SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Status and Road Map of Bagamati Province

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Status and Road Map of Bagamati Province

Chief Minister

Foreword

The Constitution of Nepal has safeguarded the fundamental rights of each citizen and it is the obligation of all the governments at levels to implement the rights for the sake of citizens. The SDGs encompasses Nepal's vision of "Prosperous Nepal and Happy Nepali" that can be fulfilled within a limited time span. As the socio-economic prosperity of Nepali citizens are also included in the Sustainable Development Goals that Nepal Government has internationally committed to fulfill by 2030, the provincial government has to take it seriously to prepare a roadmap to embrace the goals in its periodic plan and annual budget. 'The Cultured and Happy People: Socialist-oriented Prosperous Province' is the guiding principle of this province for the long-term vision.

Bagmati province has highlighted the SDGs' strategic priorities in its first periodic plan with listing of SDGs sectorial goals and objectives and they would serve as reference to accumulate data for the SDG Baseline Report. The crucial function of PPPC is to bring the integrated and collaborative effort of all local municipalities to contribute to this comprehensive report. But I am confident that the province will bond all the efforts of the municipalities to a coherent avenue for achieving the set goals. The SDG Baseline Report, on the other hand, will help the municipalities to ascertain their social, economic and environmental aspirations and causing to update and adjust their indicators to align with SDGs. It provides a framework for them for planning that guides them to localize the SDGs.

The report provides information on Nepal's development status as a whole and includes key benchmarks for 2019 (the final year of the Fourteenth Plan), 2022 (the year expected to be upgraded from LDCs) and 2025 (Base year for Rapid Development); and roadmap for 2030 has been presented. It highlights important issues and challenges that the country needs to consider carefully for achieving SDGs. This initiation of Bagmati Province will be useful for internalizing the SDGs at the provincial and local levels and monitoring progress.

The pandemic of 'Covid-19' has highlighted our health obligations. Still, we have to work hard to raise the level of consciousness of the citizens and strengthen our health system to meet the standard provisioned in our constitution. I trust in the collaborative and enthusiastic effort of all Nepali that we could overcome the challenge of 'Covid-19' and meet the health indicators of SDG. I am confident that the targets set by SDGs will be achieved through the integrated development efforts of all stakeholders and Government can't alone accelerate the ambitious goals. Therefore, in order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to form strategic partnerships between the governments at the national and provincial levels as well as with the governmental, non-governmental, private and community sectors.

Finally, I call on all national and international development partners to work together for accelerating and materializing these development aspirations in Nepal by 2030.

6 Oct., 2020

Dormani Paudel

Message

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the international commitments that we have to fulfill. Government of Nepal's all plans, policies and endeavors are concentrated on these goals. We have completed 5 years of implementation and 10 years are now in hand to achieve them. We prepared SDGs status and Roadmap: 2016-2030 which articulated 479 SDGs indicators for national level. These baseline indicators provides the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs implementation. Localization of SDGs is a current major challenge in the implementation of the SDGs. Since, most of the activities related to the SDGs are under the sub national level jurisdiction, smooth implementation of the SDGs in local level is vital for the fulfillment of the SDGs by 2030. In this context, I am much hopeful that this baseline report prepared by Bagmati Province will help to fulfill the gap by localizing the SDGs and aligning the national and provincial level goals in the local context. In addition, I expect that it provides a frame for monitoring and evaluation, and help to engage all stakeholders in planning, designing and implementation process.

The 15th Plan and provincial plans have also been aligned with SDGs. The local level plans need to incorporate the targets of SDGs in their periodic plans so that the implementation of these all-inclusive goals accelerates process to meet the aspiration by 2030. I reiterate my hope that the report will support the local level during formulation of their periodic plans and medium term expenditure frameworks. As per our federal structure we have governments at the provincial and local levels and implementing the SDGs are their contemporary obligations for meeting the targeted objectives of the national aspiration. Furthermore, the provincial government has to produce local level statistics to ensure the regular supply of accurate and relevant data for SDGs monitoring.

The Provincial Policy and Planning Commission, Bagmati has commenced the statistical documentation of the development in the province and has prepared its First Periodic Plan including indicators of SDGs. This is a positive sign in the journey to lessening the SDGs gap. Finally, I urge all level of government to cooperate with each other to achieve the common goal of sustainable Development by 2030.

Prof. Dr. Pushpa Kadel
Vice-Chairman
6 October, 2020

Singhadarbar, Kathmandu, Nepal Tel.: 01-4211970, Fax: 977-1-4211700
Email: prkadel@ntc.gov.np
www.npc.gov.np

Message from the Minister

The Government of Bagmati Province has basically initiated the incorporation of SDGs in its plan and strategy formulation. We need to do a lot to show milestone progress towards SDGs committed by Nepal government by fulfilling them within 2030. The SDG Baseline Report has been prepared by Bagmati Province, will help 119 local level to ascertain their status, support for data upgrading and adjust their indicators to align with SDGs.

The analyzed & processed statistical data which has significant value for planning, monitoring and evaluation. They can progressively allocate and mobilize their scarce resources in a specific and right way. I think that the statistical data can be used to analyze financial status of Province & draft, implement and regulate economic plan. The SDG Baseline Report will show the over all provincial status in terms of targets and achievements which has a framework, available to all the local level to assess their situation and strengthen their capacity for planned development initiatives, became an instrument to serve as a guide for localizing the SDGs.

It is realized that our local governments need capacity development program to integrate the SDGs in their planning process while making periodic plan. I think that Provincial policy & planning commission should play lead role to train them in this regards. SDGs is the globally committed goals so that it is our pride to contribute towards the acievement in making Nepal a country of rapid development.

I think that Federal and Province Governments should be responsible for policy and strategy formulation, and capacity development of local level by orienting them on aligning SDGs in securing committed goals and strengthen their statistical system in their level.

Therefore, I urge all local level to work together for strategic partnership for achieving SDGs' targets and being more responsible towards timely achieving individual as well as shared goals.

Kailash Prasad Dhungel
Minister
6 October, 2020

Foreword

The concept of sustainable development to make the earth golden dates back to about half a century ago, in 1971. This concept analyzes and helps all dimensions of development to move forward in a balanced and coordinated manner focusing mainly on socio-economic, humanitarian and environmental ones. The goal of sustainable development is to eliminate poverty, suffering and inequality from the world by the end of 2030 and for this Nepal has stressed on constitutional legal and policy provisions. Achieving SDGs requires the joint efforts of all governments at state, provincial and local levels. In order to bridge the data gap observed in some indicators, it is necessary to reduce the gap between the province and the municipalities by focusing on their joint initiation relationship. Municipalities should realize how much they have succeeded in localizing the SDGs. The Provincial Policy and Planning Commission-PPPC has come with resolution to focus on the status of these development goals, formulate policies, plans and budgets at the provincial and local levels, and strengthen the regular monitoring mechanism.

After political stability, we need to mainstream and localize development policies and programs by internalizing SDGs in periodic plans, annual plans and budgets with the assurance of resources. In this context, Bagmati Provincial Government has already prepared the First Periodic Plan in which we have focused broader sectorial strategies and policies in line with SDGs. The baseline status report of SDGs reflects a situation of Province in terms of the goals and targets that all Municipalities can use as a base to relate their status with it and formulate plans and policies to attain the SDGs in the anticipated period.

This report, on one hand averages out key SDGs indicators consistent with national ones and updates their baseline values and on the other hand it also assesses the provincial situation by each SDG from national perspectives, examines their relevancy and provides inputs for national planning and shows a pathway for successful implementation. This report contains goal-wise indicators and their quantitative bench-marks. It helps to engage all stakeholders in planning, designing, implementing and monitoring development activities. But, the operationalizaton should be done with the capacity building of provincial and municipality level units for better policy and strategy formulation at their levels.

This report would be much useful for all municipalities, civil organizations, private sectors and interested development partners as per their interested areas to help and achieve the targets of the SDGs.

Finally, I would like to express our sincere thanks to state & federal ministries, province assembly, local governments and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their support. In addition, we acknowledge the contributions from thematic experts, staffs and officials of PPPC, development partners, civil organizations, and private sector who provided constructive feedback in preparing this report in this shape.

Shyam Kumar Basnet
Acting Vice-Chairman
6 October, 2020

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

|	
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DOHS	Department of Health Services
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoEAP	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoITFE	Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forestry and Environment
MoLMAC	Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives
MoPID	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NASC	Nepal Administrative Staff College
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
PPPC	Province Policy and Planning Commission
PSO	Provincial Statistical Organization
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WB	The World Bank

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BACKGROUND

1.1 The Context : Introduction to the Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030

The United Nations Member States have adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a global common agenda of development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which established the SDGs draws lessons from many decades of international experience to develop a socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable, economically robust and integrated global pathway to prosperity. It is animated by three core beliefs for a sustainable world: that poverty should not exist in the midst of plenty, that the global community of nations must foster social cohesion and mobility, reduce inequalities, and end all forms of discrimination within and across societies, and that our species in order to survive and sustain have a moral obligation to preserve planet Earth. The SDGs integrate social, economic and environmental goals and call for integrated solutions in an environment of good governance.

The SDGs follow the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which were a global compact implemented between 2001 and 2015. The MDGs were largely successful as they were specific, time-bound, quantified and simple to monitor. The MDGs, however, left untouched many of the root causes of poverty, inequality and deprivation.

The SDGs, first formally discussed in UNCSD (Rio +12) in June 2012 cover a much wider development canvas and represent the most comprehensive global initiative ever undertaken. The UN Open Working Group (OWG) on the SDGs agreed on a proposed set of 17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues for the period 2016-2030. The 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators proposed by the UN Open Group on the SDGs are designed to ensure the welfare of humanity and the ecological integrity of the planet. They are not just a call to action but go much further in seeking to address the complex and entrench roots of the causes of economic, social and environmental problems. The ambition of the SDGs is to *leave no one behind* globally and in each country, region and community.

The Constitution of Nepal 2015 transformed Nepal from a unitary state to a federal republic and marks a fundamental paradigm shift in the systems, structures and functioning of sub-national governance. The constitution aspires for a socialist-oriented economy to ensure economic equality, prosperity, justice,

The Constitution of Nepal is consistent with the principles of the SDGs. Several SDGs are enshrined in the constitution as fundamental rights of citizens or as directive principles of state policies.

peace, and good governance. The rationale for federalism is to bring government closer to the people, enhance the pace and quality of development and ensure more effective delivery of public goods and services by promoting peoples' participation and ownership in development. It is also expected that the key services are accessible to all citizens and delivered in a transparent and accountable fashion by all levels of government. The constitution envisages a non-hierarchic relationship of the three levels of government based on the principles of coordination, cooperation and coexistence.

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

The government of Bagamati Province has prepared First Periodic Plan for the province. The SDGs have broadly informed the sectoral strategies and policies envisaged in the Approach Paper. The baseline status of the SDGs of the Province basically shows where the Province stands in terms of the goals and targets and can be used as a tool to orient policies and programmes for the attainment of the targets. This baseline report has been prepared by the Province Planning Commission (PPC) with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The baseline report and its analysis are expected to help localize the SDGs by: (i) raising awareness about the state of sustainable development in the province; (ii) advocating and providing a space for incorporation of provincial perspective in national strategies on the SDGs; (iii) customizing and aligning the national level goals in the provincial context, and (iv) providing a frame for monitoring, evaluating and learning from the experience. It also helps to engage all stakeholders in planning, designing, implementing and monitoring development activities.

1.2 Introduction to the Province

The total area of the province is 20,300 KM^2, which covers 13.79 per cent of the total area of Nepal. By altitude, it spreads from Golaghat of Chitwan District which is 141 meters from sea level to Langtang Lirung Mountain of Rasuwa District which is 7,245 meters from sea level. Nepal Standard Time has been derived from the longitude of Gaurishankar Mountain that lies in the province. There are 61 peaks in the province which are higher than 5000 meters of heights. According to the Department of Survey, Bagamati Province lies within the latitude of 26^0 55' North to 28^0 23' North and longitude of 83^0 55' East to 86^0 34' East.[1]

Bagamati Province ranks highest by most indicators of socio-economic development in Nepal. This is in many ways reflected in the SDGs profile of the province. Encompassing Kathmandu, the capital of the country the 13 districts constituting Bagamati Province harbor around 1.2 million households and 5.5 million people, which is 21 percent of the national population, in about 14 percent of the national

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[1]   First Periodic Plan of Bagamati Province.

> **The diversity in ethnic-caste groups is also reflected in the diversity in language. Nepali speakers comprise 57 percent of the population. There are 88 languages represented in the province.**

area. About 30 percent of the province population is in the Kathmandu valley which occupies only 4.4 percent of the province area. The rest , 70 percent population is in the hill and mountain region which take up 76.1 percent of the area. Another 23 percent of the population is Sindhuli, Makwanpur and Chitwan which cover 19.5 percent of the area. Difference in population density remain stark with about 2800 per sq km in the Kathmandu valley compared to 74 in the mountains, 182 in the hills and 250 in the inner Tarai. From a land use perspective, 24 percent of the province area is cultivated and about 54 percent covered by forests is under forests.

The Kathmandu valley is among the oldest settled areas in the Himalayas and its historic, social, economic and political prominence has contributed to make Bagamati Province relatively the most prosperous, dynamic and infrastructure-dense province in the country. Out of a total of 119 *Palikas* in the province 45 are urban and 74 rural. The urban *Palikas* make up about 73 percent of the population (50 percent if 10 ppha is taken as a density threshold). Rapid urbanization and consequent rural migration has contributed to increase the population of the Kathmandu valley and Chitwan. Seven hill mountain districts surrounding the valley have experienced population decline in the last decade. The annual population growth rate in the province in the last inter-censal decade was 1.91 percent, higher than the national average of 1.35 percent. Population born outside the valley districts make up 44 percent of the population in both Kathmandu and Chitwan.

Bagamati Province is bounded by Province 1 in the east, Province 2 in the south, Gandaki Province in the west and the the Tibet Autonomous Region of China of China in the north. It has the most articulated strategic road network in the hills as well as the Inner Tarai. From an economic and socio-cultural perspective the province is quite dynamic. One-third of the country's GDP and one-third of all industrial enterprise in the country are in this province. Over 50 percent of the total national revenue accrues in the province. Most of the high and middle level social infrastructure for education and health is also concentrated in this Province mainly in Kathmandu and Chitwan. The province also has the highest human development index and per capita income in the country. It also has the highest concentration of world cultural heritage sights in the Kathmandu valley and inner terai Chitwan and world natural heritage in the Chitwan National Park with key flagship species such as Asiatic Rhino and Bengal Tiger. Bagamati Province and particularly the Kathmandu valley also receives the largest number of tourists in the country. In terms of economic and political standing and the level of awareness, Bagamati Province has the necessary infrastructure to attain the SDG targets.

Bagamati Province is home to diverse groups of population. Tamangs make up 20 percent of the province population followed by Bahun (18 percent), Chhetri (17 percent) and Newar (17 percent). The province has a total of 116 ethnic/caste groups. Among the other major groups are Dalits, Magar, Gurung, Tharu, Rai and Chepang. In absolute terms, the Janajati groups make up a majority of the population. There are also niche areas of ethnic/caste groups. The Tamangs inhabit the Mahabharat highlands as well as adjacent hill and mountain areas. Newars are concentrated mostly in the Kathmandu valley and small towns and market centres, Tharus inhabit the Inner Terai Chitwan while the Chepangs occupy mainly the hilly areas of Makwanpur, Chitwan and Dhading districts. Dalits, Chhetris and Bahuns are widely distributed across the province.

The diversity in ethnic-caste groups is also reflected in the diversity in language. Nepali speakers comprise 57 percent of the population. There are 88 languages represented in the province. The prominent ones are Tamang 18 percent and Newar 12 percent. Promoting inclusion, respect and recognition of the diversity of language and cultures and sustainable management of diversity and promotion of equality have therefore to be the bedrock of sustainable development.

