



A Report on

# Sustainable Development Goals

Baseline and Roadmap 2019-2030

Province - 2



Province Government

**Province Policy & Planning Commission**

Province-2, Janakpurdham, Nepal

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**Sustainable Development Goals**

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Phone no. : 041-522919

Fax no. : 041-522919

Email : statepcp2@gmail.com

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Province Government  
**Province Policy and Planning Commission**  
Province No-2  
Janakpurdham, Nepal

Preface

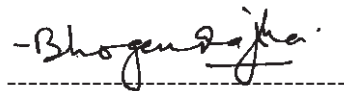
The provincial policy and planning commission of province-2 in Nepal is pleased to bring out 'SDGs Baseline and Roadmap Report' with a view to presenting the current status of this province in terms of goals and indicators based on the available data and also on the targets for 2025 and 2030. This document is a dynamic document and will be updated once new data are available. It also indicates policy measures that need to be implemented to achieve five outcomes: people, planet, prosperity, partnership, and peace. The interconnected SDGs goals are clustered into five sets that have direct relevance to these outcomes.

Most of the goals fall within the mandate of provincial and local governments in existing federal set up. This calls for the localization of SDGs in provincial plan for its better implementation. This SDGs Baseline and Roadmap report is an initiative to facilitate the process of implementation.

SDGs are an inter-governmentally agreed goals and set of targets followed by number of indicators relating to international development. This can be called global programme for 15 years covering a period of 2016-2030. The SDGs are more comprehensive than the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and include economic, social and environmental dimensions of development.

I express my sincere thanks to UNDP Nepal office and its expert team including, Prof. Govinda Nepal, Mr. Ashutosh Dixit and Mr. Damodar Gnawali for providing technical assistance in preparing this report. My heartfelt thanks are also goes to former Vice Chairperson and Members of the Policy Commission for their untiring cooperation to make this work successful.

I am hopeful that the sincere efforts of the concerned government agencies, private sector, citizens, and non-government agencies to set up the targets to accomplish the SDGs will help transform province-2 into a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient society.



Dr. Bhogendra Jha  
Vice Chairperson  
Province Policy and Planning Commission  
Province 2

## Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANCP	Antenatal Care Visits Per Protocol
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CVD	Cardio Vascular Disease
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HiB	Hemophilus Influenza type b
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ISDES	Integrity and Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoITFE	Ministry of Industry Tourism, Forest and Environment
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MW	Megawatt
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NLFS	Nepal Labor Force Survey
NMICS	Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
OWG	Open Working Group
PDC	Provincial Data Centre
PDHS	Provincial Demographic and Health Survey
PLSS	Provincial Living Standard Survey
PNC	Postnatal Care
PPC	Policy and Planning Commission
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSO	Provincial Statistical Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
TB	Tuberculosis
WMDMS	Women and Men in Decision Making Survey

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms

List of Table

List of Figures

1. Introduction	1
1.1 The Sustainable Development Goals	1
1.2 SDGs localization	4
1.3 Objectives	5
1.4 Approaches and methods	5
1.5 Organization of the Report	6
2. An Analysis of the SDGs and Targets	7
2.1 Sustainable Development Goals and their targets	7
2.2 Baseline status of the SDGs indicators in Province-2	15
3. Way Forward for SDGs Implementation – Five Ps	26
3.1 People	27
3.2 Prosperity	31
3.3 Planet	32
3.4 Partnership	35
3.5 Peace	36
3.6 Develop and strengthen provincial statistical system to monitor and evaluate the Five Ps	37
Annexes.....	49
Bibliography	86

## LIST OF TABLE

Table 1:	Goal-wise Intervention areas with responsible agencies.	40
Table 2:	SDG Monitoring tools	47

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1:	Province-2 Topography	2
Figure 1.2:	Land Use Classification- Province-2	3
Figure 2.1:	Sustainable development goals (Economy, society, and biosphere)	15
Figure 2.2:	Poverty in Province-2	17
Figure 2.3:	Malnutrition and PNC	18
Figure 2.4:	Neonatal mortality rate and ANC	19
Figure 2.5:	Literacy rate	20
Figure 2.6:	Inequality incidence	22
Figure 2.7:	Unemployment and underemployment	23
Figure 2.8:	Manufacturing employment as proportion of total employment	23
Figure 2.9:	Reliance on clean fuel, solid fuel and population with access to electricity	24
Figure 2.10:	Household using sanitation; household with thatched roof; and household with access to piped water	25
Figure 3.1:	Interventions in agriculture value chain	31
Figure 3.2:	Initiatives of the Provincial Government to save Churea	34
Figure 3.3:	M&E structure (Province)	39

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the globally agreed agenda for the period 2016-2030, cover three key dimensions of development - economic, social and environment. In fact, SDGs replaced Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which had begun with the signing of the historic millennium declaration at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000 by the leaders of 189 countries. The concept and the dimensions of SDGs were first formally discussed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 (Rio+20), and then in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2014. Ahead of the MDGs deadline (2015), the UN Open Working Group (OWG) for SDGs proposed a set of 17 SDGs with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. On 25 September 2015, the 193 countries of the UN General Assembly officially adopted the 2030 development agenda under a title "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The SDGs are unique in the sense that they call for action by all countries - poor, rich and middle-income - to promote prosperity while protecting the planet.

The implementation of SDGs is at different stages in the member countries of the United Nations. Nepal is one of the pioneer countries in localizing the SDGs at the national level. The recently approved approach paper to the 15th Plan and the national budget of the Government of Nepal have been taking care of the SDGs agendas as most of these agenda match with the national priorities. Considering the fact that most of the SDGs fall within the jurisdiction of the constitutional mandate of the province governments, planning for the localization of SDGs is very critical for federal Nepal. In this context, this 'SDGs Baseline Report for Province-2' has been prepared.

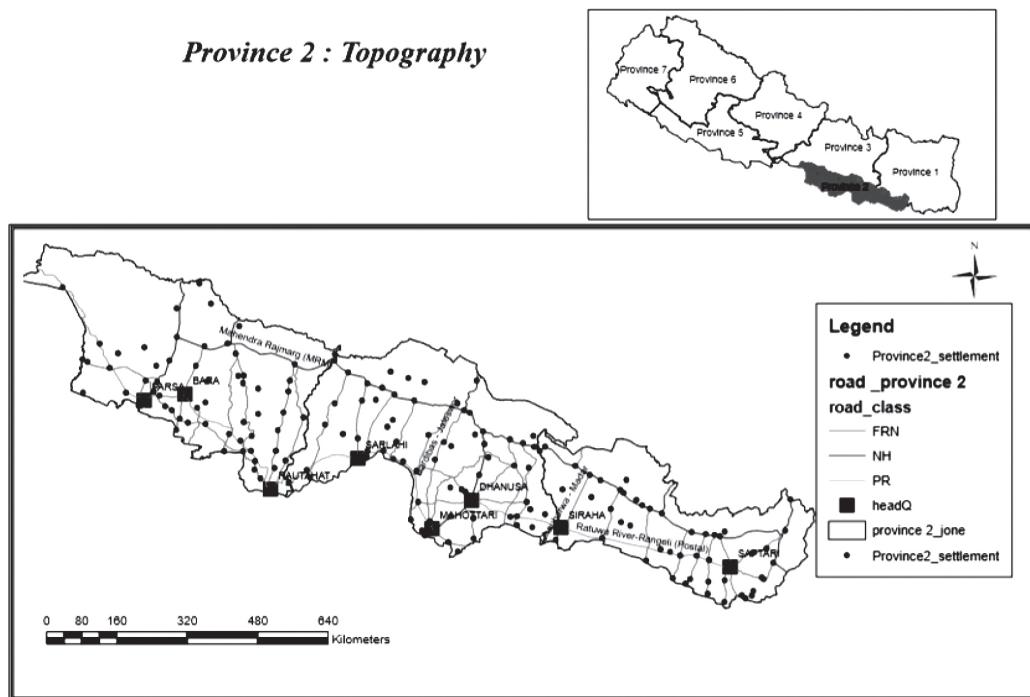
Province-2 has an enormous prospect for development. Adequate investment to harness development potential will turn the economy into a vibrant economy contributing to highest contribution to national GDP. The province is rich in agricultural land and human power. It is close to the huge Indian market, and it has the recognition as a center of culture, religion and Mithilila civilization. The leadership of the provincial government has made a conducive environment for the socio-economic transformation of the province. It has rightly focused on agriculture, industry, and tourism and aspires to become a prosperous province by creating employment opportunities, increasing productivity, and raising efficiency.

As one of the seven provinces as created by the 2015 Constitution, the Province -2 is situated in the central Terai-Madhesh region, which stretches over the flat land of the southern part of Nepal. It is the smallest province with an area of 9661



KM<sup>2</sup> and a population of about five and half million (5404145). Out of the total population, 50.3 percent are male, and 49.7 percent are female. This province has the highest population density (560/Km<sup>2</sup>), when compared to other provinces in the country. With regards to the employment status of Province-2, the total working age population (nearly 4 million) is divided into employed (1.26 million), unemployed (0.32 million) and not in the labor force (2.39 million). The data shows that a slightly more than 50 percent of working age population are employed in the province. At national level, only one third of working age populations are employed (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

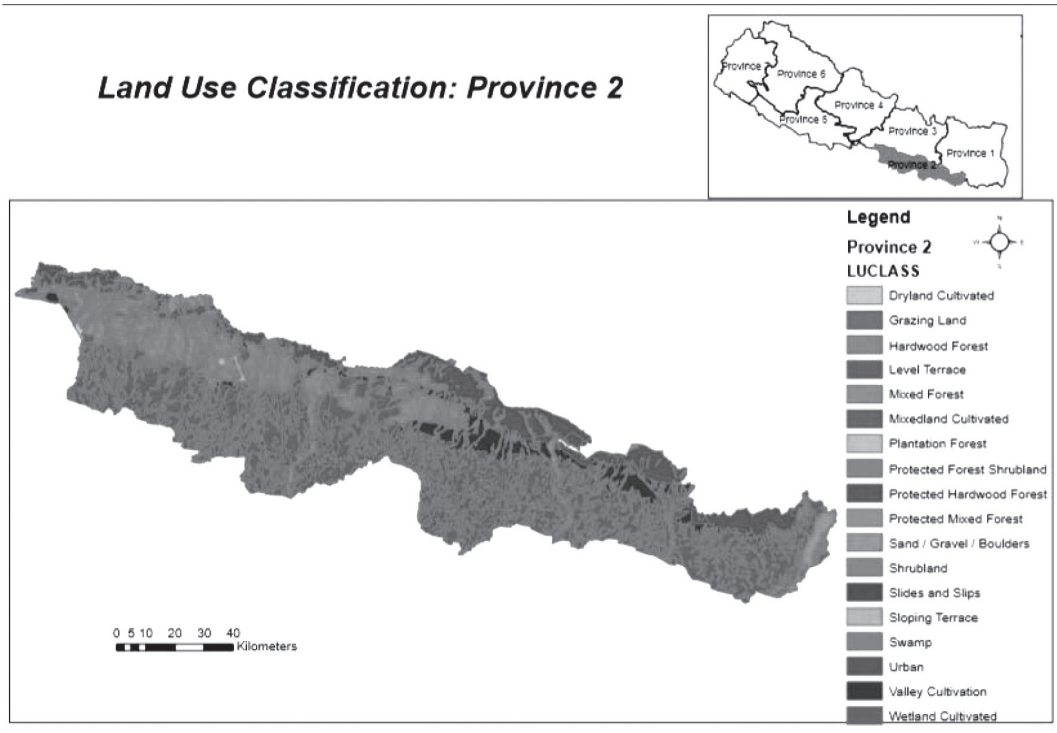
**Figure 1.1: Province-2 Topography**



Province-2 is surrounded by Sapta-Koshi river in the east, Chitwan National Park in the west, Province-3 in the north and the state of Bihar of India in the South. The headquarters of Province-2 is Janakpurdham, which is the center for religious and cultural activities. The Mithila region, lying in between the Koshi and Gandaki rivers in the Terai, is well known for its rich civilization. The temples, ponds, unique festivals, Mithila paintings and other beautiful scenes in the region are the attractions of the Province, (Jha, 2010). There are altogether 59 Rural Municipalities, 73 Municipalities, three Sub-Metropolitan Cities, and one Metropolitan City under the jurisdiction of Province-2. It has eight districts from the east to the west namely Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rauthat, Bara and Parsa. Sapta-

Koshi, Mahuli, Khando, Balan Bataha, Kamala, Ratu, Bighi, Lakhandai, Bakkaiya, Manushmara, Bagmati, Bhaluahi, Oriya Tilawe, and Charnath are the main rivers flowing over here. It also has the country's largest industrial estate and customs point Birgunj that generates the highest customs revenue for the national treasury of the country. Also, Province-2 is a leading producer of agricultural products and a key source for food commodities. The agriculture contributes to more than one third of the provincial GDP and majorities of people are engaged in farming.

**Figure 1.2: Land Use Classification- Province-2**



The total provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic price is NRs. 398427million. The contributions of agriculture, manufacturing and service sector to GDP are 37.9 percent, 6.15 per cent and 46.75 percent respectively (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019a)

Eradicating poverty is an ardent challenge facing the province. In the absence of economic momentum, not many jobs have been created outside the subsistence sectors. The lack of employment opportunity eventually compelled huge number of young population (a demographic dividend) to leave this province and fly abroad. At present, the agriculture sector is experiencing the shortage of labor and sharp increase in wages. Additionally, due to deforestation of Chure and Bhawar, siltation in various rivers is increasing and the rate of recharge of water is diminishing. This

ecological depletion has resulted in low storage of ground water in all districts of this province.

## 1.2 SDGs LOCALIZATION

The Constitution of Nepal attributes responsibilities and competencies to the seven provinces, especially in terms of developing specific economic and social plans for each sub-national territory, as well as on the provision of basic services. There is a need to localize the SDGs indicators at the sub-national level aligning with the responsibilities enshrined in the Constitution and recommending the additional indicators for the Province-2.

While localizing, the SDGs need to be understood and elaborated as per the issues in the local context. It demands raising awareness about the sustainable development at the sub-national level, advocating sub-national perspective in national SDGs strategies, aligning the Government's aspiration to the real aspirations of the local people who are at risk of falling behind from the development process, and monitoring, evaluation and learning from the experiences. In doing so, it engages local people to plan, design, implement and monitor development activities along with their participation and ownership creating a structure for provincial governance.

With the promulgation of new Constitution, Nepal transformed itself from unitary system of governance into the federal system. The January-February 2007 Madhesh uprising – a 21-day long mass movement participated in by large masses of the Madheshi population- has to its credit the achievement of federalism (Mishra, 2016). The political objective of the federalism is to bring government closer to the people so that the proximity becomes instrumental in achieving quality development and ensuring effective delivery of public goods and services to the people it governs. In addition, people can exercise the governing system self and shared rule under the federal set up.

SDGs based planning and its effective implementation at different levels of government helps achieve many of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. For instance, fundamental rights like basic and secondary education, right to basic health, right to clean water and sanitation, right to food, right to clean energy and right to housing perfectly match with SDGs. For instance, the constitutional mandates related to the basic and secondary education, basic health and sanitation, agriculture, cooperatives, local infrastructure, water supply and sanitation, environment and biodiversity, social protection, and disaster management fall under sub-national governments (provincial and local). Some of these functions are concurrent with the federal governments as well. The localization of SDGs by mainstreaming it in sub-national plans, policies, programs and budgets helps provincial and local governments fulfill their constitutional mandates as the

governments currently are engaged in the formulation of periodic plans.

To be specific, the major responsibility for SDGs implementation goes towards provincial and local governments under the current federal set up for five reasons: i. vital public services are now the responsibility of the province and local levels, ii. Transfer of financial and other resources to the provincial and local governments will now fund vital services, iii. Development priorities will now have to be tailored to local jurisdiction, IV. “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 (NPC, 2017)

### 1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this report is to finalize SDGs indicators from the perspective of localization, draw their baseline, and set the provincial targets for year 2025 and 2030 and provide strategic suggestions and basis for accelerated implementation of the sustainable development agenda for the next 12 years. The specific objectives of this report are to:

- i. Discuss the status of the SDG related major indicators in the province based on the available data, and
- ii. Propose key indicators of the SDGs and their targets in the provincial context,
- iii. Provide inputs to the SDGs aligned provincial planning process.

### 1.4 APPROACHES AND METHODS

A consultative and interactive process was followed to prepare this baseline report in various stages by inviting different stakeholders, including the provincial assembly members, ministers, local government officials and civil society representatives.

The baseline report has drawn information/data from various sources including, the provincial SDGs baseline data prepared by the National Planning Commission and World Bank Nepal office. The available data from national census and surveys, and administrative data from government agencies are also the key sources of information.

