



Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2030

National (Preliminary) Report



Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission

2015



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CONTENTS

PREFACE	i
ACRONYMS	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
1.1 Current Socioeconomic Situation of the Country.....	1
1.2 Long-term Development Vision of the Country.....	3
1.3 Objectives of this Report.....	5
1.4 Report Preparation Process.....	5
1.5 Organization of this Report.....	6
Chapter 2. Overview of MDG Targets and Achievements	7
2.1 Overview of Goals and Targets.....	7
2.2 Achievements of Goals and Targets.....	7
2.3 Lessons Learned from Implementing the MDGs.....	13
Chapter 3. Current Status of SDG Targets, Policies and Institutions	15
3.1 Current Status by Goals and Targets.....	15
3.2 Existing Policies and Institutional Environment.....	26
Chapter 4. Issues and Challenges in Implementing the SDGs	31
4.1 Mainstreaming the SDGs into Periodic Plans and Annual Budgets.....	31
4.2 Localization of SDGs at Sub-national Levels.....	32
4.3 Up-scaling Implementation.....	32

4.4	Mobilizing Financial Resources	34
4.5	Capacity Development at the National and Sub-national Levels.....	36
4.6	Post Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Challenges	36
4.7	Strengthening Governance and Service Delivery.....	37
Chapter 5.	Comments and Recommendations on Major SDGs and Their Targets from Nepal’s Perspective	39
5.1	Observations and Comments on Major Goals and Targets	39
5.2	Recommendations on Major Goals and Targets	46
REFERENCES	.....	53
Annex I:	Members of Thematic Groups	59
Annex II:	Detailed Achievements of MDG Targets	63
	Annex IIa: MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	63
	Annex IIb: MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education.....	64
	Annex IIc: MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women	64
	Annex IId: MDG 4: Reduce child mortality	65
	Annex IIE: MDG 5: Improve maternal health	65
	Annex IIIf: MDG 6: Combat HIV, AIDS, malaria and other diseases	66
	Annex IIg: MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.....	67
	Annex IIh: MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development.....	68
Annex III:	Overall Progress of MDGs and their Targets (1990–2015).....	69
Annex IV:	SDG Targets and Indicators for Nepal (2014–2030).....	71
	Annex IVa: SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.....	71
	Annex IVb: SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.....	72
	Annex IVc: SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	73
	Annex IVd: SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	76
	Annex IVe: SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.....	77
	Annex IVf: SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.....	78

Annex IVg: SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	79
Annex IVh: SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	80
Annex IVi: SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	81
Annex IVj: SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	82
Annex IVk: SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.....	83
Annex IVl: SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	84
Annex IVm: SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.....	85
Annex IVn: SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	86
Annex IVo: 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.....	87
Annex IVp: SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive.....	88
Annex IVq: SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.....	89



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PREFACE

Sustainable Development has been a global agenda since the last 25 years. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) based on Millennium Declaration in the year 2000 by the United Nations (UN) has set foundation for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. The UN Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, and UN General Assembly (UNGA) held in September 2014 prepared solid foundation for SDGs and finally agreed in the UNGA held in September 2015. Nepal, as a member of the UN, is a part of this global initiative.

Sustainable development continues to be in-built in Nepal's socio-economic development. Nepal's efforts for the successful implementation of the MDGs have also opened new avenues for the implementation of SDGs planned for 2016-2030. Even before SDGs were endorsed and adopted by the UNGA in September 2015, the Government of Nepal was already in the process of preparing a National Report. This document is the final outcome of this preparation process.

The Report assesses the national situation by each SDG from national perspectives, examines their relevance in the national context and provides inputs for national planning, dialogue, and shows a pathway for implementation.

Further, this report is expected to guide Nepal in operationalizing the SDGs at all levels national, regional and local. It contains goal-wise indicators and their quantitative benchmarks. Nepal is also aspiring to graduate from the least developed country (LDC) by 2022; and thus the SDGs indicators set by the Government of Nepal (GoN) will help in achieving these novel goals.

The NPC Secretariat would like to extend its appreciation to Dr. Yuba Raj Khatriwada - then Ex-Vice Chairman and now again Vice Chairman of the National Planning Commission (NPC), for leading the whole process of preparing and writing this report. The National Planning Commission Secretariat (NPCS) further recognizes and acknowledges the contributions from the Consultant Dr. Rajendra Kumar BC, who assisted him in this process. The NPCS also acknowledges the contributions from all the staffs and officials of the NPCS, line ministries, development partners, civil society organizations, and private sector who provided constructive feedback and suggestions on SDG indicators during national dialogue and consultation processes and brought this report in this shape. This Report was also greatly benefitted from the guidance of the then NPC's office bearers namely Honorable Vice Chairman Professor Dr. Govind Raj Pokharel, and Members Professor Dr. Govind Nepal, Dr. Swarnim Wagle, Dr. Bimala Rai Paudel, Dr. Yagya Bahadur Karki, Dr. Bhartendu Mishra, Dr. Chandra Mani Adhikari and Dr. Prem Prasad Dangal. NPCS also extends due credit to the Joint Secretaries and other members of the Thematic Working Groups who worked in the drafting stage of the report.

NPCS expresses its sincere thanks to UNDP Nepal for providing financial support to prepare this SDGs National Report through its Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity (SNPMC) Project and also recognises the editorial support of Mr. Stephen J Keeling. Finally, NPCS takes this opportunity to call upon all the national stakeholders and international development partners to work together for materializing these development aspirations for the next 15 years.

National Planning Commission Secretariat

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADS	Agriculture Development Strategy
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
API	annual parasite incidence
ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CFL	compact fluorescent lamp
cfu	colony forming units
CMI	clinical malaria incidence
CNG	compressed natural gas
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
CVD	cardiovascular diseases
DAC	Development Assistant Committee
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
ECD	early childhood development
EDPs	external development partners
EFA	Education For All
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	gross domestic product
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GHG	greenhouse gas
GL	gigalitres
GNI	gross national income
GoN	Government of Nepal

Ha	hectares
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPCs	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICT	information and communication technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	infant mortality rate
INGO	international non-government organization
IPoA	Istanbul Programme of Action
kWh	kilowatt-hour
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan for Action
LDC	least developed country
LED	light-emitting diode
LLDC	landlocked least developed country
LPG	liquid petroleum gas
LPS	Legislative Parliament Secretariat
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MNRP	million Nepalese Ruppes
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFr	Ministry of Forests
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoPIT	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MW	megawatt
NA	not available
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCD	non-communicable disease
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NER	net enrolment rate
NFHS	Nepal Family Health Survey
NGO	non-government organization
NHSS	Nepal Health Sector Strategy
NMR	neonatal mortality rate
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPCS	National Planning Commission Secretariat
NPR	Nepalese rupee
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
NTA	National Telecom Authority

ODA	official development assistance
ODF	open defecation free
ODS	ozone depleting substances
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PDNA	post-disaster needs assessment
PM	particulate matter
PPE	pre-primary education
PPP	purchasing power parity
PV	photovoltaic
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SACOSAN	South Asian Conference on Sanitation
SADG	SAARC Development Goals
SBA	skilled birth attendant
SD	standard deviation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL	Safe Energy for All
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMEs	small and medium enterprises
SNPMC	Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity
SSRP	School Sector Reform Plan
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
ToE	tonnes of oil equivalent
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UGC	University Grant Commission
U5MR	under-five mortality rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sustainable Development Goals For Nepal (2016-2030): National Report

Chapter I: Introduction

1.1 Nepal is a least developed country (LDC) characterized by slow economic growth, socio-economic underdevelopment and a low level of human development. It is emerging from a politically and socially fragile post-conflict situation, structurally generated poverty and inequality, and deeply entrenched forms of social exclusion.

1.2 The economic growth of the country has averaged 4 percent over the last decade. Absolute poverty decreased from 42 percent in 1995 to 25 percent in 2010 and decreased further to 23.8 percent in 2015. However, there are large disparities in the rates of poverty by gender, social group and geographical area.

1.3 Nepal remains one of the few countries to have accomplished impressive human development gains over the last two decades. But having started from a very low base, Nepal still has a low human development status.

1.4 Nepal aspires to emerge as an inclusive, equitable, and prosperous middle-income country by 2030 with the spirit of a welfare state. The country aims for sustainable poverty reduction and human development with low vulnerability and higher human security.

1.5 The country has set the goal of graduating from LDC status by 2022. Of the three criteria for graduation — per capita gross national income

(GNI), human assets and economic vulnerability — the country is likely to achieve two of them and lag behind in terms of GNI per capita.

1.6 Nepal is an active member of the global initiative for sustainable development and has been closely observing the negotiations concerning the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It looks forward to the further crystallization of the global goals and for national adaptation to implement them for the inclusive long-term development of the country.

Chapter 2: Overview of MDG Targets and Achievements

2.1 Nepal, despite being engulfed in a decade-long armed conflict during the initial years of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) implementation, has achieved significant progress on most MDG targets. Some targets have been met in advance and others have been met within the 2015 deadline.

2.2 The country has made substantial progress on reducing poverty and hunger. Using the national definition of the poverty line, Nepal has already met the target of halving absolute poverty and is on track to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

2.3 On education, the net enrolment rate (NER) in primary education reached 96.2 percent in

2015, and 86.8 percent of students who start in grade one now reach grade five. The gender gap in school enrolment has narrowed over the years. And the adult female literacy rate had tripled by 2011 from 1990. But the ratios of women to men in tertiary education need to be further reduced.

2.4 Substantial progress has been made in child health with the MDG targets on infant mortality and under-five mortality already being met and rates of malnutrition substantially decreased. The MDG for reducing maternal mortality is also on track.

2.5 The increase of HIV/AIDS prevalence has been halted and reversed, and prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (TB) have declined markedly. Malaria remains under control.

2.6 The proportion of population with basic water supplies increased from 46 percent in 1990 to 83.6 percent in 2014, thus achieving the MDG target. The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility rose from 6 percent in 1990 to 70.3 percent in 2014.

2.7 The progress made on attaining the MDGs is impressive despite the long political instability coupled with the prolonged peace process, the long absence of elected representatives at the sub-national and local levels, and the internal armed conflict (1996–2006).

Chapter 3: Current Status of SDG Targets, Policies and Institutions

3.1 The sustainable development agenda has been under global discussion over the past three decades. The SDGs were first formally discussed at the United Nations (UN) Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 (Rio+20), and then in the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2014.

3.2 As the SDG goals and targets are being negotiated and agreed in the UNGA in September 2015, their indicators and implementation strategy are yet to be worked out. This national report delves

into the current status of the proposed SDGs and their targets in Nepal, the enabling policy environment and existing institutions for their operationalization. There are 17 proposed SDGs.

3.3 SDG 1 proposes ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Using the international benchmark for extreme poverty of an income of US\$ 1.25 per day, less than 25 percent of the population are living below this line. The poverty gap ratio has narrowed to 5.6 percent, while per capita GNI stands at US\$ 772 in 2015. Poverty has fallen not just nationally but across all of its major dimensions. Poverty (as defined nationally) is targeted to decline from 23.8 percent to 5 percent by 2030.

3.4 SDG 2 proposes ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture. In Nepal, still 30 percent of children aged 6–59 months are underweight; while stunting persists in 37.4 percent of under-five year old children and wasting in 11.3 percent of the same age group. The proposed target is to reduce the prevalence of stunting in children under five years, of underweight children (aged 6-59 months), and anaemia among women of reproductive age and children to less than one percent.

3.5 SDG 3 aspires to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all people of all ages. The progress in the health sector has been encouraging. The SDG 3 targets for Nepal for 2030 are to reduce maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, to reduce preventable deaths to less than 1 percent of newborns and children, and to eliminate the prevalence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), TB, malaria, other tropical diseases and water borne diseases. The targets also include reducing non-communicable diseases (NCD) by one-third and raising the proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants (SBA) to 90 percent.

3.6 SDG 4 aspires to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Nepal has made good progress in primary education with the NER now standing at 96.2 percent and the literacy rate of 15–24 year olds at 88.6 percent. Some of the proposed targets for 2030 include almost 100 percent enrolment and the completion of primary

education, 95 percent of students being enrolled in grade one to reach grade eight, and 90 percent of children attending pre-primary education.

3.7 SDG 5 is about achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Nepal has made substantial progress in ensuring equal access to education, with gender parity in primary and secondary level school enrolment. But discrimination and violence against women and girls remains despite significant improvements. The proposed targets for 2030 include eliminating gender disparity in all levels of education, wage discrimination at similar work, physical and sexual violence, and all harmful practices, and raising the presence of women in the national parliament and public service decision-making positions.

3.8 SDG 6 is about ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Basic water supply coverage in Nepal was 83.6 percent in 2014, while sanitation had reached 70.3 percent of the population. Two-thirds of the Nepali population now use latrines and 30 percent of urban households are connected to sewerage systems. The proposed targets for 2030 include 95 percent of households having access to piped water supplies and improved sanitation, all communities being free of open defecation, and all urban households being connected to a sewerage system.

3.9 SDG 7 aspires to access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Currently, nearly three-quarters of households use solid fuels as their primary energy source for cooking while more than a quarter use liquid petroleum gas (LPG). Nearly three-quarters of households have access to electricity in their dwellings. The proposed targets for 2030 include 99 percent of households with access to electricity, only 10 percent of households using to firewood for cooking, the generation of at least 10 thousand megawatts of electricity, and decreasing energy intensity by 0.8 percent per annum.

3.10 SDG 8 aspires for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. The target for LDCs is at least seven percent per annum

growth in per capita gross domestic product (GDP), which Nepal is targeted to achieve by 2030. Other proposed targets to meet this goal are growth of labour intensive sectors like agriculture and construction by 5 and 10 percent respectively.

3.11 SDG 9 aims for resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and innovation. So far, 12,500 km of the country's strategic road network and about 53,000 km of the local road network have been built. The share of industry in the country's total output is only 15 percent. The targets and indicators for 2030 are to increase road density from the current 0.44 km/km² to 5 km/km², grow access to telecommunications (tele-density) to 100 percent, and raise the share of industry in total output to 25 percent.

3.12 SDG 10 is about reducing inequality within and among countries. In Nepal, consumption inequality (as measured by the Gini coefficient) inequality 2014 was estimated at 0.33, and the share of the bottom 40 percent population in total income was about 12 percent. The proposed targets for 2030 are reducing consumption inequality from 0.33 percent to 0.16 percent, increasing the share of national income of the bottom 40 percent of the population from 12 percent to 18 percent, and increasing social, economic, and political empowerment indices to 0.70.

3.13 SDG 11 aspires to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. It is estimated that 7 percent of Nepal's urban population lives in squatter settlements and only 30 percent of houses are safe to live in. The proposed targets for 2030 include reducing multidimensional poverty, doubling the proportion of households living in safe houses, increasing the road density to five km/km², making 50 percent of roads safe (for driving) by international standards, and creating at least 50 new satellite cities.

