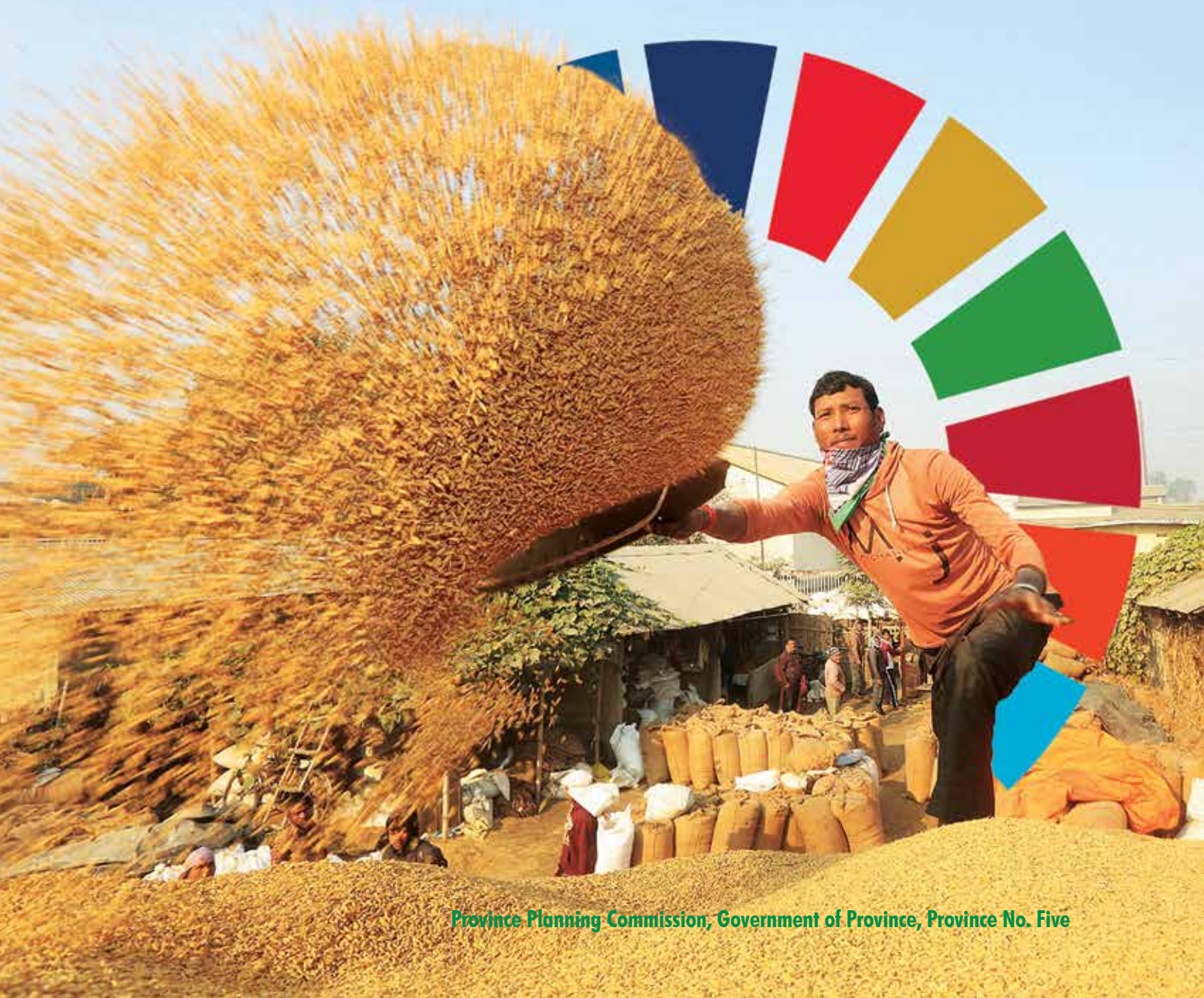




Sustainable Development Goals

Baseline Report of Province No. Five



© Province Planning Commission, Government of Province, Province No. Five

This report was prepared and published in 2019 by the Province Planning Commission, Government of Province, Province No. Five, with the support from United Nations Development Programme.

Photo Credit: UNDP Nepal, Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi, CP Khanal



Government of Province

Province No. 5

Butwal Nepal

Chief Minister

Date: 2076/02/28

Preface

The government of Province No. 5 has been formulating first five-year plan (2019/20 - 2023/24) of the province with a vision of 'prosperous province, happy people'. The goals and priorities of the plan match with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed by the global community for the period of 2016-2030. As the Government of Nepal has shown its commitment on the realization of SDGs at the international level, this province intends to localize the SDGs to the provincial context to contribute in the fulfillment of the national commitment. This SDG baseline report is produced under technical and financial support from UNDP in order to identify the status of the province in various goals and use the information to identify and design strategic interventions needed to achieve SDGs.

This report has been prepared based on the available information and through a consultative process with stakeholders. It has highlighted the data gap which needs to be filled in order to effectively monitor progress on the SDGs in the coming days and ways

forward for achieving the goals so that no one will be left behind. This report has helped us to set the targets to be achieved in our five-year plan. Local governments, civil society organizations, private sector of this province and interested development partners will also benefit from this report to identify the areas where they need to focus to help the provincial government in achieving the SDGs.

The Province Planning Commission would like to thank the UNDP for helping us to prepare this milestone report and also to the team of experts Dr. Govind Nepal, Damodar Gnawali and Ashutosh Mani Dixit for their contribution in producing the background materials for this. I would also like to thank the Vice Chair and members of the Province Planning Commission, concerned staff of the government and representatives of private sectors, civil society organizations, development partners and other stakeholders who contributed in preparing this report.


.....

Shankar Pokhrel

Chief Minister and Chairman of the Province
Planning Commission



Table of Contents

Chapter One: Background	01
1.1 Introduction	01
1.2 Objectives	06
1.3 Approaches and methods	07
1.4 Organization of the report	07
Chapter Two: SDG Goals and Targets	09
Chapter Three: Baseline status of SDGs indicators in Province No. Five	25
3.1 Data gap and availability in provincial SDG indicators	37
Chapter Four: Integration of SDGs in Provincial Planning	39
Chapter Five: Monitoring and Evaluation	45



Chapter One

Background

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was born out of the need to pursue a socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth in an integrated manner.

The normative basis of sustainable development is the pursuit of a virtuous global society supported by three core beliefs:

- i. There should not be poverty in the midst of plenty,
- ii. The global community of nations must foster social cohesion and mobility, reduce inequalities, and end all forms of

- iii. Humans have a moral obligation to preserve planet Earth.

These economic, social, and environmental goals are interrelated and therefore call for integrated solutions. They all require good governance to be practised and the science of complex systems to be understood.¹ The 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 at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2014.



1. As Sachs (2015) notes, complex systems represented by a global economy, social connectedness, and Earthly climate and ecosystems exhibit non-linear responses to shocks, i.e., a modest change in the components of the system can cause a large change in the performance of the system as a whole.

The UN Open Working proposed set of 17 SDGs with 169 targets Group (OWG) for SDGs agreed on a covering a broad range of sustainable development issues for the period 2016-2030. The SDGs commenced on January 2016 and emerged as the common and globally agreed upon development framework for the planet, people, their prosperity, and peace. As of now, 230 indicators have been finalized to measure and track the progress of the SDGs worldwide.

Before adopting the SDGs, the world agreed to implement the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from 2001 to 2015. They were largely successful because they were time-bound, quantified and simple to monitor. However, on several issues, they did not go into the root causes of development. The SDGs are not just an enlargement of the Millennium Development Goals in terms of the number of goals and targets, but they also seek to address complex issues like inequality and human rights. They take

a more holistic approach to development. The ambition, however, is so high that many governments see several goals and targets as aspirational.

The Constitution of Nepal issued in 2015 has ushered in an era of swifter and more balanced socio-economic transformation, with a federal system of governance as its bedrock. The constitution envisions creating a socialist-oriented economy to fulfil people's aspirations for justice, peace, good governance and sustainable development. The main political reason of federalism is to bring government closer to the people, enhance the pace and quality of development and ensure more effective delivery of public goods and services by providing space for peoples' participation and ownership in development. It is also expected that the key services are accessible to all citizens and delivered in a transparent and accountable fashion by all levels of government. The constitutional framework guides federal, provincial and local governments to exercise cooperative federalism.

To set targets for the plan period and beyond, there is a need to know the baseline status of SDGs at the provincial level. The National Planning Commission, the highest policy making body in Nepal, has prepared two important reports related to SDGs: the SDGs Status and Roadmap, 2016-2030, and Nepal's SDG Needs, Costing and Financing Strategy.



The Constitution of Nepal is consistent with the principles of the SDGs. Several SDGs are enshrined in the constitution as fundamental rights of citizens. For instance, basic and secondary education, basic health, clean water and sanitation, food, clean energy and housing are stated as fundamental constitutional rights; they also form the core of the SDGs. Several of these constitutional rights fall under the jurisdictions of the provincial and local governments. Some functions are concurrent responsibilities of federal, provincial, and local governments. True implementation of the SDGs requires SDG-based planning within the different levels of government. This necessitates localization of SDGs and a concerted and coordinated pursuit by all public and non-state stakeholders across all levels of government.

Currently, like the federal government, the provincial government in Province No. Five is also engaged in the formulation of its first periodic plan for the next five years.

This is, therefore, a high time for formally mainstreaming the SDGs in the planning process. To set targets for the plan period and beyond, there is a need to know the baseline status of SDGs at the provincial level. The National Planning Commission, the highest policy making body in Nepal, has prepared two important reports related to SDGs: the SDGs Status and Roadmap, 2016-2030, and Nepal's SDG Needs, Costing and Financing Strategy. Both reports are national initiatives. The national SDG Roadmap has acknowledged that much of the responsibilities of SDGs implementation will shift towards provincial and local governments under the current federal set up. First, vital public services, which form a social core of the SDGs, are now assigned to the provincial and local governments, and are constitutionally mandated to be funded in part by the fiscal transfers from the federal government. Second, prioritization and implementation sequencing of SDGs can now be better tailored to local contexts ensuring people's participation.



Third, “leaving no one behind” and ensuring equity in development outcomes require targeted interventions aimed at pockets of deprivation, a task best handled when information and peer-monitoring are handled locally. These points suggest that localization of SDGs is critical for Nepal to achieve its commitments. To localize the SDGs, the first step is to prepare an SDG baseline report to understand where the province stands in terms of the goals and targets. In this regard, the Province Planning Commission (PPC) of Province No. Five has prepared this SDG baseline Report under the support of UNDP through a three-member expert team.

Province No. Five is bordered by Gandaki and Karnali provinces to the north, Gandaki province to the east, Sudurpashchim Pradesh to the west and the Indian state of Utter Pradesh to the south. It constitutes 15.1 percent (22,288 square kilometres) of Nepal’s total area and 17 percent (44,99,272) of the total population. It comprises of 12 districts, 4 sub-metropolitan

cities, 32 municipalities and 73 rural municipalities of Nepal. According to the national population and housing census (2011), the province has 2,140,316 (47.6 percent) male population and 2,358,956 (52.4 percent) female population.

The estimated average annual population growth rate (exponential) of the province between 2001 and 2011 is 1.37 percent, compared to the national average of 1.35 percent. The average household size of the province stands at 5.1 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011). The literacy rate among people aged 5 years or above is 66.4 percent (75.50 percent for male and 58.33 percent for female) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011) and the Human Development Index (HDI) of the province stands at 0.461. The major languages spoken in Province No. Five include Nepali (51.6 percent), Tharu (12.3 percent) and Awadhi (10.2 percent).

In regards to geography, Province No. Five has tremendous development potentials.



It enjoys the locational advantage of having multiple border entry points into India, which accounts for about one quarter of trade with Nepal. The province has seven established hubs for trade and commerce and one Special Economic Zone (SEZ). The province is also a center for domestic and international tourism spots, including Lumbini, the holy birth place of Lord Gautam Buddha and Dang Valley, the largest in Asia.²

The province has Kaligandaki and Karnali as border rivers and some major rivers (e.g., Thulo Bheri, Babai, Rapti, Badigad, Tinau, Banganga) crossing the fertile land, thereby offering an unprecedented opportunity for irrigated agriculture. The province also benefits from the Bheri-Babai Diversion – a combined irrigation and hydroelectricity project.

There are also challenges of:

- i) Creating income and employment opportunities in the hills and peri-urban centres of the Terai, while taking advantage of the demographic dividend

and remittance inflows;

- ii) Enhancing productivity of the agriculture sector and increasing the contribution of the manufacturing sector, and
- iii) Enhancing access of all people to quality health, education, energy and water supply and sanitation services, and
- iv) Maintaining population distribution in the hills and Terai by developing basic infrastructure.

In addition, to address the issue of gender equality, Tharu, Dalits, poor and other marginalized communities and localities a common agenda is essential to make sure that no one is left behind.

The baseline report and its analysis is expected to help localize the SDGs by:

- (i) Raising awareness about sustainable development in the province;
- (ii) Advocating provincial perspective in national SDGs strategies;
- (iii) Customizing and aligning the national level goals in the provincial context, and
- (iv) Monitoring, evaluating and learning from the experiences. It also helps to engage local people in planning, designing, implementing and monitoring development activities.

² Other important sites include religious places like Ruru Kshetra, Swargadwari, Resunga, Siddhababa, Thakurdwara, Bageshwori Temple, Ambikeshwori Mandir, Kalika and Malika Mandir, Kalapani Mandir, Palpa Bhairavsthan, Supa Deurali, Dharapani Shiv Mandir and Kanke Deurali. Touristic sites such as historical Baise Chaubise kingdoms and forts including Tansen Durbar, Banke and Bardiya National Parks, a part of Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve, Rani Mahal, Bichitra Gupha, Shiva cave and Jaljala are also in the province.