The indicators were selected in two stages. In the first stage, most of the relevant indicators were selected by sorting out from the list of Global and National set of SDGs indicators. In the second stage, additional indicators were identified to localize the SDGs in Province - 2. The national indicators were taken from SDG baseline report (roadmap 2016-2030), and the target for 2025 by Provincial indicator was linearly projected, while 2030 target were closely aligned with national aspiration. Further, the monitoring framework of the indicators has been suggested keeping in

view of the provincial monitoring and evaluation (M & E) requirement. Indicators having baseline values and no baseline values have been separately presented in the annex. The reason behind presenting indicators that have no baseline values is that they are equally important in monitoring progress in SDGs at the provincial context and guide for investment on data generation in future.

## 1.5 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The first section of the report contains the background of the study. The second section, which is the main part of the report from thematic perspective, presents the baseline status for 2015 and targets for 2025 and 2030 by SDG indicators. The last section i.e. section 3 briefly analyses provincial issues and recommends way forward based on 5 P's framework.

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## 2. AN ANALYSIS OF THE SDGs AND TARGETS

### 2.1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR TARGETS

#### GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

##### Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 1 proposes to eradicate extreme poverty, by 2030, for all people everywhere. In doing so, it targets to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living below national poverty line (Target 1.1 and 1.2). The goal envisions implementing appropriate social protection systems and measures for all (Target 1.3).

Additionally, it aims to ensure equal rights to economic resources, natural resources, and technology as well as access to basic services (Target 1.4). The goal also considers reducing vulnerability by building the resilience of the poor and the vulnerable people to economic, social and environmental shocks, disasters, and climate-related extreme events (Target 1.5)

Clause 21 of the Constitution of Nepal assigns poverty alleviation as a joint federal and province level responsibilities. The nature of poverty is multidimensional, and the goals to end poverty in all forms are assigned subsequent targets, which have an apparent link with its achievements. The targets under poverty alleviation such as targets 1.4 and 1.5 are inherently related to provincial responsibilities. Target 4 addresses the right to access to basic services, ownership, and property. The basic services are related to the key areas of sub-national governments (water supply, sanitation, waste management, transport, education, health), while access to property in urban areas is related to affordable housing policies. Additionally, Target 1.4 ensuring households access to banking and financing is also within the jurisdiction of the provincial government, Target 1.5 refers to resilience to economic, social and environmental shocks, and provincial government should be fully engaged in promoting resilience in their territories and reducing the vulnerability of their citizens', especially the poor. However, provincial policies also have a crucial impact on the rest of proposed targets, for example, target 1.2 presents a multidimensional approach to reduce poverty in urban and rural areas, and target 1.3 deals with social protection policies, whereas target 1.1 and 1.2 directly relates to national poverty line([www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/localization\\_targets\\_indicator\\_web.pdf](http://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/localization_targets_indicator_web.pdf))

In the broader spectrum, indicators like access to basic services can be linked to other goals: Goal 6 for access to safe and affordable drinking water, and adequate and equitable sanitation in the home; Goal 7 for reliable and modern energy services, Goal 3 for education (e.g.: ensure that all girls and boys complete free,

equitable and quality primary and secondary education), Goal 4 for health (e.g.: ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care service), Goal 11.1 for access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services. It means the inter-linkages that stems from Goal 1 have now assimilated into four other goals.

## GOAL 2. END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

SDG 2 targets ending hunger by 2030 and ensuring access of all people to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food round the year (Target 2.1). The goal aims to ending all forms of malnutrition (Target 2.2). Doing so entails doubling agricultural productivity (Target 2.3) and income of small-scale food producers and ensuring access and improvement of food supply chain. It also targets to ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practice, which demands generating agriculture technologies. Target 2.5 aims to maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, and farm and domestic animals, aquaculture and wild and native species, managed in gene bank at national and provincial levels and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, for sustainable food production system.

The sub-national government plays a role in ending hunger, mainly through food security and nutrition programmes. Food security has a territorial dimension. The provincial government has direct responsibility through policies to guarantee production, storage, distribution chains, market stability and access to food to the most vulnerable population. Local markets are also commonly the joint province-local responsibility. They play a crucial role in access to distribution chains to local producers, and access to food for the poor. The provincial government is involved in operational plans and budgets to support nutrition prevent undernourishment and mobilize citizens through awareness raising campaigns. Especially relevant are initiatives that focus on children through specific programmes in schools (universal access to at least one nutritious meal at school for children in pre-school and school ages), pregnant and lactating women (Target 2.1.1 to Target 2.2.2.2)

## GOAL 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

The Goal of reducing maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 (Target 3.1) is one of the targets to healthy lives and well-being. It also aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under-5 years of age (Target 3.2). The health and wellbeing also achieved by targeting to end epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases (Target 3.3). The goal also targets reducing premature mortality from Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs)



through prevention and treatment and promotion of mental health and wellbeing (Target 3.4). In doing so, it aims to strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol (Target 3.5). The Goal also includes halving by 2020 the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents (Target 3.6). It targets universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services by 2030, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes, among others (Target 3.7, Target 3.8, and Target 3.9).

As enshrined in clause 2 and 3 of the Constitution of Nepal, the provincial government should involve in health and well-being friendly public strategies. The provincial government should directly involve in managing state policies dealing with reducing maternal (Target 3.1.1), new-born and child mortality (Target 3.2.1; Target 3.2.2), water-borne, communicable and non-communicable diseases, and substance abuse, among others. However, in doing so, it is important not to loose focus on targets 6, 7 and 9 as having direct implications to sub-national responsibilities. Localizing through multilevel devolution is advisable to better measure public interventions and facilitate effective implementation overall for rest of the targets. The provincial government also plays a crucial role in preventing communicable disease as AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, and malaria through awareness-raising campaigns and supporting affected populations (Target 3.7, 3.7.a, 3.9).

#### GOAL 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

The target entails ensuring all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes (Target 4.1). Not only coverage it targets access to quality early childhood development and pre-primary education of girls and boys so that they are ready for primary education (Target 4.2). Along with quality the Goal takes care of affordability of quality education (Target 4.3), and coverage ensuring that larger percent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills (Target 4.5). The Goal also aims to elimination gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, among others (Target 4.6; Target 4.7). It has cross cutting implications on Goal 5.

Establishing state universities, higher education, libraries, museums, and secondary education is under Clause 2, 3 and 8 in the constitution of Nepal that link to province government responsibilities. Provincial governments have complete or partial responsibility in basic and secondary education (Target 4.1.1, Target 4.1.1.7, Target 4.6.1, and Target 4.6.1.1). But for establishing State Universities is its stand



alone responsibility. Target 4.1 and 4.2 are to show the feasibility of monitoring this goal from a local perspective and to highlight the need to underline the share of national and sub-national expenditure and its distribution among territories to measure efficiency in public allocation. It is also the responsibility of the provincial government to ensure quality, and supply larger percent of youth and adults with relevant skills.

## GOAL 5 ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

The Goal 5 targets ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere (Target 5.1), and eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres (Target 5.2). It also aims to eliminating all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Target 5.3). The social and economic aspect by valuing unpaid care and domestic work is captured in Target 5.4. The goal also ensures capturing women's full and effective participation through Target 5.5. It further aims to ensure equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life. It also states universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (Target 5.6).

The sub-national governments have responsibilities to develop policies that promote and ensure the gender equality. Target 5.5 is directly relevant to the province government because it touches women's participation and equal opportunities in political, public, and private spectrum.

## GOAL 6 ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

The SDG 6 targets achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (Target 6.1). The goal to achieve sanitation aims to materialize the aspiration by targeting adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and ending open defecation (Target 6.2). The target is also to improving water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials (Target 6.3). It also includes substantially increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors and implementing integrated water resources management at all levels. While doing so, protecting, and restoring water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes (Target 6.4, Target 6.5, Target 6.6) are set targets.

The constitution enshrines the water and sanitation related responsibilities of the provincial Government at clause No.5 and 7. Most of the indicators related to water quality, and regularity is already captured in the national level indicators. The same will be carried to provincial government.

## GOAL 7 ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR

The SDG 7 targets achieving universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services (Target 7.1), increasing substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix (Target 7.2) and doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency (Target 7.3).

Target 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 seeks to make the access to modern energy system universal and efficient, it is important for the Provincial Government to spatially analyses where access is insufficient, especially in poor and informal settlements so the indicators in the targets is important

## GOAL 8 PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

The Goal 8 targets to achieve and sustain at least seven percent economic growth per annum (Target 8.1) by fostering higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation (Target 8.2). In doing so, it aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men (Target 8.3), improve resource efficiency (Target 8.4), eliminate the worst forms of child labor (Target 8.7), and expand financial services for all (Target 8.10), among others.

As enshrined in the Clause 17 of the Constitution; industry, employment and economic development are the core responsibilities of the Provincial Government, so in that sense the above-mentioned targets are fully relevant. Also, Government has to seek synergies between SDG 11 (Urban goal) and SDG 8. The most pertinent target related to Province-2 is Target 8.9, which seeks to devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. Considering the immense potential of tourist arrival in Province-2, a synergetic policy interaction between urbanization, tourism and job creation must be in place. However, the proper implementation of others, as those focusing in informal jobs (8.5) and youth (8.6), will require attention.

## SDG 9 BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

SDG 9 targets develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well- being (Target 9.1). In doing so, it seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization (Target 9.2). It also aims to increasing the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises in effort to integrate them into value

chain and market (Target 9.3). Further, the targets seek upgrade to the resilient infrastructure (Target 9.4), and enhance scientific research (Target 9.5).

This Goal is complementary to Goal 11, and it is regarded as a pre-requisite for growth and industrialization. As an emerging urban region, Province-2 will require adequate and future-proof infrastructure to develop its full economic potential. It is also important to strengthening links between rural-urban areas, supply chains and improving the productivity of rural areas. The infrastructure deficit areas would require sizeable investments in sustainable transport, energy, water, and ICT.

## SDG 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

The Goal 10 targets achieving and sustaining income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average (Target 10.1). This means population at the lower quintiles of the province will have to experience higher prosperity compared to the overall growth of the province. It seeks to do so by empowering and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all (Target 10.2). It also aims to measure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome (Target 10.3) complementing efforts by adopting policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieving greater equality (Target 10.4). Other targets are not directly relevant to the Provincial government.

Inequality manifests itself spatially as large cities are susceptible to stark disparities in income and access to services. It is crucial issue for the Provincial government, as it controls land use, policies to drive local economic growth, and deliver of basic services, which can all impact on inequality

## SDG 11 MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

The goal seeks to provide access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums (Target 11.1). Also, it seeks to ensure access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all and enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization (Target 11.2, and Target 11.3). It also targets to safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage, and significantly reducing the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters (Target 11.4). It further aims to provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible, green, and public spaces, for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

## SDG 12 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

This goal targets the implementation of 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, thereby achieving, sustainable

management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030 (Target 12.1, and Target 12.2). It seeks to complement the sustainable consumption and production by halving by 2030 per capita food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses (Target 12.3). Further, ensure environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle (Target 12.4). Complementing the sound management of the environment, it targets to substantially reducing, the waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse (Target 12.5). Also, ensure relevant information and awareness to all for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature (Target 12.6), among others.

This goal too has synergetic implications for Goal 11 where both the goals address the increasing demand for consumption and seek to achieve sustainable production. These Goals are likely to be more relevant to the industrial urban areas in Province-2. It is also related to rural areas of the Province-2, which have direct implication for the sustainable agriculture (Goal 2). The Goal also carries cross-references with SDGs 7, 8 and 13- energy, sustainable growth, and climate change, respectively.

#### SDG 13 TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

The SDG 13 targets strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. It also seeks to integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning concomitantly targeting improvement in education. Targeting to foster awareness and strengthening human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and early warning system, among others, in order to fight against climate change and global warming. It focuses on the energy efficiency, use of renewable energy and climate compatible infrastructure.

The targets have significant cross-references to Goal 11, as cities are focal points of energy use and carbon dioxide emissions. Moreover, the goal is directly related to rapidly urbanizing Province as there exists huge opportunity for those urban areas that have not been built yet to have climate compatible infrastructure development.

#### 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 seeks for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystem and their services. It also targets 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.

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

The goal 16 is the heart of SDGs, as it creates conducive environment for generating, sharing, and sustaining development gains. This goal is mainly accompanied by targets such as 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. It seeks to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. The goal aims to reducing illicit financial and arms flows and strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime. Reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms, and developing effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels are also targeted.

Effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions are crucial for the attainment of all other sustainable development goals. Target 16.1 on violence; target 16.6 on effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels; Target 1.7 on responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels; and Target 16.9 on birth registrations (often a local government competence). Targets 16.6 and 16.7 are particularly important as they complement Goal 11 on cities and human settlements, which does not include a governance dimension.

Community based intervention has a key role to play in pacifying the escalation of violence and lack of access to justice. Having an indicator, which reflects the proportion of those who have experienced dispute who have accessed a formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute resolution mechanism and who feel it was just, can provide good indication of prevalence of access to justice through community mediation. Number of community mediation boards to 100,000 people, and proportion of female members in the community mediation board can reveal the progress in the area. Similarly, the indicator showing representation of women in the mediation board is important, because women disputants talk more freely when there is a female mediator on the board.

SDG 17 STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL  
PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

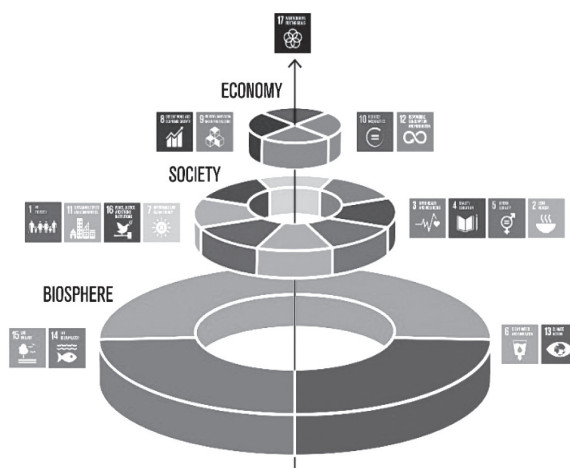
SDG 17 Goal seeks strengthening domestic resource mobilization. Also targets full implementation of official development assistance commitments by developed countries, mobilization of additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, and strengthening data, monitoring and statistical capacity, among others.

Direct relevance is on Target 17.1, which focuses on strengthening domestic resource mobilization. This includes the fiscal capacity of local governments, as they are ultimately responsible for the implementation of many of the goals. Also strengthening data, monitoring and statistical capacity is specified in the constitution, where collection and management of official statistics is assigned to all three levels of the government.

## 2.2 BASELINE STATUS OF THE SDGs INDICATORS IN PROVINCE-2

The section discusses the SDGs baseline indicators, and explains the interactions between the set of targets, and respective indicators. A comprehensive list of indicators is provided in Annex with Goals, targets, description, and the corresponding value. The following section is broadly divided into three sectors namely Social, Economic, and Biosphere. The objective is to reflect the status of Province-2 by integrating the economic, society and the environment. The sequence in which the goals appear in figures, however, does not imply the prioritization. The overall logic is that economy serves society by evolving within the environmentally sustainable operating space.

**Figure 2.1: Province-2 Sustainable development goals (Economy, society, and biosphere)**



Source: Stockholm resilience centre<sup>0</sup>

<sup>0</sup> The original concept of the figure, designed by the Stockholm resilience center concludes that all the sustainable development goals are directly or indirectly connected to sustainable and healthy food. However, the SDGs baseline report for Province -2 takes this just as a figurative representation to show the inter-linkages of biosphere, society and economy, and as the basis of expanding the discussion on broader inter-linkages among the goal.

