Budhanilkantha Municipality

Office of Municipal Executive

Hattigauda, Kathmandu

Bagmati Province, Nepal

Budhanilkantha Municipality
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Status

, 2082

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Message from the Mayor

It gives me immense pleasure to present this Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Status Report of Budhanilkantha Municipality. As a local government entrusted with delivering on the aspirations of our citizens, we recognize that our development efforts must be inclusive, resilient, and grounded in sustainability. This report marks a significant step in our ongoing commitment to transparency, accountability, and evidence-based governance.

Since the global community adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Nepal has shown strong commitment to localizing the SDGs, and Budhanilkantha Municipality has embraced this mandate with seriousness and dedication. As one of the fastest-growing municipalities in the Kathmandu Valley, we are uniquely positioned at the intersection of urban expansion, ecological sensitivity, and cultural heritage. This makes our role even more crucial in ensuring that development is not only rapid, but also equitable and sustainable.

This SDG Status Report offers a comprehensive review of our progress across all 17 goals, highlighting achievements in health, education, sanitation, infrastructure, economic development, gender inclusion, environmental protection, and institutional governance. It showcases our partnerships with community groups, civil society organizations, and development partners, each playing a vital role in delivering impactful results. From waste innovation hackathons to the promotion of clean energy and biodiversity conservation, we are steadily transforming the vision of sustainable development into reality.

Importantly, this report does not merely document our success, it also helps us recognize where we must do more. Some indicators show gaps that remind us of the importance of continuous improvement, stronger data systems, and inclusive decision-making. As we move forward, this document will serve as both a mirror and a roadmap.

The progress presented here is the result of the collective effort of our elected representatives, municipal staff, ward offices, development partners, and, above all, the people of Budhanilkantha. Their participation, trust, and contribution have been central to every milestone we have reached. I offer my heartfelt thanks to each individual and institution that supported this important work.

Let this report not only serve as a record of progress but also as a call to action—a reminder that sustainable development is a shared journey. Together, let us strengthen our resolve to build a municipality that is more just, inclusive, prosperous, and prepared for the future.

Mitha Ram Adhikari

Mayor

Contents

List of Table

CHAPTER -1   INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 interconnected goals adopted by all United Nations Member States in September 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They provide a universal framework for eradicating poverty, protecting the environment, promoting peace, and ensuring prosperity for all by the year 2030. These goals succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 2000–2015, which made significant progress in reducing global poverty and improving access to education and health but were limited in scope and participation. The SDGs, by contrast, are broader, more inclusive, and designed to apply equally to all countries, regardless of their level of development.

Unlike their predecessors, the SDGs are universal, applying equally to developed and developing nations, and they emphasize the integration of economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development. The goals are underpinned by 169 specific targets and over 230 indicators, offering measurable and actionable pathways for implementation. Key principles of the SDGs include universality, integration, inclusiveness, and a commitment to "leave no one behind," ensuring that even the most vulnerable populations benefit from development progress.

Each goal addresses vital global challenges—from ending hunger and improving health to ensuring quality education, gender equality, climate action, and peaceful societies. For instance, SDG 3 promotes good health and well-being, SDG 4 focuses on quality education, SDG 5 calls for gender equality, and SDG 13 addresses climate change. Achieving these goals demands concerted efforts across sectors and levels of government, as well as engagement from civil society, academia, and the private sector.

As of today, the world is at a critical juncture. While substantial progress has been achieved in areas such as renewable energy and access to digital technology, setbacks due to the COVID-19 pandemic, rising inequality, geopolitical conflicts, and climate change have threatened the momentum. The SDGs are not merely a checklist; they are a comprehensive call to action for a more just, sustainable, and resilient future. The success of the 2030 Agenda depends on inclusive governance, robust data, sustainable financing, and unwavering commitment from all sectors of society and all levels of government.

1.2 Study Area

Budhanilkantha Municipality is a historically and culturally significant municipality located in the northern part of Kathmandu District within Bagmati Province. Named after the renowned Budhanilkantha Temple, a sacred site devoted to Lord Vishnu, the municipality holds a unique position as both a religious center and a gateway to ecological richness. It is situated at the base

of the Shivapuri hills, extending from the outskirts of urban Kathmandu into the green and hilly buffer zones of Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park.

Administratively established in 2073 B.S. through the merger of several former Village Development Committees (VDCs), Budhanilkantha now comprises 13 wards and spreads across a diverse topography of approximately 60 square kilometers. The population, as recorded in the 2078 B.S. national census, exceeds 170,000, with a heterogeneous mix of ethnic groups, cultures, and languages contributing to the municipality's vibrant socio-cultural fabric.

Geographically, the municipality straddles both rural and semi-urban zones. While the southern belt has undergone dense urbanization with rapid residential development, the northern region remains rich in forests, streams, and spiritual sites. Its elevation and climate make it an ecologically sensitive area with subtropical to temperate weather patterns and distinct seasonal variations. Rainfall averages around 1,200 mm annually, and summer temperatures may reach 30°C while winter lows dip to 0°C.

The significance of Budhanilkantha is not only natural and cultural but also mythological. According to local legend, the name "Budhanilkantha" traces back to a tale involving Lord Shiva consuming the deadly poison "Halahal" during the Samudra Manthan. As the poison turned his throat blue ("Neelkantha"), the area became associated with divinity and was eventually known as Budhanilkantha. The reclining statue of Lord Vishnu in the water tank, surrounded by mythological serpents, draws thousands of pilgrims annually, especially during major festivals like Haribodhini Ekadashi and Kartik Shukla.

Religious harmony is evident in the coexistence of Hindu, Buddhist, and Kirati communities. Besides the main Vishnu temple, the municipality is home to several other religious and heritage sites including temples of Bhadrakali, Bhairav, Ganesh, ancient Shiva shrines, and the golden stupa at Nagi Gumba. Due to this spiritual richness, Budhanilkantha has been identified as a potential international spiritual tourism hub.

Ecologically, the municipality is blessed with rich biodiversity. The forests of Shivapuri are home to diverse flora such as oak, rhododendron, and medicinal herbs like jatamansi and sugandhawal. Fauna includes leopards, monkeys, porcupines, wild boars, and over 200 species of birds, making the area a biodiversity hotspot. The presence of five major rivers, Bagmati, Bishnumati, Rudramati, Tokha, and Dhobikhola, further enhances its ecological and hydrological significance.

Economically, Budhanilkantha is shifting from its traditional agrarian base to a mixed economy. Education, small businesses, real estate, and tourism now form key sectors. Several large schools and colleges, health facilities, and ongoing infrastructure projects support the municipality's growing urban profile. Yet, pockets of agriculture and traditional livelihoods remain prevalent, especially in the upper wards.

As an interface between urban Kathmandu and the ecological reserve of Shivapuri, Budhanilkantha faces the dual challenge of managing rapid urban expansion while preserving cultural and environmental integrity. Its strategic location, spiritual heritage, biodiversity, and growing population make it a vital unit for sustainable development planning. Thus,

Budhanilkantha Municipality plays a crucial role in advancing local development objectives aligned with the national SDG framework.

1.3 Necessity of Localizing SDG

The localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is not merely a policy choice but a necessity for Budhanilkantha Municipality to achieve inclusive, responsive, and sustainable development. While the SDGs provide a global vision for ending poverty, reducing inequality, and ensuring environmental sustainability, their success depends heavily on how effectively they are implemented at the local level—where actual service delivery and citizen engagement take place.

Budhanilkantha Municipality, located in the rapidly urbanizing northern fringe of the Kathmandu Valley, faces a unique mix of rural-urban challenges: increasing population pressure, urban sprawl, environmental degradation, youth unemployment, and growing demand for basic services like health, education, waste management, and resilient infrastructure. These are all directly linked with SDG targets, which can only be effectively addressed if localized to reflect the municipality's specific socio-economic, geographic, and institutional realities.

Localizing SDGs allows the municipality to align its periodic and annual plans with global commitments, while tailoring them to community priorities. This alignment improves coordination across sectors, enhances policy coherence, and makes resource allocation more targeted and impactful. For example, by mapping local acts such as the Urban Health Service Procedure or Agriculture Development Policy against SDG indicators, Budhanilkantha can directly track how municipal initiatives contribute to national and global development benchmarks.

Furthermore, localization promotes participatory governance by encouraging community involvement in planning, monitoring, and feedback. It empowers local governments to define and own their development agendas rather than relying solely on top-down national directives. With proper SDG localization, Budhanilkantha can better mobilize local resources, attract donor and private investment aligned with sustainability goals, and design indicators that reflect local progress.

Finally, as Nepal transitions to a federal structure, municipalities like Budhanilkantha play a pivotal role in achieving the country's SDG commitments. Their capacity to localize and institutionalize SDG frameworks will determine whether the national development trajectory is equitable and sustainable. Therefore, embedding the SDG framework in local planning, budgeting, data systems, and institutional mechanisms is not only strategic but essential for ensuring meaningful and measurable development outcomes for the citizens of Budhanilkantha.

Table 1: The local government's role in directly addressing the SDGs and sectoral issues

Sn:	Sustainable Development Goals	Sub-sector	Sector
1	No Poverty	Poverty Alleviation, Social Protection, Land Management, and Cooperatives	Economic Sector

Sn:	Sustainable Development Goals	Sub-sector	Sector
2	Zero Hunger	Agriculture, Food Security, and Livestock Services	Economic Sector
3	Good Health and Well-being	Health and Nutrition	Social Sector
4	Quality Education	Education, Science, Art, and Literature	Social Sector
5	Gender Equality	Gender Equality	Social Sector
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Drinking Water and Sanitation	Social Sector
7	Affordable and Clean	Water Resources, Electricity, and Clean Energy	Infrastructure Sector
8	Energy		
9	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Labor and Employment	Economic Sector
10	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Industry, Infrastructure and Innovation, Information and Communication	Infrastructure Sector
11	Reduced Inequalities	Social Inclusion	Social Sector
12	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Building and Housing	Infrastructure Sector
13	Responsible Consumption and Production	Tourism and Heritage, Environment and Waste Management	Forest and Environment Sector
14	Climate Action and Impacts	Disaster and Climate Resilience	Forest and Environment Sector
15	Life on Land	Forest, Greenery, and Land Conservation	Forest and Environment Sector
16	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Law, Justice, Good Governance, Organization, and Service Delivery	Institutional Development and Governance Sector
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Revenue Mobilization and Planning Management	Institutional Development and Governance Sector

1.4 Policy and legal framework for SDG Localization

The localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nepal is supported by a robust policy and legal framework that empowers local governments to plan, implement, and monitor development in alignment with global targets. The Constitution of Nepal (2015) itself embraces the principles of sustainable, inclusive, and equitable development and recognizes the importance of decentralized governance in achieving long-term national goals.

One of the most critical instruments for SDG implementation at the local level is the Local Government Operation Act, 2074 (2017). This act provides constitutional authority to municipalities to formulate plans, prepare budgets, and deliver services in alignment with

national priorities. It clearly outlines the roles of local governments in areas such as education, health, agriculture, water supply, sanitation, local infrastructure, disaster management, and environmental protection, which are directly linked with the 17 SDGs.

Additionally, the Government of Nepal has incorporated SDG targets into its 15th Five-Year Plan (FY 2076/77–2080/81), which serves as a strategic national document to align development outcomes with Agenda 2030. The plan emphasizes inclusive development, poverty reduction, gender equality, climate resilience, and institutional strengthening as core pillars of progress.

At the provincial level, coordination mechanisms have been introduced to support municipalities in SDG alignment and reporting. The National Planning Commission (NPC) has also published a dedicated SDG Roadmap and Status Report, and introduced provincial SDG Indicator Frameworks, helping to cascade national priorities into local action.

Budhanilkantha Municipality, as a local government unit under the federal structure, is legally and institutionally mandated to localize the SDGs through integrated planning, participatory budgeting, and outcome-based monitoring. This report aligns with the above legal frameworks and responds to the national and global call for sustainable development driven from the local level.

1.5 Objectives of the Report

The primary objective of this report is to assess the current status of SDG integration and implementation in Budhanilkantha Municipality and provide a strategic foundation for data-driven and inclusive development planning. The specific objectives are:

- To present a contextual background of SDG formation and the necessity of their localization at the municipal level.

- To review the alignment of municipal plans, programs, and policies with the SDG targets and indicators.

- To assess the baseline status of selected SDG indicators at the national, provincial (Bagmati), and local (Budhanilkantha Municipality) levels.

- To evaluate the institutional capacity, planning systems, budgeting mechanisms, and monitoring and evaluation practices related to SDG implementation in the municipality.

- To identify data gaps, challenges, and opportunities for strengthening SDG localization.

- To recommend practical steps for improving SDG-based governance, service delivery, and performance monitoring in the local context.

These objectives aim to support the municipality in developing a more integrated, accountable, and inclusive approach to local development aligned with both national priorities and the global 2030 Agenda.

CHAPTER -2 Sustainable Development Goals Targets

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 global goals established by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Each goal has specific targets that define what needs to be achieved to reach the goal. In total, there are 169 targets under the 17 goals.

2.1 Goal 1: No Poverty

1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty

1.2 Reduce poverty by at least 50%

1.3 Implement social protection systems

1.4 Equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology and economic resources

1.5 Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters

1.A Mobilize resources to implement policies to end poverty

1.B Create pro-poor and gender-sensitive policy frameworks

2.2 Goal 2: Zero Hunger

2.1 Universal access to safe and nutritious foods

2.2 End all forms of malnutrition

2.3 Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers

2.4 Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices

2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity in food production

2.A Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology and gene banks

2.B Prevent agricultural trade restrictions, market distortions and export subsidies

2.C Ensure stable food commodity markets and timely access to information

2.3 Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

3.1 Reduce maternal mortality

3.2 End all preventable deaths under 5 years of age

3.3 Fight Communicable Diseases

3.4 Reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health

3.5 Preventing and treat substance abuse

3.6 Reduce road injuries and deaths

3.7 Universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage

3.9 Reduce illnesses and death from hazardous chemicals and pollution

3.A Implement the WHO framework convention on tobacco control

3.B Support research, development and universal access to affordable vaccines and medicines

3.C increase health financing and support health workforce in developing countries

3.D Improve early warning systems for global health risks

2.4 Goal 4: Quality Education

4.1 Free primary and secondary education

4.2 Equal access to quality pre-primary education

4.3 Equal access to affordable technical, vocational and higher education

4.4 Increase the number of people with relevant skills for financial success

4.5 Eliminate all discrimination in education

4.6 Universal literacy and numeracy

4.7 Education for sustainable development and global citizenship

4.A Build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools

4.B Expand higher education scholarships for developing countries

4.C Increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries

2.5 Goal 5: Gender Equality

5.1 End discrimination against women and girls

5.2 End all violence against and exploitation of women and girls

5.3 Eliminate forced marriages and genital mutilation

5.4 Value unpaid care and promote shared domestic responsibilities

5.5 Ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making

5.6 Universal access to reproductive health and rights

5.A Equal rights to economic resources, property ownership and financial services

5.B Promote empowerment of women through technology

5.C Adopt and strengthen policies and enforceable legislation for gender equality

2.6 Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

6.1 Safe and affordable drinking water
6.2 End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene
6.3 Improve quality wastewater treatment and safe reuse
6.4 Increase water-use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies
6.5 Implement integrated water resources management
6.6 Protect and restore water-related ecosystems
6.A Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries
6.B Support local engagement in water sanitation management

2.7 Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

7.1 Universal access to modern energy
7.2 Increase global percentage of renewable energy
7.3 Double the improvement in energy efficiency
7.A Promote access to research, technology and investments in clean energy
7.B Expand and upgrade energy services for developing countries