1.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this report is to present a baseline status of SDG indicators and the target for the sustainable development for Province No. Five. Specifically, the objective of this report is to:

- i. Propose SDGs indicators for the province based on National Sustainable Development Goals, Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030,
- ii. Discuss the status of the SDGs in the province,
- iii. Provide insights for SDGs aligned planning and policies applicable to the provincial and local governments.

1.3 APPROACHES AND METHODS

The baseline report draws on secondary information and data from various sources. Recently published profile of the Province No. Five was an important source for the report along with the provincial SDGs baseline data available on the NPC's website³. The available data from national censuses and surveys, and administrative data from government agencies, were further analysed and compiled as needed.

The indicators were selected in two stages. In the first stage, most of the relevant indicators were selected by sorting out the list of global and national SDGs indicators. In the second stage, added indicators were identified to localize the SDGs in Province No. Five. The baseline status of the national indicators was taken from the SDGs Status and Roadmap 2016-2030. A consultative workshop was also organized to get inputs from various stakeholders to identify the appropriate indicators and necessary interventions.

1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The first chapter of this report contains the background of the study. The second chapter describes the seventeen sustainable development goals (SDGs)⁴. The third chapter presents the baseline status of the SDGs indicators in Province No. Five and highlights the data gap and challenges in obtaining sufficient data for the SDGs indicators. Chapter Four discusses the possible ways to integrate SDGs in

provincial planning. Finally, Chapter Five proposes possible tools for the monitoring and evaluation of SDGs targets so that the goals can be accomplished within 2030. Apart from the main body of the report, annexes present indicators and their baselines corresponding to goals. Annex 18 presents the provincial jurisdiction towards SDGs as stipulated by the Constitution of Nepal.

3 A technical collaboration between the NPC and the World Bank Nepal office

4 Excluding SDG 14



Chapter Two

SDG Goals and Targets



This chapter briefly summarizes the sustainable development goals and targets. The indicators are presented in annex 1-17.

Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



SDG 1 proposes to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030. In doing so, it targets to substantially reduce the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living below the nationally defined poverty threshold (targets 1.1 and 1.2). The process envisions the implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures targeting the poor and the vulnerable (target 1.3). 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 to economic, social and environmental shocks emanating for example, from disasters and climate-related extreme events (target 1.5). Since about one quarter of the population is under absolute poverty and 29.9 percent people are in multidimensional poverty, this goal is very important for this province, which ranks second in the number of multidimensional poor.



Goal 2

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



The goal aims at ending hunger by 2030 and ensuring that all people have access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round (target 2.1). The goal aims to end all forms of malnutrition (target 2.2). Doing so entails doubling agricultural productivity (target 2.3) and incomes of small-scale food producers and ensuring access and improvement of the food supply chain. It also targets to ensure sustainable food production systems and implement

resilient agricultural practices. Target 2.5 aims to maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivate plants, farmed and domestic animals to abet sustained food production system. Though the province has food surplus, distribution and access to food within the province is not equal. A large chunk of people is suffering from malnutrition which is one of the main causes for high multidimensional poverty in this province.



Goal 3

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



Reducing the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 (target 3.1) is one of the targets of SDG 3 regarding healthy lives and well-being. It aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age (target 3.2). The health and well-being is achieved by targeting the end of epidemics such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, Tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and by combating 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 strengthen the

prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol (target 3.5). The goal also includes reducing the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by half by the end of 2020 (target 3.6). It also envisions 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 programs, among others (targets 3.7, 3.8, 3.9). The high child mortality rate is one of the reasons for high multidimensional poverty in this province. Providing access to health services with quality is necessary for this province to achieve this goal.



Goal 4

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



This goal seeks to ensure all girls and boys complete free, quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes (target 4.1). It seeks to provide access to quality early childhood development and pre-primary education for girls and boys (target 4.2). Along with quality, Goal 4 prioritizes affordability of quality education (target 4.3), and coverage ensuring that a large percentage of the youth and adults have

relevant technical and vocational skills (target 4.5). The goal also aims to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable (targets 4.6; 4.7). It has cross-cutting implications for Goal 5. Meeting this goal requires increasing access to education with improvement in quality in a balanced way. Focus on technical and vocational education is essential to meet this goal in this province.



Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Goal 5 aims to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere (target 5.1) and to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres (target 5.2). It also aims to eliminate all harmful practices, such as early child marriage and female genital mutilation (target 5.3). The social and economic aspect of valuing unpaid care

and domestic work is captured in target 5.4. The goals capture women's full and effective participation in public life in 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).



Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



SDG 6 envisages achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (target 6.1). The goal aims to provide adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and to end open defecation (target 6.2). The target is also to improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the 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. But while doing so, the goal also seeks to protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wet lands, rivers, aquifers and lakes (targets 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6).



Using waste food, agricultural waste and cow dung, the Envipower Energy and Fertilisers Pvt. Ltd. in Bhairahawa is commercially producing bottled Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and compost fertilizers. Photo: Abhirat Agrawal.

Goal 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



SDG 7 aims at achieving universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (target 7.1), substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix (target 7.2) and doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency (target

7.3). Targets 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 seek to make access to modern energy system universal and efficient. This goal requires reduced use of conventional types of energy which still occupies a major share in this province.



Goal 8

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



The Goal aims to sustain and achieve per capita growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of at least seven percent per annum (Target 8.1), fostering higher levels of productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation (target 8.2). Achieving full and productive

employment and decent work for all women and men (target 8.3), improving resource efficiency (target 8.4), eliminating the worst forms of child labour (target 8.7), and expanding financial services for all (target 8.10), among others, are also important constituent targets of this broad goal.



Goal 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



SDG 9 aims at developing 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 aims to increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to develop a value chain and seek market

integration (target 9.3). Further, the targets seek to ensure that infrastructure built is resilient (target 9.4) and to enhance scientific research (target 9.5). Infrastructure deficiency has been preventing the full utilization of the available resources and productive capacity in this province. This condition demands the fulfilment of this goal in this province.



Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries



Goal 10 envisages achieving and sustaining income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average (target 10.1). It seeks to do so by empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all (target 10.2). It aims to measure equal

opportunity and reduce the 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.



Goal 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



The goal seeks to provide all to access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and to upgrade slums (target 11.1). It ensures access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all and enhances inclusive and sustainable urbanization (targets 11.2 and 11.3). It also aims to safeguard world cultural and natural heritage, and significantly reduce economic losses relative

to Gross Domestic Product (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. Given the rapid urbanization and migration in this province, this goal also needs special attention in this province.



Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



This goal proposes the implementation of a 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, there by achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030 (targets 12.1 and 12.2). It seeks to halve per capita food waste by 2030 at the retail and consumer levels (target 12.3). Furthermore, it ensures environmentally sound management of chemicals and

all wastes throughout their life cycle (target 12.4). Complimenting the sound management of the environment, it seeks to substantially decrease waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse (target 12.5). Also, it ensures relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature (target 12.6), among others.



Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



SDG 13 is about strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. It seeks to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. Concomitantly, it targets improvement in education and awareness, strengthening of human and institutional capacity related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. The targets

have significant cross-references to Goal 11 as cities are focal points of energy use and carbon dioxide emissions. The goal is directly related to the rapid urbanization of Province No. Five as there exist huge opportunities to build climate-resilient infrastructure. Impact of climate change has been observed in drying up water sources and erratic rainfall affecting agriculture production in this province.



Goal 15

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



This goal bolsters conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland fresh water ecosystem and their services. It also targets promoting the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, and to halt deforestation. It aims at ensuring the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in

order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development by 2030. This province has forest areas occupying more than half of its lands, being one of the vital natural resources for economic development. Sustainable use of it is necessary for the balanced development of this province.



Goal 16

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



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 reduce illicit financial and arms flow 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

is also targeted. Effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are crucial for the attainment of all other sustainable development goals. For Goal 16, targets that are particularly relevant for provincial and local governments are selected - Target 16.1 on violence, Target 16.6 on effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, Target 16.7 on responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels, and Target 16.9 on birth registrations. Targets 16.6 and 16.7 are particularly important as they complement Goal 11.



Goal 17

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



SDG 17 seeks to strengthen domestic resource mobilization. It targets full implementation of official development assistance commitments by developed countries, mobilization of additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, enhancement of policy coherence for sustainable development, and strengthened data, monitoring and statistical capacity, among others. Direct relevance is Target 17.1, which focuses on strengthening domestic resource mobilization which in

the federal context can be linked to the fiscal capacity of the provincial and local governments. Achievement of SDGs goals requires the partnership of all types of stakeholders. This province needs not only help of the federal government through which development partners can also join, but also local governments, non-government organizations, cooperatives, private sector and civil society including political parties and social organizations.

Chapter Three

Baseline status of SDGs indicators in Province No. Five

This chapter discusses the SDGs baseline status of the province against the indicators that have been identified for the Province No. Five. A comprehensive list of indicators is provided in Annex 1-17 with goals, targets, description and value. The following section is broadly classified and sequenced into three sectors; Social, Economic, and Biosphere (Environment). The overall logic is that the economy serves society by evolving within an environmentally sustainable operating space.

A. SOCIETY

The poverty profile of Province No. Five mirrors the national one. National poverty levels are generally measured as the percentage of the population that has income below a benchmark thought to represent the minimum resource needed for an individual to survive. In Province No. Five the headcount rate at the national poverty line is at 24.5 percent; the share of children below the poverty line is reported to be 29.2 percent. The poverty rate measured at USD 1.9 per day is calculated at 14.1 percent, implying that approximately 1.2 million people live under USD 1.9 per day in the province.

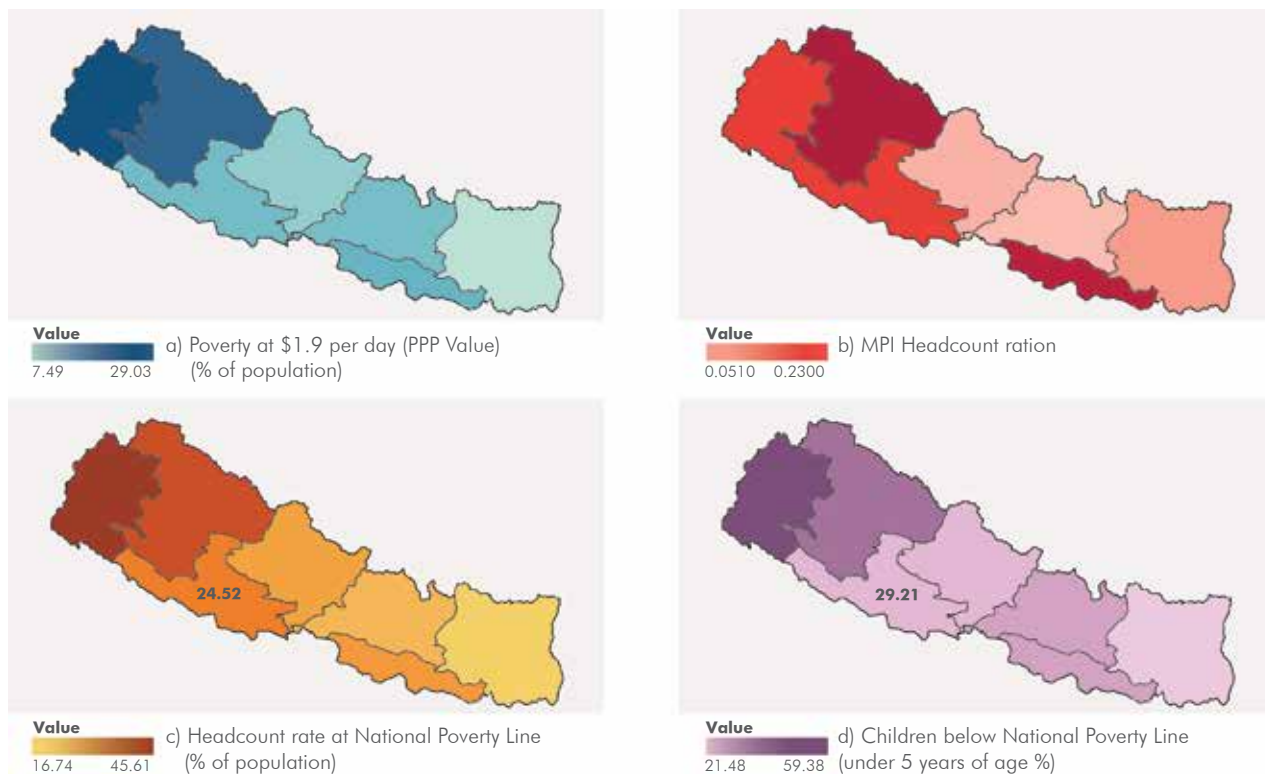
It is important to juxtapose measures of monetary poverty with multidimensional poverty. The MPI index reflects the acute deprivations that people face simultaneously in dimensions such as education, health and living standards which are also essential to

guarantee a dignified life. The MPI, which stands at 0.133 in the province means that multidimensionally poor people in Province No. Five experience 13.3 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 (intensity), where headcount index (H) stands at 29.9, and the intensity of poverty (A) is 44.3. It reveals that nearly 30 percent of the population is multidimensionally poor, and those who are identified as multidimensionally poor are deprived in 44.3 percent of the indicators related to education, health and living standards.