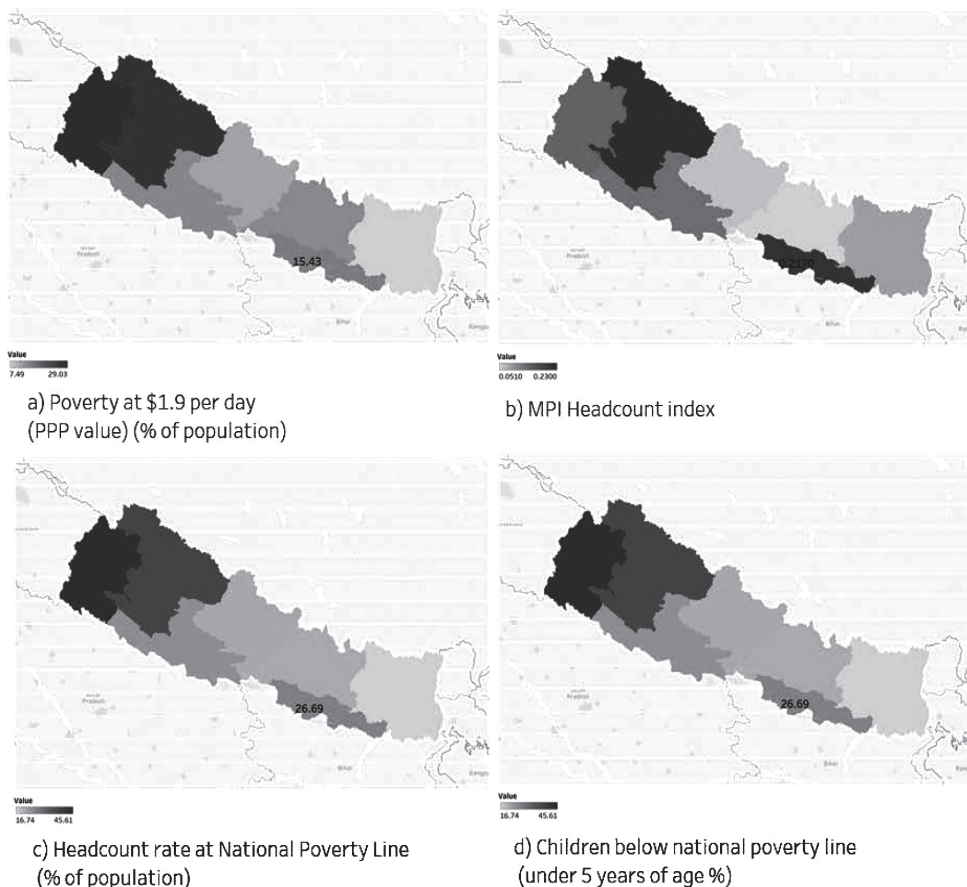
## Society

The sector comprises of the sustainable development goals related to poverty (SDG 1), hunger (SDG2), Good health and well being (SDG 3), Quality education (SDG 4), Gender equality (SDG 5), Affordable energy (SDG 7), Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11) , Peace, justice and strong institution (SDG 16)

National poverty levels are generally measured as the percentage of the population that has income or wealth below a benchmark thought to represent the minimum resource needed for an individual to survive. In Province-2 the headcount rate at the National poverty line is at 26.6, also, the children below poverty line is reported to be 35.1. Whereas the poverty rate measured at USD 1.9 per day is calculated at 15.4 per cent. Poverty profile of this province is the third highest in the federal Nepal. The socio-economic status of Dalits, Mushhars, Dusadhs, Chamars, Doms and Halkhors is extremely low in all dimension of human development in the province that is inhabited by multi-cultural castes and ethnic groups.

The Sustainable Development Goals, however, recognize and seek to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions. So, it is important to contextualize the monetary poverty with multidimensional poverty index (MPI) in the province index reflects the acute deprivations that people face simultaneously in dimensions such as education, health and living standards which are also essential to guarantee a dignified life. The MPI, which stands at 0.217 in the province, means that multidimensionally poor people in Province-2 experience 21.7 percent of total deprivation that would be experienced if all people were deprived in all indicators. MPI is a product of H (Headcount) and A (deprivation), where headcount index (H) stands at 47.9, and Intensity of poverty (A) is 45.3. It reveals that nearly 47.9 per cent of the population is multidimensionally poor, and those who are identified as multidimensionally poor are deprived in 45.3 per cent of the indicators related to education, health and living standards.



**Figure 2.1: Poverty in Province-2**

Source: a, c, d (Central Bureau of Statistics 2011); b (Central Bureau of Statistics 2014)- The World Bank staff calculation

As said, poverty has evolved to become a multi-cause and multidimensional concept, as articulated in the targets under Goal 1, which refers to, for example, “all dimensions” (1.2), and social protection (1.3), rights, access to resources and control (1.4) and resilience building. It can thus be argued that poverty is, in many ways, indivisible from other goals such as Goal 2. Reduction in poverty is reinforced by agriculture productivity and small farm income. The agriculture productivity has been on the higher side in the province given the availability of arable land, and agriculture being pre-dominant occupation. The per capita food<sup>1</sup> production at Province-2 is 161 kg, whereas the national per capita food production stands at 197 kg. However, the average annual income of small-scale food producers is on the lower side standing at Rs 32110; and more than fifty percent of the populations spend two-third of their consumption on food. It is important to track the share of total spending in food, because it is understood that the share of food expenditure

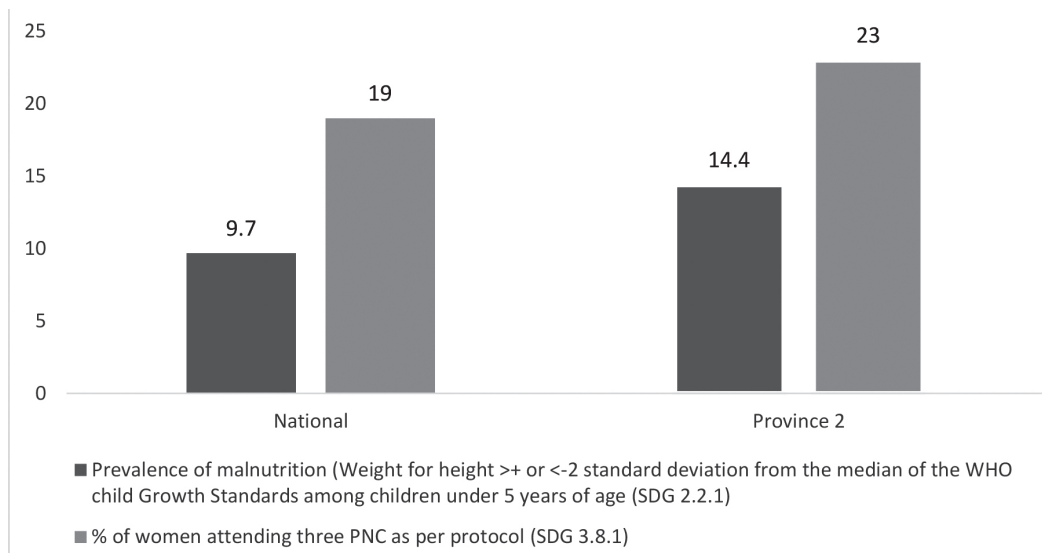
<sup>1</sup> Food includes: Rice, Wheat, Millet, Barley, Buckwheat in the calculation



in income falls as people climb up the monetary indicator. The indicator related to spending on food also provides a meaningful feedback to provincial aspiration to uplift the people from poverty, and increase the affordability of the food items. Furthermore, the affordability is reinforced by the increase in productivity and availability of the food.

The affordability and availability of food together reinforces the health and wellbeing of the people. In Province-2, about 45.6 percent of the women of reproductive age suffer from anemia. Anemia is understood as hidden hunger, and the presence of which includes poor pregnancy outcomes, impaired physical and cognitive development. The prevalence of malnutrition (under-weight) among children under 5 years of age stands at 14.4 in the province. The reduction in malnutrition is reinforced if the women attend Post-Natal care as per protocol. In Province-2, the malnutrition (weight for height) is three percent points lower than the national level. There are other factors too such as education, sanitation and hygiene, which help in rapid reduction in malnutrition.

**Figure 2.3: Malnutrition and PNC**



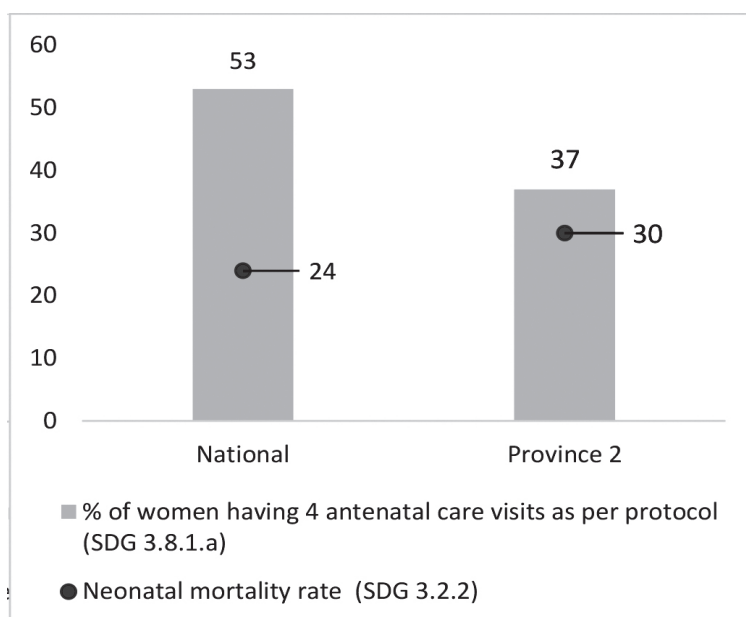
*Source: (Ministry of Health 2016)*

Good health embodies a deeply multifaceted concept; also, there is a relatively strong scientific agreement on the multiple interactions between health targets and other targets in the 2030 agenda. Such as, the health outcomes are strongly related to accessibility, affordability and education. It is reported that, in the province almost 83 percent of the households live within 30 minutes travel time to health facility,

and 12.6 percent of the population spend larger portion of the household income on health.

In the province, the neonatal mortality rate stands at 30 per 1,000 live births, and under-five mortality rate is 52 per 1,000 live births, also 37 percent of women are having four antenatal care visits per protocol (ANCP) (Figure 5). Overlaying the ANCP and Neo-natal mortality shows that the provinces with higher percent of ANCP has lower neo-natal mortality rate. The province also has highest percent of institutional delivery, where 76.1 percent of infants receive three doses of (DPT-HepB-Hib) vaccine. Also, basic vaccination coverage is lowest (65 percent) in this province compared to other provinces, which can increase the exposure to diseases in children. The reinforcing interventions to reduce the neo-natal mortality rate come from dealing with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene; along with access to basic health services, vaccinations, food, and education.

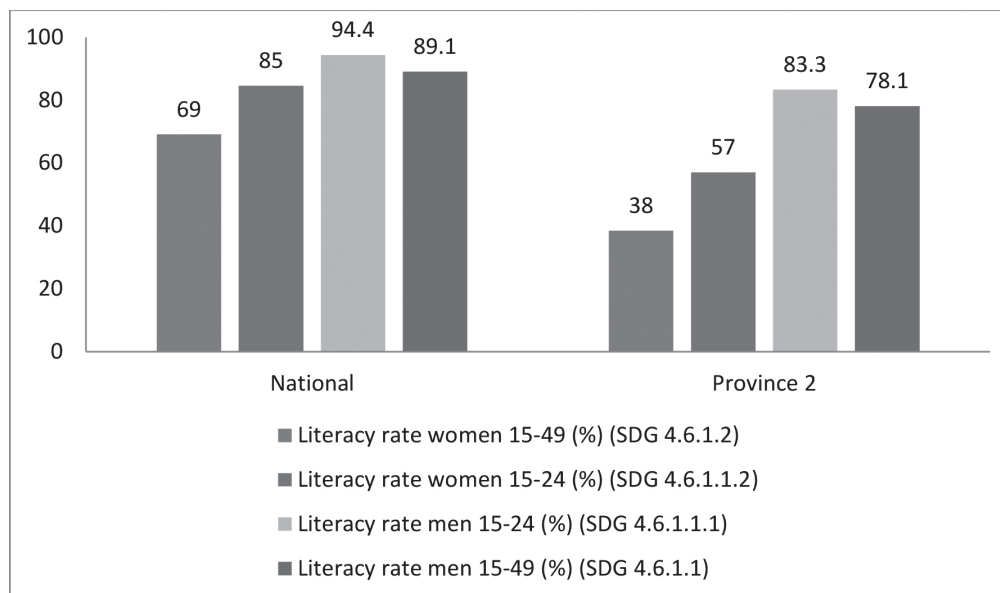
**Figure 2.4: Neonatal mortality rate and ANC**



*Source: (Ministry of Health 2016)*

In the province, about 36.6 percent of men, and 37.6 percent of women aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure are taking medicine. The leading risk factor for non-communicable cardio vascular disease (CVD) is high blood pressure, which is in turn associated with unhealthy diets, particularly diets high in salt, and physical inactivity.

**Figure 2.5: Literacy rate**



Source: (Central Bureau of Statistics 2011)

Education has an instrumental role as an enabler for most of the areas under the SDGs, e.g. poverty, health, gender equality, economic growth, and many others. Conversely, progress in other areas may affect education in many ways. The literacy rate of men and women in the age group 15-49 years in the Province-2 stands at 78.1 and 38.4 respectively. However, relatively younger age group 15-24 years have higher literacy rates standing at 83.3 percent for male and 57 percent for female.

There are 3853 schools in the province, and the net enrollment rate at primary school stands at 95.7 per cent, with gender parity close to 1 in primary school. A higher NER denotes a higher degree of coverage of the official school-age population. The analyses of the GER at both primary and basic levels show that more over-age children are enrolled at primary level, whereas by the age definition they should be in the lower secondary level's grades in Province-2.

The Gender parity index in GER in primary school and basic school stands at 1.15 and 1.09 respectively. The GPI - a socioeconomic index, is usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. Gender parity index has a value greater than 1 in lower secondary in Province-2, which means the disparity is in favor of girls.

Gender inequality is a human and social issue; however, it also has implications on development and inefficiencies in the economy. From supply of labor force to empowerment, gender equality is essential for enhancing the productivity and

extension of economic growth. Discrimination of women in the economy stifles economic activity and decent work opportunities. The status of women participation in labor force shows that for every 100 men in the labor force in Province-2 there are 65.2 women labors, whereas it is 65.8 percent in the national level. And, women spend almost quarter of time on unpaid domestic and care work. Regarding ownership of assets, about 10.6 percent reported that women have ownership of property (land and house) in the household. The effective women participation in labor force reinforces productivity in the economy; and decent job creations have direct implication for Goal 8.

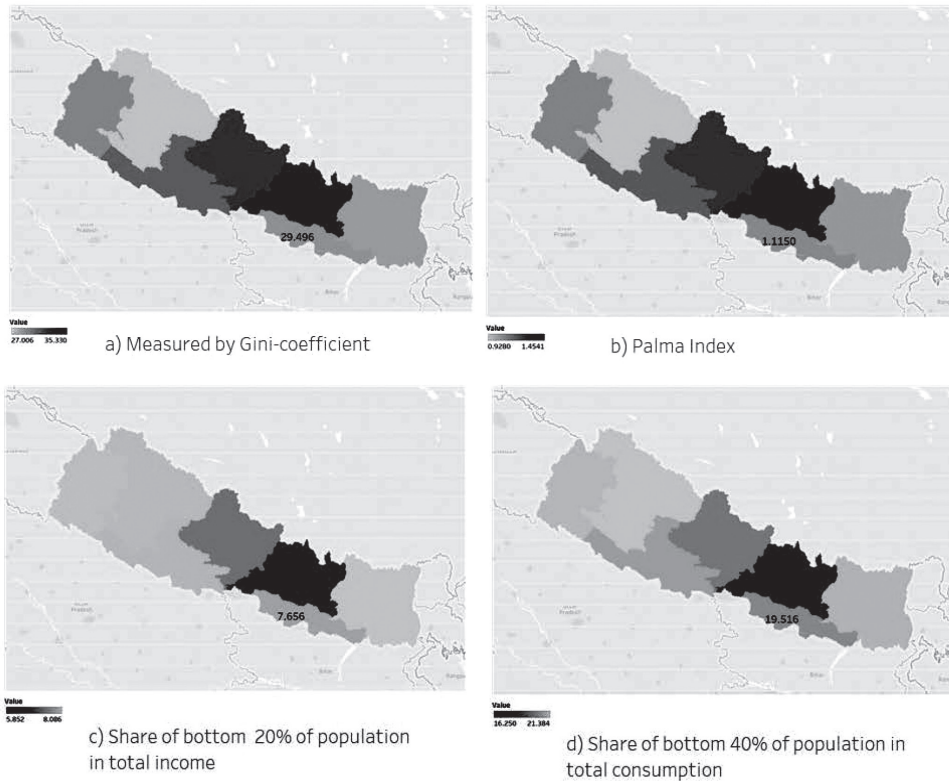
Similarly access to sexual and reproductive rights are indivisible from reducing maternal mortality, which also reinforces ending communicable disease. In Province No.1, it is reported that 16.7 percent of the women in age group 15-49 make their own informed decisions regarding the contraceptive use.

However, at the other end, the province has a formidable challenge to overcome to reduce gender-based violence. In Province-2, approximately 34.7 percent of ever-married women at 15-49 years have experienced physical violence. The figure is almost twelve percent points higher than the national average. The issue is critical to the development goals because ending gender-based violence, reducing unequal access of women to education, employment and access to property are the major threats to the dignity and wellbeing of women and the society.

