoring of processes and results of SDGs targets. Multi-stakeholder approaches will definitely trigger and facilitate effective implementation through shared responsibility and ownership of the SDGs initiatives in the country. More specifically, representation and contribution from CSOs in government structure will be a joint and synergetic effect to bring voices of the most marginalized and minority groups from the field level to make the planning and implementation more realistic meaningful.

On this note, the GoN has lately provisioned NFN representation at high level SDGs Steering Committee which is chaired by the Prime Minister of Nepal (Reference???). In addition to this Steering Committee, there is a SDGs Implementation and Coordination Committee under the chairpersonship of NPC's Vice Chairman. The Implementation and Coordination Committee is responsible for managing overall inter-sectoral and inter-agency coordination, implementation and monitoring the progress on SDGs implementation. Similarly, there are nine thematic committees chaired by the NPC Members, These committees are called multi-stakeholder structures as they are represented by different ministries of the federal government and other stakeholders. These multi stakeholder structures are mainly responsible to provide oversight and strategic direction for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in a coordinated way. These structures are supposedly instrumental for aligning SDGs in government plans and the plans of other stakeholders in order to collectively bring positive results, outcomes and impacts. These mechanisms have eased CSOs and other non-state actors for managing and maintaining overall inter-sectoral and inter-agency coordination for implementation and monitoring the SDGs progress.

2.1.3 UN Nepal initiatives

UN Agencies in Nepal is massively engaged in SDGs acceleration activities with strong partnership with the National Planning Commission (NPC), CSOs and Nepal SDG Forum in Nepal. In the past the UN

Resident Coordinator for Nepal has established a SDGs working group at UN agency level for better coordination and effective support. It was demonstrated visible and tangible outputs and outcomes in effective action to cover SDGs agenda in Nepal. As of today, UN Agencies providing coherent support by engaging the respective stakeholders and agencies with great interest to reaching UN Agenda in the country.

The number of UN agencies is being supporting financially and technically through different line ministries, INGOs and CSOs for successful intervention of SDGs agenda in Nepal. Some of the remarkable initiatives taken by UN agencies in Nepal are:

- Raising awareness on SDGs through supporting government, civil society groups including NGOs and media, and private actors.
- Providing technical and financial support to NPC for preparing and updating the SDGs baseline report and undertaking needs assessment, costing and financing strategy.
- Supporting the government for aligning national M&E system with SDGs through strengthening NPC's capacity.

2.1.4 Civil society initiatives

a) CSOs play a pivotal role

In Nepal, non-governmental organizations including NGOs are one of the major players engaged in SDGs implementation and monitoring processes. Hence, CSOs play a pivotal role for SDGs implementation and monitoring progress. Most often, CSOs work on the basic needs and protection and promotion of fundamental human rights of underrepresented people and communities. In addition, the roles of INGOs and development partners are significant to promote, mobilize and assure funding for CSOs' initiatives. To make strong partners in ensuring innovative ideas and strategies which could cover all segments of society to ensure accountability for SDGs implementation. Due to active engagement and facilitation of various development activities at the local level, CSOs have practical knowledge on local situation, cultural practices and local issues. With this CSOs do have ability to recommend appropriate interventions models with its local context in different parts of the country.

A total of 6,347 (**NFN data base report up to July 2019**) Nepalese CSOs are affiliated with NFN, and there are even more than thousands of CSOs that are active and providing services in different development fields in various parts of Nepal. These CSOs have expressed their unparalleled commitment to implement SDGs successfully by adopting the five major principles of redistributive justice, economic justice, social justice, environmental justice and downward accountability to the people (Joint Declaration of Nepalese CSOs, 2015).

Most of the CSOs are involved in SDGs processes, mainly supplementing and complementing in implementation at different levels. Some CSOs are engaged in global policy advocacy while some others are engaged at national advocacy work. Large numbers of CSOs are working, as service providers to implement development activities that contribute to the achievement of SDGs. CSOs are

also active in raising public awareness. In order to strengthen collective voice and agencies, CSOs in Nepal have also formed and activated Nepal SDGs Forum which is the common platform for all CSOs engaged in this process.

b) Nepal SDGs Forum and Week of Actions

NGO Federation of Nepal together with other issue based federations and CSOs had established Nepal SDG Forum on 25 February 2016 in Kathmandu, Nepal and continued in coordinating with all stakeholders, organizing meetings and discussing about SDGs issues and challenges including concentrating together on works to achieve SDGs targets in an effective way by 2030. The forum is involved in collective information sharing, advocacy, capacity development, mobilization, knowledge management, and promotion of CSOs' accountability by engaging with governments and other development actors at all levels. It has its Secretariat at the office of NGO Federation of Nepal. The Nepal SDG Forum has been instrumental for organizing number of coordination meetings and coordinated activities to celebrate the week of action in September 2019, which will be the key moment to highlight the issues and challenges related to program and priorities for achieving the ambitious SDGs and the targets in Nepal and around the globe.

Number of coordinated activities and actions will be organized throughout the week in different parts of the country, Viz. central, provincial and local levels and at UN headquarters. Each day of the week will be dedicated to a specific theme to highlight the inter-connected elements of the forum/movement, including key constituencies, major groups, and thematic groups and goal-wise working groups on equality, civic space, climate, peace, effective financing, etc. The key event calendar and tentative schedule of the Week of Actions is presented below:

Date	UN Events	Nepal SDGs Forum – NFN Central level Mobilization	Provinces/Districts Level CSOs activities
Aug 2019		Organize series of meetings with CSOs, INGOs and other multi-stakeholders on SDGs for planning the week of actions\ and prepare IEC Materials on SDGs.	
Sep 15, 2019 (Sunday)		# Handover CSO statement to the government.	
Sep 20, 2019 (Friday)		#Organize press conference on Week of Actions on SDGs .	
Sep 21, 2019 (Saturday)	UN Day of Peace	# Organize National Workshop on Peace and Justice # Organize candle lighting event for Peace.	All province and district forums also will organize candle lighting events for peace at public places

Sep 22, 2019 (Sunday)		Organize thematic workshops on: # Equality # Universal health coverage # SDGs and Women # SDGs and Youth # SDGs and Children # SDGs and Senior Citizens	
Sep 23, 2019 (Monday)	UN Climate Summit	# National Climate Action Summit 2019	Event on Climate and SDGs Localization in 7 provinces and 77 districts
Sep 24, 2019 (Tuesday)	UN SDGs Summit (Afternoon) SDG Media Zone	# Stand Together Now for "I Speak Campaign" By organizing Human Chain and Blowing Whistles	"I Speak Campaign"
Sep 25, 2019 (Wednesday)	UN SDGs Summit (Day 2)	# Celebrate 4th SDGs Anniversary and organize Nepal SDGs Summit # Launch CSO report on SDGs 2019	Nepal SDGs Summit and Report launching and share report in all 7 provinces and district levels, workshops, meetings, etc.
Sep 26, 2019 (Thursday)	UN High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (Day 1)	# National level Dialogue on financing for development # Grant bargain & localization	
Sep 27, 2019 (Friday)	UN High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (Day 2)	Review and wrap up of week of actions event	Review and wrap up of week of actions event

2.1.5 Private sector initiatives to engage in SDGs

It is very important to engage private sector for intervention of small scale and medium industries for collaboration to achieve SDGs 2030 in Nepal. Naturally, the private sectors are resourceful and strategic partners for development sector in leveraging finances, generating local employment and development new technologies, development of infrastructure and research & studies which is real and practical necessities in accelerating SDGs intervention in the country. In a practical manner, the engagement of private sector organization in development mainstream will benefits by the country not only in achieving SDGs also economic development and growth of the country.

There are some areas which private sector could make radical change in economic growth as well as support increasing countries GDP in a number of ways, such as i) sustainable production (ii) sustainable/ regenerative use of natural resources, (iii) improve social protection for labor, (iv)

corporate social responsibility initiatives, and (v) philanthropic support. Private sectors can undertake noble initiatives for ending violence against children, such as discouraging child labor in industry and business ventures.

2.1.6 Social security:

Contribution based Social Security Act was enacted in 2017 to ensure the rights of the workers based on the concept of contributory social security and to provide social security to the contributors (ILO, 2017). It has a provision to cover workers of formal and informal sectors as well as people in self-employment, subject to designated contributions by them.

Social Security Act is considered as a powerful instrument in reducing the consequences of inequality and promoting inclusive growth which is essential for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. It is believed that diverse social protection policies and intervention mechanisms currently in place will directly buffer against the costs associated with health care and mitigate the impacts of loss of income due to illness or disability, which could exacerbate inequality. However, non-contributory mechanisms could have been instrumental for income in the poorest households, in one hand and expand access to health and education among their members, on the other, but it is non-existent in the present Act. Through such programs, monetary and non-monetary resources could have been provided and access to a range of social services would have been facilitated in order to support the people living in poverty to acquire quality education, health and nutrition for their family members.

2.2. Need of Inter-linkage to Achieve SDGs in Nepal

It is evident that achieving the aims of SDGs requires work across several SDGs, and strengthening the implementation mechanisms and coordination among the sectors- government, COS, development partners and private sector, and aligning with the Paris Agreement, Financing for Development and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Similarly, we should be mindful adopting the international instruments of human rights such as the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas and the UN Strategic Plan on Biodiversity and post-2020 biodiversity framework as well as the Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition to climate adaptation and mitigation. These instruments can be seen covering a cross section of a wide range of SDGs including the reduction of health risks, development of renewable energy, creation of jobs, peace (SDG 16) and increased sources of financing for resource poor states and governments.

Peace has been identified as a high priority, but it too depends upon progress being made across other SDGs. Internal conflicts, and community violence not only damage institutions, justice systems and rule of law, but also harm societies and social structures (SDGs 10, 11, 12), increase poverty (SDG 1), make people more vulnerable to disease, malnutrition, and hunger (SDGs 2 and 3), interrupt education (SDG 4), and leave millions without livelihoods (SDG 8). Furthermore, disrupt ecological systems (SDG 13), and 15), and natural resources (SDG 7), including access to clean water and food (SDGs 2, 6, 14 and 15).

In addition, when a country or community people are the victims of conflicts, progress in social and economic development rolls backward. Moreover, conflicts are often related to a vacuum in political leadership that is filled by criminals, military rule and non-state actors bearing arms which then

causes safeguards against corruption to be weakened at all levels so that international partners (SDG 17) do not have a stable political environment to help those who are most in need. Thus, we will always emphasize CSOs to put its program in Peace building and accessibilities of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). It will support life to nature and human beings—and without it, nothing can survive,” the achievement of peace depends on bringing about an overall more sustainable world where human rights for all and respect for our environment are equally observed.

A critical entry point to building resilient societies and ensuring greater personal, national, and international security may come through greater investment in quality education that includes pre-school and life-long learning, and that includes the understanding that we are all global citizens, are known to yield high returns and positive multiplier effects across many SDGs. For example, the co-benefits for investments in girls' education (SDG 5) are proven to have a particularly positive impact on all of society, reducing child marriage, lowering maternal mortality rates, reducing adolescent birth rates, empowering family planning, decreasing risks in other infectious diseases, and reducing poverty in all ages, including for families and in old age. However, access to education can help reduce inequalities (SDG 10) only if special measures are taken to protect against any discrimination.

We all are aware that “interlinked and indivisible” nature of the 2030 Agenda and the imperative to leave no one behind, we all can be together to implement and achieve holistic, coherent, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach to all decisions and actions in the process of implementing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Nepal.

2.3 Sensitization on the Importance on SDGs Targets and 2030 Agenda

The sensitization and capacity development of service providers is key element to be undertaken while SDGs is implementing or continuing at the country level. Apart from the government, CSOs themselves are found key and major players in sensitization and raising awareness on SDGs, especially on the areas of their thematic expertise. However, as in the case of GoN initiatives, the awareness raising efforts of CSOs are found very limited, and they are mostly confined relatively to easily accessible areas and district headquarters. As per the information gathered from province level consultations, the CSO representatives themselves are not much aware of the concept, target and indicators of SDGs and their localization processes. Moreover, much of the opinions expressed by the CSO representatives were accusing state's inability and unwillingness to recognize the roles played by the CSO groups in development. Their dissatisfaction was with government's failure to address poverty, hunger, malnutrition, discrimination, illiteracy, violation of human rights and other forms of exploitation and marginalization despite various plans and programs including SDGs in action.

At national level, Nepal SDGs Forum is active and organizing various forms of formal and informal programs. Dialogues and consultation meetings and other forms of engagements at regular intervals are being organized engaging almost all thematic or issue based federations, networks and private sector and different civil society groups. The agenda of discussion often include the details on orientation, roles and responsibilities and planning for strategic interventions at all levels of our operations. In this context, the Nepal SDG Forum has formed a total of 19 thematic groups (e.g., education, health, WASH, etc.) and 23 constituencies (e.g., women, children, Dalit, Madhesi, indigenous peoples, workers, etc.) which are issue specific designated groups for self-empowerment and continuous involvement on issue specific and/or constituency specific engagement. Thus the thematic teams are proactively engaging in SDGs processes and they are closely working as non-

government actors to support GoN plans and programs. This finding was confirmed through the provincial consultations where the Nepal SDG Forum formed and activated province level SDGs platforms to eliminate poverty, hunger, inequality, discrimination, etc., by raising awareness and acting hand in hand on all 17 SDGs and associated targets.

2.4. Localization of SDG in Nepal

"Localizing the SDGs means more than just "landing" internationally-agreed goals at the local level. It means making the aspirations of the SDGs become real to communities, households and individuals, particularly to those who are at risk of falling behind. Local governments are critical in turning Agenda 2030 from a global vision into a local reality. And local communities and stakeholders, who know individual and collective needs and capacities best, are critical partners in implementing and realizing our global accord." –UN, 2017.

The above statement clearly elaborates the importance of localization of SDGs. Localization of SDGs at local level is very important to encourage and engage local stakeholders and accelerate SDGs implementation at the local community level. Local governments are key actors that ensure commitments for Sustainable Development Goals by adopting local indicators and prioritizing their plans and budget allocations as per the needs and aspirations of the communities they are meant to serve. It is imperative and prime need to capacitate local government expertise with skills; knowledge and activation for implementing the 2030 Agenda, including its pledge to leave no one behind and hence to target those furthest behind. It requires strong partnerships among stakeholders not only at global, national or provincial levels but also at local levels.

Local and provincial governments in Nepal are at the forefront for crafting practical solutions and means for reaching to wider populations and communities in the country. They can play very important roles in raising awareness on the SDGs by using innovative ideas and methods of operations. In the course of SDGs implementation the partnerships of stakeholders at all levels should be further strengthened and galvanized. For this to materialize the local stakeholders it should be educated on SDGs and the local initiatives should be aligned with national and international developments.

The local and provincial governments should pursue strategies linked to the implementation of the SDGs.

The above understanding was generated through NFN organized Municipality level workshops participated by local government representatives, that vigorously discussed issues and challenges for the localization of SDGs in general, and SDG 16 in particular. The municipalities that were included in these workshops were; Phalebas Municipality, Parbat, Changunarayan Municipality, Bhaktapur, Belaka Municipality, Udayapur, and Brahamapur (Dakneshwori???) Municipality, Saptari. The main purpose of these workshops was to aware the public and local representatives on SDG 16.

