NEPAL

Sustainable Development Goals

Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
KATHMANDU

Sustainable Development Goals

Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030

Foreword

Building on the relative success of the Millennium Development Goals, Nepal is committed to pursuing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. While SDGs are an internationally agreed set of common development objectives, I am pleased to note that these global ambitions are broadly aligned with the social, economic and environmental aspirations that Nepal has set for itself in its new constitution. The SDGs, therefore, are not just an international milestone, but they represent a set of solemn commitments made by the people of Nepal for shared progress.

The periodic plans and annual budgets have already begun to reorient policy and budget priorities to reflect these commitments. Implementation of ambitious agendas must always be preceded by careful analytical stocktaking and planning of financial, institutional and human resources. I commend the National Planning Commission for taking the lead in engaging a wide range of stakeholders to articulate our priorities, estimate resource needs and suggest institutional prerequisites to help set the stage for an expedited implementation of the SDGs. I am confident that the rigor with which the quantitative benchmarks have been set for dozens of development indicators will help coordinate and steer development efforts towards common, achievable ends.

SDGs are not a government responsibility alone; they are a national, country-wide responsibility. Strategic partnership among the government at national and sub-national levels, non-government, private and community sectors would, therefore, be required. I take this opportunity to call upon all national and international development partners to join us in a grand coalition of coordinated efforts to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in Nepal by 2030.

Sher Bahadur Deuba
Prime Minister
and Chair of the High-Level
SDG Steering Committee

Preface

With the landmark elections of 2017 that elected nearly 40,000 officials to local, provincial and federal parliaments, Nepal has begun implementing its new constitution in earnest. The historical statute issued in 2015 brings closure to a painful two-decade period spanning armed conflict and a protracted political transition. The people of Nepal now expect the nation to singularly expedite the agenda of all-round development.

Fortuitously, this new political and economic era in Nepal also coincides with the ambition of the global community to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The National Planning Commission (NPC) is the designated agency in the Government for planning, budgeting, coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the SDGs.

This report takes stock of Nepal's development status and projects a roadmap to 2030 with intermediate milestones in 2019 (end of the 14th periodic plan), 2022 (anticipated date for graduation from LDC status), and 2025 (vantage point for an accelerated development phase). It highlights major issues and challenges that the country needs to reckon with in pursuit of the SDGs. This report builds upon a pioneering SDG-related study prepared by NPC in the summer of 2015, well ahead of the international summit that agreed on the goals and targets.

The monitoring framework in this report aligns and updates national SDGs indicators with the global ones. They capture the spirit of "no one left behind." I expect the extensive list to be useful to internalize and track SDGs at the sub-national level. Indeed, the vigor and sincerity with which the local governments work to deliver SDGs, especially those related to basic social services, will determine to a large extent the success of federalism in Nepal, one of whose premises is that locally empowered governments are best placed to serve their constituents.

Swarnim Waglé
Vice-Chair

Acknowledgements

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AHS	Annual Household Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
CAAN	Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CFU	Colony-Forming Unit
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DOHS	Department of Health Services
DRCN	District Road Core Network
EDCD	Epidemiology and Disease Control Division
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ERO	Education Review Office
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
GBD	Global Burden of Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFSI	Global Food Safety Initiative
GHG	Green House Gas
GNI	Gross National Income
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HDU	High Dependency Unit
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HS	Household Survey
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IHR	International Health Regulation
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMIS	Insurance Management Information System
KWh	Kilowatt Hour
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MJ	Mega Joule
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOAD	Ministry of Agricultural Development
MOC	Ministry of Commerce

MOCP	Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation
MOCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOEN	Ministry of Energy
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MOFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MOGA	Ministry of General Administration
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MOIC	Ministry of Information and Communications
MOIR	Ministry of Irrigation
MOLE	Ministry of Labor and Employment
MOLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MOLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
MOPE	Ministry of Population and Environment
MOPIT	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
MOS	Ministry of Supplies
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MOUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MOWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
MOWSS	Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MW	Megawatt
NASA	National Assessment of Students Achievement
NARC	National Agriculture Research Council
NCASC	National Centre for AIDS and STD Control
NCDs	Non-communicable Diseases
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Health Accounts
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NLSS	Nepal Living Standards Survey
NMICS	Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NNJS	Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPHL	National Public Health Laboratory
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
ODA	Official Development Assistance

OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPHI	Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
OPMCM	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
OWG	Open Working Group
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PNC	Purine Nucleotide Cycle
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PV	Photovoltaic
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendants
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLCPs	Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
STEPS	STEPwise approach to Surveillance
TB	Tuberculosis
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOE	Ton of Oil Equivalent
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

Chapter 1

Narrative of Nepal's Development

1.1 Context[1]

For well over 200 years of Nepal's existence as a nation-state, from 1769 to 1990, its rulers were kings or prime ministers who were hereditary and absolute. Territorial wars were continuous until 1815, after which Nepal entered a period of relative peace,[2] but without much prosperity. The population grew and small scale agriculture expanded, but there was no economic breakthrough to undergird a rapid leap towards modernity until 1935,[3] in the aftermath of one of the biggest earthquakes in Nepal's history.[4]

The country opened itself to international influence and joined the United Nations in the 1950s. There were then fickle, short-lived attempts at democratic constitutionalism, but only in 1990 did the nation become a full-fledged multi-party democracy. Co-incidentally, another major earthquake, in April 2015, hastened Nepal's political parties to end a protracted post-conflict transition by promulgating a new constitution that institutionalized a federal republic in an inclusive polity with ambitions to aspire for a lasting, broad-based prosperity.

This document envisions building a just and prosperous Nepal by 2030. The year 2030 coincides with the end date of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While all the 17 SDGs and 169 targets are legitimate development objectives seen through a global lens, a resource-strapped country like Nepal needs to prioritize, localize and motivate a bottom-up path towards greater progress. Nepal needs a home-grown roadmap that is consistent with the SDGs, yet rooted in quintessentially Nepali events and milestones.

Nepal's relative underdevelopment is somewhat of a paradox with compelling potentials of a uniquely attractive country sitting under-utilized because of politico-institutional weaknesses. Nepal can no longer wait. The young republic has no choice but to ramp up its economic vigor if it is to match the tall political achievements of recent years and to meet the rising aspirations of nearly 30 million Nepalis who are increasingly educated, politically conscious, and globally connected.[5]

Historically, the pace of economic change in Nepal has been sluggish. The decadal

Nepal's relative underdevelopment is somewhat of a paradox with compelling potentials of a uniquely attractive country sitting under-utilized because of politico-institutional weaknesses.

---

[1]   This chapter is excerpted from the Introduction in "Envisioning Nepal 2030," prepared by NPC.
[2]   Except for a small war with Tibet in 1856.
[3]   See Pande, Bhim Bahadur, "Tyes Bakhatko Nepal", Vol. II, page 171; and Shah, Rishikesh, "Modern Nepal: A Political History, vol. II (1885-1955), p. 151. Reminiscent of the Iwakura mission in Meiji Japan, Bahadur Shamsher and Gunja Man Singh had visited Europe to take stock of and learn from its development before being appointed the President and Secretary, respectively, of the Industrial Council. The Industrial Council was formed, which drafted Nepal's first company act and paved the way for a wave of factories and a commercial bank to be established.
[4]   The three biggest earthquakes ever recorded in Nepal occurred in 1255, 1505 and 1934.
[5]   This paragraph draws on Waglé, S. 2017. "Sharing the future." The Indian Express, August 24.

average growth rate over the past 50 years has hovered between 2 and 5 percent, with investment levels grossly insufficient to deliver the kind of economic change seen elsewhere.[6] Over the past decade, lack of well-paying jobs at home has fueled temporary migration on an epic scale making the Nepali economy heavily reliant on remittances.

Politically, however, Nepal today is a progressive country, propelled by the democratic mass movements of 1950, 1990 and 2006, heading in earnest towards building an inclusive state that is representative of its diverse people. The landmark constitution of 2015 envisions a bold reshaping of statecraft and nationhood. It defines dozens of fundamental rights of citizens, and federates a unitary state into seven provinces for greater political and economic inclusiveness.

In the past two decades Nepal has more than halved the proportion of people living in absolute material poverty, from 49 percent in 1992 to 23 percent in 2015. It dramatically reduced rates of child and maternal mortality. Primary school enrolment now exceeds 96 percent and has gender parity. Average life expectancy at birth has crossed 70. Nepal's pace of improvement has been one of the highest in the world.[7] While huge gaps in quality remain, many of Nepal's non-income indicators of progress compare favorably with other countries in the region. The

ratio of achievements for women and men, measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), for example, is higher than in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan.[8] The latest Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) shows that 28.6 percent of Nepalis are still multidimensionally poor – meaning that their lives are battered by several deprivations simultaneously. But it also reveals that Nepal halved its official MPI between 2006 and 2014.[9]

Nepal stands out on several measures of civil engagement, from well-managed community forests to vibrant community radios. It is fair, therefore, to assert that while Nepal has fought vigorously for socio-political critical junctures, it has not quite seen an economic critical juncture yet.[10] Economic reforms of the early 1990s marked a meaningful turning point, but they were not sustained. There is broad realization now that the country needs to work towards a period of relative stability and to project a clear roadmap to prosperity.

What, then, is an ambitious but realistic vision for Nepal over the next generation?

We envision Nepal as an enterprise-friendly middle-income country by 2030, peopled by a vibrant and youthful middle-class living in a healthy environment, with absolute poverty in the low single digits and decreasing. To reach there we need to mobilize an unprecedented volume of public revenue as well as private investment -- domestic and

We envision Nepal as an enterprise-friendly middle-income country by 2030, peopled by a vibrant and youthful middle-class living in a healthy environment, with absolute poverty in the low single digits.

---

[6] Among the nine fast-growing Asian countries identified by the Commission on Growth and Development, the average gross capital investment as a share of GDP during their period of take-off 1965 and 1995 was nearly 30 percent compared with Nepal's 15 percent. Note that with an average annual growth rate of 2 percent it takes 35 years for national income to double; at 10 percent, it increases 35-fold in 35 years.

[7] "Global, regional, and national age–sex specific all-cause and cause-specific mortality for 240 causes of death, 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013," The Lancet, vol. 385, no. 9963, p117-171, January 10, 2015.

[8] This new measure of disparity, introduced in the 2014 Human Development Report, measures the gaps in all dimensions of human development between males and females.

[9] See joint report on MPI prepared by NPC and OPHI (University of Oxford).

[10] The hypothesis of "Critical Junctures," popularized by Barrington Moore, refers to a point in a country's development trajectory when significant changes occur that sets it off on a path-dependent course of history that ends up producing distinct legacies.

foreign-- by sending credible signs of sustained reforms. This requires pursuing a new batch of legislation, relaxing the most binding infrastructural constraints, and introducing new or consolidated packages of social protection. We also need to make sure that country's environment and heritage are protected, and that its natural resources are used sustainably. We need to make sure that private and public infrastructure are built taking into full account the country's geo-fragility, that preparations are in place to allow a quick recovery from natural disasters, and that we take on an international leadership role in fighting global climate change.

Over the medium term, Nepal requires a bold set of institutional reforms aimed at achieving better governance while enforcing the rule of law. The government bureaucracy, while adept at keeping the country functioning through turmoil, is dominated by risk aversion that slows decision-making. To reach the envisioned Nepal in 2030 we cannot afford to sustain the existing administrative institutions saddled with flawed incentives. An important challenge ahead, therefore, is to devise just processes and institutions that are capable of aggregating, mediating and advancing hundreds of diverse political, ethnic, gender, and regional interests that populate and define Nepal.

Nepali politicians and policymakers must now work with the private sector to facilitate the process of structural transformation which has traditionally required a growing share of modern services and manufacturing, away from subsistence agriculture. However, these sectors are evolving: modes

of manufacturing have changed with services increasingly determining its competitiveness. At the same time, some service sectors have begun to assume characteristics that used to be seen in mass manufacturing. The thrust for Nepal will be to move from low-productive activities to higher productive activities within and across agriculture, industry and services, while taking advantage of the country's location between India and China.

Well before 2030, Nepal will have graduated from the list of Least Developed Countries (LDC) as defined by the United Nations. Nepal met almost all of the Millennium Development Goals set for achievement between 2000 and 2015.[11] However, the record is uneven across social groups, gender and geographical regions. Building on this, Nepal will have strived to meet most, if not all, of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. It will have played an important role in steering the regional economy towards greater reliance on clean sources of energy, while combating climate change.

This requires a consensual agenda that propels Nepal to a higher trajectory of rapid economic growth of at least 7 percent over the next two decades,[12] hand-in-hand with efforts to build stronger human capabilities and to augment national resilience to confront natural and economic shocks, while preserving the country's environment and natural resources. In aspirational terms, the vision is not only to accelerate the means of development, but also to nurture the end of development, which is to enlarge people's choices.

The government bureaucracy, while adept at keeping the country functioning through turmoil, is dominated by risk aversion that slows down decision-making.

---

[11] See NPC. 2016. "Nepal and the Millennium Development Goals: Final Status Report, 2000-2015," Kathmandu.
[12] The Istanbul Declaration adopted by the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2011 sets an average growth target of 7 percent for LDCs in the period 2011-2022. This has a mathematical logic: a 7 percent growth sustained for 10 years doubles the size of the economy.