3.14 SDG 12 intends to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. In Nepal, only 10 percent of water resources have been used and fossil fuels comprise only 12.5 percent of energy consumption. The proposed targets for 2030 include limiting fossil fuel consumption to 15 percent of energy consumption and improving

the soil organic matter from 1 percent in 2014 to 4 percent in 2030.

3.15 SDG 13 calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. In Nepal, the total emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂), at 0.10 metric tonnes per capita, is negligible and the consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS) is only 0.88 ODS tonnes. The proposed targets for 2030 include halving the emission of CO₂, ODS and greenhouse gases from agricultural, transportation, industrial and commercial sectors.

3.16 SDG 14 is about conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, and so is not relevant for Nepal. But as mountain resources are so crucial for Nepal's fresh water resources, hydropower, livelihood, agriculture, adventure tourism and environment protection, some specific targets can be set and indicators developed for this goal.

3.17 SDG 15 calls for protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests and halting biodiversity loss. Nepal's current forest cover including bushes and grassland is 39.6 percent. Protected areas cover 23.2 percent of the country's land area. The proposed specific targets for 2030 are to increase forest cover to 45 percent and protected areas to 25 percent.

3.18 SDG 16 calls for promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development among others. Nepal scores only 3 out of 6 for transparency, accountability and corruption in public life. Violence against children and women is common. The specific targets for 2030 include ending deaths from violent conflict, violence against women and violence against children, and improving the transparency and accountability score to 5, and the score on the good governance scale to 2.

3.19 SDG 17 is about strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development. SDG 17 has 19 targets, although its further elaboration through measurable indicators has yet to be done.

Chapter 4: Issues and Challenges in Implementing the SDGs

4.1 The SDGs are comprehensive, ambitious and challenging goals and require huge resources and capacity enhancement to achieve them within the given 15 years. Universal access to basic goods and social services, reduced inequality, and structural changes in production and consumption patterns require unprecedented national efforts and international cooperation.

4.2 The SDGs are not standalone goals, and the achievement or underachievement of many goals has implications for the achievement of several other goals. As there are already overlaps between goals and targets, it is necessary that goal-specific and cross-cutting interventions are properly specified, implemented and monitored.

4.3 A large number of surveys have to be done in the next few years to fill the data gaps and create baseline data for the targets that have no databases. Some SDG-related targets also require intra-household information such as on nutrition, hunger, poverty, education, health, consumption and income distribution.

4.4 Government partnership with the private sector and community organizations is crucial for implementing and monitoring the achievement of the SDGs. External development partners (EDPs) have a particularly important role to play in supporting the country to develop SDG-based periodic plans, and supporting and monitoring implementation.

4.5 As the localization of SDGs at the sub-national and local levels is critical for universal, equitable and inclusive outcomes, it is equally important to have political setups at these levels that are willing and capable of handling the development agenda.

4.6 The SDGs require the substantial up-scaling of efforts. Eradicating absolute poverty within the next 15 years implies one percentage point reduction in the existing poverty rate every year, which, given the past track record, could be attainable. But the level of the income threshold for

graduating from LDC status (US\$ 1,650 in 2022) will require per capita income growth of nearly 10 percent per annum in the next seven years.

4.7 Reducing malnourishment from 41 percent of children now to none in 2030 implies an annual reduction of 2.5 percentage points per year. The health sector challenges are more pronounced for reducing MMR, ending preventable child mortality rate, and ensuring universal reproductive health care services.

4.8 In education and gender, the achievement of gender equality in tertiary education and empowering women is one of the major challenges because that they require extensive social change along with economic interventions.

4.9 Achieving the energy goal is contingent on Nepal increasing hydroelectricity production at least 10-fold during the next 15 years.

4.10 Containing inequality through market-based policy instruments is a formidable task; and unless pro-poor growth policies and interventions along with strong distributive measures are put in place, it will be hard to increase the bottom 40 percent of people's share of national income.

4.11 The primary responsibility to achieve the SDGs rests with the government. Exercising this responsibility requires scaling-up investment along with developing the capacity of the country's human resources. A large part of such investment will have to be financed from domestic resources, and so such funding has to be sustainable.

4.12 The private sector has a crucial role to play in promoting economic growth, generating jobs, and contributing to the government's revenue basket. Besides, its corporate social responsibilities and role in social security or social protection should make a great contribution to progress against the SDGs.

4.13 The cooperatives sector is emerging as the third important actor of development in the country. The growing number of cooperative members (half a million) indicates that this sector will highly complement government and private sector initiatives for achieving the SDGs.

4.14 While more official development assistance (ODA) will have to be committed by developed countries, and more concessional assistance offered by multilateral financial institutions to finance the SDGs, it is equally important that measures to enhance aid utilization capacity are taken at national and international levels.

4.15 Nepal is prone to natural disasters due to its topography, location and habitats. The achievement of the SDGs for better human development outcomes implies that adequate disaster risk reduction interventions are identified and associated financing strategies developed by the carrying out of a SDGs needs assessment.

4.16 The achievement of the SDGs requires good governance at all levels. The following are thus necessary for achieving the SDGs: ensuring access to justice and security; formulating pro-poor, pro-gender, and pro-growth policies; engaging all local stakeholders in formulating and implementing the SDGs; and making public services more accountable and public policies, programmes and implementation more transparent and result-oriented.

Chapter 5: Comments and Recommendations on Major SDGs

SDG 1:

5.1 Ending absolute poverty in Nepal by 2030 is an ambitious target, particularly with the reversals caused by the recent earthquakes. Eradicating poverty requires the two-pronged strategy of expediting economic growth and the more equitable distribution of incomes through policy interventions in the labour market and financial market along with expanding social protection measures. The international community needs to work closely with government stakeholders to implement the country strategy.

5.2 Given the knowledge-driven production process that involves substantial flows of both technology and capital, an effective international framework for the smooth transfer of technology and support for innovations is critical for

achieving the economic growth objective to uproot absolute poverty.

SDG 2:

5.3 Achieving the agriculture goal is instrumental for achieving several other goals including those concerning absolute poverty, education, health, environment and inequality. But the global and regional high and unequal regimes of agricultural subsidies and Nepal's low agricultural productivity and the small scale of subsidies implies that the country cannot by itself protect its agriculture from external shocks.

5.4 International cooperation in agriculture is deteriorating also because of the insufficient response from EDPs on agricultural development. Besides, the global negotiations on trade in agricultural goods have not successfully encouraged Nepalese production and the patenting of technologies and seeds. The global community needs to work more to correct these anomalies and create a level playing field on the production and trade of agricultural goods.

SDG 3:

5.5 There are several challenges to improving and sustaining the health sector outcomes in mortality, immunization, and reproductive health care. Continued international support is essential in these areas to achieve the needed health sector outcomes.

5.6 Changing disease patterns resulting from climate change requires the global community to develop innovative approaches for improving the quality, responsiveness, and delivery of peripheral health services to widen service coverage.

SDG 4:

5.7 Achieving universal access to education, with gender parity at all levels of education, is a challenging task. Universal enrolment will be possible if resources are increased and innovative interventions put into practice.

5.8 The SDGs propose globally expanding the number of higher education scholarships for stu-

dents from LDCs including for vocational training, information, communication, technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed and other developing countries. These commitments need to be reflected in action.

SDG 5:

5.9 Gender equality needs to be addressed not only as a standalone goal, but also to be mainstreamed in all other goals with specific inclusive indicators and targets with adequate resources. All SDG targets and indicators are to be gender disaggregated. All goals should refer to specific constraints faced by women of discriminated castes, indigenous ethnic groups and of difficult geographic location with indicators set on the overcoming of constraints.

5.10 Since many of the country's macroeconomic policies and sectoral policies are gender-biased, it is essential to carry out a gender audit of macroeconomic policies at global and national levels.

SDG 6:

5.11 Universal coverage by 2017 is the national target for basic water supply and sanitation. As at least 15 percent of Nepal's households are yet to be covered by such services, and as only about half of all water supply schemes are fully functional, strong efforts are needed to achieve the universal coverage, maintenance, and monitoring of water supply services.

SDG 7:

5.12 Nepal agrees with the Safe Energy for All (SE4ALL) document that the focus for energy access needs to better capture the quantity and quality of electricity supplied, as well as the efficiency, safety and convenience of household energy. Nepal has a huge potential for renewable energy, particularly hydropower. The South Asian region as a whole would benefit from the supply of clean energy if global and regional cooperation could be put in place to harness this potential.

SDG 8:

5.13 There is a need for strong global initiatives for a new global financial architecture for equal-

ity across nations. At the national level, labour market reforms for decent work, social security for workers, and an end to gender discrimination in work and pay are needed. A global governance mechanism for safe migration and decent work must be put in place.

SDG 9:

5.14 Nepal requires huge investments to develop its infrastructure to create the minimum conditions for industrial investment. Given that public resources are already over-stressed, it is crucial that external resources and foreign direct investments are channelled towards unlocking the infrastructure bottleneck to promote industrialization and economic growth.

5.15 Substantial national, regional and global efforts are needed for developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being. Along with existing global and regional institutions, the role of new regional financial institutions could be instrumental to fill the infrastructure financing gap.

SDG 10:

5.16 Interventions are needed to address the disparities in the ownership of productive assets like land, capital and technology; the disparities in the level of education and skills; and the remoteness of human settlements that all underlie income inequalities. Remittance incomes are the second major source of household incomes in Nepal (after agriculture). Thus, ensuring safety and decency at the workplaces of Nepalese who work outside Nepal is a very important intervention for closing the income gap between rich and poor.

5.17 Inter-country inequalities cannot be reduced without special and preferential treatment for trade, investment and development assistance flows to LDCs like Nepal. While a fair and pro-LDC global trading regime is needed to address these inequalities, a larger volume of unconditional grants, concessional loans and debt relief will complement such efforts.

SDG 11:

5.18 Addressing the rapid pace of urbanization requires investments in cities, the implementation of periodic plans in all municipalities and addressing urban poverty. This also requires re-prioritizing domestic and international aid towards urban areas and implementing a disaster risk management plan for urban areas.

5.19 Post-earthquake reconstruction and resettlement costs will likely amount to more than US\$ 7 billion. So, a substantial up-scaling of national efforts along with enlarged international technical and financial support is necessary to achieve the goal of making human settlements safe, and making housing decent, adequate and affordable.

SDG 12:

5.20 Sustainable consumption and production is more an issue with advanced economies where the uses of water, air, fossil fuels, and other natural resources have been excessive. Thus getting substantive global results for this target largely depends on how developed countries will implement their commitments and support to developing countries. Despite that, many developing countries are also increasingly becoming part of this trend, and bigger initiatives must come from the economies that excessively consume scarce global resources.

SDG 13:

5.21 Nepal, despite insignificantly contributing to the factors that cause climate change, is already suffering from it. The country is ready to cooperate at regional and global levels to strengthen resilience and its adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters through the transfer of technology and financial support from advanced countries.

SDG 14:

5.22 Conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development is not directly relevant for Nepal. Instead, as a mountainous country, Nepal should be setting its related targets for conserv-

ing, sustainably using and promoting mountain resources like the glaciers, water, habitats, and wildlife of mountainous areas.

SDG 15:

5.23 Forestry should be considered as a productive sector that fosters employment, enterprises and growth. It is important to clarify resources, implementation and monitoring mechanism for the sub-goals that will be agreed in the negotiations.

5.24 Forestry, as a cross cutting issue, is strongly linked with livelihoods, land use, and development processes, and achievements in other goals will help realize this goal. Nepal should share its successful practices in forest conservation and management at the global and regional levels.

SDG 16:

5.25 The inclusion of peace, justice, and responsible institutions in the SDG agenda recognizes their importance for inclusive development. Nepal should give deeper attention to violence against women, children and those related to social institutions, values and harmful practices.

5.26 Development partners who act for 'promoting sustainable development in situations of conflict and fragility will have to come forward to

promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. It is important to ensure that EDPs and developing countries sincerely follow the Paris Principles of Aid Effectiveness and Accra Plan of Action and bring them into action.

SDG 17:

5.27 Nepal must resort to international financing to meet the resource gap for financing the SDGs. Therefore, developed countries need to fully implement their official development assistance commitments, including giving 0.7 percent of GNI as ODA to developing countries of which 0.15 to 0.20 percent should be provided to LDCs.

5.28 Although Nepal is not a highly indebted country, debt servicing amounts to a significant portion of its domestic revenues. Keeping in view the huge SDGs financing gap, Nepal should be granted debt relief to enable it to channel more resources to implementing the SDGs.

5.29 Technology transfer is a major issue for sustainable development. The global community must work to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms. Nepal should also use the global LDC platform to build the capacity for innovation in science and technology.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Current Socioeconomic Situation of the Country

Nepal, a least developed country (LDC) in South Asia, is characterized by slow economic growth, socioeconomic underdevelopment and a low level of human development. This underdevelopment stems from a politically and socially fragile post-conflict situation, structurally generated poverty and inequality, deeply entrenched forms of social exclusion, and weak governance structures in all spheres of the state. Beginning in 1996, the country faced a decade-long armed conflict triggered by political ambitions but rooted in social discrimination, economic inequality and poor service delivery by the state and weak governance. The 2006 peace accord between the government and the rebels (the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist) ended the conflict and addressed the political problems. The social and economic tensions associated with the conflict are being resolved through development efforts and inclusive state restructuring.

After the popular People's Movement of 2006 and the Constituent Assembly elections of 2008 and 2013, a new political system of a secular democratic republic state has been enshrined in Nepal's new constitution (which was promulgated in September 2015). This brought the peace process to a logical conclusion with a federal constitution that reshapes the governance structure, and ensures fundamental civic, social and economic rights. The constitutional transition will lead the

country towards a welfare state and a more inclusive society. Amid the constitutional and political transition, the country envisions rapid economic growth, socioeconomic transformation and graduation from least developed country status by 2015 (NPC, 2015a).

The country's development efforts faced a serious jolt when the large earthquakes and aftershocks of April and May 2015 affected almost a third of the country's population, killed nearly 9,000 people, injured nearly 25,000, and resulted in a loss of more than Nepalese rupees (NPR) 700 billion of damage to human settlements, infrastructure, and archaeological sites. The government has come up with a massive rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy to address the direct needs and to restore the economy into a better shape.

Notwithstanding the decade-long conflict and slow economic growth, Nepal has maintained reasonable macroeconomic stability. Public finances remain on track with impressive revenue growth and fiscal deficits at less than 4 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) on average during the last decade. Inflation has also remained in single digits on average. Despite a widening trade deficit, the balance of payments has remained mostly favourable and the country's foreign exchange reserves have grown to cover the cost of nearly a year's worth of merchandise imports. Public sector indebtedness is very low with government debt (domestic and external) at below 25 percent of GDP in July 2015. The financial

markets function well with adequate liquidity and financial services are expanding rapidly.