Furthermore, as Province No. Five is the fourth largest province in Nepal with 16.5 percent of the population, it implies that 1.5 million MPI poor live in the province, the second highest figure nationally.



Figure 1: Poverty in Province No. Five



Source⁵ : a, c, d (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011); b (Central Bureau of Statistics , 2014)

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, hence demands a range of instruments, including social protection (target 1.3); rights, access to resources and control (target 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 a pre-dominant occupation. The per capita food production in Province No. Five is 220 kg, whereas

the national per capita food⁶ production stands at 192 kg (Department of Agriculture, 2017)⁷. However, the average annual income of small-scale food producers is on the lower side standing at Rs. 31,814; about 44.9 percent of the population spend two-thirds of their consumption on food. It is important to track the share of total spending on food because it is understood that the share of food expenditure on income falls as people climb up the monetary ladder. The indicator related to spending on food also provides meaningful feedback to the provincial aspiration to uplift the people from poverty, and increase the

5 The World Bank staff calculations from the survey data sets (except for MPI which is reported in the NPC/Oxford MPI report)

6 Food includes rice, wheat, millet, barley, buckwheat.

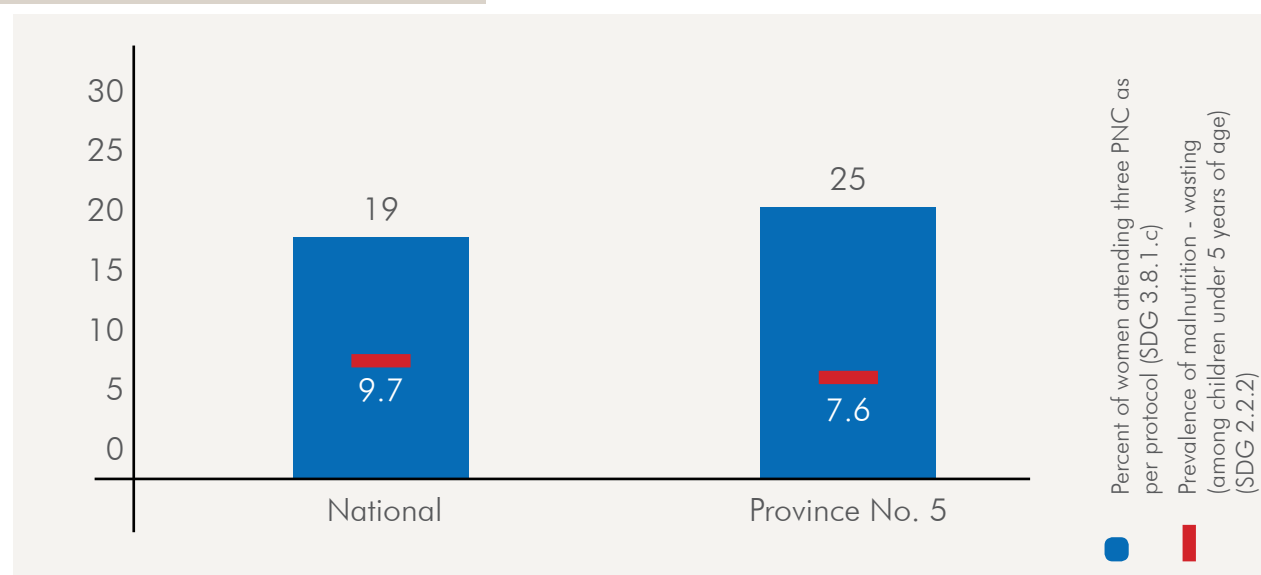
7. Agriculture statistics 2017 doesn't report the provincial data, the district level data available from agriculture statistics were plugged in to derive province level statistics.

affordability of food items. Furthermore, the affordability is reinforced by the increase in productivity and availability of food. The affordability and availability of food together reinforce the health and well being of the people. In Province No. Five, about 36.4 percent of women of reproductive age suffer from anaemia. Anaemia is understood to be the equivalent of “hidden hunger,” the presence of which results in poor pregnancy outcomes, and impairs physical and

cognitive development.

The prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age stands at 7.6 percent in the province. The reduction in malnutrition is reinforced if the women attend post-natal care (PNC) as per protocol (Figure 2). In Province No. Five, malnutrition is two percent points lower than the national level. There are other factors, too, such as education, sanitation and hygiene which help reduce malnourishment.

Figure 2: Malnutrition and PNC

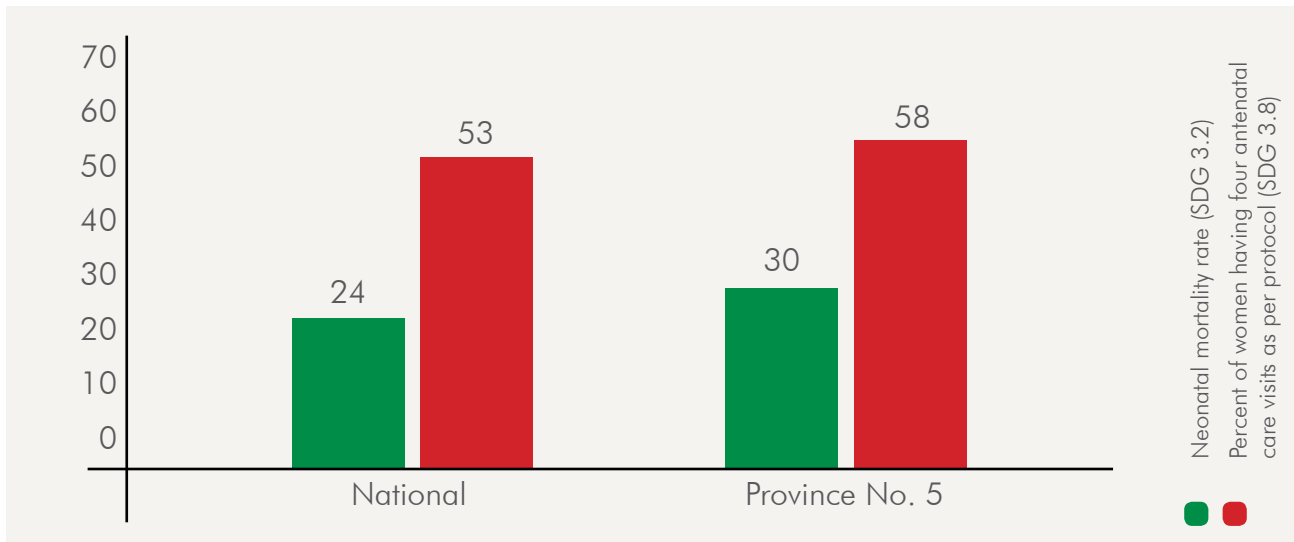


Source : Ministry of Health, 2016

There is a relatively strong scientific agreement on the multiple interactions between health and other socio-economic targets in the 2030 Agenda. Health outcomes are strongly influenced by accessibility, affordability and education. It is reported that in the province, almost 52 percent of the households live within 30 minutes travel time to a health facility, and 8.2 percent of the population spends a large portion of 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 45 per 1000 live births; 58 percent of women having four Antenatal Care visits Per Protocol (ANCP) (Figure 3). The province also has the highest percent of institutional delivery, where 89 percent of infants receive three doses of (Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus - Hepatitis B- Haemophilus influenza type b) vaccines. The reinforcing interventions to reduce neonatal mortality comes from dealing with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene, along with access to basic health services, food and education.

Figure 3: Neonatal mortality rate and ANC

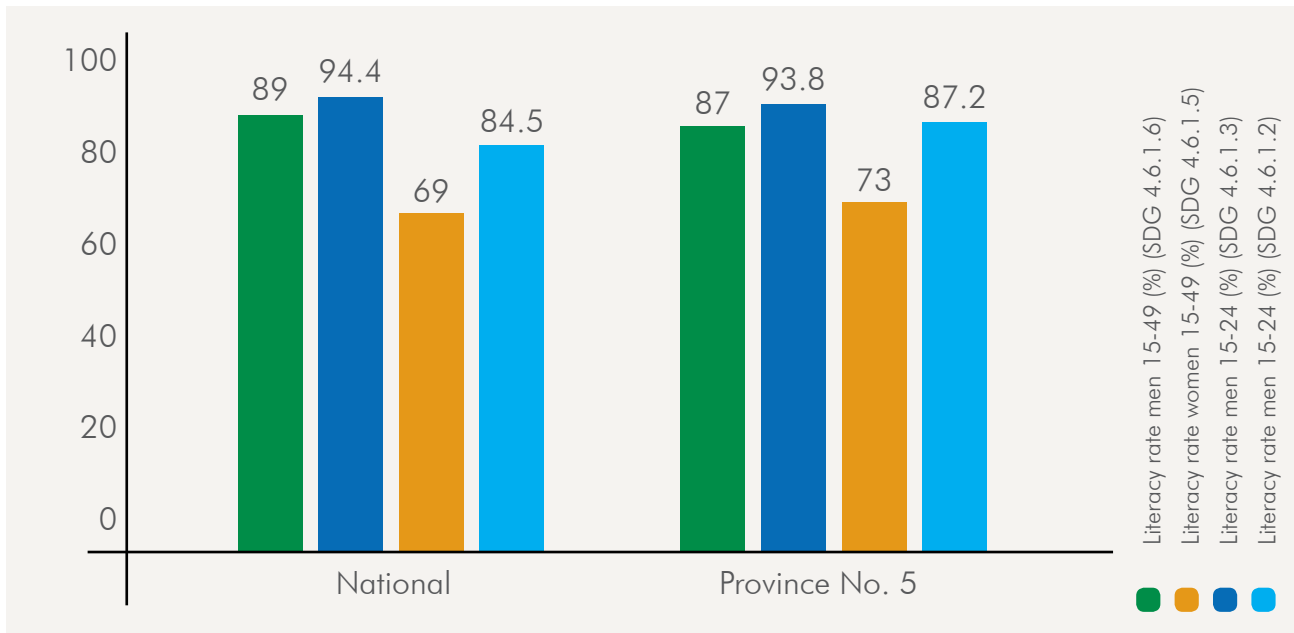


Source : Ministry of Health, 2016

In the province, about 25.6 percent of men, and 30 percent of women aged 15 years and above with high blood pressure are taking medication. It is a leading risk factor

for non-communicable cardio-vascular disease, which is in turn associated with unhealthy diets, particularly high sodium chloride diets, and physical inactivity.

Figure 4: Literacy rate



Source: The World Bank estimates from NDHS 2016 survey data

Education has an instrumental role in enabling the achievement of several SDGs, especially on poverty, health, gender equality, and economic growth. 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 Province No. Five stands at 86.9 and 72.6 percent, respectively. However, a relatively younger age cohort, 15-24, has a high literacy rate standing at 93.8 and 87.1 percent for males and females, respectively (Figure 4).

There are 5764 schools in the province (Ministry of Finance, 2017/18). The net enrolment rate at primary school stands at 97.7 percent, with gender parity close to 1.01 in primary school. A high NER denotes a higher degree of coverage of the official school-age population. The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at the primary level is 133.3, and at the basic level is 118 (Department of Education, 2017). GER represents the number of pupils enrolled in the primary education regardless of age, divided by the number of pupils in official primary school age. The analyses of the GER at both primary and basic levels shows that a larger proportion of over-aged children are enrolled at the primary and basic level.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in primary school and basic level stands at 1.04 and 1.02, respectively. The GPI is designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. GPI at unity (score of 1) indicates parity between females and males. The Gender Parity Index exceeds unity at the primary and basic in Province No. Five, implying that the disparity favours girls. Persistent gender inequality is a chronic

moral blot of Nepali society; however, it also leads to economic inefficiencies. From the supply of labour force to empowerment, gender equality is essential for enhancing productivity and expanding economic growth. Discrimination of women in the economy stifles economic activity and decent work opportunities. The status of women participation in the labour force from NLSS survey 2010/11 shows that for every 100 men in the labour force in Province No. Five there are 69 women. This ratio is 65.8 percent at the national level. And, women spend about 19 percent of the time on unpaid domestic and care work. Regarding ownership of assets, about 11 percent reported that women have ownership of property (land and house). The effective women participation in the labour force reinforces productivity in the economy. Similarly, access to sexual and reproductive rights is indivisible from reducing maternal mortality, which also reinforces the ending of communicable disease. In Province No. Five, it is reported that 20.3 percent of women aged 15-49 make their own informed decisions regarding the use of contraceptives (Ministry of Health, 2016).