The most striking feature that pertains to the SDG status of the Province is the level of inequality in socio-economic development magnitudes between Kathmandu valley, and to a lesser extent the Chitwan, and the rest of the outlying and relatively remote districts of the Province. This means that SDG localization at the provincial level should take cognisance of the diversity and inequality that exists at the *Palika* level. A major concern of SDG planning as well as policy and programme formulation at the provincial level will therefore be to develop strategies to address disparities province, and Palika levels.

1.3 Objectives

The overall objective of the roadmap is to internalize the National SDGs into Bagamati Province. Specific objectives are as follows:

a.   To determine baseline status and targets up to 2030,

b.   To support designing SDG oriented programs and projects,

c.   To suggest SDG implementation strategies, and

d.   To develop an SDG monitoring and evaluation framework.

1.3.1 Approach and Methods

Participatory approach have been adopted for the preparation of this road map. First of all, a consultative workshop was organized in Hetauda. Notable participants of the workshop were Chief Minister and Ministers, Speaker and the members of the Province Assembly, members of the Province Policy and Planning Commission, Principal Secretary and secretaries of ministries, representatives and staff of province and local governments and other stakeholders. The objectives of the workshop were to highlight the need of internalization of SDGs at a province level, discuss on the key targets and indicators in which province government can contribute to bring the changes and to discuss on the preliminary baseline data and to seek appropriate suggestion for preparation of the baseline data and the road map.

Consultative meetings were also organized to capture valuable input and the Province Policy and Planning Commission obtained input and suggestions from the ministries. The technical team reviewed the inputs and suggestions received from the ministries as well as collected updated data and information from the ministries. Furthermore, the commission reviewed the report and prepared this road map making it consistent with the national road map.

1.3.2 Sources of Information and Limitations

The main sources of information presented in this road map are National Population Census (2011), Nepal Living Standard Survey (2010/11), Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (2016), Nepal Labour Force Survey (2017/18), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2019), Economic Census of various years, administrative data of federal and provincial ministries, Fifteenth Plan Document, Nepal Multidimensional Poverty Index, Nepal Human Development Report, Province Profile and Profile of *Palikas* prepared by Province Policy and Planning Commission.

Because of the lack of province-level data collection practice, baseline data for approximately one-fourth targets and indicators could not be presented in this road map. As a result, it affected the estimation of targets up to 2030 for those indicators. Some of the baseline information has been derived from the existing national-level statistics. Some information was derived from administrative records. The pattern of estimation of targets for national SDG roadmap was followed for the estimation of provincial targets of the indicators for which baseline information was available. Apart from these limitations, efforts have been made to make the targets more practical and systematic. The targets and indicators for which baseline data were not available have also been presented in the road map with the assumption that the upcoming population census, living standard survey, multiple indicators cluster survey, human development report, agricultural census, and other reports would provide required data.The data presented in the road map must be updated and adjusted as new data will be available.

" The most striking feature that pertains to the SDG status of the Province is the level of inequality in socio-economic development magnitudes between the Kathmandu valley, and to a lesser Chitwan, and the rest of the outlying and relatively remote districts of the Province.

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CHAPTER

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETS

This chapter briefly summarizes the Sustainable Development Goals and targets. The indicators are presented in annex 1-17.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, 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.

The 17 SDGs are integrated—that is, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Through the pledge to Leave No One Behind, countries have committed to fast-track progress for those furthest behind first. That is why the SDGs are designed to bring the world to several life-changing 'zeros', including zero poverty, hunger, AIDS and discrimination against women and girls.

Everyone is needed to reach these ambitious targets. The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.

The sections below provide a brief introduction to each of the 17 goals (all of them are relevant to Nepal except for the Goal 14, which is about the oceans), followed by provincial baselines.

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

SDG 1 proposes to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030. In doing so, it targets to substantially reduce the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living below the nationally defined poverty threshold (targets 1.1 and 1.2). The process envisions the implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures targeting the poor and the vulnerable (target 1.3).

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

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The goal aims at ending hunger by 2030 and ensuring that all people have access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round (target 2.1). The goal aims to end all forms of malnutrition (target 2.2). Doing so entails doubling agricultural productivity (target 2.3) and incomes of small-scale food producers and ensuring access to improvement of the food supply chain. It also targets to ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices. Target 2.5 aims to maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domestic animals to abet sustained food production system.

Though the province has food surplus, distribution and access to food within the province is not equal. A large chunk of people is suffering from malnutrition which is one of the main causes behind high multidimensional poverty in this province.

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

Reducing the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 (target 3.1) is one of the targets of SDG 3 regarding healthy lives and well-being. It aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age (target 3.2). The health and well-being is achieved by targeting the end of epidemics such as AIDS, TB, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and by combating hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases (target 3.3). The goal also targets reducing premature mortality from Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment and promotion of mental health and wellbeing (target 3.4). In doing so, it aims to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol (target 3.5). The goal also includes reducing the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by half by the end of 2020 (target 3.6). It also envisions universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services by 2030, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs, among others (targets 3.7, 3.8, 3.9).

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

This goal seeks to ensure all girls and boys complete free, quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes (target 4.1). It seeks to provide access to quality early childhood development and pre-primary education for girls and boys (target 4.2). Along with quality, Goal 4 prioritizes affordability of quality education (target 4.3), and coverage ensuring that a large percentage of the youth and adults have relevant technical and vocational skills (target 4.5). The goal also aims to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable (targets 4.6; 4.7). It has cross-cutting implications for Goal 5.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG 6 envisages achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (target 6.1). The goal aims to provide adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and to end open defecation (target 6.2). The target is also to improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials (target 6.3). It also includes substantially increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors and implementing integrated water resources management at all levels. But while doing so, the goal also seeks to protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes (targets 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6).

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

SDG 7 aims at achieving universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (target 7.1), substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix (target 7.2) and doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency (target 7.3). Targets 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 seek to make access to modern energy system universal and efficient. This goal requires reduced use of conventional types of energy which still occupies a major share in this province.

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

The Goal aims to sustain and achieve per capita growth of GDP of at least seven percent per annum (Target 8.1), fostering higher levels of productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation (target 8.2). Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men (target 8.3), improving resource efficiency (target 8.4), eliminating the worst forms of child labour (target 8.7), and expanding financial services for all (target 8.10), among others, are also important constituent targets of this broad goal.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG 9 aims at developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being (target 9.1). In doing so it seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization (target 9.2). It aims to increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to develop a value chain and seek market integration (target 9.3). Further, the targets seek to ensure that infrastructure built is resilient (target 9.4) and to enhance scientific research (target 9.5). Infrastructure deficiency has been preventing the full utilization of the available resources and productive capacity in this province.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 envisages achieving and sustaining income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average (target 10.1). It seeks to do so by empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all (target 10.2). It aims to measure equal opportunity and reduce the inequalities of outcome (target 10.3). Complementing efforts by adopting policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieving greater equality (target 10.4). Other targets are not directly relevant to the provincial government.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The goal seeks to provide all to access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and to upgrade slums (target 11.1). It ensures access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all and enhances inclusive and sustainable urbanization (targets 11.2 and 11.3). It also aims to safeguard world cultural and natural heritage, and significantly reduce economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters (target 11.4). It further aims to provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities. Given the rapid urbanization and migration in this province, this goal also needs special attention in this province.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

This goal proposes the implementation of a 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, thereby achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030 (targets12.1 and 12.2). It seeks to halve per capita food waste by 2030 at the retail and consumer levels (target 12.3). Furthermore, it ensures environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle (target 12.4). Complementing the sound management of the environment, it seeks to substantially decrease waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse (target 12.5). Also, it ensures relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature (target 12.6), among others.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 13 is about strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (target 13.1). It seeks to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (target 13.2). Concomitantly, it targets improvement in education and awareness, strengthening of human and institutional capacity related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (target 13.3).

The targets have significant cross-references to Goal 11 as cities are focal points of energy use and carbon dioxide emissions. The goal is directly related to the rapid urbanization of Bagamati Province as there exist considerable opportunities to build climate-resilient infrastructure. Impact of climate change has been observed in drying up water sources and erratic rainfall affecting agriculture production in this province.

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

This goal bolsters conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystem and their services (target 15.1). It also targets promoting the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, and to halt deforestation(target 15.2). It aims at ensuring the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development by 2030 (target 15.3, 15.4). This province has relatively large areas occupied by forests, a vital natural resource for economic development. Sustainable use of the forestsis necessary for the balanced development of this province.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions

The targets of this goal call for significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children (target 16.1, target 16.2) and promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all (target 16.3). The goal aims to reduce illicit financial and arms flow and strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime (target 16.4). Reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms, and developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels is also targeted.

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

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

SDG 17 seeks to strengthen domestic resource mobilization (target 17.1). It targets full implementation of official development assistance commitments by developed countries, mobilization of additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, enhancement of policy coherence for sustainable development, and strengthened data, monitoring and statistical capacity, among others.

Of direct relevance is Target 17.1, which focuses on strengthening domestic resource mobilization which in the federal context can be linked to the fiscal capacity of the provincial and local governments. Achievement of SDGs goals requires the partnership of all types of stakeholders. This province needs not only help of the federal government through which development partners can also join, but also local governments, non-government organizations, cooperatives, private sector and civil society including political parties and social organizations.

3

CHAPTER

BASELINE STATUS OF SDG INDICATORS BAGAMATI PROVINCE

A broad overview of the SDG profile for Bagamati Province is provided below. The SDGs are interlinked but broad thematic concerns can be discerned. Basically, concerns of poverty are reflected in Goals 1,2, 6 and 7. Basic social services, mainly health and education are included in Goal 3 and 4. Concerns of inequality and inclusion are reflected in Goal 5, 10 and 16. Goal 8,9, 11, 12 focus on concerns of economic growth, employment and infrastructure. Similarly Goal 13, 14, 15 and 17 deal with broader national as well as global concerns of environment and climate change. The purpose of this overview is not to present the status of all the goals and targets in the province which appear in the Annexes but only to provide a picture of the broad and salient features, and give an idea about the current situation of the province viz-a-viz the SDGs.

3.1 Poverty and deprivation

Elimination of poverty and deprivation is directly addressed by SDG Goals 1 (ending poverty) and 2 (ending hunger) and Goal 6 (availability of water, sanitation) and 7 (access, availability of energy) although many other goals such as Goal 3 (ensuring healthy lives), Goal 4 (equitable quality education), Goals 5 (gender equality) also have clear implications for poverty. Measures of poverty profile, undernourishment, food availability, income spent on food, underweight among children, household access to piped water, households with improved sanitation facilities, population with access to electricity and households using clean fuel for cooking are some of the indicators reflecting the poverty, deprivation status of the province vis-a-vis the nation.

The poverty profile of Bagamati Province is better than the overall nation. National poverty levels are generally measured as the percentage of the population that has income below a benchmark thought to represent the minimum income needed for an individual to survive. In Bagamati Province, the head count rate following the national poverty line is at 20.5 percent (Table 1) ; and the share of children below the poverty line is reported to be 34.6 percent. The poverty rate measured at USD 1.9 per day is 13.8 percent.

The multi-dimensional poverty (MPI) index is better interlinked with the SDGs because it reflects the concerns of acute deprivations in the important dimensions of education, health and living standards essential to guarantee a dignified life. The three dimensions of MPI are measured by ten indicators, one of them about health (nutrition, child mortality), two of education (years in school and school attendance) and six about living standards (fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, flooring/roofing and asset ownership). These indicators can also guide the pathways for intervention for better achievements. In addition, MPI also relates well with the index of human poverty.

The MPI headcount for Bagamati Province is 12.2 percent. This means that a little over 12 percent of population in the province is multidimensionally poor, i.e., poor in all the three dimensions. The intensity of poverty in province is 41.86 which indicates that those who are identified as poor are deprived in about 42 percent of the multidimensional indicators.

> **The poverty profile of Bagamati Province is better than the overall nation. National poverty levels are generally measured as the percentage of the population that has income below a benchmark thought to represent the minimum income needed for an individual to survive.**

Table 1: Poverty in Bagamati Province

Province	a) Poverty at $1.9 per day (PPP value) (percent of population)	b) MPI Headcount ratio	c) Headcount rate at National Poverty line (percent of population)	d) Children below the national poverty line (Under 5 years of age percent)
National	14.9	28.62	25.1	35.3
Province 1	7.49	19.67	16.74	24.48
Province 2	15.43	47.89	26.69	35.12
Bagamati Province	13.87	12.24	20.59	34.63
Gandaki	11.09	14.19	20.87	28.37
Lumbini Province	14.17	29.92	24.52	29.21
Karnali Province	27.54	51.22	38.83	48.05
Sudurpaschim Province	29.03	33.56	45.61	59.38

Source[2]: a, c, d (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011); b (Central Bureau of Statistics , 2014)

The incidence of income poverty is not uniform over the province, in places like Makwanpur the poverty incidence is as high as 68 percent to lowest at 10 percent in Kathmandu. The Himalayan belt and the highlands of the Mahabharats across Bagamati Province has higher incidence of income poverty. These are also areas which have a relatively higher proportion of indigenous ethnic population (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Poverty Mapping in VDCs, Bagamati Province
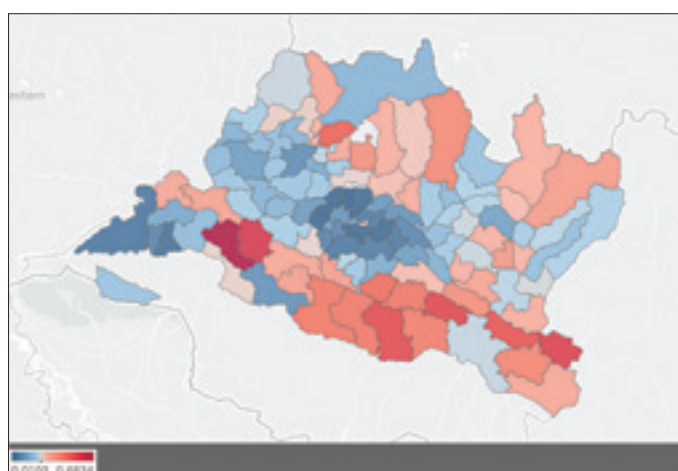
Source: CBS, and the World Bank

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

> **In Bagamati Province although 91.3 percent of the population are reported to be using safely managed drinking water (compared to 94.9 percent for the country) only 40.8 percent of households have access to piped water supply. This is higher than for the country as a whole which is 33.3 percent.**

The manifestation of poverty and hunger is the prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age which stands at 7.6 percent in the province. The reduction in malnutrition is reinforced if the women attend post-natal care (PNC) as per protocol . In Bagamati Province, malnutrition is two percentage points lower than the national level. There are other factors too, such as education, sanitation and hygiene which help reduce malnourishment.

Undernourishment in the province is prevalent among 42 percent of the population compared to 38 percent for the country. Per capita food availability is 111 kg (197.5 kg for the country). Stunting (height for age) for under 5 is nearly three times (29.4 percent) than the national average (10). These figures in a highly urban and relatively better infrastructural context of Bagamati Province are indicative of the need to enhance agricultural production and productivity and ensure food security and nutrition through better distribution particularly among the vulnerable population groups. Round year irrigated land in the province is only 28.3 percent compared to 29.2 for the country. The scope for increasing year round irrigation has to be explored.

Population spending more than two-thirds of total consumption on food is however 25 percent , compared to to 44.1 percent for the country. As income rises proportion spent on food decreases. Percentage of children under five that are underweight is less than half (4.2 percent) in the province than that for the country (9.7 percent).