2.8 Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

8.1 Sustainable economic growth
8.2 Diversify, innovate and upgrade for economic productivity
8.3 Promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises
8.4 Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production
8.5 Full employment and decent work with equal pay
8.6 Promote youth employment, education and training
8.7 End modern slavery, trafficking and child labour
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe working environments
8.9 Promote beneficial and sustainable tourism
8.10 Universal access to banking insurance and financial services
8.A Increase aid for trade support
8.B Develop a global youth employment strategy
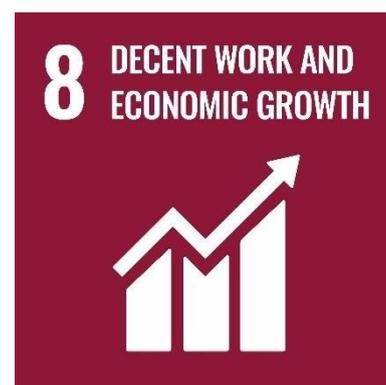
2.9 Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

9.1 Develop sustainable resilient and inclusive infrastructures

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

9.3 Increase access to financial services and markets

9.4 Upgrade all industries and infrastructure for sustainability

9.5 Enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies

9.A Facilitate sustainable infrastructure development for developing countries

9.B Support domestic technology and development and industrial diversification

9.C Universal access to information and communications technology

2.10 Goal 10: Reducing Inequality

10.1 Reduce income inequalities

10.2 Promote universal social, economic and political inclusion

10.3 Ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination

10.4 Adopt fiscal and social policies that promote equality

10.5 Improved regulation of global financial markets and institutions

10.6 Enhanced representation for developing countries in financial institutions

10.7 Responsible and well-managed migration policies

10.A Special and differential treatment for countries

10.B Encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries

10.C Reduce transaction costs for migrant remittances

2.11 Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

11.1 Safe and affordable housing

11.2 Affordable and sustainable transport systems

11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanization

11.4 Protect the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 Reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters

11.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities

11.7 Provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces

11.A Strong national and regional development planning

11.B Implement policies for inclusion, resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction

11.C Support least developed countries in sustainable and resilient building
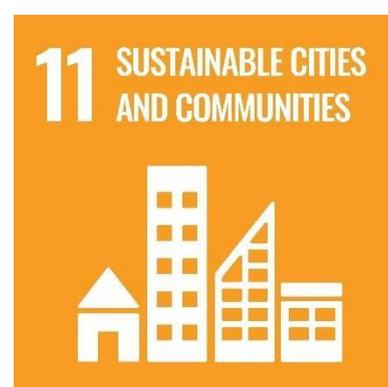
2.12 Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

12.1 Implement the 10-year sustainable consumption and production framework

12.2 Sustainable management and use of natural resources

12.3 Halve global per capita food waste

12.4 Responsible management of chemicals and waste

12.5 Substantially reduce waste generation

12.6 Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and sustainability reporting

12.7 Promote sustainable public procurement practices

12.8 Promote universal understanding of sustainable lifestyles

12.A Support Developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production

12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable tourism

12.C Remove market distortions that encourage wasteful consumption
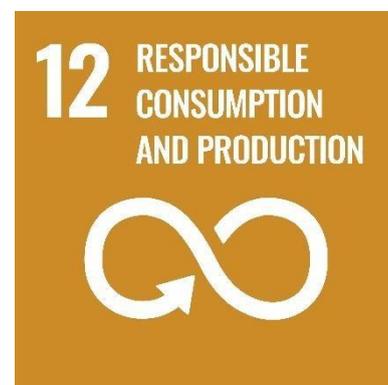
2.13 Goal 13: Climate Action

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related disasters

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into policies and planning

13.3 Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change

13.A Implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

13.B Promote mechanisms to raise capacity for climate planning and management
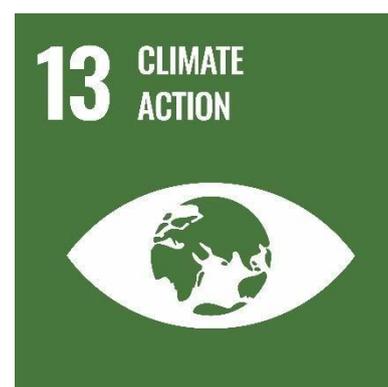
2.14 Goal 14: Life below Water

14.1 Reduce marine pollution

14.2 Protect and restore ecosystems

14.3 Reduce ocean acidification

14.4 Sustainable fishing

14.5 Conserve coastal and marine areas

14.6 End subsidies contributing to overfishing

14.7 Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources

14.A Increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health

14.B Support small scale fishers

14.C Implement and enforce international sea law
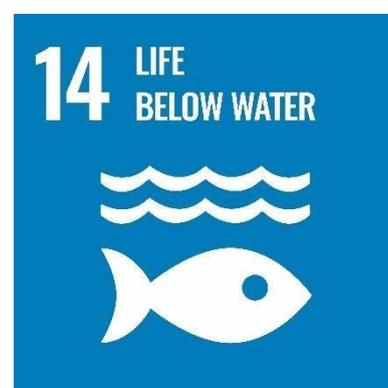
2.15   Goal 15: Life on Land

15.1 Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems

15.2 End deforestation and restore degraded forests

15.3 End desertification and restore degraded land

15.4 Ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems

15.5 Protect biodiversity and natural habitats

15.6 Promote access to genetic resources and fair sharing of the benefits

15.7 Eliminate poaching and trafficking of protected species

15.8 Prevent invasive alien species on land and in water ecosystems

15.9 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity in governmental planning

15.A Increase financial resources to conserve and sustainably use ecosystems and biodiversity

15.B Finance and incentivize sustainable forest management

15.C Combat global poaching and trafficking
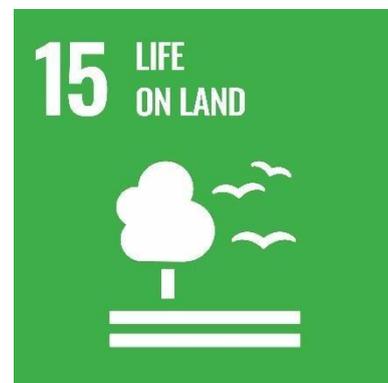
2.16   Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

16.1 Reduce violence everywhere

16.2 Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence

16.3 Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice

16.4 Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making

16.8 Strengthen the participation in global governance

16.9 Provide universal legal identity

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms

16.A Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies
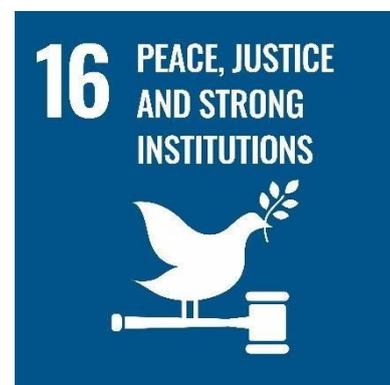
2.17   Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

17.1 Mobilize resources to improve domestic revenue collection

17.2 Implement all development assistance commitments

17.3 Mobilize financial resources for developing countries

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining debt sustainability

17.5 Invest in least developed countries

17.6 Knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation

17.7 Promote sustainable technologies to developing countries

17.8 Strengthen the science, technology and innovation capacity for least developed countries

17.9 Enhance SDG capacity in developing countries

17.10 Promote a universal trading system under the WTO

17.11 Increase the exports of developing countries

17.12 Remove trade barriers for least developed countries

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect national leadership to implement policies for the sustainable development goals

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development

17.17 Encourage effective partnerships

17.18 Enhance availability of reliable data

17.19 Further develop measurements of progress

CHAPTER -3   Baseline Status of SDG indicators Nepal

Nepal's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) began with the preparation of a national strategy through the National Planning Commission (NPC) in 2015–2016. The objective was to align global goals with Nepal's context by identifying key indicators, assessing the baseline scenario for 2014 (as a proxy for 2015), and setting quantifiable targets for 2020, 2025, and 2030.

Leave No One Behind (LNOB) is a core principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is an endeavor to reach those groups of people who are the "furthest behind" concerning all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Nepal has been at the forefront of its commitment to SDGs. While numerous challenges exist, there have also been opportunities to identify and better understand why different groups have been left behind. In this context, the authors examine Nepal's overall progress in addressing the core principle of LNOB and its challenges in reaching those furthest behind the first. For this, existing literature and disaggregated data were analyzed. The findings highlight that women among the gender, rural areas among the place of residence, and mountain and Tarai among the ecological zones are left behind in Nepal. Out of the seven provinces, four provinces are left behind in one of the indicators. Overall, Nepal is making slow progress in achieving SDGs regarding LNOB. Mainly, there is a significant process for SDG 1, 7, 8, 10, and 15, a moderate process for SDG 4, 6, and 12, a slow progress for SDG 2, 3, 5, 16 and 17, and a regress for SDG 9 and 11.

The VLR is gaining importance in Nepal. It has helped local authorities like Chandragiri to localize the SDGs by understanding the status of progress in their locality, identifying the challenges and opportunities to achieve them, and prioritizing interventions to achieve the goals through a participatory process. The VLR process further strengthens Chandragiri's proactive practices of budget coding aligned with SDGs, which is vital to evaluate the impact of the investments through the implementation of the action plan (see Chapter VI) to achieve the prioritized targets in the future.

Nepal has made deliberate efforts to incorporate the concept of "leave no one behind" as the fundamental equity-based principle for SDG implementation, strongly aligned with a forward-looking and transformative Constitution that commits to justice and enjoyment of fundamental rights by all (NPC, 2022).

3.1.1 SDG 1-End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Table 2: SDG -1 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	"Responsible Agency (Data)"
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day											
C010101	1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)									
N01010101	1	Poverty $1.9 Per day (ppp value)	36a	28.5	22.9	17.3	8	NLSS,AHS	Provincial//U-R	Annual, 5 years	MoLCPA	NSO
N01010102	2	Per capita Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) (US$)	766b	821	1647	2029	2500	National Accounts	Provincial	Annual	MoLCPA	NSO
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											
C010201	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age									
C010201	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	21.6c	17.1	13.8	10.5	4.9	NLSS, AHS	U-R, Province, Local Level, Social Group	5 years	MoLCPA	NSO
N01020101	1	Women of all ages below national poverty line (%)	25.4	20.1	16.2	2.3	5,8	NLSS,AHS	U-R, Province, Local Level	5 years	MoLCPA	NSO
N01020102	2	Children below national poverty line (under 5 years of age, %)	36d	27.7	21.5	15.3	5	NLSS,AHS	U-R, Province, Local Level	5 years	MoLCPA	NSO
C010202	1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions									
N01020201	1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	44.2e	35.1	28.2	21.4	10	NMICS/ NDHS	U-R, Province	5 years	MoLCPA	NSO
N01020202	2	Child MPI (under 5 years of age, %)	36d	27.7	21.5	15.3	5	NMICS/ NDHS	U-R, Province	5 years	MoLCPA	NSO
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											
C010301	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable									
C010301	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems	8.1	27.3	41.7	56	80	NLSS/MIS	Sex, Social Group, U-R, Province	Annual	MoLESS	NSO
N01030101	1	Social protection expenditure in total budget (%)	11b	12.1	12.9	13.7	15	FMIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoF/FCGO	MoF/FCGO

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	"Responsible Agency (Data)"
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												
C010401	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services										
N01040101	1	Households having access to market center within 30 min walk (% of total)	45f	57	66	75	90	NLSS, NDHS, NPHC	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual, 5 years	MoLCPA	NSO
N01040102	2	Households covered by formal financial services (% of total)	40f	50.7	58.7	66.7	80	NLSS, NPHC	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual, 5 years	MoF	NSO/MoF
N01040103	3	Households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility (% of total)	61.8	69.3	75	80.6	90	NLSS, NDHS, NPHC	U-R, Province, Local Level	3/5 years	MoHP	NSO
C010402	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										
N01040201	1	Households having property/tangible assets (house/land) in women's name (% of total)	19.7g	25.1	29.2	33.2	40	NPHC, NDHS	U-R, Province, Local Level	5 years, 10 years	MoWCSC	NSO
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												
C010501	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population										
N01050101	1	Loss of lives from disaster (number)	8891	331	268	205	100		Bipadportal	Sex, U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoHA	MoHA
N01050102	2	Missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 (number)	415	402	392	382	50		Bipadportal	Sex, U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoHA	MoHA
C010502	1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)										
N01050201	1	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters as percent of national gross domestic product (GDP)		2.5	2	1.5	1		Bipadportal, National Accounts	U-R, Province	Annual	MoHA/ NDRRMA	NSO, MoHA/ NDRRMA
C010503	1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030										

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	"Responsible Agency (Data)"
C010504	1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		28.8	40	80	100			Annual	MoHA	MoHA
Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions												
C010a01	1.a.1	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes7										
N010a01	1.a.1.1	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes (Garibsanga Bishweshor, PRF and Poverty ID etc.)	55.2b		91.49	100	100	FMIS	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoF	MoF
C010a02	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	25.2[b]		26.25	28	30	FMIS	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoF MoF	
C010a03	1.a.3	Sum total of grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programme as a proportion of GDP	4.1[b]		8.51	10	12	FMIS	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoF MoF	
Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions												
C010b01	1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending										

Source: a:World Bank (2017),b:MOF (2016), c: NPC (2015), d: UNICEF (Estimate from NLSS 2011), e: CBS(2011b), f: CBS (2011b), g: NPC (2016).

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

Table 3: SDG -2 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	"Responsible Agency (Data)"
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												
C020101	2.1.1	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	36.1a	27.3	20.6	14	3	MICS, AHS	U-R/Province	Annual/5 years	MoHP	NSO
C020102	2.1.2	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)-%	-	7.8	7	6	5	NLSS	U-R/Province	5 years	MoALD	NSO

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	"Responsible Agency (Data)"
N02010201	1	Proportion of population spending more than two-third of total consumption on food	20b	15.5	12.1	8.7	3	NLSS, AHS, Annual Report	U-R/Province	Annual, 5 years	MoALD	NSO
N02010202	2	Prevalance of severe food insecurity (%)	10.4	10	9	8	6	NLSS/ Annual Report	U-R/Province	5 years, Annual	MoALD	NSO
N02010203	3	Prevalance of moderate food insecurity (%)	29.5	28	26	23	19	NLSS/ Annual Report	U-R/Province	5 years, Annual	MoALD	NSO
N02010204	4	Per capita animal source protein production (kg)	4.7	5.5	7.1	7.7	8.7	DLS Data Source		Annual	MoALD	NSO
N02010205	5	Per capita food grain production (kg)	320c	376	418	460	530	Annual Report	U-R/Province	Annual	MoALD	NSO
N02010206	6	Global Food Security Index (score)	42.8	57	66	75	90	GFSI	U-R/Province	Annual	MoALD	NSO
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												
C020201	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	36d	32	28.6	20	15	NDHS, NMICS, Panel	U-R/Province	5 years	MoHP	NSO
C020202	2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)										
C020202	2.2.2	Prevalence of wasting (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	11.3	8	7	5	4	NDHS, NMICS	U-R/Province, Sex	5 years	MoHP	NSO
N02020201	1	Percent of children under 5 years of age who are underweight (weight for age <-2SD)	30.1	20	18	15	9	NDHS, NMICS	U-R/Province, Sex	5 years	MoHP	NSO
N02020202	2	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age*	35	26	24	18	10	NDHS, NMICS	U-R/Province, Sex	5 years	MoHP	NSO
N02020203	3	Prevalence of anemia among children under 5 years *	46	33	28	23	10	NDHS, NMICS	U-R/Province, Sex	5 years	MoHP	NSO
Table 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												