B. ECONOMY AND BIOSPHERE



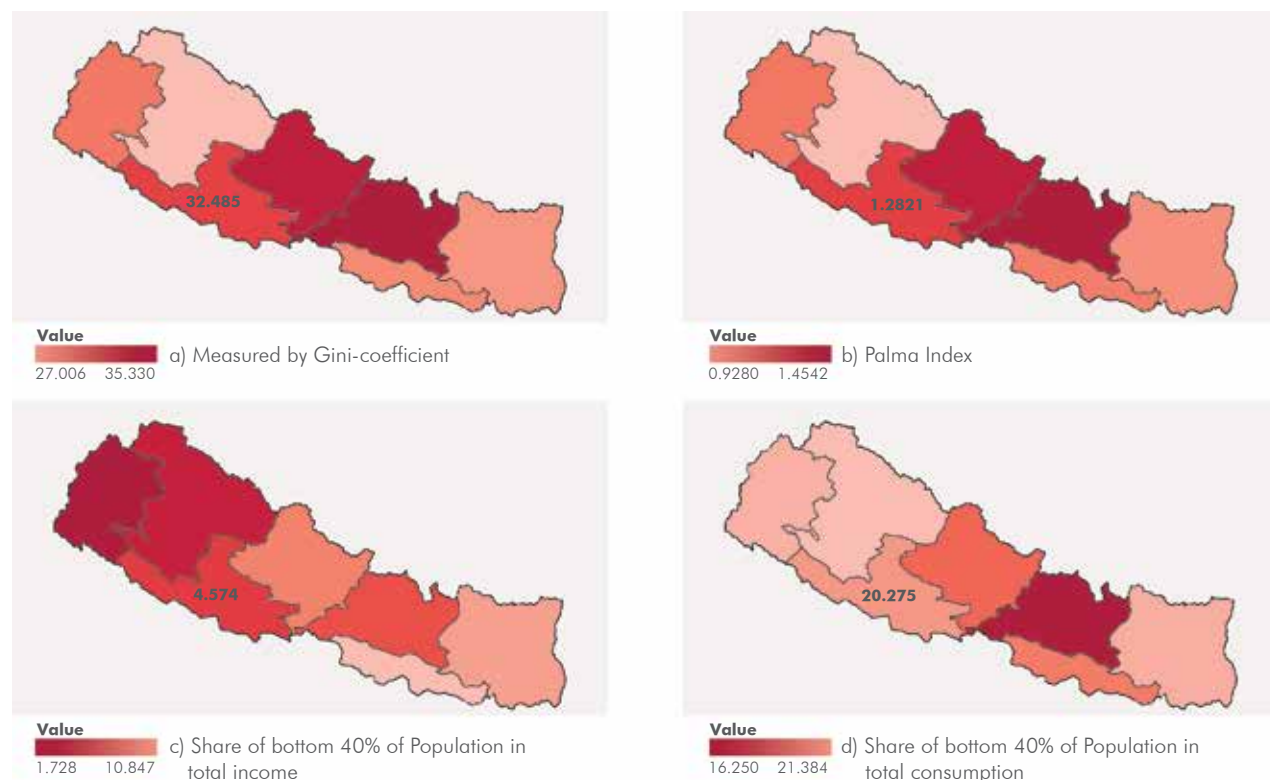
This sector comprises of SDGs related to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), industry, innovation, and infrastructure (SDG 9), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), climate action (SDG 13), and life on land (SDG 15).

Province No. Five contributes about 15 percent to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The average per capita income stands at USD 868. The share of the bottom 40 percent of the population in total consumption stands at approximately 21 percent, whereas the share of the bottom 20 percent has 8 percent. The disproportionate change in the share of total consumption and the share of the population also reveals that lower deciles of the population have a more equal distribution of income. The inequality that is of interest has to do with the way in which desirable means to improved well-being, such as consumption and income, are distributed across a given

population, such as the share of total income spent on food expenditure. Better known measures of inequality include the Gini coefficient, and recently, the Palma index, which stand at 0.324 and 1.28, respectively (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011)⁸. The Gini coefficient is a ratio with values between 0 (no inequality) and 1 (perfect inequality). The Gini coefficient for Province No. Five is close to the national profile, and the second highest in the country. The Gini shows that the province has high inequality; it faces a greater degree of income inequality than consumption inequality, where the share of the bottom 40 percent is higher in national consumption than national income. The Palma index measured by the ratio of the richest 10 percent's share of Gross National Income (GNI) to the poorest 40 percent's stands at 1.28. The Palma index close to one is preferred where the share of the middle is understood to have increased over time.

8 0.20= Low inequality; 0.25 = Inequality; High inequality = 0.35; Extreme inequality = 0.50 and above

Figure 5: Measures of inequality



Source: NLSS (2011)- The World Bank estimates (Darker the shades, greater the inequality)

Inequality matters in the fight against poverty because with lower inequality, growth will reduce poverty much faster, and more of the gains from growth benefits the poor. Forty-one percent of the population in the province is economically active population, where two-thirds of the population aged 10 years and above is involved in agriculture. It also has a sizeable share of a fairly young population (below 19 years of age), where males are outnumbered by females. The deployment of young human resources into

employment and entrepreneurship seems to have suffered as the youth underemployment rate⁹ and the proportion of “youth not in education” is above the national level (Figure 6). Also, the share of people living below USD 1.9 per day in total employment is 18.3 percent. One of the consequences of the lack of employment is apparent from the state reported figures which show 57,000 people sought foreign employment permits in the fiscal year 2073-74 in Province No. Five only.

9 For both age groups, 15-59, and 15-24.

Figure 6: Unemployment and underemployment

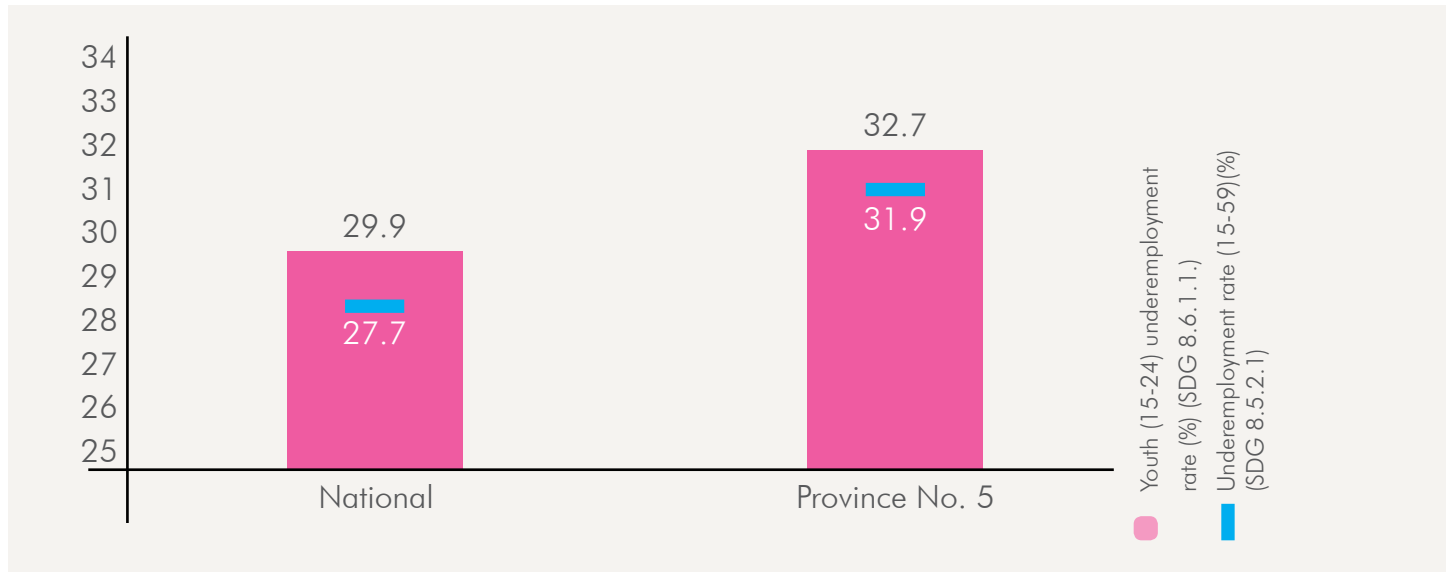
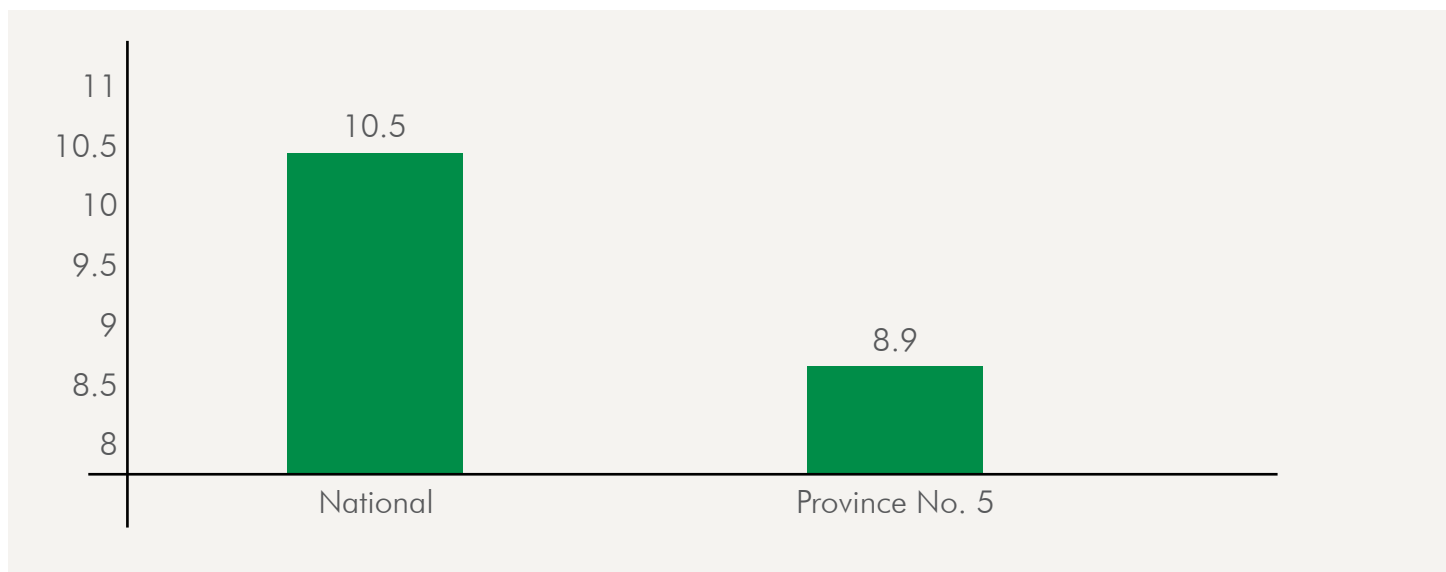
Source¹⁰ : Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011

Figure 7: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Source¹¹: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011

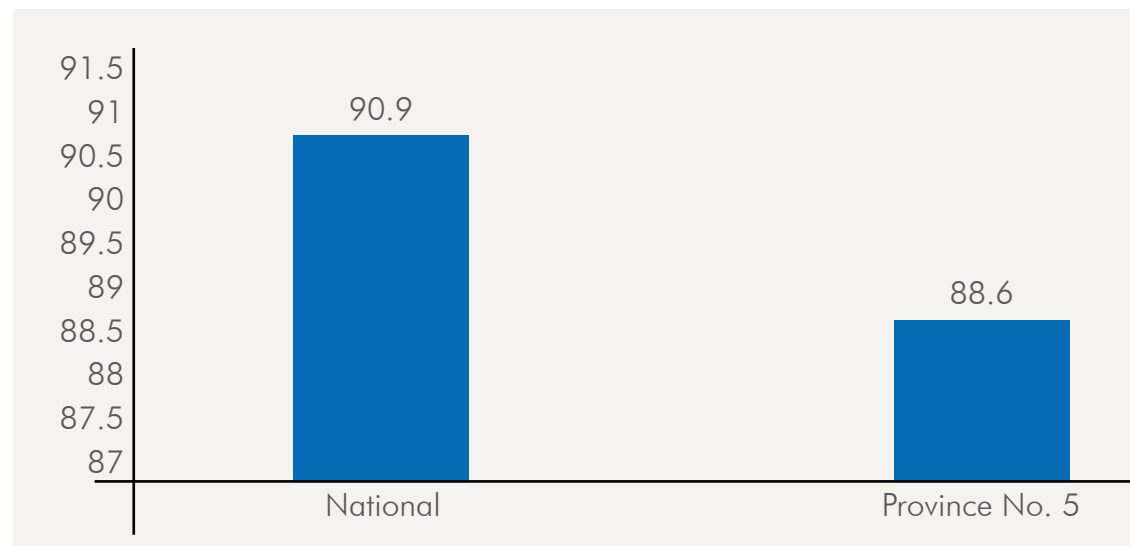
10 The NPC/World Bank calculations from survey datasets

11 The NPC/World Bank calculations from survey datasets

Labour productivity is Rs. 91,918 which is 77.8 percent of national productivity, and a mere 28.7 percent compared to the productivity of the Kathmandu valley. This might be due to the lower number of the economically active population compared to Kathmandu, and the nation as a whole. In Province No. Five, 88 percent of the population has access to electricity. Furthermore, the proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuel technology is 35 percent, and those using solid fuel as a primary source of

energy for cooking is 65 percent. The population relying on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking is almost 30 percent. However, if we look at the production, the installed capacity of electricity is low in the province. Province No. Five contributes only 2.1 percent (21.6 Megawatt) of the total installed capacity (990 Megawatt) of Nepal (Ministry of Finance, 2017/18). As the province constitutes only about 17 percent of the total population, the demand gap of electricity is fulfilled by the national grid.