The affordability and availability of food together reinforce the health and well being of the people. In Bagamati Province, about 23.3 percent of women of reproductive age suffer from anaemia. Anaemia is understood to be the equivalent of "hidden hunger," the presence of which results in poor pregnancy outcomes, and impairs physical and cognitive development.

An important diemension of deprivation is access and availability of water/sanitation and clean energy. In Bagamati Province, although 91.3 percent of the population are reported to be using safely managed drinking water[3](compared to 94.9 percent for the country) only 40.8 percent of households have access to piped water supply. This is higher than for the country as a whole which is 33.3 percent. Remote rural areas in the high hills have particular problems of access to safe drinking water in the Province. Households using improved sanitation facilities, basically toilets, is 64 percent in the province, which is almost the same as the national average. It is generally understood that households with access to piped water supply might have a higher proportion of household using improved sanitation facilities[4] (Figure 2) .

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

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

Figure 2: Household using sanitation; a household with a thatchedroof; and household with access to piped water
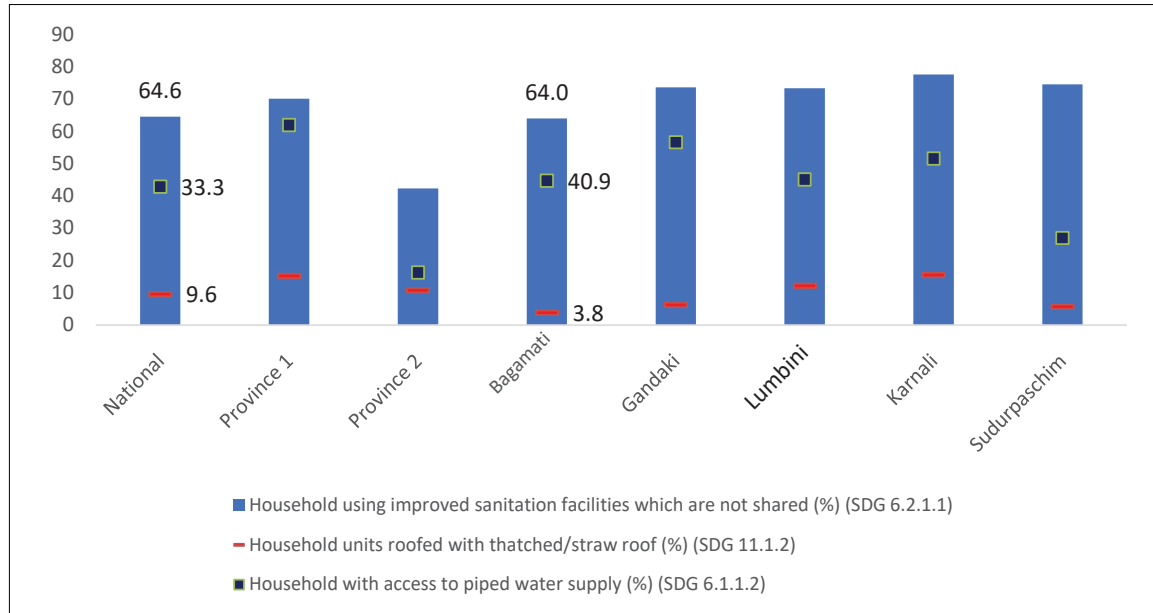
Access to electricity in the province is among the best in the country (98.1 percent). Access to electricity however indicates that a connection exists but does not provide an idea of the quality of electricity. Similarly percent of households using clean fuel for cooking is almost double (60.8 percent) than that of the country (33.9 percent). Those using solid fuel as a primary source of energy for cooking is 38.7 percent. The population relying on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking is almost 57 percent. But there are striking differences between the rural and remote areas and major urban centres. In remote areas of Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Makwanpur household electrification is only about 25 percent (PPC). Clean energy has many ramifications particuarly on health of women, children. Lighting has implications for education and productive and remunerative off-farm work for households at the lower rungs of the economic ladder. Also, a number of other policies and programmes such as social protection and access to free health care and education can have a bearing on poverty and deprivation. Bagamati Province contributes 34 percent (338 MW) of the total installed capacity (990 MW) of Nepal (Ministry of Finance , 2017/18).

> **Access to electricity in the province is among the best in the country (98.1 percent). Access to electricity however indicates that a connection exists but does not provide an idea of the quality of electricity.**

Figure 3: Reliance on clean fuel, solid fuel and population with access to electricity
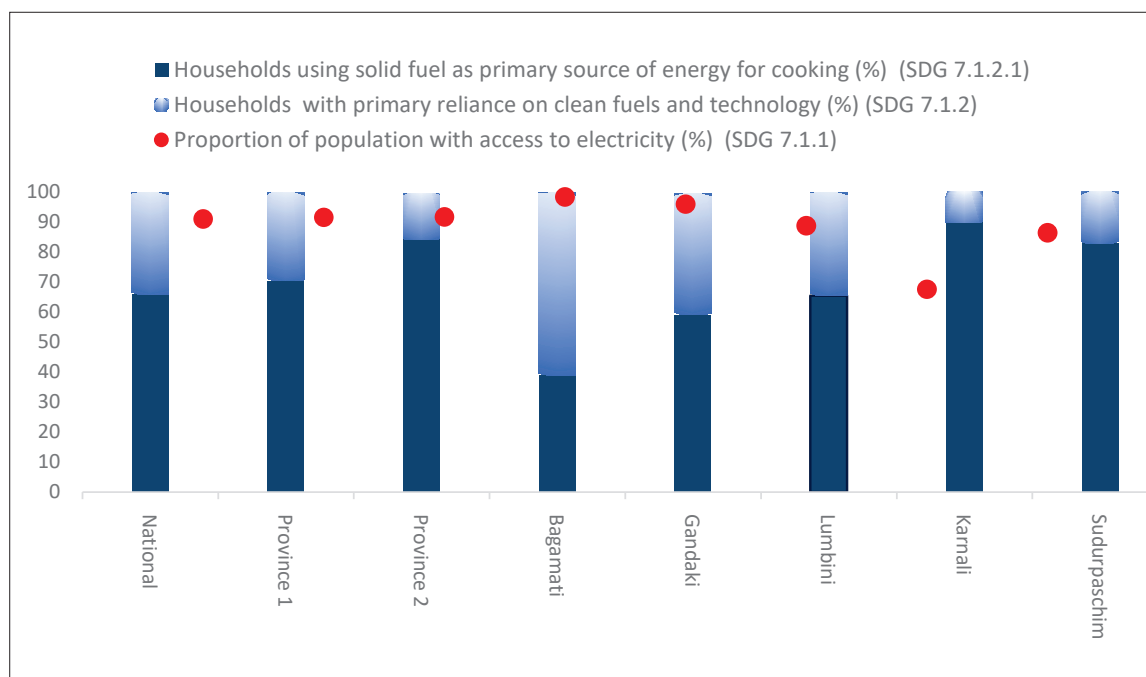
Source: NDHS (2016)

Approach Paper of the first Periodic Plan of the Province lays down many of the strategies to deal with aspects of poverty and deprivation. What remains to be done is to internalise and localise the SDG targets and indicators in the programme contexts so that the linkage and synergy between different programmes is strengthened.

3.2 Basic Social Services: Health and Education

These basically cover the area of health (Goal 3) and education (Goal 4) which in many ways provide the foundation for the achievement of almost all SDGs. The status of these services can be described by a few select indicators.

Bagamati Province has a relatively better health infrastructure than most other provinces. It has 27 hospitals, 42 primary health centres, 642 health posts, 101 municipal health centres, 86 cooperative health units 64 Aurvedic health centres and 9561 female community health volunteers, among others (PPC, Bagamati Province). Not all health indicators commensurate well with existing facilities.

Life expectancy in Province is 69.7 years. Under 5 mortality is 36 compared to 39 for the country. Neonatal mortality is 17 (national 21). 69.9 percent of births are attended by skilled health personnel (national 58). Percent of women having 4 antenatal care visits is 68, much better than the national figure of 53. But percent of women having 3 PNC as per protocol is only 13 compared to 19 for the country. The province also has the highest percent of institutional delivery, where 90.4 percent of infants receive three doses of (DPT-HepB-Hib) vaccines. Reducing neonatal mortality has strong linkages with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene among others.

Figure 4: Neonatal mortality rate and ANC
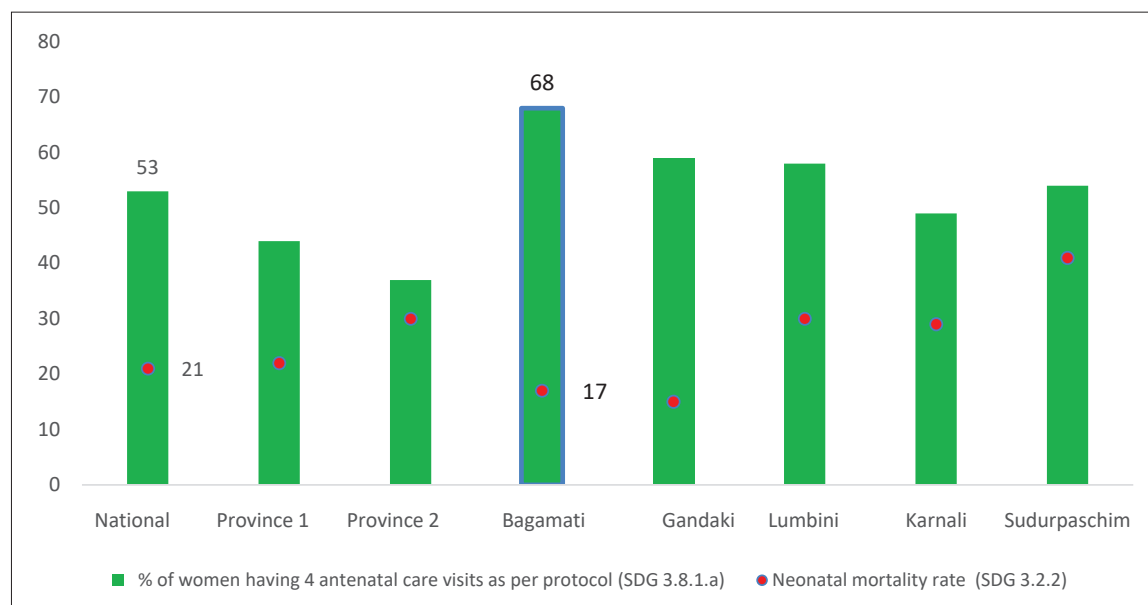
Source: (Ministry of Health, 2016)

Health outcomes are also strongly influenced by accessibility, affordability and education. It is reported that in the province, almost 69.3 percent of the households live within 30 minutes travel time to a health facility (national 61.6 percent), and 6.15 percent of the population spends a large portion of household income on health. There are of course stark variations between the Kathmandu valley and Chitwan and remote rural areas in the hills and mountains of the Province. The challenge is to maintain personnel and facilities to ensure timely and quality services.

In the province, about 39.2 percent of men with high blood pressure are taking medication. High blood pressure is a leading risk factor for non-communicable cardio-vascular disease (CVD), which is in turn associated with unhealthy diets, particularly high sodium chloride diets, and physical inactivity.

Education has an instrumental role in enabling the achievement of several SDGs, especially on poverty, health, gender equality, and economic growth. Conversely, progress in other areas may affect education through multiple ways. The province has 11,124 basic education and 3,705 secondary educations establishments.

" **Life expectancy in Province is 69.7 years. Under 5 mortality is 36 compared to 39 for the country. Neonatal mortality is 17 (national 21). 69.9 percent of births are attended by skilled health personnel (national 58).**

Figure 5: Literacy rate (15-49 age)
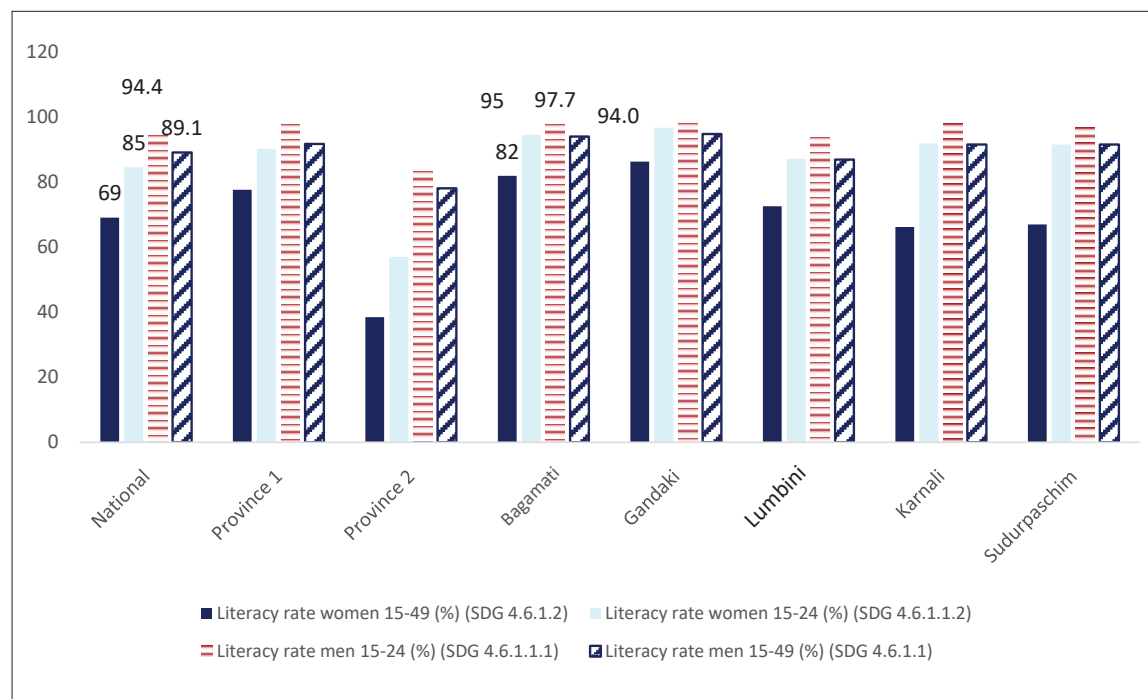
The general literacy rate in the age group 15-49 years in Bagamati Province stands at 93.9 and 82 percent, respectively. However, a relatively younger age cohort, 15-24, has a high literacy rate standing at 97.7 and 94.5 percent for males and females, respectively (Figure 5).

The net enrolment rate at primary school stands at 97.1 percent, with gender parity 1 in primary school. A high NER denotes a higher degree of coverage of the official school-age population. The GER at the primary level is 135.2, and at the basic level is 125.2 (Department of education , 2017). GER represents the number of pupils enrolled in the primary education regardless of age, divided by the number of pupils in official primary school age. The analyses of the GER at both primary and basic levels shows that a larger proportion of over-aged children are enrolled at the primary and basic level.

The gender parity index (GPI) in primary school and basic level stands at 1 and 1.01, respectively. The GPI is designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. GPI at unity (score of 1) indicates parity between females and males. The gender parity index exceeds unity at the basic level in Bagamati Province, implying that the disparity favour girls.

3.3 Inequality and Inclusion

Goal 5 (gender equality and women's empowerment), 10 (reducing inequalities within and among countries) and 15 (peace and justice) concern with inequality and inclusion. Among all forms of inequalities gender inequality is the most prominent and pervasive. Gender inequality is historically entrenched in Nepali society and results in economic inefficiencies, low productivity and stifled economic growth .

The status of women participation in the labour force from NLSS survey 2010/11 shows that for every 100 men in the labour force in Bagamati Province there are 65 women,this ratio is the same at the national level. And, women spend about 19 percent of the time on unpaid domestic and care work. Regarding ownership of assets, about 14 percent reported that women have ownership of property (land and house). Also, proportion of ever married women experiencing physical violence is 21.3 percent while it is 7.9 percent for sexual violence. This is an indication pervasive women's disempowerment and extreme inequality in view of the fact that not all cases are reported or even talked about.