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	"Responsible Agency (Data)"
C020301	2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size										
C020302	2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status										
N02030201	1	Land productivity (Mt./ha) USD	3278	4003	4646	5339	7018	Annual Report	U-R/Province	Annual	MoALD	MoALD
N02030202	2	Livestock productivity-(Ltr/milking livestock)			845	900	1000	Annual Report	U-R/Province	Annual	MoALD	MoALD
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												
C020401	2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture										
N02040101	1	Round the year irrigated land in total arable land (%)	25.2	40	50.5	60	80	Annual Report	U-R/Province	Annual, 10 year	MoALD	MoALD/NSO
N02040102	2	Soil organic matter in crop land (%)	1.96	2.79	3.37	3.92	4	Annual Report	U-R/Province	Annual, 10 year	MoALD	MoALD/NSO
N02040103	3	Dregaded agriculture land						NSCA	U-R/Province/ Local level	10 years	MoALD	MoALD/NSO
Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed												
C020501	2.5.1	Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities										
C020502	2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction										
N02050201	1	Number of DNA bank for variety of seeds	1	1	1	1	1	Annual Report	U-R/Provincel	Annual	MoFE, NARC	MoFE, NARC
N02050202	2	Number of DNA bank for variety of plants			1000	1150	1500	Annual Report	U-R/Provincel	Annual	MoFE, NARC	MoFE, NARC
N02050203	3	Number of arboretum and breeding center for indigenous species			25	40	45	Annual Report		Annual	MoALD/ NARC	MoALD/ NARC
Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countriesand policies to end poverty in all its dimensions												
C020a01	2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	0.14	0.21	0.26	0.31	0.38	FMIS	U-R/Province/ Local Level	Annual	MoALD	MoALD/MoF
N020a0101	2.a.1	Government expenditure in agriculture (% of total budget)	3.3c		3.34	3.5	4	FMIS	U-R/Province/ Local Level	Annual	MoALD	MoALD/MoF
C020a02	2.a.2	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector (%)	0.8b		3.6	3	2.5	FMIS		Annual	MoF	MoALD/MoF
Target 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round												

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	"Responsible Agency (Data)"
C020b01	2.b.1	Proportion of Agricultural export subsidies to total export subsidies										
N020b02	2.c.2	Productivity of food grain (mt.tone/hq.) (Paddy/Wheat/Maize/Milet/Barley/Buckwheat)			3.21	3.5	4	MIS		Annual	MoALD	MoALD, MoICS
Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility												
C020c01	2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies										
N020c0101	2.c.1	Food Consumer Price Index	120	144	168	208		MIS		Annual	MoF	NRB

Source: a: NPC (2016), b: CBS (2011b), c: MOF(2016), d:NDHS (2016).

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

Table 4: SDG -3 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Target and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Moniroting Framework				
								"Data source "	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births												
C030101	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	258	125	116	99	70	NDHS, NPHC	Rural/urban, Province	10 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
C030102	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	55.6	69	73	79	90	NDHS, NMICS, HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
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												
C030201	3.2.1	Under-five (U5MR) mortality rate	38	28	27	24	20	NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
C030202	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)	23	18	16	14	12	NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases												
C030301	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations										
N03030101		Number of new HIV infections among adults 15–49 years old (per 1000 uninfected population)	0.03	0.022	0.018	0.014	0.014	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
C030302	3.3.2	Tuberculosis (TB) incidence (per 100,000 population)	158	85	67	55	20	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP

Ind_Code	Target and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Moniroting Framework				
								"Data source "	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
C030303	3.3.3	Malaria incidence (per 1,000 population)	0.1	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
C030304	3.3.4	Hepatitis B prevalence (per 100,000 population)	2654	2654	2654	2610	2566	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
C030305	3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases										
N03030501	1	Leprosy cases	2271	1693	1370	911	0	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03030502	2	Kala-azar (Leishmaniasis) cases*	325	203	163	102	0	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03030503	3	Lymphatic Filariasis cases	30,000	25,100	21,000	18,000	14,000	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03030504	4	Dengue cases	728	455	364	228	0	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03030505	5	Active Trachoma cases	136	65	73	61	44	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
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												
C030401	3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease										
N03040101	1	Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from Cardiovascular disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic respiratory disease (per 1000 population)	2.8	2.54	2.35	2.15	1.96	HMIS, BoD	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03040102	2	a. Mortality from cardiovascular disease (per 1000 population)	1.44	1.31	1.21	1.11	1.01	HMIS, BoD Report	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03040103	3	b. Mortality from cancer (per 1000 population)	0.67	0.61	0.56	0.52	0.47	HMIS, BoD Report	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03040104	4	c. Mortality from diabetes (per 1000 population)	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19	HMIS, BoD Report	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03040105	5	d. Mortality from chronic respiratory disease (per 1000 population)	0.8	0.73	0.67	0.62	0.56	HMIS, BoD Report	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
C030402	3.4.2	Suicidemortality rate (per 100,000 population)	16.5	14.5	9.7	7.8	4.7	HMIS, BoD Report	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol												
C030501	3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders										

Ind_Code	Target and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Moniroting Framework				
								"Data source "	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N03050101	1	Percent of hard drug users who ever visited Rehabilitation Centres for comprehensive services	40	50	55	60	75	HDU Survey	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	5 years	MoHA	MoHA
C030502	3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol										
N03050101	1	Percent of people aged 15 years and older having harmful use of alcohol (defined according to the national context)	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	STEPS	Province	3 years	MoHA	NSO
N03050102	2	Percent of women an men (aged 15-49 years) who have never had an alcoholic drinks			71	80	90	NMICS, NLSS, AHS	Province	5 years	MoHA	NSO
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents												
C030601	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	19.86	9.93	8.94	7.45	4.96	MIS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	Annual	MoHA	MoHA
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes												
C030701	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	66	71	74	76	80	NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province	5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
N03070101	1	Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) (modern methods) (%)	47	52	53	56	60	NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province	5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
N03070102	2	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (live births per woman aged 15-49 years)	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province	5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
C030702	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	71	56	51	43	30	NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province	5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
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												
C030801	3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)										
N03080101	1	a, Percent of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)	60	71	75	81	90	HMIS, NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
N03080102	2	b. Percent of institutional delivery	55.2	70	74	79	90	HMIS, NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO

Ind_Code	Target and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Moniroting Framework				
								"Data source "	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N03080103	3	c. Percent of women attending three PNC as per protocol	20	50	65	75	90	HMIS, NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
N03080104	4	d. Percent of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	88	90	93	95	95	HMIS, NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
N03080105	5	"e. Percent of women aged 30-49 years screened for cervical cancer "	16.6	36	47	63	90	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03080106	6	f. Percent of people living with HIV receiving Antiretroviral combination therapy	39.9	90	92	93	95	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03080107	7	g. Percent of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	11.7	31	39	50	60	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03080108	8	h. Percent of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood glucose who are currently under medication	25	33	38	47	60	HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N03080109	9	i. Percent of households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility	61.8	69.3	75	80.6	90	NLSS, NDHS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
N03080110	10	j. Percent of poor people enrolled in health insurance	0	20	50	75	100	NLSS, HMIS	Rural/urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
C030802	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures (25 % or more) on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	10.7	7.5	6	4	2	NLSS, AHS	Rural/urban, Province	5 years	MoHP	MoHP/NSO
N03080201	1	Percent of out of pocket expenditure in total health expenditure	53	45	42	40	35	NLSS, AHS	Rural/urban, Province	5 years	MoHP	MoHP/NSO
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination												
C030901	3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)										
N03090101	1	Mortality rate attributed to ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	64.2	59.76	56.79	52.35	44.94	GBD Study	Subnational	3 years	MoHP/NHRC	MoHP

Ind_Code	Target and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Moniroting Framework				
								"Data source "	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N03090102	2	Mortality rate attributed to household air pollution (per 100,000 population)	64.3	59.85	56.88	52.43	45.01	GBD Study	Subnational	3 years	MoHP/NHRC	MoHP
C030902	3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and hand washing (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) per 100000 population	37.7	35.09	33.35	30.74	26.39	GBD Study	Rural/urban, Province	3 years	MoHP/NHRC	
C030903	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning										
3a. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate												
C030a01	3a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	30.8	26.18	24.332	21.56	15.09	STEPS, Survey	Rural/urban, Province	3 years	MoHP, MoHA	
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												
C030b01	3b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	88	90	95	95	95	HMIS, NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province	Annual, 5years	MoHP/NSO	MoHP/NSO
C030b02	3b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	12.7	14.5	16	18	20	HMIS	Province	Annual	MoF	MoF, MoHP
N030b0201	1	Percent of health sector budget for research and development	na	2	2	3	3	HMIS	Province	Annual	MoHP	MoHP, MoF
C030b03	3b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis										
N030b0301	1	Percent of government health facilities with no stock out of essential drugs	70	95	95	100	100	HMIS	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
3c. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States												
C030c01	3c.1	Health worker density and distribution (per 1000 population)	1.05	4.45	6	4.45	4.45	HMIS	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
N030c0101	1	Total health expenditure as Percent of GDP	5.00	5.60	6.00	6.50	7.00	MIS	Province	Annual	MoF	MoHP, MoF
3d. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks												

Ind_Code	Target and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Moniroting Framework				
								"Data source "	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
C030d01	3d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (Percentage)	77	82	85	90	95	Assement Report	Province	Annual	MoHP	MoHP
C030d02	3d.2	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected anti-microbial-resistant organisms										
C020b01	2.b.1	Proportion of Agricultural export subsidies to total export subsidies										

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

Table 5: SDG -4 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
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												
C040101	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										
N04010101	1	Net enrolment rate (NER) in primary education (%)	96.6a	98.5	99	99	99.5	EMIS, NMICS, NLSS, NPHC	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Sex, Social Group	Annual, 5 years	MoEST	MoEST,NSO
N04010102	2	Primary completion rate (%)	80.6a	90.7	93.1	95.5	99.5	EMIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Sex, Social Group	Annual,	MoEST	MoEST
N04010103	3	Proportion of pupils enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight (%)	76.6a	81.5	92	93	95	EMIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Sex, Social Group	Annual,	MoEST	MoEST
N04010104	4	Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight	1.04 a	1.03	1.02	1.01	1	EMIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Sex, Social Group	Annual,	MoEST	MoEST
N04010105	5	Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade twelve	1.1a	1.04	1.03	1.02	1	EMIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Sex, Social Group	Annual,	MoEST	MoEST

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N04010106	6	Learning Achievement / Score (Math) for Class 5 (%)	53.3	55	58	63	65	EMIS/ NASA	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Sex, Social Group	Annual,	MoEST	MoEST
N04010107	7	Learning Achievement / Score (Nepali) for Class 5 (%)	63	66	70	72	75	EMIS/ NASA	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Sex, Social Group	Annual,	MoEST	MoEST
N04010108	8	Learning Achievement / Score (English) for Class 5 (%)	53.6	57	60	63	68	EMIS/ NASA	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Sex, Social Group	Annual,	MoEST	MoEST
N04010109	9	Gross Enrollment rate in secondary education (grade 9 to 12) (%)	56.7a	72	90	95	99	EMIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Sex, Social Group	Annual,	MoEST	MoEST
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education												
C040201	4.2.1	Proportion of children under 24-59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex										
C040202	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex										
N04020201	1	Coverage of child grant for pre-primary education (number in '000)	506c	596	620	650	700	EMIS	Province, Gender	Annual	MoEST	MoEST
N04020202	2	Attendance to early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (%)	81a	85.8	89.4	93	99	EMIS	Subnational	Annual	MoEST	MoEST
Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university												
C040301	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex										
N04030101	1	Ratio of girls enrollment in technical and vocational education	0.53g	0.66	0.75	0.84	1	EMIS, NPHC	Province, Local Level	Annual, 10 years	MoEST	MoEST, NSO
N04030102	2	Ratio of girls enrollment in tertiary education (graduate level)	0.88g	0.91	0.94	0.96	1	EMIS, NLSS	Province, Local Level	Annual, 5 years	MoEST	MoEST, NSO
N04030103	3	Scholarship coverage (% of total students)	37c	38.3	39.3	40.3	42	EMIS	Province, Local Level, Sex	Annual	MoEST	MoEST
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												
C040401	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill										
N04040101	1	Youth & adults with technical & vocational training (number in '000, annual)	50b	165	300	350	480	EMIS, NPHC	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEST	MoEST,NSO
N04040102	2	Working age population with technical and vocational training (%)	25i	38	48	58	75	EMIS, NPHC	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEST	MoEST,NSO

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access												
C040501	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										
N04050101	1	Gender parity index (GPI) in Enrolment (primary school)	1.02a	1.01	1.01	1.01	1	EMIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEST	MoEST
N04050102	2	Gender Parity Index (GPI) n Enrolment (secondary school)	1a	1	1	1	1	EMIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEST	MoEST
N04050103	3	Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on literacy (above 15 years)	0.62a	0.72	0.8	0.87	1	EMIS, NLSS, NLFS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 5 years	MoEST, NSO	MoEST, NSO
Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least 95 per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy												
C040601	4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex										
N04060101	1	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%)	88.6c	91.4	95	98	99	NPHC, NLSS, NLFS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Sex, Social Group	5,10 years	MoEST	MoEST, NSO
N04060102	2	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (women) (%)	87.4b	90.5	92.8	95.1	99	NPHC, NLSS, NLFS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level, Social Group	5,10 years	MoEST	MoEST, NSO
N04060103	5	Public spending per student (Basic education in'000)	15c	19	22	25	30	EMIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEST	MoEST, NSO
Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development												
C040701	4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment										
N04070101	1	Human assets index	66.6e	68.9	70.5	72.2	76	Trinneial Review	Province	3 years	NPC	NPC, UNDP
N04070102	2	Gender development index	0.53f	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.7	HDR, NHDR	Province	Annual, 4 years	NPC	NPC, UNDP
Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all												
C040a01		4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of services.										
N040a0101	1	Schools with access to electricity (%)	40	.-	60	75	99	EMIS, NPHC	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 10 years	MoEST	MoEST, NSO

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N040a0102	2	Schools with access to internet (%)	3.9c	28.6	47.2	65.8	99	EMIS, NPHC	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 10 years	MoEST	MoEST, NSO
N040a0103	3	Basic schools with access to "WASH" facilities (%)	80j	85	88.3	91.9	99	EMIS, NPHC, NWASH MIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 10 years	MoEST	MoEST, NSO
N040a0104	4	Disability friendly schools (%)			40	65	99	EMIS, NPHC	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level	Annual, 10 years	MoEST	MoEST, NSO
Target 4.b By 2020, expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries												
C040b01	4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study										
Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States												
C040c01	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications by education level										
N040c0101	1	Proportion of teachers in basic education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training, (%)	95.5a	96.5	97.5	98.4	100	EMIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEST	MoEST
N040c0102	2	Proportion of teachers in secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training, (%)	95.4a	96	97	98.5	100	EMIS	Rural/Urban, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEST	MoEST

Sources: a: MoEST (2016a), b: NPC (2016), c: MoF (2016), d: NSO (2013), e: UNDESA (2015), f: UNDP (2014), g: UGC (2015), h: Discussion based on MoEST, i : MoEST (2015), j: MoEST (2016b).