Figure 8: Reliance on clean fuel, solid fuel and population with access to electricity



Source: NDHS, 2016

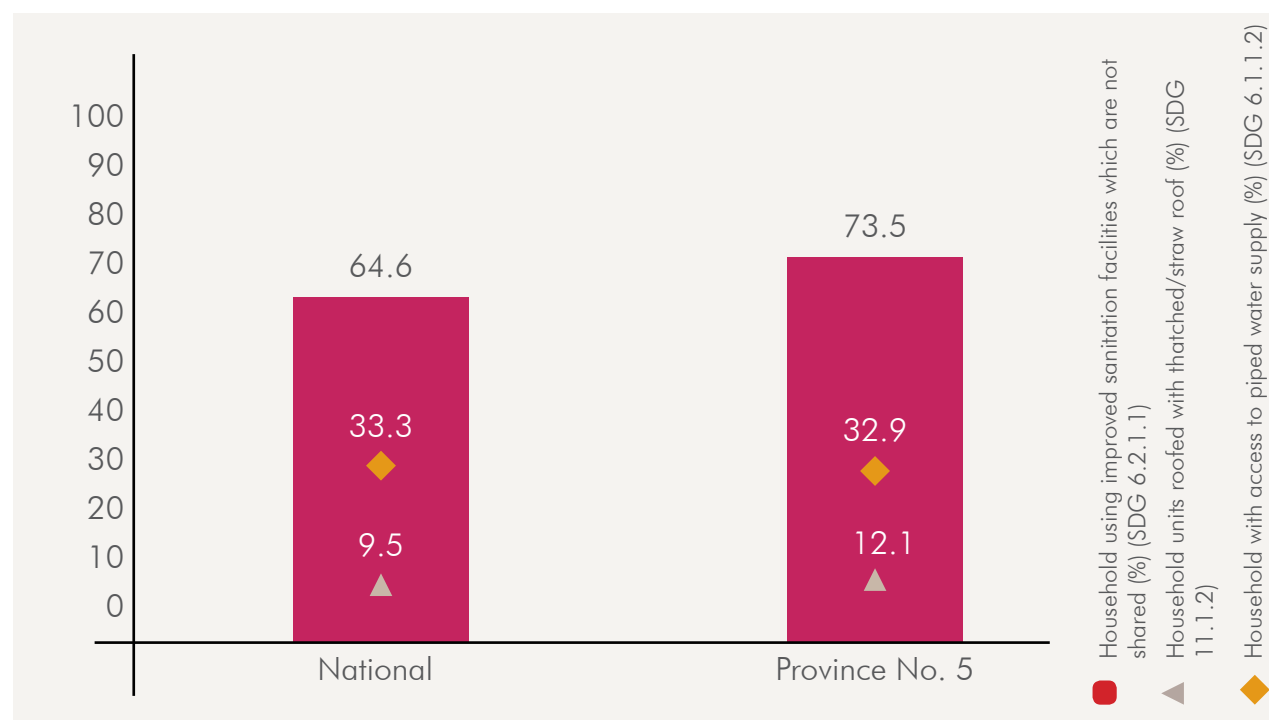


The total number of roads in this province, including national, is approximately 11,000 km, and the road density is 42.34 km/100 sqm. However, most of the roads are gravel roads, and the proportion of the population living within 2 km of an all season-road is 88.7 percent.

About 32 percent of households have access to piped water. Out of the same population,

the share of households having thatched, or straw roof is 12.1 percent (Figure 9), and 96.8 percent of the population have safely managed drinking water¹². It is generally understood that households with access to piped water supply might have a higher proportion of household using improved sanitation facilities¹³.

Figure 9: Household using sanitation; a household with a thatchedroof; and household with access to piped water

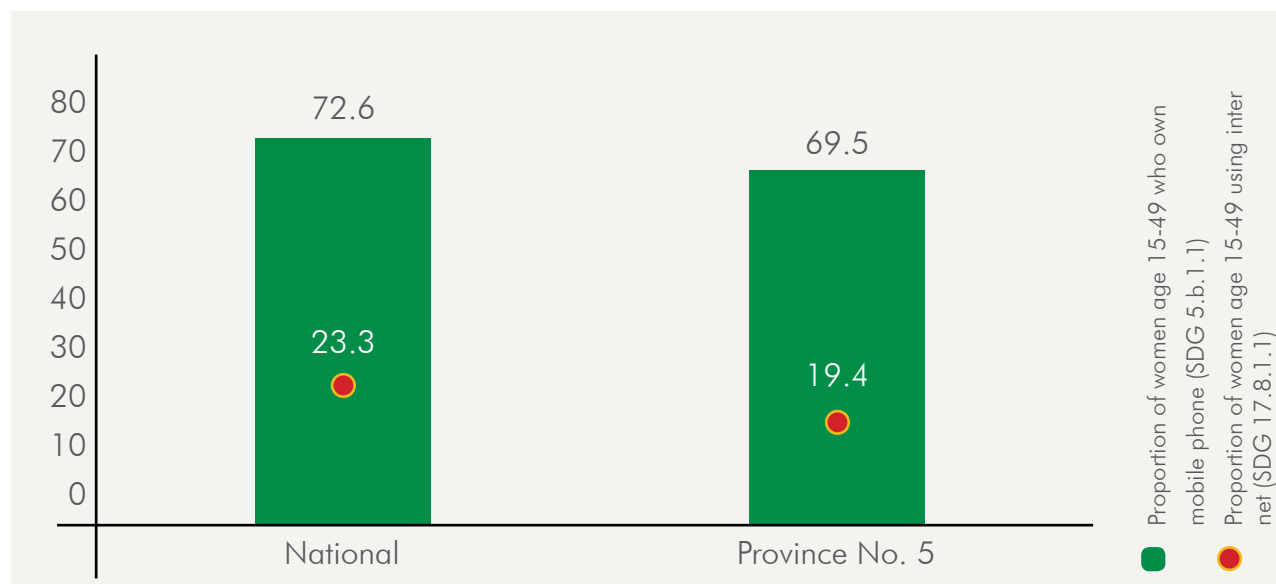


Source: NDHS, 2016

12 “Measured as the percentage of population using an improved water source: the percentage of de jure population whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public tap or standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater collection. Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.”

13 “the percentage of de jure population whose household has a flush or pour flush toilet to a piped water system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; or composting toilet and does not share this facility with other households.”

Figure 10: Mobile phone and internet

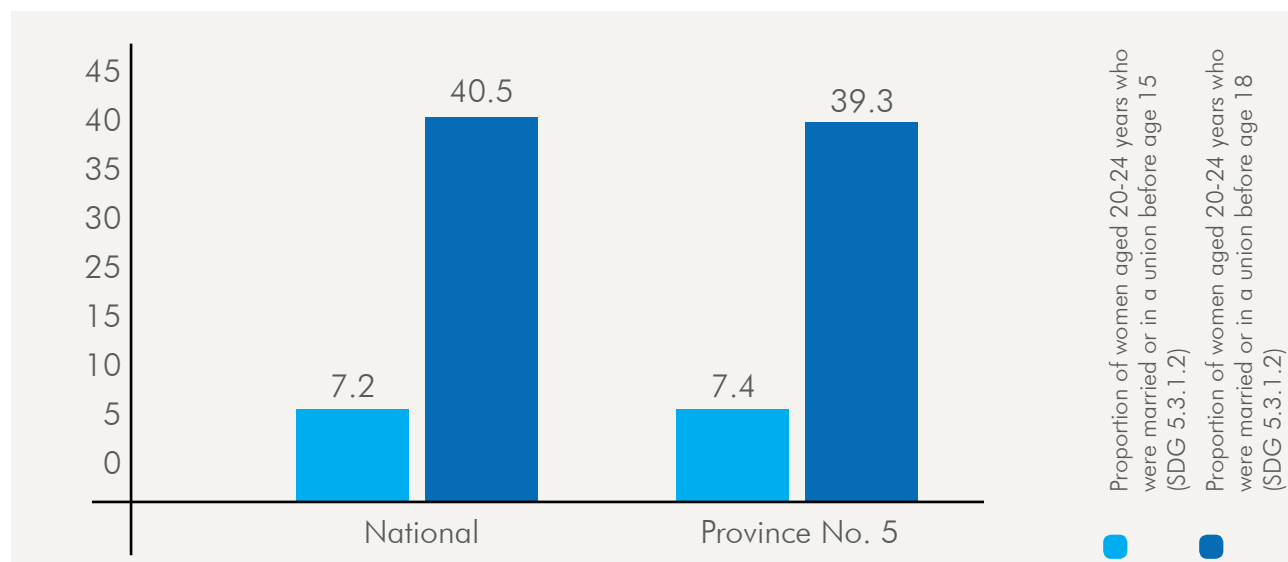


Source: NDHS, 2016

In Province No. Five the proportion of women aged 15-49 who own a mobile phone stands at 69 percent; almost 20 percent of the women use the internet (Figure 10). In the province, mobile penetration continues to grow as operators develop solutions to extend

affordable services. This has, in turn, created a platform of opportunity for people to use their devices to access the internet, which in turn has presented an immense opportunity to provide people with access to a range of life-enhancing services.

Figure 11: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union

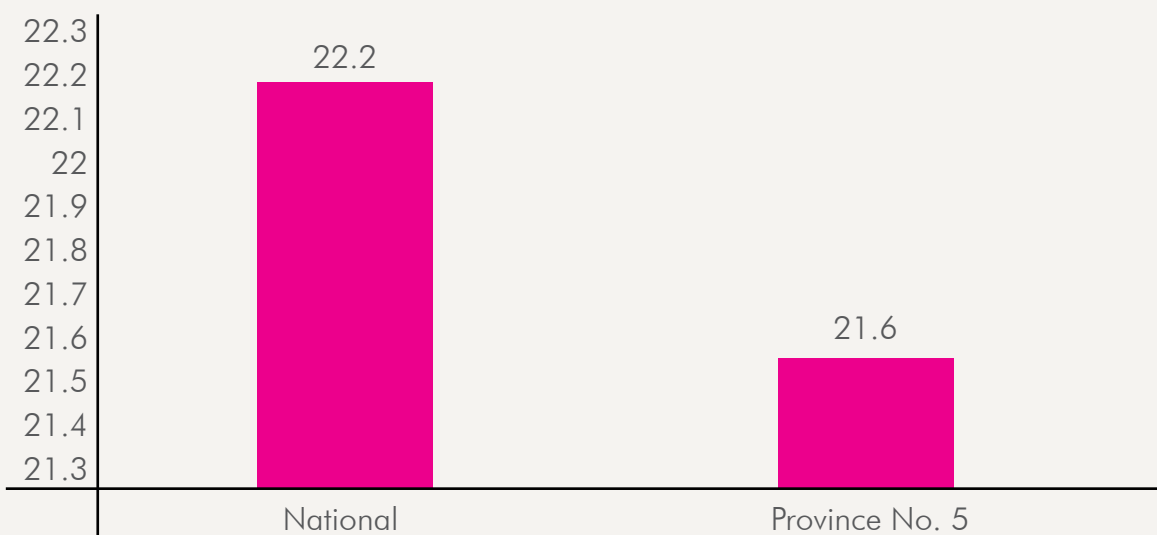


Source: NDHS, 2016

The proportion of children who get married is lower than what prevails nationally: 39.5 percent (before 18 years) and 4.7 percent (before 15 years). Ownership of fixed assets has a greater implication in women's status in households and society. This also determines the economic independence and

provides a means of added asset value and employment generating activities. Also, the availability of credit and the opportunity to start a business is highly determined by the ownership of fixed assets.

Figure 12: Women's ownership of property (land)



Source: NDHS, 2016



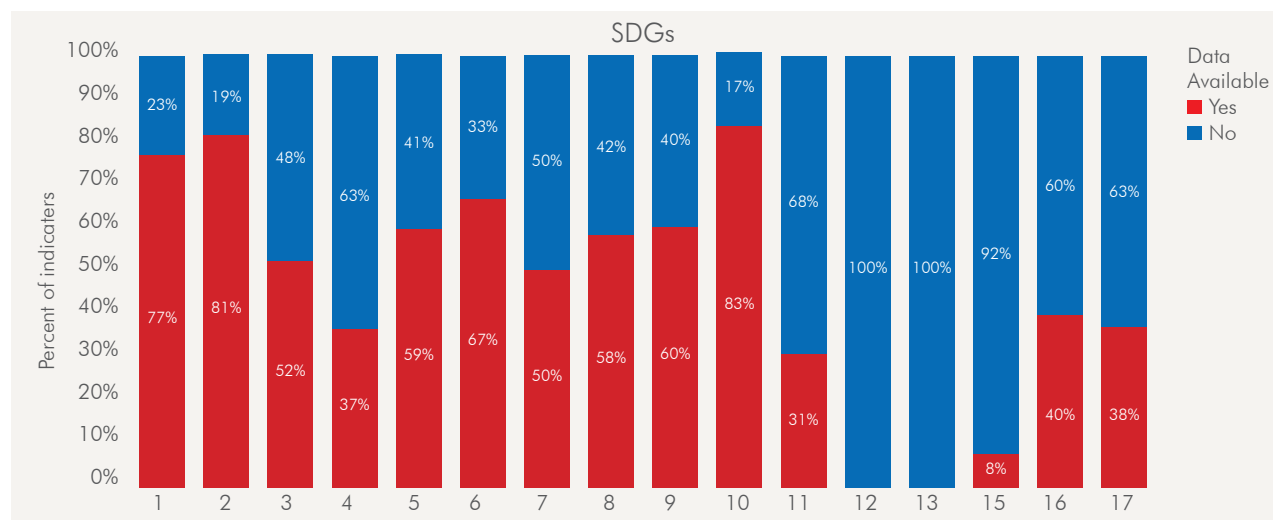
3.1 DATA GAP AND AVAILABILITY IN PROVINCIAL SDG INDICATORS

A rapid assessment of the available data for this baseline report estimates almost 30 percent data is not available for province level SDGs reporting. Except SDG 10, 2 and 1, no other goals have more than 60 percent data, and some goals such as SDG 12 and 13 suffers from complete data deprivation.

As the constitution allows the provincial

government to conduct their independent surveys, data generation and monitoring mechanisms can be structured accordingly. A quick recommendation of possible surveys and data sources for all the goals are provided in the annex "Proposed data source". It is estimated that more than 50 percent of the required SDGs indicators will have to be filled in from future surveys.