2.5 Integrating SDGs into national development plans

The government has unveiled its final approach paper of the 15th five-year periodic plan covering 2019 to 2024, which was prepared by the National Planning Commission — the apex body responsible for formulating the country's development plans and vision. So, the approach paper has included the country's development vision and growth targets for the next five years. The 15th five-year approach paper) is based on the national slogan of "Prosper Nepal, Happy Nepalese".

The 15th five-year plan has set a target to achieve a minimum average economic growth of 10.34 per cent per annum at the end of the plan period (2024). The current economic growth rate is 6.8 per cent ((NPC/GoV, 2019).

As per the approach paper, the economic growth rate of between 9.4 per cent and 10.3 per cent every year in between Nepalese fiscal years 2019-20 and 2023-24 may be achieved. Similarly, agriculture sector can witness an average growth rate of 5.6 per cent per annum while industrial sector can witness an average growth rate of 17.1 per cent per annum. Likewise, the services sector is expected to witness 9.9 per cent growth rate and contribution of the services sector to the gross domestic product (GDP) can reach 57.6 per cent by the end of fiscal 2023-24. Similarly, the contributions of the agriculture, forestry and mine sectors (primary sector) and productive industry, electricity, gas, water and construction sectors (secondary sector) in the national GDP can reach around 23 per cent and 18.1 per cent, respectively. The current contributions of these sectors are accounted at 27.6 per cent and 14.6 per cent, respectively (NPC/GoV, 2019, 15th plan approach paper).

The CSOs prospective report is the basis for further work on localizing development plan. Government has also developed 479 indicators and sub-indicators of the SDGs and has set the targets accordingly. National monitoring and evaluation system at NPC is being strengthened and aligned with the monitoring SDGs indicators and targets.

The 14th Three Year Development Plan (2016/017-2018/019) and the annual plans and budget provisions for 2016/017 to 2017/018 2017/018 to 2018/019 have also attempted to integrate SDGs. It means, the SDGs are being mainstreamed into the national development plans and programs. However, these considerations are at the level of federal government and there is no clarity yet on how the same would happen in provinces and local governments, who should be implementing several of the SDGs. Moreover, easier said than done, how the different sector plans and strategies that need to be aligned with the new indicators and targets of SDGs, particularly at province and local level, could be translated into action is still an unanswered question.

2.6 Monitoring, reporting and accountability

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and follow up mechanisms are the major functions that have to be clarified prior to the commencement of program interventions. Hence, the government, CSOs and other stakeholders of the SDGs should consider monitoring as a continuing process/function that aims to finding gaps and remedies for improvements so as to achieve the targeted results. Regular feedback is a process within the framework of monitoring and evaluation by which information and knowledge are generated, analyzed and disseminated and used in order to improve the SDGs implementation process in future and achieve overall results.

The national steering committee and the monitoring and coordination committee are supposed to monitor the SDGs implementation and provide guidance based on review of progress but they have yet not started the work as a result of it being newly constituted and not much work has been done on SDGs implementation front. Since these committees are at the level of Federal Executive functions, which are supposed to monitor and coordinate the tasks of the agencies under them, so for an independent monitoring and feedback to the Executive, there is a need to have a federal level parliamentary oversight committee to monitor the performance of the federal government as such.

The federal government is also assuming its full accountability to UN systems, so has become one of the early nations to express its commitments to SDGs implementation and hence prepare and submit national reports and also participate regularly at the High Level Political Forum on SDGs, on one hand, and mainstreaming the SDGs into national plans and programs, on the other.

To summarize, Nepal has made some firm progress on preparation of SDGs implementation, especially by creating institutional mechanisms to oversight SDGs implementation, setting national targets and indicators, creating specific budget lines for resource allocation and tracking, establishing indicator wise baseline and aligning the monitoring and evaluation system with SDGs indicators and targets. These are important benchmarks for smart start and effective implementation of the SDGs. The government should take overall responsibilities for organization and systematic monitoring of SDGs.

3.0 Review of the Progress and Achievements on SDGs

Nepal has already prepared ground work for smooth implementation and achieving SDGs targets within the stipulated date line. It has set institutional mechanisms in all three tiers of governments (federal-1, provincial-7 and local-753) and coordinated action oriented plans, programs and budgets. The information and data presented in this report were collected from CSOs engaged in SDGs implementation with a purpose of understanding holistic approaches to achieving SDGs in Nepal. The challenges noted by NGOs consistently reflected exclusion, disempowerment, lack of disaggregated data, separation of sectors, and inadequate political will. Where CSOs observed progress, the processes that brought it about that progress had at their expressed commitments to core human rights, inclusion, empowerment, cultural and environmental sustainability, , cooperation and true collaboration and integration across sectors and actions taken with all stakeholders.

The progress and achievements so far is briefly discussed below on each of the SDGs.

SDG 1: - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

This goal proposes to (i) eradicate, extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030, (ii) reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty as nationally defined, (iii) implement appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, (iv) have equal rights to economic resources, natural resources, and technology as well as access to basic services, and (v) build the resilience of the poor and the vulnerable people to economic, social and environmental shocks, disasters and climate-related extreme events.

Using an international benchmark for extreme poverty (US\$ 1.25 per day), Nepal has made substantial progress in reducing poverty. The nationally defined poverty has stood at 18.7 percent in 2019 compared to 31 percent in 2004. Nepal proposes to reduce extreme poverty to less than five percent and raise per capita income to US\$ 2,500 in 2030.

The poverty reduction efforts in the country have been designed and implemented by the government, CSOs and other non-state actors including the private sector; however it has been observed as a slowed down process due to absence of some policy framework and priority setting to address abject poverty in a systematic manner, targeting the pockets of poverty. There is set agenda targeting to reduce poverty, but implementation has not been on track to end poverty by 2030. Extreme poverty today is concentrated and overwhelmingly affecting rural populations. Increasingly, it is exacerbated by the violations of human rights, conflicts, disasters and climate change. Putting combined and synergetic program activities to address poverty remaining in pockets of disadvantaged communities is still challenging due to structural complexities, mainly involving the interplays of social, political and economic factors. The CSOs opine that effective social protection and policy framework, along with systematic and continued key services from the government may help those left behind to get back on their feet and find a way out of poverty.

Despite gradual reduction, more than 8.1 million Nepalese still live in poverty. There is growing inequality between rich and poor, and between different socio-economic sections of society including landless, women and girls. Despite significant contributions they make to the national economy,

especially through unpaid care and household work, the state has not been able to formalize the care economy which is traditionally taken up by mostly the women folks. Without concerted efforts to tackle inequality and pursue policies that benefit the many lower rung people rather than the richest few, the poorest and most marginalized Nepalese will continue to be excluded from reaping the benefits of SDGs results. It is our belief that the Government of Nepal is slowly taking into account this hard fact for formulating policies and programs of SDGs.

Ensuring suitable social protection for all children and other vulnerable groups is critical for achieving the SDG 1, particularly in Karnali, Sudur Paschim and Province 2 of Nepal.

As reported, “More than 90 per cent of all disasters were caused by floods, storms, droughts, heat waves or other extreme weather events around the world” (UN report 2019). The increasing numbers of humanitarian disasters erode the coping ability of poor people and therefore undermine their ability to escape from poverty. There is a close link between poverty and disaster because poverty in many ways causes disasters and disasters increase vulnerability and the situation of poverty, when disasters happen, poor people often lose their livelihood assets on which their survival depends. At the same time, their limited resources, lack of access to education and health services can increase their exposure to disaster risks. Thus, disaster and poverty reinforce each other. These two situations are pervasive in Nepal, and hence repeatedly putting the poor at the brink as always. Ever occurring disasters, mainly in the plain and hill slopes, not only damage the present livelihood assets but also the future hopes of the poor people. Therefore, effective disaster risk reduction measures need to be implemented on time so that the plight of the poor people is addressed with ease.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

This goal has the following major targets (i) ending hunger by 2030 and ensuring access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, (ii) ending all forms of malnutrition, (iii) doubling agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, (iv) ensuring sustainable food production systems and implementing resilient agricultural practices, and (v) maintaining by 2020 the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through sound management and diversification of seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels.

The extent of households suffering from food insecurity or hunger stands at 51.8 per cent (NPC/GOV, 2019). Hence, malnutrition and stunting among children are serious problems even though quite larger support programs have been designed and implemented in the country for some longer period. As of today, Nepal, along with CSOs contributions, is implementing and scaling up intensive programs to improve access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all. Policy environment, with special inputs and support mechanisms, has been created by the government to increase the agricultural productivity and incomes so that no one is left behind and suffer from hunger. The government has planned to make the country free from hunger by 2025 (FAO, 2016).

To complement the government initiative, the CSOs together with several development partners and communities are putting together their efforts for providing nutritious and balanced foods to

children in order to decrease stunting and wasting in children. But, the trend of progress seems that the current level of supports is not fast enough to meet SDG targets in the country as expected.

The other challenge for ensuring food security is unregulated skyrocketing price of food stuffs in the markets. The escalating price of food commodities further exacerbates hunger and intake of adequate nutritious foods thereby increasing vulnerability to malnutrition and poor health

As of today, the government and its development partners are not very supportive to increase financial resources for the development of agriculture sector, hence inadequate budget may lead this sector towards down the slope. Due to lack of necessary financial resources, the other local level resources may not get mobilized to their utmost capacity to realize 2030 agenda in the country. However, the CSOs and its alliance partners are pushing hard to prepare plans with sufficient budget including innovative and dynamic methods to eliminate hunger and maintain nutrition status of babies and lactating mothers.

Investment in the agriculture sector is critical for reducing hunger and poverty, improving food security, creating employment and building resilience to disasters and shocks. However, government spending in agricultural development in relation to its contribution to the national economy has fallen short in the 15th plan of the government. For example, the contribution of agriculture to the national economy is measured around 27 per cent (NPC/GoN, 2019) but the allocation of budget to this sector (agriculture and livestock development combined) in fiscal year 2019/020 is merely 2.27 per cent (OIBN/GoN, 2019). Moreover, as per the 15th plan approach paper, the government wishes to reduce the share of agriculture, forestry and mining sector in the national economy from current 27.6 per cent to 23 per cent by the end of plan period, i.e., fiscal year 2023/024. It may be inferred that the agriculture sector budget may not receive a boost but continue shrinking in the following years, too. Given this notion of analysis, it is premature to predict the full fledged development of agriculture as envisaged in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The targets of this goal include (i) reducing the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, by 2030, (ii) ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, (iii) ending the epidemic of AIDS, TB, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne and other communicable diseases, (iv) reducing by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases and (v) strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol. The Goal also includes halving by 2020 the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents and ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs, by 2030.

In Nepal, the major chunk of the people's health responsibilities lies with the governments of all levels. But, recent phenomenal growth of private health providers is of equal concern from the point of view of access by ordinary citizens. Major progress has been made in improving the health of millions of people. Maternal and child mortality rates have been reduced (infant mortality rate 22 per thousand live births, under five child mortality rate 39 per 1000 live births, maternal mortality rate

239 per 100,000 live births); life expectancy continues to increase (69.7 years as of 2019) and the fight against neglected diseases including some infectious diseases has made significant progress. WHO has certified Nepal as trachoma free country in July 2018. Having presented some mixed scenario in health sector, the quality of services and its multiple effects in the health of people is not found satisfactory as anticipated.

The government and private sector are major investors and health service providers. However, the concerted efforts are required to achieve universal health services covering sustainable financing for health; addressing the growing burden of non-communicable diseases, including mental health; and environmental factors contributing to ill health, such as air pollution and the lack of potable water and sanitation including proper hand washing practices.

The role of CSOs in SDG 3 is comparatively low. However, they are engaged in undertaking awareness raising campaigns, educating people on the use of proper medicines, and encouraging them to visit proper health facilities and doctors rather depending on the traditional faith healers. In the country side, there are number of evidences of woman dying every year, particularly in rural areas, due to lack of facilities even to cure preventable illness, countless others suffering lifelong due to acute diseases and other health complications. The majority of maternal deaths are preventable through appropriate management and care, including antenatal care by trained health providers, assistance during delivery by skilled health personnel, and care and support in the weeks after childbirth. These are the main areas of concerns and CSOs engagements for helping rural communities without any vested interests.

Many of the deaths could be prevented through interventions such as availability of adequate nutritious food, vaccinations, exclusive breastfeeding, proper nutrition, appropriate treatment of common childhood infections, as well as reductions in air pollution and access to safe drinking water, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation.

Inadequate water for cleanliness, sanitation and hygiene, drinking of unsafe drinking water and problem of hand washing practice are some of the issues to be tackled collectively. As per a report by the Department of Health Services, 80% OPD patients visiting hospitals or health centers are due to poor sanitation and environmental protection (Department of Health Service report, 2018). Both household and environmental pollution increase the risk of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and are major risk factors for non-communicable diseases. Exposure to household air pollution, mainly due to polluting fuels and technologies for cooking are recorded main health risks, and effects from these types of pollutions are particularly high among women and children.

SDG 4: Quality Education - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The targets of SDG 4 include ensuring, by 2030, that (i) all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes, (ii) all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education, (iii) equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university, (iv) a larger percent of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent

jobs and entrepreneurship, and (v) elimination of gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable people, among others.

The slogan of "Education for all, in particular for girls, women and unreached populations" has to expand in its true sense and include the vision of quality education. The education should be more holistic and inclusive, should use formal and informal structures, and respect local and indigenous cultures, and cultural diversity in order to prepare global citizens to be able to contribute to a sustainable society.

The challenges to access quality education are not only within the education sector (SDG4). Instead, it spans across other SDGs and is related to basic gaps in human needs, human rights, and environmental well-being, which is needed not only to address education deficits, but to ensure that no one is left behind.

Multi-stakeholder cooperation and collaboration between communities, NGOs, CSOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), governments, youth clubs, academia and private enterprises are essential to overcoming barriers related to SDG 4. Government needs to design and implement formal and non-formal education in line with its declared commitment of public delivery of equitable and quality free primary and secondary education.

CSOs are supporting the government and communities by delivering early childhood education, child care centers and supporting displaced child by providing free environment to learn formal education and civic education in urban areas across the country. In fact, early childhood education has one of the strongest determinants of a child's readiness for school, in both high-income and low-income areas.

The Nepali CSOs, together with INGOs and other development partners, have made remarkable progress in reaching to out-of-school children with non-formal education and informal education program in various areas of the country. Reducing the number of children out of school and reducing the gender gap rate in the out-of-school rate needs to be reviewed in Nepal and has to be replicated the learning to ensure all children, everywhere, are attending school.

Adequate infrastructure, accessibility of drinking water, toilet facilities including teacher training could play a crucial role in creating environment for quality education. It is a big challenge to retain children at the primary and lower secondary levels, where more than 30% drop-out rate is prevailing at the moment.