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

Table 6: SDG -5 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere												
C050101	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										
N05010101	1	Wage equality for similar work (ratio of women's wage to that of men)	0.62h	0.72	0.8	0.87	0.92h	NLFS	U-R Provincial	5 years	MoWCSC	NSO

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N05010102	2	Gender Inequality Index	0.49b	0.38	0.29	0.2	0.05	HDR, NHDR	U-R Provincial	Annual, 4 years	NPC	NPC/UNDP
N05010103	3	Gender Empowerment Measurement (Index)	0.57b	0.6	0.63	0.66	0.69	HDR, NHDR	U-R Provincial	Annual, 4 years	NPC	NPC/UNDP
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation												
C050201	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										
N05020101	1	Ever-married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence (%) during previous 12 months	28.4g	22.2	17.5	12.8	5	NDHS, NMICS	U-R Provincial	5 Years	MoWCSC	MoHP, NSO
N05020102	2	Children aged 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month (%)	81.7d	59.9	43.6	27.2	13.6	NMICS	U-R Provincial	5 Years	MoWCSC	MoHP, NSO
C050202	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 occurrance										
N05020201	1	Women aged 15-49 years who have experienced Physical /sexual violence (%)	26j	19.1	13.9	9.7	6.5	NHRC, NDHS	U-R Provincial	5 Years	MoWCSC	MoHP, NSO
N05020202	2	Women and Girls Trafficking (number)	1697a	725	650	425	325	MIS	U-R Provincial	Annual	MoWCSC	MoHA
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation												
C050301	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18										
N05030101	1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in union before age 15 (%)		1.5	1	0.5	0	NDHS, NMICS, NPHC	Province, Local Level	5, 10 years	MoWCSC	MoHP, NSO
N05030102	2	Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (%)	24.5d	18	13.1	8.2	4.1	NDHS, NMICS, NPHC	Province, Local Level	5, 10 years	MoWCSC	MoHP, NSO
C050302	5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age										
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												
C050401	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location										
N050401	1	Ratio of women to men participation in labour force	0.93h	0.95	0.96	0.98	1	NLFS	U-R Province	5 years	MoLESS	MoLESS, NSO
N050402	2	Average hours spent in domestic work by women	14a	11.87	10.27	8.67	6	NLFS	U-R Province	5 years	MoLESS	MoLESS, NSO
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												
C050501	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments										
N05050101	1	(a) national parliament (%)	29.5a	33	34.4	36.5	40	MIS	Province	5 Years	MoWCSC	NEC

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N05050102	2	(b) provincial parliament (%)		33	34.4	36.5	40	MIS	Province	5 Years	MoWCSC	NEC
N05050103	3	(c) local government bodies (%)		40.5	41	41.5	42	MIS	Province, Local Level	5 Years	MoWCSC	NEC
C050502	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions		13.2	23	27	33	NLFS, NEC, NPHC	U-R/Province/ Local Level	5, 10 years	MoWCSC	NSO
N05050201	1	Women's participation in decision making level in the private sector (%)	25h	30.3	34.3	38.3	45	Economic Census	U-R/Province/ Local Level	Annual	MoWCSC	NSO
N05050202	2	Women's participation in cooperative sector (%)	50i	50	50	50	50	MIS	U-R/Province/ Local Level	Annual	MoWCSC	
N05050203	3	Women in civil service decision making positions (% of total employees)	11e	17	21.3	25.7	33	MIS	U-R/Province/ Local Level	Annual	MoWCSC	MoFAGA
N05050204	4	Ratio of women to men in professional and technical workers (%)	24a	28	31	35	40	NLFS, NPHC	U-R/Province/ Local Level	5, 10 Years	MoWCSC	NSO
Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences												
C050601	5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care										
N05060101	1	Awareness about reproductive rights among girls and women (%)- Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	59.5g	68	74	80	90	NDHS, NMICS	U-R/Province	5 years	MoWCSC	MoHP, NSO
C050602	5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education										
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws												
C050a01	5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure										
N050a0101	2	Women's ownership of property (land and house)	26a	29.7	32.5	35.3	40	NPHC, NDHS	U-R/Province, Local Level	5, 10 years	MoWCSC	MoLCPA, NSO
C050a02	5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control										
Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women												
C050a01	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex										
N050b0101	1	Use of Internet by women aged 15-24 years (%)	19.6d	40.5	56.2	71.9	98	NMICS, MIS	Provincial	5 years	MoWCSC	MoCIT, NSO
Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels												

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
C050c01	5.c.1　Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment										

Sources: a: NPC (2016), b: UNDP (2014), c: NHRC (2016), d: NSO (2014b), e: MoGA (2014) , f: MoF (2015), g: NDHS (2011), h: Estimation based on labor force census data, h: Based on consultation with thematic committee, i: MoCP (2016), j: NDHS (2011).

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

Table 7: SDG -6 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency(Data)
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all											
C060101	6.1.1　Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	15	35	50	65	90	NMICS, NPHC, NWASH	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoWS	MoWS, NSO
N06010103	1　Basic water supply coverage (%)	87a	90.2	92.6	95	99	NMICS, NPHC, NWASH MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoWS	MoWS, NSO
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											
C060201	6.2.1　Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water										
N06020101	1　Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.	30	46	62	74	90	NMICS, NPHC, NWASH	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoWS	MoWS, NSO
N06020102	2　Basic sanitation coverage (%)	82a	86.5	89.9	93.3	99	NMICS, NPHC, NWASH MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoWS	MoWS, NSO
N06020103	3　f. Percent of children under age 5 with Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	12	8	6	4	1	NDHS, NMICS	Rural/urban, Province, Sex	5 years	MoHP	MoHP, NSO
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.											
C060301	6.3.1　Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated										
N06030101	1　Proportion of untreated industrial waste water (%)	99 c	75.3	57.5	39.7	10	NWASH MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoICS	MoICS, NSO
N06020102	2　Percentage reuction of untreated domestic waste water	99	99	96	85	70	NWASH MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoWS	MoWS, NSO
C060302	6.3.2　Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality										

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency(Data)
Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity											
C060401	6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time									
C060402	6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources									
N06040201	1	Wastage of water – Irrigation (Field losses in %)	40	35	25	20	1	MIS	Province	Annual, 5 years	MoEWRI	MoEWRI
N06040202	2	Non- Revenue Water (%)	20c	16	13	10	5	NWASH MIS	U-R, Province	Annual	MoWS	MoWS
Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate											
C060501	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management		16	28	40	60	MIS	U-R, Province	Annual	MoWS, WEC	MoWS, WEC
C060502	6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation									
Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes											
C060502	6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time									
Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies											
C060a01	6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	0.7g	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	MIS	U-R, Province	Annual	MoWS	MoWS, MoF
Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management											
C060b01	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	0	6	12	56	100	MIS	U-R, Province	Annual	MoWS	MoWS, MoF

Sources: a: MWSS (2016), b: NPC (2016), c: Based on consultation with thematic committee, d: NSO (2014), e: NSO (2013), f : NMIP (2014), g: MoF (2015)

3.1.7 SDG 7- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Table 8: SDG -7 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services												
C070101	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	74b	80.7	85.7	90.7	99	Census, NMICS, NLSS, NDHS	U-R, Province, Local Level	5 years, 10 years	MoEWRI	MoEWRI, NSO
N07010101	1	Per capita energy (final) consumption (in gigajoules)	16a	18.1	19.7	21.3	24	MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEWRI	MoEWRI, NSO
C070102	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology										
N07010201	1	Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (%)	74.7d	65	55	45	30	Census, NMICS, NLSS, NDHS	U-R, Province, Local Level	5 years, 10 years	MoEWRI	MoEWRI, NSO
N07010202	2	People using liquified petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)	18b	23.6	27.8	32	39	Census, NMICS, NLSS, NDHS	U-R, Province, Local Level	5 years, 10 years	MoEWRI	MoEWRI, NSO
N07010203	3	Electricity consumption (kWh per capita)	80e	230	542	1027	1500	MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEWRI	MoEWRI, NSO
Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix												
C070201	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	11.9d	22.1	29.7	37.3	50	MIS	U-R, Province	Annual	MoEWRI	MoEWRI, NSO
N07020101	1	Installed capacity of hydropower (MW)	782e	2301	5417	10260	15000	MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEWRI	MoEWRI, NSO
Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency												
C070301	7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP										
N07030101	1	Ratio of commercial energy use (MJ) to GDP	3.20d	3.18	3.17	3.15	3.14	Industrial Survey	U-R, Province	10 years	MoEWRI	MoEWRI, NSO
N07030102	2	Energy efficiency in Industry (MJ per 1000 rupees of product)	47.20f	45.3	43.8	42.4	40	Industrial Survey	U-R, Province	5 years	MoEWRI	MoEWRI, NSO
N07030103	3	Electric vehicles in public transport systems (%)	1	5	20	35	50	MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoPIT	MoPIT
Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology												

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
C070a01	7.a.1							International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems				
Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States.												
C070b01	7.b.1							Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services				

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

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

Table 9: SDG -7 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries												
C080101	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	-0.9	3.6	4.5	5.4	7	National A/C	Province	Annual	MoF	NSO
N08010101	1	Per capita GDP growth (%)	2.3a	3.6	4.5	5.4	7	National A/C	Province	Annual	MoF	NSO
Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors												
C080201	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1.6	3.8	5.5	7.2	10	NLFS, National A/C	Province	Annual	MoF	NSO
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												
C080301	8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	70b	54	42	30	10	NLFS	U-R, Province	5 years	MoF	NSO
N08030101	1	Contribution of Micro-,Small-, and Medium-scale enterprises in manufacturing value added (%)		17.1	16	15	13	NEC, National A/C	Province	Annual	MoICS	NSO

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N08030102	2	Population per bank and financial institution branch (Number)	7206		3000	2000	1500	Annual Report	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoF	NRB, MoF
Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead												
C080401	8.4.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP										
N08040101	1	Material Intensity in total manufacturing (Rupees of material input to achieve the output value of Rs 100)	66.1c	64.4	63.2	62	60	Industrial Survey		5 years	MoICS	NSO
C080402	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP										
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												
C080501	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disability										
C080501	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees (NRs.)	32d	50.1	63.7	77.3	100	NLFS	U-R, Province	5 years	MoLESS	NSO
C080502	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities										
C080502	8.5.2	Unemployment rate (%)		11.4	10	9	8	NLFS	U-R, Province	5 years	MoLESS	NSO
Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training												
C080601	8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training		35.3	25	20	15	NLFS	U-R, Province	5 years	MoLESS	NSO
N08060101	1	Youth unemployment rate of age 15-24 (%)		21.4	20	18	15	NLFS, NPHC	U-R, Province	5years, 10 years	MoLESS	MoE, MoYS, NSO
C080701	8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age		47.8	33	25	15	NLFS	U-R Province	5 years	MoLESS	NSO
Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment management												
C080801	8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status										
C080802	8.8.2	Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status										
Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products												
C080901	8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	2.6d	4	5.1	6.2	8	National A/C		Annual	MoCTCA	MoCTCA
N08090101	1	Tourist arrival (million)	0.8d	1.6	1.9	2.2	3	MIS (NTS)		Annual	MoCTCA	MoCTCA

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N08090102	2	Average expenses per visitor per day (USD)	70	48	65	70	100	MIS (NTS)		Annual	MoCTCA	MoCTCA
N08090103	3	Average length of stay (days)	13.2	12.7	15.5	16	17	MIS (NTS)		Annual	MoCTCA	MoCTCA
C080902	8.9.2	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs										
N08090201	1	Annual number of jobs in tourism industries ('000)	90d	332.7	514.7	696	1000	NLFS, MIS,TSA	National	Annual	MoCTCA	MoCTCA, NSO
Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all												
C081001	8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	18a	23	26	30	36	MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoF	NRB, MoF
C081002		b) Automated teller machines per 100,000 adult population (number)	11a	17	21	26	33	MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoF	NRB, MoF
N08100201	1	Life insurance coverage (% of population)	5d	10.3	14.3	18.3	25	MIS	U-R, Province	Annual	MoF	MoF
C08100202	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	34d	51.3	64.3	77.3	99	NPHC	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual, 10 years	MoF	MoF, NSO
C080a01	8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	0.2a	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	FMIS		Annual	MoF	MoF
C080b01	8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy										

Sources: a: MoF (2016), b: ILO (2014), c: NSO (2014a), d: NPC (2016), e: NSO (2011b).

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

Table 10: SDG -9 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency(Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
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												
C090101	9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road										

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency(Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N09010101	1	Road density (km/sq. km)	0.55a	1.3	1.35	1.41	1.5	MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoPIT	MoPIT
N09010102	2	Paved road density (km/sq. km)	0.01a	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.25	MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	MoPIT	MoPIT
C090102	9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport										
Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment & gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, & double its share in least developed countries												
C090201	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	6.6b	8.8	10.5	12.2	15	National A/C	Province	Annual	MoICS	NSO
N09020101	1	Industry's share in GDP (%)	15b	17.7	19.7	21.7	25	NationalA/C	Province	Annual	MoICS	NSO
C090202	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	6.6f	8.3	9.6	10.9	13	NLFS	U-R, Province	5 years	MoICS	NSO
Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets												
C090301	9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added										
C090302	9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	20g	22.7	24.7	26.7	30	MIS	Province	Annual	MoICS	NRB, NSO
Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities												
C090401	9.4.1	CO_2 emission per unit of value added										
Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by 75 percent and public and private research and development spending												
C090501	9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.3d	0.62	0.86	1.1	1.5	MIS	National	Annual	MoF	MoF
C090502	9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants										
N09050201	1	Enrollment in Science and Technology in proportion to total enrollment (above SEE level) (%)	6.8e	9	10.6	12.3	15	EMIS	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoEST	MoEST
N09050202	2	Number of patent registered	75d	322	507	692	1000	MIS	Province	Annual	MoICS	MoICS, MoCTCA
C090a01	9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	4.0h		12.24	15	18	MIS		Annual	MoF	MoF
C090b01	9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added										
N090b01	9.b.2	Industrial value added per unit of capital			0.82	0.9	1	NIS, NWASH MIS	U-R, Province	5 years	MoICS	NSO
C090c01	9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	94.5f	96	97.1	98.2	100	MIS, NPHC	U-R, Province	Annual, 10 years	MoCIT	MoCIT, NSO

Sources:a: MoPIT (2015), b: NSO (2014a), c: ILO (2014), d: Consultation with thematic commitee, e: MoE (2015), f: NPC (2016), g: NRB (2015), h: MoF (2015)

3.1.10 SDG 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries

Table 11: SDG -10 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average												
C100101	10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population										
N10010101	1	Consumption inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)	0.33a	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.16	NLSS, NDHS	Province	5 years	MoLCPA/NPC	NSO
N10010102	2	Income inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)	0.46b	0.4	0.35	0.31	0.23	NLSS	Province	5 years	MoLCPA/NPC	NSO
N10010103	3	Share of bottom 40% of population in total consumption (%)	18.7c	19.4	21.2	22	23.4	NLSS	Province	5 years	MoLCPA/NPC	NSO
N10010104	4	Share of bottom 40% of population in total income (%)	11.9c	13.1	14.7	15.9	18	NLSS	Province	5 years	MoLCPA/NPC	NSO
N10010105	5	PALMA Ratio	1.3d	1.22	1.16	1.1	1	NLSS	Province	5 years	MoLCPA/NPC	NSO
N10010106	6	Share of bottom quintile in national consumption (%)	7.6i	8.8	9.7	10.5	12	NLSS	Province	5 years	MoLCPA/NPC	NSO
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												
C100201	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities										
N10020101	1	Social Empowerment Index	0.41e	0.48	0.54	0.6	0.7	HDR	Province	5 years	NPC	NPC
N10020102	2	Economic Empowerment Index	0.34 e	0.43	0.51	0.58	0.7	HDR	Province	5 years	NPC	NPC
N10020103	3	Political Empowerment Index	0.65 e	0.7	0.74	0.78	0.85	HDR	Province	5 years	NPC	NPC
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												
C100301	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										
Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality												
C100401	10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers										
N10040101	1	Ratio of wage index to consumer price index	2.94g	2.96	2.97	2.98	3	MIS	Province	Annual	MoF	MoF, NRB
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations												