Similarly, access to sexual and reproductive rights has implications for reducing maternal mortality, and also reducing communicable disease. In Bagamati Province, it is reported that only 20.2 percent of women aged 15-49 make their own informed decisions regarding the use of contraceptives (Ministry of Health, 2016), although contraceptive prevalence rate is 49.2 and total fertility rate has dropped to 1.8.

Bagamati Province contributes about 41 percent to the national GDP (at basic prices) which equals to USD 1.4 billion (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019). The share of the bottom 40 percent of the population in total consumption stands at approximately 16.2 percent, whereas the share of the bottom 20 percent is only 5.8 percent. The disproportionate change in the share of total consumption and the share of the population also reveals that lower deciles of the population have a more equal distribution of income.

Better known measures of inequality include the Gini coefficient, and recently, the Palma index, which stand at 0.35 and 1.45, respectively for Bagamati Province (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011).The Gini coefficient is a ratio with values between 0 (no inequality) and 1 (perfect inequality). The Gini coefficient for Bagamati Province is highest in the country. The Palma index close to one is preferred where the share of the middle is understood to have increased over time. These measures of inequality show that Bagamati Province, the most prosperous province it terms of its contribution to the GDP, has also a higher level of inequality. This means that growth oriented policies need to be cognizant of their distributional effects paricularly across vulnerable population groups such as women, dalits, indigenous ethnic and other disadvantaged groups.

Table 2: Measures of inequality

Province	a) Measured by Gini-coefficent	b) Palma Index	c) Share of bottom 40 percent of population in total income	d) Share of bottom 40 percent of population in total consumption
Province 1	28.93	1.06	9.34	20.95
Province 2	29.50	1.11	10.85	19.52
Bagamati Province	35.33	1.45	5.48	16.25
Gandaki	34.66	1.41	7.81	18.92
Lumbini Province	32.49	1.28	4.57	20.28
Karnali Province	27.01	0.93	2.86	21.38
Sudurpaschim Province	30.22	1.13	1.73	21.04

Source: NLSS (2011)- The World Bank estimates

Inequality matters in the fight against poverty because with lower inequality, growth will reduce poverty much faster, and more of the gains from growth will benefit the poor.

A precondition to sustainable development is the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies that guarantee access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all level which is the crux of Goals 16 of SDG. Ending inequality, exploitation and abuse, reducing violence, promoting the rule of law, reducing corruption, developing accountable and transparent institutions, ensuring participatory representation, providing legal identity, and ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms are essential elements of this goal. The information pertaining to these aspects is scanty even at the national level. There is a need to create a reliable information base on these aspects at the level of the province.

3.4 Economic growth, employment and infrastructure

SD Goals 8 (promote sustained, inclusive and sutainable economic growth, productive full employment and decent work), 9 (resilient infrastructure, sustained industrialization and innovation), 11 (inclusive, safe, resilient, sustainable settlements) and 12 (sustainable consumption and production) concern with economic growth, employment and infrastructure, what might in other words be termed the hardware of sustainable development.

> **"** **Labour force survey 2017/18 shows that the labour force participation rate in Bagamati Province is 47.1 compared to 38.5 for the country. Unemployment rate for the province is 7 (national 11.4). Employment population ratio is 43.8 compared to 34.2 for the country (Figure 8). Total employment in the formal sector and informal sectors is 19.4 and 80.6 respectively and. Almost 98 percent of the formal sector employment is in the non-agricultural sectors.**

Agriculture makes up 13.6 percent of the GDP, trade and transport communication 33.9 percent, real estate 20.1 percent, education and health services 5.2 percent, construction 5.5 percent , manufacturing 5.4 percent and the rest is contributed by other sectors(Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019). According to the recent Economic Enterprises Survey 282,056 or 31 percent of the total economic enterprises and 11,90,721 or 35 percent of the total employment is in the Province.

Labour force survey 2017/18 shows that the labour force participation rate in Bagamati Province is 47.1 compared to 38.5 for the country. Unemployment rate for the province is 7 (national 11.4). Employment population ratio is 43.8 compared to 34.2 for the country (Figure 6). Total employment in the formal sector and informal sectors is 19.4 and 80.6 respectively and. Almost 98 percent of the formal sector employment is in the non-agricultural sectors. Median monthly income of employees in Bagamati Province is NR 18000 compared to NR 15208 for the country. The employment scenario in the province seems better than most other provinces but the overall picture is far from satisfactory and the informal sector remains predominant. The province has a very dynamic population and migrants make up 47.3 percent of total population (national 36.2 percent)(Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

Figure 6: Employment figures
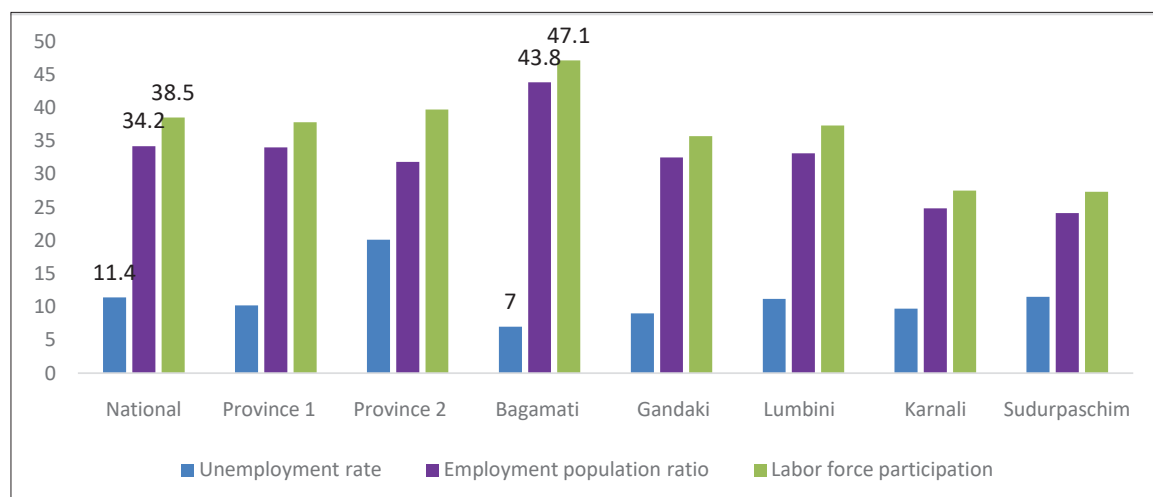
Source: (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019)

Labour force survey data show that about 20 thousand youth (15-24 yrs) is in time related underemployment.

Figure 7: Unemployment and underemployment 2011
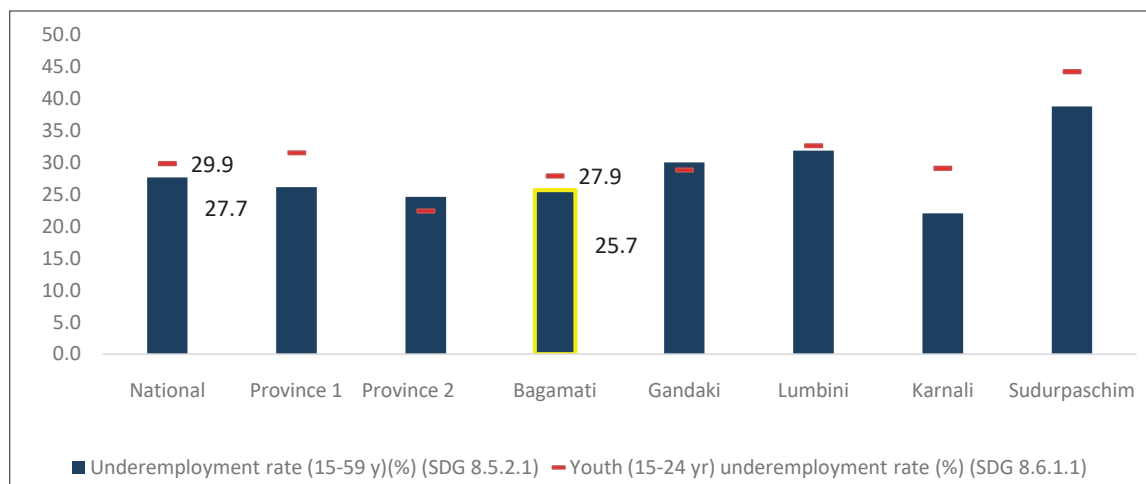
Four of the eleven industrial estates in the country are in the province, which includes 68 percent of the large industries in the country, and they provide employment for 350,000 working age population (PPC 2018). Of the total industries 32 percent are production oriented. Available data show that employment in manufacturing is about 15.2 percent of total employment in the province (national 10.5)[5].

Figure 8: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 2011
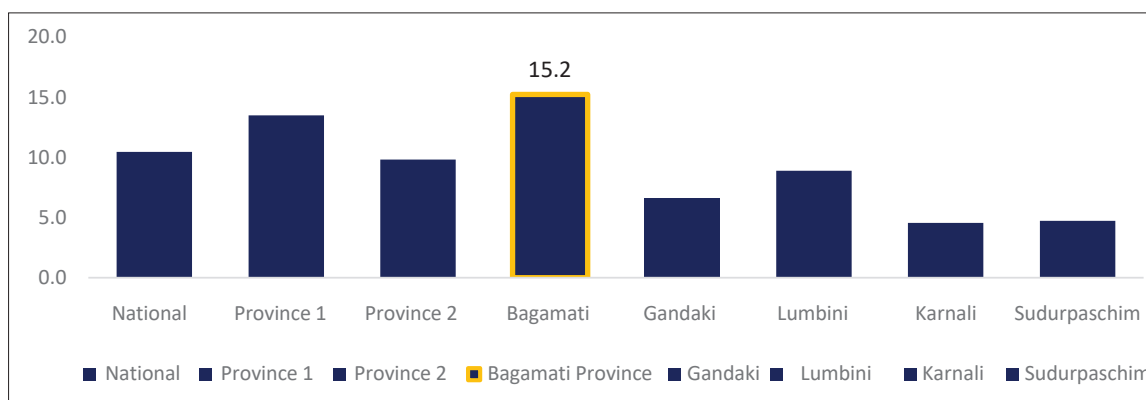
Access to financial services remains 22.5 percent for the province population compared to 21 for the country. Seventy five percent of the population have access to cooperatives within 30 minutes walk.

Road infrastructure has strong linkages with the achievement of many SDG goals. Bagamati Province has a strategic road network of 2452 km and 14842 km of district and local roads (Ministry of Finance, 2017/18). A little over 5 percent of the district and local roads are blacktopped. In Bagamati Province proportion of rural population living within 2 km of all weather road is 73.7 percent relative to 78.8 percent

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[5]   NLFS 2018-19 states 15.1 as employment in manufacturing industry. However it does not provide data as per the province.

for the country. The density of strategic roads in the province is 12 km per 100 sq km (country 9 km per 100 sq km). Rural road density is 8.7 km per 100 sq km. Households with access to paved road within 30 minutes is 63.50 percent compared to only 50.6 percent for the country.

Bagamati Province is the most urbanised province in the country. Seventy-three percent of the population live in 45 urban municipalities. But the proportion of urban population would only be 49.6 percent based on the density of 10 persons per hectare. About 76 percent of urban population in the province live in Kathmandu, Chitwan, Hetauda and Kavre (PPC). Urban development strategy of the government reveals that urban infrastructure development index (that takes into account basic infrastructure such as electricity, water, sanitation, road condition, housing, solid waste management) for urban areas outside the Kathmandu valley is quite low.

Information relevant to sustainable consumption and production are not available although tentative status with respect to water resources used (10 percent), fossil fuel consumption (12.5 percent), post harvest loss (15 percent), food-loss index (10) and recycling of plastics in industries (24.5 percent) etc. have been indicated at the national level.

3.5 Environment and Climate change

Of relevance to the Province on the theme are Goal 13 (climate change) and Goal 15 (biodiversity). Climate change targets include strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity for climate change related hazards, integrating climate change measures into national policies, and awareness building and strengthening institutional capacities. Green house gas emission targets at the national level have been set and adaptation of climate change measures at local and community levels are proposed. The status of these targets at the provincial level needs to be explored.

These SDGs emphasize on conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forests, biodiversity and call for combating desertification and degradation of natural habitats and mountain ecosystems . At the national level, indicators and targets have been set in terms of forests cover forests under community-based management, additional plantation, forest density, mountain ecosystems covered by protected areas, threatened as well as flagship floral and faunal species, and plant species under conservation, among others. Latest data on these indicators is available at the province level and can be easily gathered and used to inform the SDG localization efforts of the province.

" **Bagamati Province is the most urbanised province in the country. Seventy-three percent of the population live in 45 urban municipalities. But the proportion of urban population would only be 49.6 percent based on the density of 10 persons per hectare. About 76 percent of urban population in the province live in Kathmandu, Chitwan, Hetauda and Kavre (PPC).**

4

CHAPTER

SDGS IN PROVINCIAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING

4.1 Implementation Strategies

Achievements of the SDGs depend on how the Bagamati province implements the SDG roadmap. Suggested below are the strategies that can be adopted at different levels ensure to effective implementation of the road map.

a)   Integrate the SDGs into planning and budgeting systems in a regular basis,

b)   Localize the SDGs at the local government level, and

c)   Develop a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system that provides regular feedback.

Bagamati Province will have to implement the SDGs to facilitate the achievement of national targets by 2030. Further SDG implementation needs to appreciate the interactions and synergies among the SDGs. For instance, poverty, hunger, illness, ignorance and gender inequality are interrelated challenges for overall human development. Reducing poverty and hunger, promoting universal health services and education and ensuring gender equality have a positive impact on breaking such nexus. Eradicating absolute poverty over the next 10 years and eradicating the poverty calls for at least one percent point reduction in existing poverty rate every year (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Population below the poverty line (PPP price)
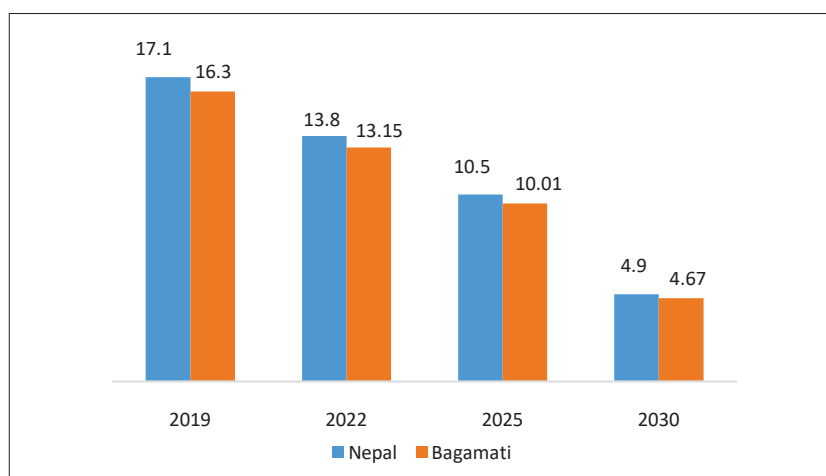
Source: (2019-2030) Estimated by the planning commission

However, multidimensional poverty is much higher than poverty measured using the national poverty line (Figure 10). Reduction in poverty should be an outcome of positive interaction between dynamic systems such as empowerment, education, good health, longevity, and the economy. For example, SDG 1 (no poverty) is socio-economic in nature. Fostering the policies for women employment and income earning opportunities reduces not just poverty, but also promotes women's empowerment and therefore gender equality. A higher income would not only reduce poverty (SDG 1) but will also improve education opportunities for the poor (SDG 4), produce environmentally aware citizens who take action against climate change (SDG 13), and raise a conscious public to ensure accountable and effective institutions.