1.2 Shared Aspirations

Generating prosperity

Nepal's strengths and vulnerabilities are well known. Its formidable topography makes material access to world markets as well as transport within the country costly. Nepal sits on top of a seismically active tectonic plate boundary; it is at risk from an altered monsoon cycle, melting Himalayan glaciers, and other impacts of climate change; and its biodiversity is fragile. However, the same geography also supports an industry -- tourism and landscape marketing – that can be an anchor of prosperity, as long as we can protect our natural resources from air pollution, visibility decline, and other sources of degradation.

Despite being one of the most beautiful countries in the world, tourism receipts as a share of the economy are lower in Nepal today than they are in Haiti, and six times less than in Cambodia.[13] This sector is vastly under-exploited as are our fertile Terai lands and agro-climates in the hills which could support a much more productive and diverse agriculture. With the completion of large irrigation projects that can water fields all year round, and with better roads, extension services, access to finance, and provisioning of inputs like seeds and fertilizers, Nepal's agriculture can yet take-off in the direction of modern commercialization while maintaining food security.

Nepal has the potential to meet all of its energy needs through clean hydroelectricity and to export its surplus. Over the next two years it is poised to more than double its capacity (currently less than 1000 MW), followed by a pipeline of large projects that can credibly deliver more than 10,000 MW over the next decade. This will fully eliminate power cuts that have hurt consumer welfare, stunted private sector competitiveness, aggravated the trade deficit and contributed to severe air pollution.

Cheap, reliable and clean energy will help provide consumer goods at affordable prices, improve competitiveness of Nepali enterprises, and allow the country to switch away from smoke-filled kitchens that today kill more than 23,000 people a year.[14] Cheap, reliable and clean energy will further encourage private investment into manufacturing, while expanding jobs.

These three sectors – clean energy, agriculture and tourism – carried along by ambitious but realistic policy decisions, will help move Nepal towards a job-creating low-carbon economy. In addition, Nepal will also need to build upon additional sources of growth that are game-changing in nature.

The first game-changer is our spatial location between China and India – the two most populous countries in the world. Historically, at the start of the Industrial Revolution, the UK took 150 years to double its per capita income, while the US took 50 years; but both India and China have doubled their outputs per capita in about 15 years. As noted by McKinsey & Co., China and India, at the time of their industrial take-off, each had a population of 1 billion people, unlike the UK and the US which had less than 10 million people.[15] What is happening among our direct neighbors, therefore, is a force that is much more powerful than the early days of the Industrial Revolution. Nepal needs to strategical-

> **The first game-changer is our spatial location between China and India. What is happening among our direct neighbors is a force that is much more powerful than the early days of the Industrial Revolution.**

13   Online World Development Indicators, accessed March 1, 2015
14   http://www.searo.who.int/entity/water_sanitation/nep_c_h_profile.pdf?ua=1
15   Atsmon, Y., P. Child, R. Dobbs, and L. Narasimhan. 2012. "Winning the $30 Trillion Decathlon: Going for Gold in Emerging Markets." McKinsey Quarterly, August.

ly take advantage of regional growth poles and agglomerations, including latching on to value-chains and international production networks. Close to a half a billion consumers are at Nepal's doorstep today, and there will be more by 2030. Half the world's population is within six hours of flight. While taking steps to tap into the fortune at its gate, Nepal should also continue to exploit the rich, mature markets of the West.

The second game-changing source of growth is the ramping up of our prowess in exportable modern services that aid niche production in areas where Nepal can cultivate an edge. As a landlocked country, Nepal needs to be competent and competitive in sectors that help link it better with the world economy while negating its disadvantage in shipping-based trade. Nepal's long-term ambition should be not only to have the cheapest per unit cost in modern services, but also the most reliable, so that new knowledge-based industries take root. Nepal has already shown some promise in telecom and hospitality; the number of trained bankers, engineers and doctors has grown exponentially in the last two decades; recent years have marked a turning point in the exploitation of clean energy sources. In aviation alone there is tremendous scope for growth.[16] Nepal can play a much bigger role than it has to date connecting the economies of our two neighboring countries.

Competitive services are also our best hope for reviving the manufacturing sector, which has plunged from a peak of 10 percent of GDP in 1996 to six percent today. As the recent international literature shows, manufacturing as a sector is quite special: it exhibits unconditional convergence in labor productivity, absorbs a large workforce, and caters to demand that is not constrained by a small domestic market.[17] However, we also need to recognize that patterns of trade and industrialization have themselves evolved in the 21st century. New emphases, for example, are on fragmented tasks rather than complete industries, on removing behind-the-border non-policy barriers, and on improving the competitiveness of individual firms that can become regional champions. To be competitive in providing services, we need to invest more in ensuring access to quality health care, clean water, clean air, and of course, high quality education.

Today and in the immediate future, much of Nepal's development landscape is being shaped by the large inflow of remittances. Amongst the fifty most populous countries in the world Nepal has the highest ratio of remittances to national income, at nearly 30 percent. Millions of young people of working age are engaged in building other countries at a time when the unique bulge in Nepal's demographics could be converted into a dividend of higher economic growth, more jobs, and a broader base for taxation. This phenomenon has been a result of both 'push' factors in Nepal and 'pull' factors abroad, which have undervalued the social costs of temporary migration, especially in terms of family discord and dislocation; these are high and require policy attention. The challenges going forward will be to find ways to pool and capitalize on private remittance flows streaming in small amounts, to create a strategy to attract back and to utilize the skills of returning migrants, and to discourage others from leaving by generating attractive opportunities within the country.

Patterns of trade and industrialization have evolved in the 21st century. New emphases are on fragmented tasks rather than complete industries, on removing behind-the-border non-policy barriers, and on improving the competitiveness of individual firms that can become regional champions.

---

[16] Ethiopia, a country as under-developed and landlocked like Nepal has an airline that serves 64 international destinations with 48 modern aircraft. Because of Ethiopian Airlines, an entire industry grew from one firm in 2000 to about 100 firms a decade later contributing exports worth over US$200 million and supporting the livelihoods of 250,000 people.

[17] Rodrik, Dani. 2013. "Unconditional Convergence in Manufacturing", The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 128 (1): 165-204.

We need an excellent but affordable education system, from early childhood through the university level – a system that promotes observation, analytical thinking, creativity, independence, and self-expression while also teaching tradable skills.

Building a prosperous country needs an excellent but affordable education system, from early childhood through the university level – a system that promotes observation, analytical thinking, creativity, independence, and self-expression while also teaching tradable skills. Prosperity also needs heavy investment in science and technology, research, and vocational training. Nepal's mountain valleys and the plains cannot depend only on imported solutions, but need local research and development. Nepal has made a dramatic headway in meeting the first generation challenges in education, including universal enrollment at the primary level, ensuring gender parity, and widening functional literacy among adults. However, the second generation challenge of ensuring that children not just go to school but actually learn useful skills and knowledge will continue to loom large in the coming years.

Sharing prosperity

Today, the world's most livable and progressive countries are not the geo-political centers wielding veto power at the UN, but the small Nordic nations that not only built unprecedented wealth, but also did much to ensure that wealth is shared. What did they do right? First, they emphasized education, science and basic public services. Second, they decided that the nation would rise as one, with no citizen left behind, whether in accessing basic civil-political rights or in accessing the many economic forms of social protection. Third, they created wealth through vigorous private sectors under the watchful regulatory eye of the state. Theirs is the kind of path that Nepal could learn from while realizing a vision of just and lasting prosperity.

Generating, sharing and sustaining Nepal's prosperity will require Nepal's political and bureaucratic institutions to be made much more representative, accountable and efficient than they are today. Its economic institutions, too, need to ensure that there is a level playing field, and that the rules of the game are not rigged against ordinary people with ideas, creativity and enthusiasm. Socially, all forms of violence and discrimination, based not only on class, but also on caste, race, ethnicity, sex, gender, geography and age will need to be eliminated from Nepal. In addition, it is essential that the newly created federal states over time become fiscally viable and socially cohesive.

Taking the long view, Nepal today is poor, arguably, because it has been governed badly with entrenched political and economic institutions that were extractive in nature.[18] The state barred non-elites from receiving education and engaging in private enterprise. Citizens could not vote. Property rights were not protected. The rulers taxed little, but also provided inadequate public goods in return.

In 1951, when the Ranas were overthrown, less than one percent of Nepalis had any formal education, and more than one-third of the total cultivable land was in the hands of the elite *birta* holders.[19] It is conceivable that the living standard of the average Nepali household had not changed much from 1769 to the 1950s. Nepal's real glimmer of hope for nation building was seen in 1960 with the first democratically elected government.[20] But this momentum of progress was cut short by a royal coup that installed the

---

18 For a generalized framework on extractive versus inclusive institutions, see Acemoglu, D. and J. Robinson. 2012. "Why Nations Fail? The Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty," Crown Publishers, New York,.

19 Birta lands were usually granted by the discretion of rulers and were tax-exempt.

20 It abolished the birta system, got rid of petty feudal kingdoms, initiated a second wave of industrialization, pioneered projects in irrigation and tourism, established Nepal's first university, began construction of the East-West highway, developed cooperatives, and launched a major diplomatic outreach to the international community.

undemocratic Panchayat system. Among the major development reforms during this period, two stand out: schools were opened around the country, enhancing mass literacy, and a feudal regime gave way to a more equitable pattern of land ownership.

With the widening of the Nepali political space in 1990, its economy, too, opened, and the early reforms resulted in the highest decadal growth rate in the country's history. The restoration of multi-party democracy gave particular momentum to social and infrastructural development such as access to schools, health posts and transport and communications, bolstered by sustained public spending. Civil society organizations, too, became active in empowering the poor by generating awareness about citizen rights and helping people organize into self-help community groups for improved livelihoods. There is little doubt that this success in expanding the reach of modern amenities was a direct result of a vociferous, representative democracy that was responsive to the demands of constituents at the district and village levels. By the 2000s, through targeted interventions to reduce absolute poverty and by introducing social protection schemes, Nepal made a meaningful march towards a more inclusive pattern of development.

However, early cracks in a fledgling democracy, including slow responses to checking corruption and growing political instability, led to a degree of popular disenchantment. Nepal experienced an armed civil conflict between 1996 and 2006, whose peaceful unwinding steered the country towards the new federalist, republican constitution of 2015. This provides a long list of fundamental rights on the socio-cultural front. An elab-

orate scheme of affirmative action and proportional election enables the representation of women and historically disadvantaged communities across federal and provincial parliaments, local governments and the civil service. Independent constitutional commissions (for women, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, Tharus and Muslims) will exist alongside the National Inclusion Commission and the National Human Rights Commission to recommend changes in laws, policies, and practices to foster greater inclusion as a continuous national quest.

Sustaining prosperity

Nepal's fragile landscape is composed of snow and rock surfaces, pastures, forests, water bodies and painstakingly maintained croplands. While the beauty of the landscape itself is attractive for tourism and other forms of landscape marketing, it also contains rich biodiversity and sources of eco-services. Protecting what is fragile, and harvesting sustainably, are essential to ensure that the landscape remains a source of prosperity for generations to come. Nepal in 2030 needs to achieve prosperity that is not only shared, but also lasting. This requires ensuring that economic growth be designed to go hand in hand with protecting and harnessing Nepal's natural resources and people's health, while investing sufficient resources into preparedness to address external and internal threats.

Today more people are killed in Nepal every year by landslides and floods than by violence, and even more by air pollution. Nepal is among the most earthquake-prone countries in the world. The seismic vulnerability of the country demands a resilient model of human development, aided by stronger, bet-

Today more people are killed in Nepal every year by landslides and floods than by violence, and even more by air pollution. The seismic vulnerability of the country demands a resilient model of human development.

---

[21] See the "Post Disaster Needs Assessment 2015" prepared by the National Planning Commission. The earthquakes of 2015 resulted in nearly 9000 deaths and imposed an immediate disaster effect of about US$7 billion or one-third of national output.

ter planned and safer infrastructure, buildings and settlements.

Disaster preparedness requires increased public awareness of the dangers and ways to mitigate them, risk mapping of the landscape, management plans and drills, dedicated quick response teams, and the dispersed stockpiling of relief supplies. The role of Nepal's security forces must shift towards preparing for and providing quick response to disasters like landslides, floods and earthquakes. The country's transport, communication and energy infrastructure needs to be resilient. They need to be designed to withstand Nepal's geo-fragilities, and networks to allow redundancies and rerouting, avoiding choke points that could cut off places.

Together with the poles, the high mountains of the Himalaya are among the places on earth most affected by climate change. Snow surfaces and glaciers are melting and disappearing, threatening the availability of fresh water in rivers during the dry season. This will have major repercussions on hydropower, agriculture and industries across South Asia.

Climate change observed in Nepal has two causes: long-lived greenhouse gases that are largely emitted in far-away industrial places but that are globally well mixed, and short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), including black carbon. Nepal has large domestic sources of SLCPs, including traditional cooking fires, brick kilns, and diesel engines. Through incentives to switch to cleaner energy, SLCP mitigation is often cost effective based on improvements they yield in terms of air quality, health, crop yields, visibility and tourism without even considering their climate impacts.