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
C100501	10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators										
N10050101	1	Proportion of farm households covered by microfinance (%)	24	28.3	31.5	34.7	40	NLSS, MIS	Province	Annual, 5 Years	MoF	NSO, NRB
N10050102	2	Financial Risk Index	27	25.6	11.3	4.6	1	MIS		Annual	MoF, NRB	MoF, NRB
N10050103	3	Global Competitive Index (Score)	3.9h	4.1	4.9	5.3	6	MIS		Annual	MoF	MoF
Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions												
C100601	10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations										
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies												
C100701	10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination										
C100702	10.7.2	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies										
Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements												
C100a01	10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff										
Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes												
C100b01	10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)										
Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent												
C100c01	10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	3.97h	3.5	3.1	2.7	2	Survey		Annual	MoLESS	MoF, MoLESS, NRB

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

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

Table 12: SDG -11 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums												
C110101	11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing										

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N11010101	1	Population living in slum and squatters ('000)	500a	400	325	250	125	NPHC, MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	10 years, 5 years	NSO	NSO
N11010102	2	Household units roofed with thatched/straw (%)	19b	15.3	12.5	9.7	5	NLSS	U-R, Province, Local Level	5 years	NSO	NSO
N11010103	3	Proportion of urban population living in houses with roof of thachs/			3.9	2	0	NPHC/ NLSS	U-R, Province, Local Level	10 years, 5 years	MoUD	NSO
N11010104	4	Households living in safe houses (%)	29.8c	37.8	43.9	49.9	60	MIS	U-R, Province, Local Level	Annual	NSO	NSO
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												
C110201	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities										
N11020101	1	Access to paved road within 30 minutes of walking (%)	51.4e	59	64.7	70.5	80	NLSS, NPHC	U-R, Province, Local Level	5 years, 10 years	MoPIT	MoPIT, NSO
Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries												
C110301	11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate										
C110302	11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically										
N11030201	1	Planned new cities (number)	10f	23	33	43	60	MIS	U-R, Province	Annual	MoUD	MoUD
Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage												
C110401	11.4.1	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)										
N11040101	1	Budget allocated for the protection of natural and cultural heritage (%)	1.15a	1.38	1.55	1.72	2	MIS	Province	Annual	MoCTCA	MoF, MoCTCA
Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations												
C110501	11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population										
N11050101	1	Affected population due to disaster (number '00000')	22.3 h	8.57	1.45	1.00	0.50	MIS	Bipadportal	Annual	MoHA (NDRRMA)	MoHA (NDRRMA)
C110502	11.5.2	Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters										
Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management												
C110601	11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities										
C110602	11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)										

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N11060201	1	Concentration of Total Suspension Particulates (µg/m3, 24 hours' average)	230j	199.3	176.3	153.3	115	MIS	National	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N11060202	2	Concentration of Particulate Matters (µg/m3, 24 hours'average)	120j	101.3	87.3	73.3	50	MIS	National	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N11060203	3	Concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m3, 24 hours'average)	40j	34.7	30.7	26.7	20	MIS	National	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N11060204	4	Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (µg/m3, 24 hours' average)	70j	70	70	70	70	MIS	National	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
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.												
C110701	11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities										
C110702	11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months										
N11070201	1	Proportion of women victim of physical or sexual harassment in previous 12 months (%)	14i	10.27	7.47	4.67	0	NMICS, NDHS	Province	5 years	MoHA	NSO, MoHA
Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning												
C110a01	11.a.1	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city										
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												
C110b01	11.b.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030										
C110b02	11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies										
Target 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials												
C110c01	11.c.1	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials										

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

3.1.12 SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Table 13: SDG -12 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries											
C120101	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies										
Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources											
C120201	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP										
N12020101	1 Proportion of total water resource used (%)	10a	12.7	14.7	16.7	20	MIS	Province	Annual	MoEWRI	MoEWRI
C120202	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP										
N12020201	1 Use of fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	12.5a	13.2	13.7	14.2	15	MIS	National	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N12020202	2 Total carbon sink (tons) in forest area	2276b	2522	2707	2892	3200	MIS	National	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N12020203	3 Land use for agricultural production (cereal as % of cultivated land)	80h	78.7	77.7	76.7	75	MIS	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoALD	MoALD
N12020204	4 Soil organic matter (%)	1h	1.8	2.4	3	4	MIS	National, Province	Annual	MoALD	MoALD
N12020205	5 Consumption of Wood (per capita cubic meter)	0.11a	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05	MIS	National, Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses											
C120301	12.3.1 Global food loss index										
N12030101	1 Post harvest loss (%)	15c	11	8	5	1	MIS, NPHC, NSCA	Province, Local Level	Annual, 10 years	MoALD	MoALD
N12030102	2 Food loss index (% of supply, Cereal)	10 c	7.9	6.3	4.7	2	MIS	U-R, Province	Annual	MoALD	MoALD
Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment											
C120401	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement										
N12040101	1 Use of plastics (per capita in gram per day)	2.7d	2	1.5	0.9	0	MIS	National	Annual	MoFE	MoFE, NSO
C120402	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment										
Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse											

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
C120501	12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled										
N12050101	12.5.a	Re-cycling of plastics in manufacturing industries (% of industries)	24.5e	42	55.1	68.2	90	MIS	National	5 years	MoFE	MoFE
N12050102	12.5.b	Re-use of glass and metal products in manufacturing industries (% of industries)	7.2 e	29.3	45.8	62.4	90	MIS	National	5 years	MoFE	MoFE
Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle												
C120601	12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports										
Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities												
C120701	12.7.1	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans										
Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature												
C120801	12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment										
Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production												
C120a01	12.a.1	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies										
Target 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products												
C120b01	12.b.1	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools										
Target 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities												
C120c01	12.c.1	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels										

Sources: a: NPC (2016), b: Estimation based on Forestry data, c: Estimation based on data from Nepal Agriculture Research council, d: Estimation based on consultation with thematic committee, e: NSO (2014) (Development of Manufacturing Industries in Nepal), f: NPC (2015c), g: The World Bank (2012), h: GoN (2014).

3.1.13 SDG 13 - Take urgent action to combat Climate change and its impacts

Table 14: SDG -13 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries											

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
C130101	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population										
C130102	13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030										
C130103	13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies										
C130103	13.1.3	Number of local levels that adopted disaster risk reduction strategies										
Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning												
C130201	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)										
N13020101	1	Green House Gas emission from transport sector (%)	12b	10.4	9.2	8	6	MIS, Environment Accounts		Annual	MoFE	MoFE, NSO
N13020102	2	Green House Gas emission from industrial sector (%)	12b	10.4	9.2	8	6	MIS, Environment Accounts		Annual	MoFE	MoFE, NSO
N13020103	3	Green House Gas emission from commercial sector (%)	5b	4.3	3.83	3.33	2.5	MIS, Environment Accounts		Annual	MoFE	MoFE, NSO
N13020104	4	GHG emission (CH4) from Agri sector (Gg)	614 c	662.5	698.89	735.23	796	MIS, Environment Accounts		Annual	MoFE	MoFE, NSO
N13020105	5	GHG emission (N2O) from Agri sector (Gg)	32.6 c	34.5	35.96	37.4	39.8	MIS, Environment Accounts		Annual	MoFE	MoFE, NSO
N13020106	6	GHG emission (CO2) from Agri sector (Gg)	23014c	24627.5	25837.2	27046.9	29063	MIS, Environment Accounts		Annual	MoFE	MoFE, NSO
N13020107	7	GHG emission (CO2) from Industrial sector (cement and lime) (Gg)	632b	547.7	484.53	421.3	316	MIS, Environment Accounts		Annual	MoFE	MoFE, NSO
N13020108	8	GHG emission (CO2) from energy sector (Industrial, transport & others) (Gg)	7959b	6897.8	6101.9	5306	3979	MIS, Environment Accounts		Annual	MoFE	MoFE, NSO
N13020109	9	Local adaptation plan preparation (number of village councils)	4d	36	60	84	120	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N13020110	10	Community level adaptation plan	31d	231	381	531	750	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N13020111	11	Implementation of adaptation plan	0	15	30	45	60	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N13020112	12	Climate smart villages	0	45	79	113	170	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N13020113	13	Climate smart farming	0	133	233	333	500	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning												
C130301	13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula										
N13030101	1	Proportion of schools covered by climate change education (%)	80e	85	89	93	100	EMIS	Province	Annual	MoEST	MoEST
C130302	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										
Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible												
C130a01	13.a.1	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment										
Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities												
C130b01	13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities										
N130b0101	1	Climate responsive budget (direct) as a percent of total annual budget	5.7	4.1	7.7	9	10	MIS	Province	Annual	MoF	MoFE, MoF

Sources: a: NPC (2013); b: Estimation based on environment data; c: NPC (2015c); d: Estimation based on consultation with thematic committee, e: MoPE (2015).

3.1.14 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

Table 15: SDG -15 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements												
C150101	15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	44.7	45	45	45	45	Survey	Province	5 years	MoFE	MoFE
N15010101	1	Forest under community-based management (% of total dense forest areas)	39a	39.8	40.4	41	42	MIS	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
C150102	15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type										

46

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N15010201	1	Protected area (including forest, in % of total land area)	23.2 a	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N15010202	2	Conservation of lakes, wetlands, and ponds (number)	1727a	2599	3254	3909	5000	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N15010203	3	Bio-diversity hot spot/corridor (forest conservation area) in Number	10	10	11	12	15	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
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												
C150201	15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management										
N15020101	1	Handover of forests to leasehold forest groups ('000 hectare)	44.6a	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	MIS	Province, Local Level	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N15020102	2	Afforestation in public and private lands (hectare per annum)	-	5000	5000	5000	5000	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
Target 15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and foods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world												
C150301	15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area										
N15030101	1	Forest Density (Average number of trees per hectare)	430 a	487	530	573	645	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N15030102	2	Conservation of rivulet & river banks through bio-engineering (km)	1675	3895	5560	7225	10000	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
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												
C150401	15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity										
N15040101	1	Dangerous Glacier lakes (%)	0.37b	0.27	0.2	0.12	0	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE, MoEWRI, MoHA
C150402	15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index										
N15040201	1	Mountain ecosystems covered by the protected areas (%)	67.8b	68.4	68.8	69.3	70	MIS	Province	Annual	MoFE	MoFE
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												
C150501	15.5.1	Red List Index										
N15050101	1	Threatened flora (medicinal & aromatic plants) (%)	0.48b	0.35	0.26	0.16	0	MIS		Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N15050102	2	Threatened fauna (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, Platyhelminthes, mollusks, etc.) (%)	0.81 b	0.59	0.43	0.27	0	MIS		Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N15050103	3	Wild tigers (number)	198 b	205	210	216	225	MIS, Census		Annual	MoFE	MoFE

47

Ind_Code		Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
N15050104	4	Rhino (number)	534	600	650	700	783	MIS, Census		Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N15050105	5	Community led anti-poaching units mobilized (number)	400	400	400	400	400	MIS, Census		Annual	MoFE	MoFE
Target 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources												
C150601	15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits										
Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products												
C150701	15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked										
Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species												
C150801	15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species										
Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts												
C150901	15.9.1	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020										
N15090101	1	Plant (floral) species under conservation plan (number)	3b	33	36	39	54	MIS		Annual	MoFE	MoFE
N15090102	2	Animal (faunal) species under conservation plan (number)	5	48	48	48	48	MIS		Annual	MoFE	MoFE, MoALD
Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems												
C150a01	15.a.1	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems										
Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation												
C150b01	15.b.1	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems										
Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.												
C150c01	15.c.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked										

Sources: a: MoF (2015), b: NPC (2015c)

3.1.15 SDG 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all

Table 16: SDG -16 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere												
C160101	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age										
C160101	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	4.8	4.7	2.1	1.7	0	MIS		Annual	MoHA	MoHA
C160102	16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause										
N16010201	1	Direct deaths from armed and violent conflict (number)	11	2	5	2	0	MIS		Annual	MoHA	MoHA
C160103	16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months										
C160104	16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live										
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children												
C160201	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										
N16020101	1	Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month) (%)	81.7b	60	44	27	0	NMICS	U-R, Province	5 years	MoWCSC	MoWCSC, NSO,
C160202	16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation										
C160202	16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	46	72	46	40	33	NMICS	U-R, Province, Sex	5 years	MoHA	MoHA, NSO
N16020201	1	Children trafficking to abroad per annum (reported number)	64c	47	34	21	0	MIS		Annual	MoHA	MoHA, NSO
C160203	16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by 18										
N1602031	16.2.3.1	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence		5.8	3	0		NMICS, NDHS	U-R, Province	Annual	MoHA	MoHA,NSO
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all												
C160301	16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms										
N16030101	1	Transparency, accountability, and corruption in public (score out of 6)	3d	4	4	4	5	MIS		Annual	OPMCM	OPMCM

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
C160302	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population		32	25	23	11	MIS, DoPM Report	Sex	Annual, 5 years	MoHA	MoHA
N16030201	1	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	11	2	2	1	1	MIS		Annual	MoHA	MoHA
N16030202	2	Good governance (Reported along a scale of -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to good governance) for control of corruption	-0.78e	0	1	1	2	MIS		Annual	OPMCM	OPMCM, MoFAGA
Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime												
C160401	16.4.1	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)										
C160402	16.4.2	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	5	1	1	1	0	MIS		Annual	MoHA	MoHA
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms												
C160501	16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months										
N16050101	1	People's perception on corruption (% of people with at least one instance in the past 12 months that require to give a bribe/present) (Corruption index score)	29e	21	15	10	0	National Governance Survey		5 years	MoFAGA, NVC	MoFAGA
C160502	16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months										
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution at all levels												
C160601	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	76f	81.1	84.9	88.7	95	MIS	Province/Local Level	Annual	MoF	MoF
C160602	16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services		80	85	90	95	National Governance Survey		5 years	MoFAGA	MoFAGA, NSO
Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels												

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Reporting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
C160701	16.7.1	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions									
C160702	16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group									
N16070201	1	Proportions of decision making positions held by women in public institutions	15g	20.3	24.3	28.3	35	MIS	U-R, Province	Annual	MoFAGA	MoFAGA
Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance											
C160801	16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations									
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration											
C160901	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	58.1b	66	79	86.9	100	NMICS, NPHC, CRVS	U-R, Province, Local Level, Sex	Annual	MoHA	MoHA
N16090101	1	Total no. of individual data collected for national identity card in 100,000 population (number)			74.8	100	100	NIDSMIS	U-R, Province, Local Level, Sex	Monthly	MoHA	MoHA
Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements											
C161001	16.10.1	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months									
C161002	16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information									
Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime											
C160a01	16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles									
Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development											
C160b01	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									

Sources: a: NPC (2015), b: NSO (2014),   c: NHRC (2016), d: CPIA (2015), e: NPC (2016), f: MoF (2015), g: MoGA (2014).