## ECONOMY

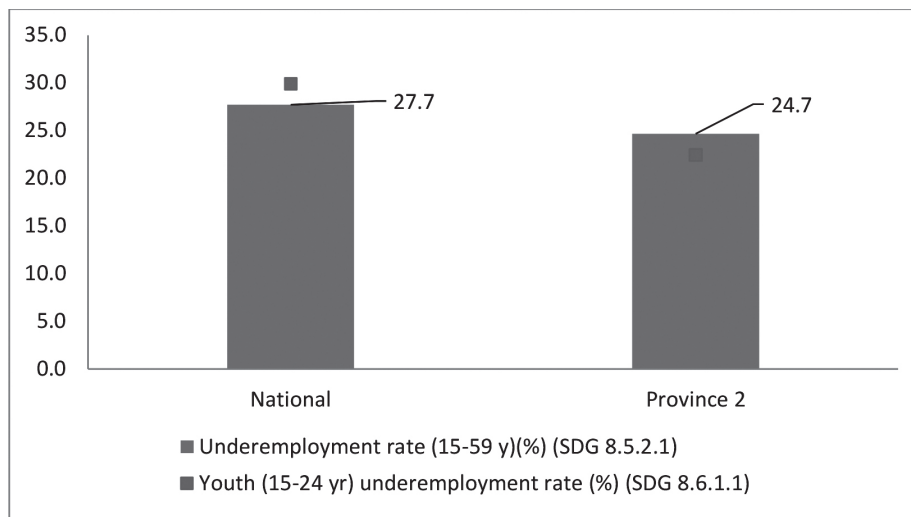
In Province-2, the share of the bottom 40 per cent of the population in total consumption stands at approximately 19.5 per cent, whereas the share of bottom 20 per cent has 7.6 percent. Other measures of inequality include Gini coefficient and Palma index, which stand at 29.49 and 1.11 respectively. The value of Gini coefficient ranges between 0 and 1.

A Gini coefficient of zero expresses perfect equality. The Gini coefficient of Province-2 is relatively low compared to other four provinces (35.32 of Province-3, 34.66 of Province-4, 32.49 of province-5 and 30.22 of Sudurpaschim). PALMA index on the other hand is measured by the ratio of the richest 10 percent of the population's share of gross national income (GNI) to the poorest 40 percent's share in gross national income. PALMA Index, standing at 1.11 in the province, reveals that the share of richest 10 percent of the population is more than the share of poorest 40 percent. PALMA index close to one is considered as a favorable position.

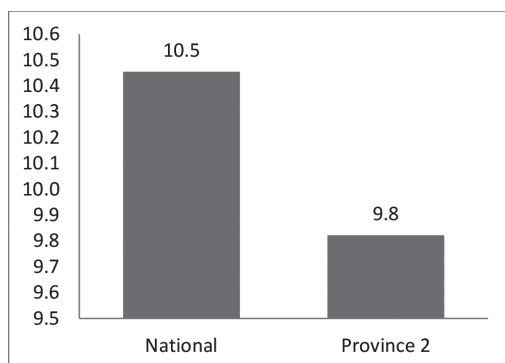
**Figure 2.6: Inequality incidence**

Source: NLSS (2011)- The World Bank staff calculations

The province has 41 per cent economically active population, where two-third of the population aged 10 years and above is involved in agriculture sector. It also has the sizable share of young population (below 19 years of age) with higher number of female than male population. The deployment of the young human resources into employment and entrepreneurship seems to have suffered as the youth underemployment rate<sup>3</sup> and proportion of “youth not in education” is above the national level. Also, the share of people living below USD 1.9 per day in total employment is 19.6 per cent. One of the consequences of lack of employment is apparent from the fact that Province-2 sends the highest number of migrant workers for foreign employment.

**Figure 2.7: Unemployment and underemployment**

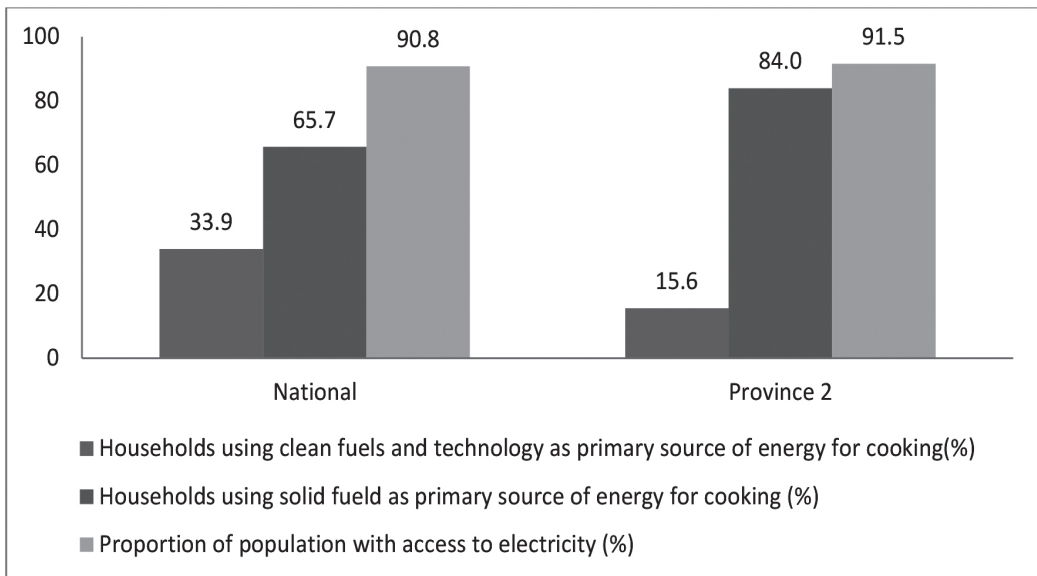
Source: NLSS (2011)

**Figure 2.8: Manufacturing employment as proportion of total employment**

Source<sup>4</sup>: NLSS (2011)

In Province-2, almost ninety-two per cent of the populations have access to electricity. Furthermore, the proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuel technology is 35 per cent, and those using solid fuel as a primary source of energy for cooking is 83 per cent. The population relying on LPG for cooking is 30 percent. Interesting pattern is seen when access to electricity is overlaid against use of clean fuel and solid fuel for cooking on the common axis. It reveals that province with population having with higher access to electricity has higher percent of households using clean fuel for cooking.

**Figure2.9: Reliance on clean fuel, solid fuel and population with access to electricity**

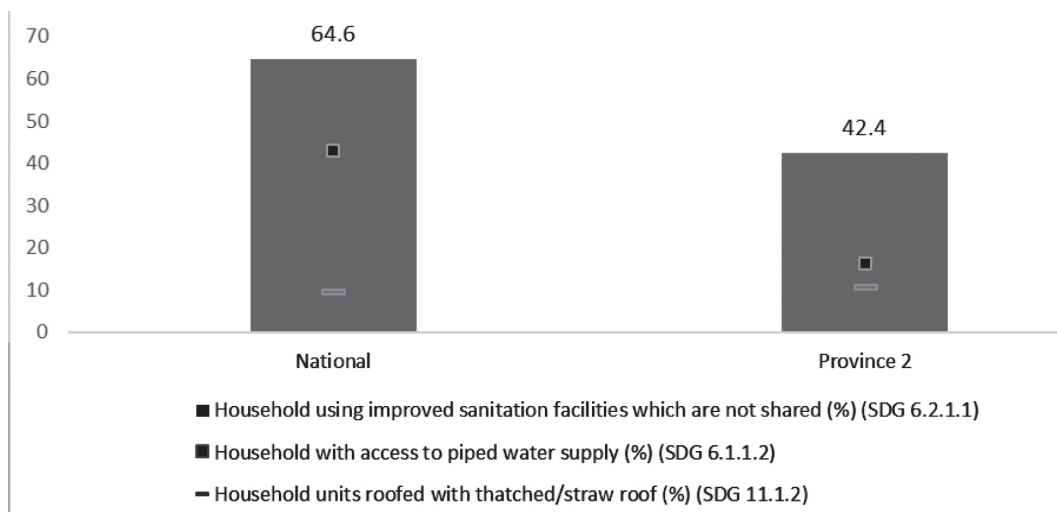
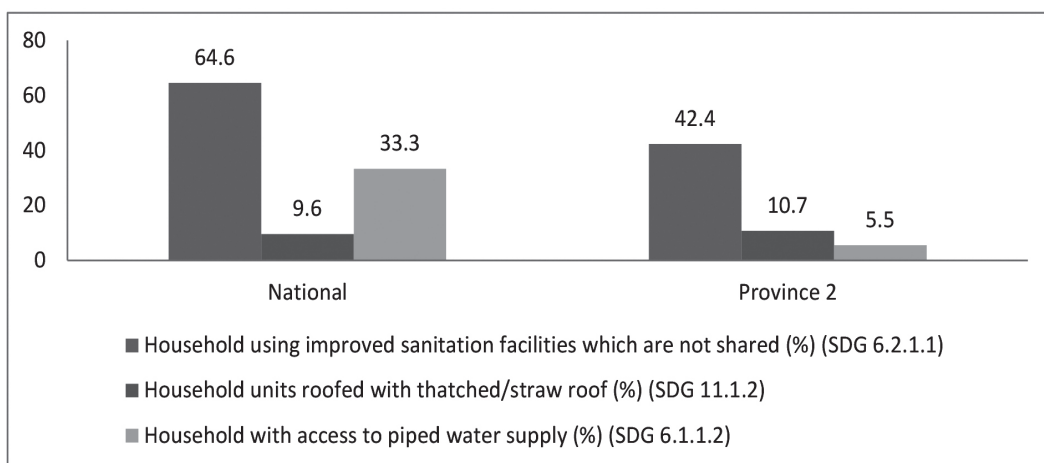


Source: NDHS (2016)

The length of local road network is approximately 5695, and the road density is 58.9 km/100 sqm. However, most of the roads are gravel roads, and the proportion of population who live within 2km of an all season-road is 87.8percent in the Province.

With infrastructure for the mobility in place, population having access to safely managed drinking water stands at 97.4, highest among the provinces. However, in terms of ease of access to water supply, percent of household with piped water supply is in a single digit, and the lowest.

**Figure 2.10: Household using sanitation; household with thatched roof; and household with access to piped water**



Source: NDHS (2016)

Out of the same population, the percent of households using improved sanitation, which are not shared, is 42.4 percent. When the data points of household with access to piped water is overlaid against the usage of improved sanitation, a naïve indication of positive relationship between piped water and the sanitation facilities “which are not shared” is revealed (Figure 12). Improved sanitation, and safely managed water also has significant relationship with neo-natal mortality rate (The World Health Organization 2015).

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## CHAPTER THREE: WAY FORWARD FOR SDGs IMPLEMENTATION: FIVE PS

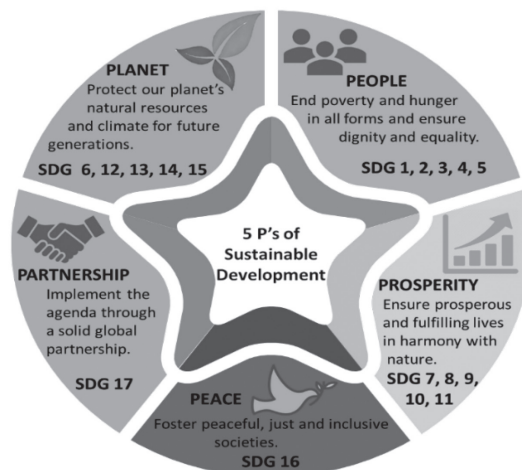
Province-2 will have to lead the SDGs aspiration upholding the integrated approach solving the issues related to the three dimensions of economy, society and the environment holistically. In doing so, attaching importance to fostering interactions and synergies among various issues in each SDGs area is important. Measures should be carried out in an integrated and organic manner, bearing in mind the significance of linking different priority areas. Therefore, the 2030 Agenda can be reflected in provincial plans in terms of people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnership providing integrated solutions to multiple objectives, and participation of all stakeholders. This is also because the agenda 2030 is inherently guided with the same five dimensions. The Goals and targets remaining within the framework of the Five Ps will stimulate action over the next fifteen years. The Goals, SDGs 1, 2, 3,4, 5 contribute to ending poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions. At the same time, they ensure that people are able to fulfill their potential in sustainable environment.

The theme- Planet means to limit over exhaustion of earth resources, intervening through sustainable consumption and production. Also, being proactive in climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity –means to ensure that people enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives, and that optimal economic, social and technological progress evolves in the nature.

Peace- A society free from fear and violence. Sustainable development cannot be instilled in the economy without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership- Mobilize the means required to progress towards the agenda 2030 in partnership with the private, international and central government.



### 3.1 PEOPLE

The 2030 agenda for sustainable development is the plan of actions for people's partnership for peace and prosperity on the planet. While people are at the heart of SDGs, the first five goals of sustainable agenda aim to tackle with the key issues of fundamental human rights- poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy and gender inequality. Province-2 has been facing the interrelated challenges of these issues along with other socio-economic problems.

According to the population and housing Census 2011, Province-2 is the second most populous province of Nepal. It constitutes 20.4 percent (5,404,145) of country's population. The province witnessed average population growth (exponential) rate of 1.65 percent per annum between 2001 and 2011. To eradicate absolute poverty by 2030 and reduce nationally defined poverty at least half of the 2015 level, requires more than 1 percent point reduction in existing poverty rate every year. However, the multidimensional poverty is much higher than the poverty measured at the national poverty line. Improvement in health and education, availability of food and ensuring women empowerment has significant impact in reducing poverty. Conditional cash transfers linking with the enrolment of children, immunization, institutional delivery, construction of latrine is instrumental in reducing poverty. The conventional practices like cash for work in public infrastructure development such as expansion and maintenance of roads, irrigation channels, and school and health facility construction directly contribute to raise income level of households. The government should provide cash support to poor households if they admit their children in school or provide day meal to regular students (Goal 4) or mothers for postnatal health care visits (Goal 3).

Direct assistance programmes targeting to poor and marginalized groups including female-headed households can also be instrumental to lower down household poverty (SDG1) and reduce gender inequality (Goal 5). Programmes can be linked to investments in public works and infrastructure (Goal 9). Such programmes can contribute to reduce unemployment (SDG8) and raise income level of household. These programmes thus leverage directly on interactions among development goals at the household level. It should be seen as a byproduct of increasing the share of bottom 20 percent in national income and consumption by bringing them in the formal channel of employment and addressing the factors behind exclusion. The increment in share of bottom 20 percent requires more than average growth of that income groups. It means there is a need for restructuring of the production and income generation process for the working class. The industrial activity directed towards production must have stronger ties with the incomes of the poor.

The provincial government should have a priority on income generation programmes, targeting hard to reach poor households, which have a direct impact on moving out

them from poverty. The demographic dividend that the Province2 enjoys might last for another three to four decades should be properly capitalized. In order to take advantage of the demographic dividend, it is imperative for the Government to foster the structural change, and integrate labor force into productive activities. The change must happen from agriculture to manufacturing, and then to the high-value service industry. Interest subsidies in credit to the small and medium enterprise to generate jobs and social mobilization activities might foster the transition. Along with this, area-based targeted infrastructure and social mobilization activities might help in uplifting the poor. Also, the vulnerability of the poor can be addressed through preventive and adaptive plans for circumstances emancipating from disasters. Reduction in stunting and underweight in children requires an annual reduction of almost 1.2 percentage points each year. A combined approach of food supply and feeding to micronutrient supplementation and control of diarrheal disease should be in place targeting to those who are left behind due to hand to mouth problem. At present, agricultural farming has become more a liability rather than an asset for the farmers because of the sub-division and fragmentation of land holdings, limited irrigation facilities, lesser and lesser precipitation, erratic monsoon, climate change, higher cost of production due to the rise in wages of agriculture labors, higher price of inputs such as fertilizers and seeds and marketing problems (Jha, 2010). The liability should be converted into assets again. Improving food and nutrition security targeting to the most disadvantaged groups like Mushhar, Dusadh, Chamar, Dom and Halkhor and ensuring rights to food is important to achieve zero hunger. Also, expanding and improving irrigation to increase land productivity and ensuring smooth operation of food value chain is an important intervention for food security. Other interventions include (i) increasing access to agriculture land (ii) bringing excessive agricultural labor force out of farming activities and engage in services and industry (iii) and providing market information to the farmers. First two are very challenging tasks, and require unconventional interventions to make productive resources including land available for the landless and marginal farmers. Along with land, the establishment of land bank, improving fertilizer supply distribution system, expanding rural road networks for agriculture, and promoting high-value crops through smart agriculture village program are some of the suggested interventions.

The health sector challenges are more distinct in reducing under five-mortality rate from 52 per thousand live births to 20, reducing neonatal mortality from 30 per thousand live births to 12, and ensuring universal reproductive health care services for tackling various dimensions of reproductive morbidities. Similarly, in education, raising female adult literacy, and achieving cent percent literacy in youth calls for major reform in the education sector.

Also, access of all to basic health services, cent percent vaccination, health insurance, health facilities with birthing centers access to health services such as ambulances, availability of basic medicines at the minimum possible cost at local health institutions, the operation of mobile health camps and outreach clinic, provision of medical staff and equipment to local health institution are some of the programmes/activities that ensure basic health services for all. The provincial government's focus on strategic planning and institutional capacity enhanced at all the levels to deliver the health services will be important. Furthermore, expansion of promotive, preventive and curative services and its access to all, along with strengthening Health Management Information System (HMIS) for proper monitoring is imperative.

Interventions in education include increasing access to pre-primary, basic education, and vocational training. It demands improving infrastructure, management and quality of education in community schools, establishment of vocational and technical education, promotion of technical and employment-centric education, good governance in education, and measures to reduce dropouts. Scholarship programmes for poor and marginalized pupils and school meals as motivation to send the children to schools. Construction of disaster resilience school buildings is equally important.