Figure 13: Availability of data for SDGs indicator



Source: NPC-WB rapid assessment,¹⁴ 2018)

(The sum across the individual goals- left to right is 100 percent)

A comprehensive snapshot of available data is given in Figure 13. The total number of indicators by provinces estimated/ compiled by the NPC-WB calculations are approximately 119. As mentioned, the data for 23 indicators are available for SDG 3; however, there is no data available for SDG 13. Most of the data are estimated from NLSS (2011), NDHS, 2016 and Population

Census (2010). There is a gap of at least four years between large-scale surveys that provide data for provincial analysis. Also, household and other surveys are conducted infrequently and without coherence to the calendar. The blank years in the calendar of surveys imply that there is a vacuum in the data generation timeline.

Chapter Four

Integration of SDGs in Provincial Planning

Province No. Five will have to implement the SDGs by upholding the integrated approach to solving issues related to the three dimensions of economy, society and the environment. In doing so, importance is placed on fostering interactions and synergies among the SDGs. 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 an integrated solution to multiple objectives, and seeking the participation of all stakeholders.

Poverty, hunger, illness, ignorance and gender inequality are interrelated challenges for overall human development. Reducing poverty and hunger, promoting universal health services and education and ensuring gender equality have a positive impact on breaking such nexus. Eradicating absolute poverty over the next 12 years and halving the 2015 levels of poverty measured at the national poverty line calls for one percent point reduction in existing poverty rate every year. However, multidimensional poverty is much higher than poverty measured using the national poverty line. Reduction in poverty should be an outcome of positive interaction between dynamic systems such as empowerment, education, good health, longevity, and the economy. There is a need for restructuring the production and income generation process in favour of the

lower-income groups. The industrial activity directed towards production must have stronger ties to the incomes of the poor.

The state of urban infrastructure development in Province No. Five is poor. The country is rapidly urbanizing: annual growth in urban population is 3.4 percent, three times the national average. In the province at present, 30 percent of the local governments are municipalities, and more than 12 percent of households live within straw roofs and only less than 32 percent of households have piped water connection. In addition to the construction of basic infrastructure and urban facilities, the reconstruction of cultural heritage, and archaeological sites is important to build social assets, and foster tourism.

About 72 percent of the population lives in the Terai belt of Province No. Five. The province is prone to disasters such as floods, landslides and earthquakes. The Chhure which links the hills and the Terai areas of Province No. Five has been affected by deforestation in the previous period and improper extraction of natural resources like stones and sands have heightened the risks of landslides. Similarly, the expansion of roads in the hilly areas without proper study has added more risks of landslides and raised the water surface of rivers in the plains. Yet, a large number of the people in the Terai and inner Terai are compelled to drink arsenic-contaminated water in their everyday life. The use of plastic bags and

excessive use of pesticides, insecticides and chemical fertilizers have also created risks in public health and environmental problems.

The partnership between and among different stakeholders is key to the success of SDGs. The partnership between federal and provincial governments not only involves the sharing of financial resources but also shouldering the programmatic and policy interventions. 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. Moreover, the partnership between the provincial government and local governments is indispensable, the

jurisdiction enshrined in the constitution asks for complementary efforts between all three levels of Government.

The SDGs encompass the principle of universality, shared responsibility, and the spirit of no one left behind. It 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 sources and communities.

The government of Province No. Five has to identify and prioritize its development agenda, devise and implement provincial plans and programs to follow the essence of the SDGs. It ought to internalize national programs in its planning and budgeting process. The government has to shoulder the ambitions envisioned in various national/sectoral plans while devising state-led intervention, thus assimilating provincial priority into national commitments.

The ownership of implementation must come not only from the public but also from private sources and communities.



The table below summarizes critical interventions¹⁵ suggested as a way forward.

Table One: Goal wise Critical Interventions

Goal	Intervention areas
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct support program, and income-generation activities to address the poverty of the hard-to-reach populations (insurance, risk transfer, social security, etc.); • Interest subsidies in credit to small and medium enterprises that generate jobs and employment; • Area-based targeted infrastructure and social mobilization; • Prevention and adaption plans for disaster risk reduction, which otherwise could trigger poverty
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food and nutrition security of the most disadvantaged groups and implementation of the right to food; • Strengthened agriculture education system; • Expanded and improved irrigation; promotion of lift irrigation wherever feasible • Improved fertilizer supply distribution system; • Expanded rural roads network for agriculture; • Promotion of small and medium agro-enterprises; • Decentralized and extended system responsiveness to the needs of farmers and agro-enterprises; • Promotion of nutritious high-value crops through smart agriculture village program; • Improved seeds, crop diversification and introduction of soil health card; • Disease prevention systems; development of resilient crop, breed and varieties; • Establishment of a land bank; • Promotion of collective, cooperative and commercial farming; • Agriculture insurance program; • Determination of basic price of major crops; • Strengthened market centre for selling farmers' crops; • Establishment of a warehouse for cereals and cold-storages for vegetables and fruits; • Programs related to change foodhabits
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health system strengthening to improve health care services; • Access to ambulance service to all; • Expansion of quality promotional, preventive and curative service; • Strengthening HMIS
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-primary and basic education to all; Professional development of teachers and improved management of schools; • Disaster risk reduction and school safety program; • Promotion of youth in sports; and technical higher education; • Provision of school meals and conditional grants to encourage school attendance; • Establishment of technical and vocational schools to promote youth employment; • Scholarship programs for poor and marginalized pupils; • Quality control in education

¹⁵ Some of the appropriate interventions are taken from the NPC's SDGs Costing and Financing report. This will help achieve complementarity between the initiatives of national and provincial governments.

5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of girls' education and gender parity in educational enrolment and achievement; • Greater awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues; • Encouragement of political participation of women; • Implementation of women's empowerment initiative like President Women Upliftment Program; • Income generation and skills development program; • End of violence against women; • End of all forms of conservative practices and norms
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation and hygiene for all; • Water recharge, and protection of sources; • Wastewater treatment and recycling; • Water efficiency to avoid water scarcity; • Improvement in water resource management and protection of ecosystems, • One household one latrine campaign; • Solid waste management
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of power through large hydro projects, and off-grid and grid-connected solar systems; • Added transmission and distribution systems; • Improved energy efficiency; • Investment on solar plans for electricity production; • Promotion of renewable energy including biomass and wind energy
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of jobs in labour-intensive sectors such as agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and tourism; • Promotion of small and medium enterprises, enhanced access to small business to financial services; • Skill development; • Employment information system; • Elimination of child labour; • Protection from workplace injuries; • Workspace safety.
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new strategic roads; • Expansion of motorable road to all palika centres; • Upgrading of existing strategic roads, construction of bridges; • Construction and upgrading of international and domestic airports; • Railway lines; • Development of the manufacturing sector; • Operation of state-led public transport systems; • Industrial innovation and ICT infrastructure; • Constructing motorable roads connecting all local government headquarters; • Operational safety of road, road design standards and codes considering safety, security and life in disaster and climate change context

10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair and non-discriminatory pay to workers; • Investment in equal opportunities for employment; • Progressive taxation system.
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban road, drainage, and sewerage construction; • Piped water supply and sewage connection; • Landfill sites, bus parks, and other urban infrastructure; • Housing for the poor; • Reconstruction of cultural heritage and archaeological sites; • Provisions for disaster preparedness; • Urban resilience and preparedness – risk reduction plan, human resource, tool equipment (fire, medical, search and rescue, open space, shelter, warehouse, institutional structure); • Establishment of model smart cities; • Establishment of open space, playgrounds and public garden
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency in the use of raw material; • Management of chemicals and wastes; • Energy efficiency; • Lifestyle in harmony with nature
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building resilience and adaptive capacity; • Reducing emission through mitigation; • Strengthening climate data; • Climate proofing technology for infrastructure projects; • Agriculture based adaptation; • Strengthen M&E and statistical capacity
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of forest, lakes, wetlands, wildlife, biodiversity, and land; • Replacement plantation; • Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning and development processes; • Conservation of watershed
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to justice; • Capacity building for anti-corruption; • Service delivery improvement; • Capacity development for planning, budgeting and implementation; • Electoral awareness; • Conduct Integrity and Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey; • Data system development for monitoring SDGs; • Strengthened M&E system.
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened domestic resource mobilization; • Improved internal capacity for tax and other revenue collection; • Mobilization of foreign direct investment; • Engagement of Purchasing Power Parity (PPPs), and participation in policy formulation; • Implementation, and monitoring of SDGs

Chapter Five

Monitoring and Evaluation

The government of Province No. Five has to develop a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system backed by an efficient provincial statistical system institutionalizing proper coordination mechanism between federal agencies, provincial organizations and local governments. This is to ensure regular supply of accurate, relevant and timely statistics for SDGs monitoring and state governance. Presently, the provincial government has been obtaining and using existing data from different sources, namely, publications from the federal governments (e.g. CBS), and administrative data from district offices and from the local government. However, these sources do not fulfill the data required for the provincial government.

It is important to formulate and enforce a consolidated law on official statistics with the provision of the establishment of a competent and functional Provisional Statistical Organization (PSO) directly under the Chief Minister or PPC. It should be supported by adequate statistical infrastructure with clear-cut mandates in the collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination of official statistics in a well-coordinated and standardized manner. Since the local and provincial governments will be collecting new data for the first time, this opportunity can be used to integrate different data sets. In addition, the digitization of data from the beginning can also be practiced. Standardizing accounting methods is also important. It would not make sense to use a different method of

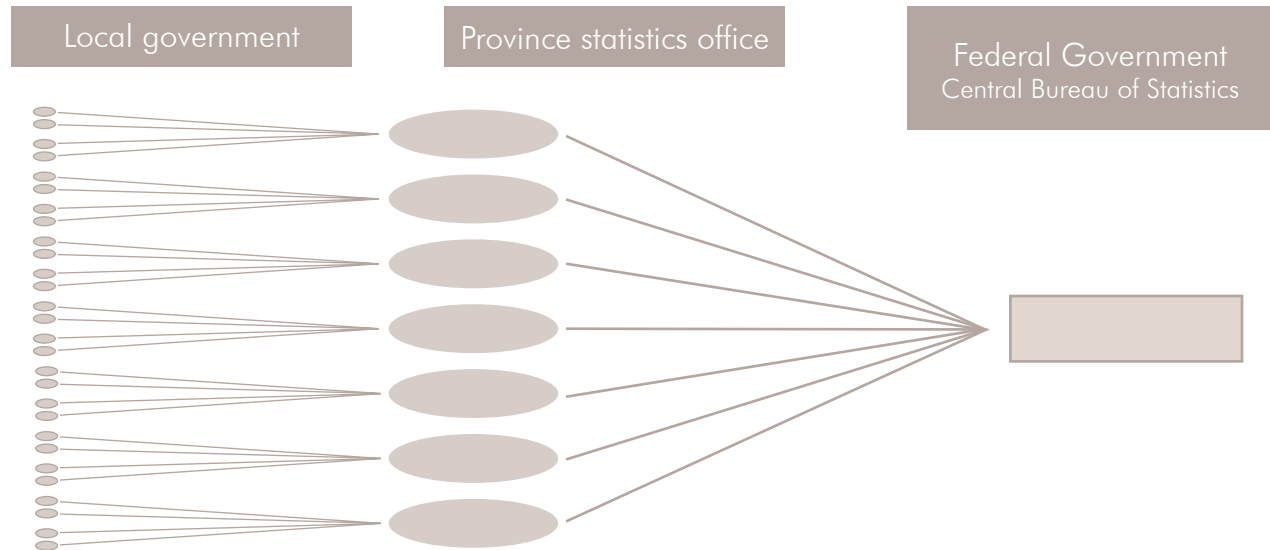
collecting data across different provinces. Here, CBS has to play an important role in the spirit of 'cooperative federalism'. Technically guided by the National Statistical Office, the PSO can serve the provincial government as the lead statistical entity. The present NSS mostly produces official statistics, which cannot be granularized into district level indicators. Except for 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.

Furthermore, the government must establish M&E/MIS unit at provincial organizations. The deployment of skilled and experienced resources for the required technical and administrative service platform is imperative. The administrative data gathered during service delivery and program implementation can be used for evidence-based monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of service delivery. Similarly, it is equally imperative to establish Provincial Data Centre (PDC) at PSO, and M & E integrated with organizations at the subnational level. The proposed PDC will also serve as a data hub in the province. Considering the granularity of required data, it is recommended to have a satellite or a modular database design.¹⁶ While linking the sectoral database modules, their preliminary aggregation can be made within the module, and transfer the summarized data to the hub at the province level.

16 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 NPC.

The following database design can establish a robust M&E system with its functional relationship with a statistical system in the different offices:

Figure 14: Interlinkage between Statistical System of different levels of Government



Policy and strategy formulation and capacity development at the national, provincial and local level will be the responsibility of the Federal Government Statistics Organization, CBS, while provincial-level units of CBS 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.



Proposed SDGs Monitoring Tools

The provincial government has to produce local level statistics to ensure the regular supply of accurate and relevant data for SDGs monitoring and state governance. The existing NSS, which mainly serves the unitary governance system, requires transformation to fulfil the data gap for the federal system. For example, household surveys like NLSS, NLFS, NDHS, and NMICS do not provide district level indicators as required for SDG monitoring. As such, it is also not

pragmatic to increase the sample size of above-mentioned surveys to produce local level statistics. Therefore, it is imperative to improvise national censuses and surveys and strengthen the MIS system to produce statistics at provincial and local levels. The following are some of the key surveys suggested as the data sources of several SDGs indicators in monitoring framework at the provincial level.