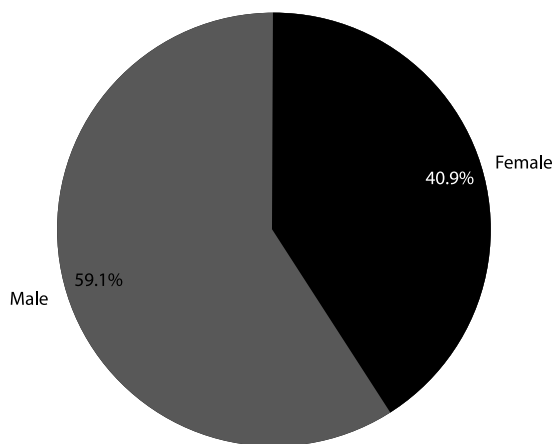
SDG 5: Gender Equality - Achieve gender equality and empower all women & girls

This goal includes the targets as; (i) ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, (ii) eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, (iii) eliminating all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriages, (iv) recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work, (v) ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life, and (vi) ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

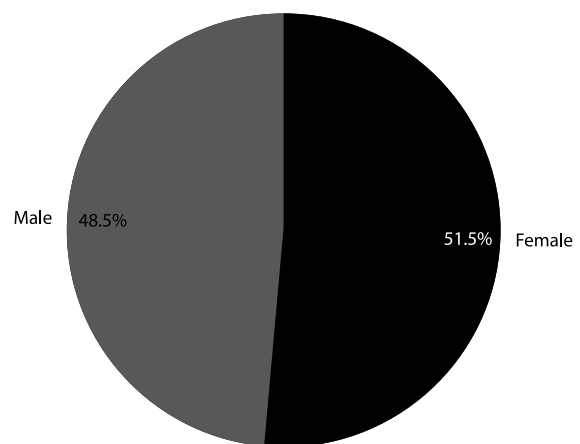
Despite remarkable progress, women’s rights are not respected, protected and fulfilled satisfactorily throughout the world as well as in Nepal. Different dimensions and magnitudes of gender inequalities are major barriers mainly for women’s human rights and development. All too often, women and girls are discriminated against health, education, political representation and the labor market, and suffer brutal forms of violence. This limits their freedom of choice and their ability to achieve their full potential and contribute to their societies and local communities.

The participation of women and marginalized communities in federal parliament and provincial assemblies and local councils do not reflect the proportions of the population.. Nepal is in the federal structure and divided in seven provinces and 753 local councils. The recent local election results suggested a progressive picture of women (40.9% seats were occupied by women) and youth participation comprising 40% elected youths in the local council. Nevertheless, only 23.63% of youth were elected for provincial assembly, 13.09% youths in the House of Representatives and only 6.77% youths in the National Assembly (Election Commission of Nepal, 2018).

Local Election Gender Distribution (Total)



National Gender Distribution (Total)



Source: <https://www.recordnepal.com/wire/features/data-reveals-local-elections-a-disaster-for-gender-equality/>, 1017, accessed on 12 Sep 2019.

Currently, there are 753 local government—six metropolis, 11 sub-metropolis, 276 municipalities and 460 rural municipalities. The local polls elected a total of 35,041 representatives, of whom around 14,000 were women. This means, for the first time in Nepal’s political history, there is about 41 percent women’s representation in local governments.

If we analyze the practical situation of political parties in terms of representation of women, , out of a total of 441 central committee members of the ruling Nepal Communist Party, there are only 75 women members which comprise only 17% of the total membership, and out of 84 central committee members of the Nepali Congress (main opposition party), there are 17 women, comprising only 20.24 percent of the total membership constituency.

Despite some of the above gains, discriminatory laws and social norms are still in place, along with harmful practices and other forms of violence against women and girls. Across the country, women and girls perform a disproportionate share of unaccounted domestic work. Moreover, they continue to face barriers with respect to their sexual and reproductive health and rights, including legal restrictions and lack of autonomy in decision-making. Among the most disadvantaged are women and girls who face the compounded effects of gender and other forms of discrimination. However, Nepal has ample opportunities in terms of transforming gender inequalities and social exclusion, all with the potential to advance Nepal's commitments to Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development with its core principle of leaving no one behind. The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), in particular General Recommendation No. 23 on Political and Public Life and No. 25 on Temporary Special Measures, to which Nepal is a party, is another instrument to be utilized for transforming gender inequalities, social exclusion and gender based violence.

- As comprised of about 41 per cent of locally elected representatives, women have the opportunity to advance gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) across Nepal's federalism, at least at local government level.
- The large gains in women's formal political participation offer considerable opportunities to leverage greater leadership by women across all levels – not only as elected representatives, but also as non-elected leaders of communities and civil society organizations (CSOs) or citizens demanding accountability, transparency and inclusiveness across the three tiers of government.
- The new Constitution and the transition to a federal system also have the potential to strengthen how gender equality and human rights for all are addressed in the overarching legal and policy frameworks.
- Strengthening policy dialogue on gender equality, human and women's rights to empower women and girls by promoting women and girls' role as agents of development and change, for instance;
- Increasing targeted action towards gender equality and mobilization of media in the transformative process of engendering social change, in particular, by challenging stereotypes.

There are recorded cases of domestic violence, dowry killings, rape, child/force marriages, girl trafficking and traditional harmful practices every day. Women do not possess equal rights to property, preventing them from using physical capital as collateral. Only, 10.8% women hold land title in their names. In order to ensure political and civil rights-voice, participation may include sustained efforts that are conducted to introduce, review and amend existing laws to strengthen gender equality for all. Similarly, the intersection of gender inequality and disability further exacerbates discrimination and create unique challenges for women and girls with disabilities. Restricted mobility and limited access to social services, harassment, abuse and violence, lack of economic opportunities, and limited political participation and ability to influence policy constitute some of these challenges.

SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The targets of this goal for 2030 Agenda include (i) achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, (ii) achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, (iii) improving water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, (iv) substantially increasing

water-use efficiency across all sectors, (v) implementing integrated water resources management at all levels, and (vi) protecting and restoring water related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

In Nepal, substantial progress has been made in increasing access to clean drinking water supply and sanitation facilities at households, schools and health facilities including public places. Currently, the basic drinking water supply coverage is recorded 88% and basic sanitation coverage is 99%. The progress in water supply and sanitation coverage is due to joint interventions from both the government and CSOs operating in the country. The CSOs are participating with the UN Agencies, the government and private sector in the country to make services available and declaring universal coverage of sanitation “Open Defecation Free” (ODF) Country in sanitation coverage. The government has decided to declare ODF country on September 30, 2019. However, much more efforts need to be placed for improving access to water and sanitation services, maintaining ODF status, increasing waste water and excrement sludge management, enhance water use efficiency, protect and restore freshwater ecosystems, among others.

Water resources must be carefully managed to ensure sustainability and equitable sharing among users. Nepali CSOs have played crucial to increase understanding and capacity of political, bureaucratic and civil society leaders of the federal, provincial and local level governments on SDG 6 by organizing workshops and interactions on 'localizing SDG 6 in Nepal' during 2018/19. In the course of implementing SDG 6, the WASH sector programme produced, disseminated and oriented SDG 6 toolkit, which provided background information of SDGs, government targets and indicators and JMP ladders for water, sanitation, hygiene, WASH in School and WASH in Health Care Facilities. It also conducted a study 'programme and budget of the municipalities and shared its findings to three tire sector actors by producing policy briefs. As an outcome of these interventions, there is an evidence of increased allocation of budget on WASH by local and federal level governments. Federal government has increased 23% budget in the sector for the fiscal year 2019/20.

WAN together with NFN is planning to organize a sector strengthening meeting at central level to sensitize policy makers and related ministers from all 7 provinces. During this meeting, a commitment letter will be signed as a promise to retain ODF status and total sanitation in the country.

Learning by doing:

One of the strong learning is that there is a weak link between federal, provincial and local level governments to prioritize and perform complementary roles in achieving SDG 6.2. There is also a question about how all tires of government could work together to meet SDG by 2030 in a systematic and meaningful way and fulfilling financing gap in the sector.

This is also linked with the necessity to align national commitments with local priorities. For example, after ODF, the planning for FSM or RSTP or shit flow drains for many local areas may be required at the provincial level and investment plans to be linked from the national, provincial and local levels. The FSM guidelines are in place at the national level, but not localized at the provincial or local levels. Or one size solution would not fit all. Solutions for safe sanitation would differ in Terai and high mountain regions.

Target and indicators for water, sanitation and hygiene set by the National Planning Commission (NPC) through SDGs Status and Roadmap 2016-30 are not enough to meet SDG targets, such as targets to achieve only 90 percent population using safe drinking water by 2030. Similarly, it does not have baseline information for safely managed water. On top of that, government through National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, followed by Total Sanitation Guideline, has prioritized to move forward total sanitation as part of post ODF activities. But the indicators in the guideline itself for Total Sanitation are very complex and less aligning with joint monitoring plan (JMP) ladders for sanitation.

Political commitment and leadership by various stakeholders and communities have helped Nepal to reach ODF status. In the journey of safe sanitation, informed discussion is required to prioritize sanitation by the government. 'Leave no one behind' is the core idea behind SDGs agenda and should ensure achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. A study conducted by WaterAid in Nepal on 'How to reduce inequalities in access to WASH 2017', reveals that marginalization in WASH in Nepal appears to occur along Geography and topography, Ethnicity and caste affiliation and gender (women and girls), age (children and the elderly) and disability status. However, there have been inadequate discussions in the sector to prioritize actions for these different categories of population.

Capitalizing existing 'National Civil Society forum for SDGs' led by NFN, it will promote a 'Civil Society Forum for SDG6' in Kathmandu represented by interested organizations and institutions. This forum will facilitate for discussing and advocating issues related to SDG6. It will also provide opportunity to engage and influence WASH agenda among non-WASH sector actors. On top of that, this forum will take charge of implementing activities.

CSOs will contribute to influence for prioritizing localization of SDGs at federal and provincial levels. NFN together with CSOs servicing in WASH will form a central level committee, possibly represented by government and development partners to advocate issues and accelerate SDGs agenda at federal and provincial levels. The main objectives of the proposed strategies will be to increase common understanding among federal, provincial and local level governments on sanitation targets for SDGs and develop common understanding among sector actors about adequacy of targets and indicators of SDG 6 which will increase understanding among sector actors on WASH issues related to poor and vulnerable communities.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The SDG7 targets include achieving, by 2030, (i) universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, (ii) increasing substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix and (iii) doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Access and regular supply of electricity is nicely managed and accelerating to achieve the required level during this year 2019. According to NPC/GoV 2019, the percentage of households having access to electricity is 90.7, and it is planned to reach 99 by 2023/024 fiscal year. Similarly, the proportion of renewable energy to the total energy consumption of the country is 5 per cent and it is planned to increase by 12 per within next five years. The energy efficiency continues to improve, and renewable

energy is making impressive gains in the electricity sector. Nevertheless, more focused attention is needed to improve access to clean and safe cooking fuels and technologies in rural areas as well.

As of the present situation, Nepal is progressing to improve energy efficiency continuously, however, concerted actions in a practical manner is necessary to reach the SDG targets by 2030.

Improving energy efficiency—along with increasing energy access and affordability—is central to the global goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. To boost progress, governments, CSOs and private sector should work together in capacity enhancement of the concerned people and communities, and mobilize people to increase efficient use of energy and its methodologies including low energy consumption techniques. A range of policy options should be available and program friendly rules and regulation should be easily available for encouragement and motivation of the private sector investment in modern energy system.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full & productive employment and decent work for all

The targets under SDG 8 cover, (i) sustaining and achieving per capita economic growth with at least seven percent GDP growth per annum in Nepal (the LDC), (ii) achieving higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, (iii) achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, (iv) improving resource efficiency, (v) eliminating the worst forms of child labor, and (vi) expanding financial services for all.

The demands from the consultation workshop are as hereunder: Use goal-driven development rooted in human rights to achieve economic growth, opportunity and decent work; take action to reduce CO2 emissions, decoupling economic growth from environmental and socio-cultural degradation; eradicate human trafficking and slavery in all forms; and review and revise current GDP-based indicators for SDG 8 in order to capture and learn from a disaggregated picture of growth that shows the impacts of growth on marginalized groups and on workers.

CSOs have continued supporting and empowering local communities and staff members of the NGOs to face increasing challenges of uneven growth impacts of policies that omit many people from a growth plan, and fail to protect the environment. In fact, the CSOs in Nepal created number of job opportunities and an estimated 500,000 CSO staff are directly involved in the development field. It is very important to bring clear picture of economic realities and more inclusive plans of action that will take into account the complexity of achieving inclusive and sustainable economic development with creating dignified job and work in the societies..

CSOs are much aware about the shrinking space and environment in the present fund generating processes as well as the remittance and taxes which are major source of economic growth which may not be always ensured for individual's stability as well as entirely nation's development. Economic empowerment through decent work is a crucial aspect of empowering those who are so far too often have been discriminated against or marginalized by traditional and outdated workforce systems. The discriminated groups of people from the decent work opportunities include persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous people, those living in rural and remote areas, and women. Strengthening the economic role of women, especially those living in marginalized and poor communities, is critical

to reduce poverty, improve health and education outcomes, and achieve other broad development goals.

Age-based discrimination affects workers along multiple dimensions, including recruitment, workplace culture, and employment regulations. Therefore, policies to protect the right to work under equal conditions, and to acknowledge and reconcile the tension between work and family duties are indispensable to advance age and gender equality in the labor market and within the family. Improving employment opportunities calls for a clear strategy in its own right. This includes, but is not limited to, enhanced investment in labor intensive sectors, small and medium industries and generation of local jobs (as contrasted with investment in infrastructure intensive sectors), support for small-holder farmers and small-scale processing industries, enhanced implementation of labor standards (including social protection provision and going beyond payment of living wages), provisions pertaining to collective bargaining and social dialogue with a view of improving the quality of jobs available, developing and enforcing legislative frameworks prohibiting child labor of all forms, provisions for training and retraining of workforces, and both monitoring and enforcing these provisions.

The lack of Economic Decoupling of “Sustainable development” is intended to combine environmentally responsive local development with global growth relieved of its global impacts, called “decoupling.” The accumulation of local efficiencies and innovative sustainable designs have indeed delivered important results but have not succeeded in counteracting the environmental impacts of increasing scale of the economy, failing to make a proper foundation for sustainability. With strong comments by CSOs, an approach being taken up by the government at national and provincial levels as well as by the private sectors to adopt salary structures and benefits of the laborer as well as workers in Nepal. This enables the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to be taken into account in economic development, supporting more sustainable and equitable economic growth.

Sustained and inclusive economic growth can drive progress, create jobs and improve living standards. The GDP per capita and labor productivity outside the country Nepal have increased, and unemployment at the rural context has dropped back to pre-financial-crisis levels. However, economic and social policies to achieve the transformational objectives to meet economic growth targets in the country is prime need in increasing employment opportunities, especially for young people; reduce inequalities across provinces and genders within the country.

Women still earn less than men in Nepal. For example, if the men receive NRs. 800 per day, the women receive NRs. 600 for the same type of job they undertake (Reference??) in informal sectors. So, CSOs are putting the discriminatory wage agenda to implement equal pay for equal work irrespective of gender.

SDG 9: Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

This goal covers these targets (i) developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructures, including regional and trans-border infrastructures, to support economic development and human well-being, (ii) promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, (iii) increasing the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, (iv) upgrading the infrastructures and (v) enhancing scientific research, and encouraging innovation.

Therefore, SDG 9 deals mainly on building resilient infrastructures, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovations which basically deal with strong infrastructures that may save financial investments as well as generate employment opportunities. As per the international practice, these initiations could play a key role in promoting innovative ideas, introducing new technologies and encouraging mobilization of local resources.

Due to being a land locked and resource poor country, Nepal does not have much options and opportunities to establish big industries and adopting new technologies that require huge sums for investment, hence it still has too long way to meet the 2030 targets and its indicators.