Additionally, the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women would be one of the major challenges because it requires social transformation along with economic interventions. Eliminating violence against girls and women, which prevails at almost 6.1 percent in Province-2, and, increasing women's participation in the public decision-making places like in the parliament and the corporate offices, which currently stands at less than one third, would be a daunting task. Some of the interventions, such as zero tolerance against all forms of gender discrimination and violence, income generation and skills development, localization of all gender-related international commitments, introduction of gender budget and gender auditing at local level, quick response to the gender violence through municipalities' justice committee, management of protection of victims, rehabilitation and safe shelter, mobilization of local clubs, civil society and stakeholders against gender violence at local level is imperative. Also, provision and deployment of gender focal persons in public institutions like in provincial ministries to look gender issues is also crucial. This arrangement can also support targeted programmes like President Women Upliftment Programmes and Chief Minister's Program Educate the Daughter, Save the Daughter (Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao). Further, massive awareness and advocacy champions against witchcraft, dowry system, untouchability, child marriage, early marriage and force marriage and implementation of gender and social development programs should be carried out with the participation and partnership of local people and local governments.

Besides, the involvement of men for women's empowerment and girl's education is a key to success for maintaining gender equality in society. Encouragement of inter-caste marriage with the active support from upper caste people helps reduce untouchability problem from the society.

Containing economic inequality through market-based policy instruments would be a formidable task. And unless broad-based and pro-poor growth policies along with strong distributive measures are put in place, it is challenging to increase the share of the bottom 40 percent of the population in national income. Currently, the bottom 40 percent of the population holds only 10.8 percent of the total income. It has to be increased to 18 percent of total income if some tangible achievement is to be made in the state.

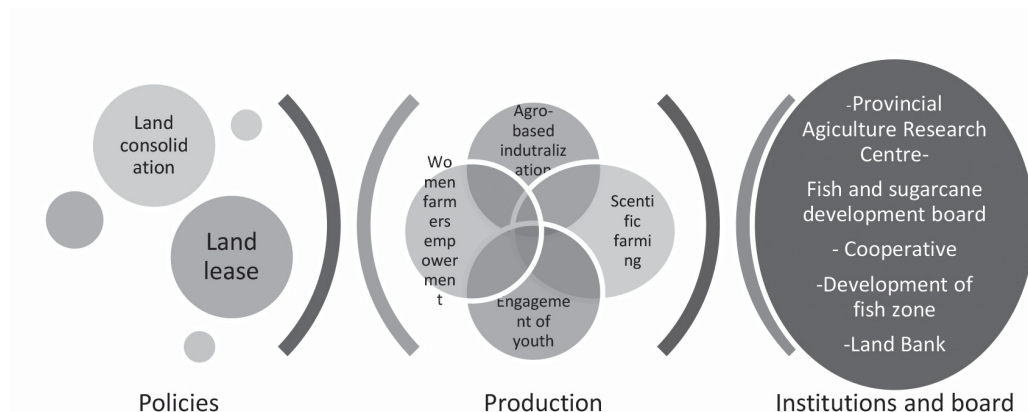
A sustainable way to tackle food insecurity and hunger in Province-2 require a focus on agricultural production and productivity to increase food production, as well as to speed up poverty reduction and improve food distribution. Majority of people engaged in agriculture in this province, even marginal improvement in agricultural productivity might lead to considerable reduction in poverty. In this context, a green revolution based on sustainable agriculture to substantially increase agricultural productivity, as envisioned by the SDG, would have a wide range of effects, not only for hunger but also for poverty reduction, job creation and the reduction of inequality. Smart agriculture along with crop diversification could help maintain the sustainable agriculture practices. The conventional practices in providing concession and grants on purchasing agriculture equipment like in tractor should be minimized. Instead, support to agriculture and cattle insurance and grants for farmers in hiring agriculture equipment should be introduced. The custom hiring practices on agriculture equipment could be one of the useful options in this regard. The province has plenty of barren land created by floods and rivers during rainy season, which can be utilized for cultivation at least eight months in a year. The provincial government can make necessary arrangement for collective farming (SAMUHIK KHETI) by mobilizing poor and marginalized people in such abandoned land.

Other specific measures could include special facility to poor based on Poor ID card, preference for poor in employment guarantee program, targeted program for poverty alleviation, nutrition allowance to birthing woman, effective implementation of Rural Development Program, safe homes for landless poor citizens, income generation trainings targeting local jobs to poor people, operation of poverty alleviation information center, involvement of poor people in contract farming, attracting marginalized poor women and free bonded labor to livestock farming, free medical insurance to extreme poor, implementation of one family one employment program.

### 3.2 PROSPERITY

Province-2 has highest potential of agriculture production, as it owns one of the best fertile, enough labor and suitable climatic conditions for crop cultivation. It is considered as the granary of Nepal. To foster the agriculture production the provincial government has emphasized on bringing reforms in agriculture and related sectoral policies linking with the value-chain activities.

**Figure3.1: Interventions in agriculture value chain**



About 4.36 percent (421.2sq. km) of land Province-2 is covered by the forest area, which is extremely low as compared to the forest areas of other provinces. The plantation of trees in barren land especially in riverbanks not only increases the greenery in the state but also contributes to environmental protection. Furthermore, the huge volume of river products that are deposited along riverside in the province can also be used for commercial purposes. The sustainable utilization of river products will not only broaden the revenue base but also minimize the risk of floods. For instance, riverbeds of major rivers such as Koshi and Kamala can be used for growing watermelons and peanuts. Silicon from the river sands can be an input for the glass production. To enable the growth and structural transformation, province will have to improve the quality of education, rapidly advance construction of dilapidated infrastructure, and complete the up gradation of the airports.

Irrigation is the important input for agriculture development. The provincial government opts to cooperate and collaborate with the federal government to construct the Sunkoshi-Kamala and Sunkoshi-Marin diversion. Water diverted from Sunkoshi River to Kamala River could be used to irrigate additional plots of land. Early completion of the project, locals said, would provide year-round irrigation facility in Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha and Mahottari districts. Also, cooperation from the federal government will have to persistently seek by the provincial Government



to have sustainable irrigation from the Bagmati and Narayani rivers.

Province-2 had the highest coverage (96.16%) of improved drinking-water sources, however, the water supply system mostly exists in urban areas, and 80% of the living outside of cities uses natural sources such as tube wells. The underground water resources ensure the sufficient supply of water in the province. However, water quality remains a priority concern given the vulnerability of existing systems to contamination and poor water treatment practices. Access to a safe drinking water and good sanitation (WSS) is considered a basic need of human for his existence. It is crucial for the healthy and qualitative life of an individual. Enough, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water and sanitation reduce a wide range of health risks, especially those associated with water-borne diseases.

Additionally, sustaining open defecation free status, maintaining hygiene in toilets; fecal sludge management and liquid waste management (in both rural and urban), continue to pose critical challenges. As such, the urban infrastructure development in Province-2 is a formidable task. Further, the indicator of the access of households to improved sanitation indicates that a large segment of the population is still deprived in this layer. Challenges remain to expand the construction of modern latrine to all household with access to sewerage. Advocacy and awareness campaigns to the rural population on the use of improved latrine and personal hygiene would have a positive impact on the access of improved sanitation. Providing incentives to poor and marginalized people in constructing latrine would play a positive role in achieving SDG 6. Also, while developing the infrastructure, due care must be given to develop desirable friendly infrastructure to serve the population living with disability.

Ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy plays an instrumental role in concomitantly reducing poverty, advancement on health, education, water supply and sanitation, employment creation, industrialization and mitigating the impact of climate change. Despite the fact that 92 percent of the populations have access to electricity, the regular and stable supply of electricity is a challenge. The proportion of population using electricity has to be increased, along with broadening the use of electricity.

### 3.3 PLANET

Planet provides physical and biological environment to the human beings. Existence and livelihood of people depends upon the planet. A healthy planet is a precondition for the human welfare, prosperity and happiness. Over extraction of resources, and excessive release of CO<sub>2</sub> and other harmful gases during the production and generation of services leading to the climate change, environmental

degradation, extreme events such as flash floods and landslides are increasingly threatening the planet. The recent studies on the status of urban environment or impact of climate change on key sectors of Nepalese economy reveal the fact that different parts of Nepal are experiencing unprecedented pressure. The climate change and environmental degradation have raised the risk of losing hard won gains of development. Due to the deforestation on Chure and Bhabar, siltation of river is increasing and the rate of recharge of water is diminishing. This ecological depletion has resulted in low storage of ground water in all districts of Province-2.

Province-2 comprises of Churiya or Siwalik range-the foothills to the southernmost range of the mountain extends from west to east of the Terai region. Province-2 had heavy deforestation in the past causing environmental concerns. The Churiya range was largely destroyed by the construction of East-West Highway, felling of trees and development of new resettlements at various locations. As a result, all the rivers and streams flowing through this range into the Terai have started creating havoc as they bring with them silt at the time of flooding, which largely affects the productivity of land (Jha, 2010). The construction of Nijagad International Airport may require chopping of thousands of trees, causing further deforestation. Deforestation accelerates desertification and leads to the loss of biodiversity. Another challenge at the climate front is the issues faced at by Chure Hill, which consists of thick deposits of gravel, pebbles and boulders, mixed with sand and silt. The environment concern is that the depletion and encroachment of Chure hills converts the Terai plains into desert land.

Furthermore, the entire Chure region is highly degraded because of weak rocks, the high rate of deforestation upstream as well as encroachment in the riverbeds. There is a high level of soil erosion in the slopes of Churia hills, and when the Churia rivers flow downstream, they carry huge volumes of sediment. Due to the higher sediment load, the bed level of several rivers has risen significantly, causing them to meander through villages and farms. As rivers have lost their carrying capacity, high rainfall in the region leads to sudden rise in the water level, causing flash floods. As reported in the Nepal Flood 2017: Post Flood Recovery Needs Assessment November 2017, out of the total 18 most flood-affected districts in Terai, the Province-2 districts together were on the top list. The Report also noted that out of the total flood affected population (1688474), the share of the eight districts of Province-2 had 78.06 percent (1317974).

The above facts and figures indicate that saving Chure is formidable challenge for sustainable development of Terai. The Rastrapati Chure Bachau Abhiyan campaign needs to be effectively implemented (Figure 14). Along with this, the integration of Chure with watershed conservation activities, and establishment of high technology nurseries to increase the productivity of forest is essential. Further, a strong policy



against encroachment of Chure and over exploitation of the natural resources from Chure are also important.

### Figure 3.2: Initiatives of the Provincial Government to save Chure

Promote "Chure Jogau Madehs Bachau: campaign. Integrate Chure with watershed conservation activities to uplift water level
Establish high technology nurseries
Establish forest-based enterprises
Scientific forest management programme
Establish forest depots
Projects for environmental protection and sludge management

The people affected by floods in Province-2 are living in a vicious cycle of poverty and risks. It would require a multi-pronged strategy to improve their living conditions and livelihoods and reduce their exposure to annual floods and other catastrophic events. The recent Tornado in Bara and Parsa is a clear indication of possible threat to Province-2, which requires proper attention both for constructing earthquake and Tornado-resistant housing. On 31 March 2019, a tornado struck the Bara and Parsa districts of Nepal, the first officially recorded tornado in the nation. A total of 1,273 homes were destroyed and a further 1,348 sustained damage. The majority of damage took place in Bara where 1,183 homes were destroyed<sup>3</sup>. The tornado killed 28 people (27 in Bara and 1 in Parsa (Poudel, 2019). injured 1,176, and affected 3,291 families (THT, 2019). Use of locally applicable insurance schemes is an important measure to reduce risks due to the impact of disasters. Considering the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters, the government may consider promoting insurance schemes to protect the vulnerable families from the impact of disasters due to loss of housing, livestock, crops and other important household assets. There are plenty of experiences in the region and globally that Nepal could explore and identify the most suitable options. It is necessary to effectively implement the early warning and forecasting systems, disaster reduction planning and livelihood diversification and risk transfer mechanism.

### 3.4 PARTNERSHIP

Partnership between and among different stakeholders is a key to the success of SDGs at all levels. The partnership between federal and provincial governments not only involves the sharing of financial resources but also shouldering challenges of the programmatic and policy intervention between federal and provincial government. In the young republic, enhancing federal support is important for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building interventions that can foster the implementation of provincial plans and achieve sustainable development goals. The federal government should back up financing for infrastructure projects of provincial levels. Limited provincial sources of internal revenue will not be enough to implement capital-intensive projects. The federal support must be led and reinforced at the financial and administrative front so that the capacity constraints do not impede the achievement of SDGs despite commitments, and willingness to carry forward the agenda. The provincial development strategy incorporating SDGs formulation and implementation should, therefore, encompass capacity development from the support of the federal government as its integral part. The institutional, physical, instrumental, information technology and human resource related capacity gaps will have to be addressed with optimum allocation. The process has to be streamlined between federal and province, priority projects and interventions in federal and provinces have to complement each other for the full achievement of SDG related outputs. There should be an institutional mechanism between the federal and provincial government to discuss the SDG related plan and resource needs before the allocation of financial resources by the Natural resources and Fiscal Commission.

The SDGs embraces the principal of universality, shared responsibility, and the spirit of no one leaves behind in its implementation and calls for a diverse set of activities, outputs and commitments. The ownership of implementation must come not only from the public but also from private and communities.

Government policies should focus on social protection, employment generation, gender balance, basic health and education. Its policies should be oriented towards reducing inequality of all forms, discouraging unsustainable production and consumption and poverty alleviation. In non-monetary front, crucial roles of the provincial government are to work with the federal government to create investment friendly policies and build the necessary infrastructure for materializing the SDGs. Also, help in strengthening domestic resource mobilization, and bringing conducive environment for materializing public-private partnership at the sub-national level.

Households contribute through sustainable consumption and production at one hand and financing the SDGs through another. Remittance induced out-of-pocket has helped a lot in increasing student enrolment, achieving better literacy rates,

reducing child mortality, and improving maternal health. Improved nutrition and sanitary facilities are equally important to improve health status of general population. Nepal's progress in MDGs is substantially explained by the household contribution. This is to be continued even within SDG period, particularly in the areas noted above. The creation of decent employment opportunities at home and sending more skilled manpower for remittance might enhance the affordability of household to pay for these services.

The non-government organizations, cooperatives and community sectors can finance some of the SDGs through resource mobilization at the community level. Communities engagement in the construction of housing, conservation of forest, lakes, wildlife, food security through community agricultural production, management of community schools, community health services, community finance, and engagement in the governance of financial safety nets are to name a few. However, they need to be strictly regulated in order to ensure the quality interventions and avoid gaps and overlaps.

Making basic infrastructure service universal or at least doubling, the service requires a lot of resources which province may not be able to finance from single Government window. So private financing in urban development will have to get more prominence. Private sector can mobilize equity and debt from the domestic financial market as well as through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for financing infrastructure projects in energy, housing, transport, education, health and commerce and supplies. Especially, the private sector can be involved in the area of SDGs which could be implemented in a business model. For example, the private sector can work for accelerating pro-poor growth by mobilizing the domestic resources towards value-creating activities. Investing in value-chain activities can help in jobs creation and enterprise development. Furthermore, the sector can partner with the government by bringing out innovative solutions for social security and working towards social protection floors. They can directly engage in financial services including microfinance, and in the mobilization of external financial resources. The positive spillover effect of overall private sector-led interventions could help the government in reducing poverty. It means, the private sectors are not only involved as a direct contributor in the share of required financing but also helping bring efficiency and trickle down of investments.

### 3.5 PEACE

Peace is prerequisite for prosperity and happiness. The districts of Province - 2 witnessed three key Madhesh uprisings in the post-2006 political context of Nepal (Jha, 2017). The first Madhesh movement of 2007 was a 21-day long uprising that

was successful in institutionalizing federalism in the 2007 Interim Constitution. The second uprising in 2008 was organized by a coalition of a number of Madhesh-based parties in response to the interim government's non-compliance with the 2007 agreement (Human Rights Watch 2015). This second movement ended with the signing of an eight-point agreement between the protesting groups and the government that upheld three key agendas—federalism, proportional representation, and delineation of population-based election constituencies. The third Madhesh movement of 2015 was triggered by the promulgation of the new Constitution of Nepal 2015, leaving 57 dead and resulting in a 135-day long border blockade that led the national to impasse. The key reservation of the Madhesi community regarding the Constitution were related to demarcation of provincial boundaries, electoral representation, affirmative action, constituency delineation, and citizenship related clauses) (Nepali, S., Ghale, S., & Hachhethu, K. 2018) for the smooth implementation of SDG agenda and also builds the ground for lasting peace.