Table Two: SDG Monitoring Tools

S.No.	Proposed Surveys/Tools	Frequency	Rationale
1	Provincial Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (PMICS)	5 years	NDHS and NMICS do not have enough sample sizes. As such, a tailor-made survey incorporating the features of NDHS and NMICS is required to monitor SDG3, and measuring performance of the health-related programs for the provincial government. The PMICS with an adequate sample size that can provide reliable estimates up to district level is desired to fill the data gap at the province.
2	Integrity and Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey (ISDES)	5 years	This survey is required to monitor some key indicators of SDG 16, which includes governance and peace.
3	Small area estimation	5 years	The small area estimation techniques, which utilize the auxiliary information of population census in a combination of NLSS data, could be used to derive poverty and other relevant estimates, and thus to fulfill the information gap of the districts.

ANNEX 1: SDG #1¹⁷

SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere									
Targets and Indicators		Baseline Figure (2015)		Monitoring Framework					
		National	Province No. 5	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 (Purchasing Power Parityvalue)	15	14.2	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								
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (percent)	25.2	24.5	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
1	Women of all ages below national poverty line (percent)	25.3	24.1	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions								
1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	28.6	29.9	PMICS	NPC	2014	District	5 years	PPC
2	Children below national poverty line (under 5 years of age, percent)	36	29.2	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	Social protection expenditure in total budget (percent)	11		Report			Province	Annual	PPC/MOEAP

17 For some indicators the national level baseline statistics may vary between this report and the national baseline and roadmap report because of difference in the sources and the reporting years, or any one of them. The data that differ has been coded with different color.

2	Employed people with income less than US\$ 1.9 in Purchasing Power Parity (PPPs) value per day (percent)	16.5	18.3	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)	45	41.1	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS	
2	Household having bank account (percent of total)	68.3		NLSS	NDHS-WB estimate	2016	Province	5 years	CBS	
3	Households covered by formal financial services (percent of total)	40 ⁱ		NLSS			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)	7.6	7.9	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS	
2	Proportion of the urban population in the lowest quintiles that spends more than 30 percent of its income on accommodation			NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS	
3	Proportion of the population in the lowest quintiles that spends more than [10 percent] of its income on basic services (water, sanitation, energy, education, health, transport)			NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS	
Target 1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters									
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population									
1	Loss of lives from disaster (number)	8891 ⁱ		Admin data			District	Annual	MOHA/MOIAL	
2	Missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 (number)	415 ⁱ		Admin data			District	Annual	MOHA/MOIAL	

1.5.4	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	MOJAL/ MOITFE
-------	--	------------	----------	--------	------------------

ANNEX 2: SDG #2

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

Targets and Indicators	Monitoring Framework								
	Baseline Figure (2015)		Province No. 5	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								
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	38	37.6	PLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	PSO
1	Population spending more than two-thirds of total consumption on food (percent)	44.1	44.8	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
2	Per capita food grain production (kg)	197	220.3	MIS/report	Agriculture statistics	2017	District	Annual	MOALC
3	Access to drying, storage, and processing facilities			Admin data			District	Annual	MOALSC
Target 2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons								
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	36	38.5	PMICS	NDHS-WB estimate	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height > +2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	9.7	7.6	PMICS	NDHS-WB estimate	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO

1	Proportion of children under age 5 years who are underweight (-2 SD) (percent of total)	30.1		PMICS		District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
2	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age	33.5	36.4	PMICS	NDHS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3	Prevalence of anemia among children under 5 years	46	53.4	PMICS		District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
4	Sickle cell anemia infected population			PMICS		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							
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size							
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	31815	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	Province	5 years	CBS
2	Average income of small-scale food producers in NRs: Male	40148	37725	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	Province	5 years	CBS
3	Average income of small-scale food producers NRs: Female	39837	34990	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	Province	5 years	CBS
4	Average income of small-scale food producers NRs: Indigenous	33387	28985	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	Province	5 years	CBS
5	Average income of small-scale food producers NRs: Non-indigenous	43206	40870	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	Province	5 years	CBS
6	Land productivity (AGPA/ha) USD	3278		Admin. Data		District	Annual	MOALC
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	448	Admin data	NRB	District	Annual	MOALC

2	Round the year irrigated land in total arable land (percent)	29.2	24.3	Admin data	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	District	Annual	MOALC
3	Cultivated land in the total agriculture land (percent)			Agri. Census			District	10 year	CBS

ANNEX 3: SDG #3

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

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Figure (2015)		Monitoring Framework						
	National	Province No. 5	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
Target 3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births								
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	258	PMICS			Urban-rural (Prov)	5 years	MOSD/PSO	
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	58	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO	
3.1.3	Number of Uterine prolapse cases		HMIS			District	Annual	MOSD/PSO	
Target 3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births								
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births	39	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO	
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	21	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO	
Target 3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases								
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections	1781	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO	
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	111	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO	
3.3.3	Malaria incidence (per 100,000 population)	10	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO	

3.3.4	Hepatitis B prevalence (per 100,000 population)	2654									District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases												
	a. Leprosy incidence rate per 1,000 population	11	19	HMIS	DOHS	2017					District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
	b. Kala-azar (Leishmaniasis) cases*	325		HMIS							District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
	c. Lymphatic Filariasis cases	1,354	88	HMIS	DOHS	2017					District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
	d. Dengue cases	931	27	HMIS	DOHS	2017					District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
	e. Trachoma cases	2242 ¹⁸	341	HMIS	DOHS	2017					District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
	f. No of Uterine prolapsed cases			HMIS							District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
Target 3.4	By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being												
	a. Percent of children under age 5 with Diarrhea in the last 2 weeks ¹⁹	7.6	8.2	PMICS	NDHS	2016					District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
	b. Number of laboratory confirmed cases of Influenza (H1N1) ²⁰	204		HMIS							District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease												
	a. Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from Cardiovascular disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic respiratory disease (per 1000 population)	2.8		CRVS/HMIS							District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
	a. Cardiovascular disease	1.44		CRVS/HMIS							District	Annual	MOSD/LGs

18 The one mentioned in the national Status and Roadmap report is active Trachoma, with different data year.

19 This indicator is included in target 3.3. of NPC SDG status and Roadmap 2016-2030.

20 This indicator is included in target 3.3. of NPC SDG status and Roadmap 2016-2030.

	b. Cancer		0.67		CRVS/HMIS			District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
	c. Diabetes		0.27		CRVS/HMIS			District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
	d. Chronic respiratory disease		0.8		CRVS/HMIS			District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)		16.5		Admin data			District	Annual	MOHA/MOIAL
	Percent of hard drug users who ever visited Rehabilitation Centers for comprehensive services ²¹		40		Hard Drug Users' Survey			District	3 years	PSO/MOIAL
Target 3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents									
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries		19.86		Traffic police reports			District	Annual	Nepal police
Target 3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs									
	a. Proportion of women of reproductive age 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods		56	51.3	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3.7.1	b. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (percent)		42.8	38.9	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	c. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (births per woman aged 15-49 years)		2.3	2.4	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group		71		PMICS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
Target 3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all									
3.8.1	a. Percentages of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)		53	58	PMICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO

21 This indicator is included in target 3.5 of NPC SDG status and Roadmap 2016-2030.d Roadmap.

	b. Percentages of institutional delivery	57	59	PMICS/HMIS	MOHP	2017	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	c. Percentages of women attending three PNC as per protocol	20	25	PMICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	d. Percentages of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	86	89.1	PMICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	e. Percentages of women aged 30-49 years screened for cervical cancer	16.6		PMICS/HMIS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	f. Percentage of people living with HIV receiving Antiretroviral combination therapy	39.9		PMICS/HMIS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	g. Percentage of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	11.7		PMICS/HMIS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	g.1. Percentage of male population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	33.4	25.6	PMICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	g.2. Percentage of female population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	34.3	30.5	PMICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	7 years	MOSD/PSO
	h. Percentage of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood glucose who are currently taking medication	25		PMICS/HMIS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	i. Percentage of households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility	61.6	52.2	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	i. Percentage of poor people enrolled in health insurance	0		NLSS/HMIS			Province	5 years	CBS
3.8.2	1. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (percent)	10.7		NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS

	2. Percentage of out of pocket expenditure in total health expenditure	53	NLSS	Province	5 years	CBS
Target 3.9	2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination					
3.9.1	Mortality attributed to households and ambient air pollution (%)	111	GBD Study	Province	Annual	MOHP
3.9.2	Mortality attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and hygiene for all WASH Service (%)		GBD Study	Province	Annual	MOHP
3.9.3	Deaths from hazardous chemicals (toxic substances, pesticides, etc.) (number)		GBD Study	Province	Annual	MOHP
Target 3b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all					
3b.1	a. Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program	88	HMIS/ PMICS	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
	b. Percentages of health sector budget in the total government budget	12.7	Budget book	Province	Annual	MOSD/MOEAP
	c. Percentages of health sector budget for research and development	n.a.	Budget book	Province	Annual	MOSD/MOEAP
3b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis					
	a. Percentage of government health facilities with no stock out of essential drugs	70	LMIS	District	Annual	MOHP/MOSD
Target 3c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries and small island developing States					
	a. Health worker density and distribution (per 1000 population)	1.05	Admin data	District	Annual	MOHP/MOSD

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 of the features of NDHS and NMICS is required to monitor SDG3 and performance of the health-related programs 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 the province.

ANNEX 4: SDG #4

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all									
Targets and Indicators		Baseline Figure (2015)		Monitoring Framework					
		National	Province No. 5	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	97.7	EMIS	Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD
2	Primary school completion rate (percent)	80.6		PMICS			District	5- years	MOSD/PSO
3	Proportion of pupils enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight (percent)	76.6		PMICS			District	5- years	MOSD/PSO
4	Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight	1.04		PMICS			District	5- years	MOSD/PSO
5	Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade twelve	1.1		PMICS			District	5- years	MOSD/PSO
6	Gross Enrolment in secondary education (grade 9 to 12) (percent)	80.3	74.7	Flash report	Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD
Target 4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university								
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex								
1	Ratio of girls enrollment in technical and vocational education	0.53		EMIS			District	Annual	MOSD

2	Ratio of girls enrollment in tertiary education (graduate level)	0.88								District	Annual	MOSD		
3	Scholarship coverage (percent of total students)	37								District	Annual	MOSD		
Target 4.4														
By 2030, increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship														
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill													
1	Youth & adults with technical & vocational training (number in '000, annual)	50								District	Annual	MOSD		
2	Working age population with technical and vocational training (percent)	25								District	Annual	MOSD		
3	Internet users (percent of adult population)	46.6								District	Annual	NTA		
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							Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD
2	Gender parity index (GPI) in basic education (grade 6-8)	1.02	1.01							Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD
3	Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school)	1								Flash report		District	Annual	MOSD
4	Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on literacy (above 15 years)	0.62								Pop. Census		LGs	10 year	MOSD/PSO
Target 4.6														
By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least 95 percent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy														

ANNEX 5: SDG #5

Targets and Indicators		Baseline Figure (2015)		Monitoring Framework							
		National	Province No. 5	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency		
Target 5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere										
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex										
1	Wage equality for similar work (ratio of women's wage to that of men)	0.62		NLSS			Province	5 years			CBS
Target 5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation										
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age										
1	Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual violence (percent)	28.4		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)	81.7		PMICS			District	5 Years			MOSD/PSO
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence										
1	Women aged 15-49 years who experience sexual violence (percent)	6.9	8.3	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 Years			MOSD/PSO

2	Women and Girls Trafficking (in number)	1 697	Admin. Data		District	5 Years	MOHA/NHRC
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	4.7	Pop. census	2016	10 years	CBS
	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	40.5	39.5	NDHS	2016		
2	Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (percent)			Pop. census		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	69	NLSS	2011	5 Years	PSO
2	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	16.5	15.3	NLSS	2011	5 Years	PSO
3	Proportion of time spent by men on unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	10.2	9.9	NLSS	2011	5 Years	PSO
4	Proportion of time spent by women population on unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	21.9	19.7	NLSS	2011	5 Years	PSO
5	Proportion of time spent by people aged 19-64 years in unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	25.6	24.8	NLSS	2011	5 Years	CBS
6	Proportion of time spent by people aged 65 years and above in unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	16.8	14.7	NLSS	2011	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						
	(a) provincial parliament (percent)	36.78 ²²	Election records		Provincial	5 Years	NEC

22 This data has been acquired is from the year 2017.

ANNEX 6: SDG #6

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all									
Targets and Indicators		Baseline Figure (2015)		Monitoring Framework					
		National	Province No. 5	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all								
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	94.9	96.8	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
1	Population using safe drinking water (percent)	15		Exp. Research			LGs	Annual	MOSD
2	Household with access to piped water supply (percent)	33.3	32.9	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
4	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
Target 6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations								
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water								
1	Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (percent)	64.6	73.5	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
2	Proportion of population using latrine (percent)	67.6		Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
Target 6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and increasing recycling and safe reuse.								
Target 6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management								
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management			Admin data			LGs	Annual	MOSD