Hence, it is urgent to think very seriously on the establishment of small-scale local industries in the countryside which do not require huge financial investment. The small-scale local industries are the backbone for economic development in the country like Nepal. Due to this very reason, the government has to create healthy environment to invite and massively engage national private sectors, local governments and CSOs to reach its intended targets by 2030. In this process, there is one of the biggest challenges those industries face is no easy access to loans for establishment of industry and business. It is very natural that policy environment and its supportive role for cooperatives and banks is very important to establish and operationalise industries and trade facilities.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities - Reduce inequality within and among countries

This goal includes targets of progressively (i) achieving and sustaining income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average, (ii) empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, (iii) ensuring equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, (iv) adopting policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieving greater equality. It also aims for improving the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthening the implementation of such regulations, and ensuring enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions, and facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people.

The inputs from multi-stakeholder consultations on SDG 10 were as follows: Ensure equality and freedom from discrimination for all, respecting human rights and providing comprehensive social protections; address inequalities between countries, eradicating abusive trade practices and tightening global restrictions on speculative trading; monitor global food prices; reform international financial bodies to ensure more equal representation of low- and middle-income countries; ensure equitable financing for the SDGs including through redistributive fiscal policy; and uphold the Global Compact on Migration;

The SDG 10 is ultimately linking with its progress across other agenda. The CSOs in Nepal have highlighted this agenda as their prime concern. They are raising voices to reduce inequalities, including those related to freedom of association and freedom of expressions as per the specific clause enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal. Specifically, CSOs are putting their additional efforts to further increase access to services and eliminate gender based violence.

Another concern raised by the CSOs regarding the implementation and monitoring of Goal 10 is around data and indicators. Disaggregated data - and reliable data on some crucial areas like discrimination - are lacking, and the SDG 10 indicators have been criticized as inadequate as and far narrower than the targets themselves. For example, the indicator for 10.4 does not capture fiscal policy issues, although this is named in the target, while there is no Goal 10 indicator which captures the gap between the richest and the poorest (i.e., an economic inequality indicator like the Gini coefficient or Palma ratio rather than 'shared prosperity' indicator).

Progress Despite this dispiriting picture, CSOs have identified a number of promising practices:

- Laws preventing discrimination on the basis of poverty/economic status;
- Education and training for public officials (including police officers, social workers, etc.) to enable them to deal effectively and fairly with people living in poverty, without stigmatizing them;
- Social & solidarity economies, and cooperative and finance;
- Policies and programs to promote agro-ecology, as well as rain-fed agriculture solutions,
- Good practices in birth registration to prevent statelessness
- Provision of healthcare and education regardless of geography and situation;
- Partnerships with communities that empower community members to address discrimination and create more inclusive environments, and multilateral and cross-sectoral collaborations.

Goal 10 is interdependent with the achievement of other goals, as transformation of the conditions that prohibit or enable governments to provide basic services and fulfill the human rights of their populations is required, if the SDGs are to be achieved. One example of the interconnections is in access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) to all. Reducing unequal access to safe, clean water is essential to reducing poverty, increasing economic productivity and sustaining economic progress, promoting peace and reducing instability. Ensuring universal and equitable access to WASH can have direct, immediate and long-term social, economic and environmental benefits, making a difference to billions of people in both developed and developing countries.

An important development in addressing social inclusion has been initiated in every development projects through CSOs in Nepal. Both rich and poor areas have high and low levels of inequality which has not been often counted as income inequality correlated with either poverty or affluence.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

This goal includes targets as, achieving by 2030, (i) access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums, (ii) access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, (iii) inclusive and sustainable urbanization, (iv) safeguarding the world's cultural and natural heritage sites, (v) significantly reducing the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations, and (iv) provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

In Nepal rapid urbanization is resulting into a growing number of slum dwellers, with inadequate and overburdened infrastructures and services. As estimated, the world is becoming increasingly

urbanized since 2007, more than half the world's population has been living in cities and air pollution and unplanned urbanization is increasing day by day. To respond to these challenges, the government has recently brought policy and laws to control migration of people from hill to urban areas. It is important challenge for CSOs to ensure that those plans are well executed that will help cities' growth in a more sustainable and inclusive manner.

Due to the mega earth quack of April 2015 and floods occurring every rainy season in plains, the number of homeless families is increasing every year and the government as well as CSOs has been joining hands in emergency rescue, relief and rehabilitation activities focusing on disaster prone communities of Nepal. The steady growth of landless people and squatter dwellers is the result of both urbanization and population growth that are outpacing the construction of new disaster resilience homes. Adequate housing is a human right, and the absence of it negatively affects urban equity and inclusion, health and safety, and livelihood opportunities.

Stronger efforts are needed to ensure sustainable interventions, particularly among vulnerable populations such as women, children, seniors and persons with disabilities, which deserve special care and needs during and after the cycles of disasters. In this regard, CSOs and private sector have had put their level best to push the government for suitable policy formulation and rapid response programs to address disasters and associated vulnerabilities.

Due to increased population growth in urban areas, it has been a challenge to manage urban wastes efficiently. It is particularly pressing when there is lack of convenient place for solid waste disposal. The role of CSOs is increasing to advocate and create awareness among urban communities and local governments for arranging proper disposal facilities of solid waste including human excreta and sludge. For addressing the issues of waste management, the CSOs have been engaged with the NPC for preparing plans together for systematically addressing the issues and supporting municipalities to manage solid waste disposal in a systematic and sustainable manner.

Public space is inadequate, poorly designed or covered by blacktop everywhere. Investment in developing networks of roads and open public spaces improves urban productivity, livelihoods and access to markets, jobs and public services. Few province governments have been able to implement a system of arranging open public spaces in and around their respective urban centers ensuring easy reach of all residents. As observing, the present situation, the Goal 11 is entirely dependent on the government initiation and CSOs may play just a coordination and supportive role.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The SDG 12 targets for (i) implementing 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, (ii) sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, achieved by 2030, (iii) halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses by 2030, (iii) achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle by 2020, (iv) substantially reduce the waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse, by 2030, and (v) ensuring relevant information and awareness to all for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

According to the sustainable development goals status and road map: 2016-2030 report prepared by NPC/GoN in 2017, although Nepal has abundant water resources, but only 10 percent of such resources have been used to generate commercial hydropower. 80 percent of the cultivated land has been used for cereal production, and cultivable land is shrinking due to urbanization and other alternative uses. Therefore, the target for land to be available for cereal production is set at 75 percent of all cultivated land. According to the report, consumption of wood per capita was 0.11 m³ per year, and this is proposed to be contained within 0.05 m³ per year. The per capita per day 2.7 gram plastic used in 2015 was proposed to be close to nil. Similarly, the post-harvest loss of food was targeted to reduce from 15 percent in 2015 to less than 1 percent by 2030. The other proposed specific targets by Nepal for SDG 12 included limiting water use to 20 percent of water resources, limiting fossil fuel consumption to 15 percent of energy consumption, and reducing liquid and solid industrial waste and eliminating of fossil fuel subsidy.

Although the government has set different targets for realizing the SDG 12, it does not seem getting priority for implementation per say. If we see from the prospective of sustainable consumption, it is must to take urgent action to ensure scientific use of materials and resources to control further degradation of the environment. So, suitable government policies should be able to create enabling environment and to improve resource efficiency, reduce waste and mainstream sustainability practices across all sectors of the economy.

SDG 13: Climate Action - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The SDG 13 has targeted, to (i) strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, (ii) integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, and (iii) improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning, among others.

The outcomes from the consultations are as followings: Align actions with the Paris Agreement; adopt disaster risk-informed planning that includes all stakeholders, especially those most vulnerable to climate risks; empower local communities to strengthen their own resilience; place long-term resilience at the core of disaster preparedness and response actions; prioritize ecologically sustainable practices; and act with urgency on climate change impacts already affecting lives and ecosystems, engaging multilateral cooperation and cross-sector collaboration.

The CSOs and development partners have been stating in many occasions and meetings that the importance of governmental action with a real commitment and action from politicians, an institutionalization of SDG 13 and the need for policies to adapt and mitigate climate change. Several initiatives were planned together with the government and CSOs on Climate Mitigation Plan; creating policies on renewable energy; traditional-based agriculture; water access; forest protection; improving disaster preparedness, response and management; and strengthening the resilience structures through improving the capacities of all stakeholders.

As green city and greenhouse concept was introduced and linked to climate change agenda, they were anticipated and the multiple effects were envisioned in Nepal. However, it has not got a place in

action, but just in a plan. Climate change is the defining issue of our time and the greatest challenge to sustainable development. Its compounding effects are speeding up its advance, leaving very little time to act if we want to prevent runaway from climate change impacts. Limiting global warming to 1.5°C is necessary to avoid catastrophic consequences and irreversible changes. That will require rapid and far-reaching transitions in energy, land and urban infrastructures, industrial systems and life patterns. Access to finance and the strengthening of resilience and adaptive capacity need to be scaled up at a much faster pace.

There has been some progress in integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning in the country. However, a separate human-centric and ecosystem-based approach to climate planning is very much needed to adopt and strengthen indigenous ecological knowledge and integrate the same into mainstream policies and approaches to combating climate change.

Globally, climate-related financial flows have increased in the name of Green Climate Fund (GCF), with most of the funds dedicated to curbing greenhouse gas emissions. A relatively small share has been received through CSOs in Nepal which is helping to implement some adaptation related interventions in relatively smaller scales. While those financial flows are considerable, they are relatively small in relation to the scale of the problem and wider trends in global investments.

In Nepal, the 15th National plan approach paper has included various targets and activities to implement the activities with formulating and implementing national adaptation plans (NAPs) to reduce their vulnerability to climate change and to integrate climate change adaptation into national development planning. These plans are expected to help CSOs to utilize together with provincial and local governments for achieving the global goal on adaptation under the Paris Agreement—namely, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

SDG 14: Life below Water - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The SDG 14 has not received much attention because this goal is not directly relevant for Nepal.

SDG 15: Life on Land - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The SDG 15 targets for (i) ensuring conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, by 2020, in line with obligations under international agreements, (ii) promoting the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, and halt deforestation. It also aims at ensuring, by 2030, the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

Gradual degradation of natural habitats has threatened survival and existence of some flora and fauna. Some species are moving towards extinction at an ever-faster pace, with decline in both population

and distribution. The 2030 target of the country is to maintain the share of protected area at 23.3 of the total land area, increase forest under community management from 39 percent to 42 percent of the forest area, halt forest loss and degradation, increase mountain ecosystem covered by the protected area to 70 percent by 2030, and undertake additional plantation of at least 5,000 hectares each year.

Nepal being located in a fragile mountain ecosystem, and drained by uneven precipitation patterns, faces serious problems of land degradation, the most impacted is the Churia range. The major contributing factors to land degradation are deforestation, use of marginal lands for agricultural purposes, haphazard development settlements, unregulated use of agricultural inputs and unsustainable extraction of natural resources that trigger soil erosion and landslides in the hill slopes and flooding in low lying areas.

To arrest or minimize land degradation and desertification, Nepal has prepared different policies, plans and programs such as Nepal Conservation Strategy, 1998, Master Plan for the Forestry Sector, 2016, Nepal Biodiversity Strategy, 2002, Land Use Policy, 2015; National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan, 2018; Forest Policy, 2018; etc.

Different government agencies and civil societies are engaged in conserving natural resources, including wild fauna and flora. Nepal is one of the leading countries to have allocated more than 41 percent of its land area for different types of forest resources. Several concerted efforts alone as well as in partnership with CSOs are in place to effectively manage protected areas and wildlife habitats. Conservation of mountain ecosystems is one of the priorities of the government. However, the fast receding glaciers and snow cover in the Himalayan range due to increasing temperature is exerting unparalleled threats to people, wild life, fisheries and other species downstream. Failure to conserve the ice cover of the Himalayas will have severe implications on drinking water, irrigation and other livelihoods activities below the mountain range. It will not only impact Nepal but also other countries of South Asia and China. Melting and retreating glaciers will have huge impacts on promoting prolonged dry spell and desertification. So the government of Nepal, in collaboration and partnership with other stakeholders within the country and beyond, should be able to develop effective plan for the conservation of Himalayas – the third pole of the world.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and strong Institution - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

Goal 16 deals with the following targets - (i) significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, (ii) promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all, (iii) reducing illicit financial and arms flows, (iv) strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets and combating all forms of organized crimes, (v) reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms, and (vi) developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

The proposed specific targets for SDG 16 also included ending death from violent conflict, violence against women, and violence against children, and improving transparency and accountability. Furthermore, the targets also included eliminating marriage before the age of 18 years, and to have

universal birth registration. Ensure transparency and meaningful access to government systems at every level and for every person; empower the most vulnerable with full and equal access to justice mechanisms; promote peace to ensure sustained security, rule of law, justice, and inclusiveness; uphold the independence and integrity of the judiciary; and integrate the rule of law and governance-oriented approaches throughout sustainable development efforts and priorities are other indices under this goal.

Characterized by the country of fledgling democracy and newest republic, Nepal has a long way to go in practicing elements of good governance, such as transparency, accountability and decent rule of law. Trafficking of persons for different purposes is unabated, rather seems increasing. Corruption is another challenge. The major socio-political conflict has subsided after the 12 point peace accord and promulgation of constitution but several small scale conflicts motivated by different interests are still there, causing loss of life and robbing off peace and security of the communities. Therefore, there is strong need to implement concerted actions to achieve the targets. Both, the government and non-state actors, mainly the CSOs are pushing their actions to realize SDG 16, however, it does not seem on track so far.

SDG 17: Partnership for the Goal - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development and Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 17 is the engine for attainment of other SDGs. This goal has 19 targets which include (i) strengthening domestic resource mobilization, (ii) full implementation of official development assistance commitments by developed countries, (iii) mobilization of additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, (iv) adopting and implementing investment promotion regimes, (v) technology transfer to developing countries, (vi) promoting rule based open, and equitable multilateral trading system, (vii) enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and (viii) strengthening data, monitoring and statistical capacity, and so on.

Forming meaningful partnerships with all relevant actor including civil societies that are sensitive to local socio-cultural contexts, will help to access means of implementation, improve transparency and, expand access to technology while ensuring their ethical use. Hence, this partnership at national and local level is important during the process of designing and effectively implementing the 2030 Agenda, whereas global partnership is also mandatory for effective implementation of SDGs across countries and communities.

Inputs and feedbacks received from multi-stakeholder consultations have recognized the vital role of this goal for the implementation of all other SDGs and realizing the 2030 Agenda, because well twined partnership is the first step for commencing implementation of every other SDGs. They also highlighted the need for multi-stakeholder partnerships and international cooperation for arranging most needed means of implementation, introducing reforms on the financial and tax systems, accessing quality data, sharing knowledge, accountability and transparency

For this, the stakeholders have called for social dialogues and detailed mapping of the key players, actions and priorities, especially at the local level, to identify the inter-linkages and opportunities for

coordinated actions. They demanded that all stakeholders should be involved in decision-making processes related to the 2030 Agenda. In fact, stakeholders depicted the importance of the corporate sector, especially in private-public partnerships; and civil society organizations, as citizen's initiatives are efficient ways to achieve progress. In the meantime, they also brought forward the need to regulate the power imbalances between the different stakeholders in partnerships.