3.1.16 SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Table 17: SDG -12 Indicators and Status for Nepal

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
								Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Repoting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection												
C170101	17.1.1	Totalgovernment revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	19.1a	22	24.2	26.4	30	MIS	Province	Annual	MoF	MoF
C170102	17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	76 a	77.1	77.9	78.7	80	MIS	Province	Annual	MoF	MoF
Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.												
C170201	17.2.1	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors'gross national income (GNI)										
Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources												
C170301	17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget										
N17030101	1	Official development assistance as a proportion of total domestic budget, (%)	15.1a	15.8	16.4	17	18	MIS		Annual	MoF	MoF
N17030102	1	FDI as a proportion of GDP (Inward stock) (%)	4.8 a	7.3	10.8	14.2	20	MIS, National Accounts		Annual	MoF	MoF
C170302	17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	29.1 a	30.7	31.8	33	35	MIS		Annual	MoF	MoF
Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress												
C170401	17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	12.6 a	13.2	13.7	14.2	15	MIS		Annual	MoF	MoF
N17040101	1	Outstanding Debt to GDP Ratio (%)	26.5	28.8	30.5	32.2	35	MIS		Annual	MoF	MoF
Target 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries												
C170501	17.5.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries										
Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations Level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed upon.												
C170601	17.6.1	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation										
C170602	17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed										
N17060201	1	Internet Density (per 100 person)	49.8	65	70.9	79.9	95	MIS, NMICS	National	Annual	MoCIT	MoCIT, NSO

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Repoting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
Target 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed											
C170701	17.7.1	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies									
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology											
C170801	17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	46.6a	59.5	69.2	78.9	95	MICS, Panel	Province, Local level	Annual	MoCIT	MoCIT, NSO
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation											
C170901	17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries									
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda											
C171001	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average									
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020											
C171101	17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports									
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access											
C171201	17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States									
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence											
C171301	17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard		1	2	8	8	MIS	Province	Annual	MoF	MoF
		17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development									
C171401	17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development									
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development											
C171501	17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation									
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries											
C171601	17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals									
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships											
C171701	17.17.1	Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships									
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support and increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics.											
C171801	17.18.1	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics									
C171802	17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics									
C171803	17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding									

Ind_Code	Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework				
							Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency (Repoting)	Responsible Agency (Data)
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries											
C171901	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries										
C171902	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration										

Sources: a: MoF (2015)

CHAPTER -4   Baseline Status of SDG Indicators Bagmati Province

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Nepal, as a signatory, has committed to the localization and implementation of these goals at federal, provincial, and local levels. Bagmati Province, being the most populous and urbanized province in Nepal, holds a critical position in achieving national targets. This chapter provides a detailed baseline overview of key SDG indicators for Bagmati Province, highlighting progress, gaps, and opportunities.

The SDG framework includes 17 goals, 169 targets, and 479 indicators, of which a subset has been prioritized for provincial reporting. This baseline report draws primarily from the 2020 Provincial SDG Status Report, along with surveys such as the Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS), Demographic and Health Surveys (NDHS), Economic Surveys, and administrative records from various line agencies.

4.1 Methodology

The data presented in this report are sourced from secondary publications, government surveys, and administrative databases. Wherever possible, provincial disaggregated data were used. A combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, including literature review, indicator mapping, and comparative assessment across districts within Bagmati, was employed to prepare this baseline. Indicators were selected based on relevance, availability, and alignment with national SDG frameworks.

4.2 Baseline Status by SDG Goals

Table 18 SDG Indicators of Bagmati Province

SDG Goal	Indicator	Baseline Value	Source	Remarks
SDG 1: No Poverty	Proportion of population below the national poverty line	18.7%	NLSS III	Bagmati has the lowest poverty rate among provinces
	Proportion of population covered by social protection	33.4%	MoF/Financial Comptroller General	Mostly elderly and disabled benefit

SDG Goal	Indicator	Baseline Value	Source	Remarks
SDG 1: No Poverty	Multidimensional poverty index (MPI)	0.041	OPHI/NPC	Lowest MPI in Nepal
	Proportion of households with access to basic services	93.7%	CBS	Urban centers have better access
	Poverty gap ratio	4.9%	NLSS III	Shows depth of poverty is relatively shallow
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	Prevalence of stunting (under 5)	25.8%	NDHS 2016	Improving trend noted
	Prevalence of wasting (under 5)	7.8%	NDHS 2016	Moderate acute malnutrition
	Prevalence of underweight (under 5)	20.3%	NDHS 2016	Moderate levels
	Cereal yield per hectare	3.2 MT/ha	MoALD	Higher than national average
	Household food insecurity rate	15%	WFP	Food security comparatively strong
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	186	NDHS 2016	Lower than national average
	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28	NDHS 2016	Improved child survival
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	72%	NDHS 2016	Improved access to institutional delivery
	Immunization coverage (DPT3)	92%	MoHP	High national compliance
	Adolescent birth rate (15-19 years)	51 per 1,000	NDHS 2016	Still a challenge in rural belts
SDG 4: Quality Education	Net enrolment rate in basic education	97.8%	MoEST	Near universal access to basic education
	Literacy rate of 15–24 years	97%	CBS	Gender gap narrowing
	Completion rate in basic education	83%	MoEST	Drop-out remains a concern
	Pupil-teacher ratio (basic level)	26:1	MoEST	Urban areas better served

SDG Goal	Indicator	Baseline Value	Source	Remarks
SDG 4: Quality Education	Proportion of schools with internet access	45%	MoEST	Digital divide evident
SDG 5: Gender Equality	Proportion of seats held by women in provincial parliament	33%	Election Commission	Quota-driven achievement
	Female literacy rate	90.5%	CBS	Substantial improvement over time
	Proportion of women owning land or housing	27%	CBS	Still under male dominance
	Gender-based violence cases reported	13,460	Nepal Police	Likely underreported
	Prevalence of early marriage (before 18)	32%	NDHS 2016	Cultural practices persist
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	Population using safely managed drinking water services	87.4%	CBS	Urban coverage is higher than rural
	Population using safely managed sanitation services	65.2%	CBS	Progress due to sanitation campaigns
	Proportion of schools with basic sanitation facilities	92%	MoEST	Significant coverage
	Access to handwashing facilities with soap and water	77%	MoHP	Improved during COVID-19
	Wastewater treatment coverage	36%	MoWS	Limited outside Kathmandu Valley
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	Households with access to electricity	99%	NEA	Nearly universal
	Proportion of population using clean cooking solutions	46%	CBS	LPG more common in cities
	Electricity supply reliability (daily hours)	20–24 hrs	NEA	Better in central and urban areas

SDG Goal	Indicator	Baseline Value	Source	Remarks
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	Proportion of renewable energy in total consumption	92%	AEPC	Hydro dominates electricity generation
	Energy consumption per capita	355 kWh	NEA	Increasing trend
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Unemployment rate	4.4%	NLSS III	Youth unemployment remains high
	Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	27.6%	CBS	More pronounced in rural belts
	Annual GDP growth rate (Bagmati Province)	6.8%	MoF	Leading province in output
	Workers in informal sector	72%	CBS	Formalization remains low
	Proportion of population in vulnerable employment	32%	CBS	Precarious working conditions
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Road density (km per 100 sq.km)	55.4	DoR	High compared to other provinces
	Mobile subscriptions per 100 people	129	NTA	More than one per person
	Internet penetration	82%	MoCIT	Digital adoption accelerating
	Share of manufacturing in GVA	13.7%	CBS	Higher than national average
	R&D expenditure as % of GVA	0.03%	NPC	Extremely low innovation funding
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	Gini coefficient (consumption-based)	0.31	CBS	Lower than national average
	Proportion of population below 50% of median income	16%	CBS	Urban areas fare better
	Remittance as % of provincial GDP	18%	NRB	Important income source

SDG Goal	Indicator	Baseline Value	Source	Remarks
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	Access to disability grants	42%	MoSD	Increasing coverage
	Representation of disadvantaged groups in civil service	24%	PSC	Legal quotas applied
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Urban population living in slums/informal housing	12%	MoUD	Mostly in Kathmandu outskirts
	Households with access to solid waste collection	69%	MoUD	Improved municipal services
	Proportion of public transport users	37%	MoPIT	High dependency in cities
	Air pollution PM2.5 (µg/m3)	48	DoEnv	Exceeds WHO guidelines
	Heritage sites maintained	92%	DoA	High priority in Kathmandu Valley
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	Solid waste generated per capita (kg/day)	0.45	SWMTC	Urban solid waste rising
	Proportion of hazardous waste safely treated	38%	MoITFE	Limited capacity outside capital
	Recycling rate of solid waste	17%	SWMTC	Mostly informal sector driven
	Food loss during post-harvest	24%	MoALD	Storage and transport bottlenecks
	Sustainable public procurement	Not tracked	MoF	Needs regulatory push
SDG 13: Climate Action	Annual average temperature rise (last 30 years)	0.03°C/year	DoHM	Higher than national average
	Number of climate-induced disasters per year	43 (avg.)	MoHA	Floods, landslides dominate
	Households vulnerable to climate risks	27%	MoFE	Mostly in hilly districts
	Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e per capita)	0.82	MoFE	Driven by urban transport

SDG Goal	Indicator	Baseline Value	Source	Remarks
SDG 13: Climate Action	Provincial climate action plan adopted	Yes (2019)	PPPC	Bagmati was the first to localize NDC
SDG 14: Life Below Water	Proportion of inland water bodies under protection	3.2%	MoFE	Focus on lakes and wetlands
	Status of aquatic biodiversity	Moderate	DoF	Threatened by pollution
	Effluent discharge regulations enforced	Partial	DoEnv	Urban drains remain untreated
	Fish population in protected wetlands	Stable	DoF	No marine data; based on freshwater
	Plastic waste in water systems	Increasing	Municipal reports	Linked to solid waste mismanagement
SDG 15: Life on Land	Forest cover as % of total area	41.6%	DoFSC	Mostly community forests
	Proportion of degraded land	17%	MoFE	Mid-hill erosion prevalent
	Terrestrial protected areas coverage	22.5%	MoFE	Includes Shivapuri and other parks
	Population dependent on forest resources	33%	DoFSC	High in rural hills
	Forest crime incidence	Low	DoFSC	Community forest model effective
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Crime rate per 100,000 population	318	Nepal Police	Urban areas more affected
	Voter turnout in last provincial election	72%	Election Commission	Good democratic participation
	Proportion of population with birth registration	91%	CBS	Digital systems helped
	Corruption perception (by citizens)	Moderate	CIAA Survey	Demand for service transparency
	Legal aid access to disadvantaged groups	42%	MoLJPA	Need for stronger outreach
	Provincial budget aligned to SDGs	74%	MoEAP	Increasing integration

SDG Goal	Indicator	Baseline Value	Source	Remarks
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Data availability for SDG indicators	63%	PPPC	Major barrier for monitoring
	Number of SDG-linked PPP projects	12	PPPC	Mostly infrastructure projects
	External development partner contributions	NPR 4.2B	MoFAGA	Education and health sectors dominant
	SDG monitoring reports published	2	PPPC	Province ahead in reporting progress

Source: Bagmati Province SDG status

4.3 Challenges and Data Gaps

While Bagmati Province demonstrates positive trends in several human development indicators, multiple challenges hinder the effective tracking of SDG progress. Some of these include:

• Limited availability of real-time, disaggregated data at local levels.
• Inconsistent reporting mechanisms among sectoral agencies.
• Inadequate integration of SDG indicators into the annual planning and budgeting processes.
• Weak institutional coordination for monitoring and evaluation across tiers of government.

4.4 Recommendations

To improve SDG implementation and monitoring in Bagmati Province, the following recommendations are proposed:

• Strengthen the provincial SDG data framework by digitizing sectoral records.
• Promote evidence-based policymaking through localized research and surveys.
• Establish an integrated SDG Monitoring and Reporting Unit under the Policy and Planning Commission.
• Foster inter-governmental coordination and capacity building workshops at the municipal level.
• Encourage civil society and private sector engagement for SDG financing and accountability.

4.5 Conclusion

Bagmati Province is at a pivotal point in its development journey. With relatively better infrastructure, human capital, and financial resources, it has the potential to lead Nepal's SDG achievement efforts. However, rural-urban disparities, environmental vulnerabilities, and

institutional bottlenecks must be addressed with urgency. The baseline assessment serves as a foundation for strategic planning, progress evaluation, and coordinated action. Continued investment in data systems, participatory planning, and integrated service delivery will be key to achieving the 2030 Agenda.

4.6 References and Sources

1. SDG-Bagmati Province: Status and Roadmap (Province Policy and Planning Commission, 2020)
2. Central Bureau of Statistics (2011, 2014)
3. Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (2016)
4. World Bank estimates and UNDP inputs
5. National Planning Commission, SDG Baseline Report (2016)
6. NLSS 2022 and NDHS 2022 Preliminary Reports
7. Administrative data from Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens

CHAPTER -5   Baseline Status of SDG Indicators Budhanilkantha Municipality

Budhanilkantha Municipality, located in Kathmandu District of Bagmati Province, is a fast-growing urban area with both rural and metropolitan characteristics. As Nepal embraces the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework, it becomes imperative for municipalities to track and report their developmental progress. This chapter provides an overview of Budhanilkantha Municipality's baseline status across various SDGs, offering a benchmark for progress monitoring and policy planning aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

Budhanilkantha, with its strategic location and proximity to the capital, has witnessed considerable urban expansion. It benefits from improved road networks, higher education rates, and expanded municipal services. However, challenges such as unregulated construction, population influx, and waste management remain. As such, the SDG localization process is crucial to balance growth with sustainability.

5.1 Methodology

The data used in this baseline report includes secondary sources such as the National Population and Housing Census 2021, Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS), Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), as well as municipal records and service reports. Where municipal-level data were not available, provincial urban trends were proportionally projected. A review of SDG frameworks, development plans, and past municipal reports also informed the indicator mapping process.

Indicators were selected based on relevance to urban governance, availability of data, and comparability with national SDG monitoring frameworks. Special attention was given to Goals 1–6, 8, 11, and 13, which closely align with municipal functions and service delivery mandates.

5.2 Sector-wise Highlights

5.2.1   SDG-1 No Poverty

Budhanilkantha Municipality has taken concrete steps to address poverty through targeted social protection and inclusive service delivery. It regularly distributes social security allowances to senior citizens, single women, persons with disabilities, and other eligible groups, using digital systems to improve efficiency. The municipality has supported local employment through infrastructure development works that engage community labor. In the education sector, it has provided scholarships and support materials to students from disadvantaged backgrounds to reduce dropout rates. Additionally, Budhanilkantha has partnered with organizations like ASER Nepal to conduct household-level assessments, generating local data that informs planning and budgeting. These efforts reflect the municipality's commitment to reducing poverty and promoting equitable access to basic services.

Table 19: SDG -1 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Index	Value	Source
Employment rate	40.72	Local Human Development Report, 2019
Per Capita Establishment	0.07	
Percentage of Pakki Houses	85.71	
Human Development Index	0.635	
FRA	81.5	
Expenditure in employment creation from prime minister Rojgar program	21,61,000	Annual Report Bu. Na. Pa. 2021
Expenditure in Education, youth and sports	61226166	
Expenditure in Disaster Management	5,00,000	
Internal Revenue Generation	38,63,19,118.9	
Expenditure in Information Technology	1,27,89,000	

5.2.2 SDG-2 Zero Hunger

Budhanilkantha Municipality has actively contributed to improving food and nutrition security through both health and agricultural interventions. In collaboration with public health organizations such as Resolve to Save Lives and Health Foundation Nepal, the municipality introduced nutrition guidelines for food served in schools and public institutions, promoting healthier meals and reducing excess salt consumption. Alongside these efforts, the municipality has made strong investments in agriculture and livestock management, including support for improved farming practices, promotion of backyard agriculture, and provision of veterinary and technical services. These initiatives reflect Budhanilkantha's ongoing commitment to ensuring access to safe, nutritious, and sustainable food for all residents.

Table 20: SDG -2 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Expenditure in Agriculture Development	82,76,054	Annual Report Bu. Na. Pa. 2021
Expenditure in Livestock management	67,50,000	

5.2.3 SDG-3 Good Health and Well Being

Budhanilkantha Municipality has made strong and consistent efforts to ensure accessible and quality health services for its residents. The establishment of the Budhanilkantha Municipality Hospital has significantly expanded healthcare delivery, offering outpatient services, emergency care, maternity support, laboratory testing, and pharmacy access. In addition to the hospital, the municipality manages several health posts and urban health centers that provide immunization, maternal and childcare, and family planning services. To further strengthen community outreach, the municipality has organized various free health campaigns, including eye checkups, dental care, women's health screenings, and awareness programs on communicable and non-communicable diseases. With a focus on inclusive and environmentally friendly infrastructure, facilities like the Budhanilkantha Health Post also feature landscaped green spaces that promote healing and well-being. These combined initiatives highlight the municipality's strong commitment to achieving SDG 3 and improving the overall health and well-being of its population.