A complete switch to clean cooking, clean brick production, clean electricity genera-

A complete switch to clean cooking, clean brick production, clean electricity generation and clean transportation is realistic by 2030.

tion and clean transportation is realistic by 2030. However, Nepal is not only affected by domestic SLCPs, but also by SLCPs from neighboring countries, so a concerted science-based regional approach to reduce their emissions is essential.

Air pollution is one of the biggest killers in South Asia, responsible not only for lung diseases, but also for an increasing number of heart attacks and strokes. It also keeps away tourists, reduces views of mountains that are marketed to tourists, and degrades the visibility needed for aviation safety. Today many parts of Nepal have unhealthy air. Indoor air pollution reaches alarming levels inside most homes that use traditional cooking fires, while outdoor air pollution is high in parts of the Terai, especially during agricultural burning and winter fog events.

Envisioning Nepal 2030 foresees a major drive towards making Nepal's cities and villages not only more connected but also more livable – with clean air, clean water, proper garbage management, and sufficient green space for people to exercise, play, socialize, and stay healthy. A better management of our environmental resources will determine the extent to which major sources of Nepal's prosperity, such as tourism, agriculture and hydroelectricity can be harnessed.

Sustaining prosperity also requires developing mechanisms to absorb exogenous economic shocks. Nepal's commercial relations and supply chains are intertwined with India, and external price fluctuations frequently lead to popular unrest. Too much dependence on transit routes through one country also puts Nepal at risk of facing blockades. Sustaining prosperity requires attaining a higher degree of energy security as well as infrastructure that provides easy sea access through both neighboring countries as well

as better air cargo connections to countries beyond the two immediate neighbors.

Sustainability demands fiscal responsibility too. As Nepal evolves into a truly federally administered country, the next few electoral cycles will require a thoughtful sharing of available resources across tiers of government to discharge constitutional func-

tions. Institutional mechanisms will need to evolve that resolve legal disputes peacefully. As local governments vie to match limited resources with heightened expectations for social and infrastructure projects, a priority will need to be the building of a viable base of local taxation, and a business climate for firms to thrive and to create jobs in large numbers for young Nepalis.

Stage for the Implementation of SDGs

The Sustainable Development Agenda rests on three pillars: economic, social and environmental. They also map the development narrative of the preceding chapter where Nepal's aspirations were structured around generating, sharing and sustaining prosperity leading up to 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were first discussed formally at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 (Rio+20), and then at the UN General Assembly in September 2014. Ahead of the MDG deadline, the UN Open Working Group (OWG) for SDGs proposed a set of 17 SDGs with 169 targets for the period 2016 to 2030. By replacing the MDGs, the SDGs are now the globally agreed common development framework for the planet, people and their prosperity. The SDGs build on the MDGs, covering a wider and deeper range of rights-based sustainable development issues. More than 230 indicators have been suggested to measure and track progress.

In laying a framework for implementing the SDGs, there are core factors at stake as follows. First, identification of priorities; Second; intervention of policy instruments; Third, investment of resources; and Fourth, institutional readiness. These 'I's – Identification, Instruments, Investment and Insti-

tutions – provide a coherent guide for the fifth 'I' – the Implementation of the SDGs.

2.1 Identification

The Millennium Development Goals (2001-2015) were successful because they were time-bound, quantified and simple to monitor. However, on several issues, they did not go into the root causes of development. The SDGs are not just an enlargement of the MDGs in terms of the number of goals and targets, but they also seek to address complex issues like inequality and human rights. They take a more holistic approach to development. The ambition, however, is so high that some governments see several goals and targets as aspirational. We group the SDGs into the following five clusters for a better conceptual appreciation as seen from Nepal's present development stage.

Basic mark of civilization

There are four goals [1, 2, 6, 7] which deal with the ending of poverty and hunger, and providing basic water, sanitation and modern energy for all citizens. Given the technologies on offer and the finance that is available, these goals set the bar for minimum requirements that every citizen around the world are entitled to. These set the physical standards for a basic mark of civilization in the 21st century.

The SDGs are not just an enlargement of the MDGs in terms of the number of goals and targets, but they also seek to address complex issues like inequality and human rights.

Exercise of human capabilities and agency

Goals 3 and 4 deal with healthy lives, quality education and lifelong learning. They are ends of development in themselves, but are also the means for a more productive economy and a society that puts at the center the core capabilities of its citizens.

Higher human aspiration

Goals 5, 10 and 16 on achieving gender equality, reducing inequality, and securing peace, access to justice, inclusive institutions, respectively, resemble higher aspirations of modern, democratic nation-states. While complete equality or access may be difficult to pursue in a time-bound manner, they are goals worthy of pursuit on an ongoing basis.

Means for sustained progress

Goals 8, 9, 11 and 12 related to economic growth, jobs, resilient infrastructure, industrialization, cities and settlements, and sustainability of consumption and production are about generating and sustaining resources to improve the average quality of life and human dignity.

Threats to future prosperity

Goals 13, 14 and 15 deal with the protection of the global commons. From climate change to oceans and marine resources and forests, desertification, land degradation and biodiversity, they remind us that as economic growth is pursued and its benefits shared, the natural heritage of the planet need to be protected. Physical development ought not be secured at an environmental cost.

The first three sets of goals above are mostly national in scope, but the latter two have a regional and global dimension. SDG 17 calls for strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing global partnerships.

In the face of limited resources, a key challenge is to identify an implicit order of priorities for the numerous goals. The focus on the goals also need to be sequenced over the 12 to 15-year horizon, and then costed. A logical point to start is the country's three-year 14th Plan which suggests the direction for annual budget priorities. The development issues identified therein are related to the SDGs to varying degrees. Although all SDGs are important, indivisible, and common for all countries, their priorities are country specific. Preferences are, however, difficult to set by ranking the goals from 1 to 17. The targets and indicators embedded within the goals, however, do lend themselves to more explicit ranking and prioritization. The goals can be clustered thematically.

Areas of priority will also have to be sectors where the MDG agenda is still unfinished. Those goals that have the potential to trigger inclusive economic growth through job creation, strengthen social protection systems, and reduce disaster risks are also big priorities in today's Nepal. However, the SDGs are not stand-alone goals, and achievement of one goal has implications for the achievement of others. They are intertwined. For example, reduction of poverty depends on the reduction of hunger, gender disparities, outcomes in education and health, and environmental stresses.

Prioritization will also be guided by financing and other resource availability and the support of international development partners to specific SDGs. These are better determined after a thorough needs assessment exercise is undertaken.

After priorities are determined, their sequencing is vital. Those goals and targets deserve early attention if (i) new legislative

Those goals that have the potential to trigger inclusive economic growth through job creation, strengthen social protection systems, and reduce disaster risks are big priorities.

mandate or organizational set-up is not necessary; (ii) they deliver low hanging fruits in terms of development outcomes, and (iii) the delivery of other top priorities are contingent upon their prior achievement.

Once the SDGs are built into periodic plans and annual budgets, there is a need for annual budget audit from an SDG perspective by a designated body like the National Planning Commission. To prevent a conflict of interest, this should not be an implementing agency.

For effective monitoring of the outputs and outcomes, a Results Framework will also have to be devised. Beyond the financial outlay, SDG priorities also need to factor in the managerial, institutional and allied capacity constraints. There is a need to institutionalize a system that prioritizes individual projects on the basis of analysis, evaluation and evidence. An ambitious implementation of the SDGs demands a heightened culture of evidence-based policymaking. An SDGs dashboard must also be created to provide open source information on the state of SDGs implementation and progress made throughout the 2016-2030 period.

As Nepal federates itself into seven provincial and 753 local governments, much of the burden of SDG implementation will shift towards sub-national governments. Localization of SDGs is important for several reasons. First, vital public services, which form a social core of the SDGs, are now the responsibility of the province and local levels, such as basic and secondary education, primary health care, water supply and sanitation, agriculture, basic infrastructure, and social security. Second, mandated transfer of revenue and other resource mobilization authority given by the constitution to the provincial and local governments means

that sub-national governments will have increased resources to fund SDGs. Third, given the uneven development achievements, prioritization and sequencing of SDGs can now be better tailored to local contexts. Fourth, local people's participation and effective service delivery can be best assured when the SDGs are implemented at sub national levels. And fifth, "leaving no one behind" and ensuring equity in development outcomes require targeted interventions at pockets of poverty and deprivation; this is a task best handled when information and peer-monitoring is leveraged locally.

In prioritizing development challenges, the temptation is often to look upwards, towards higher targets and achievements. Downside risks are often under-appreciated and ignored. Nepal is prone to disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, avalanches, fires, and outbreak of pandemics. As was seen after the 2015 earthquakes, disasters halt and reverse past development achievements accrued over decades. This implies that adequate disaster risk reduction interventions must be identified during SDGs needs assessments. The SDGs are themselves designed to reduce several of the risks and vulnerabilities. Proactive risk assessments, followed by mitigation need to be given higher priority. Instead of post-disaster coping, there ought be a proportionate allocation in pre-disaster preparations.

An emerging consensus on effective disaster response is that countries need a coordinated plan, nimble decision making and flexible financing on standby. Pre-agreed, pre-financed, rules-based arrangements work; where there is no prior plan or financing, chaos reigns. A better balance of ex-ante risk management (preparations) and ex-post risk management (coping) re-

The SDGs are themselves designed to reduce several of the risks and vulnerabilities. Proactive risk assessments, followed by mitigation will be given higher priority.

quires knowledge about risks; protection to lower the probabilities of risks; and insurance schemes when protection cannot eliminate risks.[22]

Disasters that unfold without notice are, of course, difficult to predict. However, slow disasters in the making, such as climate change, can be factored in plans that have a longer horizon. For instance, droughts exacerbated by climate change have far-reaching implications on agriculture, livelihoods, access to water, food security, and the nutrition status of women and children. Contingency planning for unpredictable disasters, which demand additional financial and human resources -- such as large networks of volunteers – must also be prioritized and planned for in Nepal.

2.2 Instruments

After identifying and prioritizing major goals and targets, what is to be decided is the nature of intervention of policy instruments. Do these instruments entail capital investments, human resources, or simple stroke-of-the pen policy reforms? What kind of synergies and consistencies need to be sought or forged? What roles should be apportioned to the state, private sector and civil society. Will there be incentives for collaboration and partnership in pursuit of shared goals? Are they to be front-loaded or back-loaded?

The nature of interventions will vary by sector. Post-quake reconstruction is slated to end, by law, by 2020; hence investment in this sector is heavily front-loaded. In agriculture, too, investment peters off because large investments in major irrigation and agricultural infrastructure like roads, elec-

tricity and market infrastructure are anticipated in the initial SDG period.

On the other hand, in sector like health, expenditures will grow over time because of gradual ageing of the population and the rollout of the universal health insurance scheme. The energy sector will also be back-loaded. Large hydro power projects are implemented during the later years of the SDG period. Certain sectors will need constant attention, such as transport and industry, forestry, gender, tourism, and climate change.

As the Prime Minister notes in his foreword, SDGs are not a government responsibility alone; they are a national, country-wide responsibility. Strategic partnership among the government, non-government, private and community sectors   would, therefore, be required. Importantly, there needs to be sufficient political buy-in of the agenda, in parliament as well as inside political parties.

Relative to the MDG period, the role of the private sector has increased substantially. For the partnership to be credible, there needs to be a mechanism whereby private sector participates in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. Effective implementation of the SDGs demands meaningful participation of non-state actors. They were instrumental in helping deliver several MDGs, and this should continue in the SDG era. Their participation is necessary for the localization of SDGs through provincial and local governments, and for strong multi-stakeholder structures necessary for providing feedback for planning and budgeting purposes.

In Nepal's constitution, there is a special role envisioned for cooperatives. The gov-

Relative to the MDG period, the role of the private sector has increased substantially. For the partnership to be credible, there will be a mechanism whereby private sector participates in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.

---

[22]   World Development Report 2014

ernment expects the cooperatives to complement public and private sector activities. Social organizations such as trade unions and youth organizations will also need to be engaged in the implementation of the SDGs. The media will continue to be an ally to disseminate innovatively about the 2030 Agenda. Their creativity in arresting the attention of lay audiences will greatly determine the political capital that the state expends on the SDGs.

Of the 19 different UN agencies currently working in Nepal, about 13 are directly involved in SDGs implementation and monitoring. Their work will be instrumental in generating awareness, providing catalytic technical assistance, and helping build capacity in integrating SDGs into the planning, programming, and budgeting processes across tiers of government. Their work in strengthening the monitoring and evaluation systems around the SDG agenda will lend credibility and international acceptance.

Partnering with multilateral and bilateral donors is important for mobilizing more resources for SDGs. Increasingly, the multilateral and bilateral aid must flow into a consolidated country-owned treasury and allocated in accordance with national priorities. Improved aid coordination among development partners will also be critical for development effectiveness.

Nepal is a member of SAARC which has taken several initiatives in the past to carry forward MDGs. The region will have to work collectively to address SDGs which have cross border implications such as trade, investment, tourism, capital flows, trans-boundary pollution, migration, disasters, and social protection. The organization can agree upon regional targets and forge collaboration. BIMSTEC is another regional

platform to which Nepal is party and where SDG related agenda must find a place. Other regional cooperation frameworks such as China's Belt and Road Initiative and India's infrastructural outreach embedded in the "Neighborhood First" policy must be utilized for Nepal's benefit.