The dynamics of gender relations in Province-2, which has direct implication on the societal and household peace has been receiving a lot of national attention. Women in Province-2 have carried out various types of campaigns and advocacies against traditional, gender-based malpractices and violence against women with support from different development organization (Sahavagi, Didi Bahini, & FEDO, 2015; Saathi, TAF & DFID, 2010). Some of the major forms of discriminatory practices and violence against women reported in Province-2 include domestic violence, sexual violence, rape, dowry-related violence, child marriage, and accusation of witchcraft (MoHN, New Era, & ICF, 2017, WOREC, 2017). Around one-fifth of the population of Province-2 is Madhesi Dalit and they are the poorest and most excluded population along with Muslims in the province. Madhesi women have also been facing distinct forms of discrimination over their citizenship status (Jha, 2018).

The SDGs have shown much of the concern in access to justice and peace; and without sound governance and involvement of communities in the justice and governance the province cannot expect peace and sustained progress in human development and poverty reduction. Legal identity starting from birth registration, access to justice and security are the major pillars for peace and should receive state attention.

### 3.6 DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM TO MONITOR AND EVALUATE THE FIVE PS

Good statistics makes invisible visible and facilitates planners and policy makers to take corrective decisions for improvement on priority basis. The importance of good

statistics can be well realized as, " No data no visibility, no visibility; no priority". The provincial statistical system should be developed ensuring the availability of accurate, relevant and timely statistics for state governance and development. For this, the government of Province- 2 has to develop a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M& E) system backed by a functional provincial statistical system with proper institutional coordination mechanism between federal agencies, provincial organizations and local governments. This is to ensure regular supply of good statistics for SDGs monitoring and state governance.

Presently, the province has been using existing data available from different sources like a publication from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), federal governments' publications, administrative data from the district offices and from the local government. However, these sources are not sufficient to fulfill the data required for the provincial government.

Legal framework is one of the key requirements in developing provincial statistical system. For this, the province has to formulate and enforce a consolidated law on Official Statistics along with the provision of the establishment of a competent and functional Provisional Statistical Organization (PSO) directly the Policy Commission (PC). It should be supported with adequate statistical infrastructure with clear-cut mandates in the collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination of official statistics in a well-coordinated and standardized manner.

PSO should be technically guided by the NBS<sup>3</sup> and managed by state-government. This agency can serve the provincial government as the lead statistical entity and also support /NBS in implementing national level census and surveys. The present NSS has developed as an integral part of unitary governance system, which is not designed to produce district level indicators. Except population, agriculture and economic census, other large-scale household surveys like NLSS, NLFS, NMICS, NDHS, and HBS do not provide robust estimates up to the district level.

Further, the government must establish M& E units at each provincial organization. The deployment of skilled and experienced human resources is imperative in these units. Administrative data gathered during service delivery and program implementation can be used for evidence-based monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of service delivery. Therefore, the system should be developed keeping in view of the best utilizations of administrative data. Similarly, it is equally urgent to establish Provincial Data Centre (PDC) at PSO, and M&E integrated with organizations at the sub-national level. The proposed PDC will also serve as a data hub in the province.

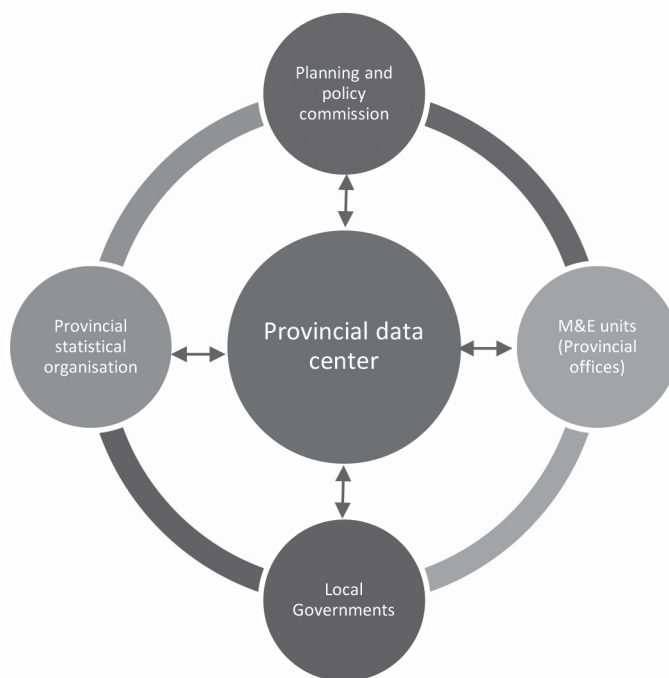
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<sup>3</sup> Recently, GoN has changed the name of CBS into (NBS) National Bureau of Statistics

Realizing the granularity of required data, it is recommended to have a satellite or a modular database design<sup>4</sup>. While linking the sectoral database modules, their preliminary aggregation can be made within the module, and transfer the summarized data to the PDC at the province level. Efforts are equally necessary to conduct Aerial land survey for province-2.

The following database design can establish robust M & E system with its functional relationship with all level statistical system.

**Figure3.3: M&E structure (Province)**



National policy and strategy formulation and capacity development at the national, provincial and local level will be the responsibility of the National Statistics Organization, (NBO), while provincial-level units of NBS can help in capacity development of local level statistics units. Thematic surveys capturing SDGs should be conducted in coordination with two or three levels but many of the surveys conducted periodically at present will not be necessary due to the regular collection of most of the data at the local level.

<sup>4</sup> Following section and figure showing database design is taken from the draft report titled "Establishing local level data systems in the Federal Structure in Nepal" developed by the National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.

## Goal-wise intervention areas with responsible agencies

The success of SDGs heavily relies on the proper internalization of sustainable agendas by sub-national governments with full ownership and engagement. The government of Province-2 has to identify, prioritize and internalize various plans, programmes and policies so as to accelerate overall development of the state. The localization of Agenda 2030 can make a real sense if the provincial government internalizes SDGs linked national plans and programmes in its planning, programming and budgeting process. It is therefore necessary to formulate and implement provincial plans and programmes by proper alignment of SDGs. The government has to shoulder the ambitions envisioned in various national and sectoral plans while devising state-led intervention, thus assimilating provincial priority into national commitments.

The table below summarizes critical interventions<sup>5</sup> suggested as a way forward and tags the responsible agencies as per the jurisdiction set for the government by the constitution of Nepal.

**Table: 1**

Goal	Intervention areas	Responsible agencies
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct support program, and income-generation activities to directly address the poverty of the hard-to-reach poor (insurance, risk transfer, social security etc.),</li> <li>• Interest subsidies in credit to small and medium enterprises that generate jobs and employment,</li> <li>• Area-based targeted infrastructure and social mobilization activities,</li> <li>• Prevention and adaption plan for disaster risk reduction, which otherwise could trigger poverty,</li> <li>• Conditional cash transfer programmes like cash for work for poor and marginalized groups.</li> <li>• Poverty reduction by diversification of agriculture along with intensive livestock, horticulture and fishery farming and creation of micro cottage and small enterprises</li> <li>• Promotion of government expenditure and service delivery system to grass root level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives</li> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning</li> <li>• Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment.</li> </ul>



2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving food and nutrition security of the most disadvantaged groups and honor rights to food,</li> <li>• Strengthening agriculture education system,</li> <li>• Expanding and improving irrigation, promote lift/ground water irrigation wherever required</li> <li>• Improving fertilizer supply distribution system,</li> <li>• Expanding rural roads network for agriculture,</li> <li>• Promoting micro, small and medium agro-enterprises, and</li> <li>• Decentralizing and extending system responsiveness to the needs of farmers and agro-enterprises</li> <li>• Promotion of nutritious and high-value, cash and medicinal crops through smart agriculture village program, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved crop varieties (cereals, legumes, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, millets and neglected and underutilized crops, improved seeds, improved animal breed (livestock, poultry, fisheries and aquaculture, piggeries, duck etc.)</li> <li>• crop diversification and introduction of soil health card,</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Establish and strengthening of hybrid production of Rice, Maize, vegetables, fruits and flowers,</li> <li>• Enhance agriculture research facilities especially infrastructures, laboratories, controlled conditions phytotron facilities and strengthening molecular and genetic engineering facilities</li> <li>• Promotion of Boro and Chaite rice cultivation in Province-2.</li> <li>• Strengthen Gene-bank facilities for conservation, utilization and use of exotic and indigenous crop plants, microorganisms, and animals.</li> <li>• Disease prevention system of plants and animals, development of resilient crops varieties, animal breed, and quarantine etc.,</li> <li>• Promotion of mushroom research and development,</li> <li>• Cooperative and Collective farming system with the involvement of poor and marginalized group of farmers.</li> <li>• Bring barren land of river-side areas under appropriate cultivation (Plantation or cultivation)</li> <li>• Establishment of land bank</li> <li>• Emphasize and promotion of commercial cooperative farming,</li> <li>• Agriculture insurance program (crops, livestock, agriculture etc.),</li> <li>• Determination of support price of crops,</li> <li>• Establishment of Krishi mandi to sell farm products especially cereals, legumes, oilseeds, sugarcane etc.),</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives</li> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning</li> <li>• Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment and strengthening of marketing system,</li> <li>• Establishment and strengthening of crops/vegetable collection center for selling farmers' crops products,</li> <li>• Establishment of warehouse for cereals and cold storages for vegetables and fruits,</li> <li>• Awareness program related to food-habit change,</li> <li>• Laboratory testing and accreditation of food and beverages produced in Province-2</li> <li>• Recruitment of Agricultural human resource and enhancement of agriculturists capacity,</li> <li>• Value addition, value chain development, entrepreneurship development, creation of agro-based enterprises for outgoing youth and foreign returnees' youths,</li> <li>• Promotion of cattle, buffalo, goat, ducks, fisheries, piggeries, bee keeping, mushroom cultivation etc.,</li> <li>• Large plot production of improved seeds of different crop varieties on farmers field under supervision of related scientists,</li> <li>• Establishment and cultivation of large orchards of banana, mango, guava, papaya, litchi, Jackfruit, pineapple etc.,</li> <li>• Production of large numbers of vegetable seedlings, fruit-saplings, and table purpose vegetables under poly house conditions with modern facilities,</li> <li>• Training of farmers, technicians, scientists, and extension workers</li> <li>• Promotion of Agriculture mechanization system,</li> <li>• Establishment of Custom hiring system for agricultural machineries,</li> <li>• Develop women friendly agriculture mechanization system,</li> <li>• Development of agro-tourism,</li> <li>• Establishment of Agricultural University in Province-2.</li> </ul>	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health system strengthening</li> <li>• Health care services</li> <li>• Access to ambulance service to all</li> <li>• Expansion of quality promotional, preventive and curative service</li> <li>• Universal coverage of immunization</li> <li>• Outreach clinic services</li> <li>• Social health insurance for health services, education and information promotion of people's participation in health program,</li> <li>• Mobilization of cooperative and private sector investments on public health,</li> <li>• Policy, plan, acts, rules, strategies and action plan in comprehensive manner.</li> <li>• Strong M&amp; E system including the strengthened HMIS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning</li> </ul>

4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-primary and basic education to all</li> <li>• Professional development of teachers and management including Early Childhood Development and Early Grade Reading training to all teachers for their professional development to improve the quality basic education.</li> <li>• Develop and incorporate into the School Improvement plan,</li> <li>• Promote youth in sports, and technical higher education,</li> <li>• Provide school meals, and conditional grants package for hard to reach and marginalized children to improve their access to free and compulsory basic education,</li> <li>• Establishment of technical and vocational schools to promote youth employment,</li> <li>• Scholarship program for poor and marginalized pupils,</li> <li>• Strengthen web-based Education Management and Information System (EMIS) at province and local level for the quality control in education and planning,</li> <li>• Disaster Risk Reduction and Comprehensive School Safety plan</li> <li>• Establishment of School of excellence as model for quality education that is to be replicated in other schools,</li> <li>• Emphasis on physical, mental, emotional, social and intellectual integrated development of the students,</li> <li>• Establishment of Government Medical and Engineering Colleges</li> <li>• Strengthen of Technical Education and Vocational Training (TEVT) institutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning</li> </ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote girl education and gender equality in all areas,</li> <li>• <i>Mukhya Mantri Beti Padhao Beti Bachao</i> programmes (Save the daughter, Educate the daughter,)</li> <li>• Awareness on sexual and reproductive health issues,</li> <li>• Encouraging political participation of women,</li> <li>• Implementation of women's empowerment initiative like President Women Upliftment Programme,</li> <li>• Income generation and skills development programme,</li> <li>• Ending violence against women, Ending all forms of conservative practices and norms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning</li> <li>• Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law</li> </ul>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation and hygiene for all,</li> <li>• Water recharge, source protection,</li> <li>• Wastewater treatment and recycling,</li> <li>• Water efficiency to avoid water scarcity</li> <li>• Improvements in water resource management and protection of ecosystems,</li> <li>• One household one latrine campaign,</li> <li>• Solid waste management,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development</li> </ul>

7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generation of power through grid-connected solar systems,</li> <li>• Strengthen transmission and distribution systems,</li> <li>• Improvement in energy efficiency,</li> <li>• Investment on solar plants for electricity production,</li> <li>• Promotion of renewable energy including biomass and wind energy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning</li> <li>• Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development</li> </ul>
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of jobs in labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and tourism,</li> <li>• Promotion of micro, small, cottage and medium enterprises, enhancing access to small business to financial services,</li> <li>• Skill development programmes through TEVT centers</li> <li>• Strengthen of employment information system,</li> <li>• Elimination of child labor,</li> <li>• Protection from workplace injuries,</li> <li>• Ensure safety at workplace.</li> <li>• Foreign employment seeking youths be trained in some skillset before issuance of labor permit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment.</li> </ul>
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of new strategic roads,</li> <li>• Expansion of motorable road to all palika centers,</li> <li>• Upgrading of existing strategic roads, construction of bridges,</li> <li>• Construction and upgrading of international and domestic airports,</li> <li>• Construction of Railway lines,</li> <li>• Development of manufacturing sector,</li> <li>• Operation of state-led public transport system,</li> <li>• Industrial innovation and ICT infrastructure,</li> <li>• Construction of motorable roads connecting to all Local Governments' headquarters</li> <li>• Operational safety of road, road design standards and codes considering safety, security and life in disaster and climate change context.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development</li> </ul>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair and non-discriminatory pay to workers,</li> <li>• Investment in equal opportunities for employment,</li> <li>• Progressive taxation system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> </ul>
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban road, drainage, and sewerage construction,</li> <li>• Piped water supply and sewage connection,</li> <li>• Landfill sites, bus parks, and other urban infrastructure.</li> <li>• Housing for the poor,</li> <li>• Reconstruction and maintenance of cultural heritages and archaeological sites,</li> <li>• Provisions for disaster preparedness,</li> <li>• Urban resilience and preparedness – risk reduction plan, human resource, tool equipment (fire, medical, search and rescue, open space, shelter, warehouse, institutional structure</li> <li>• Establishment of model smart cities,</li> <li>• Establishment of open space, playgrounds, and public garden</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment,</li> <li>• Guthi Sansthan</li> </ul>

12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficiency in the use of raw material,</li> <li>• Management of chemicals and wastes in Business as usual</li> <li>• Energy efficiency,</li> <li>• Ban on excessive use of plastics and promotion of organic bags,</li> <li>• Lifestyle in harmony with nature.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Co-operatives</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment</li> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs</li> </ul>
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building resilience and adaptive capacity,</li> <li>• Reducing emission through mitigation,</li> <li>• Strengthening climate data,</li> <li>• Climate proofing technology for infrastructure projects,</li> <li>• Agriculture based adaptation</li> <li>• Strengthen M&amp;E and statistical capacity,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment</li> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs</li> </ul>
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of forest, lakes, wetlands, wildlife, biodiversity, and land,</li> <li>• Replacement plantation,</li> <li>• Conservation of Chure Area.</li> <li>• Continuation of 'Save Churea, Save Madhesh' policy.</li> <li>• Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning and development processes,</li> <li>• Conservation of watershed,</li> <li>• Plantation of trees in barren lands and river side,</li> <li>• Construction of open space and gardens,</li> <li>• River banks be embanked and plantation be done to stop further degradation of fertile land and environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment</li> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs</li> </ul>
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to justice,</li> <li>• Capacity building for anticorruption,</li> <li>• Service delivery improvement,</li> <li>• Capacity development for planning, budgeting and implementation,</li> <li>• Electoral awareness,</li> <li>• Conduct Integrity and Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey,</li> <li>• Establishment of PSO and PDC including M &amp; E units in provincials offices,</li> <li>• Data system development for monitoring SDGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry for Internal Affairs and Law</li> </ul>
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening domestic resource mobilization,</li> <li>• Helping to improve internal capacity for tax and other revenue collection,</li> <li>• Mobilizing foreign investment,</li> <li>• Engaging in PPPs, and participating in policy formulation,</li> <li>• Implementation, and monitoring of the sustainable development goals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs</li> </ul>

## **Proposed SDGs monitoring tools**

The constitution has provided the scope of self and shared rule. Accordingly, each province and local level unit have their own distinct characteristics based on natural resources and political, socio-cultural historical patronage. Therefore, it is imperative to generate needed statistical information of different sectors to set up the baseline and monitoring the SDGs at the level of Province 2

Table : 2 SDG Monitoring Tools<sup>2</sup>

S.No	Proposed surveys	Frequency	Rationale	
1	Provincial Living Standard Survey (PLSS)	5 years	Existing NLSS does not provide estimates on income, consumption, and many SDGs related indicators below provincial level. As such PSO has to conduct an independent survey following NLSS methodology so as to derive estimates up to the district level. In addition, the PLSS should also incorporate the main features of NLFS to provide labor force statistics as required for provincial government. Further, the PSO should also take account of other variables and required data for the province focusing on SDG monitoring. This survey will be instrumental to monitor key indicators in goals such as SDG1, SDG2 and SDGs. However, it may not be feasible to materialize the proposed PLSS as it requires huge resources and technical expertise to conduct the survey of this scale. For the first five years, instead of conducting the PLSS, the small area estimation techniques, which utilize the auxiliary information of population census in combination of NLSS data, could be used to derive poverty and other relevant estimates which can fulfill the information gap of the districts.	
2	Provincial Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (PMICS)	5 years	NDHS and NMICS don't have enough sample sizes. As such, a tailored-made survey incorporating the features of NDHS and NMICS is required to monitor SDG3, and measuring performance of the health-related programmes for the provincial government. The PMICS with adequate sample size, which can provide reliable estimates up to district level, is desired to fill the data gap at province.	