Figure 10: Multidimensional poverty index

Chart showing multidimensional poverty index values for Nepal and Bagamati across years:
- 2019: Nepal 22.73, Bagamati 12.2
- 2022: Nepal 18.26, Bagamati 9.7
- 2025: Nepal 13.86, Bagamati 7.79
- 2030: Nepal 6.48, Bagamati 5.91
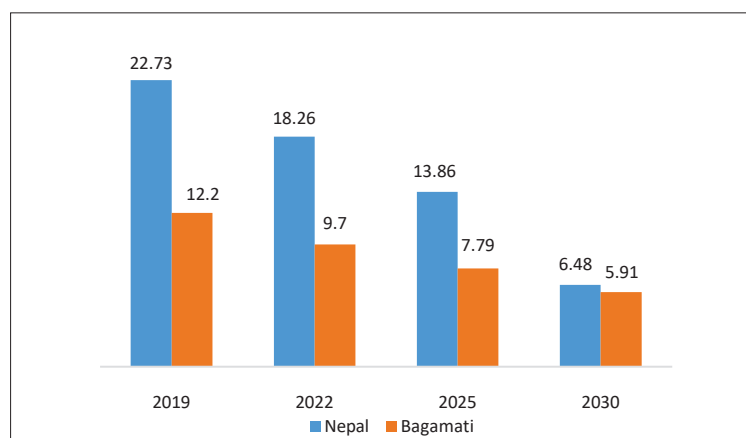
Source: (2019-2030) Estimated by the planning commission

There is a need for restructuring the production and income generation process for broad based growth. The Province has initiated the fiscal process to establish business incubation center in Ramechhap , further the Government has allocated funds for awareness program to promote the domestic production such as formulating Public Private Partnership model to establish a paper production factory, which requires cooperatives to mobilize 25 to 30 percent of their credit towards productive sector. These activities will lay a solid foundation and foster employment generating activities(Province Planning Commission, 2019).

Furthermore, the Government's plan to promote collaboration between private and cooperative, and prioritize lease and contract farming will aid the achievement of targets in the agriculture sector. Also, implementing output based subsidy will ensure fiduciary use of fiscal funds (Province Planning Commission, 2019).

In the province urban *palikas* make more than 70 percent of the population, and the region is rapidly urbanizing. On top of that the growing aspiration of the middle class will demand increase urban facilities. To respond to the higher living standards requirement, the continuation of holistic interventions such as citizen housing programs , quality water and drainage management projects in the Province is imperative(Province Planning Commission, 2019).

In addition to the construction of basic infrastructure and urban facilities, the reconstruction of cultural heritage, and archaeological sites are important to build social assets and foster tourism.

About 21 percent of the national population lives in Bagamati Province. The province is prone to disasters such as floods, landslides and earthquakes. Initiatives such as implanting shelter belt at the river side, emergency safety services in vulnerable habitats will be important interventions (Province Planning Commission, 2019).

The province aims to 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 by 2030. For achieving the target, it aims to reduce the loss of lives from disaster. It is estimated that the loss of lives will decrease from 417 persons in 100,000 population to 10 persons by 2030 . In the same way, it also aims to reduce the number of missing persons and persons affected by disaster from current numbers of 415 persons in 100,000 population to 52 persons by 2030.

Figure 11: Loss of lives from disaster
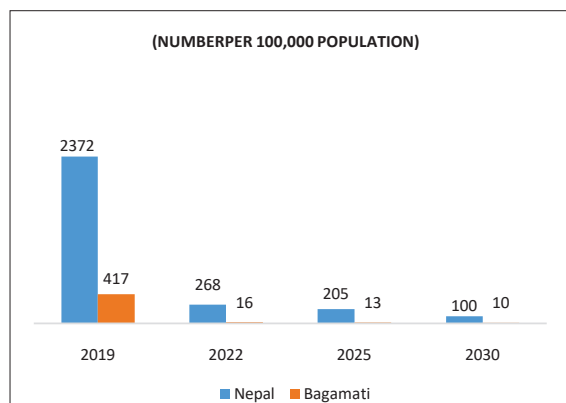
Figure 12: Missing and affected persons
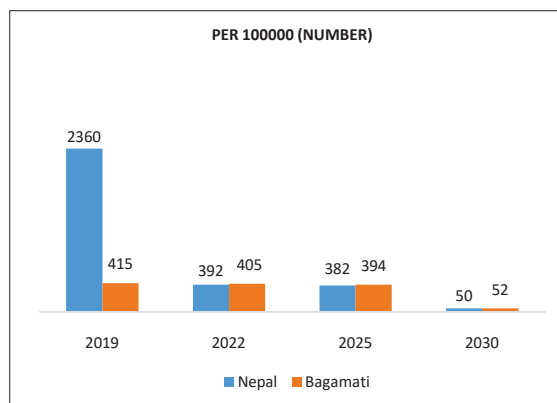
Source: (2019-2030) Estimated by the planning commision

The province also intends to end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under-five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons. For achieving the target, it aims to reduce the prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age from the current level of 29.4 per cent to 16.33 per cent by 2030. In the same way, it aims to reduce the percentage of prevalence of under-five malnutrition from the current level of 4.2 per cent to 1.86 per cent by 2030.

Figure 13: Prevalence of Stunting
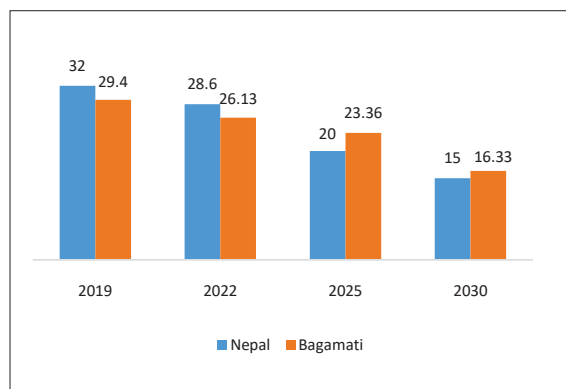
Figure 14: Prevalence of Malnutrition
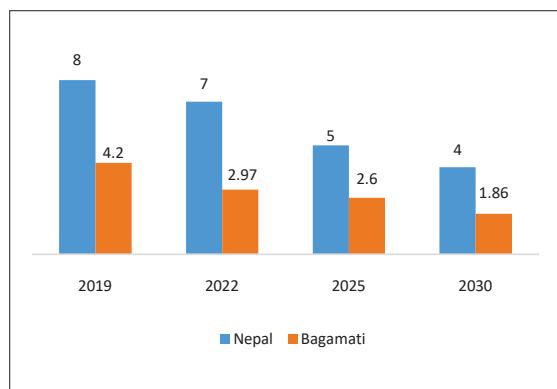
Source: (2019-2030) Estimated by the province planning commission

The partnership between and among different stakeholders is key to the success of the SDGs. The partnership between federal and provincial governments not only involves the sharing of financial resources but also shouldering the programmatic and policy interventions. The process has to be streamlined between federal and province, priority projects and interventions in federal and provinces have to complement each other for the full achievement of SDG related outputs. There should be an institutional mechanism between the federal and provincial government to discuss the SDG related plan and resource needs before the allocation of financial resources by the Natural resources and Fiscal Commission. Moreover, the partnership between the provincial government and local governments is indispensable, the jurisdiction enshrined in the constitution asks for complementary efforts between all

three levels of Government. Previously the interventions related to poverty reduction has been centrally driven, now the symmetric shift is needed towards province and local government driven interventions.

The SDGs encompass the principle of universality, shared responsibility, and the spirit of no one left behind. It calls for a diverse set of activities, outputs and commitments. The ownership of implementation must come not only from the public but also from private sources and communities.

The government of Bagamati Province has to identify and prioritize its development agenda, devise and implement provincial plans and programs to follow the essence of the SDGs. It ought to internalize national programs in its planning and budgeting process. The government has to shoulder the ambitions envisioned in various national/sectoral plans while devising state-led intervention, thus assimilating provincial priority into national commitments.

Implementation of the SDGs will therefore require policy and programme interventions in consistent with the achievement of targets. Some critical interventions[6] are indicated below. Many of the suggested interventions have been incorporated in the policies and strategies proposed the provincial first periodic plan.

Goal	Intervention areas
1	• Direct support program, and income-generation activities to address the poverty of the hard-to-reach populations (insurance, risk transfer, social security, etc.); • Interest subsidies in credit to small and medium enterprises that generate jobs and employment; • Area-based targeted infrastructure and social mobilization; • Prevention and adaption plans for disaster risk reduction, which otherwise could trigger poverty
2	• Improved food and nutrition security of the most disadvantaged groups and implementation of the right to food; • Strengthened agriculture education system; • Expanded and improved irrigation; promotion of lift irrigation wherever feasible • Improved fertilizer supply distribution system; • Expanded rural roads network for agriculture; • Promotion of small and medium agro-enterprises; • Decentralized and extended system responsiveness to the needs of farmers and agro-enterprises; • Promotion of nutritious high-value crops through smart agriculture village program; • Improved seeds, crop diversification and introduction of soil health card; • Disease prevention systems; development of resilient crop, breed and varieties; • Establishment of a land bank; • Promotion of collective, cooperative and commercial farming; • Agriculture insurance program; • Determination of basic price of major crops; • Strengthened market centre for selling farmers' crops; • Establishment of a warehouse for cereals and cold-storages for vegetables and fruits; • Programs related to change food habits

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

3	- Health system strengthening to improve health care services; - Access to ambulance service to all; - Expansion of quality promotional, preventive and curative service; - Strengthening HMIS
4	- Pre-primary and basic education to all; Professional development of teachers and improved management of schools; - Disaster risk reduction and school safety program; - Promotion of youth in sports; and technical higher education; - Provision of school meals and conditional grants to encourage school attendance; - Establishment of technical and vocational schools to promote youth employment; - Scholarship programs for poor and marginalized pupils; - Quality control in education
5	- Promotion of girls' education and gender parity in educational enrolment and achievement; - Greater awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues; - Encouragement of political participation of women; - Implementation of women's empowerment initiative like President Women Upliftment Program; - Income generation and skills development program; - End of violence against women; - End of all forms of conservative practices and norms
6	- Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation and hygiene for all; - Water recharge, and protection of sources; - Waste water treatment and recycling; - Water efficiency to avoid water scarcity; - Improvement in water resource management and protection of ecosystems, - One household one latrine campaign; - Solid waste management
7	- Generation of power through large hydro projects, and off-grid and grid-connected solar systems; - Added transmission and distribution systems; - Improved energy efficiency; - Investment on solar plans for electricity production; - Promotion of renewable energy including biomass and wind energy
8	- Creation of jobs in labour-intensive sectors such as agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and tourism; - Promotion of small and medium enterprises, enhanced access to small business to financial services; - Skill development; - Employment information system; - Elimination of child labour; - Protection from workplace injuries; - Workspace safety.

9	- Construction of new strategic roads; - Expansion of motorable road to all palika centres; - Upgrading of existing strategic roads, construction of bridges; - Construction and upgrading of international and domestic airports; - Railway lines; - Development of the manufacturing sector; - Operation of state-led public transport systems; - Industrial innovation and ICT infrastructure; - Constructing motorable roads connecting all local government headquarters; - Operational safety of road design standards and codes considering safety, security and life in disaster and climate change context
10	- Fair and non-discriminatory pay to workers; - Investment in equal opportunities for employment; - Progressive taxation system.
11	- Urban road, drainage, and sewerage construction; - Piped water supply and sewage connection; - Landfill sites, bus parks, and other urban infrastructure; - Housing for the poor; - Reconstruction of cultural heritage and archaeological sites; - Provisions for disaster preparedness; - Urban resilience and preparedness – risk reduction plan, human resource, tool equipment (fire, medical, search and rescue, open space, shelter, warehouse, institutional structure); - Establishment of model smart cities; - Establishment of open space, playgrounds and public garden
12	- Efficiency in the use of raw material; - Management of chemicals and wastes; - Energy efficiency; - Lifestyle in harmony with nature
13	- Building resilience and adaptive capacity; - Reducing emission through mitigation; - Strengthening climate data; - Climate proofing technology for infrastructure projects; - Agriculture based adaptation; - Strengthen M&E and statistical capacity
15	- Conservation of forest, lakes, wetlands, wildlife, biodiversity, and land; - Replacement plantation; - Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning and development processes; - Conservation of watershed

16	- Access to justice; - Capacity building for anti-corruption; - Service delivery improvement; - Capacity development for planning, budgeting and implementation; - Electoral awareness; - Conduct Integrity and Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey; - Data system development for monitoring SDGs; - Strengthened M&E system.
17	- Strengthened domestic resource mobilization; - Improved internal capacity for tax and other revenue collection; - Mobilization of foreign direct investment; - Engagement of PPPs, and participation in policy formulation; - Implementation, and monitoring of SDGs

4.1.1 Localize SDGs at *Palika* Levels

Realizing the vital role of **Palikas** (the local governments) for achieving the SDGs, Bagamati province can help them to internalize the SDGs in two ways, but not limited to them. Firstly, by supporting the **Palikas** for developing their SDG road maps focusing on where they can contribute. Secondly, by providing funds and projects through conditional and complimentary grants that directly help achieve the SDGs.

4.1.2 Develop a reporting system

Bagamati province will develop or redesign the existing reporting formats and system to report what has been done and achieved against the SDGs. The reports at least document the situation of SDG related projects, investments, achievements, and target beneficiaries by sex, age, locality, and other information whichever seems appropriate. At the same time, Bagamati province may help develop and collect, more or less, the same types of reports from **Palikas** which it can use to prepare prepare the standard report at the province level. These reports may help both the province and the federal government for monitoring and evaluation of SDG related activities, outputs and results.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The government of Province 3 is in the process of developing a robust monitoring and evaluation(M&E) system backed by an efficient provincial statistical system institutionalizing proper coordination mechanism between federal agencies, provincial organizations and local governments. This will ensure regular supply of accurate, relevant and timely statistics for the SDGs monitoring and state governance. Presently, the provincial government has been obtaining and using existing data from different sources, namely,publications from the federal governments (e.g., CBS), and administrative data from district offices and from the local government. However, these sources don't fulfill the data required for the provincial government.

5.1 Provincial Statistical Organization (PSO)

There is presently no Provincial Statistical Organization. A coordinated legal and procedural basis has to be created for the provision of the establishment of a competent and functional Provisional Statistical Organization (PSO) directly under the Chief Minister or PPC. It should be supported by adequate statistical infrastructure with clear-cut mandates in the collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination of official statistics in a well-coordinated and standardized manner. Since the local and provincial governments will be collecting new data for the first time, this opportunity can be used to integrate different data sets. In addition, the digitization of data from the beginning can also be practiced. Standardizing accounting methods is also important. It would not make sense to use a different method of collecting data across different provinces. Here, CBS has to play an important role in the spirit of 'cooperative federalism'.

Technically guided by the NSO, the PSO can serve the provincial government as the lead statistical entity. The present NSS mostly produces official statistics, which cannot be granularized into district level indicators. Except for population, agriculture and economic census, other large-scale household surveys like NLSS, NLFS, NMICS, NDHS, and HBS donot provide robust estimates up to the district level.

Furthermore, the government must establish M&E/MIS unit at provincial organizations. The deployment of skilled and experienced resources for the required technical and administrative service platform is imperative. The administrative data gathered during service delivery and program implementation can be used for evidence-based monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of service delivery. Similarly, it is equally imperative to establish Provincial Data Centre (PDC) at PSO, and M&E integrated with organizations at the subnational level. The proposed PDC will also serveas a data hub in the province.

Considering the granularity of required data, it is recommended to have a satellite or a modular database design. While linking the sectoral database modules, their preliminary aggregation can be made within the module, and transfer the summarized data to the hub at the province level.