The monitoring and evaluation of SDGs will have to be done through collective efforts of the government, private sector, civil society organizations and external development partners. A stronger and more rigorous institutional and operational mechanism with enhanced capacity will be needed to see whether the country's development programs at all levels are on track to achieve SDGs.

SDGs also require a rigorous, data-driven campaign. Mapping of the SDGs data requirement and their existing quality shows large gaps for monitoring targets and indicators. Data for nearly 100 indicators are not yet available, and the quality of the remainder is uneven. Large investments will, therefore, be required to undertake new surveys, and to be innovative in adding on targeted modules to routine and regular statistical censuses and surveys, building capacity of the national statistical body, and utilizing new internet-enabled ICT technologies to educate the public.

Against this backdrop, what specific policy instruments will the different goals demand? What follows are illustrative excerpts from a separate NPC study on needs assessment, costing and financing of SDGs.

Take poverty reduction, possibly the most important challenge of this generation. How shall it be done? Informed by existing literature, the interventions include (i) income generation activities to directly solve "the problem of the last mile" and to

Partnering with multilateral and bilateral donors is important for mobilizing more resources for SDGs.

Climate change related interventions include (i) building resilience and adaptive capacity, (ii) reducing emissions, (iii) strengthening data and monitoring of climate change, and (iv) climate-proofing technology for infrastructure.

serve the hard-to-reach, (ii) concessional micro-credit, with subsidized interest to small and medium enterprises expected to generate jobs, (iii) location-specific infrastructure, (iv) prevention and mitigation of disasters which could worsen poverty, and (v) widening of social protection coverage.

In agriculture, the interventions that are being planned include (i) improvements in food & nutrition security of the most disadvantaged groups, (ii) strengthened agricultural extension system, (iii) expansion of year-round irrigation, (iv) improvements in the distribution of seeds and fertilizers, (v) expansion of rural roads, and (vi) commercialization of modern agriculture.

The interventions envisioned in education are (i) improved management of pre-primary, basic and secondary education, (ii) literacy and lifelong learning, (iii) teachers' professional development, (iv) disaster risk reduction and physical safety of schools, (v) promotion of youth in sports, (vi) higher education and research, (vii) technical and vocational education, and (viii) better nutrition programs through the school meals and incentive grants.

In water and sanitation, interventions planned include (a) universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation and hygiene for all, (b) water quality concerns including waste water treatment and recycling, (c) water efficiency to avoid water scarcity, and (d) improvements in water resource management and protection of ecosystems.

The interventions costed in energy include (i) the generation of power through large hydro projects, micro hydro off-

grid, and grid connected solar system, (ii) transmission and distribution systems, (iii) improvement in energy efficiency, and (iv) O&M expenses to maintain a steady quality of power supply.

Interventions related to inclusive growth and productive employment include (i) creation of jobs in labor intensive sectors like agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and tourism, (ii) promotion of small and medium enterprises and access of small business to financial services, (iii) skill development, (iv) employment information system, (v) elimination of child labor, (vi) protection from work place injuries, and (vii) enforcement of labor laws.

Under tourism, the interventions include construction of hotel rooms, development of tourism products, and marketing for tourist inflows. Interventions planned and costed under physical infrastructure include new construction of roads, railways, bridges and airports, maintenance, upgrading and new construction of the strategic road network and local road network. Investment requirement for industry has been based on the target set for increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 15 percent in 2030 from 6 per cent in 2015.

Interventions costed in urban development and housing include (i) safe urban road constructions, (ii) storm drainage and sewerage, (iii) housing for the poor and slum up-gradation, (iv) post-disaster reconstruction and pre-disaster mitigation, and (v) construction of urban utilities like piped water supply and electricity connection.

Climate change related interventions include (i) building resilience and adaptive capacity, (ii) reducing emissions, (iii) strengthening data and monitoring of climate change, and (iv) climate-proofing

technology for infrastructure. Forest and ecosystem related interventions include (i) conservation of forests, lakes, wetlands, wild life, biodiversity, and land (ii) integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, and (iii) conservation of watershed.

Interventions related to governance include (i) access to justice, (ii) capacity building for anticorruption, (iii) improvements in the provisioning of public services, (iv) capacity development for planning, budgeting and implementation, (v) electoral awareness, and (vi) data systems for monitoring SDGs.

Several of the SDGs indicators are qualitative in nature and thus cannot be costed to derive the investment requirement. They have to be achieved through policies, regulations and administrative enforcement. Furthermore, indicators related to inequality, injustice, exclusion, or insecurity have to be addressed through both policies and institutions designed and mandated to work on these issues.

2.3 Investment

A preliminary estimate of the annual investment requirement for the entire SDG period, 2016-2030 ranges between 42 to 54 percent of GDP. The average requirement is estimated to be about Rs. 1770 billion per year, or nearly 49 percent of GDP over the entire duration of the SDGs. A more detailed assessment of needs and investment requirements is published separately.

This scale of investment needs a full mobilization of all national and international sources – public and private. Households are probably the least appreciated group of investors. They already spend a large portion of their incomes on basic social and economic services offered by both the public and private sectors. Households vary by income. If segregated by their position relative to the national poverty line, and under varying assumptions of their marginal propensity to consume or spend, households could finance up to five percent of the total SDG investment requirement.

The private sector is expected to invest more heavily in industry, energy, physical infrastructure, housing, urban infrastructure, and tourism. The private sector is expected to contribute nearly three-fifths of the investment needs in tourism, industrial and transport infrastructure.

The public sector is expected to shoulder about 55 percent of the SDG investment requirement, starting foremost with sectors like poverty reduction, followed by agriculture, health, education, gender, water and sanitation, transport infrastructure, climate action, and governance. The public investment requirement is expected to be the lowest in tourism followed by energy, industry, and urban infrastructure (mainly housing).

Financing gap in the public sector will be the highest in infrastructure. Water and sanitation, energy, transport, industrial and urban infrastructure comprise 58 per cent of the financing gap while social sectors including poverty, health, education and gender comprise 31 percent of the financing gap. The economic sectors will not face a significant financing gap, given the present trend of resource allocation in those areas. The financing gap in agriculture will likely be minimal after irrigation, rural roads and electrification investments are made in the early years.

Domestic financing through revenue mobilization and internal borrowing could finance about 62 percent of the public sector

Several of the SDGs indicators are qualitative in nature and thus cannot be costed to derive the investment requirement. They have to be achieved through policies, regulations and administrative enforcement.

SDG investment requirement while official aid would finance another 20 percent of the public sector financing need under the assumption that the overall foreign aid pie grows by at least 10 percent during 2016-2020, five percent during 2021-25 and two percent thereafter. The amount of ODA inflow will have to double from existing levels. We estimate that about two-thirds of domestically raised resources and about 90 percent of official development assistance will need to be directed towards SDG areas.

In the private sector, the financing gap would be the highest for transport, industry, energy, and urban development. The sources of private finance are equity generated through domestic savings, foreign equity mobilized through foreign direct investment, debt financing through domestic and foreign banks, and resources shared with the public sector through public-private partnerships (including viability gap funding).

Almost 50 percent of bank credit is expected to flow into SDG areas, including five percent that is already mandated to cover "deprived sectors." Given the existing pattern of domestic equity financing, pattern of credit allocation, and FDI inflows, the annual average private financing in SDGs is about Rs. 382 billion. The financing gap in the private sector will have to be met by reorienting non-SDG investments towards SDGs, mobilizing larger volumes of equity, bank financing, and attracting large foreign direct investment, especially in industries and physical infrastructure.

The incremental financing resources of co-operatives available for SDGs are estimated at about Rs. 25 billion annually. The NGOs also mobilize about Rs. 20 billion annually for spending in social and economic activities. On average, the annually available financing resources for this sector throughout the SDG period are estimated at Rs. 76 billion. The cooperative and NGO sector are not expected to face financing gap for the reason that their investment portfolios are constricted by what they fund-raise.

Overall, as a share of GDP, the financing gap ranges between nine percent in the 2016-2019 period to a high of about 15 percent in the last leg, 2025-2030. About 12 percent of GDP is the average financing gap under the assumption that the real economic growth will be a steady 6.6 percent throughout 2016-2030. As revenue mobilization and domestic borrowing are associated with the rate of economic growth, the optimal growth scenario would automatically result in higher domestic resource mobilization. However, if the economic growth follows a sub-optimal path of 5 percent, it will shrink the availability of domestic resources.

The revenue mobilization strategy for achieving SDGs will have to serve two critical objectives of (i) mobilizing higher revenue through a progressive, yet efficient, system of taxation, and (ii) incentivizing private and other non-government sectors to allocate their resources towards SDGs. While undertaking the first objective, due care must be given to the likely impact and incidence of the taxes on the poor and on income distribution. While undertaking the second objective, how much revenue is forgone needs to be assessed.

Nepal's nascent local governments will need to step up and raise substantial new resources to finance SDGs locally. Transfers from the central government will remain a principal source of financing for most

The financing gap in the private sector will have to be met by reorienting non-SDG investments towards SDGs, mobilizing larger volumes of equity, bank financing, and attracting large foreign direct investment, especially in industries and physical infrastructure.

of the local governments. However, the ever-growing demand for conditional or unconditional grants and their unpredictability will strain local governments while preparing budgets and programs.

Local borrowing is needed to enhance the flexibility of long-term infrastructure planning. There are at least two windows that local governments can use for borrowing: Town Development Funds for municipalities, and banks and financial institutions for all local governments. As the need for local financing is much higher than their present income, debt financing is inevitable; thus, legal arrangements have to be made to enable them to borrow both from local and external sources.

Public-private partnership as a concept needs to be operationalized much more seriously in the era of federalism to finance local infrastructure. Private sector participation can take a variety of forms which provide opportunities for local governments to expand their scope of operations and revenue generation such as (a) out-contracting, (b) issuing concessions and (c) franchising. Communities can partake by organizing self-help groups. An enabling act would allow for greater participation of the private sector in the delivery of infrastructure or social projects at the local level. Several additional financing mechanisms would need to be introduced. Land-pooling, for example, can enable the promotion of shared infrastructure with the communities incentivized with arguments that the value of land appreciates after it I slinked with modern infrastructure.

The scope for enhancing fiscal space in the public sector through pro-poor expenditure switching is considerable. Yet switching government resources from one sector to another requires a strong mixture of political drive and bureaucratic cooperation. During MDGs era, it was easy to earmark a larger percentage of government budget to basic social services. But for SDGs, it is difficult (and perhaps not credible) to switch resources from economic sectors to social sectors, as the former is as important as the latter in the menu of SDGs. Increasing expenditure efficiency is also often suggested as the main instrument for enhancing fiscal space for SDGs. Efficiency gains need to be weighed against distributive priorities as the SDG mantra is to "leave no one behind."

Nepal's current revenue efforts are satisfactory as revenue to GDP ratio has exceeded 20 percent in recent years. There is much more that can be raised with administrative enforcement. But for a sustainable rise over the long haul, the tax base – GDP – needs to broaden. Indirect taxes are by their very nature regressive; widening such tax base to cover basic goods and services could exclude the access of the poor.

In the medium run, a substantial increase in domestic resource mobilization by the government will still be insufficient to finance SDG investment requirements. A large share of the financing need arises on the non-SDG front (such as debt servicing and security). Thus, while higher amounts of ODA are needed to finance the gap, no distinction should be made between funding capital and recurrent costs through ODA, since the country cannot afford to fully fund recurrent expenditures which account for a large share of total costs in health, education, and agriculture, among others. To maintain macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability, a growing share of ODA will need to flow in the form of grants.

Nepal's current revenue efforts are satisfactory as revenue to GDP ratio has exceeded 20 percent in recent years.

A strong monitoring system with credible data is crucial for the success of the SDGs. Only an effective government with a strong statistical system can measure and incentivize progress across the goals.

Beyond finance, a critical constraint in Nepal is the capacity deficit at the institutional level. This has crippled quality delivery of services even when the will exists and funds are allocated. Unless capacity development interventions are mainstreamed into the national planning and budgeting process, they will not get the requisite priority and resources for expedited implementation. The capacity assessment exercise undertaken in the context of MDGs implementation provides a lot of tools, knowledge and experience within the UN system and they could be adapted for SDGs related capacity assessment. The global community can quickly build upon that existing resource to support the government to undertake a capacity assessment based on a credible framework and then help redress the gaps. In particular, the institutional and physical capacity gaps need to be squared with the depletion of qualified human resources, particularly in sectors with low-hanging deliverables.