<sup>2</sup> While this report suggests the surveys, it is very important to take note that survey and census bring huge cost implication. Also, the challenge to make the methodology consistent with the surveys conducted across the provinces is imperative.

3	Integrity and Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey (ISDES)	5 years	This survey is required to monitor some key indicators of SDG 16 and the status of the effectiveness of delivery of public goods and services along with the various aspects of good governance and peace.	
4	Women and Men in Decision Making Survey WMDMS	5 years	This survey is necessary to monitor the status of women in decision making at public, private and NGOs. The survey also monitors the considerable number of indicators in SDG 5 and SDG 16.	
	Administrative Data/ MIS	Yearly	Many indicators on health, education, agricultural production, tourist arrivals, transportation, physical infrastructure related data will be collected from the administrative data of the different ministries and directorates of the provincial government.	<i>Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Land Reform, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment and Ministry of Physical Infrastructure of province 2 will collect yearly service data</i>



## ANNEX 1

SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		National				Province-2				Monitoring Framework			
		2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day												
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)												
1	Poverty \$1.9 per day (PPP value)	15	10.3	8	15.4	10.5	8	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	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	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (percent)	25.2	10.5	4.9	26.7	12.2	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
2	Women of all ages below national poverty line (percent)	25.3	11.8	5	27.8	12.6	5	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
3	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions												
4	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	28.6	21.4	10	47.9	22.6	10	PMICS	NPC	2014	District	5 years	PPC
5	Children below national poverty line (under 5 years of age, percent)	35.4	15.3	5	35.1	15	5	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
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	Employed people with income less than US\$ 1.9 in PPP value per day (percent)	16.5	6.3	1	19.6	7.2	1	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	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												
1	Households having access to market center within 30 min walk (percent of total)	44.7	75	90	47.2	75.7	90	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
2	Household having bank account (percent of total)	68.3	76.1	80	61.2	73.7	80	NLSS	NDHS-WB estimate	2016	Province	5 years	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												
1	Share of bottom quintile in national consumption (percent)	7	10.5	12	7.7	10.6	12	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS

ANNEX 2

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture <sup>14</sup>													
Targets and Indicators	National				Province-2			Monitoring Framework					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	Proposed Data Source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	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												
1	Prevalence of undernourishment	38	14	3	29.6	11.9	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
2	Population spending more than two-third of total consumption on food (percent)	44.1	44.9	3	51.3	19.1	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
3	Per capita food grain production (kg)	197.5	419.0	530	161.9	407.3	530	MIS/report	Agriculture statistics	2017	District	Annual	MOAD/MOALC
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												
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	35.8	20	15	37	22.3	15	PMICS	NDHS-WB estimate	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
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)	9.7	5	4	14.4	7.5	4	PMICS	NDHS-WB estimate	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (15-49 year)	33.5	18	10	45.6	21.9	10	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
4	Prevalence of anemia among children under 5 years	46	23	10	59.4	24	10	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
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												
2.3.2	Average annual income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status												
1	Average income of small-scale food producers in NRS.	35560			32111			NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2016	Province	5 years	CBS
2	Average income of small-scale food producers in NRS.: Male	40148			31601			NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS

3	Average income of small-scale food producers NRS: Female	39837			30425		NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate 2011	Province	5 years	CBS		
4	Average income of small-scale food producers NRS: Indigenous	33387			33952		NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate 2011	Province	5 years	CBS		
5	Average income of small-scale food producers NRS: Non-indigenous	43206			40964		NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate 2011	Province	5 years	CBS		
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												
1	Total agricultural land at the present level (000 hectare)	2548	2641	2641	481	498.6	499	Admin data	NRB	2017	District	Annual	MOAD/MOALC
2	Round the year irrigated land in total arable land (percent)	29.2	60	80	42.7	74.2	90	Admin data	NLSS-WB estimate 2011		District	Annual	MOAD/MOALC

ANNEX 3

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages SDG Target and Indicators		National					Province-2				Monitoring Framework							
		2015		2025		2030		2015		2025		2030		Data source provided in the report	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
		2015	2025	2030	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	Data year					
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births																	
1	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	58	79	90	48.6	75	90	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO					
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																	
1	Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births	39	24	20	52	31	20	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO					
2	Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	24	14	12	30	18	12	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO					
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																	
1	Number of new HIV infections	1781	606	18	273	92	2	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO					
2	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	111	50	20	109	50	20	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO					
3	Malaria incidence (per 100,000 population)	8	3	1	4	3	1	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO					
3.3.1	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases																	
1	Leprosy incidence rate per 1,000 population	11	4	0	20	7	0	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO					
2	Lymphatic Filariasis cases	1,354			267			HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO					
3	Dengue cases	931			87			HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO					
4	Active Trachoma cases	22421			819			HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO					
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																	
1	. Percent of children under age 5 with Diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	7.6			8.6			PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO					
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 programmes																	

3.7.1	a. Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	56	76	80	61.8	74	80	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	b. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (percent)	42.8	56	60	42.2	54	60	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	c. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (births per woman aged 15-49 years)	2.3	2.1	2.1	3	2.4	2.1	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
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												
1	Percentages of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)	59	81	90	37	72	90	PMICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
2	Percentages of institutional delivery	54.6	79	90	45	75	90	PMICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3	Percentages of women attending three PNC as per protocol	19	75	90	23	68	90	PMICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
4	Percentages of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	86	95	95	76.1	89	95	PMICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
5	Percentages of households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility	61.6	80.6	90	83.7	88	90	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	MOSD/PSO
6	m. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (percent)	8.3	4	2	12.6	5.5	2	NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS

Note: NDHS and NMICS don't provide reliable estimates below province level due to their small sample sizes. As such, a tailored-made survey consisting the features of NDHS and NMICS is required to monitor SDG3 and performance of the health-related programmes for the provincial government. The Provincial Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (PMICS) with adequate sample size which can provide reliable estimates up to district level is desired to fill the data gap at province.

ANNEX 4

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
Targets and Indicators		National					Province-2			Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
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 (percent)	97.2	99	99.5	95.7	98.2	99.5	EMIS	Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD	
2	Gross Enrollment in secondary education (grade 9 to 12) (percent)	80.3	95	99	61.2	86.4	99	Flash report	Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD	
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) in primary education (grade 1-5)	1.02	1.01	1	1.05	1.02	1	Flash report	Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD	
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 literacy by sex and caste/ethnic group													
1	Female literacy rate of 15-24 years old population (percent)	84.5	95.1	99	57.0	85.0	99	Pop. Census	Department of Education	2017	LGs	10 years	CBS	
2	Male literacy rate of 15-24 years old population (percent)	94.4	97.5	99	83.3	93.8	99	Pop. Census	Department of Education	2017	LGs	10 years	CBS	

3	Female literacy rate of 15-49 years old population (percent)	69.1	89.0	99	38.5	78.8	99	Pop. Census	Department of Education	2017	LGs	10 years	CBS
4	Male literacy rate of 15-49 years old population (percent)	89.1	95.7	99	78.1	92.0	99	Pop. Census	Department of Education	2017	LGs	10 years	CBS
5	Literacy rate of 5 years and above population (percent)	65.9	85.3	95	60.1	83.4	95	Pop. Census	CBS	2011	LGs	10 years	CBS
6	Literacy rate of 5 years and above population (percent) – Male	75.1	88.4	95	49.5	79.8	95	Pop. Census	CBS	2011	LGs	10 years	CBS
7	Literacy rate of 5 years and above population (percent) – Female	57.4	82.5	95	38.9	76.3	95	Pop. Census	CBS	2011	LGs	10 years	CBS
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												



ANNEX 5

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls													
Targets and Indicators	National			Province-2			Monitoring Framework						
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
1	Women aged 15-49 years who experience Physical / sexual violence (percent)	6.9	3.0	1	6.1	2.7	1	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO
Target 5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation												
1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	7.2	2.7	0.5	12	4.3	0.5	Pop. census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
2	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	40.6	14.2	1	65.2	22.4	1	Pop. census	NDHS	2016			
3	Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (percent)	27.3	8.2	4.1	84.6	30.9	4.1	Pop. census			LGs	10 years	CBS
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												
1	Ratio of women to men participation in labour force	65.8	98	100	65.3	88.4	100	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 Years	PSO
2	Proportion of time spent by people on unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	16.5	7.5	3	17.4	7.8	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 Years	PSO
3	Proportion of time spent by men on unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	10.3	5.4	3	9.8	5.6	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 Years	PSO
4	Proportion of time spent by women population on unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	21.9	9.3	3	24.2	10.1	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 Years	PSO
5	Proportion of time spent by people aged 19-64 years in unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	25.6	10.5	3	27.9	11.3	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 Years	CBS
6	Proportion of time spent by people aged 65 years and above in unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	16.8	7.6	3	27.9	8.4	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	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	36.5	40	29	37	40	Election records	Provincial	5 Years	NEC
1	Parliament (percent)										
2	Local government bodies (percent)	40	41.5	42	40	42	45	Election records	LGS	5 Years	NEC
Target 5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences										
1	Awareness about reproductive rights among girls and women (percent)- Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	19	80	90	16.7	65.6	90	PMICS	2016	District	MOSD/PSO
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										
1	Proportion of household with women's ownership of property on land (percent)	22.2	34.1	40	23.5	34.5	40	Pop. census	2010	LGS	CBS
2	Proportion of household with Women's ownership of property house (percent)	11.7	30.6	40	10.5	30.2	40	Pop. census	2010	LGS	CBS
3	Proportion of household with Women's ownership of property (land and house) (percent)	11.8	35.3	40	10.7	30.2	40	Pop. census	2010	LGS	CBS
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										
1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who use mobile phone	72.6	90.9	100	62.2	87.4	100	PMICS	2016	District	MOSD/PSO
2	Proportion of men aged 15-49 years who use mobile phone	89.3	96.4	100	91.8	97.3	100	PMICS	2016	District	MOSD/PSO

ANNEX 6

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Targets and Indicators		National					Province-2					Data source provided in the report	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
		2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030									
		2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030									
Target 6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all															
1	Household with access to piped water supply (percent)	33.3	76.5	90	5.6	61.9	90	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS			
2	Population using safely managed drinking water-basic water supply coverage (percent)	94.9	97.6	99	97.4	98.5	99	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 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															
1	Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (percent)	64.6	85.7	95	42.4	77.5	95	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS			

## ANNEX 7

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

Targets and Indicators	National				Province-2				Monitoring Framework				Responsible Agency	
	2015	2025	2030		2015	2025	2030		Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation		Frequency
	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services													
Target 7.1														
1	90.8	96.3	99	91.5	96.5	99			Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
1	65.7	45	30	84	48.0	30			Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
2	33.9	58.0	70	15.6	51.9	70			Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	11 years	CBS
3	30	32	39	14.3	30.8	39			Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
Target 7.2														
By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix														

## ANNEX 8

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all													
Targets and Indicators		National					Province-2			Monitoring Framework			
		2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
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												
1	Per capita GDP growth (percent)	6.81			6.53		NAS	NAS	2018-19	Province	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	<b>Proportion of informal employment in nonagricultural employment by sex</b>												
1	Proportion of population in informal employment in non-agriculture	38.3			35.1		NLSS	Pop. Census	2010	Province	5 years	CBS	
2	Proportion of male population in informal employment in non-agriculture sector (percent)	31.3			29.1		NLSS	Pop. Census	2010	Province	5 years	CBS	
3	Proportion of female population in informal employment in non-agriculture(percent)	54.1			56.3		NLSS	Pop. Census	2010	Province	5 years	CBS	
4	Access to Financial Services (percent)	21	60.3	80	18.3	59.4	80	NLSS	2016	Province	5 years	CBS	
5	Access to Cooperatives (percent of households within 30 min walk)	53.6	71.3	80	30.1	63.4	80	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	Province	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												
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities												
1	Underemployment rate (15-59 year) (percent)	27.7	15.9	10	24.7	14.9	10	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
Target 8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training												
1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	35.3			48.3			NLFS	NLFS	2017-18	Province	10 years	CBS
2	Proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in education (percent)	47.2			57.8			Pop. Census	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	LGs	10 years	CBS
3	Youth underemployment rate (aged 15-24 years) (percent)	29.9	18.6	10	22.4	14.1	10	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
4	Proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in employment (percent)	60.5	40.2	30	66.7	42.2	30	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS

## ANNEX 9

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation <sup>77</sup>												
Monitoring Framework	National			Province-2			Monitoring Framework			Responsible Agency		
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year		Disaggregation	Frequency
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development & human well-being, with a focus on affordable & equitable access for all												
1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	78.8	92.9	100	87.8	96.3	100	NLS			District	5 years	CBS
2 Road density (km/100 sq. km)	39.2	113.1	150	59	120	150	Admin data			District	Annual	MOPID
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												
1 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	10.5	13.5	15	9.8	13.3	15	Economic census			District	10 years	CBS

ANNEX 10

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries														
Targets and Indicators	National				Province-2				Monitoring Framework					
	2015	2025	2030	2030	2015	2025	2030	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
	Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average													
1	0.33	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.29	0.25	0.23	0.23	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 Years	CBS
2	18.5	15.6	23.4	23.4	19.5	22.1	23.4	23.4	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 Years	CBS
3	5.3	15.9	18	18	10.8	15.6	18	18	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 Years	CBS
4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.04	1.0	1.0	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 Years	CBS
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														
1	20.9	34.7	40	40	18.8	32.9	40	40	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 Year	CBS

## ANNEX 11

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		National				Province-2				Monitoring Framework					
		2015	2025	2030	2030	2015	2025	2030	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
<b>Targets and Indicators</b>															
Target 11.1.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums															
1	Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (percent)	9.5	6.50	5	21.1	10.4	5	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS		
2	Proportion of urban population living in inadequate housing	67.8	25.9	5	70.6	26.9	5	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	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															
1	Access to paved road within 30 minutes of walking (percent)	50.5	70.5	80	57.1	72.4	80	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	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															
1	Households residing with 5 and more persons (percent)	55.3	28.9	20	67.0	35.7	20	Pop. Census	Pop.Census	2010	LGs	10 years	CBS		
Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage															



ANNEX 12

### ANNEX 13

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat Climate change and its impact <sup>27</sup>												
Targets and Indicators	National			Province-2			Monitoring Framework					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency

### ANNEX 14

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

## ANNEX 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 <sup>26</sup>															
Targets and Indicators		National			Province-2			Monitoring Framework							
		2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	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 (percent)	44.7	44.7	44.7	23	34.3	40	Forest Survey	Province Status paper	2017		District		10 years	MOFSC
1	Protected area (including forest, in percent of total land area)	23.4	23.3	23.3	10.7	10.7	10.7	Admin. Data				District		Annual	MOITFE
2	Conservation of lakes, wetlands, and ponds (number)	1727	3909	5000	25			Admin. Data				District		Annual	MOITFE
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															

## ANNEX 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 <sup>26</sup>													
Targets and Indicators	National				Province-2			Monitoring Framework					
	2015	2025	2030		2015	2025	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1	10	3.3	0		26	8.7	0	ISDES	NASC	2017	District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration													
16-9.1	56.2	85.4	100		45	81.7	100	CRVS	NDHS	2016	LGS	Annual	MSD/PSO

ANNEX 17

SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development <sup>17</sup>														
Targets and Indicators		National			Province-2			Monitoring Framework						
		2015	2025	2030	2015	2025	2030	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
Target 17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection													
2	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years using internet	23.3	71	95	10.1	69	99	MIS/Pop. census	NDHS	2016	LGs	Annual/10 yrs	MOIC/CBS	
3	Proportion of men aged 15-49 years using internet	48.5	80	95	40.7	80	99	MIS/Pop. census	NDHS	2016	LGs	Annual/10 yrs	MOIC/CBS	
1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered	56.2	85.4	100	45	81.7	100	CRVS	NDHS	2016	LGs	Annual	MOSD/PSO	