Table 21: SDG -3 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Life Expectancy at Birth	68.743	Local Human Development Report, 2019
Life Expectancy Index	0.729	
Municipal Hospital	1	Municipality Website
Health Post	6	
PHC/ORC	19	
DOTS Center	8	
Population with cases of Gastritis (APD)	2335	
Population with cases of Fungal Infection (Lichen Planus)	452	
Population with cases of Conjunctivitis	401	

5.2.4 SDG-4 Quality Education

Budhanilkantha Municipality has demonstrated a strong commitment to ensuring inclusive and quality education for all its learners. It supports over 40 community and institutional schools by funding infrastructure upgrades, free textbooks, and scholarships, particularly targeting girls, Dalit students, and children with disabilities. The municipality actively promotes teacher professional development by organizing regular training programs to enhance instructional quality, involving educators from both public and private schools. It has also partnered with ASER Nepal to conduct citizen-led assessments of foundational literacy and numeracy, using

the findings to inform local education planning and budgeting. Notably, Budhanilkantha was selected by UNESCO for a pilot program on "Teaching with Intangible Cultural Heritage," which integrates local cultural practices into classroom learning in select schools. Through these combined efforts—spanning infrastructure, teacher capacity building, data-driven governance, and culturally responsive curricula—the municipality is taking meaningful strides toward achieving SDG 4.

Table 22: SDG -4 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Literacy rate	89.7	NPHC 2021
Campus	3	Municipality Website
Schools with access to electricity (%)	100%	
Schools (Community and private)	146	Municipality Economic Survey 81/82
Expenditure in Education	26,33,75,698	
Pre Primary Level Enrollment Rate	99.2	
Basic Level net enrollment rate	97.34	
Secondary level net enrollment rate	95.64	
Total Enrollment Rate in Early Childhood Development and Education (in percent)	99.4	

5.2.5 SDG-5 Gender Equality

Budhanilkantha Municipality has taken significant steps to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through inclusive governance, education, and social protection. The municipality ensures active female representation in leadership, with a woman serving as the Deputy Mayor and at least one female ward chairperson among its 13 wards. In accordance with constitutional provisions, each ward committee includes at least two elected female members, one of whom must be from a Dalit or marginalized community, ensuring women's participation at the grassroots level. The municipality also provides social security allowances for single women and scholarships for girls from disadvantaged backgrounds to promote educational inclusion. In collaboration with civil society organizations, Budhanilkantha has conducted awareness programs on gender-based violence, women's health, and legal rights. These efforts

highlight the municipality's ongoing commitment to achieving gender equality and ensuring that women have equal access to leadership, education, and essential services.

Table 23: SDG -5 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Expenditure in Women and Children	88,43,611	Annual Report Bu. Na. Pa. 2021
Women's ownership of property (land and house)	66.3%	NPHC 2021
Female Population with disability	1.3%	
Women aged 10-14 years who were married	3586	
Female Literacy Rate	85.1	

5.2.6 SDG-6 Clean Water and Sanitation

Budhanilkantha Municipality has prioritized access to clean water, improved sanitation, and hygiene promotion in alignment with SDG 6. The municipality supports various community-managed and household-level drinking water systems to enhance the reliability and quality of water supply across different settlements. It has invested in the construction and improvement of public toilets, drainage networks, and handwashing facilities in schools and public spaces. Regular sanitation and health awareness campaigns are conducted, focusing on personal hygiene, menstrual health, and safe water handling practices. The municipality is also engaged in solid waste management through household-level waste segregation and organized collection. Additionally, Budhanilkantha is working on the gradual expansion of its sewerage system in selected areas as part of its broader effort to improve sanitation and wastewater management. These coordinated initiatives reflect the municipality's ongoing commitment to creating a clean, safe, and healthy living environment for all residents.

Table 24: SDG -6 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Proportion of population with access to own tap or pipe water	43.6	NPHC 2021
Proportion of population using jar or bottle for drinking water	31.8	
Proportion of population with access to flush toilet	91.1	NPHC 2021

Expenditure in Environment and Sanitation	1,55,00,000	Annual Report Bu. Na. Pa. 2021

5.2.7 SDG-7 Affordable and Clean Energy

Budhanilkantha Municipality currently has limited direct programs focused on renewable energy promotion. However, at the household level, there is a growing shift toward the use of electricity for cooking and daily energy needs, in line with national efforts to reduce reliance on LPG and promote clean indoor energy. While formal municipal initiatives in this sector are still developing, the transition toward electricity-based appliances and awareness of energy efficiency are gradually becoming part of the local urban lifestyle. The municipality may play a stronger role in future planning as clean energy policies are further integrated at the local level.

Table 25: SDG -7 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Proportion of population with access to electricity for lighting	99.7	NPHC 2021
Proportion of household using LPG for Cooking	96.3%	

5.2.8 SDG-8 Decent Work and Economic growth

Budhanilkantha Municipality has taken concrete steps to support decent work and economic development through vocational training and career guidance initiatives. The municipality's Skills Development Operational Procedures, 2080 (2023) reflect its commitment to promoting technical and vocational education and training (TVET), with open tenders inviting institutes to deliver skill-building programs under the CTVET framework. It also organizes career guidance sessions and job fairs, offering youth exposure to employment opportunities and linking them with training providers and employers. Additionally, the municipality supports a technical school that provides training in trades such as civil and computer engineering, enhancing local workforce readiness. Through these interventions—formalizing vocational training, facilitating career pathways, and strengthening technical education—Budhanilkantha is making meaningful progress toward creating inclusive and sustainable economic growth for its residents.

Table 26: SDG -8 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Population per Bank and Financial Institution Branch	2165	NPHC 2021, NRB Financial Access Report 2024

5.2.9 SDG-9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Budhanilkantha Municipality is advancing resilient infrastructure and fostering innovation to support sustainable urban development. It has invested in the construction and upgrade of protected roads—such as RCC surfacing in Ward 3—and office facilities like the retrofitting of the Ward No. 3 municipal building for seismic safety. In partnership with Ncell Foundation and Khaalisisi, the municipality hosted Nepal's first "Bin There, Hacked That" waste-tech hackathon in June 2025, bringing innovators together to develop technology-driven solutions for recycling and waste management challenges. Budhanilkantha has also teamed up with HERD International to develop an Urban Health Data Hub, a data infrastructure initiative that integrates health information to guide evidence-based municipal decision-making. Through investments in road infrastructure, retrofitting public buildings, pioneering civic tech collaborations, and data-driven planning tools, the municipality is enhancing its capacity for industrial growth, innovation, and resilient public infrastructure.

Table 27: SDG -9 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Average Road Density	6.8 km/sq. km	MTMP
Proportion of Household with access to Internet	79.9	NPHC 2021
Proportion of Household with access to Smart Phone	94.9	
Enrollment in Science and Technology in proportion to total enrollment (above SEE level) (%)	15.4	
Proportion of Household with RCC foundation	65.2	

5.2.10 SDG-10 Reduced Inequality

Budhanilkantha Municipality has undertaken several initiatives to reduce social and economic disparities among its residents. The municipality has worked to identify individuals with disabilities and issue disability identity cards, enabling access to social support services. Legal awareness programs have been organized to inform persons with disabilities about their rights, and a stakeholder dialogue—led by the Deputy Mayor—was held to initiate planning for a dedicated disability-friendly care center. In addition, the municipality has supported the economic inclusion of women by facilitating skill development programs that enhance their income-generating potential and social participation. Through its Social Development Section, Budhanilkantha has also implemented programs targeting disadvantaged groups, including small-scale farmers and informal workers, such as livestock support and community health

services. These efforts reflect the municipality's broader commitment to social equity and the inclusion of marginalized populations in local development.

Table 28: SDG -10 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Women Elected Representative in the Municipality	33/67	Municipality Website

5.2.11 SDG-11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

Budhanilkantha Municipality is actively promoting sustainable urban development through green infrastructure, resilient construction, and cultural integration. As part of the Kathmandu Urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) program, the municipality has implemented initiatives such as roadside tree planting, riparian zone conservation, creation of bio-permeable surfaces, and urban forest development in public areas to enhance ecological resilience and reduce flood risks. Infrastructure upgrades have included the construction and resurfacing of protected roads, as well as the seismic retrofitting of the Ward No. 3 municipal office building. In 2025, the municipality partnered with the Ncell Foundation and Khaalisisi to host Nepal's first "Bin There, Hacked That" waste-tech hackathon, encouraging innovation in urban waste management. Budhanilkantha's planning efforts also emphasize the preservation of cultural heritage, with traditional sites such as Budhanilkantha Temple and Nil Barahi being integrated into local tourism and urban identity. Through these coordinated actions—combining nature-based solutions, resilient infrastructure, civic innovation, and cultural heritage—the municipality is taking meaningful steps toward creating a livable, inclusive, and sustainable urban community.

Table 29: SDG -11 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Household units roofed with thatched/straw (%)	0.3	NPHC 2021

5.2.12 SDG-12 Responsible Consumption and Production

Budhanilkantha Municipality has taken steps to promote responsible consumption and sustainable waste management in line with SDG 12. In Ward No. 3, a household-level survey conducted by HERD International found that around 65% of households practice waste segregation at source, indicating growing awareness of sustainable waste handling in the community. The municipality has collaborated with development partners under the Kathmandu Urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) program to implement interventions such as composting systems, rainwater harvesting, and permeable paving, which support sustainable urban design and resource conservation. Public facilities like the Budhanilkantha Health Post incorporate green design features, showing how environmentally friendly infrastructure can contribute to community well-being. Additionally, the municipality hosted a waste-tech

innovation hackathon in 2025, encouraging creative solutions for recycling and waste reduction. These initiatives reflect Budhanilkantha's early efforts toward responsible consumption patterns, resource efficiency, and environmentally conscious urban development.

Table 30: SDG -12 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Land used for agriculture	6.8 sq. km	MTMP

5.2.13 SDG-13 Climate Action

Budhanilkantha Municipality is proactively addressing climate change impacts through its participation in the Kathmandu Urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) project, supported by UNEP, KVDA, and UN-Habitat. The municipality has implemented nature-based solutions such as roadside and riverbank tree planting, conservation ponds, permeable surfaces, and urban forests to improve groundwater recharge, stabilize soils, mitigate floods and landslides, and reduce urban heat island effects. These interventions have been introduced in select wards and are being scaled up to strengthen climate resilience across the municipality. Budhanilkantha has also engaged in climate-risk capacity-building by organizing training workshops for municipal staff and local leaders on integrating EbA approaches into planning, policy, and budgeting. By mainstreaming ecosystem-based adaptation into its urban development strategies, the municipality is contributing meaningfully to climate resilience and advancing the goals of SDG 13.

Table 31: SDG -13 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Expenditure in Environment and Sanitation	1,55,00,000	Municipality Economic Survey 81/82

5.2.14 SDG-15 Life on Land

Budhanilkantha Municipality plays a vital role in conserving biodiversity and managing urban ecosystems in line with SDG 15. A significant portion of the municipality lies within the buffer zone of Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park, an ecologically important area home to diverse flora and fauna. Notable wildlife species include leopards, Himalayan black bears, barking deer, rhesus macaques, and over 300 species of birds, such as the kalij pheasant, Himalayan monal, and eagles. The forested areas are rich in native plant species like uttis (Alnus nepalensis), katus (Castanopsis indica), chilaune (Schima wallichii), and rhododendron. Through its participation in the Kathmandu Urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) program, the municipality supports tree plantation, restoration of degraded lands, and creation of green corridors that connect fragmented habitats. Budhanilkantha has also hosted events such as the National Wetland Dialogue, signaling its commitment to habitat conservation and ecosystem restoration. Public facilities, including health centers and community parks, are being landscaped with biodiversity-friendly vegetation to support pollinators and enhance green cover. These integrated efforts demonstrate the municipality's dedication to protecting terrestrial ecosystems, promoting sustainable land use, and strengthening ecological resilience in support of SDG 15.

Table 32: SDG -15 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Forest Area (sq.km)	9.87	MTMP

5.2.15 SDG-16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Budhanilkantha Municipality has taken tangible steps to strengthen governance and enhance public trust, in alignment with SDG 16. A recent study highlights clear progress in promoting transparency, accountability, and citizen participation across municipal administration and services. The municipality has installed 181 AI-based CCTV cameras along major roads and public areas in collaboration with Nepal Police, significantly improving public safety and crime monitoring under its "Safe Kathmandu" initiative. It has also launched streamlined grievance redressal mechanisms through citizen complaint channels like the "Mero Complaint" portal and designated municipal liaison officers, enabling residents to report local issues efficiently. Additionally, the Social Development and Administrative Sections organize regular public information disclosures and legal awareness workshops—especially through social-development outreach—to ensure residents are informed about their rights and municipal services. These collective actions demonstrate Budhanilkantha's commitment to building safer, more equitable, and responsive local institutions, reinforcing the foundations of peaceful and inclusive governance.

Table 33: SDG -16 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

LISA	89.75	Municipality Website
LED (Local Economic Development)	85.5	
Municipality expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget.	61.28	Municipal Economic Survey 80/81

5.2.16 SDG-17 Partnership for the Goals

Budhanilkantha Municipality has actively fostered multi-level partnerships to strengthen the means of implementation and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals. Since 2017, it has collaborated with ASER Nepal to conduct foundational learning assessments, engaging over 150 local youth volunteers and using the data to inform education budgeting and planning. In 2021, the municipality participated in a UNESCO pilot program on "Teaching with Intangible Cultural Heritage," integrating local traditions into school curricula across four community schools. Budhanilkantha is also a key partner in the Kathmandu Urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) program, supported by UNEP and UN-Habitat, through which it has implemented nature-based urban interventions like conservation ponds, permeable paving, and tree planting. Furthermore, the municipality has expressed interest in engaging with the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) process, aiming to align local plans with the global SDG

framework and share learnings with other municipalities. These initiatives reflect Budhanilkantha's commitment to global cooperation, data-driven governance, and capacity building through inclusive and strategic partnerships.

Table 34: SDG -17 Indicators and Status for Budhanilkantha Municipality

Municipality Revenue from internal sources	33,80,20,279	Municipal Economic Survey

5.3 Challenges and Data Gaps

• Lack of disaggregated, ward-level SDG indicators
• Limited awareness of SDGs among local officials and citizens
• Budget constraints for targeted programs
• Coordination gaps between departments and federal agencies

5.4 Recommendations

• Develop a municipal SDG monitoring dashboard
• Allocate at least 10% of annual budget to SDG-focused programs
• Conduct annual citizen feedback surveys
• Strengthen GIS-based planning and land use regulation
• Form an SDG implementation committee with representation from CSOs and academia

5.5 Conclusion

Budhanilkantha Municipality is well-positioned to achieve several SDG targets, especially in health, education, and infrastructure. However, the pace of urbanization, environmental concerns, and institutional limitations pose ongoing risks. The baseline indicators established in this chapter serve as a starting point for evidence-based decision-making, inclusive development, and long-term municipal planning aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

5.6 References

1. Budhanilkantha Municipal Profile 2023
2. National Population and Housing Census 2021
3. Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) 2022
4. Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2022
5. Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan 2023
6. Municipal MIS and Vital Registration Records

CHAPTER -6   SDG Municipal Planning and Budgeting

Budhanilkantha Municipality has shown growing commitment to localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in its planning and budgeting processes. Aligning development initiatives with the SDGs ensures that resource allocation supports inclusive growth, poverty reduction, climate resilience, social justice, and accountable governance — all while responding to local priorities. This section outlines the municipality's approach to SDG-integrated planning and budgeting and identifies key opportunities and challenges.