The following database design can establish a robust M&E system with its functional relationship with a statistical system in the different offices:
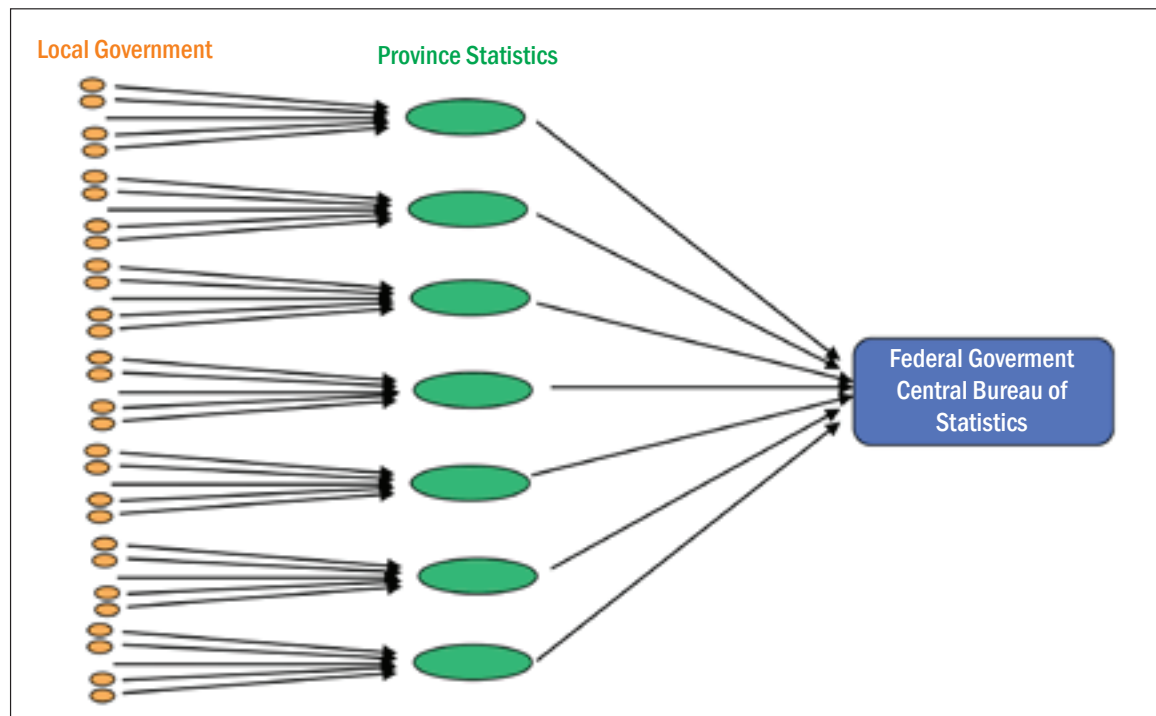
Note: The database design is taken from the draft report titled "Establishing local level data systems in the Federal Structure in Nepal" developed by NPC.

Policy and strategy formulation and capacity development at the national, provincial and local level will be the responsibility of the Federal Government Statistics Organization, CBS, while provincial-level units of CBS can help in capacity development of local level statistics units. Thematic surveys capturing key SDGs and associated targets should be conducted in coordination with two or three levels but many of the surveys conducted periodically at present will not be necessary due to the regular collection of most of the data at the local level.

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

For supporting the provincial government and local governments for internalization of SDG in planning and budgeting system and carrying out SDG related M & E and reporting, following SDG monitoring and evaluation committee will be created with the commission. The committee may invite senior government officials and experts as invitee members of the committee.

a. Member of PPPC nominated by VC – Coordinator

b. Secretary of Ministry of economic affairs and planning – Member

c. Administrative Officer of PPPC – Member Secretary

Besides, the following SDG working committees will also be created to carry out sectoral tasks, support the steering committee, and implement the decisions of the steering committee.

a. Social Development Working Committee

 i) Member of PPPC - Coordinator

 ii) Secretary of the ministry of social development – Member

 iii) Administrative Office of PPPC – Member Secretary

b. Economic Development Working Committee

 i) Member of PPPC – Coordinator

 ii) Secretary of the Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives -Member

 iii) Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forestry & Environment -Member

 iv) Administrative Office of PPPC – Member Secretary

c. Environmental and Infrastructure Development Working Committee

 i) Member of PPPC – Coordinator

 ii) Secretary of the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development -Member

 iii) Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forestry & Environment -Member

Administrative Office of PPPC – Member Secretary

"

Considering the granularity of required data, it is recommended to have a satellite or a modular database design. While linking the sectoral database modules, their preliminary aggregation can be made within the module, and transfer the summarized data to the hub at the province level.

5.2.1 Proposed SDGs monitoring tools

The provincial government has to produce local level statistics to ensure the regular supply of accurate and relevant data for SDGs monitoring and state governance. The existing NSS, which mainly serves the unitary governance system,requires transformation to fulfil the data gap for the federal system. For example, household surveys like NLSS, NLFS, NDHS, and NMICS don't provide district level indicators as required for SDG monitoring. As such, it is also not pragmatic to increase the sample size of above-mentioned surveys to produce local level statistics. Therefore, it is imperative to improvise national censuses and surveys and strengthen the MIS system to produce statistics at provincial and local levels. The following are some of the key surveys suggested as the data sources of several SDGs indicators in monitoring framework at the provincial level.

Table 3: SDG Monitoring Tools

S.N	Proposed surveys/ Tools	Frequency	Rationale
1	Provincial Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (PMICS)	5 years	NDHS and NMICS do not have enough sample sizes. As such, a tailor-made survey incorporating the features of NDHS and NMICS is required to monitor SDG3, and measuring performance of the health-related programs for the provincial government. The PMICS with an adequate sample size that can provide reliable estimates up to district level is desired to fill the data gap at the province.
2	Integrity and Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey (ISDES)	5 years	This survey is required to monitor some key indicators of SDG 16, which includes governance and peace.
3	Small area estimation	5 years	The small area estimation techniques, which utilize the auxiliary information of population census in a combination of NLSS data, could be used to derive poverty and other relevant estimates, and thus to fulfill the information gap of the districts.

DATA ANNEX

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as wpeople living on less than $1.25 a day															
1.1.1 The proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)															
1 Population below US$ 1.25 per day (PPP value) (percent)	23.7	17	13.7	10.4	4.9								Province/District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	CBS
2 Poverty $1.9 Per day (PPP value)	36[8]	28.5	22.9	17.3	8	13.87	10.98	8.82	6.67	3.08	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	CBS
3 Per capita Gross National Income (GNI) (US$)	766	821	1647	2029	2500		1917	2055	4122	5078	Peridic Plan	2076	Province/District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions															
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age															
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (per cent)	21.6[9]	17.1	13.8	10.5	4.9	20.59	16.3	13.15	10.01	4.67	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	CBS
1 Women of all ages below national poverty line (per cent)						20.25	16.01	12.01	8	4	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	CBS

8   The population below $1.9 per day is 15 percent. Please refer here http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/home/

9   21.6 is the national level projection made by the National Planning Commission. As per the estimates from 2010-11 NLSS, the proportion of population living below the national poverty line is 25.1 in Nepal.

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions															
1 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	28.6	22.73	18.26	13.86	6.48		12.2	9.7	7.79	5.91	MPI Report,	2018	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	CBS
2 Children below national poverty line (under 5 years of age, per cent)	36	27.7	21.5	15.3	5	34.63	26.66	20.68	14.72	4.81	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	CBS
Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable															
1.3.1 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															
Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems	8.1	27.3	41.7	56	80								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoSD
1 Social protection expenditure in total budget (per cent)	11	12.1	12.9	13.7	15								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoSD
2 Employed people with income less than US$ 1.9 in PPP value per day (per cent)	22	16.4	12.2	8	1	14.01	10.44	7.77	5.09	0.64	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance															

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services															
Households having access to market center within 30 min walk (per cent of total)	45	57	66	75	90	57.5	69.5	78.5	87.5	95	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoPID
2 Households covered by formal financial services (per cent of total)	40	50.7	58.7	66.7	80								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
Household having bank account (per cent of total)							74.64	76.71	80.86	85	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure													Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	
1 Share of bottom quintile in national consumption (per cent)	7.6[10]	8.8	9.7	10.5	12	5.85	6.77	7.47	8.08	9.24	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
2 Households having property/tangible assets in women's name (percent of total)	19.7	25.1	29.2	33.2	40				40	50			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
Proportion of the urban population in the lowest quintiles that spends more than 30 per cent of its income on accommodation															
Proportion of the population in the lowest quintiles that spends more than [10 per cent] of its income on basic services (water, sanitation, energy, education, health, transport)															
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															

10 As per NLSS 2010-11, the share of bottom quintile in national consumption is 7.03

Targets and Indicators	National 2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Bagamati Province 2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population															
1 Loss of lives from disaster (number)	8891	331	268	205	100	417		16	13	10	MoHA	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoHA
2 Missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100000 (number)	415	402	392	382	50	415		405	394	52	MoHA	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoHA
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)															
1 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to national gross domestic product (GDP)							0.15				MoHA	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoHA
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies															
Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions															
1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs	55.2								13	18			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEAP
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	25.2												Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEAP

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1.a.3	Sum total of grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction program as a proportion of GDP	4.1												Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEAP
Target 1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions															
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups															
1	Proportion of national budget directly contributing to gender equality	22.3														
	Proportion of provincial budget directly contributing to gender equality													Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEAP

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

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework			Frequency	Responsible Agency
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation		
Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round															
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	36.1	27.3	20.6	14	3	42.13	31.86	24.0418	16.34	3.5	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)															
1 Population spending more than two-third of total consumption on food (per cent)	20	15.5	12.1	8.7	3	25.08	19.44	15.17	10.91	3.76	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
2 Per capita food grain production (kg)	320	376	418	460	530								Province/ District/ Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
3 Access to drying, storage, and processing facilities	44.3	57	66	75	90								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons															
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	36	32	28.6	20	15		29.4	26.13	23.36	16.33	NDHS,	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH

Targets and Indicators	National 2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Bagamati Province 2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	11.3[11]	8	7	5	4		4.2	2.97	2.6	1.86	NDHS,	2016	Province/District/Rural/Urban	Annual	MoH
1 Proportion of children under age 5 years who are underweight (-2SD)* (per cent of total)	30.1	20	18	15	9								Province/District/Rural/Urban	Annual	MoH
2 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age*	35[12]	26	24	18	10		23.3	21.51	16.13	8.96	NDHS,	2016	Province/District/Rural/Urban	Annual	MoH
3 Prevalence of anemia among children under 5 years *	46[13]	33	28	23	10	42.8	30.77	26.05	21.4	9.3	MOSD	2076	Province/District/Rural/Urban	Annual	MoH
4 Sickle cell anemia infected population															
Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment															
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size															

11 As per DHS 2016 it is 9.7 in 2016
12 As per DHS 2016 it is 33.5 at the national level.
13 As per DHS 2016 it is 52.7 at the national level.

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2.3.2 Average annual income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status															
1 Land productivity (AGPA/ha) USD	3278	4003	4646	5339	7018		3800	4410	5068	6662	MoLMAC	2076	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
2 Average income of small-scale food producers in NRs.						44990	63507	82243	106508	163875	NLSS-Wb Estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
3 Average income of small-scale food producers in NRs.: Male						59253	83640	108317	140273	215828	NLSS-Wb Estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
4 Average income of small-scale food producers NRs: Female						56870	80277	103961	134632	207148	NLSS-Wb Estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
5 Average income of small-scale food producers NRs: Indigeous						42600	60134	77875	100850	155170	NLSS-Wb Estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
6 Average income of small-scale food producers NRs: Non-indigeous						50296	70997	91943	119069	183202	NLSS-Wb Estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
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															

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture															
1 Total agricultural land at the present level (000 hectare)	2641	2641	2641	2641	2641		385	385	385	385	NRB	2017	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
2 Degraded land including forest (000 hectre)							4288	3600	3000	2000	MoITFE	2076	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
3 Round the year irrigated land in total arable land (per cent)	25.2[14]	40	50.5	60	80	28.36	45.02	56.83	67.52	90.03	NLSS-Wb Estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
4 Soil organic matter (SOM in crop land percent)	1.96	2.79	3.37	3.92	4	1.58	2	2.5	3	4	MoLMAC	2076	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
Cultivated land in the total agriculture land (per cent)															
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															

14 As per 2010-11 estimates it is 29.1

| Targets and Indicators | National | | | | | Bagamati Province | | | | | Monitoring Framework | | | | |
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities															
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction															
1 Number of DNA bank for variety of seeds	1	1							1	1			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
2 Number of DNA bank for variety of plants															
3 Number of DNA bank for endangered animal species															
4 Number of Community Seed banks (number)	115	115				10	10	10	15	30	MoLMAC		Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
5 Number of arboratatem and breeding center for indigeneous species															
Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countriesand policies to end poverty in all its dimensions															
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	0.14	0.21	0.26	0.31	0.38								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2.a.1	Government expenditure in agriculture (percent of total budget)	3.3	8.5	8.9	9.3	10	26.4							Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
2.a.2	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector						3685863.8							Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
Target 2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round															
2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies (Per cent)													Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
Target 2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility															
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies															
2.c.1	Food Consumer Price Index															
2.c.2	Number of food reserve depots		86					2	4	8	13	Nepal Food Coorporation		Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC

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

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births															
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100000 live births	258	125	116	99	70								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	55.6	69[15]	73	79	90	69.9	52	65	68	74	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
3.1.3 Number of Uterine prolapse cases															
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births															
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births	38	28[16]	27	24	20		36	27	26	23			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	23	18[17]	16	14	12		17	13	12	10	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases															
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations															

15   As per DHS 2016 , in 2016 the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel was 58
16   As per DHS 2016, in 2016 under-five mortality was 52
17   As per DHS 2016, in 2016 the Neonatal mortality rate was 21

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
	a. Number of new HIV infections	0.03	0.022	0.018	0.014	0.014		630	462	378	294	DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	158	85	67	55	20		128	101	83	30	DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
3.3.3	Malaria incidence (per 1000 population)	0.1	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01		0.03	0.024	0.024	0.006	DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
3.3.4	Hepatitis B prevalence (per 100,000 population)	2654	2654	2654	2610	2566								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases															
	a. Leprosy cases	2771	1693	1370	911	0		4	2	1	0	DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
	b. Kala-azar (Leishmaniasis) cases*	325	203	163	102	0								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
	c. Lymphatic Filariasis cases	30000	25100	21000	18000	14000		362	303	260	202	NDHS,	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
	d. Dengue cases	728	455	364	228	0		513	410	257	50	DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
	Active Trachoma cases (Trachoma cases)	136	85	73	61	49						DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
		22421						2787	2395	2000	1606					

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
	a. percent of children under age 5 with Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	12	8[18]	6	4	1		9	9	6	2	DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
	b. Number of labouratory confirmed cases of Influenza (H1N1)	204	128	113	98	83										
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being															
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease															
	a. Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from Cardiovascular disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic respiratory disease (per 1000 population)	2.8	2.54	2.35	2.15	1.96								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	3 yrs	MoH
	a. Cardiovascular disease	1.44	1.31	1.21	1.11	1.01								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	3 yrs	MoH
	b. Cancer	0.67	0.61	0.56	0.52	0.47								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	3 yrs	MoH
	c. Diabetes	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	3 yrs	MoH
	d. Chronic respiratory disease	0.8	0.73	0.67	0.62	0.56								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	3 yrs	MoH
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	16.5	14.5	9.66	7.8	4.7								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH

18 As per DHS 2016, in 2016 percent of children under age 5 with Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks was 7.6

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol														
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders														
	Per cent of hard drug users who ever visited Rehabilitation Centers for comprehensive services	40	50	55	60	75							Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
3.5.2	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	6.5											Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
	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							Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents														
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	19.86	9.93	8.936	7.45	4.96							Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
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														