## ANNEX 1.1

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
Targets and Indicators		Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
1	Social protection expenditure in total budget (percent)	Report	Province	Annual	PPC/MOPEA	
2	Households covered by formal financial services (percent of total)	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS	
3	Proportion of the urban population in the lowest quintiles that spends more than 30 per cent of its income on accommodation	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS	
4	Proportion of the population in the lowest quintiles that spends more than 10 per cent of its income on basic services (water, sanitation, energy, education, health, transport)	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS	
5	Loss of lives from disaster (number)	Admin data	District	Annual	MOHA/MOIAL	
6	Missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 (number)	Admin data	District	Annual	MOHA/MOIAL	
7	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Admin data	District	Annual	MOIAL/MOITFE	

## ANNEX 2.1

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
Targets and Indicators		Proposed Data Source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
1	Access to drying, storage, and processing facilities	Admin data	District	Annual	MLAC	
2	Proportion of children under age 5 years who are underweight (-2SD) * (percent of total)	PMICS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO	
3	Sickle cell anemia infected population	PMICS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO	
4	Land productivity (AGPA/ha) USD	Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOAD/MOALC	
5	Cultivated land in the total agriculture land (percent)	Agri. Census	District	10 year	CBS	

## ANNEX 3.1

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
SDG Target and Indicators					
1	Maternal mortality ratio per 100000 live births	PMICS	Province	5 years	MOSD/PSO
2	Number of Uterine prolapsed cases	HMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
3	Hepatitis B prevalence (per 100,000 population)	HMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
4	Kala-azar (Leishmaniasis) cases*	HMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
5	No of Uterine prolapsed cases	HMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
6	Number of laboratories confirmed cases of Influenza (H1N1)	HMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
7	No of Cardiovascular disease patients (per 1000 population)	CRVS/HMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
9	No of Cancer patients(per 1000 population)	CRVS/HMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
10	No of Diabetes patients (per 1000 population)	CRVS/HMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
11	No of Chronic respiratory disease patients(per 1000 population)	CRVS/HMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
12	Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	Admin data	District	Annual	MOHA/MOIAL
13	Hard drug users who ever visited Rehabilitation Centers for comprehensive services (%)	Hard Drug Users' Survey	District	3 years	PSO/MOIAL
14	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Traffic police reports	District	Annual	Nepal police
15	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 and 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	PMICS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
16	Percentages of women aged 30-49 years screened for cervical cancer	PMICS/HMIS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
17	Percentages of people living with HIV receiving Antiretroviral combination therapy	PMICS/HMIS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
18	Percentages of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	PMICS/HMIS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
19	Percentages of male population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	PMICS/HMIS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
21	Percentages of female population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	PMICS/HMIS	District	7 years	MOSD/PSO

22	Percentages of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood glucose who are currently taking medication	PMICS/HMIS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
23	Percentages of poor people enrolled in health insurance	NLSS/HMIS	Province	5 years	CBS
24	Percentages of out of pocket expenditure in total health expenditure	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS
25	Percentage of registered electric vehicles (public) to total vehicle registration (public)	Administrative data	Province	Annual	MoTFE
26	Percentage of registered electric vehicles (private) to total vehicle registration (private)	Administrative data	Province	Annual	MOSD/PSO
27	Levels of Particulate Matter	Administrative data	Province	Annual	MOSD/PSO
28	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	HMIS/ PMICS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
29	Percentages of health sector budget in the total government budget	Budget book	Province	Annual	MOSD/MOPEA
30	Percentages of health sector budget for research and development	Budget book	Province	Annual	MOSD/MOPEA
31	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis				
32	Percentages of government health facilities with no stock out of essential drugs	LMIS	District	Annual	MOHP/MOSD
33	Health worker density and distribution (per 1000 population)	Admin data	District	Annual	MOHP/MOSD



ANNEX 4.1

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

	Targets and Indicators	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1	Primary school completion rate (percent)	PMICS	District	5- years	MOSD/PSO
2	Proportion of pupils enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight (percent)	PMICS	District	5- years	MOSD/PSO
3	Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight	PMICS	District	5- years	MOSD/PSO
4	Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade twelve	PMICS	District	5- years	MOSD/PSO
5	Ratio of girls enrollment in technical and vocational education	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD
6	Ratio of girls enrollment in tertiary education (graduate level)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD
7	Scholarship coverage (percent of total students)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD
8	Youth & adults with technical & vocational training (number in '000, annual)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD
9	Working age population with technical and vocational training (percent)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD
10	Internet users (percent of adult population)	MIS	District	Annual	Telecom Authority
11	Gender parity index (GPI) in basic education (grade 6-8)	Flash report	District	Annual	MOSD
12	Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school)	Flash report	District	Annual	MOSD
13	Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on literacy (above 15 years)	Pop. Census	LGs	10 year	MOSD/PSO
14	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (percent)	Pop. Census	LGs	10 years	CBS
15	Literacy rate of 15-49 years old population (percent)	Pop. Census	LGs	10 years	CBS
16	Public spending per student (Basic education in '000)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD
17	Schools with access to electricity (percent)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC
18	Schools with access to internet (percent)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC
18	Basic schools with access to "WASH" facilities (percent)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC
20	Disability friendly schools (percent)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC
21	Proportion of teachers in basic education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training, (percent)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC
2.2	Proportion of teachers in secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training, (percent)	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC
23	No of schools with safe infrastructure	EMIS	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC
24	No of other (college, training centers) academic institutions with safe infrastructure	Admin data	Districts	Annual	MOSD/PPC
25	No of schools and academic institutions with DRRM plans	Admin data	Districts	Annual	MOSD/ MOITFE/PPC
26	No of schools and other academic institutions with trained teachers on disaster preparedness and response	Admin data	Districts	Annual	MOSD/PPC
27	No of schools with provision of regular disaster response exercises (mock –drills)	Admin data	Districts	Annual	MOSD/PPC

## ANNEX 5.1

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

Targets and Indicators	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1 Wage equality for similar work (ratio of women's wage to that of men)	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS
2 Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual violence (percent)	PMICS	District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO
3 Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month (percent)	PMICS	District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO
4 Women and Girls Trafficking (in number)	Admin. Data	District	5 Years	MOHA/NHRC
5 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Election report			
6 Women's participation in decision making level in the private sector (percent)	NLSS	District	5 Years	CBS
7 Women's participation in cooperative sector (percent)	NLSS	District	5 Years	CBS
8 Women in public service decision making positions (percent of total employees)	NLSS	District	5 Years	CBS
9 Ratio of women to men in professional and technical workers (percent)	NLSS	District	5 Years	CBS
10 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	PMICS	District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO
11 Receiving specific support and service provisions related to sexual health care to the poor, discriminated and marginalized groups (percent)	PMICS	District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO
12 Number of enterprises owned by women	Eco. census	LGs	10 years	CBS
13 Use of internet by women aged 15-24 years (percent)	PMICS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
14 Proportion of budget allocated by the government for gender equality and women's empowerment (percent)	Budget book	Province	Annual	MOPEA

ANNEX 6.1

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
Targets and Indicators	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Pop. Census	LGs	10 years	CBS	
2 Population using safe drinking water (percent)	Exp. Research	LGs	Annual	MOSD	
3 Percentage of population in the poorest quintile whose financial expenditure on water, sanitation and hygiene is below 3 percent of the national poverty line.	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS	
4 Percentage of the population of the poorest quintiles with access to water, sanitation and hygiene	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS	
5 No of public toilet constructed in urban areas and highway heads	Admin data	District	Annual	LGs/PSO	
6 Number of local bodies declaring defecation free area with alternative defecation provision to its population by ward levels	Admin data	LGs	Annual	LGs	
7 Proportion of population using latrine (percent)	Pop. Census	LGs	10 years	CBS	
8 Sanitation coverage (percent)	Pop. Census	LGs	10 years	CBS	
9 Urban households with toilets connected to sewer systems/ proper FSM (percent)	Pop. Census	LGs	10 years	CBS	
10 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Admin data	LGs	Annual	MOSD	

## ANNEX 7.1

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						
	Targets and Indicators	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
1	Per capita energy (final) consumption (in gigajoules)	Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOEWRI/ NEA	
2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOEWRI/ NEA	
4	Electricity consumption (KWh per capita)	Admin. Data	LGs	Annual	NEA	
5	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Admin. Data	LGs	Annual	MOEWRI	
6	Installed capacity of hydropower (MW)	Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOEWRI	
7	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOEWRI/ NEA/PPC	
8	Electric vehicles in publictransport systems (percent)	Admin data	Province	Annual	PTMO	

## ANNEX 8.1

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
Indicators	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency		
1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Province	Annual	CBS		
2	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Province	5 years	CBS		
3	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and	District	Annual	NRB/PSO		
4	Automated teller machines per 100000 adult population (number)	District	Annual	NRB/PSO		
5	Life insurance coverage (percent)	District	5 years	CBS		
6	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	District	5 years	CBS		

ANNEX 9.1

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation					
Indicators	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
1 Paved road density (km/sq. km)	Admin data	District	Annual	MOPID	
2 Passenger, by mode of transport (Road) (percent)	Admin data	District	Annual	MOPID	
3 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Admin. Data	LGs	Annual	MOIC/NTA	

## ANNEX 10.1

## SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Indicators	Proposed Data source	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS
2 Consumption inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS
3 Percentage of urban households with income below 50 percent of median income	Administrative data			MoUD
4 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS
5 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	Special Survey	District	5 years	PSO

## ANNEX 11.1

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

Indicators	Proposed Data source	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1 Population living in slum and squatters ('000)	Pop. Census	LGs	10 years	CBS
2 Households living in safe houses (percent)	Pop. Census	LGs	10 years	CBS
3 Availability of safe public transport (percent)	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS
4 Planned new cities (number)	Plan doc.	Province	Annual	PPC
5 Budget allocated for the protection of natural and cultural heritage (%)	Budget book	Province	Annual	PPC
6 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOIAL
7 Deaths due to natural disaster (number)	Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOIAL
8 Injuries due to disaster (number)	Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOIAL
9 Loss of property due to disasters (in million NRs.)	Study	District	Annual	MOIAL
10 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Admin data	Municipality	Annual	LGs
11 Number of public spaces by types with areas (play grounds, open spaces, gardens, parks, exhibitioncenters etc.)	Report	Province	Annual	PPC
12 No. of landless, liberated Kamaiyas, landless Dalit households provided housing and basic services	Admin data	Ward	Annual	MOSD
13 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Record	LGs	Annual	PPC/MOITFE



## ANNEX 12.1

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

	Indicators	Proposed Data source	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1	Land use for agricultural production (cereal as percentages of cultivated land)	Agri. Census	District	10 year	CBS
2	Per capita cereal food consumption (in KG) annual	Agriculture statistics	District	5 year	PSO
3	Percentages of people living in the corridors of national conservation areas involved in alternative livelihoods options – than that of depending upon forest products	Admin data	District	Annual	MOITFE
4	No of LGS who banned use of plastics bags in their territory	Admin data	LGS	Annual	LGS

## ANNEX 13.1

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

Indicators	Proposed Data source	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	District	Annual	MOHA/MOIAL
2	Economic losses due to disaster (in million Rs.)			
3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	District	Annual	MOITFE
4	Local adaptation plan preparation (number of LGs)	District	Annual	MOITFE
5	Community level adaptation plan	District	Annual	MOITFE
6	Implementation of adaptation plan	District	Annual	MOITFE
7	Climate smart villages	District	Annual	MOITFE
8	Climate smart farming	District	Annual	MOITFE
9	Proportion of schools covered by climate change education (percent)	District	Annual	MOSD
10	Number of trained persons in climate change mitigation	District	Annual	MOITFE
11	Number of trained persons(local planners) in climate change	District	Annual	MOITFE

ANNEX 14.1

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

## ANNEX 15.1

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		Indicators	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1	Forest area under community-based management (percent)		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
2	Forest by type of management practices		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOFE/MOITFE
3	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOFE/MOITFE
4	Conservation of lakes, wetlands, and ponds (number)		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
5	Area under lakes, wetlands and ponds		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
6	Progress towards sustainable forest management		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOFE/MOITFE
7	Handover of forests to leasehold forest groups (000 hectare)		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
8	Deforestation replacement plantation rate (percent)		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
9	Additional plantation (seedlings in million per annum)		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
10	No of Palikas with DRRM and CC adaptation plans		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
11	No of Palikas implementing building codes		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
12	No of Palikas with legal/regulatory measures for infrastructure (road, services) standards		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
13	No of people in access to fire brigade, ambulance		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
14	No Palikas with trained HR on disaster rescue		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
15	Percentage of houses following EQ resilience houses		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
16	Parentages of households living in safe zones (flood, landslide)		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
17	Area of agricultural land under active management and protected from flood and landslides (in hectare)		Admin. Data	District	Annual	MOITFE
18	Potentially dangerous lakes (percent)		Admin. Data	Province	Annual	MOITFE
19	Threatened flora (medicinal & aromatic plants) (percent)		Research	District	5 year	MOITFE
20	Threatened fauna (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, Platyhelminthes, mollusks, etc.) (percent)		Research	District	5 year	MOITFE
21	Wild tigers (number)		Census	Province	5 year	MOITFE
22	Rhino (number)		Census	Province	5 year	MOITFE
23	Community led anti-poaching units mobilized (number)		Admin data	Province	Annual	MOITFE
24	Plant (floral) species under conservation plan (number)		Research	District	5 year	MOITFE
25	Animal (faunal) species under conservation plan (number)		Research	District	5 year	MOITFE

## ANNEX 16.1

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		Indicators	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live		PMICS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
2	Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month) (percent)		PMICS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3	Children trafficking to abroad (including India) per annum (reported number)		Report	District	5 years	MOSD/NHRC
4	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18		PMICS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
5	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms		PMICS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
6	Transparency, accountability, and corruption in public (score out of 6)		ISDES	District	5 years	PSO
	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population		Admin. Data	District	Annual	Nepal Police
7	Good governance (Reported along a scale of -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to good governance) for control of corruption		ISDES	District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL
8	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		ISDES	District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL
9	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		ISDES	District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL
10	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services		ISDES	District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL
11	Proportions of decision-making positions held by women in public institutions		WMDMS	District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL
12	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		ISDES	District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL

## ANNEX 17.1

## SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

	Indicators	Proposed Data source	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1	Proportion of provincial budget funded by provincial tax taxes (percent)	Budget Book	Province	Annual	MOPEA
2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed				
3	Internet Density (per 100 person)	MIS/Pop.census	LGs	Annual/ 10 yrs	MOIC/CBS
4	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	MIS/Pop.census	LGs	Annual/ 10 yrs	MOIC/CBS
5	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced with full disaggregation relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Meta data	Province	Annual	PSO
6	Developed and enforced statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Law	Province	2019	PPC/MOIAL
7	Developed and implemented a statistical plan that is fully funded	Plan	Province	2019	PPC/PSO
8	Proportion of budget allocated to strengthen statistical capacity (percent of total budget)	Budget book	Province	Annual	MOPEA

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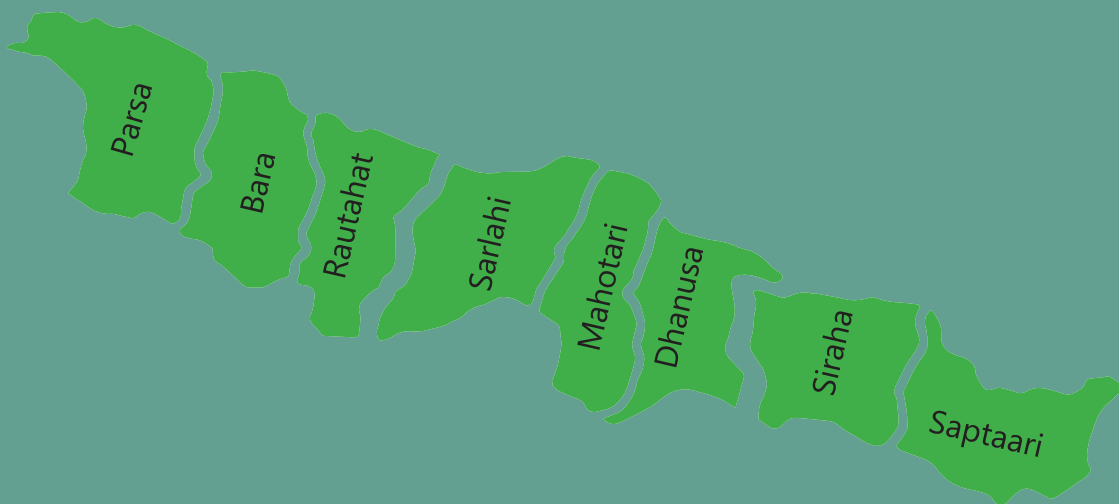
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Province Government

## Province Policy & Planning Commission

Province-2, Janakpur, Nepal