2.4 Institutions

Good governance demands that democratic values and norms are engraved in the nation's constitution and laws – and that the organs of the state honor them. Free, fair, and inclusive elections to choose people's representatives, peaceful handover of power, accountable government and responsible opposition, rule of law, respect for human rights, effective and transparent public administration, separation of powers and an impartial judiciary, a strong civil society, free press, and inclusiveness in social, economic and political processes are some of the key dimensions of good governance. These features, including the ones enshrined in the SDGs cannot be ensured without the accompanying values of human rights, equality and equity, inclusion, solidarity, plurality, and respect for the people and environment they inhabit.[23]

When governance is characterized by lack of transparency, accountability or competence, the poor and vulnerable people suffer the most. When income inequality is high, economic growth does not reduce poverty. When state policies and programs are captured by the elite, the poor do not have access to resources; opportunities shrink, and voice is excluded. SDGs are rightly concerned about these issues, and they lay a powerful emphasis on building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

After the new constitution was declared, the government has been restructuring its entire administrative apparatus, with new units of governance being created at the provincial and local levels. National-level institutions are also being overhauled. This is the right time to redesign grassroots institutions to deliver more effective services promoting community participation and downward accountability. Reformed public agencies at the federal level also need to focus much more on the design and coordination of policies and facilitate private sector investment, among others, which are critical to realize the SDGs.

Nepal is a post-conflict country with several pending challenges. The commissions on disappeared persons, transitional justice, and truth and reconciliation are yet to complete their mandates. The physical structures destroyed during the conflict period are not yet fully reconstructed. The National Reconstruction Authority needs to expedite its operations to complete post-quake

---

[23]   UN (2007)

and post-flood reconstruction on time. The 2017 elections for 753 local and 7 provincial governments are expected to expedite many of these social and economic tasks at the local level.

A strong monitoring system with credible data is crucial for the success of the SDGs. Only an effective government with a strong statistical system can measure and incentivize progress across the goals. While donors must maintain current contributions to statistics, recipient countries must commit to fill the gap, mobilizing domestic resources behind a national strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS). For Nepal, this implies restructuring and upgrading the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) into a national statistical office with the legal and financial wherewithal to marshal all data needs required for SDGs monitoring.

Another two challenges in data are disaggregation (by sex, age, ethnicity, disability, location, administrative units of the state, and income or wealth) and standardization (definition, unit of measurement, method of computation. Data for more than 100 global SDG indicators are not available.[24] There are also much qualitative information to be collected – such as perceptions of citizens on public services, corruption and wellbeing. There is also big difference between government recorded data and those compiled by non-government organizations. This is particularly the case with violence, crime, human trafficking, violation of human rights.

The rapidly evolving innovation in data collection techniques and technologies and the capacity to distribute data widely and freely has expanded the horizon of possibilities. The current statistical system in Nepal is, however, yet to evolve that way. Particu-

larly, access to public and even private sector data is a big challenge for independent monitoring agencies outside the government. Furthermore, major surveys are often financed by donors, which is subject to delays in aid mobilization. The government will have to make necessary legal, organizational and operational changes in the existing data system to generate and share large, high quality and timely data for monitoring the progress of the SDGs.

All the institutions of the state, namely the parliament, judiciary and constitutional bodies, and government need to be on the same page to advance the sustainable development agenda. Only a proper institutional mechanism among state and non-state actors can ensure that interventions related to SDGs are executed in a coordinated, coherent and complementary way. The role of the parliament would be crucial, particularly when it comes to creating and reforming laws facilitating and governing the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. Parliamentary committees would also be instrumental in monitoring progress.

The SDGs are consistent with the fundamental rights of the citizens enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal and are in line with the country's roadmap of transitioning swiftly to an equitable middle-income country. The country ownership of the SDGs is manifested in the institutional set up of the Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister. But lot of the action required is granular and painstaking as the full menu of indicators in the next chapter exhibits.

The country ownership of the SDGs is manifested in the institutional set up of the High-level Steering Committee chaired by

The SDGs are consistent with the fundamental rights of the citizens enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal and are in line with the country's roadmap of transitioning swiftly to an equitable middle-income country.

---

[24] The proper mapping of the data and their strength will be done in the second part of the SDG Report.

the Prime Minister. Below this lies a Coordination and Implementation Committee chaired by the Vice-Chair of the National Planning Commission, followed by Thematic Committees led by Members of NPC. With so much of the SDGs dependent on the initiatives of provincial and local governments, these institutional arrangements are expected to be replicated at sub-national levels as well.

The Government of Nepal has a fairly robust monitoring and evaluation system in place to track the progress of policies, programs and projects. The Government has drafted the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Act which is expected to be ratified by the parliament in 2018. NPC is amending the National M&E Guidelines to make it SDGs-friendly, among others. These will promote an enabling policy environment for tracking and evaluating the SDGs. The Government has internalized a results-based approach in its planning processes. Sectoral results frameworks are annexed to the 14th Plan, whose indicators are used by NPC and line ministries to track progress.

Nepal has an Integrated Evaluation Action Plan for 2016- 2020 that incorporates the activities of government agencies, Voluntary Organizations of Professional Evaluators (VOPEs) and UN agencies under the leadership of NPC. This equity-focused and gender-responsive evaluation action plan aims to generate, share and use evaluation-based evidence in policy processes and to help build capacity of evaluation commissioners, evaluators and evaluation users. These efforts aim not only to track SDGs but they also institutionalize EVALSDGs.

NPC is gradually shifting from a narrow monitoring of processes to results-based monitoring and evaluation. Its role is crucial in institutionalizing the culture of using evidence in the SDG-friendly planning and policy making process. It will conduct systematic monitoring and evaluation of SDGs collaborating with other partners and produce evaluation-based evidence.

The high level National Development Action Committee (NDAC) is the apex body of M&E in the government that seeks to relieve coordination bottlenecks and redress problems that cannot be solved at the ministerial level. The committee is chaired by the Prime Minister with ministers, the NPC Vice Chairman and members, and the Chief Secretary of the government as members and the Secretary of the NPCS as member-secretary. This Committee reviews the implementation of programs and projects and establishes inter-ministerial coordination on development related issues. NDACs are preceded by the Ministerial Development Action Committee (MDAC) in each line ministry. These committees are chaired by the Minister with membership of the relevant NPC member, the secretary of the concerned ministry, representatives of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of General Administration. These committees organize meetings every trimester to review the implementation status of programs and projects.

Before the provincial administrations were set up under the new constitution, M&E was carried out at the regional level by regional directorates and regional administration offices. Regional directorates reported directly to their line ministries while regional administration office report to the Office of the Prime Minister. The old M&E systems at the regional and district levels will now be restructured into appropriate mechanisms at the sub-national levels, helping track the local achievement of SDGs.

NPC is gradually shifting from a narrow monitoring of processes to results-based monitoring and evaluation. Its role is crucial in institutionalizing the culture of using evidence in the SDG-friendly planning and policy making process.

Framework for Tracking Progress

This chapter is based on published and administrative data on social, economic and environment aspects of SDGs and makes the projection of SDG indicators through 2030, mainly using linear extrapolation.[25] The targets for 2030 are intrapolated to 2019 (end year of 14th Plan), 2022 and 2025 using the baseline data for 2015 and projected figures till 2030. The targets for 2019 in some cases were pre-set in sector strategies, and the jump to the intermediate ambitions in 2022 and 2025 may appear somewhat ambitious given the acceleration necessary during the second half of the implementation period.

The proposed SDGs indicators use sectoral data published in the 14th Plan of the government, administrative data of government agencies, and publications by non-governmental organizations. For some indicators related to governance, international sources are also referred to if and when national data are not available. In the case of data discrepancy between NPC and other agencies, the former is taken as the most authoritative. In cases where no data is available for the proposed indicators, they are left black with a clear indication of proposal for data generation in the next couple of years.

3.1 Overview of Global Goals

There are several issues related to the goals, targets and indicators of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Nepal. First, the targets are highly ambitious for several goals and have to be negotiated to make them more realistic. Examples include ending poverty, hunger and malnutrition, ending preventable newborns and under five child mortality, ending all forms of gender discrimination, and ending deprivation in basic services like safe water, sanitation and modern energy. Unlike MDGs which were non-negotiable, there exists some room for adapting the targets of SDGs to the country context.

Second, some SDG targets are less relevant for Nepal while new and additional targets would be necessary to address country specific challenges. For instance, in SDG 5 (gender), targets related to Chhaupadi (untouchability during menstruation) would be more important than other harmful practices specified in the global list of targets. Third, global targets set for some SDGs are insufficient; some are only proximate; they rely more on markets than on state interventions; and they may not work properly for LDCs like Nepal.

Some SDG targets are less relevant for Nepal while new and additional targets would be necessary to address country specific challenges.

---

[25] Interim projections made in this report are reconciled with the targets and their indicators set for 2019 in the 14th plan, and also with the targets already set for subsequent years in different sector strategies.

Fourth, one of the goals related to Oceans, Seas, and Marine Resources (SDG 14) is irrelevant for Nepal while some other goals like Combating Climate Change (Goal 13) is most relevant, yet action is more dependent on other countries. Some of the goals like Sustainable Consumption and Production Pattern (Goal 12) and Reducing Inequality among Countries (part of Goal 10) concern the developed world much more. Finally, as the goals and targets overlap, one indicator may serve more than one target. Thus there is a possibility of duplication.

Overall, all the global SDG targets and indicators are not fully applicable to Nepal's country condition; nor are they sufficient to depict the country specific SDG issues. Many targets and indicators would require heavy data which the country will take years to generate. However, they have to be retained for global comparison. At the same time, additional indicators have to be identified to serve the national context.[26]

The limited ability of the government to understand how people of different sex, age, capability, geographic location or income levels fare under the development process would hamper the design and implementation of strategies to tackle discrimination and ensure achievement of the SDGs for all. For this reason, SDG indicators have to be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location.[27] There would be at least six types of disaggregation necessary to monitor the progress in detail. If the 230-plus global indicators are to be disaggregated in such a way, the to-

tal list of indicators would easily exceed 600 even when only the most important targets are covered by disaggregated indicators. So, for practical purpose, the list of national indicators has been kept as small as possible. For those indicators specified more at an aggregated level, it is proposed that working level indicators of each sector ministry or agency will have to hammer out disaggregated indicators and report to the national agency responsible for monitoring. To produce disaggregated indicators, based on social group and gender, NPC has supported academics to conduct a social inclusion survey.

3.2 Proposed Milestones

SDG 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

This goal proposes to (i) eradicate, by 2030, extreme poverty for all people everywhere, (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; nationally defined poverty stood at

---

26 The total number of indicators listed in this report is more than 425. However, about 10 indicators repeat under two or three different targets. Thus actual number of indicators in the list is 415. This is exclusive of the global indicators to be jointly monitored at the national and global levels. The indicators contained in this report are taken from the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicatorsagreed upon at the UN Statistical Commission held in March 2017.
27 UN General Assembly Resolution 68/261, United Nations.

2 ZERO HUNGER

21.6 percent in 2015 compared to 31 percent in 2004. Also, the poverty at US$ 1.9 per day is estimated to be 36 percent. The Multidimensional Poverty Index shows that 28.6 percent of Nepalese are multidimensionally poor. It reveals that Nepal halved its official MPI between 2006 and 2014, from 0.313 to 0.127 (Table 1).

Nepal proposes to reduce extreme poverty to less than five percent and raise per capita income to US$ 2,500 in 2030 from US$ 766 in 2015. Similarly, the target for nationally defined poverty in 2030 is less than five percent. The MPI is targeted to decline to less than 7 percent in 2030. To address poverty faster at the given income growth on average, the consumption share of bottom 20 percent household is targeted to increase to 12 percent in 2030 from 7.6 percent in 2015. Similarly, social protection expenditure is targeted to reach 15 percent of the federal budget in 2030.

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

SDG 2 has major targets of (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 implement 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 soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels.

In Nepal, still 30.1 percent of children aged 6–59 months are underweight, while stunt-

ing (low height for age) and wasting (low weight for height) for children of under five years of age are 36 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively (Table 2). Anemia remains a major health challenge for almost 53 percent of the children. Anemia amongst women of reproductive age is also high at 46 percent. It is observed that one-third (36.1 percent) of the child population aged 0-59 months has suffered from undernourishment.

Livestock and crops are the major components of an integrated agriculture system in the country, and they contribute significantly to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition. However, land productivity remains low at US$ 3278 AGPA per hectare. At present, only 25.2 percent of the total arable land is irrigated round the year and most of the financial institutions constrict their lending in agriculture. This is reflected in a low Global Food Security Score of 42.8 out of 100 (Table 2).

The proposed targets for SDG 2 include reduction in prevalence of undernourishment (measure of sufficiency of access to food at country level) to three percent and prevalence of underweight children under five years of age to nine percent in 2030. The other targets are to reduce the prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age and children both targeted to reach 10 percent by 2030. The target for per capita food grain production is an increase by at least 66 percent by 2030..

SDG 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

This goal contains targets which include (i) reducing, by 2030, the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, (ii) ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, (iii) ending the epidemic of AIDS,

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

TB, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases, (iv) reducing by one third premature mortality from Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing, 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, by 2030, 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, among others.

The progress in the health sector so far is encouraging. The NMR and U5MR have come down to 23, and 38 per 1,000 live births in 2015, respectively. Similarly, MMR has also declined to 258 (per 100,000 live births), and several recent observations indicate that this must have further decreased as the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) has increased to 47.1 percent in 2015, while the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has decreased to 2.3 in 2015 (Table 3). Furthermore, adolescent fertility rate remains high at 71 live births per 1000 women aged 10-14.