ANNEX 7: SDG #7

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all										
Targets and Indicators		Baseline Figure (2015)			Monitoring Framework					
		National	Province No. 5	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
Target 7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services									
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	90.8	88.6	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS	
1	Per capita energy (final) consumption (in gigajoules)	16		Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOEWRI/ NEA	
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology									
1	Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (percent)	65.7	65.3	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS	
2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	33.9	34.5	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	11 years	CBS	
3	People using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (percent)	30	30	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS	
4	Electricity consumption (KWh per capita)	80		Admin. Data			LGs	Annual	NEA	
Target 7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix									
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	11.9		Admin. Data			LGs	Annual	MOEWRI	
1	Installed capacity of hydropower (Megawatt)	990	21.6	Admin. Data	Ministry of Finance	2017	Subnational	Annual	MOEWRI	
Target 7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency									
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and Gross Domestic Product (GDP)									
4	Electric vehicles in public transport systems (percent)	1		Admin data			Province	Annual	DOTM	

ANNEX 8: SDG #8

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all									
Targets and Indicators		Baseline Figure (2015)		Monitoring Framework					
		National	Province No. 5	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 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries								
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita								
1	Per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth (percent)	2.3		National Account Statistics			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	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	70		NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS
1	Proportion of population in informal employment in non-agriculture	38.3	38.9	NLSS	Pop.Census	2010	Province	5 years	CBS
2	Proportion of male population in informal employment in non-agriculture sector (percent)	31.3	30.4	NLSS	Pop.Census	2010	Province	5 years	CBS
3	Proportion of female population in informal employment in non-agriculture (percent)	54.1	58	NLSS	Pop.Census	2010	Province	5 years	CBS
4	Access to Financial Services (percent)	21	23	NLSS	NDHS	2016	Province	5 years	CBS
5	Access to Cooperatives (percent of households within 30 min walk)	53.6	54	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2010	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								

8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	32		NLSS		Province	5 years	CBS
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities							
1	Underemployment rate (15-59 y) (percent)	27.7	31.9	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	Province	5 years	CBS
Target 8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training							
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training							
1	Proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in education (percent)	47.2	50.6	Pop. Census	NLSS-WB estimate	LGs	10 years	CBS
2	Youth underemployment rate (aged 15-24 years)(percent)	29.9	32.7	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	Province	5 years	CBS
3	Proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in employment (percent)	60.5	57.9	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	Province	5 years	CBS
Target 8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all							
8.10.1	1. Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and	18		Admin data		District	Annual	NRB/PSO
	2. Automated teller machines per 100000 adult population (number)	11		Admin data		District	Annual	NRB/PSO
	3. Life insurance coverage (percent)	5		NLSS		District	5 years	CBS
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	34		NLSS		District	5 years	CBS

ANNEX 9:SDG #9

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation										
Targets and Indicators		Baseline Figure (2015)			Monitoring Framework					
		National	Province No. 5	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
Target 9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development & human well-being, with a focus on affordable & equitable access for all									
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	78.8	88.8	NLSS	NLSS		District	5 years	CBS	
1	Road density (km/sq. km)	0.55	42.3	Admin data			District	Annual	MOPID	
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport									
1	Paved road density (km/sq. km)	0.01		Admin data			District	Annual	MOPID	
2	Passenger, by mode of transport (Road) (percent)	90		Admin data			District	Annual	MOPID	
Target 9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise the industry's share of employment & gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, & double its share in the least developed countries									
1	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	10.5	8.9	Economic census			District	10 years	CBS	
2	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	94.5		Admin. Data			LGs	Annual	MOICT/NTA	

ANNEX 10:SDG #10

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries									
Targets and Indicators		Baseline Figure (2015)		Monitoring Framework					
		National	Province No. 5	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average								
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population			NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS
1	Consumption inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)	0.33		NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS
2	Income inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)	0.328	0.325	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
3	Share of bottom 40 percent of population in total consumption (percent)	18.7	20.3	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
4	Share of bottom 40 percent of population in total income (percent)	5.3	4.6	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
5	PALMA Index	1.3	1.3	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
6	Percentage of urban households with income below 50 percent of median income			Administrative data					MoUD
Target 10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status								
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS
Target 10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard								

Target 10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations						
10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Special Survey	District	5 years	PSO		
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators						
1	Proportion of farm households covered by microfinance (percent)	NLSS	Province	5 year	CBS	20.9	22.6

ANNEX 11: SDG #11

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable									
Targets and Indicators	Baseline Figure (2015)		Monitoring Framework						
	National	Province No. 5	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
Target 11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums								
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing								
1	Population living in slum and squatters ('000)	500	Pop. Census			LGs	10 years	CBS	
2	Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (percent)	9.5	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS	
3	Proportion of urban population living in inadequate housing	67.8	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS	
4	Households living in safe houses (percent)	29.8	Pop. Census			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								

11.6.1	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
Target 11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.						
1	Number of public spaces by types with areas (play grounds, open spaces, gardens, parks, exhibitioncentres etc.)	Report			Province	Annual	PPC
Target 11.b	By 2020, increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the forth-coming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels						
1	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: SDG #12**SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

Target	Targets and Indicators	Monitoring Framework							
		Baseline Figure (2015)		Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
		National	Province No. 5						
Target 12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources								
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per Gross Domestic Product (GDP)								
1	Land use for agricultural production (cereal as percent of cultivated land)	80		Agri. census		District	10 year	CBS	
2	Per capita cereal food consumption (in KG) annual			Agri. statistics		District	5 year	PSO	

ANNEX 13: SDG #13

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat Climate change and its impacts									
Targets and Indicators		Baseline Figure (2015)		Monitoring Framework					
		National	Province No. 5	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries								
13.1.1	1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	0.0236	0.08	Admin data			District	Annual	MOHA/ MOIAL
	2. Economic loss due to disaster (in million Rs.)								
13.1.3	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	MOITFE
Target 13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning								
13.2.1	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)								
	a) Local adaptation plan preparation (number of LGs)	4		Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE
	b) Community level adaptation plan	31		Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE

	c) Implementation of adaptation plan	0		Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE
	d) Climate smart villages	0		Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE
	e) Climate smart farming	0		Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE
Target 13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning								
13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula								
1	Proportion of schools covered by climate change education (percent)	80		Flash report			District	Annual	MOSD
13.3.2	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions								
1	Number of trained persons in climate change mitigation			Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE
2	Number of trained persons (local planners) in climate change adaptation	791		Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE

ANNEX 14: SDG #14

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

ANNEX 15: SDG #15

SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss											
Targets and Indicators			Baseline Figure (2015)		Monitoring Framework						
			National	Province No. 5	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
Target 15.1	By 2030, 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	52.6	Forest Survey	Province Status paper	2017	District	10 years	MOFSC		
1	Forest area under community-based management (percent)	39		Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOITFE		
2	Forest by type of management practices			Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOFSC		
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type										
1	Protected area (including forest, in percent of total land area)	23.2		Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOITFE		
2	Conservation of lakes, wetlands, and ponds (number)	1 727		Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOITFE		
3	Area under lakes, wetlands and ponds			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										
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management										
1	Handover of forests to leasehold forest groups (000 hectare)	44.6		Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOITFE		
2	Deforestation replacement plantation rate (percent)			Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOITFE		
3	Additional plantation (seedlings in million per annum)	-		Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOITFE		

Target 15.4						
By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development						
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity					
1	Potentially dangerous lakes (percent)	0.37	Admin. Data	Province	Annual	MOITFE
Target 15.5						
Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species						
15.5.1	Red List Index					
1	Threatened flora (medicinal & aromatic plants) (percent)	0.48	Research	District	5 year	MOITFE
2	Threatened fauna (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, Platyhelminthes, mollusks, etc.) (percent)	0.81	Research	District	5 year	MOITFE
3	Wild tigers (number)	198	Census	Province	5 year	MOITFE
4	Rhino (number)	534	Census	Province	5 year	MOITFE
5	Community led anti-poaching units mobilized (number)	400	Admin data	Province	Annual	MOITFE
Target 15.9						
By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts						
15.9.1	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020					
1	Plant (floral) species under conservation plan (number)	3	Research	District	5 year	MOITFE
2	Animal (faunal) species under conservation plan (number)	5	Research	District	5 year	MOITFE

ANNEX16: SDG #16

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels										
Targets and Indicators		Baseline Figure (2015)			Monitoring Framework					
		National	Province No. 5	Proposed Data source	Data source provided in the report	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency	
Target 16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere									
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	6.5	7.8	PMICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO	
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live			PMICS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO	
Target 16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children									
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month									
1	Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month) (percent)	81.7		PMICS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO	
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation									
1	Children trafficking to abroad (including India) per annum (reported number)	64		Report			District	5 years	MOSD/NHRC	
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18			PMICS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO	
Target 16.3	Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all									

1	Proportions of decisionmaking positions held by women in public institutions	15	Women and Men in Decision Making Survey (WAMIDMS)			District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL
Target 16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration							
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	56.2	CRVS	NDHS	2016	LGS	Annual	MOSD/PSO
Target 16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development							
16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		ISDES			District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL

ANNEX 17: SDG # 17

SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development									
Targets and Indicators					Monitoring Framework				
					Baseline Figure (2015)		Data source provided in the report		
		National	Province No. 5						
Target 17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection								
1	Proportion of provincial budget funded by provincial tax taxes (percent)			Budget Book		Province	Annual	MOEAP	
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed								
1	Internet Density (per 100 person)	49.8		MIS/Pop. census		LGS	Annual/ 10 yrs	MOICT/CBS	

Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology										
Target 17.8	1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	23.3	19.5	MIS/Pop. census	NDHS	2016	LGs	Annual/ 10 yrs	MOICT/CBS
									Annual/ 10 yrs	MOICT/CBS
Target 17.18	2	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years using internet	48.5	45.5	MIS/Pop. census	NDHS	2016	LGs	Annual/ 10 yrs	MOICT/CBS
									Annual/ 10 yrs	MOICT/CBS
	3	Proportion of men aged 15-49 years using internet								
By 2020, enhance capacity-building support and increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics.										
1		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
2		Developed and enforced statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes		Law			Province	2019	PPC/MOIAL
3		Developed and implemented a statistical plan that is fully funded	Yes		Plan			Province	2019	PPC/PSO
4		Proportion of budget allocated to strengthen statistical capacity (percent of total budget)			Budget book			Province	Annual	MOEAP
5		Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered	58.1		CRVS	NDHS	2016	LGs	Annual	MOSD/PSO

ANNEX 18: SDGs and Division of Powers among Three Levels of Government

	Federal	Provincial	Joint-Federal-Provincial	Local	Joint-Federal-Provincial-Local
SDG (6) , (9), (11) Infrastructure	Transport policy, rails and national highway management	Water supply at the provincial level Provincial highway	Physical infrastructure Water supply and sanitation	Local level development projects Article9: Basic sanitation	Water supply related services
SDG (1), (3) and (4) Education, Poverty reduction, Health	Central Universities, central level academies, Universities standards and regulation, central libraries Health policies, health services, Health standards, quality and monitoring, national or specialized service providing hospitals, traditional treatment services and communicable diseases control	State Universities, higher education, libraries, museums Health services	Poverty Alleviation	Basic and secondary education Basic health	Education and health
SDG (15)	Land use and settlement development policy	Land management land inventory	Property acquisition Land policy	Conservation of water catchment area	Disaster management
SDG (11) (13)			Disaster rescue and relief	Disaster management	
SDG (8)			Manufacturing and productive Industry		

Source: Constitution of Nepal

Acronyms

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DOHS	Department of Health Services
DOTM	Department of Transport Management
EMIS	Educational Management Information System
GBD	Global Burden of Disease
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ISDES	Integrity and Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey
MIS	Management Information System
MOALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MOEWRI	Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation
MOFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MOFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MOIAL	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law
MOICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
MOITFE	Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment
MOEAP	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning
MOPID	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development
MOUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NASC	Nepal Administrative Staff Council
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NEC	Nepal Engineering Council
NHRC	Nepal Human Rights Commission
NLFS	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NMICS	Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
NTA	Nepal Telecom Authority
PLSS	Provincial Living Standard Survey
PMICS	Provincial Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
PPC	Province Planning Commission
PSO	Province Statistical Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Annex

ANNEX 01: SDG #01	46
ANNEX 02: SDG #02	48
ANNEX 03: SDG #03	50
ANNEX 04: SDG #04	55
ANNEX 05: SDG #05	59
ANNEX 06: SDG #06	63
ANNEX 07: SDG #07	64
ANNEX 08: SDG #08	65
ANNEX 09: SDG #09	67
ANNEX 10: SDG #10	68
ANNEX 11: SDG #11	69
ANNEX 12: SDG #12	71
ANNEX 13: SDG #13	72
ANNEX 14: SDG #14	73
ANNEX 15: SDG #15	74
ANNEX16: SDG #16	76
ANNEX 17: SDG #17	78
ANNEX 18: SDGs and Division of Powers among Three Levels of Government	80

List of figures

Figure 01: Poverty in Province No. Five	26
Figure 02: Malnutrition and Postnatal Care (PNC)	27
Figure 03: Neonatal mortality rate and Antenatal Care (ANC)	28
Figure 04: Literacy rate	28
Figure 05: Measures of inequality	31
Figure 06: Unemployment and underemployment	32
Figure 07: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	32
Figure 08: Reliance on clean fuel, solid fuel and population with access to electricity	33
Figure 09: Household using sanitation; a household with a thatched roof; and household with access to piped water	34
Figure 10: Mobile phone and internet	35
Figure 11: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	35
Figure 12: Women's ownership of property (land)	36
Figure 13: Availability of data for SDGs indicator	37
Figure 14: Interlinkage between statistical system of different levels of government	44

List of Tables

Table One: Goal wise Critical Interventions	40
Table Two: SDG Monitoring Tools	45





Sustainable Development Goals
Baseline Report of Province No. Five