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	66	71[19]	74	76	80		61.2	64	66	69	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	3 yrs	MoH
a. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (per cent)	47.1	52[20]	53	56	60		49.2	50	53	57	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	3 yrs	MoH
b. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (births per women aged 15-49 years)	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1		1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	3 yrs	MoH
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								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	3 yrs	MoH
Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all															
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)															
a. Per centages of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)	59.5	71[21]	75	81	90		70.7	75	81	90	DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
b. Per centages of institutional delivery	55.2	70[22]	74	79	90		52.8	56	60	68	DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH

19 As per DHS 2016, in 2016 Proportion of women of reproductive age 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods was 56
20 As per DHS 2016, in 2016 contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) was 42.8
21 As per DoHS Annual report in 2017, the percent of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol was 53
22 As per DoHS2017, the percentage of institutional delivery was 57 at the national level, and 71 in Bagamati province

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
c. Per centages of women attending three PNC as per protocol	20	50	65	75	90		13	17	20	23	DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
d. Per centages of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	88	90	93	95	95		90.4	93	95	95	DOHS,	2017	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoH
e. Per centages of women aged 30-49 years screened for cervical cancer	16.6	36	47	63	90								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
f. Per centage of people living with HIV receiving Antiretroviral combination therapy	39.9	90	92	93	95								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
g. Per centage of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	11.7	31	39	50	60								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
g.1. Per centage of male population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication							39.2	46	50	59	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
g.2. Per centage of female population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication							35.5	42	48	56	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
h. Per centage of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood glucose who are currently taking medication	25	33	38	47	60								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
i. Per centage of households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility	61.8	69.3	75	80.6	90		69.31	75	80	90	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
	j. Per centage of poor people enrolled in health insurance	0	20	50	75	100								Province/ District /Rural/ Urban	Annual	MoH
3.8.2	1. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (per cent)	8.31	7.5	6	4	2		6.15	5	3	2	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
	2.Percentageof out of pocket expenditure in total health expenditure	53	45	42	40	35								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination															
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution per 100000 population	111	103.32	98.19	90.51	77.7								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
	a. Mortality rate attributed to ambient air pollution	64.2	59.76	56.79	52.35	44.94								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
	b. Mortality rate attributed to household air pollution	64.3	59.85	56.88	52.43	45.01								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
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								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.43	0.37								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 3a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate															
3a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	30.8	26.18	24.33	21.56	15.09										
Target 3b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all															
3b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	88	90	95	95	95								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoH
3b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (External Funds for Health as percent of Total Health Budget)	12.7	14.5	16	18	20										

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Per centages of health sector budget for research and development	na	2	2	3	3		8.53	8.53	12.8	12.8	MOF		Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoSD
Per centages of health sector budget in the total government budget															
3b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis															
a. Per centage of government health facilities with no stock out of essential drugs	70	95	95	100	100								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoSD
Target 3c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States															
3c.1 Health worker density and distribution (per 1000 population)	1.05	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoSD
Total health expenditure as percent of GDP	5	5.6	6	6.5	7								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
Target 3d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks															
3d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	77	82	85	90	95								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoSD

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

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 4.1 — By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes															
4.1.1 — Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex															
1 Net enrolment rate in primary education (per cent)	96.6	98.5[23]	99	99	99.5	97.1	94.7	95.18	97.5	99.8	Flash Report,	2017	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
2 Primary school completion rate (per cent)	80.6	90.7	93.1	95.5	99.5				96	99.8			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
3 Proportion of pupils enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight (per cent)	76.6	81.5	92	93	95				94	96			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
4 Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade eight	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.01	1				1.62	1			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
5 Ratio of girls (to boys) enrolled in grade one who reach grade twelve	1.1	1.04	1.03	1.02	1				1.02	1			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
6 Learning Achievement / Score (Math, Nepali and English) for Class 5 (percent)													Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
a) Math	53.3	55	58	63	65				57	66			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
b) Nepali	63	66	70	72	75				70	77			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
c) English	53.6	57	60	63	68				60	70			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
7 Gross Enrollment in secondary education (grade 9 to 12) (per cent)	56.7	72[24]	90	95	99	86			93	99			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST

23 As per flash report 2017, the net enrollment rate was 97.2 in 2017
24 As per flash report 2017, the net enrollment rate was 80.3 in 2017

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				Responsible Agency
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education															
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex															
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex															
1 Coverage of child grant for pre-primary education (number in '000)	506	596	620	650	700								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
2 Attendance to early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (percent)	81	85.8	89.4	93	99				93	99.5			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	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															
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex															
1 Ratio of girls enrollment in technical and vocational education	0.53	0.66	0.75	0.84	1				0.85	1			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
2 Ratio of girls enrollment in tertiary education (graduate level)	0.88	0.91	0.94	0.96	1				0.96	1			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
3 Scholarship coverage (per cent of total students)	37	38.3	39.3	40.3	42				41	45			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	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															
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill															

Targets and Indicators	National 2015	National 2019	National 2022	National 2025	National 2030	Bagamati 2015	Bagamati 2019	Bagamati 2022	Bagamati 2025	Bagamati 2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1 Youth & adults with technical & vocational training (number in '000,annual)	50	165	300	350	480								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
2 Working age population with technical and vocational training (per cent)	25	38	48	58	75								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
3 Internet users (per cent of adult population)	46.6	59.5	69.2	78.9	95								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access															
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated															
1 Gender parity index (GPI) in primary education (grade 1-5)	1.02	1.01[25]	1.01	1.01	1		1.01	1.01	1.01	1	Flash Report,	2017	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
2 Gender parity index (GPI) in basic education (grade 6-8)							1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	Flash Report,	2018	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
2 Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school)	1	1	1	1	1	1.01							Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
3 Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on literacy (above 15 years)	0.62	0.72	0.8	0.87	1								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least 95 per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy															
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex															
1 Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (per cent)	88.6	91.4	95	98	99				97	99			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST

25 As per flash report, the gender parity index was 1.02 in 2017

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2 Female literacy rate of 15-24 years old population (per cent)	87.4	90.5	92.8	95.1	99				96	99			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
Male literacy rate of 15-24 years old population (per cent)	94.4								98	99			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
Literacy rate of 15-49 years old population (per cent)													Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
Female literacy rate of 15-49 years old population (per cent)	69.1						81.98	85	90	97	NDHS,	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
Male literacy rate of 15-49 years old population (per cent)	89.1						93.96	95	97	99	NDHS,	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
Literacy rate of 5 years and above population (per cent)	65.9								70	80			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
Literacy rate of 5 years and above population (per cent) - Male	75.1								85	90			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
Literacy rate of 5 years and above population (per cent) - Female	57.4								70	75			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
3 Numeracy all (reading and writing in numeric terms) of 15 years & older (percent)	62.2	71.7	78.9	86.1	98				85	90			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
4 Numeracy of female (reading and writting numeric terms) of 15 years and older (percent)	51.9	63.4	72	80.6	95				85	90			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
5 Public spending per student (Basic education in '000)	15	19	22	25	30								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	MoEST
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															

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (In scale of 0 to 5: Where "0" is none)															
1 Human assets index	66.6	68.9	70.5	72.2	76								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	CBS
2 Gender development index	0.53	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.7	0.931							Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 yrs	CBS
Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all															
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)															
4.a.1 Schools with access to electricity (per cent)													Province/ District / Rural / Urban		
4.a.2 Schools with access to internet (per cent)	3.9	28.6	47.2	65.8	99								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
4.a.3 Basic schools with access to "WASH" facilities (per cent)	80	85	88.3	91.9	99								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
4.a.4 Disability friendly schools (per cent)					99								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 4.b By 2020, expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries															
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study															
Target 4.c By 2030, increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States															
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country															
4.c1 Proportion of teachers in basic education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training, (per cent)	95.5	96.5	97.5	98.4	100				98	100			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST
4.c2 Proportion of teachers in secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training, (per cent)	95.4	96	97	98.5	100				98	100			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoEST

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

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				Responsible Agency
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere															
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex															
1 Wage equality for similar work (ration of women's wage to that of men)	0.62	0.72	0.8	0.87	0.92				0.9	0.97			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
2 Gender Inequality Index	0.49	0.38	0.29	0.2	0.05				0.03	0.02			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
3 Gender Empowerment Measurement (Index)	0.57	0.6	0.63	0.66	0.69				0.7	0.75			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation															
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age															
1 Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual violence (per cent)	28.4	22.2	17.5	12.8	5				8	4			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
2 Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month (per cent)	81.7	59.9	43.6	27.2	13.6				20	10			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence															
1 Women aged 15-49 years who experience Physical violence (per cent)	26	19.1[26]	13.9	9.7	6.5		7.6	5.5	3.9	2.6	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
2 Women and Girls Trafficking (in number)	1697	725	650	425	325								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	MoHA
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation															
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	7.2	5.7	4.2	2.7	0.5		4.8[27]	5.6	3	0.1	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18							26.8[28]				NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
2 Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (per cent)	24.5	18	13.1	8.2	4.1		70.25	51.13	32	16	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate															
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location															

26 The percent of every married women aged 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence is 7 in National; and 7.9 in Bagamati Province in 2016 as per DHS 2016

27 As per DHS 2016, the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in an union before age 15

28 As per DHS 2016, the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in an union before age 18

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1 Ratio of women to men participation in labour force (Per cent)						0.65	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.7	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
2 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic work and care (per cent)	14	11.87	10.27	8.67	6	14.1	11.95	10.34	8.73	6.04	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
3 Proportion of time spent by men on unpaid domestic work and care (per cent)	10.2			5.4	3	8.44	6.62	4.96	4.47	2.48	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
4 Proportion of time spent by women population on unpaid domestic work and care (per cent)	21.9			9.3	3	19.04	15.39	11.74	8.09	2.61	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
5 Proportion of time spent by people aged 19-64 years in unpaid domestic work and care (per cent)	25.6			10.5	3	19.98	16.08	12.1	8.19	2.34	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
6 Proportion of time spent by people aged 65 years and above in unpaid domestic work and care (per cent)	16.8			7.6	3	14.34	11.69	9.05	6.49	2.56	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life															
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments															
(a) provincial parliament (per cent)		33	34.4	36.5	40		34	34	38	40	Periodic Plan	2076	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	EC
(b) local government bodies (per cent)		40.5	41	41.5	42		44.52	44.52	46	50	Periodic Plan	2076	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	EC

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions															
1 Women's participation in decision making level in the private sector (per cent)	25	30.3	34.3	38.3	45								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
2 Women's participation in cooperative sector (per cent)	50	50	50	50	50								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
3 Women in public service decision making positions (per cent of total employees)	11	17	21.3	25.7	33								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
4 Ratio of women to men in professional and technical workers (per cent)	24	28	31	35	40								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
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															
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															
1 Awareness about reproductive rights among girls and women (per cent)- Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	59.5	68[29]	74	80	90		20.2	21.98	23.76	26.74	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	MoH

29 As per NDHS 2016, proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decision regarding family planning is 19

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2 Receiving specific support and service provisions related to sexual health care to the poor, discriminated and marginalized groups (per cent)															
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws															
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure															
5.a.1 Number of enterprises owned by women															
5.a.2 Proportion of household with women's ownership of property on land (per cent)				34.1	40	24.08	28.38	32.69	36.99	43.39	Pop. census,	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Proportion of household with Women's ownership of property house (per cent)				30.6	40	13.92	21.42	28.91	36.41	47.59	Pop. census,	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Proportion of household with Women's ownership of property (land and house) (per cent)	26[30]	29.7	32.5	35.3	40	14.01	16	17.51	19.02	21.55	Pop. census,	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women															
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex															

30   As per population census- proportion of household with women's ownership of property (land and house) it is 11.8

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who use mobile phone							82.71	88.47	94.24	100	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	MoH
Proportion of men aged 15-49 years who use mobile phone				96.4	100		90.9	93.93	96.97	100	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	MoH
5.b.1 Use of Internet by women aged 15-49years (per cent)					98		41.12	60.75[31]	80.37	100	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	MoH
Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels															
5.c.1 Proportion of budget allocated by the government for gender equality and women's empowerment (per cent)															

31   **As per DHS 2016, use of internet by women aged 15-59 is 23.2**

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

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all															
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services															
1 Population using safely managed drinking water (per cent)							91.35	93	95	98	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
2 Household with access to piped water supply (per cent)	49.5	60.3[32]	68.4	76.5	90		4088	50.91	56.94	66.99	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
3 Basic water supply coverage (percent)	87	90.2	92.6	95	99	80	82.94	85.15	87.36	91.03	MoPID	2076	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
4 Households with E. coli risk level in household water ≥ 1 cfu/100ml) (percent)	82.2	60.3	43.8	27.4	1	60	44.01	31.97	20	0.73	MoPID	2076	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
5 Household with E. coli risk level in source water ≥ 1 cfu/100ml (percent)	71.1	52.1	37.9	23.7	1	73	53.49	38.91	24.33	1	MoPID	2076	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
Per centage of population in the poorest quintile whose financial expenditure on water, sanitation and hygiene is below 3 per cent of the national poverty line.															
Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations															
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water															

32 As per NDHS 2016, access to piped water is 33.33 at the national level.

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1 Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (per cent)	60	69.3[33]	78.7	85.7	95		59.6	72.7	79.17	87.76	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
2 Proportion of population using latrine (per cent)	67.7	75.7	83.8	90	98								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
3 Sanitation coverage (per cent)	82	86.5	89.9	93.3	99								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
4 Urban households with toilets connected to sewer systems/ proper FSM (per cent)	30	46	62	74	90								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoH
Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and increasing recycling and safe reuse.															
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated															
1 Proportion of untreated industrial waste water (percent)	99	75.3	57.5	39.7	10								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoE
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality															
Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity															
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time															

33 As per NDHS 2016, household with improved sanitation is 61.7 at the national level

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources															
1	Wastage of water – Irrigation (Field losses in percent)	40	35	25	20	1								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoWR
2	Availability of freshwater (per person per day in liters)															
3	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources															
4	Non- Revenue Water	20	16	13	10	5								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoWR
Target 6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate															
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	16	16	28	40	60								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoWR
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															
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time															
Target 6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management															
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management															

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

Targets and Indicators	National 2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Bagamati Province 2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services															
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	74	80.7	85.7	90.7	99		98.16	99	100	100	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
1 Per capita energy (final) consumption (in gigajoules)	16	18.1	19.7	21.3	24										
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology											NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
1 Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (per cent)	74.7	65	55	45	30		38.77	32.81	26.84	17.89	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking							60.82	65	75	85	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
3 People using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (per cent)	18[34]	23.6	27.8	32	39		60.8	67.86	78.12	95.2	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
4 Electricity consumption (KWh per capita)	80	230	542	1027	1500		245	577	1094	1598	Periodic Plan	2076	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix															
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	11.9	22.1	29.7	37.3	50								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
1 Installed capacity of hydropower (MW)	782	2301	5417	10260	15000	333.8	481	1000	2000	3500	MoF & Periodic Plan	2076	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency															
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP															
1 Commercial energy use per unit of GDP (ToE/mRs)	3.2	3.28	3.17	3.15	3.14								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
2 Energy efficiency in Industry (MJ per 1000 rupees of product)	47.2	45.3	43.8	42.4	40								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
3 Higher efficiency appliances (in residential & commercial) (percent)	10	15	30	40	60								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
4 Electric vehicles in public transport systems (per cent)	1	5	20	35	50								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS

34   As per DHS 2016, household using LPG for cooking was 33.9 at the national level

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

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries															
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita															
1 Per capita GDP growth (per cent)	2.3	3.6	4.5	5.4	7		7	5	10.6	8	Periodic Plan	2076	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors															
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1.6	3.8	5.5	7.2	10					10			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services															
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	70	54	42	30	10	34.07	26.28	20.44	14.6	4.87	Pop. Census,	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Proportion of population in informal employment in non-agriculture															