The country's economic growth has been modest, averaging four percent over the last decade. Political and social strife, the prolonged political transition, and political instability of the government have made for an unfavourable investment climate, suppressed agricultural activity, and undermined the expansion of services sectors like tourism and finance resulting in slow economic growth. The recent earthquakes reduced the GDP growth rate to three percent in 2015. The country is passing through various economic risks and environmental vulnerabilities. The country's excessive dependence on monsoon-fed agriculture, farming and human settlements on fragile lands, poor infrastructure, environmental degradation, and the effects of climate change on agriculture exacerbate these risks and vulnerability.

Despite the economy facing so many challenges, absolute poverty (measured by the national definition) decreased from 42 percent in 1995 to 25 percent in 2010 and further to 23.8 percent in 2015 (MoF, 2015) — a reduction of at least one percentage point on average every year over the last two decades. However, there are large disparities in regional, caste/ethnicity, gender and geographical outcomes. Certain social groups and geographical areas are far below the national average¹. Using a more encompassing poverty definition (the Multidimensional Poverty Index, MPI), 44.2 percent of the population were in absolute poverty in 2011 (OPHI, 2015). The MPI also showed a large regional disparity in poverty outcomes, as poverty in the Far Western region in 2011 stood at 59.1 percent against 33.4 percent in the Western region.

As elsewhere in South Asia, poverty in Nepal is a gendered issue and the incidence of poverty falls disproportionately on women and girls. There

are also acute social and spatial dimensions of poverty. Poverty has a strong social dimension as Nepal has a legacy of a hierarchical social structure based on caste and ethnicity. Food self-sufficiency is much lower among socially excluded people. Similarly, such people lag far behind in education and health. Income inequality is high as the Gini-coefficient, a measure of income inequality, stood at 0.328 in 2010. The share of the poorest quintile of the households in national consumption and income was only 7.6 percent and 4.1 percent respectively in 2010 (CBS, 2011a). Besides, there are also inequalities in social and human development.

Although many factors including poverty, income inequalities, and social exclusion have undermined human development, Nepal is one of the few countries with an impressive record of human development over the last two decades. But having started from a very low base, Nepal is still a country with low human development status. The Human Development Index (HDI) score for Nepal was 0.458 in 2011 (UNDP, 2014) as the second lowest ranking South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation (SAARC) country above Afghanistan. All Nepal's national human development reports since 1998 have shown that, despite several social inclusion and empowerment measures, there are still serious inequalities in human development by social group, gender and geographic location².

On the whole, Nepal's human development has improved over the past decade accompanied by considerable gender, social, and geographical or regional inequalities, despite which inequalities among regions have begun narrowing down. The low and differentiated human development outcomes by gender, caste and ethnicity, geography and development regions call not only for scaling up development efforts but also for redesigning and targeting development interventions to

1 For instance, the absolute poverty level for some caste and ethnic groups and geographical areas in 2010 remained as high as 45 percent against the national average of 25 percent (CBS, 2011a).

2 In 2011, the HDI of the so-called 'high castes' (Brahmans and Chhetris) stood at 0.538, while that for the so-called 'low castes' (Dalits) was at 0.434 while for Muslims it was 0.422. Among identified castes and ethnic groups, Hill Brahmans had the highest HDI score at 0.557, and the Madhesi Dalits the lowest. The Muslims and Dalits have lower HDI values than that of the Brahmans/Chhetris by 27 and 24 percent respectively. Nepal's Gender Development Index (GDI) score has been low at 0.534 in 2011, using the arithmetic mean, and 0.482 using the geometric mean. The value of the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) was 0.568 in 2011 compared with 0.391 in 2001 and 0.496 in 2006. The trend shows an improvement in GEM over the period.

address underdeveloped areas and groups. This calls for the devolved and localized planning and programming of long term development goals along with building capacity at the local level.

1.2 Long-term Development Vision of the Country

Nepal aspires to emerge as an inclusive, equitable, and prosperous middle-income country by 2030 with the spirit of a welfare state. The country aims for sustainable poverty reduction and to promote human development with low vulnerability and higher human security. The state aims to realize its people's increased aspirations for peace, development and prosperity along with their claim to a greater stake in government and society, notably by giving them greater voice in determining state policies along with ensuring human security. The state transformation process envisions an inclusive society and economy and a prosperous welfare state.

1.2.1 Promoting Inclusive Development and Addressing Vulnerability

Nepal's development achievements suffer from exclusion and vulnerability. Disparities in development outcomes across gender, social groups and geographical regions have been reflected in political uprisings and grievances against the state. The culmination of such grievances has been the political instability that has weakened state institutions, slowed economic growth, delayed development activities (particularly in infrastructure), and pushed the country into a vicious cycle of poverty–instability–stagnation–poverty.

Nepal's modest development achievements are also highly vulnerable to disasters, economic failures, financial crises and global shocks. The

poor are the most vulnerable and constantly face the threat of falling into poverty. This has been evidenced by the recent earthquakes, which are estimated to have pushed nearly 3 percent of households into absolute poverty (NPC, 2015a). Thus, sustainable poverty reduction calls for sufficient attention to the circular nature of poverty and human security, which are linked through vulnerability³. Although poverty reduction in Nepal is noticeable (CBS, 2011a), many people remain on the threshold of poverty, and are prone to fall into it due to minor shocks.

1.2.2 Graduating from LDC Status

Nepal is one of the 48 least developed countries of which 13 are in Asia. The country was, for the first time, included in the LDC category as one of the 25 LDC countries in 1971, which expanded to 48 countries in 2014. Since the beginning, Nepal has been advocating for the causes of LDCs and has been actively engaged in global policy dialogues. This engagement was more pronounced when Nepal was chair of the LDC group in 2010. The country has geared its development efforts towards graduating from LDC status.

As globally observed, graduating from LDC status is not only a difficult task but the incentives for doing so are unclear. This is evident from only four countries⁴ having graduated from LDC status so far and two more (Equatorial Guinea and Vanuatu) being scheduled to graduate by 2017. Expecting the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA)⁵ (2011–2020) (UN-OHRLLS, 2011) to materialize and Nepal to successfully address economic growth and vulnerability, there is great expectation that Nepal will come out of the LDC group of countries.

The Government of Nepal has prepared a LDC graduation strategy paper (NPC, 2015a) that describes Nepal's prospects for achieving the target

3 Although the measurement of vulnerability is a subject of wide discussion, it can be broadly broken down into the risk, options for managing the risk or the risk responses and the outcome in terms of welfare losses (JICA, 2006).

4 Botswana (in 1994), Cape Verde (in 2007), Maldives (in 2011) and Samoa (in 2014).

5 The IPoA contain eight priority areas of development for the LDCs — productive capacity, agriculture, food security and rural development, trade, commodities, human and social development, multiple crises, and other emerging challenges. Nepal's development priority during the remaining period of IPoA implementation will have to be compatible with these proposed areas (UNCTAD, 2014).

by 2022. Of the three graduation criteria of per capita GNI, human assets and economic vulnerability, the country is likely to achieve two of them and lags behind on the GNI per capita measure. The country has not been able to make rapid headway in GNI per capita, which was estimated at US\$ 772 in 2014/15 with an average annual growth of about 10 percent during the last decade (MoF, 2015).

Among the three criteria for LDC assessment, Nepal has already met the economic vulnerability threshold level and is very close to meeting the human assets criteria; however, there is a huge gap between the GNI threshold level and Nepal's present status. The current trend of economic growth is unlikely to meet the per capita income threshold for graduating from LDC status. Besides, as the country is facing problems like a high rate of poverty, huge trade deficits, high underemployment, income inequality and low quality of life, moving towards middle-income status is a daunting task. Several factors, including the largely subsistence agriculture, the deteriorating industrial environment, power shortages, and weak public service delivery mechanisms, have resulted in low economic growth. A great challenge exists to sustain the achievements and narrow down the gaps between the GNI threshold level and the current status. Strategic directions and actions will be needed for sustaining achievements in economic vulnerability, improving the status of human assets and accelerating GNI per capita.

1.2.3 Achieving the MDGs and Continuing Unfinished MDG Agendas

Nepal was one of 189 signatory countries to the Millennium Declaration, which vowed global freedom, equality, tolerance, and solidarity. With the development of the MDGs based on the declaration, Nepal was one of the early countries to prepare an MDG national report and to mainstream the MDGs into the government's periodic plans and national budgets. The country has made significant progress on achieving the MDGs and has been globally recognized for the impressive outcomes despite the decade-long armed conflict, constitutional and political transitions, economic vulnerabilities and natural disasters. The majority of the health-related MDGs have been achieved

or are on track to be achieved; the targets related to poverty, universal primary education, and water supply are also likely to be achieved by 2015, while those related to gender, HIV and sanitation are in progress (UNESCAP, 2015).

However, the overall MDG achievements mask the disparities in outcomes by gender, social group, and geography. Also the social focus of development spending of the government has resulted in under-investment in the economic sector which is undermining the progress in physical infrastructure and in turn constraining economic growth. Besides, the governance deficit continues for effective service delivery particularly at sub-national and local levels. Completing the unfinished MDG tasks and overcoming the disparities in the achieved outcomes and governance challenges need to be built in to the proposed SDGs and their strategies.

1.2.4 Meeting Global and Regional Development Commitments

Nepal, as a member of the United Nations, is a signatory to various global and regional development initiatives like the SAARC Development Goals (SADGs), United Nations programmes of actions for LDCs, the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Actions, Rio +20, and SE4ALL, to name a few. Nepal was one of the earlier countries to own, internalize and operationalize the MDGs in its development process.

Nepal, as a member of SAARC, committed to develop and implement the regional development strategy (the SADGs) in line with the MDGs. The SADGs are aligned with the MDGs and support from various United Nations agencies was mobilized to implement and monitor them. However, SAARC itself being largely non-functional due to political disharmony between some of its members, implementation did not gain much momentum over the last decade.

Nepal, as an active member of the global initiative for sustainable development, has participated in global forums on sustainable development and has formulated policies and programmes that reflect global concerns. Nepal has realized that poverty (as well as excessive consumption by

affluent populations) places damaging stresses on the environment and recognizes the need to direct national plans and policies to ensure that all economic decisions fully take into account environmental impacts. There is now much greater awareness of and concern for the growing scarcity of water and other natural resources. Nepal has been active in global climate change initiatives and has taken up several interventions for climate change mitigation, adaptation, and promoting a low carbon economy.

1.2.5 Development Agenda Beyond 2015: The SDGs

With the encouraging achievements of the MDGs and major lessons learned on what kind of global development agenda works at the national level and what does not, Nepal is committed to the global sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years. While implementation of the MDGs has significantly improved Nepal's social and environmental indicators, other issues such as human rights, access to justice, inequalities, social inclusion, infrastructure and sustainable development, which were not explicitly addressed in the MDGs, are now being addressed by the SDGs. Nepal is closely observing the SDG negotiations and looks forward to the further crystallization of these global goals and for national adaptation to implement them for the inclusive, long-term development of the country.

For Nepal's case, the new long-term development agenda needs to be derived from the national objectives of graduating from LDC status by 2022, closing the gender, social group, and geographical location-related development gaps and moving towards shared prosperity for all its citizens. Nepal is marred by gender, social and geographical exclusion and inequality in MDG and human development outcomes and so needs to better target the delivery of development to the hardest to reach segments of society, those who have been excluded from development and those who have been overlooked.⁶ Nepal's development

agenda beyond 2015, including the SDGs, should include consolidating and sustaining the achievements made towards the MDGs, accelerating the meeting of unmet targets, and focusing on the economic growth that is instrumental for achieving other goals.

1.3 Objectives of this Report

The aim of this report is to analyse the proposed SDGs from Nepal's perspective and set the stage for embarking on the implementation of the sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years. The specific objectives are to:

- (i) overview the proposed SDGs and their relevance from Nepal's perspective;
- (ii) identify key indicators for the targets and set their tentative quantitative benchmarks;
- (iii) flag up key issues and challenges for the implementation of the SDGs; and
- (iv) provide inputs for global negotiation of the proposed SDGs in the UNGA in November 2015.

1.4 Report Preparation Process

This report is primarily based on the thematic reports on SDGs prepared by the National Planning Commission (NPC) in association with the officials of sectoral ministries and experts. The thematic groups were headed by NPC members (Annex I) and supported by ministry officials. The relevant ministries and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) were consulted for baseline data compilation and verification. Major national reports published by CBS and NPC were collected. Recent national reports published by ministries were also referred to for working out the latest baseline information and setting the 2030 targets and the indicators to achieve the targets. As the global SDGs and their targets are

6 This group includes ultra-poor people and people excluded because of their sex, age, ethnicity, disability, or geographical location.

yet to be finalized and officially agreed, it is too early to set the national indicators for achieving the targets. Nevertheless, an attempt has been made here to work out key indicators for which data is available or could be available to monitor the achievements of the proposed SDG targets.

The thematic reports were collected, reviewed and updated, information gaps filled in consultation with relevant ministry and NPC officials, and analysis of some of the SDGs not covered by the thematic groups carried out by the study team itself. Meetings of NPC and ministry officials were held as necessary to clarify matters. An inception meeting with the full NPC team was held at the initial stage on 15 June 2015 to agree on the report's outline and the timeline of preparation. Workshops were held on 24 and 31 August to get inputs on the draft report, and relevant com-

ments from stakeholders were incorporated to finalize the report.

1.5 Organization of this Report

This report has five chapters. The second chapter reviews the MDGs and the progress so far and highlights the unfinished MDG agenda as well as lessons learned for further development efforts. The third chapter analyses the proposed SDGs by each goal and target, sets the national targets and presents tentative indicators to achieve the targets. The fourth chapter discusses the issues and challenges that Nepal will face to implement the SDGs and achieve the expected outcomes. The fifth chapter provides inputs and recommendations to the government for negotiation on the SDGs during the UNGA in September 2015.

OVERVIEW OF MDG TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 Overview of Goals and Targets

Based on the Millennium Declaration of the UNGA (September 2000), Nepal pledged to adopt the eight MDGs to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV, AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability and develop a global partnership for development. Each of the MDGs has specific targets, which were set as benchmarks for attaining the goals.

The Nepal government's Tenth Plan or Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002–2007) incorporated the MDGs in its strategic framework. Subsequent plans have followed the same spirit calling for the strategic investments needed to achieve the MDGs. Nepal's MDG progress reports of 2002, 2005, 2010 and 2013 (NPC, 2002, 2005a, 2010a and 2013) provided the foundation for assessing where the nation stood vis-à-vis the globally agreed development indicators. They assessed the country's MDG achievements, identified gaps in the achievement of targets, and revealed the constraints and challenges to achieving the targets by 2015. The Government of Nepal (GoN), international agencies and civil society groups have worked together to achieve these goals and have mobilized national and international resources for this purpose.