Contributors also stated the importance of promoting the international access and relations of local governments to learn from the innovative solutions to global problems and exchange of knowledge and experiences; and to empower the local populations. On another level, the need for development of regional alliances was pointed out as a way to strengthen the position of such regional conglomeration in the design, implementation, and evaluation of the SDGs, as different regions may have different needs and priorities, hence the solutions. Regional alliances also strengthen negotiation powers of the members in addressing common agenda of their interests.

At the national level, stakeholders pointed out the need for reforms and adequate regulations of the tax system, by a fiscal reform with the strong provision of progressive taxation system, strengthening tax administration, and broadening the tax base; the health, education, labor, and social systems; transparency and conflict of interest; discriminations; mechanisms for monitoring; and measures for public finance management with allocation of finances through smaller loans and grants to local projects. In the global context, there is a strong need for countries to fight against tax havens, off shore finance, tax avoidance and evasion.

Inputs were also flagged on absence of clearly defined, independent, and robust mechanisms to make governments accountable for their commitments to implement the SDGs. Existing mechanisms were described as weak to hold countries accountable and the lack of capacity to collect and analyze data to monitor the SDGs implementation was identified as a serious concern.

The lack of cooperation between statistical offices and organizations to exchange data was highlighted as an important challenge. Another issue related to shortfalls in terms of access to technologies, and therefore to information.

SDG 17 was considered as the basis for implementation of all other SDGs. Therefore, the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships at local, national, and international levels; international development cooperation; stakeholder consultations; domestic resource allocation; and collecting disaggregated data were underlined as critical elements in leaving no one behind.

The importance of transparent multi-stakeholder partnerships, especially the ones including civil society and the most vulnerable and discriminated people was flagged in order to adapt SDGs actions at the local level. Inclusive and participatory processes were also stressed such as importance of stakeholder consultations for government in planning as well as the need for international actions of local governments that may help them to understand and learn from the initiatives at global level.

Moreover, the participants of the consultation workshops stated that promoting global citizenship around the SDGs by educating the population, raising awareness on the SDGs and advising stakeholders on SDG implementation was needed to leverage the inter linkages between SDG 17 and other SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. On the government side, stakeholders called upon building political

will, increasing the demand for transparent and accountable governance at all levels and of all actors, implementing national action plans for the SDGs, and recognizing and enhancing the role of local governments for sustainable development and in global discussions.

Many input providers have recognized the gaps of understanding, framework, and ways of functioning between different layers of governments, NGOs, and private sector. Stakeholders explained the lack of collaboration within different government levels and institutions, which hinders the effectiveness of partnerships as well as the inclusion of local voices and actions. Other inputs pointed out to the lack of ownership in the 2030 Agenda setting, disconnect between decision makers and grassroots organizers, and the lack of means of implementation including financial resources, technology and capacity.

Local resources mobilization to achieve 2030 agenda underlined by the principle of promoting national ownership, country system and country processes which are vital to achieving the SDGs in Nepal. The Nepal government's current income tax system is considered as an over burden to the population, and having several socio-economic implications at this stage, it might be revised in future. Instead, a well-functioning revenue mobilization system is a prerequisite for strong, sustained and inclusive economic development.

Finally, stakeholders highlighted the importance of data and information through universal internet access and information and communication technologies to create links between the different stakeholders, including the most marginalized people and governments. The stakeholders also highlighted the need for multi-stakeholder partnerships, international cooperation, reforms of the financial and tax systems, quality data, sharing knowledge, accountability and transparency of partnerships.

4.0 Key Issues, Challenges and Way Forward

4.1 Key Issues and Challenges:

- **Unclear operational mechanism to implement SDGs:** The NPC is the lead Government agency for SDGs implementation, monitoring and ensuring step forward in the country. There is limited functional secretariat to specifically discuss and address SDGs agenda at all levels (local, provincial and central).
- **High level multi-stakeholder approach on SDGs:** The government has formed three types of high level committees namely National Steering Committee, Implementation Coordination and Monitoring Committee, and nine Thematic Working Groups to rollout and implement the SDGs. Initially, there was no representation from CSOs, which shows apathy to this sector by the government, because CSOs are playing vital role for the implementation of SDGs in the country and hence their representation in the high level mechanisms would have certainly added values. However, lately NFN was informed that they are now the members of these mechanisms representing CSOs constituency. Government of Nepal does not demonstrate any reliable basis for inclusion of diverse social groups who remained outside of the development mainstream for long; among the leading CSOs. Contrary to this, the provision of three representatives from three different umbrella organizations of business sector reveals that the Government's focus is much more on promoting private sector engagement.
- **Lack of baseline and disaggregated data:** The availability of factual baseline with disaggregated data at the country level remains a challenge in Nepal. The lack of reliable data to effectively and efficiently measure progress towards the SDGs remains one of the biggest challenges. Despite a significant increase in the availability of SDGs indicators (479), data gaps remain for two thirds of the global SDGs indicators. Data in economic sector are plentiful compared to the data in social and environmental sectors. There is also no availability of disaggregated data in all SDGs agenda and targets.
- **Localization of SDGs:** There is urgent need to localize SDGs – from national to provincial and local levels. It is most urgent to make decision makers and the people aware about the goals, targets and indicators of SDGs to be localized at Provincial and Local Levels.
- **Lack of operational guidelines:** The government, development partners, CSOs, private sectors and other stakeholders are putting their efforts delivering services without having any clear picture or operational strategies and guidelines at all levels. It is a major concern to have clear operational guidelines which will provide a framework for delivery and monitoring.
- **Need of effective private sector engagement:** The targets and coverage is specifically focusing on infrastructure and other software activities to achieve 2030 agenda in systematic manner. Therefore, it is quite important and urgent to engage private sectors, mainly for financial and development planning.

- Missing links of coordinated actions among different government agencies as well as CSOs and private actors: The ministries, departments and other government structures from central to local have inadequate coordination and linkages for establishing clear roadmap in planning, implementing and monitoring SDGs agenda in the country. There are some ministries and departments working in harmony in terms of implementing SDGs, but others seem abstaining. Due to this, the synergetic effect is not seen at local and provincial level, particularly in planning and budget allocation as per the priority order of SDGs and respective targets.
- The development partners, various international government representatives, INGOs and other key players including UN Agencies are also not paying much attentions and ready for coordinated actions to accelerate SDGs 2030 agenda in Nepal. They are doing some activities on their own way. They seem reluctant even to coordinate with “Nepal SDG Forum” with some exceptions.
- **Integrating SDGs in periodic plans:** The national planning commission has recently prepared 15th periodic plan together with CSOs and other stakeholders by aliening actions with SDGs. However, it is a big challenge to bring this plan into action with strong commitment and systematic order in future.
- **Uncovered agenda of disability:** The SDGs initiatives in Nepal have not been able to include the development agenda of disabled people. 84 per cent of disabled women reported not being able to lead a dignified life. The challenges of disabled people have been further worsened during the post-earthquake environment, therefore, there is a strong need to address the needs of this group through the implementation of 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.
- **Ownership:** Political ownership at the highest levels, from governments to UN agencies, is lacking while actual government policy and budgeting decisions are often at cross-purposes to the commitments towards the goal of SDGs 2030 agenda.
- **Limited availability of means of implementation:** It is clearly seen that there is inadequate commitments from the international donors to implement SDGs including addressing disasters and climate change impacts. It asks for increased priority by the international community in terms of arranging means of implementation (i.e., financial resources, development and transfer of technology, capacity development and inclusive and equitable trade, among others) for the creation of enabling national environment to implement SDGs. As stated elsewhere, genuine multi-stakeholder partnership at all levels is inevitable for successful implementation of SDGs.
- **Gap on understanding and building Synergy:** Many input providers have recognized gaps in understanding the framework and ways of functioning between governments, NGOs, and private sector. As per the present situation, most of the stakeholders explained that there is a lack of collaboration within different government levels and institutions, which hinders the effectiveness of partnerships as well as the inclusion of local voices and actions.
- **No systematic and periodic M&E System:** The program plan and budget should be performed regularly to monitor on its status and achievements. The robust and joint monitoring system should be in place for aligning M&E systems with SDGs targets and indicators.

4.2 Way forward

- Create an enabling policy environment and institutional mechanism for generating commitment and ownership by all stakeholders including sub-national governments.
- **Accountability for Planning, Implementation and Reporting on SDGs:** The government should take leadership roles and should be accountable in designing, planning, implementing and reporting on SDGs agenda at national and international levels.
- **Defined and Clear Division of Roles and Responsibilities for SDGs Intervention:** The government should take leadership roles in defining and division of roles and responsibilities of each government structures (center, province and local), CSOs, development partners, private sectors and federations to engage them in real sense and meaningful participation to bring positive results in the SDGs targets in Nepal
- Arrange means of implementation for SDGs implementation in countries like Nepal which are inherently deficient in financial resources, suitable technologies, capacities and accessing markets, among others.
- **Localization of SDGs:** It is very important to get people and their organizations including other stakeholders inform, award and engaged in planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs at local level. It will also be of tremendous worth to prepare guidelines, tools and techniques for planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs at local levels.
- **Multi-stakeholder engagement and partnership:** Setting up of inclusive multi-stakeholder mechanisms on SDGs at federal, provincial and local levels and ensuring institutional representations from all major stakeholders including CSOs and NGOs. Mechanisms should provide avenues for political engagement and leadership to guide and support for smooth implementation of SDGs in the country. It is also very important to put strong solidarity and coordinated action among all stakeholders and actors in the prospective of sustainable achievements. There should be dialogues between and among Government entities (Executive, legislative and judiciary), UN, IDPs, private sector, CSOs, and Media; which is crucial for inculcating ownership. We need to encourage these structures to produce annual SDGs status reports and disseminate in respective constituencies including sharing in international forum.
- **Awareness Raising and Sensitization:** CSOs, development partners, government agencies, media, political decision makers, and private sector should engage and play a proactive role in disseminating SDGs messages and localizing them among local communities. All stakeholders should be involved in SDGs sensitization process and communities should be made aware on SDGs and 2030 agenda. Adequate orientation, sensitization and supports should be provided to office bearers of provincial and local governments.
- **Align SDGs with national and local planning system:** The local, provincial and national plan should be aligned with the SDGs targets and indicators, and, the planning process should be prioritized on the basis of local needs. It is very important for local and provincial governments to develop plans and undertake implementation as per SDGs priority agenda.

- **Knowledge hub and database system:** Government should establish robust knowledge hub and database system on SDGs from local, to provincial to national levels. Disaggregated, reliable and updated data should be available to monitor the progress and achievements and develop plans for the next period. There should be easy access to CSOs and general public. Further
- Nepal government under the leadership of Central Bureau of Statistics is planning to perform next National Census in 2021. This may be the best time and good opportunity for the government to incorporate suggestions received in any areas of data gathering and management, particularly taking into consideration the monitoring requirements of the SDGs.
- **Gender Equality:** SDGs avenues provide an opportunity to bring desired changes in the life of people by offering an efficient process to address gender equality related issues and mainstreaming programs of gender equality in development discourses. Promotion of gender equality is one of the key components of sustainable development – and not addressing the concerns of gender equality and inclusion may result costly for societies and also the aspiration for sustainable development.
- **Strengthen the roles of CSOs:** The government has to create enabling environment by developing required policies and laws for easy operation of CSOs at all levels of governments. The CSOs are playing crucial partnership roles in supporting the development endeavors of the government and watch dog roles for monitoring human rights violations. Additionally, they are also supporting the state and communities by way of advocating, lobbying, networking and campaigning on effective implementation of SDGs in the country. But, they need to be further strengthened in their roles and responsibilities for implementing and monitoring SDGs in a transparent manner. The CSOs themselves should also think about pursuing funds for longer terms in line with SDGs' time frame, rather than approaching for a short term projects.
- **CSOs Engagement in VNR preparation process for 2020:** It is imperative that the NFN on behalf of Nepal SDG Forum should take leadership role as well as coordinate actions in collecting information and preparing VNR on the progress and achievements of SDGs to be presented during high level political meeting taking place in July 2020 in UN Headquarters.

5.0 Conclusion

According to present context, the country is moving fairly well in terms of policy formulation, especially in establishing systems and structures for oversight, coordination, implementation and monitoring; integration of SDGs into 15th periodic plan, budget and strengthening monitoring and evaluation system. The Constitution of Nepal which was promulgated in 2015 has several progressive clauses and provisions for the protection and promotion of fundamental human rights. Moreover, relevant Acts are already in place prompting implementation of the constitutional provisions. So, the constitution has offered enormous legal ground for implementing SDGs and any other internationally agreed development as well as human rights goals. In this backdrop, the government seems trying hard to overcome challenges associated with program planning, budgeting and priority setting for result oriented implementation of SDGs

The CSOs are also playing positive roles in complementing government plans in the country. However, the challenges so far noted in the country are barring smooth functioning by the CSOs. There is inadequate enabling environment for CSOs operation, and the issues of human rights, exclusion, disempowerment, lack of environmental sustainability, reduction of cultural diversity, over reliance on aggregated data, separation of sectors, unilateralism, and lack of urgency and inadequate political will still remain to be resolved positively.

Inclusion, equality and empowerment are both the outcome of and the means for the achievement of education, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities, climate action, peace, justice and strong institutions, and true multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development. The government has to commit for people-centered, inclusive, and partnership based achievements of the SDGs, while CSOs should also commit for good governance, transparency and social inclusion and collaboration with INGOs and government stakeholders in all provinces and local levels. It is very important to motivate CSOs's meaningful engagement in decision-making, planning, implementation, evaluation, and assessment in order to ensure accountability and to leave no one behind in achieving the SDGs.

However, the awareness about SDGs and discussion on policies, plans and advocacy is revolving around few government officials, CSOs and policy makers. The agenda is not yet in public debate, especially at the province and local levels.

Institutional mechanisms established by the government are more-or-less inclusive. However there is still a need to include reasonable number of representatives from CSOs, private sector and other stakeholders who are yet not embedded in the system. The NPC has invited CSOs participation in the planning process however they excluded them from raising voices and influencing on decision making process. Nepal SDG Forum is not clear whether and how this multi-stakeholders arrangement will function at province and local levels. It is also equally important to clarify roles of different stakeholders to implement SDGs at all levels.

At present, there have been number of policies drafted and Acts enacted. A through scrutiny of these policy and legal provisions may be required to assess their suitability for promoting SDGs implementation and enjoying civil and political rights as guaranteed by the constitution. .

The 15th development plan provides a generic framework to implement SDGs which should be translated into actions by developing concrete work plans and allocating necessary budget, and this process should be continued in the following periodic plans.

It is important that the national targets and indicators are integrated into annual plans and budgets of governments at all levels and competent and adequate human resources are provisioned for effective implementation.

When human resource is concerned, it is important to build capacity of human resources at every level so as to make them professional experts capable enough analyze problems, devise plans and implementation modalities using program cycle management approach.