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Proportion of male population in informal employment in non-agriculture sector (per cent)						30.38					Pop. Census,	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Proportion of female population in informal employment in non-agriculture (per cent)						42.37					Pop. Census,	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
1 Contribution of Micro-,Small-, and Medium-scale enterprises in GDP (percent)															
2 Access to Financial Services (per cent)						22.6	31.21	40.9	48.43	80.71	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
3 Access to Cooperatives (per cent of households within 30 min walk)	54	60.9	66.1	71.3	80	75.02	79	82	85	90	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value															
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	32	50.1	63.7	77.3	100								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities													Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
1 Underemployment rate (15-59 y) (per cent)	27.8	23.1	19.5	15.9	10	25.73	20.1	16.97	13.84	8.7	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
2 Unemployment rate (15-59 y) (per cent)													Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training															
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training															
1 Proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in education (per cent)						39.92	32.75	31.44	30.12	28.8	Pop. Census,	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
2 Youth underemployment rate (aged 15-24 years)(per cent)	35.8	28.9	23.8	18.6	10	27.9	22.52	18.55	14.5	7.79	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
3 Proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in employment (per cent)						63.65	56.53	49.41	42.29	31.56	Pop. Census,	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers															
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age															
Total number of children aged 5-17Â years engaged in child labour by Male						52907					Pop. Census,	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Total number of children aged 5-17Â years engaged in child labour by Female						47820					Pop. Census,	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Proportion of children aged 5-17Â years engaged in child labour						6.44					NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Proportion of children aged 5-17Â years engaged in child labour by Male						7.03					NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Proportion of children aged 5-17Â years engaged in child labour by Female						5.92					NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
1 Children working under hazardous conditions (percent)	30	22	16	10	0					11			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
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															
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status															
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															
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	2.6	4	5.1	6.2	8	2.05							Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
1 Tourist arrival (million)	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	3				1.8	2			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2	Tourism revenue (us$) (million)														
8.9.2	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs														
1	Annual number of jobs in tourism industries ('000)	90	332.7	514.7	696	1000								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all														
8.10.1	1. Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and	18	23	26	30	36								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
	2. Automated teller machines per 100000 adult population (number)	11	17	21	26	33								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
	3. Life insurance coverage (per cent)	5	10.3	14.3	18.3	25								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	34	51.3	64.3	77.3	99								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS

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

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data Source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development & human well-being, with a focus on affordable & equitable access for all															
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road							73.7	80	95	100	HHs Risk and Vulnerability Survey,	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
1	Road density (km/100sq. km)							71.33	74.07	77.36	82.3	DOLIDAR,	2017	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	DOR/MoPID
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport															
1	Paved road density (km/sq. km)	0.01	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.25								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	DOR/MoPID
2	Passenger, by mode of transport (Road) (per cent)	90												Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	DOR/MoPID
Target 9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by t2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment & gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, & double its share in least developed countries															
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	6.6	8.8	10.5	12.2	15								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
1	Industry's share in GDP (percent)	15	17.7	19.7	21.7	25								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	6.6[35]	8.3	9.6	10.9	13	15.24	19.17	22.17	25.17	30.02	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
Target 9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets															

35 As per NLSS 2010-11 the manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment was 10.4

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework			Frequency	Responsible Agency
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data Source	Data year	Disaggregation		
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added															
9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	20	22.7	24.7	26.7	30								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
Target 9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resourceuse efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities															
9.4.1	CO_2 emission per unit of value added															
1	CO_2 per capita in manufacturing and construction value added (grams)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
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 per cent and public and private research and development spending															
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.3	0.62	0.86	1.1	1.5								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoF/MoEAP
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants														Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
1	Enrollment in Science and Technology in proportion to total enrollment (percent)	6.8	9	10.6	12.3	15								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MOI
2	Number of patent registered	75	322	507	692	1000								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MOI
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	94.5	96	97.1	98.2	100								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data Source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average															
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population															
1 Consumption inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)													Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
2 Income inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient) (Per cent)	0.33	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.16	0.35	0.43	0.38	0.33	0.25	NLSS	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
3 Share of bottom 40 per cent of population in total consumption (per cent)	18.5	19.0	21.2	22	23.4	16.25	15.12	18.42	19.12	20.33	NLSS	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
4 Share of bottom 40 per cent of population in total income (per cent)	5.34	13.1	14.7	15.9	18	5.48	13.54	15.2	16.44	18.61	NLSS	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
5 PALMA Index	1.3	1.22	1.16	1.1	1	1.45	1.36	1.29	1.23	1.12	NLSS	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
6 Percentage of urban households with income below 50 per cent of median income															
Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status															
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities											NLSS				
1 Social Empowerment Index	0.41	0.48	0.54	0.6	0.7								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data Source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2 Economic Empowerment Index	0.34	0.43	0.51	0.58	0.7								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
3 Political Empowerment Index	0.65 e	0.7	0.74	0.78	0.85								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard															
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															
1 Finished primary school on time (ratio of richest vs poorest quintile)	2.2	1.88	1.64	1.4	1								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/ MOEST
2 Childhood free of stunting (ratio of richest vs poorest quintile)	1.6	1.44	1.32	1.2	1								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MOH
Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality															
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers															
1 Ratio of wage index to consumer price index	2.94	2.96	2.97	2.98	3								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations															
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators															
1 Proportion of farm households covered by microfinance (per cent)	24	28.3	31.5	34.7	40	23.56	27.787	30.92	34.06	39.27	NLSS	2011	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS

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

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums															
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing															
1 Population living in slum and squatters ('000)	500	400	325	250	125								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
2 Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (per cent)	19.3	15.3	12.5	9.7	5	7.89	3.84	3.14	2.43	1.25	Pop. Census NDHS	(2011) & (2016)	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Proportion of urban population living in inadequate housing	67.8			25.93	5	66.78	53.03	39.29	25.54	4.92	Pop. Census	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
3 Households living in safe houses (per cent)	29.8	37.8	43.9	49.9	60								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons															
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities															
1 Availability of safe public transport (per cent)	0.1	13.4	23.4	33.4	50								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
2 Access to paved road within 30 minutes of walking (per cent)	51.4	59	64.7	70.5	80	63.51	72.9	79.94	87.11	98.85	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries															
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate													Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically															
1 Planned new cities (number)	10	23	33	43	60								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	MoPPW/ MoPID
2 Households residing with 5 and more persons (per cent)	46.7[36]	39.6	34.2	28.9	20	51.21	43.42	37.5	31.69	21.93	Pop. Census	2011	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS
Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage															
11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)															
1 Budget allocated for the protection of natural and cultural heritage (per cent)	1.15	1.38	1.55	1.72	2								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoF/ MoEAP

36 55.2 as per population census 2011

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations															
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population															
1 Deaths due to natural disaster (number)															
2 Injuries due to disaster (number)	22300 h	0	0	0	0								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoHA
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															
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities															
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)															

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				Responsible Agency
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	
1 Concentration of Total Suspension Particulates (µg/m3, 24 hours' average)	230	199.3	176.3	153.3	115								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoPE
2 Concentration of Particulate Matters (µg/m3, 24 hours' average)	120	101.3	87.3	73.3	50								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoPE
3 Concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m3, 24 hours' average)	40	34.7	30.7	26.7	20								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoPE
4 Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (µg/ m3, 24 hours' average)	70	70	70	70	70								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoPE
Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.															
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities															
1 Number of public spaces by types with areas (play grounds, open spaces, gardens, parks, exhabitationcentres etc.)															
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															
1 Proportion of women victim of physical or sexual harassment in previous 12 months (percent	14	10.27	7.47	4.67	0								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning															
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city															
Target 11.b By 2020, increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the forth-coming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels															
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies															

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources															
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP															
1 Proportion of total water resource used (percent)	10	12.7	14.7	16.7	20								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP															
1 Use of fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total)	12.5	13.2	13.7	14.2	15				7	8			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS
2 Total carbon sink (tons) in forest area	2276	2522	2707	2892	3200				400	500			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
3 Land use for agricultural production (cereal as per cent of cultivated land)	80	78.7	77.7	76.7	75								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
4 Soil organic matter (percent)	1	1.8	2.4	3	4								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
5 Consumption of Wood per capita cubic meter	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05				0.05	0.03			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
Per capita cereal food consumption (in KG) annual															
Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses															
12.3.1 Global food loss index															
1 Food waste rate at consumer level (waste per capita)															
2 Post harvest loss (percent)	15	11	8	5	1								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
3 Food loss index (percent of supply, Cereal)	10	7.9	6.3	4.7	2								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoLMAC
Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment															
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement															
1 Use of plastics (per capita in gram per day)	2.7	2	1.5	0.9	0				1	0			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoI
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment															
1 Disposal of liquid Industrial waste															
2 Disposal of solid Industrial waste															
Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse															
National recycling rate, tons of material recycled															
12.5.a Re-cycling of plastics in manufacturing industries (percent of industries)	24.5	42	55.1	68.2	90				70	90			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoI
12.5.b Re-use of glass and metal products in manufacturing industries (percent of industries)	7.2	29.3	45.8	62.4	90				65	90			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoI

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

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries															
13.1.1 [Repeated] 1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population		0.02361				0.00415					MoHA	2017			
2. Economic losss due to disaster (in million Rs.)															
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies															
1 Green House Gas emission from transport sector (percent)	12	10.4	9.2	8	6								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoPE
2 Green House Gas emission from industrial sector (percent)	12	10.4	9.2	8	6								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoPE
3 Green House Gas emission from commercial sector (percent)	5	4.3	3.83	3.33	2.5								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoPE
4 GHG emission (CH4) from Agri sector (Gg)	614	662.5	698.89	735.23	796								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoPE
5 GHG emission (N2O) from Agri sector (Gg)	32.6	34.5	35.96	37.4	39.8								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoPE
6 GHG emission (CO2) from Agri sector (Gg)	23014	24627.5	25837.2	27046.9	29063								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoPE
7 GHG emission (CO2) from Industrial sector (cement and lime) (Gg)	632	547.7	484.53	421.3	316								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoPE

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
8	GHG emission (CO2) from energy sector (Industrial, transport & others) (Gg)	7959	6897.8	6101.9	5306	3979								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoPE
Target 13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning															
13.2.1	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)															
	a) Local adaptation plan preparation (number of LGs)	4	36	60	84	120			11	80	119			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	PPPC/ MoITFE
	b) Community level adaptation plan	31	231	381	531	750								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	PPPC/ MoITFE
	c) Implementation of adaptation plan	0	15	30	45	60			11	80	119			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	PPPC/ MoITFE
	d) Climate smart villages	0	45	79	113	170				15	25			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	PPPC/ MoITFE
	e) Climate smart farming	0	133	233	333	500										

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning															
13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula															
1	Proportion of schools covered by climate change education (per cent)	80	85	89	93	100				92	100			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	PPPC/ MoITFE
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													Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	PPPC/ MoITFE
1	Number of trained persons in climate change mitigation													Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	PPPC/ MoITFE
2	Number of trained persons (local planners) in climate change adaptation	791	1380	1822	2264	3000				800	1000			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	PPPC/ MoITFE

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

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework			Frequency	Responsible Agency
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation		
Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements															
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (per cent)	44.7					52.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	Province Status paper	2075	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
1 Forest area under community-based management (per cent)	39	39.8	40.4	41	42								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
2 Forest by type of management practices															
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type															
1 Protected area (including forest, in per cent of total land area)	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	NPC	2076	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
2 Conservation of lakes, wetlands, and ponds (number)	1727	2599	3254	3909	5000		5	6	8	10			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
3 Area under lakes, wetlands and ponds															
Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation															
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management															
1 Handover of forests to leasehold forest groups (000 hectare)	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6				2.5	4			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
2 Deforestation replacement plantation rate (Hectare per annum)		5000	5000	5000	5000		329		500	500			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
3 Additional plantation (seedlings in million per annum)	-			-	-										
Target 15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and foods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world															
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area															
1 Forest Density (Average number of trees Per Hectare)	430	487	530	573	645				580	645			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
2 Conservation of rivulet &river banks through bio-engineering (km)	1675	3895	5560	7225	10000				800	1430			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development															
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity															
1 Potentially dangerous lakes (per cent)	0.37	0.27	0.2	0.12	0				0.1	0			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index															
1 Mountain ecosystems covered by the protected areas (percent)	67.8	68.4	68.8	69.3	70				68	70			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species															
15.5.1 Red List Index															

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
1	Threatened flora (medicinal & aromatic plants) (per cent)	0.48	0.35	0.26	0.16	0				0.16	0			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
2	Threatened fauna (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, Platyhelminthes, mollusks, etc.) (per cent)	0.81	0.59	0.43	0.27	0				0.26	0			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
3	Wild tigers (number)	198	205	210	216	225								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
4	Rhino (number)	534	600	650	700	783								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
5	Community led anti-poaching units mobilized (number)	400	400	400	400	400								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
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															
	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked															
Target 15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts															
15.9.1	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020															
1	Plant (floral) species under conservation plan (number)	3	30	3	3	15				10	13			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE
2	Animal (faunal) species under conservation plan (number)	5	48	48	48	48				10	13			Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	MoITFE

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere															
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age															
1 Direct deaths from armed and violent conflict (number)	1628												Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoHA
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause															
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months											NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoH
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															
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month															
1 Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month) (per cent)	81.7	60	44	27	0				25	0			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoH
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation															
1 Children trafficking to abroad (including India) per annum (reported number)	64	47	34	21	0				25	0			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoHA

Targets and Indicators	National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18							7.9				NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	MoHA
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all															
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms															
1 Transparency, accountability, and corruption in public (score out of 6)	3	4	4	4	5								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	OPMCM
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population															
2 Good governance (Reported along a scale of -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to good governance) for control of corruption	-0.78	0	1	1	2								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	Annual	OPMCM
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms															
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months															
1 People's perception on corruption (per cent of people with at least one instance in the past 12 months that require to give a bribe/present)	29	21	15	10	0	13	9.41	6.72	0.45	0	NASC	2018	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	NASC
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.															

Targets and Indicators	National 2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Bagamati Province 2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	76	81.1	84.9	88.7	95								Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	MoEAP
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services															
Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels															
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions															
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group															
1 Proportions of decision making positions held by women in public institutions	15	20.3	24.3	28.3	35				30	40			Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	MoSD
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration															
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	58.1	66	79	86.9	100		63.7	75	90	100	NDHS	2016	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	MoFAGA
Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development															
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law															
Proportion of population who very much believe discrimination in public spaces (vehicles, roads, bazaar etc) is present, based on their experiences in the last 5 years							4.6				NASC.	2018	Province/ District / Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	NASC/MoH

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

Targets and Indicators		National					Bagamati Province					Monitoring Framework				
		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection															
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	19.1	22	24.2	26.4	30								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoEAP
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	76	77.1	77.9	78.7	80										
	Proportion of provincial budget funded by provincial taxes (per cent)													Province/ District /Rural / Urban	5 Yrs	CBS/MoEAP
Target 17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources															
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	29.1	30.7	31.8	33	35								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	NRB
Target 17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations Level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed upon.															
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed															
1	Internet Density (per 100 person)	49.8	65	70.9	79.9	95								Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoH

Targets and Indicators	National 2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Bagamati Province 2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	Monitoring Framework Data source	Data year	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
Target 17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology														
1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet														
2	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years using internet						41.48	58.3	75.13	98	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoH
3	Proportion of men aged 15-49 years using internet						63.46	74.75	86.05	98	NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoH
Target 17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries														
17.19.2	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														
1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered	58.1	66	79	86.9	100			100			NDHS	2016	Province/ District /Rural / Urban	Annual	CBS/MoH

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