2.2 Achievements of Goals and Targets

Nepal, despite being engulfed in a decade-long armed conflict during the initial years of MDG implementation, has made significant progress against most targets. Some targets were met in advance and others are likely to be met within the 2015 deadline. This chapter outlines Nepal's performance on achieving the eight MDGs. Overall progress is given in Annex III.

MDG 1: Reducing Poverty and Hunger

Nepal has made substantial progress on reducing poverty and hunger (MDG 1). Using the national poverty line, the country is now close to achieving the absolute poverty target as 23.8 percent of the population were living below the poverty line in 2014 against the 2015 target of 21 percent. The growth of agriculture, the inflow of remittances, and the wider coverage of social protection schemes has resulted in impressive poverty reduction. Absolute poverty has fallen not just nationally but across all ecological belts, development regions and social groups. The pace of recent poverty reduction in Nepal has been so pronounced that one global poverty reduction benchmarking exercise put Nepal in the 96th percentile of all available country episodes (Newman, et al, 2013)⁷.

7 Based on the benchmarking methodology described in Newman et al. (2013) and NPC (2013).

Nepal is on track to halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger, and has already achieved the MDG target of reducing the prevalence of underweight children aged 6-59 months. But the target for stunting in children aged 6-59 months is yet to be achieved as it stood at 41 percent in 2011 (MoHP, 2011a) against the target of 30 percent for 2015. However, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) (CBS, 2014a) reported that the proportion of stunted children had further decreased to 37.4 in 2014 showing that Nepal is now close to achieving this target.⁸ The status and trends of indicators of MDG 1 targets are given in Annex IIa.

MDG 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

Nepal has made significant progress towards achieving the MDG 2 targets with:

- the net enrolment rate (NER) in primary education reaching 96.2 percent in 2015 (MoF, 2015);
- students who start in grade one who reach grade five improving from 38 percent in 1990 to 98.9 percent in 2015 (CBS, 2014a); and
- the literacy rate of 15–24 year olds rising from 49.6 percent in 1990 to 88.6 percent in 2011 (MoHP, 2011a).

Given these trends, it is likely that the MDG education targets will be achieved by the end of 2015.

The primary school NER for girls has improved from 77.5 percent in 2003 to 95.7 percent in 2014 (MoF, 2015). The gender gap in basic education (girls to boys) has narrowed and gross enrolment was more than equal in 2014. The adult female literacy rate for the population aged 15 and older nearly tripled between 1990 (17 percent) and 2011 (47 percent) (MoHP, 2011a). The important shifts in girls' education have led to women becoming more empowered. The status and trends of the MDG 2 targets are given in Annex IIb.

MDG 3: Ensuring Gender Equality

The Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007) (GoN, 2007) was a major step forward for gender equality and women's empowerment. Between 1990 and 2014, the ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education increased from 0.56 and 0.43 respectively to 1.03 for both levels (Table 2.1). The ratios of women to men in tertiary education and literacy status improved from 0.32 to 1.05 and 0.48 to 0.89 respectively in the same period. However, the achievements are probably not enough to achieve the MDG target by 2015.

Table 2.1: Achievements of MDG 3 indicators

	Indicators	1990 ^a	2014	2015 target
1	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.56	1.03 ⁹	1
2	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	0.43	1.03 ¹⁰	1
3	Ratio of women to men in tertiary education	0.32	1.05 ¹¹	1
4	Ratio of literate women aged 15-24 years to literate men aged 15-24 years	0.48	0.89 ^b	1
5	Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector (%)	18.9	44.8 ^c	-
6	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	3.4	29.5 ¹²	-

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013; ^bCBS, 2014b and ^cCBS, 2011b.

8 This achievement might be due to various factors such as the increased exclusive breastfeeding of children aged under-6 months (70 percent), sustained high coverage of vitamin A supplementation and de-worming programmes for children 6-59 months of age (over 90 percent) and the increased use of iodized salt following government legislation (MoHP, 2011a).

9 MoF (2015) gross enrolment data

10 MoF (2015) gross enrolment data

11 UGC (2015)

12 LPS (2015)

Table 2.2: Achievements of MDG 4 indicators

	Indicators	1990 ^a	2014 ^b	2015 target
1	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	108	33	36
2	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	162	38	54
3	Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles (%)	42	92.6	>90

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013 and ^bCBS, 2014a.

The percentage share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is increasing trend and now stands at 44.8 percent nationally. The proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament increased to 29.5 percent in 2014. The government is committed to attaining the objectives of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action and MDGs in conformity with the fundamental rights enshrined in Nepal's new constitution (2015) (GoN, 2015a). While Nepal is on the right track for promoting the objectives of gender equality and women's empowerment, these achievements vary among women across different locations, income groups and social groups. The status and trends of the MDG 3 indicators are given in Annex IIc.

MDG 4: Reducing Child Mortality

Nepal has successfully achieved all MDG 4 indicators and is considered a 'fast track' country for reducing child mortality. The infant mortality rate (IMR)¹³ (per 1,000 live births) and the under-five mortality rate (U5MR)¹⁴ (per 1,000 live births) have declined from 108 and 162 in 1990 to 33 and 38 in 2014 respectively. Similarly, the proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles through routine immunization more than doubled in the last two decades from 42 percent in 1990 to 92.6 percent in 2014 (Table 2.2).

The successful programmes for immunization, the control of diarrhoeal diseases, semi-annual Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming, the

Community-based Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (CB-IMCI), and the improved coverage of breastfeeding of children under-six months are considered, along with economic and social development, to be the most significant contributors for the decline in child and infant deaths.

However, the neonatal mortality rate (NMR) has not declined as rapidly as the U5MR, standing at around 33 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014. This is a serious concern in Nepal as it accounted for 61 percent of the U5MR in 2014. The status and trends of the MDG 4 indicators are given in Annex IIc.

MDG 5: Reducing Maternal Mortality

The first report on Nepal's MMR showed an MMR of 850 per 100,000 live births in 1990. Based on this, the MMR target for 2015 was set at 213 representing a three-quarters reduction in 25 years. Nepal is on track to achieve the target as the estimated MMR had declined to 281 in 2006 from 539 in 1996. A study conducted in 2009 (MoHP, 2009a) indicated that the MMR had further declined to 229. However, this figure is not nationally representative as it was conducted only in nine districts. In 2015, the worldwide estimate shows an MMR of 258 per 100,000 live births (WHO *et al* 2015). This indicates that the MMR had slightly declined from 281 to 258 within a decade, which is close to the target set for 2015. Considering this, Nepal's MDG 5 target is readily achievable even if the most conservative estimate of an MMR of 281 is taken into account. The proportion

13 IMR: The probability of dying between birth and first birthday.

14 U5MR: The probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday.

Table 2.3: Achievements of MDG 5 indicators

	Indicators	1990	2014 ^e	2015 target
1	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	850 ^a	258 ¹⁵	213
2	Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants (%)	7 ^a	55.6	60
3	Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (%)	24 ^b	49.6	67
4	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women age 15-19 years)	110 ^c (2000)	71	70
5	Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits [%])	14 ^d (2000)	59.5	80
6	Unmet need for family planning (%)	26.5 ^d (2000)	25.2	15

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013; ^bMoH, 1994; ^cMoHP, 2010c; ^dMoH, 2001 and ^eCBS, 2014a.

of women delivering with the help of a SBA increased nearly eight-fold in the last 25 years from 7 percent in 1990 to 55.6 percent in 2014. This suggests that Nepal will achieve its goal of 60 percent skilled birth attendance by 2015 (Table 2.3).

The large reductions in the MMR have been partly attributed to the increased use of family planning services. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increased from 24 percent in 1990 to 49.6 percent in 2014 (Table 2.3), and the total fertility rate (TFR) has decreased from 5.3 (MoH, 1994) to 2.3 (CBS, 2014) during the same period. The government has increased investment in family planning and developed a strong policy framework to meet the targets of a CPR of 67 percent by 2015. The status and trends of MDG 5 indicators are given in Annex IIe.

MDG 6: Combat HIV, AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

The prevalence of HIV among Nepal's youth population (aged 15-24 years) is 0.03 percent (MoHP, 2014a). The estimated HIV prevalence among the youth population has declined from 0.15 percent in 2006 to 0.03 percent in 2014. The global target of halting and reversing the trend of HIV prevalence among 15-24 year olds has thus already been achieved (Table 2.4). Two-thirds (65.8 percent) of male youth aged 15-24 years used a condom during their last high-risk sexual encounter (MoHP, 2011a), but only third (36.4 percent) of them (male and female) had comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS in 2011 (CBS, 2014a).

Nearly two-fifths (38.8 percent) of the population with advanced HIV infection were receiving

Table 2.4 Achievements of MDG 6 (HIV and AIDS) indicators

	Indicators	2005 ^a	2014	2015 target
1	HIV prevalence among men and women aged 15-24 years (%)	0.15 (2006)	0.03 ^c	Halt and reverse the trend
2	Condom use at last high-risk sex: youth 15-24 years	71.2 ¹⁶	65.8 ^d	-
3	Population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS (%)	35.6 (2006)	36.4 ^e	-
4	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy (%)	21b (2010)	38.8 ^c	80

Sources: ^aMoHP, 2006b; ^bMoHP, 2009b; ^cMoHP, 2014a; ^dMoHP, 2011a; ^eCBS, 2014a;

15 WHO *et al* (2015)

16 Male (15-49 years, 2006)

Table 2.5: Achievements of MDG 6 (malaria) indicators

	Indicators	2005	2014 ^c	2015 target
1	Clinical malaria incidence (per 1,000 population)	3.3 ^a (2006)	1.74	Halt and reverse the trend
2	Annual parasite incidence (per 1,000 population)	0.28 ^a (2006)	0.11	0.06
3	Death rate associated with malaria (per 100,000 population at risk)	0.05 ^a (2006)	0.00	Halt and reverse the trend
4	Proportion of children under five with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	3.23 ^b (2006)	2.85 ^b (2010)	2.5
5	Proportion of children <5 sleeping under long lasting insecticide treated bed nets (%)	48.2 ^b (2006)	96.8 ^d (2012)	100

Sources: ^aMoHP, 2007; ^bMoHP, 2010b; ^cMoHP, 2015a and ^dMoHP 2012a.

Table 2.6: Achievements of MDG 6 (tuberculosis) Indicators

	Indicators	1990 ^a	2014 ^b	2015 target
1	Prevalence rate associated with TB (per 100,000 of population)	460	211	Halt and reverse the trend
2	Death rate associated with TB (per 100,000 of population)	43	17	Halt and reverse the trend
3	Proportion of TB cases detected (%)	70 ¹⁷ (2002)		85
4	Proportion of TB cases cured under DOTS (%)	40	90	91

Sources: ^aMoH, 1990 and ^bMoHP, 2014c.

anti-retroviral combination therapy (ART) in 2014 (MoHP, 2014a) an-almost two-fold increase from 2010. However, it will be very difficult to achieve the MDG target of 80 percent on ART by 2015.

The overall national clinical malaria incidence (CMI) and annual parasite incidence (API) rates (per 1,000 of population) remained at 1.74 and 0.11 respectively in 2014 (Table 2.5). Both rates have declined markedly over the years. The death rate associated with malaria was absolutely zero in the year 2014. The MDG targets for API and death rate associated with malaria have already been achieved.

Prevalence and death rates associated with TB declined from 460 and 43 in 1990 to 211 and 17 (per 100,000 of population) in 2014 respectively (Table 2.6). The proportion of TB cases cured under Directly Observed Treatment short-course (DOTS) has increased by more than 100 percent since 1990, standing at 90 percent in 2014. Sur-

veys show the rates of multi-drug resistant TB to be almost constant in newly registered cases. This indicates that DOTS is one of, if not the, most successful health programme in Nepal. On the whole, Nepal is on track to achieve the TB MDG targets by 2015. MDG 6 status and trends are given in Annex IIf.

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

The total emissions of CO₂ in the country were only four megatons in 2009, which is negligible compared with that emitted by most other countries. National annual emissions of CO₂ per capita are also negligible, and declined by 50 percent between 2005 and 2009 (Table 2.7). Nepal consumes far less ozone-depleting substance (ODS) than most other countries — only 1.2 tonnes in 2009, and has adopted the Montreal Protocol for reducing the consumption of ODS. The overall energy consumption has increased by only 64

Table 2.7: Achievements of MDG 7 indicators

	Indicators	1990	2014	2015 target
1	Annual CO ₂ emissions (metric tonnes per capita)	0.2 ^a (2005)	0.1 ^b (2013)	-
2	Consumption of ozone-depleting substance (ODS tonnes)	25.0b	1.2 ¹⁸ (2009)	-
3	Energy consumption (ToE)	6,847 ^b	11,232 ^d	-
4	Commercial energy use/unit of GDP (ToE/MNRP)	1.44 ^c	3.2 ^b (2011)	-
5	Proportion of people using wood as their main fuel	75 ^c	53.8e	-
6	Proportion of people using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) as their main fuel	7.67 ^b (2002)	28.7 ^e	

ODS: ozone depleting substances; ToE: tonnes of oil equivalent; mNRP: million Nepali Rupees

Sources: ^aUNDP, 2005; ^bNPC, 2013; ^cNPC, 2005b; ^dMoF, 2015 and ^eCBS, 2015.

percent since 1990 and stands at 11,232 tonnes of oil equivalent (ToE) in 2013/14, which does not represent satisfactory energy efficiency growth. Similarly, commercial energy use per unit of GDP (ToE/mRs) more than doubled since 1990 and stood at 3.2 ToE/mRs in 2011. More than half of the population (53.8 percent) still use wood as their main fuel. Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) is the second source of fuel as 28.7 percent of households reported using it for cooking in 2014 against 7.67 percent in 2002, a nearly four times increase (Table 2.7).

The total land area covered by forest is 39.6 percent (Table 2.8) (MoF, 2015). In proportion to total land area, the protected terrestrial area is 23.35 percent, with 20 protected areas and 12 buffer zones covering 34,000 km². More than 18,000 community forest user groups are managing

about 1.65 million hectares of forest as community forests benefiting 2.2 million households. The adoption of community-based forest management, especially community forestry from 1990, has resulted in the halt of forest degradation, deforestation and has increased biodiversity.

Nepal has made significant progress in the proportion of the population using an improved drinking-water source from 46 percent in 1990 to 83.6 percent in 2014 indicating the achievement of the related MDG target. The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility rose from 6 percent in 1990 to 60.1 percent in 2014 (Table 2.8).