Currently, the number of new HIV infections among adults aged 15-49 years (per 1000 uninfected population) is 0.03 percent. The prevalence of TB, Lymphatic Filariasis, and Dengue cases has declined markedly to 158 (per 100,000 live births), 30,000 and 728, respectively as reported in 2015. Similarly, the number of cases of Malaria, Kala-azar, Rabies, Trachoma, and Cysticercoids has also decreased. Nepal's challenge henceforth is to confront hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and communicable diseases.

Premature mortality from NCDs is increasing, indicated by the rate of NCD deaths being 43.7 percent of all deaths. The incidence of suicide cases is also increasing (16.5 per 100,000 people). Mortality related to Road Traffic Accidents (RTA) is nearly 20 per 100,000 people.

The proposed SDG 3 targets include the reduction of MMR to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 which is in line with the global target. The child health targets include reduction of preventable death of newborn and children to less than one percent. However, for overall newborn and U5 mortality rates, the target is to reduce them from 23 and 38 per thousand live births to 12 and 20, respectively, by 2030. The other targets include elimination of the prevalence of HIV, TB, Malaria and other tropical diseases, and water borne diseases. Global targets for 2030 are also set to reduce NCDs to one–third of the existing level and to increase health care expenditure to at least 7 per cent from 5 percent of GDP in 2015. The other targets are to increase CPR (modern methods) to 60 percent, raise the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel to 90 percent, increase institutional delivery to 90 percent and the proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods to 80 percent.

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

The targets under SDG 4 include ensuring, by 2030, (i) that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes, (ii) 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, (iii) equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university, (iv) that a larger percent the number 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, among others.

Nepal is committed to enhancing access to education, particularly for the poor and disadvantaged groups. As a result, NER in primary education has reached 96.6 percent in 2015. Similarly, numeracy rate for all of 15 years and above reached 62.2 percent and literacy rate of population of age 15–24 years reached to 88.6 percent in 2015 (Table 4).

Also 81 percent of the children have attended early childhood education programs. Gender parity has been achieved. However, disparity exists at tertiary levels of education (88 men to 100 women).The adult female literacy rate for the population aged 15 and older has also increased drastically.

The proposed specific targets for SDG 4 include 99.5 percent net enrolment and completion of primary education, and 99 percent gross enrollment in secondary education by 2030. The other targets are to ensure that 95 percent of students enrolled in grade one reach grade eight; the proportion of youth and adults who have relevant skills (including technical and vocational skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship) reaches 75 percent; all youth and at least 98 percent of adults,

both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy; gender disparities in tertiary education are eliminated.

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

The targets under SDG 5 include (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 marriage and female genital mutilation, (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.

Nepal has narrowed the gender gap in important socio-economic domains, notably in education, health, and in participation in political decision-making process. Improvement has also been made in eliminating practices that promote gender inequality and violence. Despite significant progress made in ensuring wage equality for similar work, women's average wage stands at only 62 percent of that of men's. Furthermore, the Gender Inequality Index and Gender Empowerment Measurement stand at 0.49 and 0.57 (Table 5). On gender parity in labor force participation and political empowerment of women, Nepal has marched ahead, ranking 110th globally on gender gap in 2015.

The ratio of women to men among professional and technical workers is 0.24. However, women's participation in the cooper-

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

ative sector is encouraging. In comparison to the government and political sphere, women's participation in decision-making is better in community levels organizations. More than a third of the representation is of women in users' groups, NGOs private sector and community-based organizations. Although remarkable progress is made towards participation of women in decision-making at different levels, some sections of population have limited influence on the decisions that affect their lives. In the elections of 2017, over 40 percent of elected officials were women in local governments, and there is a constitutional guarantee that at least 33 percent of the members of parliament must be women.

Discrimination and violence against women and girls' remain, despite significant and continuous improvement. More than one fourth (26 percent) of women aged 15-49 year experience physical or sexual violence. Among different forms of violence, domestic violence is predominant, followed by girls trafficking, physical/sexual abuse, social abuses and malpractices such as allegation of witchcraft, Chhaupadi, dowry, early marriage (before the age of 18 years) that is often fatal.

Nepal has the third highest rate of child marriage in South Asia, after Bangladesh and India. Child marriage is still in high prevalence, with 37 percent of women getting married before 18, and 10 percent getting married before the age of 15. Additionally, in a survey, 26 percent of women reported having experienced physical or sexual violence.

The proposed specific targets for SDG 5 include elimination of wage discrimination for similar work, elimination of physical/sexual violence, eliminating all harmful practices, increasing seats held by women in the national parliament to 40 percent, and increasing women' share in public service decision making positions by nearly three-fold to 33 percent in 2030 from 11 percent of total public service employees.[28] The Gender Inequality Index is targeted to decline to 0.05 in 2030 from 0.49 in 2015 while Gender Empowerment Measure is expected to rise to 0.69 by 2030 from 0.57 in 2015.

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

The SDG 6 targets for 2030 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 restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

Basic water supply coverage in the country reached 87 percent of the population in 2015, while sanitation reached 82 percent. However, less than half (49.5 percent) of the households have access to piped water supply (Table 6). Access to such supply varies across social groups and place of residence. Access to piped water is positively associated with household wealth; almost all (99 percent) of households having access to piped water are located within 30 minutes

---

[28] The proportion of decision making level officials in civil service is about 9 per cent.

of the water source; and access for them is uniform during both the rainy and dry seasons. Providing safe water through pipe is challenging, as a recent survey indicated that 82.2 percent households are using contaminated water (with E. coli).

Although two-thirds (67.6 percent) of the population is using latrine, only 30 percent urban households are connected to sewer systems. However, there is still a challenge to close the sanitation gap in the Terai region.

The proposed specific targets for the year 2030 in SDG 6 include basic water supply coverage to 99 percent of households and piped water supply and improved sanitation to at least 90 and 95 percent of households, respectively. Other targets include the enabling of 98 percent of the population to have access to sanitary latrines.

SDG 7 - 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.

Nearly three-fourths (74.7 percent) of households in the country use solid fuels as the primary source of energy for cooking, while one-fifth (18 percent) use LPG for cooking (Table 7). While nearly three-fourths (74 percent) of the households have access to electricity, actual supply of electricity is grossly inadequate. In rural areas, electricity supply from off-grid hydropower plants is limited and used mostly for lighting and to charge small appliances like mobile phones. Electricity from solar PV home systems is growing but it is sufficient mostly for lighting only. Grid electricity is unreliable with erratic power cuts in the dry season.

Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy for all is a daunting task. However, given the immense hydro power potential, and with the private sector becoming more competent in power generation, grid connectivity expanding and alternative modern energy sources being capitalized, the country can meet the targets. Thus the proposed specific targets for SDG 7 include accessibility of 99 percent households to electricity; reduction to 30 percent - from nearly 75 percent now - the households who resort to firewood for cooking; limiting the use of LPG to less than 40 percent of the households; generation of 15,000 MW of installed capacity; and per capita electricity consumption increased to 1500 kWh.

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

The targets under SDG 8 cover, among others, (i) sustaining and achieving per capita economic growth with at least seven percent GDP growth per annum in the LDCs, (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) improve resource efficiency, (v) elimination of the worst forms of child labor, and (vi) expanding financial services for all.

The average GDP growth over the two decades was around 4 percent; growth is

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

partly dependent on agriculture which is mostly weather-reliant. Material intensity[29] of manufacturing is high at 66 percent. Under employment of 15 to 59 years old is as high as 27.8 percent; and nearly a quarter of those who are employed fall in the category of 'working poor'. The labor market is predominantly informal with limited social security coverage and gender-based wage discrimination; child labor is not wholly eliminated, with 30 percent of them working under hazardous conditions (Table 8).

The global target for 2030 is to achieve per capita GDP growth of at least seven percent. The other targets are to reduce material intensity in manufacturing to 60 percent; lower underemployment to less than 10 percent; and to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. Alongside, the target is also to increase annual number of jobs in the tourism industry tenfold and to increase the direct contribution of tourism to GDP four-fold. Moreover, the target for access to finance is set at 36 commercial bank branches per 100,000 people by 2030, doubling the current rate of prevalence; 80 percent of households are targeted to have access to community financial institutions such as cooperatives within 30 minutes of walking distance.

SDG 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The targets of SDG 9 cover (i) developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, 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,

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

(iv) upgrading the infrastructure and (v) enhancing scientific research, and encouraging innovation.

Nepal faces a severe deficit in physical infrastructure. By the end of the 2015/16, about 13,000 km of strategic roads were in operation. The length of the District Road Core Network (DRCN) and Village Roads (VR) has now reached 25,728 and 31,904 km, respectively. However, the existing road density (km/sq. km) is very low at less than 0.5 km/sq. km, despite so much of priority being accorded to this sector by politicians. Most roads do not conform to prescribed standards. In terms of tele-connectivity, there has been a dramatic surge in use, with cell phone subscriptions exceeding the population size by a wide margin (Table 9).

The 2030 target is to increase road density to 1.3 km/sq. km and paved road density to 0.25 km/sq. km. The industrial sector (manufacturing, water and electricity, and construction) suffers from low investment and lack of competitiveness, particularly in manufacturing. Thus the share of industry in total output remains at just 15 percent and this sector employs less than 7 percent of the labor force. The target for 2030 is to increase the share of industry to 25 percent to promote labor intensive activities and raise employment in manufacturing to 13 percent of total employment.

SDG 10 - 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

---

[29] Material intensity refers to the value of material used in proportion to total value of output. Currently Rs. 66 equivalent of material input is used to achieve the output value of Rs. 100.

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.

Inequality in consumption, measured by the Gini coefficient, is estimated at 0.33 in 2015 while income inequality is 0.46. Out of total consumption, the share of the bottom 40 percent of the population is only 18.7 percent (Table 10). Similarly, the share of the bottom 40 percent in total income is nearly 12 percent. Despite this, the improvement in the Gini coefficient from the level of 2004 (0.47) suggests that the growth in income experienced by the bottom of the income groups has been faster than that of groups above. This transition is reflected in the Palma ratio, measured by the share of the income of top 10 percent in proportion to that of the bottom 40 percent, which was steady at 1.3 between 2010 and 2015.

Some other indicators of inequality include access to education and school completion, health and nutrition, labor market conditions and wage rates, and social protection coverage. In 2015, the proportion of the richest quintile of income group completing primary education was 2.2 times the poorest quintile while children free of stunting in the richest quintile was 1.6 times higher than the poorest quintile. (Table10).

The proposed specific targets for SDG 10 are set to reducing consumption inequality (index) from 0.33 in 2015 to 0.16 in 2030 and reducing income inequality from 0.46 to 0.23. The Palma ratio is targeted to improve from 1.3 to 1 in the same period. The targets also include increasing the share of the bottom 40 percent of the population to total income from 12 percent to 18 percent, and increasing the ratio of nominal wage index to consumer price index from 2.94 to 3 in the same period to protect workers from deteriorating real wages.

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

The targets under this goal include 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, (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, less than 30 percent of people's houses are considered to be safe. There is a huge demand of building safe houses in urban areas. The private sector is emerging as an active player in urban housing. But housing is inadequate and expensive. About 500,000 people are living in slums or as squatters; nearly 46.7 percent of the

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

households have five or more persons in one house (Table 11).

The 2030 target is to construct at least 60 new satellite cities. The catastrophic earthquake of 2015 damaged 756,000 houses (499,000 fully), 6,063 health facilities and 1,711 other structures. Two thousand nine hundred cultural and religious heritages at least a century old were either destroyed or damaged. For those affected by earthquake, construction of safe housing on government subsidies has begun. The target is to complete the reconstruction by 2020.

The 2030 target is to reduce the number of households residing with more than five persons to 20 percent from 47 per cent in 2015. The target is to make at least 50 percent of the highways safe by global standards. The proposed specific targets for 2030 include doubling the proportion of households living in safe houses to 60 percent; substantially reducing air pollution, preventing the deaths and injuries due to disaster, repairing and reconstructing, by 2020, all cultural heritages destroyed by earthquake, and increasing the budget allocation to the protection of cultural heritage from about 1.15 percent in 2015 to 2 percent by 2030.

SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

This goal targets for (i) implementing 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, (ii) achieving, by 2030, sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, (iii) halving by 2030 per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses, (iii) achieving by 2020 the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, (iv) substantially reducing, by 2030, the waste generation through prevention,

reduction, recycling and reuse, and (v) ensuring relevant information and awareness to all for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

Nepal has abundant water resources, but only 10 percent of such resources have been used to generate commercial hydropower. Given the low productivity in agriculture, there is room for doubling land productivity rather than expanding cultivated land. Currently, 80 percent of the cultivated land has been used for cereal production, and cultivable land is shrinking due to urbanization and other alternative uses. Thus, the target for land to be available for cereal production is set at 75 percent of all cultivated land. Currently, consumption of wood per capita is 0.11 m^3 per year, and this is proposed to be contained within 0.05 m^3 per year. Use of plastic per capita which was 2.7 gram per day in 2015 is proposed to be close to nil. Similarly, the post-harvest loss of food is targeted to reduce from 15 percent in 2015 to less than 1 percent by 2030 (Table 12).

The other proposed specific targets for SDG 12 include 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.

SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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

13 CLIMATE ACTION

According to Green House Gas (GHG) Inventory, the agricultural sector is the largest GHG emitter (68 percent). The transport and industrial sectors each emitted about 12 percent, while only five percent of GHG was emitted by the commercial sector (Table 13). A number of initiatives are to be taken to integrate mitigation and adaptation of climate change at the national and sub-national levels.

The proposed specific targets for SDG 13 include halving the existing CO_2 emission level. Climate change adaptation plan is proposed for at least 120 Village Municipalities by 2030. In the meantime, climate smart villages are proposed to increase from zero to 170 and climate smart farming to 500 units from zero at present. Almost all schools will be covered by climate change education.

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

This goal is not directly relevant for Nepal.

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

This goal targets for (i) ensuring, by 2020, 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, (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.

Communities manage 39 percent of Nepal's dense forests. In the context of conservation of bio-diversity, 23.2 percent of total land area is declared protected. Similarly, the country also protects 1,727 lakes, wetlands and ponds. More than two-thirds (67.8 percent) of the mountain ecosystem is covered by the conservation areas (Table 15). Twenty of the total of 5,358 lakes found in Nepal are considered to need special protection. So far, 3346 watersheds have been conserved. Similarly, 1,675 kilometers of rivulets and riverbanks have been conserved through bio-engineering processes.

Degradation of natural habitats has threatened flora and fauna. Some species are moving towards extinction at an ever-faster pace, with decline in both population and distribution. There are 12,480 plant and 11,706 animal species, of which 60 plant species (0.48 percent) and 95 animal species (0.81 percent) are threatened.

The 2030 target 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 in 2030, and undertake additional plantation of 5000 hectares each year.

SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

This goal is mainly accompanied by targets such as (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 ensure equal access to justice for

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

all, (iii) reducing illicit financial and arms flows, (iv) strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime, (v) reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms, and (vi) developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Despite being a progressive democracy which has made globally significant advances on inclusion, Nepal has a long way to go in practicing elements of good governance, such as transparency, accountability and decent rule of law. The freedom and vibrancy of the press and history of civic activism have provided a fine counterbalance to shortcomings by branches of the state and created widespread demand among the population for better governance in the coming years. Trafficking of children abroad in 2015 as per official report was 64 (per 100,000). But children aged 1-14 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month (at the time survey was taken in 2015) was alarmingly high at 81.7 percent. Direct death from armed and violent conflict was 1628 in 2015 (Table 16).

The proposed specific targets for SDG 16 include ending death from violent conflict, violence against women, and violence against children, and to improve transparency and accountability scores on globally benchmarked indices. The targets also include eliminating marriage before the age of 18 years, and to have universal birth registration.

SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

This goal has 19 targets which include (i) strengthening domestic resource mobili-

zation, (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, among others.

This goal is for all the stakeholders to adhere to, ranging from resource mobilization and capacity development and accountability to shared responsibility. The precedence of realization to global commitment is not encouraging, as several commitments in trade, aid, investment and financing for development of LDCs have not been met in significant proportions. Besides, the scale of formal or organized technology transfer has been modest, unable to unleash productivity-driven economic change.

Nepal's 'tax effort' is relatively strong, as revenue collection stood at nearly 20 percent of GDP in 2015. The targets for revenue collection for 2030 are set at 30 percent of GDP (Table 17). Domestic government expenditure financed by internal revenue is targeted to reach 80 percent in 2030. The target appears modest because a scaled-up public investment drive to redress critical infrastructure gaps will require large amounts of external resources, in addition to strong revenue collection. To meet the private sector investment financing gap, foreign direct investment (inward stock) needs to multiply at least five-fold from present levels.

GOAL 1		End poverty in all its forms everywhere
GOAL 2		End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
GOAL 3		Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
GOAL 4		Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
GOAL 5		Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
GOAL 6		Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
GOAL 7		Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
GOAL 8		Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
GOAL 9		Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
GOAL 10		Reduce inequality within and among countries
GOAL 11		Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
GOAL 12		Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
GOAL 13		Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
GOAL 14		Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
GOAL 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
GOAL 16		Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
GOAL 17		Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
						Monitoring Framework			
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day									
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)						NLSS	Subnational/Rural-Urban	5 years	CBS
1 Population below US$ 1.25 per day (PPP value) (%)	23.7[a]	17	13.7	10.4	4.9	NLSS,HS	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		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[g]	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[h]	57	66	75	90	NLSS,HS	Gender, Social Group, Subnational/ Rural-Urban	Annual	CBS
2 Households covered by formal financial services (% of total)	40[h]	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[f]	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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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/PDNA	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 NLSS 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	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						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 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 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 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 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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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 Number of Community Seed banks (number)	115	115				MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD, NARC
5 Number of arboratatem and breeding center for indigeneous species									
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 countriesand policies to end poverty in all its dimensions									
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	0.14	0.21	0.26	0.31	0.38	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
2.a.1 Government expenditure in agriculture (% of total budget)	3.3c					MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	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 Agricultural export subsidies						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 Indicator of food price anomalies						MIS		Annual	MOF/NRB
2.c.1 Food Consumer Price Index						MIS		Annual	MOF/NRB
2.C.2 Number of food reserve depots						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[r]	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[j]	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[b]	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	Data source	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
b. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (births per women 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 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all									
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)						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[g]	36	47	63	90	Survey	Subnational, Social group	5 years	MOH
f. % of people living with HIV receiving Antiretroviral combination therapy	39.9[j]	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 3.9 By 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

Monitoring Framework

Target and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
							Monitoring Framework		
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[g]	26.18	24.33	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	5years	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
% of health sector budget for research and development	na	2	2	3	3	NHA	Subnational	Annual	MOH
3b.3 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: NNJS (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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
							Monitoring Framework		
Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes									
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex									
1 Net enrolment rate in primary education (%)	96.6[a]	98.5	99	99	99.5	MISC,NASA,NLSS	Provincial/Social Group	Annual	MOE,CBS
2 Primary completion rate (%)	80.6[a]	90.7	93.1	95.5	99.5	MISC,NASA,NLSS	Provincial/Social Group	Annual	MOE,CBS
3 Proportion of pupils enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight (%)	76.6[a]	81.5	92	93	95	MISC,NASA,NLSS	Subnational/ Social Group	Annual	MOE,CBS
4 Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight	1.04[a]	1.03	1.02	1.01	1	MISC,NASA,NLSS	Subnational/ Social Group	Annual	MOE,CBS
5 Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade twelve	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 Gross Enrollment in secondary education (grade 9 to 12) (%)	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						MICS, Panel	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	3 years	MOE,CBS
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex						MICS, Panel	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	3 years	MOE,CBS
1 Coverage of child grant for pre-primary education (number in '000)	506[c]	596	620	650	700	EMIS	Subnational	Annual	MOE
2 Attendance to early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (%)	81[a]	85.8	89.4	93	99	EMIS	Subnational	Annual	MOE

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	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 Ratio of girls enrollment in technical and vocational education	0.53[g]	0.66	0.75	0.84	1	EMIS	Subnational, Social Group	Annual	MOE
2 Ratio of girls enrollment in tertiary education (graduate level)	0.88[g]	0.91	0.94	0.96	1	EMIS	Subnational, Social Group	Annual	MOE
3 Scholarship coverage (% of total students)	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 Youth & adults with technical & vocational training (number in '000,annual)	50[b]	165	300	350	480	EMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOE
2 Working age population with technical and vocational training (%)	25[h]	38	48	58	75	EMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOE
3 Internet users (percent of adult population)	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 Gender parity index (GPI) (primary school)	1.02[a]	1.01	1.01	1.01	1	EMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOE
2 Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school)	1[a]	1	1	1	1	EMIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOE
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

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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 writting 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)									
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 (%)	3.9^c	28.6	47.2	65.8	99	EMIS	Subnational	3 years	MOE, NPC
4.a.2 Schools with access to internet (%)						EMIS	Subnational	3 years	MOE, NPC
4.a.3 Basic schools with access to "WASH" facilities (%)	80^i	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

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOWCSW
1 Wage equality for similar work (ration of women's wage to that of men)	0.62^f	0.72	0.8	0.87	0.92h	NLFS, Time use Survey	Provincial	5 years	MOWCSW,NPC
2 Gender Inequality Index	0.49^b	0.38	0.29	0.2	0.05	NHDR	Subnational	3 years	NPC/UNDP
3 Gender Empowerment Measurement (Index)	0.57^b	0.6	0.63	0.66	0.69	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						Time Use Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1 Ratio of women to men participation in labor force	0.93[f]	0.95	0.96	0.98	1	Time Use Survey	Subnational	5 Years	CBS
2 Average hours spent in domestic work by women	14[a]	11.87	10.27	8.67	6	Time Use Survey	Subnational	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	29.5[a]					MIS	National/Subnational/Local	5 years	NEC
1 (a) national parliament (%)		33	34.4	36.5	40	NEC	National	5 Years	NEC
(b) provincial parliament (%)		33	34.4	36.5	40	NEC	Provincial	5 Years	NEC
(c) local government bodies (%)		40.5	41	41.5	42	NEC	local	5 Years	NEC
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions						MIS	Subnational	Annual	CBS
1 Women's participation in decision making level in the private sector (%)	25[f]	30.3	34.3	38.3	45	Economic Census	Subnational	Annual	CBS
2 Women's participation in cooperative sector (%)	50[g]	50	50	50	50	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOCP
3 Women in public service decision making positions (% of total employees)	11[d]	17	21.3	25.7	33	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOGA
4 Ratio of women to men in professional and technical workers (%)	24[a]	28	31	35	40	NLFS	Subnational	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						NMICS,NDHS	Subnational	5 years	CBS,MOH
1 Awareness about reproductive rights among girls and women (%)- Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	59.5[e]	68	74	80	90	NMICS,NDHS	Subnational	5 years	CBS,MOH
2 Receiving specific support and service provisions related to sexual health care to the poor, discriminated and marginalized groups (%)						HMIS	Subnational	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.a1 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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
							Monitoring Framework		
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			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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						Survey	Subnational	5 years	MOEN, CBS
1 Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (%)	74.7[c]	65	55	45	30	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN, MOPE
2 People using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)	18[b]	23.6	27.8	32	39	Census	Subnational	10 years	CBS
3 Electricity consumption (kWh per capita)	80[d]	230	542	1027	1500	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[c]	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						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN
1 Commercial energy use per unit of GDP (ToE/mRs)	3.20[c]	3.28	3.17	3.15	3.14	Manufacturing Census	Subnational	10 years	CBS
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	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOEN
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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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						National A/c	Subnational	Annual	CBS
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			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1 Youth underemployment rate (%)	35.8[d]	28.9	23.8	18.6	10	MIS, Survey, Census	Subnational	Annual, 5years, 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						Ecomic 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, 5years	CBS, MOCTCA
1 Annual number of jobs in tourism industries ('000)	90[d]	332.7	514.7	696	1000	NLFS, MIS	Subnational	Annual, 5years	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 100000 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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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	1.50	MIS	Subnational	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	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOPIT
2 Passenger, by mode of transport (Road) (%)	90					Transport Survey	Subnational	5 years	MOPIT
3 Passenger, by mode of transport (Air) (%)						MIS	Subnational	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	Subnational	Annual	CBS
1 Industry's share in GDP (%)	15[b]	17.7	19.7	21.7	25	National A/c	Subnational	Annual	CBS
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	6.6[e]	8.3	9.6	10.9	13	NLFS	Subnational	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	Subnational	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	Subnational	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 CO_2 emission per unit of value added						Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1 CO_2 per capita in manufacturing and construction value added (grams)	0.04[b]	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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[c]	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[g]								
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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
							Monitoring Framework		
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 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population						NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1 Consumption inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)	0.33[a]	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.16	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
2 Income inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)	0.46[b]	0.4	0.35	0.31	0.23	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
3 Share of bottom 40% of population in total consumption (%)	18.7[c]	19.00	21.2	21.2	23.4	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
4 Share of bottom 40% of population in total income (%)	11.9[c]	13.1	14.7	15.9	18	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
5 PALMA ratio	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 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities						NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1 Social Empowerment Index	0.41[e]	0.48	0.54	0.6	0.7	NHDR	Subnational	3 years	NPC, UNDP
2 Economic Empowerment Index	0.34[e]	0.43	0.51	0.58	0.7	NHDR	Subnational	3 years	NPC, UNDP
3 Political Empowerment Index	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 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						NMICS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
1 Finished primary school on time (ratio of richest vs poorest quintile)	2.20[f]	1.88	1.64	1.4	1	EMIS, NLSS	Subnational	5 years	MOE,CBS
2 Childhood free of stunting (ratio of richest vs poorest quintile)	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 Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers						National A/c, Survey	Subnational	Annual	CBS
1 Ratio of wage index to consumer price index	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 Financial Soundness Indicators						Global Reports			
1 Proportion of farm households covered by microfinance (%)	24	28.3	31.5	34.7	40	Survey, MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF,CBS, NRB