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3.3 Details of Targets and Indicators

Table 1: SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day										
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)									
1	Population below US\$ 1.25 per day (PPP value) (%)	23.7 ^a	17	13.7	10.4	4.9	NLSS	Subnational/ Rural-Urban	5 years	CBS
2	Poverty \$1.9 Per day (PPP value)	36 ^c	28.5	22.9	17.3	8	NLSS,HS	Subnational/ Rural-Urban	5 years	CBS
3	Per capita Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$)	766 ^d	821	1647	2029	2500	Rolling Survey of Enterprises	Subnational/ Rural-Urban	Annual	CBS
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										
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	21.6 ^b	17.1	13.8	10.5	4.9	NLSS,HS	Subnational/ Rural-Urban	5 years	CBS
1	Women of all ages below national poverty line (%)					5	NLSS,HS	Subnational/ Rural-Urban	5 years	CBS
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions						Survey	Subnational/ Rural-Urban	5 years	CBS
1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Headcount ratio (H, %)	28.6 ^e	22.73	18.26	13.86	6.48	Survey/MIS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
2	Children below national poverty line (under 5 years of age, %)	36 ^e	27.7	21.5	15.3	5	Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS/ MOWCSW
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	Survey/MIS	Gender, Social Group, Subnational/ Rural-Urban	Annual	CBS/ MOWCSW
1	Social protection expenditure in total budget (%)	11 ^d	12.1	12.9	13.7	15	MIS	Gender, Social Group, Subnational/ Rural-Urban	Annual	CBS/ MOWCSW

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
2	Employed people living below US\$ 1.25 per day in total employment (%)	22 ^b	16.4	12.2	8	1	Survey	Gender, Social Group, Subnational/ Rural-Urban	Annual	CBS
Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance										
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services						NLSS,HS	Gender, Social Group, Subnational/ Rural-Urban	Annual	CBS
1	Households having access to market center within 30 min walk (% of total)	45 ^b	57	66	75	90	NLSS,HS	Gender, Social Group, Subnational/ Rural-Urban	Annual	CBS
2	Households covered by formal financial services (% of total)	40 ^b	50.7	58.7	66.7	80	NLSS,HS	Social Group, Subnational/ Rural-Urban	Annual	CBS
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOLRM
1	Share of bottom quintile in national consumption (%)	7.6 ^h	8.8	9.7	10.5	12	NLSS	Social Group, Subnational/ Rural-Urban	Annual	CBS
2	Households having property/tangible assets in women's name (% of total)	19.7 ⁱ	25.1	29.2	33.2	40	MICS,Panel	Social Group, Subnational	Annual	MOLRM
Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters										
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population						MIS	Social Group, Subnational	Annual	MOHA
1	Loss of lives from disaster (number)	8891 ⁱ	331	268	205	100	MIS	Social Group, Subnational	Annual	MOHA
2	Missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 (number)	415 ⁱ	402	392	382	50	MIS	Social Group, Subnational	Annual	MOHA

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)									
1 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to national gross domestic product (GDP)						MIS/PDPA	Social Group, Subnational	Annual	MOHA
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030						MIS		Annual	MOHA
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOHA
Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions									
1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs	55.2 ^d					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	25.2 ^d					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
1.a.3 Sum total of grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction program as a proportion of GDP	4.1 ^d					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions									
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF/MOWSW
1 Proportion of national budget directly contributing to gender equality	22.3 ^d					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF/MOWSW

Source: a: MDGI (2015), b: NPC (2015), c: World Bank (2017), d: MOF (2016), e: UNICEF (Estimate from NLS5 2011), f: NPC (2016), g: OPHI (2015), h: CBS (2011b), i: MOHA (2015)

Table 2: SDG 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Targets and Indicators	2015					2030					Monitoring Framework		
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency				
Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round													
2.1.1	2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	36.1 ^a	27.3	20.6	14	3	MICS, Panel	Subnational, Gender, Social groups, Rural-Urban	Annual/5 years	CBS/MOH		
2.1.2	2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)						NLSS, HS	Subnational, Gender, Social groups, Rural-Urban	Annual/5 years	CBS		
1		Population spending more than two-third of total consumption on food (%)	20 ^b	15.5	12.1	8.7	3	NLSS, HS	Subnational, Gender, Social groups, Rural-Urban	5 years	CBS		
2		Per capita food grain production (kg)	320 ^c	376	418	460	530	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD		
3		Global Food Security Index (score)	44.3 ^d	57	66	75	90	GFSI website					
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	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 ^e	32	28.6	20	15	NDHS, NMICS, Panel	Subnational	5 years	CBS/MOH		
2.2.2	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	NDHS, NMICS, Panel	Subnational	5 years	CBS/MOH		
1		% of children under age 5 years who are underweight (-2SD)	30.1	20	18	15	9	NDHS, NMICS, Panel	Subnational, Gender, Social groups	5 years	CBS/MOH		
2		Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age %	35	26	24	18	10	NDHS, NMICS, Panel	Subnational, Social groups	5 years	CBS/MOH		

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
3 Prevalence of anemia among children under 5 years %	46	33	28	23	10	NDHS, NMICS, Panel	Subnational, Gender, Social groups	5 years	CBS/MOH
Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment									
2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size						MIS/Agri Census/Economic Census/Survey	Subnational	Annual	CBS/ MOAD
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status						MIS/Agri Census/Manufacturing Census/Survey	Subnational	Annual	CBS/ MOAD
1 Land productivity (AGPA/ha) USD	3278	4003	4646	5339	7018	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality									
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
1 Agricultural land at the present level (000 hectare)	2641	2641	2641	2641	2641	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
2 Degraded land including forest (000 hectre)						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
3 Round the year irrigated land in total arable land (%)	25.2	40	50.5	60	80	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
4 Soil organic matter (SOM in crop land %)	1.96	2.79	3.37	3.92	4	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed									
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD, MOLD, MOFSC, NARC
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD, MOFSC, NARC
1 Number of DNA bank for variety of seeds	1	1				MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD, NARC
2 Number of DNA bank for variety of plants						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC, NARC
3 Number of DNA bank for endangered animal species						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC, NARC

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
4	115	115				MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD, NARC
5									
Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions									
2.a.1		0.14	0.21	0.26	0.38	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
2.a.1		3.3c				MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
2.a.2		0.8b				MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
Target 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round									
2.b.1						MIS		Annual	MOF
Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility									
2.c.1									
2.c.1						MIS		Annual	MOF/NRB
2.C.2						MIS		Annual	MOF/NRB
						MIS		Annual	MOAD, MOS

Source: a: NPC (2016), b: CBS (2011b), c: MOF (2016), d: GFSI (2015), e: NDHS (2016)

Table 3: Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Data source	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births									
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	258 ^e	125	116	99	70	NDHS		5 years	MOH
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	55.6 ⁿ	69	73	79	90	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOH
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	38 ⁿ	28	27	24	20	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual, 5 years	MOH
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	23 ⁿ	18	16	14	12	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual, 5 years	MOH
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 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations						HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
a. Number of new HIV infections among adults 15–49 years old (per 1000 uninfected population)	0.03 ⁱ	0.022	0.018	0.014	0.014	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	158 ^s	85	67	55	20	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
3.3.3 Malaria incidence (per 1,000 population)	0.1 ^c	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
3.3.4 Hepatitis B prevalence (per 100,000 population)	2654 ^d	2654	2654	2610	2566	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases									
a. Leprosy cases	2271 ^c	1693	1370	911	0	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
b. Kala-azar (Leishmaniasis) cases*	325 ^c	203	163	102	0	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
c. Lymphatic Filariasis cases	30,000 ^c	25,100	21,000	18,000	14,000	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
d. Dengue cases	728 ^c	455	364	228	0	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
e. Active Trachoma cases	136 ^o	85	73	61	49	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH

Target and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Data source	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
a. % of children under age 5 with Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	12 ⁿ	8	6	4	1	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	5 years	MOH/CBS
b. Number of laboratory confirmed cases of Influenza (H1N1)	204 ^p	128	113	98	83	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being									
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease									
a. Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from Cardiovascular disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic respiratory disease (per 1000 population)	2.8 ^d	2.54	2.35	2.15	1.96	CRVS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3 years	MOH
a. Cardiovascular disease	1.44 ^d	1.31	1.21	1.11	1.01	CRVS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3 years	MOH
b. Cancer	0.67 ^d	0.61	0.56	0.52	0.47	CRVS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3 years	MOH
c. Diabetes	0.27 ^d	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19	CRVS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3 years	MOH
d. Chronic respiratory disease	0.8 ^d	0.73	0.67	0.62	0.56	CRVS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3 years	MOH
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	16.5 ^f	14.5	9.7	7.8	4.7	MIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOHA
Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol									
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders						Survey	Subnational	3 years	MOH/MOHA
% of hard drug users who ever visited Rehabilitation Centres for comprehensive services	40 ^e	50	55	60	75	HDU survey	Subnational	3 years	MOH/MOHA
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	6.5 ^q					STEPS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3 years	MOH
% of people aged 15 years and older having harmful use of alcohol (defined according to the national context)	2 ^q	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	STEPS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3 years	MOH
Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents									
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	19.86 ^v	9.93	8.94	7.45	4.96	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOHA
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 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	66 ⁿ	71	74	76	80	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Social Group	5 years	MOH
a. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (%)	47.1 ⁿ	52	53	56	60	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Social Group	5 years	MOH

Target and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Data source	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
b. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (births per woman aged 15-49 years)	2.3 ⁿ	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Social Group	5 years	MOH
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	71 ⁿ	56	51	43	30	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Social Group	5 years	MOH
Target 3.7 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)						HMIS, NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	5 years	MOH
a. % of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)	59.5 ⁿ	71	75	81	90	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Social group	5 years	MOH
b. % of institutional delivery	55.2 ⁿ	70	74	79	90	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Social group	5 years	MOH
c. % of women attending three PNC as per protocol	20 ^c	50	65	75	90	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Social group	5 years	MOH
d. % of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	88 ⁿ	90	93	95	95	NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	5 years	MOH
e. % of women aged 30-49 years screened for cervical cancer	16.6 ^q	36	47	63	90	Survey	Subnational, Social group	5 years	MOH
f. % of people living with HIV receiving Antiretroviral combination therapy	39.9 ⁱ	90	92	93	95	HMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	5 years	MOH
g. % of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	11.7 ^q	31	39	50	60	Survey	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3 years	MOH
h. % of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood glucose who are currently taking medication	25 ^q	33	38	47	60	Survey	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3 years	MOH
i. % of households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility	61.8 ^m	69.3	75	80.6	90	NLSS,AHS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3/5 years	CBS
j. % of poor people enrolled in health insurance	0 ^g	20	50	75	100	IMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	Annual	MOH
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	10.7 ^b	7.5	6	4	2	Annual Household Survey	Subnational	Annual	CBS
% of out of pocket expenditure in total health expenditure	53 ^k	45	42	40	35	NHA	Subnational		MOH
Target 3.8By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination									
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution per 100000 population	111 ^d	103.32	98.19	90.51	77.7	GBD Study	Subnational	3 years	MOH
a. Mortality rate attributed to ambient air pollution	64.2 ^d	59.76	56.79	52.35	44.94	GBD Study	Subnational	3 years	MOH
b. Mortality rate attributed to household air pollution	64.3 ^d	59.85	56.88	52.43	45.01	GBD Study	Subnational	3 years	MOH

Target and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Data source	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and hand washing (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) per 100000 population	37.7 ^d	35.09	33.35	30.74	26.39	GBD Study	Subnational	3 years	MOH
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	0.53 ^d	0.49	0.47	0.43	0.37	GBD Study	Subnational	3 years	MOH
Target 3a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate									
3a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	30.8 ^a	26.18	24.332	21.56	15.09	STEPS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	3 years	MOH
Target 3b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all									
3b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program	88 ⁿ	90	95	95	95	HMIS, NDHS, NMICS	Subnational, Gender, Social group	5 years	MOH/CBS
3b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (External Funds for Health as % of Total Health Budget)	12.7 ^k	14.5	16	18	20	NHA	Subnational	Annual	MOH
3b.3 % of health sector budget for research and development	na	2	2	3	3	NHA	Subnational	Annual	MOH
Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis									
% of government health facilities with no stock out of essential drugs	70 ^l	95	95	100	100	LMIS	Subnational	Annual	MOH
Target 3c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States									
3c.1 Health worker density and distribution (per 1000 population)	1.05 ^f	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	HRH Profile	Subnational	Annual	MOH
Total health expenditure as % of GDP	5 ^h	5.60	6.00	6.50	7.00	NHA	Subnational	Annual	MOH
Target 3d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks									
3d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	77 ^a	82	85	90	95	Assessment Report (WHO)		Annual	MOH/WHO

Source: a: Assessment Report, WHO (2015) b: CBS (2014b), c: DOHS (2014), d: NHRC (2013), e: MOHA (2012), f: WHO (2015), g: MOHP (2015), h: MOF (2015), i: NCASC database (2015), j: Nepal Police (2014), k: MOHP (2012), l: MOPH (2016a), m: CBS (2011b), n: NMICS (2014), o: NNUS (2015), p: MOHP (2015a), q: MOHP, NHRC & WHO (2013), r: UN Estimates (2015), s: WHO estimates (2015)

Table 4: SDG 4– Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
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	96.6 ^a	98.5	99	99	99.5	MISC,NASA,NLSS	Provincial/Social Group	Annual	MOE,CBS
2	80.6 ^a	90.7	93.1	95.5	99.5	MISC,NASA,NLSS	Provincial/Social Group	Annual	MOE,CBS
3	76.6 ^a	81.5	92	93	95	MISC,NASA,NLSS	Subnational/Social Group	Annual	MOE,CBS
4	1.04 ^a	1.03	1.02	1.01	1	MISC,NASA,NLSS	Subnational/Social Group	Annual	MOE,CBS
5	1.1 ^a	1.04	1.03	1.02	1	MISC,NASA,NLSS	Subnational/Social Group	Annual	MOE,CBS
6	Learning Achievement / Score (Math, Nepali and English) for Class 5 (%)								
a) Math	53.3	55	58	63	65	NASA	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	3 years	MOE, ERO
b) Nepali	63	66	70	72	75				
c) English	53.6	57	60	63	68				
7	56.7 ^a	72	90	95	99	EMIS,NASA,NLSS	Subnational/Social Group	Annual	MOE,CBS
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	506 ^c	596	620	650	700	EMIS	Subnational	Annual	MOE
2	81 ^a	85.8	89.4	93	99	EMIS	Subnational	Annual	MOE

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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					Survey, Census	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	5-10 years	MOE,CBS
1	0.53 ^g	0.66	0.75	0.84	1	EMIS	Subnational, Social Group	Annual	MOE
2	0.88 ^g	0.91	0.94	0.96	1	EMIS	Subnational, Social Group	Annual	MOE
3	37 ^c	38.3	39.3	40.3	42	EMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group, Level of schools	Annual	MOE
Target 4.4 By 2030, increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship									
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill					Survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	5 years	MOE,CBS
1	50 ^b	165	300	350	480	EMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOE
2	25 ^h	38	48	58	75	EMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOE
3	46.6 ^a	59.5	69.2	78.9	95	EMIS, Survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOIC, CBS
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								
1	1.02 ^a	1.01	1.01	1.01	1	EMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOE
2	1 ^a	1	1	1	1	EMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOE

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
3 Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on literacy (above 15 years)	0.62 ^a	0.72	0.8	0.87	1	EMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOE
Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least 95 per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy									
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex									
1 Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%)	88.6 ^c	91.4	95	98	99	Census	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	10 years	CBS
2 Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (women) (%)	87.4 ^b	90.5	92.8	95.1	99	Census	Subnational, Social Group	10 years	CBS
3 Numeracy all (reading and writing in numeric terms) of 15 years & older (%)	62.2 ^d	71.7	78.9	86.1	98	Survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	5 years	MOE,CBS
4 Numeracy of female (reading and writing numeric terms) of 15 years and older (%)	51.9 ^d	63.4	72	80.6	95	Survey	Subnational, Social Group	5 years	MOE,CBS
5 Public spending per student (Basic education in '000)	15 ^c	19	22	25	30	EMIS	Subnational, Social Group	Annual	MOE
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									
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (In scale of 0 to 5: Where "0" is none)	Yes								
1 Human assets index	66.6 ^e	68.9	70.5	72.2	76	EMIS	Subnational	3 years	MOE, NPC
2 Gender development index	0.53 ^f	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.7	EMIS	Subnational	3 years	MOE, NPC
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 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)						EMIS	Subnational	3 years	MOE, NPC
4.a.1 Schools with access to electricity (%)						EMIS	Subnational	3 years	MOE, NPC
4.a.2 Schools with access to internet (%)	3.9 ^c	28.6	47.2	65.8	99	EMIS	Subnational	3 years	MOE, NPC

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
4.a.3 Basic schools with access to "WASH" facilities (%)	80 ¹	85	88.3	91.9	99	EMIS	Subnational	3 years	MOE, NPC
4.a.4 Disability friendly schools (%)					99	EMIS	Subnational	3 years	MOE, NPC
Target 4.b By 2020, expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs, in developed countries and other developing countries									
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study									
Target 4.c By 2030, increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States									
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country						EMIS	Subnational, Social Group	Annual	MOE
4.c1 Proportion of teachers in basic education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training, (%)	95.5 ^a	96.5	97.5	98.4	100	EMIS	Subnational, Social Group	Annual	MOE
4.c2 Proportion of teachers in secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training, (%)	95.4 ^a	96	97	98.5	100	EMIS	Subnational, Social Group	Annual	MOE

Source: a: MOE (2016a), b: NPC (2016), c: MOF (2016), d: CBS (2013a), e: UNDESA (2015), f: UNDP (2014), g: UGC (2015), h: MOE (2015), i: MOE (2016b)

Table 5: SDG 5– Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency	
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency		
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere										
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex										MOWCSW
1 Wage equality for similar work (ratio of women's wage to that of men)	0.62 ^f	0.72	0.8	0.87	0.92 ^h	MIS	Subnational	Annual		MOWCSW
2 Gender Inequality Index	0.49 ^b	0.38	0.29	0.2	0.05	NLFS, Time use Survey	Provincial	5 years		MOWCSW/NPC
3 Gender Empowerment Measurement (Index)	0.57 ^b	0.6	0.63	0.66	0.69	NHDR	Subnational	3 years		NPC/UNDP
						NHDR	Subnational	3 years		NPC/UNDP
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						MICS, Survey	Subnational	3 years		MOWCSW/CBS
1 Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual violence (%)	28.4 ^e	22.2	17.5	12.8	5	NDHS	Provincial	5 Years		MOH
2 Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month (%)	81.7 ^c	59.9	43.6	27.2	13.6	NMICS	Provincial	5 Years		CBS
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						NMICS	Provincial	5 Years		CBS
1 Women aged 15-49 years who experience Physical / sexual violence (%)	26 ^h	19.1	13.9	9.7	6.5	NHRC, MIS	Subnational	Annual		CBS
2 Women and Girls Trafficking (in number)	1697 ^a	725	650	425	325	MIS	Subnational	Annual		MOHA
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						NMICS	Subnational	5 years		CBS
1 Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (%)	24.5 ^c	18	13.1	8.2	4.1	NMICS	Subnational	5 years		CBS
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age										

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate										
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location						Subnational	Time Use Survey	5 years	CBS
1	0.93 ^f	0.95	0.96	0.98	1		Subnational	Time Use Survey	5 Years	CBS
2	14 ^a	11.87	10.27	8.67	6		Subnational	Time Use Survey	5 Years	CBS
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life										
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments						National/ Subnational/ Local	MIS	5 years	NEC
1	29.5 ^a	33	34.4	36.5	40		National	NEC	5 Years	NEC
		33	34.4	36.5	40		Provincial	NEC	5 Years	NEC
		40.5	41	41.5	42		local	NEC	5 Years	NEC
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions						Subnational	MIS	Annual	CBS
1	25 ^f	30.3	34.3	38.3	45		Subnational	Economic Census	Annual	CBS
2	50 ^g	50	50	50	50		Subnational	MIS	Annual	MOCP
3	11 ^d	17	21.3	25.7	33		Subnational	MIS	Annual	MOGA
4	24 ^a	28	31	35	40		Subnational	NLFS	5 Years	CBS
Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences										
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						Subnational	NMICS,NDHS	5 years	CBS,MOH
1	59.5 ^e	68	74	80	90		Subnational	NMICS,NDHS	5 years	CBS,MOH
2	Receiving specific support and service provisions related to sexual health care to the poor, discriminated and marginalized groups (%)						Subnational	HMIS	Annual	MOH

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education						MIS			MOH
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws									
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure						Agri Census, NLSS/AHS	Subnational	10 years	CBS
5.a.1 Number of enterprises owned by women						Economic Census	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	CBS
5.a.2 Women's ownership of property (land and house)	26 ^a	29.7	32.5	35.3	40	Census, MIS	Subnational, Social Group	Annual, 10 years	CBS, MOLRM, MOWCSW
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control						MIS			MOWCSW, MOLRM
Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women									
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex						Survey, MIS	Subnational, Gender	Annual, 5 years	MOIC, CBS
5.b1 Use of Internet by women aged 15-24 years (%)	19.6 ^c	40.5	56.2	71.9	98	NMICS, MIS	Provincial	5 years	CBS
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									
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF

Source: a: NPC (2016), b: UNDP (2014), c: CBS (2014b), d: MOGA (2014), e: NDHS (2011), f: Estimation based on labor force census data, g: MOCP (2016), h: NDHS (2011)

Table 6: SDG 6– Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all										
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services						Census Survey	Subnational	10 years	CBS
1	Population using safe drinking water (%)	15 ^a	35	50	65	90	Census Survey	Subnational	10 years	CBS
2	Household with access to piped water supply (%)	49.5 ^a	60.3	68.4	76.5	90	Census Survey	Subnational	10 years	CBS
3	Basic water supply coverage (%)	87 ^a	90.2	92.6	95	99	Census Survey	Subnational	10 years	CBS
4	Households with E. coli risk level in household water ≥ 1 cfu/100ml (%)	82.2 ^b	60.3	43.8	27.4	1	MICS, Thematic Study	Subnational	3-5 years	CBS
5	Household with E. coli risk level in source water ≥ 1 cfu/100ml (%)	71.1 ^a	52.1	37.9	23.7	1	MICS, Thematic Study	Subnational	3-5 years	CBS
Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations										
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water						Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1	Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (%)	60 ^d	69.3	78.7	85.7	95	Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
2	Proportion of population using latrine (%)	67.6 ^e	75.7	83.8	90	98	Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
3	Sanitation coverage (%)	82 ^a	86.5	89.9	93.3	99	Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
4	Urban households with toilets connected to sewer systems/ proper FSM (%)	30 ^a	46	62	74	90	MICS	Subnational	Annual	CBS
Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and increasing recycling and safe reuse.										
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated						Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1	Proportion of untreated industrial waste water (%)	99 ^c	75.3	57.5	39.7	10	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOI
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality						MIS		Annual	MOWSS
Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity										
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time						Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources						Survey, MIS	Subnational	5 years, Annual	CBS
1	Wastage of water – Irrigation (Field losses in %)	40	35	25	20	1	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOI
2	Availability of freshwater (per person per day in liters)						MIS, Study	Subnational	Annual	CBS

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
3 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources						MIS, Study	Subnational	Annual	CBS
4 Non- Revenue Water	20 ^c	16	13	10	5	MIS, Study	Subnational	Annual	CBS
Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate									
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)		16	28	40	60	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN, MOIR, MOWSS
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation						MIS			MOEN, MOIR, MOWSS
Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes									
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time						Survey			MOWSS
Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies									
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	0.7 ^f					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOWSS
Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management									
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF, MOWSS

Source: a: MWSS (2016), b: NPC (2016), c: Based on consultation with thematic committee, d: CBS (2014b), e: CBS (2013a), f: MOF (2015)

Table 7: SDG 7– Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services										
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	74 ^b	80.7	85.7	90.7	99	Census, MIS	Subnational	Annual, 10 years	MOEN, CBS
1	Per capita energy (final) consumption (in gigajoules)	16 ^a	18.1	19.7	21.3	24	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology									
1	Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (%)	74.7 ^c	65	55	45	30	Survey	Subnational	5 years	MOEN, CBS
2	People using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)	18 ^b	23.6	27.8	32	39	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN, MOPE
3	Electricity consumption (kWh per capita)	80 ^d	230	542	1027	1500	Census	Subnational	10 years	CBS
							MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN
Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix										
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	11.9 ^e	22.1	29.7	37.3	50	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN
1	Installed capacity of hydropower (MW)	782 ^d	2301	5417	10260	15000	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN
Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency										
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP									
1	Commercial energy use per unit of GDP (ToE/mfbs)	3.20 ^e	3.28	3.17	3.15	3.14	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN
2	Energy efficiency in Industry (MJ per 1000 rupees of product)	47.20 ^e	45.3	43.8	42.4	40	Manufacturing Census	Subnational	10 years	CBS
3	Higher efficiency appliances (in residential & commercial) (%)	10	15	30	40	60	Manufacturing Census	Subnational	10 years	CBS
4	Electric vehicles in public transport systems (%)	1	5	20	35	50	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN
Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology										
7.a.1	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems						MIS		Annual	MOF, MOPE
Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States.										
7.b.1	Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services									
							MIS		Annual	MOF, MOEN, MOPE

Source: a: Consultation with thematic committee and experts from NEA, b: CBS (2011b), c: NPC (2016), d: NPC (2015a), e: CBS (2014a)

Table 8: SDG 8– Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency	
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency		
Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries										
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita										
1 Per capita GDP growth (%)	2.3 ^a	3.6	4.5	5.4	7	National A/c	Subnational	Annual		CBS
Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors										
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1.6	3.8	5.5	7.2	10	HS, National A/c	Subnational	Annual		CBS
Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services										
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	70 ^b	54	42	30	10	Survey	Subnational	Annual		CBS
1 Contribution of Micro-, Small-, and Medium-scale enterprises in GDP (%)						Economic Census	National	10 years		CBS
2 Access to Financial Services						NLSS,Economic Census	Subnational	5,10 years		CBS
3 Access to Cooperatives (% of households within 30 min walk)	54 ^e	60.9	66.1	71.3	80	NLSS,Economic Census	Subnational	5,10 years		CBS
Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead										
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP						Survey		5 years		CBS
1 Material Intensity in total manufacturing (Rupees of material input to achieve the output value of Rs 100)	66.1 ^c	64.4	63.2	62	60	Rolling Survey		5 years		CBS
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP						Survey		5 years		CBS
Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value										
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	32 ^d	50.1	63.7	77.3	100	NLFS	Subnational	5 years		CBS
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities						NLFS	Subnational	5 years		CBS
1 Underemployment rate (15-59 y) (%)	27.8 ^d	23.1	19.5	15.9	10	NLFS	Subnational	5 years		CBS
Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training										
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training						MIS, Survey, Census	Subnational	Annual, 5years, 10 years		MOE, MOYS, CBS

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
1 Youth underemployment rate (%)	35.8 ^d	28.9	23.8	18.6	10	MIS, Survey, Census	Subnational	Annual, 5 years, 10 years	MOE, MOYS, CBS
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						Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1 Children working under hazardous conditions (%)	30 ^d	22	16	10	0	Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
Target 8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment management									
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status						Economic Census	Subnational	10 years	CBS
8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labor Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status						MIS			MOLE
Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products									
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	2.6 ^d	4	5.1	6.2	8	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOCTCA
1 Tourist arrival (million)	0.8 ^d	1.6	1.9	2.2	3	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOCTCA
2 Tourism revenue (us\$) (million)						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOCTCA
8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs						NLFS, MIS	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	CBS, MOCTCA
1 Annual number of jobs in tourism industries ('000)	90 ^d	332.7	514.7	696	1000	NLFS, MIS	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	CBS, MOCTCA
Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all									
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and	18 ^a	23	26	30	36	MIS	Subnational	Annual	NRB, MOF
b) Automated teller machines per 100,000 adult population (number)	11 ^a	17	21	26	33	MIS	Subnational	Annual	NRB, MOF
1 Life insurance coverage (%)	5 ^d	10.3	14.3	18.3	25	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	34 ^d	51.3	64.3	77.3	99	MIS, Census	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual, 10 years	MOF, CBS
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	0.2 ^a					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOC
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy						MIS		Annual	MOYS

Source: a: MOF (2016), b: ILO (2014), c: CBS (2014a), d: NPC (2016), e: CBS (2011b)

Table 9: SDG 9– Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development & human well-being, with a focus on affordable & equitable access for all									
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road					NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1	Road density (km/sq. km)	0.55 ^a	1.3	1.35	1.41	1.3	MIS	Annual	MOPIT
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport					MIS, Transport Survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOPIT
1	Paved road density (km/sq. km)	0.01 ^a	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.25	MIS, Transport Survey	Annual, 5 years	MOPIT
2	Passenger, by mode of transport (Road) (%)	90					Transport Survey	5 years	MOPIT
3	Passenger, by mode of transport (Air) (%)						MIS	Annual	CAAN
Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment & gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, & double its share in least developed countries									
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	6.6 ^b	8.8	10.5	12.2	15	National A/c	Annual	CBS
1	Industry's share in GDP (%)	15 ^b	17.7	19.7	21.7	25	National A/c	Annual	CBS
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	6.6 ^c	8.3	9.6	10.9	13	NLFS	5 years	CBS
Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets									
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added						Economic Census	10 years	CBS
9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	20 ^f	22.7	24.7	26.7	30	MIS	Annual	NRB
Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities									
9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added								
1	CO2 per capita in manufacturing and construction value added (grams)	0.04 ^d	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	Survey	5 years	CBS
							Survey	5 years	CBS

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency	
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency		
Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by 75 percent and public and private research and development spending										
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.3 ^a	0.62	0.86	1.1	1.5	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants						MIS	Subnational	Annual	NPC
1	Enrollment in Science and Technology in proportion to total enrollment (%)	6.8 ^d	9	10.6	12.3	15	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOE
2	Number of patent registered	75 ^c	322	507	692	1000	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOI
9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	4.0 ^b								
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added						MIS, Survey		Annual	MOI, CBS
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	94.5 ^e	96	97.1	98.2	100	MIS, Census	Subnational	Annual, 10 years	MOIC, CBS

Source: a: MOPIT (2015), b: CBS (2014a), c: Consultation with thematic committee, d: MOE (2015a), e: NPC (2016), f: NRB (2015), g: MOF (2015)