There were some 500,000 slum dwellers in Nepal in 2010. The Kathmandu Valley is home to Nepal's largest urban population (over 2.5 million). There

Table 2.8: Achievements of MDG 8 indicators

	Indicators	1990	2014	2015 target
1	Proportion of land area covered by forest (%) ¹⁹	37 ^a	39.6 ^c	40
2	Proportion of terrestrial area protected (%)	7.4 ^b	23.35 ²⁰	-
3	Area of forest managed by communities (million ha)	0.013 ^b	1.798 ^d	-
4	Proportion of population using an improved drinking-water source (%)	46 ^b	83.6 ^c	73
5	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	6 ^b	60.1 ^e	80
6	Population living in slums, and squatters		500,000 ²¹ (2010)	-

Sources: ^aMFSC, 1988; ^bNPC, 2013; ^cMoF, 2015; ^dMoFSC, 2015; ^eCBS, 2014a.

18 Index Mundi (2009)

19 Includes 10.6% bushes also.

20 DNPWC, 2012

21 Estimation based on slums and squatter data

Table 2.9: Achievements of MDG 8 indicators

	Indicators	2000^a	2014^b	2015 target
1	Total foreign aid utilization (NPR billions)	14.38	55.3	-
2	Share in GDP (%)	3.13	2.61	-
3	Share of foreign aid in total government expenditure (%)	17.96	12.95	-

NPR: Nepali Rupees

Source: ^aNPC, 2013 and ^bMoF, 2015

are over 66 squatter settlements located along the banks of five rivers in the Valley (Lumanti Support Group for Shelter, 2008). The status and trends of MDG 7 indicators are given in Annex IIg.

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Nepal's total foreign aid utilization substantially increased from NPR 14 billion in 2000 to NPR 55 billion in 2014. This has led to an increase in the share of foreign aid in GDP to 2.6 percent in 2014 (Table 2.9). The share of foreign aid in total government expenditure declined from 18 percent in 2000 to nearly 13 percent in 2014 mainly due to the underutilization of committed aid. The status and trends of indicators of MDG 8 target are given in Annex IIIh.

2.3 Lessons Learned from Implementing the MDGs

The MDGs were simple, non-negotiable, minimum goals and the achievement of the targets was measured against indicators. Being minimum benchmarks of development, they have been achieved by several LDCs like Nepal. The country has made significant progress in attaining the MDGs despite the long political instability coupled with the prolonged transition of the peace and constitution drafting process, the long absence of elected representatives at the sub-national and local levels, and internal armed conflict. The MDGs successfully brought a national focus to holding governments accountable for the commitments contained in the Millennium Declaration. The MDGs and their targets are aggregative in nature, and so run the risk of masking disparities in development outcomes by gender, social group and geographic location. The unequal achievements indicate the need for

more disaggregated target setting and the development of indicators to capture the inequality of outcomes. Similarly, there is a need for more of a focus on infrastructure and economic growth as vehicles for reducing poverty and increasing employment.

The MDGs focused on key quantitative indicators to be achieved in sectors such as education, health and drinking water. The quality aspect, however, could not be ensured through the MDG monitoring indicators. Hence, the implementation of the SDGs should account for the quality aspects of the basic social services that are envisaged to be achieved.

The concept of MDGs is also based on the assumption that the main strategy for facilitating 'development' in Nepal is the transfer of resources (through ODA). This narrow framework excludes issues of unequal power relations and national inequalities. This is, however, not addressed within the MDGs framework. Unequal and unfair national trade relations are not monitored. Most of the MDG 8 targets have not been met.

Nepal and other countries' experiences of implementing the MDGs show the following:

- Governments at both central and sub-national levels, political parties, people's representatives, and community based organizations should be made more responsible and accountable towards citizens.
- People should be empowered to participate in all decision making processes and at all levels of governance.
- There should be zero tolerance of corruption, malpractices and the misappropriation of public resources.

CURRENT STATUS OF SDG TARGETS, POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The sustainable development agenda has been under global discussion for more than two decades. The SDGs were first formally discussed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 (Rio+20), and in the UNGA in September 2014. Ahead of the MDG deadline in 2015, the UN Open Working Group (OWG) for SDGs agreed a proposed set of 17 SDGs with 169 targets on a broad range of sustainable development issues for post-2015 till 2030. The SDGs are to replace the MDGs once they expire. As the MDGs have provided a shared framework for global action and cooperation on development from 2000 to the end of 2015, the SDGs are built on the MDGs covering a wider range of sustainable development issues beyond those encompassed in the MDGs. Although the goals and targets of the SDGs have been agreed in the UN General Assembly in September 2015, their indicators and implementation strategy are yet to be worked out. This chapter delves into the current status of the proposed SDGs and their targets, the enabling policy environment and existing institutions for their operationalization in Nepal.

3.1 Current Status by Goals and Targets

SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- (i) Eradicate, by 2030, extreme poverty for all people everywhere.
- (ii) Reduce at least by half the proportion of men,

women and children of all ages living in poverty as nationally defined.

- (iii) Implement appropriate social protection systems and measures for all.
- (iv) Have equal rights to economic resources, natural resources, and technology as well as access to basic services.
- (v) Build the resilience of the poor and vulnerable people to economic, social and environmental shocks, disasters, and climate-related extreme events.

Using an international benchmark for extreme poverty (US\$ 1.25 per day), Nepal has made substantial progress in reducing poverty, as extreme poverty has reduced from 31 percent of the population in 2004 to 24.8 percent in 2014, with nationally defined poverty at 23.8 percent of the population in 2014. The poverty gap ratio narrowed from 7.6 percent in 2004 to 5.6 percent in 2014. Poverty has fallen not just nationally but across all of its major dimensions as the economic vulnerability index came down from 26.1 in 2012 to 26.8 in 2014 (UNDESA, 2015) (Annex IVa).

Nepal is implementing a number of social protection programmes including income generation for the poor, senior citizen allowances, pensions for retired employees, and free basic education and primary health care services. The government has initiated various programmes targeting the poor, aged people, children, disabled people, socially excluded and marginalized

communities, and conflict-affected people. More than a tenth (11.3 percent) of the total national budget is spent on social protection activities (Annex IVa). However, such programmes are scattered and often implemented without proper targeting and monitoring.

The current share of the bottom income quintile in national consumption is only five percent. Both the economic growth and distribution strategies are oriented to improve the consumption status of bottom quintile households. The government is providing economic rights to its people, is trying to minimize all sorts of economic discrimination, and is formulating and implementing programmes for the protection, development and empowerment of the classes and communities that lag behind economically. The government has taken tax and other policy measures to increase the ownership of property by women with women now owning nearly a quarter of landed property in urban areas.

The SDG 1 targets for 2030 are ambitiously set:

- (i) Reduce extreme poverty to less than five percent.
- (ii) Reduce the poverty gap to 2.8 percent.
- (iii) Raise per capita income to US\$ 2,500 from US\$ 772 in 2015.
- (iv) Reduce nationally defined poverty to less than 5 percent.
- (v) Increase the consumption share of bottom 20 percent household to 12 percent.
- (vi) Increase social protection expenditure is to 15 percent of the national budget.
- (vii) Reduce the economic vulnerability index from 24.6 to less than 18.9 (Annex IVa).

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

SDG 2 has the following major targets:

- (i) End hunger by 2030 and ensure access by all people safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

- (ii) End all forms of malnutrition.
- (iii) Double agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers.
- (iv) Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices.
- (v) Maintain by 2020 the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels.

Nepal is progressing in reducing the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. The nutritional status of children has somewhat improved. However, still over 30 percent of children aged 6–59 months are underweight, while stunting (low height for age) and wasting (low weight for height) for children under-five years of age are 37.4 percent and 11.3 percent respectively (Annex IVb). Anaemia remains a major child health problem for almost half (46 percent) of Nepal's children and considerable differences exist in the nutritional status of children by gender, caste and ethnicity. Anaemia amongst women of reproductive age remains high at 38.5 percent. More than one-thirds (36 percent) of households do not consume adequate food.

The government has given a top priority to agriculture and food and nutrition security in its current Thirteenth Plan. It has also endorsed the Multi-sector Nutrition Plan (2013-2017) in 2012 (NPC, 2012). The Agriculture Development Strategy (MoAD, 2014), which was adopted by the government in 2015, envisages addressing the food and nutrition security needs of the most disadvantaged rural populations including lactating and pregnant women, indigenous and excluded communities and people in disadvantaged regions.

Livestock and crops are the major components of the country's integrated agriculture system, and they are the main resources for ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition. However, land productivity remains low at 3.6 metric tonnes per hectare. Irrigation, high yield seeds, and fertilizer use will have to be scaled up in order to double land productivity. At present, only two-fifths of arable land is irrigated year-

round, a quarter of Nepali farmers do not own their own land, and most financial institutions are not very interested to provide financial services to farmers (Annex IVb).

The proposed specific targets for SDG 2 for Nepal include the following:

- (i) Reduce the prevalence of undernourishment (measure of sufficiency of access to food at country level).
- (ii) Reduce the prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age.
- (iii) Reduce the proportion of households with inadequate food consumption (food consumption score).
- (iv) Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age and children to less than one percent each.
- (v) Increase the food grain production by at least 50 percent from the current level (Annex IVb).

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

SDG 3 includes the following targets:

- (i) Reduce, by 2030, the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- (ii) End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.
- (iii) End the epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- (iv) Reduce by one-third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
- (v) Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- (vi) Halve by 2020 the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- (vii) Ensure, by 2030, 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.

Progress in the health sector has been encouraging. The NMR and U5MR have come down to 23 and 38 per 1,000 live births in 2014. The MMR similarly declined to 281 (per 100,000 live births) in 2006 (MoHP, 2006a), and recent observations indicate that it has further decreased to 258 (per 100,000 live births) (WHO *et al*, 2015) as the CPR has increased to 49.6 percent in 2014, while the total fertility rate (TFR) decreased to 2.3 in 2014 (CBS, 2014a).

Current HIV prevalence in the population aged 15-49 years, and youth population aged 15-24 years are 0.2 and 0.03 percent respectively. The prevalence of TB, leprosy, lymphatic filariasis, and soil transmitted helminths declined markedly to 211, 0.83, 13 and 15 respectively in 2014 (Annex IVc). Similarly, the number of cases of malaria, kala-azar, dengue, rabies, trachoma, and cysticercosis is also decreased in 2014. Nepal now needs to combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and communicable diseases.

Premature mortality from NCDs is increasing, evident from NCD deaths being 43.7 percent of all deaths. The incidence of suicide is also increasing with a rate of 25 per 100,000 population. Mortality related to road traffic accidents is nearly 34 per 100,000 population (Annex IVc).

In recent years, there has been some growth in the health workforce, partly prompted by ambitious targets to increase the health workers–population ratio. Now the government is working towards achieving universal health coverage by addressing the needs of the poor, women and excluded groups through pro-poor and targeted free health-care policies and programmes. Ambitious targets have been set to increase the proportion of the government’s budget that goes for health expenditure.

The proposed SDG 3 targets include the following:

- (i) Reduce the MMR to less than 70 per 100 thousand live births.
- (ii) Reduce preventable deaths of newborn and children to less than 1 percent.

- (iii) Eliminate HIV, TB and malaria and other tropical diseases, and water borne diseases by 2030.
- (iv) Reduce NCDs by one-third.
- (v) Increase the CPR (modern methods) to 75 percent.
- (vi) Raises the proportion of births attended by SBAs to 90 percent.
- (vii) Increase institutional deliveries to 90 percent and provide post-natal care for 90 percent of mothers (Annex IVc).

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

The targets under SDG 4 include ensuring the following by 2030:

- (i) All girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- (ii) All girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so they are ready for primary education.
- (iii) Equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- (iv) A larger percent of youth and adults having relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- (v) The elimination of gender disparities in education and equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable people.

Nepal is committed to ensuring that all children have access to free, compulsory, and good-quality basic education. Measures have been taken to increase access to education, particularly for the poor and other disadvantaged groups. As a result the NER in primary education reached 96.2 percent in 2014. Similarly, the numeracy rate for those 15 years and above reached 62.2 percent and the literacy rate of 15–24 year olds reached 88.6 percent in 2014 (Annex IVd).

Secondary education is free only for selected groups. The low transition rate from primary to lower secondary and from lower to higher secondary level and high dropout rates show that many children do not enrol in secondary education. The ratio of students to teachers for basic education (up to level 8) and secondary education (up to level 12) is encouraging (at less than 26 students per teacher). Almost half of children have attended an early childhood education programme.

Gender parity has been achieved for school and tertiary level education. Although Nepalese women lag behind their South Asian counterparts in terms of educational attainment, girls' enrolment and completion of school and tertiary level education has improved significantly in the current decade. The adult female literacy rate for women aged 15 and above has also greatly increased.

The proposed specific targets for SDG 4 include the following:

- (i) Almost 100 percent enrolment and completion of primary education.
- (ii) 95 percent of students enrolled in grade one to reach grade eight.
- (iii) Attendance at pre-primary education by 90 percent of children.
- (iv) 75 percent increase in number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- (v) All youth and at least 95 percent of adults, both men and women, achieving literacy and numeracy.
- (vi) The elimination of gender disparities in tertiary education.
- (vii) Increasing the Human Assets Index to 76 in 2030 from 66.6 in 2014 (Annex IVd).

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

The SDG 5 targets include the following:

- (i) End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage.
- (iv) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work.
- (v) Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- (vi) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

Nepal has to some extent narrowed the gender gap in the important socioeconomic domains of education, health services, employment opportunities, and political decision-making. Improvements have also been made in eliminating practices that promote gender inequality and violence.

Significant progress has been made in ensuring equal access to education with gender parity achieved at primary and secondary levels. Although the ratio of women to men in tertiary level education, and literate women aged 15-24 years to literate men aged 15-24 years have increased to 0.71 and 0.85 respectively, these achievements vary among women by location and social group (Annex IVe).

On gender parity in participation in the labour force and the political empowerment of women, Nepal was in 112th position on the global ranking for the global gender gap in 2014. The global gender gap report puts Nepal at 88th on its health and survival sub-index and 61st on its political empowerment sub-index (WEF, 2014).

Nepal lies sixteenth on the labour force participation indicator; but this high score is offset by the low participation of women as professional and technical workers, legislators, senior officials and managers. The ratio of women to men in professional and technical work is 0.24 (Annex IVe). However, women's participation in the cooperative sector is encouraging. In comparison to the government and political sphere, women's

participation in decision-making seems better in community level organizations. Although some progress has been made on the participation of women in decision-making at different levels, some sections of the population, especially women from poor disadvantaged caste and ethnic groups, have limited influence on decisions that affect their lives.

Despite significant improvements, discrimination and violence against women and girls remains. More than a quarter (26 percent) of women aged 15-49 years have experienced physical or sexual violence. Domestic violence predominates among the different forms of violence followed by girl trafficking, physical and sexual abuse, social abuses and malpractices such as allegations of witchcraft, *chhaupadi* (exclusion from the family during menstruation), dowry and early marriage (before the age of 18 years).