Acts, regulations, policies and directives formulated by Budhanilkantha Municipality	Description	SDG_Index
Municipal Entrepreneurship Development Program, 2080	Aims to promote self-employment and income generation opportunities for unemployed youth, women, Dalits, indigenous nationalities, and economically disadvantaged groups in Budhanilkantha Municipality by supporting entrepreneurship creation and development.	SDG 1 – No Poverty SDG 5 – Gender Equality SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Budhanilkantha Municipality Monitoring and Supervision Committee Operating Procedure, 2080.	Provides a framework for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of municipal programs and projects, as per the authority granted by the Local Government Operation Act, 2074. It aims to improve oversight, transparency, and accountability in local governance.	SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)
Budhanilkantha Municipality Cultural Preservation Act, 2080	This act aims to preserve and promote the religious, cultural, historical, and natural heritage of Budhanilkantha Municipality. The act encourages research, conservation, and inter-generational transmission of cultural values to strengthen social harmony and identity.	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 4 – Quality Education SDG 13 – Climate Action (cultural-environmental linkage) SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Budhanilkantha Municipality Financial Act, 2081	Provides the legal basis for implementing the fiscal year 2081/082 financial plan, including taxation, fees, exemptions, and revenue management within Budhanilkantha Municipality.	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Acts, regulations, policies and directives formulated by Budhanilkantha Municipality	Description	SDG_Index
Budhanilkantha Municipality Good Governance and Administration Act, 2080	Establish legal provisions to ensure transparent, inclusive, responsive, and efficient public service delivery and internal administration in Budhanilkantha Municipality.	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Procedure for Granting Incentive Amount to Retired Public School Employees, 2081	Provides a one-time financial incentive of NPR 60,000 to retired public school employees who have completed 25 or more years of continuous service in community schools within Budhanilkantha Municipality. The policy aims to recognize long-term service and support the social security of retired educational staff.	SDG 4 – Quality Education SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities SDG 1 – No Poverty (indirect contribution to retired individuals' economic well-being
Procedure on Protection and Utilization of Public Land and Government Property, 2080	Provides a framework for identifying, protecting, and utilizing public and government land and physical assets within Budhanilkantha Municipality. The policy aims to prevent encroachment and misuse, ensure systematic land management, and support sustainable urban development through transparency and lawful administration of public property.	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 15 – Life on Land (through responsible land stewardship) SDG 13 – Climate Action (where applicable for green/open spaces)
Budhanilkantha Municipality Audit Committee Operation Procedure, 2080	This procedure defines the roles, responsibilities, and structure of the municipal audit committee in accordance with the Local Government Operation Act, 2074. It ensures financial oversight, internal control, and accountability in municipal administrative and fiscal operations.	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Acts, regulations, policies and directives formulated by Budhanilkantha Municipality	Description	SDG_Index
Procedure for the Management of Pet Dogs and Cats, 2080	This procedure aims to maintain a clean and healthy environment in the municipality by regulating the registration, control, and responsible ownership of pet dogs and cats. It seeks to address pollution, noise, and potential public disturbances through proper pet management.	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being SDG 15 – Life on Land
Budhanilkantha Area Development Committee (Formation and Operation) Act, 2080	This act provides the legal framework for the formation, continuation, and operation of the Budhanilkantha Area Development Committee. It formalizes previous cabinet decisions and institutionalizes the committee to plan, coordinate, and implement development activities in the Budhanilkantha area, particularly in sectors such as infrastructure, tourism, culture, and conservation.	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Budhanilkantha Municipality Urban Hospital Operation Procedure, 2080	This procedure establishes the legal and administrative framework for operating the Budhanilkantha municipal hospital. It aims to ensure accessible, affordable, and quality primary healthcare services for all residents, in alignment with the Constitution of Nepal and Public Health Service Act, 2080.	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Acts, regulations, policies and directives formulated by Budhanilkantha Municipality	Description	SDG_Index
Budhanilkantha Municipality Public Health Service Act, 2080	Provides legal grounds for delivering timely, quality emergency and basic healthcare services to residents of Budhanilkantha Municipality. It prioritizes the protection of public health during emergencies and ensures access to essential health services at the local level.	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Budhanilkantha Municipality Agriculture and Livestock Policy, 2080	Aims to promote sustainable and commercial agriculture and livestock development by increasing productivity, conserving biodiversity, improving food quality, supporting agro-tourism, and generating employment and income through modern techniques and local resource mobilization.	SDG 2 – Zero Hunger SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 15 – Life on Land SDG 1 – No Poverty
Budhanilkantha Municipality Ultra-Sound Machine Operation and Management Procedure, 2080	Aims to regulate and manage the use of ultrasound machines for maternal and child health services in health institutions within the municipality. It focuses on improving early detection of complications during pregnancy and childbirth, ensuring safe motherhood, and protecting against gender-based sex selection practices.	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being SDG 5 – Gender Equality SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Acts, regulations, policies and directives formulated by Budhanilkantha Municipality	Description	SDG_Index
Procedure for Appointment and Operation of Head Teachers, 2080	Provides a legal and administrative framework for appointing qualified head teachers in public schools within the municipality. It aims to improve school governance and the quality of education through accountable leadership and defined responsibilities.	SDG 4 – Quality Education SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Budhanilkantha Municipality Fiscal Act, 2080	Outlines the provisions for implementing the fiscal policies of Budhanilkantha Municipality for FY 2080/081, including tax assessment, rate setting, revenue collection, exemptions, and financial administration related to property and service taxes.	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Child Rights Procedure, 2079	Aims to implement legal provisions for the protection, promotion, and fulfillment of children's rights, including survival, development, participation, protection from abuse, and equal treatment. It provides a local framework for child-focused governance and safeguards in alignment with Nepal's Constitution and child rights laws.	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being SDG 4 – Quality Education SDG 5 – Gender Equality SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
School Audit Procedure, 2079	Establishes a standardized system for auditing schools within Budhanilkantha Municipality, ensuring accountability, transparency, and proper financial oversight as per the Local Government Operation Act and Education Management Regulations.	SDG 4 – Quality Education SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Acts, regulations, policies and directives formulated by Budhanilkantha Municipality	Description	SDG_Index
Budhanilkantha Municipality Scholarship Fund Operation Procedure, 2079	Provides a legal framework for managing a municipal scholarship fund to ensure equitable access to quality education, especially for disadvantaged and low-income students. The procedure defines how quotas, institutions, funding, and coordination mechanisms are implemented under the constitutional right to free education.	SDG 4 – Quality Education SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities SDG 1 – No Poverty
Tole Development Institution Formation and Operation Procedure, 2075	Establishes a legal framework for forming and managing tole (neighborhood) development institutions to enhance civic engagement in local development. It promotes community participation in social, economic, and cultural activities at the grassroots level through inclusive and coordinated efforts.	DG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Budhanilkantha Municipality Urban Police Act, 2077	Establishes the legal framework for forming and regulating the Urban Police Service within Budhanilkantha Municipality to ensure efficient, accountable, and locally governed security and order enforcement. The act defines authority, appointment, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the municipal police unit.	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 5 – Gender Equality (if implemented inclusively)

Acts, regulations, policies and directives formulated by Budhanilkantha Municipality	Description	SDG_Index
Budhanilkantha Municipality Code of Conduct for Municipal Employees, 2077	Outlines ethical and behavioral standards for municipal employees, promoting integrity, accountability, transparency, inclusiveness, and respect for diversity. The code enforces principles of public service delivery, non-discrimination, and democratic values in local governance.	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 5 – Gender Equality SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
House Rental Tax Management Procedure, 2076	Outlines the process for identifying, assessing, and collecting rental taxes from residential properties within the municipality. It aims to ensure transparent, efficient, and accountable revenue collection from internal sources to strengthen local financial governance.	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Budhanilkantha Municipality Labor Desk Operation Procedure, 2078	Establishes a labor desk to support workers' rights, welfare, and employment-related services, especially in foreign and informal labor sectors.	SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities SDG 1 – No Poverty SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Acts, regulations, policies and directives formulated by Budhanilkantha Municipality	Description	SDG_Index
Budhanilkantha Municipality Homestay Operation and Management Procedure, 2078	Provides a framework for promoting community-based rural and urban tourism through homestay operations, aiming to increase local income, create employment, and conserve natural and cultural heritage.	SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 1 – No Poverty SDG 5 – Gender Equality SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Procedure on Agricultural Mechanization and Equipment Demonstration, 2077	Provides a framework to promote agricultural mechanization and demonstrate modern tools to reduce production costs, increase crop productivity, and modernize farming practices in the municipality.	SDG 2 – Zero Hunger SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 1 – No Poverty

CHAPTER -7   SDG Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are essential pillars in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring that planning is not only strategic but also results-driven. In Budhanilkantha Municipality, which has already initiated several SDG-aligned acts and procedures as outlined in the previous chapter on Planning and Budgeting, the next critical step is to assess whether those initiatives are delivering measurable progress.

Effective M&E helps the municipality track the performance of its programs, monitor resource utilization, and ensure accountability in public service delivery. It also supports adaptive management—allowing for timely corrections in project design and implementation. Beyond internal review, a robust M&E system enhances transparency and strengthens trust among citizens, development partners, and oversight institutions.

Given the complexity and interdependence of the SDGs, Budhanilkantha Municipality recognizes the need for a localized monitoring framework. This requires not only the collection of disaggregated and real-time data but also the institutional capacity to analyze trends and make evidence-based decisions. Monitoring progress across goals such as health, education, sanitation, gender equity, and economic growth demands coordination among sectoral offices, community involvement, and a culture of continuous learning.

This chapter outlines the existing M&E practices in Budhanilkantha Municipality, highlights the gaps in data and institutional arrangements, and proposes actionable steps for establishing an integrated, inclusive, and accountable monitoring system aligned with Nepal's SDG roadmap.

7.1 Current Monitoring and Evaluation Practices

Budhanilkantha Municipality conducts monitoring primarily through internal mechanisms like semi-annual departmental reports, ward-level data submissions, and annual planning reviews. However, the monitoring process remains active and output focused. The municipality lacks a unified framework to track the 17 SDG goals and their corresponding targets and indicators.

According to national standards, the Government of Nepal has localized 117 SDG indicators at the provincial and local levels. Budhanilkantha has initiated mapping exercises for aligning its development programs with these indicators, especially for SDG 3 (Health), SDG 4 (Education), SDG 6 (Clean Water), and SDG 11 (Urban Development). However, challenges persist due to inconsistent data formats and limited automation of reporting systems.

7.2 Institutional Setup for SDG Monitoring

At present, the Planning Section of Budhanilkantha Municipality holds central responsibility for monitoring development plans, while thematic sections (e.g., health, education, environment) maintain administrative records. A resolute SDG Focal Person is yet to be appointed.

The municipality's institutional structure for M&E lacks formal integration between departments. Although ward offices are active in reporting program activities and participation levels, data validation and aggregation are weak. There is no municipal SDG Monitoring Committee in place. Coordination with the Bagmati Province SDG Unit is informal and project-based rather than institutionalized.

7.3 Indicator Tracking and Data Availability

The availability of disaggregated, SDG-relevant data remains a critical issue. A quick review of key SDG indicators based on municipal and national reports reveals the following:

SDG Goal	Indicator	Status	Data Source	Remarks
SDG 3	Institutional birth delivery rate	87.2%	Health Post Records	Increasing trend since 2077 BS
SDG 4	Literacy rate (age 5+)	91.5%	Municipal Profile	Gender gap still observed
SDG 5	Women in ward citizen forums (%)	52.7%	Social Development Unit	No indicator monitoring system
SDG 6	Households with access to piped water	76.3%	Infrastructure Division	Higher in urban wards
SDG 11	Waste collected by municipal services	63.5%	Environment Section	Needs improved coverage
SDG 13	Local budget allocated to climate resilience	3.2%	Finance Section	Needs integration in planning

7.4 Citizen Engagement and Social Accountability

Budhanilkantha Municipality holds periodic public hearings and consultations at the ward level. In the last fiscal year, over 1,000 residents participated in integrated planning discussions. However, post-implementation evaluations are rare. Social accountability mechanisms like community scorecards and public audits are not systematically practiced across all sectors.

There is potential to leverage digital grievance redress systems and mobile-based feedback platforms to enhance inclusiveness, especially for marginalized communities and youth.

7.5 Use of M&E Findings in Planning and Budgeting

Annual budget formulation includes limited backward linkage to past monitoring findings. For example, underperforming projects like the delayed public toilet construction in Ward-7 were deprioritized this year based on performance reviews. However, such examples are isolated.

There is no mandatory provision that requires SDG indicator performance to be presented before budget allocations. Developing a results-based planning system remains a priority.

7.6 Challenges in SDG M&E

- Lack of municipal SDG indicator framework and disaggregated datasets
- Infrequent monitoring with little real-time reporting
- Absence of automated dashboards for visual tracking
- Minimal capacity-building opportunities for ward secretaries and enumerators
- Weak integration of climate, equity, and gender dimensions into M&E tools

CHAPTER -8   Conclusion and Recommendation

This report has explored baseline status, planning, budgeting, and monitoring practices related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within Budhanilkantha Municipality. As one of the rapidly urbanizing municipalities of Bagmati Province, Budhanilkantha holds significant potential to champion local SDG implementation by aligning its development priorities with Nepal's national SDG framework.

Opportunities for improvement are significant. The municipality can develop a localized SDG Monitoring Framework, designate a focal desk for coordination, and digitize its data collection and reporting systems. Strengthening the role of ward offices, institutionalizing community scorecards, and linking budget codes with performance indicators will enhance transparency and accountability. Additionally, partnerships with civil society organizations, youth networks, and the private sector can enrich the SDG ecosystem at the local level.

8.1 Recommendations and Way Forward

Through this assessment, it is evident that the municipality has taken commendable steps in mainstreaming SDG objectives into its local policies, regulations, and development procedures. Various acts—from agricultural modernization to health services and education management—reflect a growing effort to translate global goals into local action. The annual planning process has begun to acknowledge SDG themes such as quality education, good health, gender inclusion, climate resilience, and sustainable infrastructure.

However, challenges remain in fully operationalizing SDG integration. The lack of a structured SDG monitoring framework limited disaggregated data, minimal use of evidence-based budgeting, and inadequate digital tracking systems all hinder comprehensive progress. While sectoral departments do submit periodic reports, their alignment with SDG indicators is often informal and fragmented. Community involvement in planning is stronger than in monitoring, which restricts feedback loops and adaptive governance.

- Develop and endorse a localized SDG Monitoring Framework for Budhanilkantha
- Assign an SDG Focal Person within the Planning Section
- Build an online SDG Dashboard integrated with the municipal MIS
-Conduct quarterly SDG review workshops with all ward chairs and thematic heads
-Implement participatory M&E tools such as citizen report cards and third-party audits
- Align performance indicators with budget coding to track outcome-based spending

8.2 Conclusion

Budhanilkantha Municipality is progressively working toward aligning its development activities with national and global SDG commitments. However, a significant gap remains in how progress is tracked and measured. By institutionalizing a robust monitoring system,

integrating technology, and encouraging citizen involvement, the municipality can build a credible, inclusive, and accountable SDG governance model.

In conclusion, Budhanilkantha Municipality stands at a strategic point in its development journey. With political will, institutional commitment, and data-informed decision-making, it can become a model for SDG localization in Nepal. The path forward demands stronger integration of planning, monitoring, and budgeting—anchored in participatory governance and a shared vision of sustainable, inclusive, and equitable growth for all its residents.