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2 Financial Risk Index	27	25.6	11.3	4.6	1	MIS		Annual	MOF, NRB
3 Global Competitive Index (Score)	3.9[i]	4.1	4.9	5.3	6	MIS		Annual	MOF
4 Doing Business Index (country ranking)	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 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations						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 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination						MIS		Annual	MOLE
1 Recruitment cost borne by migrant labor (average of cost for Malayasia, South Korea and Middle East - USD)	1000[h]	867	767	667	500	MIS		Annual	MOLE
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies						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 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff						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 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)						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 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
							Monitoring Framework		
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 Population living in slum and squatters ('000)	500[a]	400	325	250	125	Census, MIS	Subnational	10years,Annual	CBS
2 Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (%)	19[b]	15.3	12.5	9.7	5	NLSS	Subnational	5 years	CBS
3 Households living in safe houses (%)	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 Availability of safe public transport (%)	0.1[d]	13.4	23.4	33.4	50	Transport Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
2 Access to paved road within 30 minutes of walking (%)	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 Planned new cities (number)	10[f]	23	33	43	60	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOUD
2 Households residing with 5 and more persons (%)	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 Budget allocated for the protection of natural and cultural heritage (%)	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 Deaths due to natural disaster (number)						MIS	Subnational, Gender	Annual	MOHA
2 Injuries due to disaster (number)	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. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
1 Concentration of Total Suspension Particulates (μg/m3, 24 hours' average)	230ʲ	199.3	176.3	153.3	115	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
2 Concentration of Particulate Matters (μg/m3, 24 hours' average)	120ʲ	101.3	87.3	73.3	50	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
3 Concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m3, 24 hours' average)	40ʲ	34.7	30.7	26.7	20	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
4 Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (μg/m3, 24 hours' average)	70ʲ	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, 5years	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 (%)	14ⁱ	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, and 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			Responsible Agency
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	
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	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
1 Use of fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	12.5[a]	13.2	13.7	14.2	15	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
2 Total carbon sink (tons) in forest area	2276[b]	2522	2707	2892	3200	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
3 Land use for agricultural production (cereal as % of cultivated land)	80[h]	78.7	77.7	76.7	75	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
4 Soil organic matter (%)	1h	1.8	2.4	3	4	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
5 Consumption of Wood per capita cubic meter)	0.11[a]	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05	MIS	Subnational	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	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
1 Food waste rate at consumer level (waste per capita)						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
2 Post harvest loss (%)	15[c]	11	8	5	1	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOAD
3 Food loss index (% of supply, Cereal)	10[c]	7.9	6.3	4.7	2	MIS	Subnational	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	2.7[d]	2	1.5	0.9	0	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE
1 Disposal of liquid Industrial waste						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOPE, MOI
2 Disposal of solid Industrial waste						MIS	Subnational	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	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 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population						MIS	Subnationalw Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOHA
13.1.2 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
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies						MIS		Annual	MOFALD
1 Green House Gas emission from transport sector (%)	12[a]	10.4	9.2	8	6	MIS		Annual	MOPE
2 Green House Gas emission from industrial sector (%)	12[a]	10.4	9.2	8	6	MIS		Annual	MOPE
3 Green House Gas emission from commercial sector (%)	5[a]	4.3	3.83	3.33	2.5	MIS		Annual	MOPE
4 GHG emission (CH4) from Agri sector (Gg)	614[b]	662.5	698.89	735.23	796	MIS		Annual	MOPE
5 GHG emission (N2O) from Agri sector (Gg)	32.6[b]	34.5	35.96	37.4	39.8	MIS		Annual	MOPE
6 GHG emission (CO2) from Agri sector (Gg)	23014[b]	24627.5	25837.2	27046.9	29063	MIS		Annual	MOPE
7 GHG emission (CO2) from Industrial sector (cement and lime) (Gg)	632[a]	547.7	484.53	421.3	316	MIS		Annual	MOPE
8 GHG emission (CO2) from energy sector (Industrial, transport & others) (Gg)	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 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)						MIS		Annual	MOPE
a) Local adaptation plan preparation (number of village councils)	4[c]	36	60	84	120	MIS		Annual	MOPE
b) Community level adaptation plan	31[c]	231	381	531	750	MIS		Annual	MOPE
c) Implementation of adaptation plan	0	15	30	45	60	MIS		Annual	MOPE
d) Climate smart villages	0	45	79	113	170	MIS		Annual	MOPE
e) Climate smart farming	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 Proportion of schools covered by climate change education (%)	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	791[d]	1380	1822	2264	3000	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 relevent 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			
						Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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					Survey	Subnational	5 years	MOFSC
1 Forest under community-based management (% of total dense forest areas)	39[a]	39.8	40.4	41	42	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type						Survey,MIS	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOFSC
1 Protected area (including forest, in % of total land area)	23.2[a]	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	MIS	Subnational	Annual	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						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
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 Aforestration 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						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC, MOLRM, MOAD
1 Forest Density (Average number of trees Per Hectare)	430[a]	487	530	573	645	MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC, MOLRM, MOAD
2 Conservation of rivulet & river banks through bio-engineering (km)	1675[a]	3895	5560	7225	10000	MIS	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						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
1 Potentially dangerous lakes (%)	0.37[b]	0.27	0.2	0.12	0	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC, MOIR
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index						MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOFSC, MOPE
1 Mountain ecosystems covered by the protected areas (%)	67.8[b]	68.4	68.8	69.3	70	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
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						MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual,5years	MOFSC, MOPE
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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
						Monitoring Framework			
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,5years	MOFSC, MOPE
4 Rhino (number)	534	600	650	700	783	MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual,5years	MOFSC, MOPE
5 Community led anti-poaching units mobilized (number)	400	400	400	400	400	MIS, Survey	Subnational	Annual,5years	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]	33	36	39	54	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOFSC
2 Animal (faunal) species under conservation plan (number)	5	48	48	48	48	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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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, MOLJPA
1 Direct deaths from armed and violent conflict (number)	1628[a]					MIS, Crime survey	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOHA, MOLJPA
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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population						MIS, Crime survey	Subnational, Gender	Annual, 5 years	MOHA, MOLJPA
1 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments						MIS		Annual	MOHA
2 Good governance (Reported along a scale of -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to good governance) for control of corruption	-0.78e	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 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)						MIS		Annual	MOHA
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments						MIS		Annual	MOHA
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms									
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	29e	21	15	10	0	Governance Survey	Subnational	5 years	MOGA
1 People's perception on corruption (% of people with at least one instance in the past 12 months that require to give a bribe/present) (Corruption index score)						Governance Survey	Subnational	5 years	MOGA
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months						Survey	Subnational	5 years	CBS
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution at all levels.									
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	76f	81.1	84.9	88.7	95	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services						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 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions						MIS	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOGA
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group						Survey, Governance survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOGA, CBS

Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1 Proportions of decision making positions held by women in public institutions	15[g]	20.3	24.3	28.3	35	Survey, Governance survey	Subnational	Annual, 5 years	MOGA, CBS
Target 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
Target 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	Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
						Monitoring Framework			
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 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	19.1[a]	22	24.2	26.4	30	MIS, National Accounts	Subnational	Annual	MOF, CBS
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	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)						MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
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						MIS		Annual	MOF, MOI
a) Official development assistance as a proportion of total domestic budget, (%)	15.1[a]	15.8	16.4	17	18	MIS		Annual	MOF
b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as a proportion of total domestic budget	1.9[a]					MIS		Annual	MOF, MOI
c) South-south cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget						MIS		Annual	MOFA, MOF
d) FDI as a proportion of GDP (Inward stock) (%)	4.8[a]	7.3	10.8	14.2	20	MIS, National Accounts	Subnational	Annual	MOF, CBS
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	29.1[a]	30.7	31.8	33	35	MIS	Subnational	Annual	MOF
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 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	12.6[a]	13.2	13.7	14.2	15	MIS		Annual	MOF
1 Outstanding Debt to GDP Ratio (%)	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	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	MIS	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	Sources of Data	Monitoring Framework Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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	Subnational, Gender, Social Group	Annual	MOFALD

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

References

CBS. (2011a). *Poverty in Nepal,* Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

CBS. (2011b). *Nepal Living Standard Survey, Volume I and II,* Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

CBS. (2012). *National Population Housing Census, 2012,* Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

CBS. (2013a). *Household Survey,* Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

CBS. (2013b). *Environment Statistics of Nepal, 2013,* Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

CBS. (2014a). *Development of Manufacturing Industries of Nepal,* Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

CBS. (2014b). *Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014, Key Findings,* Central Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF, Kathmandu, Nepal

GFSI. (2011), *Global food security index, 2015.* Accessed from https://www.mygfsi.com/

DOHS. (2014). *Annual Report 2014,* Department of Health Services, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

DOHS. (2015). *Annual Report 2015,* Department of Health Services, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal

ILO. (2014). *Nepal Labor Market Update, 2014,* Accessed from http://www.ilo.org/kathmandu/

MDGI. (2015). *'Millennium Development Goals Indicators, 2015',* The Official United Nations site for the MDG Indicators, http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/ .

MOCP. (2015). *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014,* National Planning Commission and UNICEF, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOE. (2015). *Annual Report,* Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOE. (2016a). *Flash Report,* Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOE. (2016b). *School Sector Development Plan,* Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOF. (2015). *Economic Survey 2014/15,* Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOF. (2016). *Economic Survey 2015/16,* Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOGA. (2014). *The Nepal Civil Service and Re-structure of the State 2014,* Ministry of General Administration, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHA. (2012). *Survey Report on Current Hard Drug Users in Nepal,* Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHA. (2012). *Annual Report,* Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP. (2014a). *National Centre for AIDS and STD Control Statistical Table 2014,* Ministry of Health and Population,

Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP. (2012). *Nepal National Health Accounts,* Ministry of Health, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP. (2014b). *Epidemiological Diseases Control Division Statistical Table 2014,* Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Population, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP. (2014c). *National Tuberculosis Center Statistical Table 2014,* Ministry of Health and Population, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP. (2014d), *Leprosy Control Division Statistical Table 2014,* Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Population, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP. (2015). *Nepal Health Sector Program – III, 2015-2020,* Ministry of Health & Population, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP. (2015a). *National Public Health Laboratory Report,* Ministry of Health & Population, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP. (2016). *Nepal Demography Health Survey 2016,* Ministry of Health and Population, New Era and Macro International Inc., Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP. (2016a). *Nepal Health Facility Survey 2015,* Ministry of Health and Population, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP, NHRC & WHO. (2013). *Non Communicable Disease Risk Factors: STEPS Survey Nepal 2013,* Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP & WHO. (2014). *Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (2014-2020).* Ministry of Health and Population, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOHP & WHO. (2014e). *Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (2014-2020),* Ministry of Health and Population, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOPE. (2016). *INDC Report of Nepal.* Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MOPIT. (2015). *Yearly Progress Report 2015,* Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

MWSS. (2016). *WASH Sector Status Report 2016,* Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NCASC. (2015). *Administrative Data on HIV/AIDS (unpublished).* National Centre for AIDS and STD Control, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NDHS. (2011). *Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011,* Ministry of Health, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NDHS. (2016). *Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011,* Ministry of Health, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Nepal Police. (2016). *Baseline Survey on Violence Against Women and Children Final Report,* Crime Investigation Department, Nepal Police, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Nepal Police. (2014). *Annual Report*, Crime Investigation Department, Nepal Police, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NHRC. (2013). *Non-Communicable Diseases Risk Factors: STEPS Survey Nepal 2013,* Nepal Health Research Council, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NHRC. (2016). *Trafficking in Persons - National Report (2013-2015),* National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NMICS. (2014). *Nepal Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey,* Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission,

Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NNJS. (2015). *Trachoma: global magnitude of a preventable cause of blindness,* Accessed from http://nnjs.org.np/uploads.

NPC. (2015). *Sustainable Development Goals for Nepal 2016-30,* National Report, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NPC. (2015a). *LDC Graduation Report (unpublished),* National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NPC. (2015b). *Post Disaster Needs Assessment,* National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NPC. (2015c). *Sustainable Development Goals for Nepal 2016-30: National Report,* National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NPC. (2016). *MDGs Final Status Report,* National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

NRB. (2014). *Nepal Rastra Bank Fact Sheet, 2014,* Kathmandu, Nepal.

NRB. (2015). *Nepal Rastra Bank Fact Sheet, 2015,* Kathmandu, Nepal.

OPHI. (2015). *Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative,* Oxford Department of International Development, www.ophi.org.uk.

UGC. (2015). *EMIS Report 2015,* University Grant Commission, Kathmandu, Nepal

UN. (2015). *Report of Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals,* United Nations Document A/68/970, http://undocs.org/A/68/970

UNDESA. (2015). *The 2015 triennial review of the list of least developed countries,* United Nations Development Policy and Analysis Division.

UNDP. (2014). *Nepal Human Development Report 2014,* United Nations Development Programme, Kathmandu, Nepal.

UNDP. (2015). *Human Development Report 2015, Work for Human Development,* New York: United Nations Development Programme.

UNDP/WB. (2012). *World Development Indicators,* UNDP, World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators, 2012

UNICEF/WHO. (2014). *Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children: The 2014 Report,* UNICEF and WHO, 2014.

WEF. (2016). *Global Competitiveness Report 2016-17,* World Economic Forum, Geneva

WHO. (2015). *World Health Organization Annual Report, 2015.* World Health Organization, Geneva.

World Bank. (2015). *CPIA database,* http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IQ.CPA.TRAN.XQ

World Bank. (2016). *Doing Business 2016,* World Bank Group, Washington DC

World Bank. (2017). *Poverty Analysis Data,* The World Bank, http://iresearch.worldbank.org/ PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

KATHMANDU