The proposed specific targets for SDG 5 for Nepal include the following:

- (i) Eliminate gender disparities at all levels of education by 2030 particularly in tertiary level education (which currently stands at 0.71) and in the literacy rates of women and men aged 15-24 years (which currently stands at 0.85).
- (ii) Eliminate wage discrimination for similar work.
- (iii) Eliminate physical and sexual violence.
- (iv) Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage.
- (v) Increase the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament to 40 percent.
- (vi) Increase women' share in public service decision making positions to at least 28 percent.

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

The SDG 6 targets for 2030 include the following:

- (i) Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

- (ii) Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation.
- (iii) Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials.
- (iv) Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors.
- (v) Implement integrated water resources management at all levels.
- (vi) Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and glacial lakes.

Basic water supply coverage in Nepal was 83.6 percent in 2014 while sanitation had reached 70.3 percent of the population. However, less than half (49.5 percent) of all households had access to piped water supplies (Annex IVf). Access to such supplies varies across social groups and by place of residence. Access to piped water is positively associated with household wealth, as almost all (99 percent) households in the highest wealth quintile are located within 30 minutes of a water source and access is uniform during both the rainy and dry seasons. Providing piped safe water is challenging as a recent survey indicated that 82.2 percent of households use water contaminated with *E. coli* (CBS, 2014).

Although two-thirds (67.6 percent) of Nepal's population use latrines, only 30 percent of urban households are connected to a sewerage systems. Two-fifths (41 percent) of local authorities (VDCs and municipalities) were declared open defecation free in 2014. However, there is still a challenge to close the sanitation gap in the Tarai (southern flatlands) to achieve universal access to basic sanitation.

The proposed SDG 6 targets for Nepal 2030 include the following:

- (i) 99 percent household access to basic water supplies.
- (ii) 95 percent of households have access to a piped water supply and improved sanitation.
- (iii) All communities are open defecation free.

- (iv) All urban households are connected to a sewerage system (Annex IVf).

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

The SDG 7 targets include achieving the following by 2030:

- (i) Universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- (ii) Substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- (iii) Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Nearly three-quarters (74.7 percent) of households in Nepal use solid fuels as their primary energy source for cooking, while more than a quarter (28.7 percent) use LPG for cooking (Annex IVg). The use of LPG has increased rapidly over the last few years not only in urban households and the commercial sector, but also in rural areas. However, many households' heavy reliance on traditional energy sources (solid fuels) seems unchanged.

Nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of Nepal's households have access to electricity in their dwellings. This access gradually increases from the lowest to the highest income quintiles. Electricity is supplied to households from grid electricity, off-grid hydropower with and solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. Though access to electricity is high, the quantity as well as quality of electricity supply is a serious issue due to widespread power shortages and frequent interruptions. In rural areas, electricity supplies from off-grid hydropower plants is limited and used mostly for lighting, charging mobile phones and powering small equipment and appliances. Electricity from solar PV home systems is even more limited. Grid electricity is unreliable with many hours of load shedding in each dry season. Households without access to electricity depend on kerosene lamps for lighting.

The highest potential to increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix is from hydropower and large solar PV stations.

Currently, Nepal has an installed capacity of 818 MW (which includes 53 MW of thermal plants) hydropower while grid connected large solar PV generation is almost non-existent. Only 11.9 percent of total energy consumption is from renewable energy sources.

The proposed SDG 7 targets for Nepal include the following:

- (i) Accessibility of 99 percent of households' to electricity.
- (ii) Reduce to 10 percent of households who use firewood as their primary fuel for cooking.
- (iii) The generation of at least 10,000 MW of electricity.
- (iv) A decrease in energy intensity of GDP by 0.8 percent per annum.
- (v) The use of only electric vehicles for public transport (Annex IVg).

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

The SDG 8 targets include the following:

- (i) Sustain and achieve per capita economic growth with at least 7 percent GDP growth per annum.
- (ii) Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation.
- (iii) Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men.
- (iv) Eliminate the worst forms of child labour.
- (v) Expand financial services to all.

Current per capita GDP growth is less than 3 percent and underemployment is as high as 28 percent. Many children are in the worst forms of labour.

The targets for Nepal for 2030 are as follows:

- (i) Increase per capita GDP growth to 7 percent.

- (ii) Reduce underemployment to less than 10 percent.
- (iii) Eliminate the worst forms of child labour (Annex IVh).

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

The SDG 9 targets include the following:

- (i) Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being.
- (ii) Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.
- (iii) Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises.
- (iv) Enhance scientific research, and encourage innovation.

There has been considerable road expansion during the last decade or so. About 12,500 km of strategic road network and about 53,000 km of local road network have been constructed. Still Nepal's road density is only 0.44 km/km² and almost none of the roads are safe to drive on by international standards. Access to telecommunications (tele-density) has however mushroomed with nearly 90 percent of households connected to telecom services. The 2030 target is to ensure connectivity of all households (Annex IVi).

The industrial sector (manufacturing, water and electricity, and construction) suffers from low investment and a lack of competitiveness, particularly in manufacturing. Thus the share of industry in total output is only 15 percent. The target for 2030 is to increase the share of industry in total output to 25 percent so as to promote labour intensive activities along with creating better external sector balances.

The government intends to connect the remaining two district headquarters to the national road network by 2017, to continue upgrading the sections connecting district headquarters to black-top standard, complete the remaining sections of

the Midhills Highway, complete the upgrading of road sections connecting international boundaries (trade route development projects), and introduce road service areas along roads that have higher volumes of traffic.

By 2022, the government intends to upgrade certain sections of roads to address the present day traffic demand as well as to make road sections safer with the focus on upgrading sections of the East-West Highway and other highways to Asian Highway standard, to complete postal roads, to blacktop some sections of the Midhills Highway to construct and upgrade north-south corridor roads, to initiate flyovers in the Kathmandu Valley, to initiate subways in the Kathmandu Valley and other major cities, and to build the Kathmandu-Tarai Fast Track Road.

The proposed specific targets for SDG 9 for Nepal include the following:

- (i) Build four lane roads and bridges on some road sections.
- (ii) Build expressways.
- (iii) Upgrade existing roads to make them shorter by building viaducts, tunnels and bridges.
- (iv) Build more parts of roads higher up to reduce the need for river crossings.

With all these efforts, the 2030 target for road density is to reach 5 km/km² from the current 0.44 km/km².

SDG 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 10 includes year 2030 targets of progressively achieving the following:

- (i) Achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- (ii) Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all.
- (iii) Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities of outcome.
- (iv) Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies.

- (v) Progressively achieve greater equality.
- (vi) Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.
- (vii) Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions.
- (viii) Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people.

Inequality in Nepal is complicated as its measurement by the Gini coefficient does not capture all the inequality that really exists in Nepalese society. The consumption inequality (measured by Gini coefficient) in 2014 was estimated at 0.328 (32.8 percent). Out of total consumption, the share of the bottom 40 percent of the population is only 18.7 percent (Annex IVj). Similarly, the share of the bottom 40 percent of the population of total income is nearly 12 percent. Despite this, the improvement in the Gini coefficient from the level of 0.473 in 2003 suggests that the growth in incomes experienced at the bottom of the distribution has been faster than at the top, which is consistent with the bottom segments of the society 'catching up' and overall inequality declining.

Nepal scores 0.406, 0.337 and 0.646 respectively on the latest global social, economic and political empowerment indices. This indicates that Nepal's population is more inclusive in political than in social and economic terms.

The proposed specific targets for SDG 10 for Nepal are as follows:

- (i) Reduce consumption inequality (index) from 0.328 to 0.16.
- (ii) Increase the share of the bottom 40 percent of the population of national income from 12 percent to 18 percent.
- (iii) Increase the social, economic, and political empowerment index to 0.70 each.
- (iv) Increase the ratio of the nominal wage index to the consumer price index from 1.6 to 2.
- (v) Raise the proportion of farm households with access to micro-finance from 24 percent in 2014 to 40 percent by 2030 (Annex IVj).

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

The SDG 11 targets include achieving the following by 2030:

- (i) Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums.
- (ii) Access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, and improve road safety, notably by expanding public transport.
- (iii) Inclusive and sustainable urbanization.
- (iv) Safeguard the cultural and natural heritage.
- (v) Significantly reduce the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- (vi) Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index, which captures the state of dwellings, family assets and utilities for counting poverty along with education and health, found that 44.2 percent of Nepal's population were living in poverty in 2014. This is a broad indication of poor living conditions. It is also estimated that 7 percent of Nepal's urban populations live in squatter settlements (Annex IVk). As only a limited number of houses (29.8 percent) are considered safe to live in, there is a huge demand for building safe houses in urban areas. The private sector is emerging as an active player to fulfil the growing demand for urban houses. But housing facilities are inadequate and nearly 48 percent of households have five or more persons. The 2030 target is to reduce the proportion to 20 percent.

The government plans to build 10 new satellite cities, but construction has yet to start. The 2030 target is to build 50 satellite cities. Currently, a very limited number of roads and public vehicles are considered safe by international standards.

The target is to make 50 percent of highways safe by international standards.

Currently, 45 percent of municipalities have sewerage services. Almost all (98 percent) of hospitals segregate their waste. Nearly a tenth (9.4 percent) of households have underground drainage systems (Annex IVk) indicating that it is a large challenge to connect every household to the underground drainage system.

The catastrophic earthquakes that struck Nepal in April and May 2015 caused over 8,790 casualties and 22,300 injuries. The destruction was widespread with 756,000 houses damaged (499,000 destroyed and 257,000 partially damaged), 6,063 health facilities damaged (4,904 destroyed and 1,159 partially damaged), and 1,711 other structures damaged. Two thousand nine hundred cultural and religious heritage sites of at least a century old were either destroyed or extensively damaged. The poorer rural areas were more adversely affected than cities due to the inferior quality of their houses.

The proposed specific targets for SDG 11 for Nepal include the following:

- (i) Reduce multi-dimensional poverty to 11 percent in 2030 from 44 percent.
- (ii) Double the proportion of households living in safe houses to 60 percent.
- (iii) Substantially reduce air pollution.
- (iv) Prevent deaths and injuries due to disasters.
- (v) Repair and rebuild by 2020 all cultural heritage destroyed by the earthquakes.
- (vi) Limit the growth of urban populations to less than 2.5 percent by 2030 compared to 3.4 percent in 2014 (Annex IVk).

SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The SDG 12 targets include the following:

- (i) Implement a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production.

- (ii) Achieve, by 2030, the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- (iii) Halve by 2030 per capita food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses.
- (iv) Achieve by 2020 the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycles.
- (v) Substantially reduce, by 2030, waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- (vi) Ensure relevant information and awareness for all on sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

Nepal has abundant water resources and a huge potential to generate hydropower; but only 10 percent of such resources have been exploited. Given the population growth rate and the sizable number of people employed in agriculture, enhancing agricultural productivity is crucial for raising per capita incomes. Only 80 percent of land is being used for agricultural production. In order to use the country's natural resources more efficiently and in a sustainable way, there should be no significant increase in timber consumption at household and community levels. Currently, timber consumption per capita is 0.11 m³ per year and this should not increase to more than 0.15 m³ per year. Similarly, the use of fossil fuels should be contained within a sustainable limit and soil organic matter should be improved (Annex IVl).

The other proposed specific targets for SDG 12 for Nepal include the following:

- (i) Raise water use to only 20 percent of water resources.
- (ii) Limit fossil fuel consumption to 15 percent of energy consumption.
- (iii) Improve soil organic matter fourfold.
- (iv) Eliminate fossil fuel subsidies.
- (v) Minimize food losses (Annex IVl).

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

SDG 13 has the following targets:

- (i) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.
- (ii) Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- (iii) Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and the early warning of climatic hazards.

In Nepal in 2009, the total emissions of CO₂ per annum was only four megatons and per capita emissions only 0.1 tonnes — a negligible portion of global emissions. In developed regions, average emissions are about 11 tonnes of CO₂ per person per year, compared to about three tonnes in developing regions, although there are wide regional variations. Nepal's total consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) was just 0.88 tonnes in 2004.

According to the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory in Nepal (MoPIT, 2015); the agricultural sector is the largest GHG emitter (68 percent). The transport and industrial sectors each emitted about 12 percent, while only 5 percent of greenhouse gases were emitted by the commercial sector (Annex IVm).

The proposed specific targets for SDG 13 for Nepal include the following:

- (i) Halve existing CO₂ emission level.
- (ii) Halve the use of ODS.
- (iii) Halve GHG emissions from the residential, transportation and industrial sectors (Annex IVm)

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

The SDG 14 targets (Annex IVn) are not relevant for Nepal. But as mountain resources are so crucial for Nepal's fresh water resources, hydropower, livelihood, agriculture, adventure tourism, and environment protection, some specific targets could be set and indicators developed for this goal.

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

SDG 15 includes the following targets:

- (i) Ensure, by 2020, the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- (ii) Promote the sustainable management of all types of forests.
- (iii) Halt deforestation.
- (iv) Ensure by 2030 the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

Forests occupy 29 percent of Nepal's land area while bushes and grasslands occupy another 10.6 percent, thus making the total 'forest' area 39.6 percent of the land area. Various forest management programmes are being implemented. Communities manage 39 percent of all dense forest areas. In the context of the conservation of biodiversity, 23.23 percent of Nepal's total land area is considered as protected areas. Nepal is also protecting 1,727 lakes, wetlands and ponds. These areas are located in various ecological zones and have helped in the conservation of the natural, biological and cultural heritage of those areas. More than two-thirds (67.8 percent) of Nepal's mountain ecosystem are officially designated as protected areas (Annex IVo).

Twenty of Nepal's 5,358 lakes are considered as dangerous glacial lakes with potential for glacial lake outburst floods, and thus need special protection. So far, 3,346 watersheds have been conserved and 1,675 km of rivulets and riverbanks conserved through bio-engineering.

The degradation of natural habitats threatens the country's flora and fauna. Some species are

moving towards extinction with declines in both populations and distribution. Nepal is home to 12,480 plant and 11,706 animal species, of which 60 plant species (0.48 percent) and 95 animal species (0.81 percent) are threatened. There are currently 198 tigers, 645 rhinos and 300 black-buck deer in Nepal (MoF, 2015 and MoFSC, 2015). These and other animals need to be protected. The government has put three plant species and five animal species under conservation plans. The 2030 target is to increase the number of plant and animal species with conservation plans to 15 each (Annex IVo).

Other proposed specific targets for SDG 15 for Nepal include the following:

- (i) Increase forest areas under community management from 39 percent to 45 percent of forest area and protected areas from 23 percent to 25 percent of the total land area.
- (ii) Increase the number of conserved lakes, wetlands, and ponds from 1,727 to 5,000.
- (iii) Eliminate forest loss (Annex IVo).