Table 10: SDG 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average									
10.1.1						NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1	0.33 ^a	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.16	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
2	0.46 ^b	0.4	0.35	0.31	0.23	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
3	18.7 ^c	17.4	21.2	15.6	23.4	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
4	11.9 ^c	13.1	14.7	15.9	18	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
5	1.3 ^d	1.22	1.16	1.1	1	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status									
10.2.1						NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1	0.41 ^e	0.48	0.54	0.6	0.7	NHDR	Subnational	3 years	NPC, UNDP
2	0.34 ^e	0.43	0.51	0.58	0.7	NHDR	Subnational	3 years	NPC, UNDP
3	0.65 ^e	0.7	0.74	0.78	0.85	NHDR	Subnational	3 years	NPC, UNDP
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						NMICS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1	2.20 ^f	1.88	1.64	1.4	1	EMIS, NLSS	Subnational	5 years	MOE, CBS
2	1.60 ^f	1.44	1.32	1.2	1	EMIS, NLSS	Subnational	5 years	MOH, CBS
Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality									
10.4.1						National A/c, Survey	Subnational	Annual	CBS
1	2.94 ^g	2.96	2.97	2.98	3	MIS		Annual	MOF, CBS, NRB
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations									
10.5.1						Global Reports			
1	24	28.3	31.5	34.7	40	Survey, MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF, CBS, NRB

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
2	27	25.6	11.3	4.6	1	MIS		Annual	MOF, NRB
3	3.9 ⁱ	4.1	4.9	5.3	6	MIS		Annual	MOF
4	105 ^j	95	84	75	60	MIS		Annual	MOF
Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions									
10.6.1						MIS		Annual	MOF, MOFA
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies									
10.7.1						MIS		Annual	MOLE
1	1000 ^h	867	767	667	500	MIS		Annual	MOLE
10.7.2						MIS		Annual	MOHA
Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements									
10.a.1						MIS		Annual	MOC
Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs									
10.b.1						MIS		Annual	MOF, MOI
Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent									
10.c.1		3.97 ^h	3.5	3.1	2.7	2	MIS	Annual	MOF, MOLE, NRB

Source: a: MOF (2015), b: MOF (2016), c: CBS (2011b), d: UNDP (2015), e: NPC (2015), f: Estimation based on nutrition data, g: NRB (2015), h: NPC (2016), i: WEF (2016), j: World Bank (2016)

Table 11: SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums									
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing					Census, Survey	Subnational	10 years, 5 years	CBS
1	500 ^a	400	325	250	125	Census, MIS	Subnational	10 years, Annual	CBS
2	19 ^b	15.3	12.5	9.7	5	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
3	29.8 ^c	37.8	43.9	49.9	60	AHS	Subnational	Annual	CBS
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					Census	Subnational	10 years	CBS
1	0.1 ^d	13.4	23.4	33.4	50	Transport Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
2	51.4 ^e	59	64.7	70.5	80	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries									
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate					Census	Subnational	10 years	CBS
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOUD
1	10 ^f	23	33	43	60	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOUD
2	46.7 ^g	39.6	34.2	28.9	20	Census	Subnational	10 years	CBS
Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage									
11.4.1	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF, MOCTCA
1	1.15 ^a	1.38	1.55	1.72	2	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF, MOCTCA
Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations									
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population					MIS	Subnational, Gender	Annual	MOHA
1						MIS	Subnational, Gender	Annual	MOHA
2	22300 ^h	0	0	0	0	MIS	Subnational, Gender	Annual	MOHA

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOHA, NPC
Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management									
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFALD/ MOUD
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀) in cities (population weighted)						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
1 Concentration of Total Suspension Particulates ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hours' average)	230 ^j	199.3	176.3	153.3	115	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
2 Concentration of Particulate Matters ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hours' average)	120 ^j	101.3	87.3	73.3	50	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
3 Concentration of PM _{2.5} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hours' average)	40 ⁱ	34.7	30.7	26.7	20	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
4 Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hours' average)	70 ⁱ	70	70	70	70	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
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						Survey, MIS	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOUD
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						NMICS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1 Proportion of women victim of physical or sexual harassment in previous 12 months (%)	14 ⁱ	10.27	7.47	4.67	0	NMICS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning									
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOUD
Target 11.b By 2020, increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the forth-coming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels									
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOHA
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies						MIS	Local	Annual	MOFALD
Target 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials									
11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials						MIS		Annual	MOF, MOHA

Source: a: NPC (2016), b: CBS (2012), c: CBS (2013a), d: NPC (2015b), e: CBS (2011a), f: NPC (2015), g: CBS (2013a), h: NPC (2015a), i: Nepal Police (www.nepalpolice.gov.np) (2016), j: CBS (2013b)

Table 12: SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries									
12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies					MIS		Annual	MOFSC, MOPE, MOEN
Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources									
12.2.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP					MIS		Annual	MOFSC
1	Proportion of total water resource used (%)	10 ^a	12.7	14.7	16.7	20		Annual	MOFSC
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP					MIS		Annual	MOFSC
1	Use of fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	12.5 ^a	13.2	13.7	14.2	15		Annual	MOFSC
2	Total carbon sink (tons) in forest area	2276 ^b	2522	2707	2892	3200		Annual	MOFSC
3	Land use for agricultural production (cereal as % of cultivated land)	80 ^b	78.7	77.7	76.7	75		Annual	MOAD
4	Soil organic matter (%)	1h	1.8	2.4	3	4		Annual	MOAD
5	Consumption of Wood per capita cubic meter	0.11 ^a	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05		Annual	MOFSC
Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses									
12.3.1	Global food loss index					MIS		Annual	MOAD
1	Food waste rate at consumer level (waste per capita)					MIS		Annual	MOAD
2	Post harvest loss (%)	15 ^c	11	8	5	1		Annual	MOAD
3	Food loss index (% of supply, Cereal)	10 ^c	7.9	6.3	4.7	2		Annual	MOAD
Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment									
12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement					MIS		Annual	MOPE
1	Use of plastics (per capita in gram per day)	2.7 ^d	2	1.5	0.9	0		Annual	MOPE
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment					MIS		Annual	MOPE
1	Disposal of liquid Industrial waste					MIS		Annual	MOPE, MOI
2	Disposal of solid Industrial waste					MIS		Annual	MOPE, MOI

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse									
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
12.5.a Re-cycling of plastics in manufacturing industries (% of industries)	24.5 ^e	42	55.1	68.2	90	Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
12.5.b Re-use of glass and metal products in manufacturing industries (% of industries)	7.2 ^e	29.3	45.8	62.4	90	Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle									
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports						MIS		Annual	MOI
Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities									
12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans						MIS		Annual	OPMCM, MOF
Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature									
12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment						MIS		Annual	MOE, MOPE
Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production									
12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies									
Target 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products									
12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools						MIS		Annual	MOCTCA
Target 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities									
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels						MIS		Annual	MOFSC, MOS

Source: a: NPC (2016), b: Estimation based on Forestry data, c: Estimation based on data from Nepal Agriculture Research council, d: Estimation based on consultation with thematic committee, e: CBS (2014a)

Table 13: SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat Climate change and its impacts

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries									
13.1.1						MIS	Subnational/ Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOHA
13.1.2						MIS		Annual	MOHA
13.1.3						MIS		Annual	MOFALD
1	12 ^a	10.4	9.2	8	6	MIS		Annual	MOPE
2	12 ^a	10.4	9.2	8	6	MIS		Annual	MOPE
3	5 ^a	4.3	3.83	3.33	2.5	MIS		Annual	MOPE
4	61.4 ^b	662.5	698.89	735.23	796	MIS		Annual	MOPE
5	32.6 ^b	34.5	35.96	37.4	39.8	MIS		Annual	MOPE
6	2301.4 ^b	24627.5	25837.2	27046.9	29063	MIS		Annual	MOPE
7	632 ^a	547.7	484.53	421.3	316	MIS		Annual	MOPE
8	7959 ^a	6897.8	6101.9	5306	3979	MIS		Annual	MOPE
Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning									
13.2.1						MIS		Annual	MOPE
13.2.1						MIS		Annual	MOPE
a)	4 ^c	36	60	84	120	MIS		Annual	MOPE
b)	31 ^c	231	381	531	750	MIS		Annual	MOPE
c)	0	15	30	45	60	MIS		Annual	MOPE
d)	0	45	79	113	170	MIS		Annual	MOPE
e)	0	133	233	333	500	MIS		Annual	MOPE

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning									
13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula					MIS		Annual	MOPE
1	80 ^d	85	89	93	100	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOE, MOPE
13.3.2	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
1	Number of trained persons in climate change mitigation					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
2	Number of trained persons (local planners) in climate change adaptation					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFALD, MOPE
Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible									
13.a.1	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities									
13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE

Source: a: Estimation based on environment data; b: NPC (2015c); c: Estimation based on consultation with thematic committee; d: MoPE (2016)

Table 14: SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

This goal is not directly relevant for Nepal

Table 15: SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency	
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency		
Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements										
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	44.7									
1 Forest under community-based management (% of total dense forest areas)	39 ^a	39.8	40.4	41	42	Survey	Subnational	5 years	MOFSC	
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC	
1 Protected area (including forest, in % of total land area)	23.2 ^a	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	Survey, MIS	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOFSC	
2 Conservation of lakes, wetlands, and ponds (number)	1727 ^a	2599	3254	3909	5000	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC	
Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation										
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management										
1 Handover of forests to leasehold forest groups (000 hectare)	44.6 ^a	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC	
2 Aforestation in public and private lands (hectare per annum)	-	5000	5000	5000	5000	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC	
3 Additional plantation (seedlings in million per annum)	-	-	-	-	-	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC	
Target 15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and foods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world										
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area										
1 Forest Density (Average number of trees Per Hectare)	430 ^a	487	530	573	645	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC, MOLRM, MOAD	
2 Conservation of rivulet & river banks through bio-engineering (km)	1675 ^a	3895	5560	7225	10000	MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC, MOLRM, MOAD	
Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development										
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity										
1 Potentially dangerous lakes (%)	0.37 ^b	0.27	0.2	0.12	0	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC	
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index						MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOFSC, MOIR	
1 Mountain ecosystems covered by the protected areas (%)	67.8 ^b	68.4	68.8	69.3	70	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC, MOPE	
Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species										
15.5.1 Red List Index										
1 Threatened flora (medicinal & aromatic plants) (%)	0.48 ^b	0.35	0.26	0.16	0	MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOFSC, MOPE	

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
2	Threatened fauna (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, Platyhelminthes, mollusks, etc.) (%)	0.81 ^b	0.59	0.43	0.27	0	MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOFSC, MOPE
3	Wild tigers (number)	198 ^b	205	210	216	225	MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOFSC, MOPE
4	Rhino (number)	534	600	650	700	783	MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOFSC, MOPE
5	Community led anti-poaching units mobilized (number)	400	400	400	400	400	MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOFSC, MOPE
Target 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources										
15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits						MIS		Annual	MOFSC
Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products										
15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species										
15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts										
15.9.1	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC, MOPE
1	Plant (floral) species under conservation plan (number)	3 ^b	30	3	3	15	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
2	Animal (faunal) species under conservation plan (number)	5	48	48	48	15	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems										
15.a.1	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	1.9 ^a								
Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation										
15.b.1	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	1.9 ^a								
Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.										
15.c.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC

Source: a: MOF (2015), b: NPC (2015c)

Table 16: 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

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency	
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency		
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere										
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age						MIS, Crime survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOHA, MOLIPA
1	Direct deaths from armed and violent conflict (number)	1628 ^a					MIS, Crime survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOHA, MOLIPA
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause						MIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOHA
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months						NMICS, Governance Survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	5 years	MOGA, CBS
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live						Census, Survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	5-10 years	CBS, MOHA
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						NMICS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	5 years	CBS
1	Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month (%)	81.7 ^b	60	44	27	0	NMICS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	5 years	CBS
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation						MIS, Survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	5 years	MOHA, CBS
1	Children trafficking to abroad (including India) per annum (reported number)	64 ^c	47	34	21	0	MIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	NHRC, NOHA
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18						NMICS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	5 years	CBS
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all										
16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms						MIS, Survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual, 5 years	MOHA, MOGA
1	Transparency, accountability, and corruption in public (score out of 6)	3 ^d	4	4	4	5	MIS		Annual	OPMCM

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
16.3.2						MIS, Crime survey	Subnational, Gender	Annual, 5 years	MOHA, MOLIPA
1						MIS		Annual	MOHA
2	-0.78 ^e	0	1	1	2	MIS		Annual	OPMCM
Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime									
16.4.1						MIS		Annual	MOHA
16.4.2						MIS		Annual	MOHA
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms									
16.5.1						Governance Survey	Subnational	5 years	MOGA
1	29 ^e	21	15	10	0	Governance Survey	Subnational	5 years	MOGA
16.5.2						Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution at all levels.									
16.6.1	76 ^f	81.1	84.9	88.7	95	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
16.6.2						Survey, Governance survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOGA, CBS
Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels									
16.7.1						MIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOGA
16.7.2						Survey, Governance survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOGA, CBS

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
1	Proportions of decision making positions held by women in public institutions	15 ^a	20.3	24.3	28.3	35	Survey, Governance survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOGA, CBS
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance										
16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations						MIS		Annual	MOFA
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	58.1 ^b	66	79	86.9	100	MIS, CRVS Survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOFALD, CBS
Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements										
16.10.1	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months						MIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOHA
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Yes					MIS		Annual	OPMCM
Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime										
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Yes								NHRC
Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development										
16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law						Surveys, Governance survey	Subnational	5 years	MOGA

Source: a: NPC (2015), b: CBS (2014b), c: NHRC (2016), d: CPIA (2015), e: NPC (2017), f: MOF (2015), g: MOGA (2014)

Table 17: SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection									
17.1.1	19.1 ^a	22	24.2	26.4	30	MIS, National Accounts	Subnational	Annual	MOF, CBS
17.1.2	76 ^a	77.1	77.9	78.7	80	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.									
17.2.1	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)								
Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources									
17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget								
a)	15.1 ^a	15.8	16.4	17	18	MIS		Annual	MOF, MOI
b)	1.9 ^a					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOI
c)	4.8 ^a	7.3	10.8	14.2	20	MIS		Annual	MOFA, MOF
d)	29.1 ^a	30.7	31.8	33	35	MIS, National Accounts		Annual	MOF, CBS
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP								
Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress									
17.4.1	12.6 ^a	13.2	13.7	14.2	15	MIS		Annual	MOF
1	26.5	28.8	30.5	32.2	35	MIS		Annual	MOF, CBS
Target 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries									
17.5.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries								
	Yes					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOI

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations Level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed upon.									
17.6.1	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOST
17.6.2	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOIC
1	Internet Density (per 100 person)	49.8	65	70.9	79.9	95	Subnational	Annual	MOIC
Target 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed									
17.7.1	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOPE
Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology									
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet					MIS, Survey		Annual, 5 years	CBS, MOIC
Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation									
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOFA
Target 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda									
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOC
Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020									
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOC
Target 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access									
17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOC
Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence									
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard					MIS		Annual	MOF

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development									
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Yes						Annual	NPC
Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development									
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Yes						Annual	NPC
Target 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries									
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Yes						Annual	NPC
Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships									
17.17.1	Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships					MIS		Annual	MOF, NPC
Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support and increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics.									
17.18.1	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics							Annual	CBS, NPC
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes						Annual	CBS, NPC
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Yes						Annual	CBS, NPC
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									
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries							Annual	NPC/CBS, MOF
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (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								NPC/CBS, MOFALD
1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered	58.1 ^b	66	79	86.9	100	MIS	Annual	Subnational, Gender, Social Group

Source: a. MOF (2015), b. CBS (2014b)

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