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

The targets for SDG 16 include the following:

- (i) Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, and end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and the torture of children.
- (ii) Promote the rule of law at national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- (iii) Reduce illicit financial and arms flows.
- (iv) Strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
- (v) Reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
- (vi) Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Despite significant efforts to ensure good governance, Nepal still ranks relatively poorly in terms of overall transparency, accountability, integrity and rule of law – its scores being 3 (out of 6) for transparency, accountability and corruption in public life (NPC, 2015b). Good governance is needed to control corruption, which has also been measured and reported as minus 0.83 (the value fluctuates between minus 2.5 and plus 2.5, with higher positive values corresponding to good governance) (World Bank, 2012a). Nepal scores 3.1 (out of 6) for the quality of public administration (Annex IVp).

Violence against children and women is an acute problem. Every third (37.4 percent) child aged 5 to 17 years is involved in child labour. Significant proportions of the population still lack access to legal identity documents such as vital registration (birth, marriage) and citizenship documents (Annex IVp).

The proposed specific targets for SDG 16 for Nepal include the following:

- (i) End death from violent conflict, violence against women, and violence against children.
- (ii) Improve transparency and accountability scores from 3 to 5.
- (iii) Improve the good governance score from -0.83 to 2.0 (on the scale of -2.5 to 2.5).
- (iv) 100 percent birth registration.
- (v) 80 percent voter turnout in elections.
- (vi) Access to justice for all (Annex IVp).

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

SDG 17 has 19 targets (Annex IVq), but its further elaboration through measurable indicators has yet to be done. The realization of the global commitments related to this SDG is not very encouraging as a number of commitments on trade, aid, investment and financing for the development of the LDCs have not been significantly met. There

is a need to develop quantifiable indicators for assessing the SDG 17 targets in order to boost global cooperation for development. It is also necessary to assign the shared global responsibilities on SDGs to national and regional level governments and other stakeholders.

3.2 Existing Policies and Institutional Environment

Nepal is party to several United Nations conventions on sustainable development including those on energy, environment, climate change, gender-based violence, anti-corruption, good governance and human rights. Besides, the country has set its domestic policies to achieve sustainable development through inclusive social and economic development. The Interim Constitution (2007) adequately covered the issues of fundamental rights of citizens and the responsibility of the state to deliver them. The new federal constitution is a significant advance for protecting the welfare of citizens and delivering inclusive development. The Local Self-governance Act (1999) provides much authority and responsibility to local governments to deliver social, environmental and economic services to local people in line with what is proposed in the SDGs.

Nepal has opted for a mixed economy with the government encompassing the private and the cooperative sectors to promote economic growth and deliver services. These sectors are instrumental in promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and the delivery of basic social services that lie outside the domain of the government. The country's liberal trade, industry, and financial policies are expected to promote economic growth so as to meet the income threshold for graduating from LDC within the next 15 years.

The current macroeconomic situation of the country provides some space for the government to implement SDG interventions. The robust tax system is mostly driven by value added tax, limited domestic and foreign borrowings leading to low indebtedness, and a highly liquid financial system that offers large investment opportunities to the government and the private sector. Foreign exchange reserves, at about 40 percent of GDP

and worth a year's worth of merchandise imports, provide cushions against the foreign currency deficit for financing imports. The emerging role of the private sector in building infrastructure and education and health service provision are complementing government functions in those areas. The country possesses well-defined sectoral policies across most of the proposed SDGs, but they require refining and reorientation as the means to achieve the goals. Also, the new fundamental rights and directive principles of the new constitution require new policies and strategies for their implementation, which will complement the achievement of the SDGs.

In agriculture, the government's Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) (GoN, 2014) is designed to guide the agricultural sector over the next 20 years (from 2014). This strategy includes a 10-year action plan and roadmap aiming for food sufficiency, sustainability, competitiveness, and inclusion. The strategy addresses the food and nutrition security needs of the most disadvantaged rural populations including lactating and pregnant women, disadvantaged communities, and people in disadvantaged regions.

In health, the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS) (2015-2020) (MoHP, 2015b) guides the decisions across the sector including public and private services and partnerships with external donors. A multi-sector nutrition plan for reducing maternal and child under nutrition is under implementation.

In education, the School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP) (2009-2015) (MoE, 2009) is a long-term strategic plan for achieving basic and secondary education. The SSRP is also introducing new reforms characterized by strategic interventions such as the restructuring of school education, improvements in the quality of education, and the institutionalization of performance accountability.

In gender equality, Nepal recognizes violence against women and girls as a crime and has amended acts and policies to protect women from violence, and has established mechanisms to facilitate access to justice for victims²². The government is preparing a national strategy to end child marriage. A witchcraft allegation (crime and punishment) control bill is under discussion in Parliament to reduce this socially and culturally harmful practice.

The government implemented the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programme in urban areas (MoPHW, 2009) and then introduced a sanitation and hygiene master plan in 2011 to maintain uniformity and standards in programme approaches (GoN, 2011b). The plan particularly, focuses on instituting open defecation free areas as the bottom line for all sanitation interventions, and envisages universal access to sanitation facilities in water supply and sanitation in project areas.

On climate change, Nepal has prepared and started implementing a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) for adapting to extreme climate events and climate variability through an extensive country-driven consultative process (MoEn, 2010). Also local adaptation plans for actions (LAPA) have been formulated with the twin objectives of implementing adaptation actions, and integrating climate change into local development planning and implementation (GoN, 2011c).

Nepal is the fourth most vulnerable country in the world to climate change. Adaptation practices are being developed and up-scaled to counter the adverse effects. Stress tolerant varieties and resource conservation technologies are being promoted. Agro-biodiversity conservation and use is part of a regular programme while community seed banks are being promoted in nodal locations of the country.

22 The amended acts and policies include: Amendment of the Civil Code, 1963 with provision of women's right to divorce, penalty for polygamy and increase in punishment for rapists; the National Commission on Women Act, 2006; Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act, 2007; Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2000; Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment at Workplace, 2014; the Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances and Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act, 2014; National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Trafficking in Women and Children, 2012 and its Implementation Plan, 2014; National Plan of Action for Controlling Gender Based Violence and Promoting Gender Empowerment, 2012; National Action Plan on Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 (2011/12–2015/16).

Nepal has several infrastructure master plans including for roads, electricity, water resource, and forestry. These plans and policies will need reviewing in the context of the SDGs and refining to address the 2030 goals. Sectoral policies and strategies need to be formulated on sustainable production and consumption, inequality, employment and social protection.

The government enacted a Good Governance Act in 2008 to ensure that its administrative functions serve the greater interests of the nation and its people; promote equity and inclusiveness; enforce the rule of law; guarantee human rights; ensure transparency, objectivity, accountability and honesty in its functions; and promote the decentralization and devolution of power, and local participation in development.

Despite the democratic and participatory policies and institutions, there are several institutional challenges for the effective implementation of the SDGs. Nepal is passing through a prolonged political transition with institutions of the central and local governments, societies and communities being weak and many institutions not functioning effectively.

The current governance system is marred by deficits in the legal system including on the governance of natural resources (particularly land use), water resources, industrial activity, finance, education, health, labour market, and social protection. The new constitution provides for making the constitution effective by enactment new laws. Any delays in the production of this legislation will delay SDG operationalization.

Elected sub-national and local governments are critical for public accountability on the operationalization of the SDGs at the provincial and local levels and to properly address the issues of targeted people. However, it may be a long time before these bodies are elected.

Government institutions are mostly oriented to deliver administrative tasks and follow stringent bureaucratic practices. This is a concern for pro-people and pro-development services. Local

government bodies are weak with low levels of staffing and quality and this problem is exacerbated by the absence of elected representatives since 2001 and the lack of accountability in service delivery. Besides there are institutional capacity constraints in planning, implementing and monitoring development programmes.

The politicization of the bureaucracy, militant trade unionism, the lack of public accountability and cases of corruption have raised questions on the performance of the bureaucracy to deliver the expected outputs of the SDGs. The oversight agencies like the Parliament's committees, anti-corruption bodies, the auditor general, and the NPC require strengthening to promote good governance and more effective service delivery.

Private sector institutions have a crucial role to play in promoting inclusive and high levels of economic growth, creating jobs and delivering certain goods and services. The emerging private sector institutions, although divided and confined to commercial business can play a critical role in industrialization, infrastructure development, and promoting economic activities and thus complementing the government across several areas of development.

Cooperatives and community organizations also have an important role to play in mobilizing local resources, communities and delivering essential services. Currently, nearly 32,000 cooperative societies serve nearly 5 million members and have mobilized nearly NPR 200 billion of financial resources. Community organizations like forest user groups are conserving the environment and empowering local communities. Micro-finance is expanding rapidly and gives nearly 1.5 million households access to finance. They are equally important in channelling remittances and providing micro-insurance services. The expansion of these activities will greatly facilitate inclusive and sustainable development.

The role of civil society and the media is critical for policy pressure and advocacy, for monitoring the implementation of government and non-government plans and budgets and for providing

feedback to improve outcomes. It is therefore important to bring these stakeholders on board for implementation and monitoring as the involvement of a vibrant civil society and media will be an added advantage for the state to work towards achieving the SDGs. Finally, the role of community

organizations in formulating and implementing the SDGs is critical for local level operationalization. Existing strong community organizations such as forestry, water resource, and local infrastructure users groups, are important institutions to implement the SDGs at the community level.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE SDGs

The SDGs are comprehensive, ambitious and challenging goals and require huge resources as well as enhanced capacity to achieve them in the given 15 years' time. The goals of universal access to basic economic and social services, reduced inequality within and among nations, and structural changes in production and consumption patterns are ideal. But their achievement will require unprecedented national efforts and international cooperation in action rather than rhetoric. The following sections delve into the key issues and challenges that Nepal has to address to achieve the SDGs.

4.1 Mainstreaming the SDGs into Periodic Plans and Annual Budgets

The implementation of the MDGs has taught Nepali policymakers the lesson that mainstreaming such goals and targets into national plans and poverty reduction strategies helps focus programmes on MDG areas and helps ensure resources for them. For Nepal, the country continues its planned development process, and annual budgets and programmes are designed as per the periodic plans and programmes. The current planning cycle ends in July 2016 and a new cycle will start immediately after. As the preparation of the approach paper and the full planning document for the next plan start well in advance of the start of the next planning cycle, the planning cycle provides perfect timing for

mainstreaming the SDGs into the next periodic plan. For this, a full-fledged SDG document with properly adapted and disaggregated targets and indicators along with their financing strategy will be important.

The SDGs are not standalone goals, and the achievement or underachievement of many goals will have implications for the achievement of other goals. For instance, the achievement of the poverty goal depends on the accomplishment of many other goals including on hunger, education, health, and the environment. The gender empowerment goal will be achieved only by mainstreaming gender in all the SDGs and their targets and indicators. Achieving the environment goal also requires corresponding environment related interventions in other goals like water and sanitation, sustainable production and consumption, energy, and transport. As there is already an overlap among goals and targets, it is necessary that goal-specific and cross-cutting interventions are properly specified, implemented and monitored.

As the SDGs will be refined and globally adopted with a financing strategy, the National Planning Commission should take the lead to work out an implementation strategy by engaging line ministries, external development partners and other stakeholders. This will ensure that SDG related programmes are built in to line ministries' programmes and development partners are on board to support their financing.

Once the SDGs are tailored into the periodic plan and annual budgets, there is a need for annual budget audits from the SDGs' perspectives. The development of a framework for such an audit is critical, and a designated agency should be assigned to carry out this task. For credibility purposes, this agency could be outside the government's implementing agencies. For monitoring the outputs and outcomes, the plan's results framework should be developed with a focus on the SDGs.

Many surveys have to be done in the next few years to fill data gaps and create baseline data for targets that lack adequate data. Existing surveys should be tailored to the SDG monitoring needs particularly for gender, social group, class and geographical location-based target setting, analysis, and monitoring of SDG outcomes. Some SDG related targets also require intra-household information such as on nutrition, hunger, poverty, education, health, consumption and income distribution. A system of macroeconomic policy auditing will also have to be implemented to ensure that related policies reinforce the achievement of the SDGs.

4.2 Localization of SDGs at Sub-national Levels

Although the SDGs are global goals and targets to be adapted to the national context, they also need to be addressed at the sub-national and local levels. Thus, the localization of the SDGs implies that actors and institutions at the sub-national level have a fundamental role to play if the SDGs are taken seriously as an opportunity to improve all people's lives. Adaptation of the SDGs to fit local realities will ensure that the national development goals will be achieved at both national and sub-national levels. There is a realization from the implementation and outcome of the MDGs that the national development goals have to be localized for higher, more equitable, and inclusive outcomes. This experience should be exercised for the implementation of the SDGs and a strategy needs developing to localize the SDGs at provincial and local levels once the federal system is set up.

The experience of MDG implementation shows that the localization of national development goals

is critical for properly addressing targeted populations, targeted groups and remote geographical areas. The overall levels of achievements of the MDGs in several subject areas mask substantial disparities by gender, social group and location. Addressing hard-to-reach populations, specific geographical areas and marginalized and endangered ethnic people requires localized planning and programming, and thus a framework for implementing the SDGs at the sub-national and local levels is essential.

Overall, as the localization of the SDGs at the sub-national and local levels is critical for the universal, equitable and inclusive outcome of sustainable development efforts, it is equally important to have a political setup at those levels that is willing and capable of handling the development agenda effectively. Thus, along with preparing SDG-based local development strategies at the sub-national and local levels, it is essential to work out financing strategies and encompass capacity development interventions within the same strategies. The notion of 'capacity first, devolution later' should be avoided through the simultaneous devolution of the authority and capacity building of local bodies. Capacity constraints should not prevent the implementation of the SDGs at sub-national and local levels.

4.3 Up-scaling Implementation

Eradicating absolute poverty in the next 15 years calls for one percentage point reduction in the existing poverty rate every year, which, given the past track record, should be attainable. But the LDC graduation threshold income of around US\$ 1,650 in 2022 requires that per capita income has to increase by nearly 10 percent per annum in each of the next seven years. And if the income is expected to rise to US\$ 2,500 in 2,030, further per capita income growth of 7.5 percent per annum will have to be achieved. Thus, given population growth of 1.3 percent, the GDP of the country has to grow by double digits in the next decade. Besides, increasing the share of the bottom 20 percent in national income and consumption requires more than average growth in that income group, which is contingent on the restructuring of the production and income generation process.

Currently 37.4 percent of Nepal's children are stunted and reducing this to below one percent implies an annual reduction of 2.3 percentage points each year. A combined approach of improved food supply and feeding, micronutrient supplementation and the control of diarrheal disease are needed to attain this target. Currently, more than one-thirds of households suffer food insufficiency and reducing this to below one percent implies instituting strong food security. It is observed from the 2008 food crisis that incomes alone do not assure food security and the supply side is equally important. Agriculture growth will have to play a critical role in this.

Similarly, reducing to zero the number of underweight children requires a two percentage point reduction every year (from 31 percent in 2014) and ending stunting will require even more expedited reduction. Reducing the proportion of landless farmers from 26 percent at present to zero in 2030 requires the very challenging undertakings of increasing access to land to such farmers and bringing some of them out of farming activities.

The health sector challenges are more pronounced for reducing maternal mortality from 284 per 100,000 live births to less than 70, ending preventable child mortality rate (reducing from 38 per thousand live births to almost zero), and ensuring universal reproductive health care services for tackling the various dimensions of reproductive morbidities.

In education, only 75 percent of students enrolled in grade one reach grade eight. Also, enrolling all children in early childhood education or preschool from the current level of 51 percent also calls for substantial additional efforts. Raising female adult numeracy from 52 percent at present to 95 percent and from 75 percent to 95 percent for males should be achievable.

The achievement of gender equality and empowering women is one of the major challenges because it requires major social change alongside economic interventions. Eliminating violence against girls and women, which some reports put as high as being suffered by a quarter of their total population (MoHP, 2011a), and raising women's participation in public decision-making

including in the Parliament and corporate offices (which currently stands at less than one-thirds) are challenging tasks.

While achieving the basic water supply target will not be a big problem, the water quality and sanitation targets are likely to be difficult to achieve by 2030 because current levels of sanitation are very poor. The level of hygiene education and awareness is also very low.

Achieving the energy goal will be contingent on how fast Nepal can increase hydroelectricity generation at least 10-folds during the next 15 years. This will determine the energy mix and access to renewable energy to households and industries.

Containing inequality through market-based policy instruments will be a formidable task; and unless pro-poor growth policies and interventions are put in place along with strong redistributive measures, it will be hard to increase the share of the bottom 40 percent in national income. Currently, they earn only 12 percent of national income and this figure has to be raised by at least 50 percent to 18 percent if tangible achievement is to be made in this area.

Nepal is rapidly urbanizing with current urban population growth of 3.4 percent per annum being nearly three times national population growth. Besides, the government has created many new municipalities. The creation of urban infrastructure in the new municipalities has to start from almost zero. Besides, the settlements damaged by the recent earthquakes have to be rebuilt. Currently only just over a quarter of households live in cement-bonded houses while less than 10 percent of households have underground drainage connections. Making this service universal or at least doubling it will require a lot of resources, which local communities may not be able to finance. So more national and international financing is needed for urban development.

The country's high economic growth and development aspirations pose a threat to its natural resources. So, the SDGs' strategy will have to promote the optimal harnessing of water resources for consumptive use and should limit more use of fossil fuels and eliminate fossil fuel subsidies.

Nepal is a very low emitter of CO₂ at 0.10 tonnes per capita and it can work towards being a zero carbon country through sincere national efforts and global support. Similarly it should do away with fossil fuel subsidies, as has been already done for many other products. The remaining LPG subsidies should also be eliminated within a few years. In these ways Nepal can comply with the SDG climate change targets.

Nepal's forest cover is threatened by human activities and disasters like floods, landslides and forest fires. Illegal logging and the smuggling of timber along with the extraction of firewood for livelihoods also pose a threat to the existing 29 percent forest cover when the national target is to reach 40 percent. Encouraging natural regeneration is equally effective for expanding forests alongside large increases in tree planting.

The goal and targets on reducing violence against and ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and other forms of violence against children, improving transparency and accountability in public administration, and deepening democracy will be the most challenging to achieve particularly as they are set against a weak base during the prolonged political transition.

4.4 Mobilizing Financial Resources

The SDGs are diversified and so can be financed by the government through public investment programmes; by households through out-of-pocket expenses; by the non-government, co-operatives and community sectors; and by the private sector including through foreign direct investment (FDI). International non-government organizations (INGOs), philanthropic organizations, charity foundations, and personal trusts can also be instrumental in supporting SDG financing. The SDGs financing strategy will have serious implications for the outreach of people to the goods and services and the sustainability of such outreach. In particular, the taxation system has serious implications for the access of the poor to basic goods and services. There is strong evidence that direct and indirect user fees for primary education and essential healthcare are a barrier to access for the poor, but ending user

fees often requires increased aid to make up government revenue shortfalls. Thus incentive effects of well-designed user fees must be compatible with policy objectives (i.e. no basic health care and primary education fees). As such, household contributions must be estimated on the basis of ability to pay across all sectors. Thus for household financing, user fees should not be expected to contribute to the costs of primary school education, adult literacy programmes, improving gender equality, basic healthcare, nutritional interventions, and transport infrastructure. But provision should be made in the financing strategy for richer households to bear some of the cost of agricultural interventions, secondary school education, energy provision, water supply and sanitation.

4.4.1 Domestic resource mobilization

The primary responsibility for achieving the SDGs lies with the government; and the role of development partners is secondary. Exercising this responsibility requires scaling-up investment along with capacity development. A large portion of such investment needs will have to be financed from domestic resources and these resources have to be sustainable. Of the two major sources of domestic resource mobilization for the government, i.e. taxation and domestic borrowing, efforts to scale up the mobilization of both will have serious macro-economic implications. Raising more revenue from tax or non-tax measures has differentiated implications. For instance, resorting more to indirect taxation and widening the tax base or rate will mean that poor people will pay more taxes. If some SDG related targets are to be met with the provision of universally accessible and affordable goods and services, it is necessary that the tax or fee system does not obstruct the achievement of this. Similarly, excessive resort to domestic borrowing might crowd out private sector investment.

Nepal's current revenue generation efforts are satisfactory as the revenue to GDP ratio has stood at more than 17 percent in recent years. There is not much space to raise more revenue without raising the tax base that is the GDP itself. Further, as indirect taxes are by their very nature regressive and widening the tax base to cover basic goods and services would reduce the access

of the poor to such goods and services, there is not much scope to widen the tax base without affecting poor people's ability to afford such goods and services. It is a similar case with fees and charges. Due care needs to be given to ensure that poor people's access to utilities and services is not compromised by fees and charges.

The private sector is naturally a profit seeking entity and it is not rational to expect it to be inclusive or concerned with affordability by the poor. But this sector has a crucial role in promoting economic growth, generating jobs, and contributing to the government's revenue basket. Besides, the corporate social responsibility of the private sector and their role in social security and social protection can make a great contribution to achieving the SDGs.

The cooperatives sector is emerging as the third important development actor in the country. Although they provide member-based services, the growing number of their members indicates that cooperative initiatives will complement government and private sector initiatives for achieving the SDGs. In particular, their social businesses and concerns for their members and communities can complement public and private sector initiatives.

4.4.2 External resources: Foreign aid commitments, aid coordination and effectiveness

As an LDC with severe resource and capacity constraints, it is logical for Nepal to expect external cooperation, trade, investment and development assistance for its development efforts. The Millennium Declaration recognized this and called for:

- developing an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system to address the special needs of LDCs including tariff and quota free access for LDCs' exports;
- enhanced programmes of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC); and
- cancelling official bilateral debt and the more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.

The declaration also called for a comprehensive deal on the debt problems of developing countries through national and international efforts and making available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technology with the involvement of the private sector.

The global community also committed net ODA of 0.7 percent of OECD/DAC donors' GDP for developing countries including 0.15 percent for LDCs. There was a call for a large proportion of ODA to go to improving basic social services like basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation with most of it expected to be untied. However, there is a significant shortfall in the actual ODA compared to commitments. Therefore, while more ODA should be committed by OECD/DAC countries and more concessional assistance offered by the multilateral financial institutions, it is equally important that aid use capacity enhancement measures be taken at national and international levels.

Nepal does not face a debt sustainability problem as its external and domestic debts account for only 15.4 and 9.1 percent respectively of its GDP. As such total government debt has declined from more than 60 percent of GDP in 1995 to 53.3 percent in 2005 and further to 24.5 percent in 2015. This was partly because of the underperformance of the government in implementing its development plan and budgets. The government has remained in net budget surplus for the last few years as actual budget expenditure has been far below planned expenditure. The savings in the fiscal account have thus not only prevented the government from additional domestic borrowing but also enabled it to repay some long and short-term loans. Besides, the underuse of foreign loans due to poor project implementation following the frequent changes of government and the lack of public accountability have also led to the slow accumulation of public foreign debt in some years and the amount spent on debt servicing has been more than the loans mobilized for development activities.

Learning from the past, the external financing of the SDGs must take into account the following:

- *First*, aid commitments should be an integral part of the SDG implementation strategy.

- *Second*, aid should be untied and fungible enough to finance national priority programmes.
- *Third*, aid should be channelled through the national budget and sub-national level aid should be tailored to local priorities and programmes. Funding through NGOs should be coordinated with local bodies.
- *Fourth*, aid coordination among development partners is critical for aid effectiveness. One window for United Nations country support programmes should be implanted in practical terms. The sector-wide approach could be extended to more SDG areas for more coordinated aid.
- *Fifth*, as low exports and the resulting loss of competitiveness is a concern for the external sector balance and for foreign exchange availability for financing the imports essential for implementing the SDGs, it is equally important that aid for trade is scaled up and implemented.
- *Finally*, aid in grants will have to be mobilized for the country's capacity development at national and sub-national levels.

4.5 Capacity Development at the National and Sub-national Levels

SDG 17 calls for enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement the SDGs, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. But international support must be led and reinforced by the national government so that capacity constraints do not impede the success of SDG achievement despite commitments, resource availability and willingness to carry forward the agenda. Capacity development should thus be an integral part of the SDG national development strategy. The SDG needs assessment should assess the capacity to implement and the interventions identified to implement the SDGs must include capacity developments that are assigned adequate budgetary resources. Capacity

development interventions will not be prioritised and resourced unless they are mainstreamed into the national planning and budgeting process.

The capacity assessment exercise undertaken on MDG implementation²³ means that similar tools, knowledge and experience already exists within the United Nations system that could be adapted for the SDG related capacity assessment. The global community can support the national government to undertake the assessment and then help address the capacity gaps. In particular, the institutional, physical, information technology-related, and human resource-related capacity gaps should be prioritized interventions and solved in time to enable the achievement of the SDGs.

4.6 Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Challenges

Nepal is prone to disasters due to its topography, location, and habitat. Nepal is prone to earthquakes, floods, landslides, avalanches, fires and disease outbreaks. These often undermine the achievements made in poverty reduction and human development and pose serious challenges to human security. The achievement of the SDGs with better human development implies that adequate disaster risk reduction interventions are identified during the SDG needs assessment and financing strategy.

The SDGs are designed to reduce several risks and vulnerabilities, and interventions to achieve them will address disaster risks and vulnerabilities. But some disasters are difficult to predict and plan for — one of them being large earthquakes as Nepal experienced in April/May 2015. These earthquakes took the lives of almost 9,000 people, destroyed more than half a million houses and damaged more than 200,000 houses and public offices. The damage and losses, as measured by the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) (NPC, 2015c) is more than NPR 700 billion and the reconstruction costs will be as much as NPR 670

billion. This indicates that the country must carry out contingency planning for such unpredictable disasters, which demand additional financial and human resources. SDG implementation will have to be formulated in such a way that prevents such kinds of disasters from derailing or obstructing SDG-related interventions. So, the SDG financing strategy, the capacity assessment for implementing it and the implementation strategy should be mindful of likely future disasters and actions that need taking to prevent them from derailing the achievement of the SDGs.

4.7 Strengthening Governance and Service Delivery

Good governance, which is synonymous with democratic governance, is possible when democratic values and norms are engraved into the functioning of the state, society and its institutions. The key dimensions of good governance are the free, fair, and inclusive election of people's representatives; the peaceful turnover of power; accountable government; responsible opposition; rule of law; respect for human rights; accountable and transparent public administration; the separation of powers; an impartial judiciary; decentralized local governance; strong civil society; free media; effective service delivery and inclusive social, economic and political processes. These features, including the ones enshrined in the SDGs, cannot be ensured without the accompanying values of human rights, equality and equity, inclusion, solidarity, plurality, and respect for the people and environment they live in (UN, 2007).

The importance of good governance and the strengthening of trust in government are fundamental for achieving the SDGs. The achievement of the SDGs will require substantial scaling up of public investment, which in turn requires good governance for the proper use of additional resources. The government needs to focus on the following dimensions of good governance:

a: Address the legal deficits for good governance in the government, non-government, cooperative, community and private sectors — and create necessary regulatory institutions and enforce regulations.

- b: Ensure access to justice and security and respect human rights — this having been almost non-existent during the conflict, and still difficult to restore in a post-conflict situation. Parliament and human right organizations need to be vigilant on this.
- c: Formulate pro-poor, pro-gender, and pro-economic growth macroeconomic policies and sectoral policies that focus on macroeconomic stability, employment-intensive economic growth, and that support the attainment of the SDGs through a well-designed national development strategy.
- d: Engage all local stakeholders in formulating and implementing the SDGs and disaggregating the SDGs by gender, social group/ethnicity and geography at national and local levels.
- e: Make public service delivery more accountable and public policies, programmes and implementation more transparent and results-oriented.
- f: The expedited implementation of a federal system of governance with fully functioning decentralized sub-national and local governance and improved service delivery.
- g: Zero tolerance of corruption on the basis of a comprehensive strategy that combines prevention, enforcement and public awareness with easy access to information, free media and a dynamic civil society.
- h: Improve the implementation of local level programmes by strengthening local capacity; engaging local stakeholders in programme formulation, implementation and monitoring; strengthening the public audit system; and making user groups more accountable.
- i: Make aid more effective, harmonized and more effectively coordinated through partnerships between the national government and its development partners.

There are many reasons why economic development continues to bypass many of the poorest people and places with one common cause being poor governance. It is poor and vulnerable people who suffer the most when governance is characterized by a lack of transparency, accountability or competence. When income in-

equality is high, economic growth does not sufficiently help reduce poverty. When state policies and programmes are frequently captured by the ruling elites, who control most of the resources, the poor do not have access to resources and opportunities or 'voice' and thus remain excluded from the development process. Without sound governance, the country cannot expect to make sustained progress on human development and poverty reduction.

In a post-conflict situation, commissions for disappeared persons, transitional justice, and truth and reconciliation will have to be in place

to resolve conflict period cases and establish lasting peace. These institutions are yet to come into operation a decade after the peace agreement. Many of the structures destroyed during the conflict are yet to be rebuilt while the recent earthquakes added to the government's reconstruction tasks. The National Reconstruction Authority is yet to be fully functional. The reconstruction task also requires strong local and community level mechanisms, which, however, have not been instituted in the wake of the almost non-existent local government and the lack of an alternative ad-hoc implementation coordination mechanism.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON MAJOR SDGS AND THEIR TARGETS FROM NEPAL'S PERSPECTIVE

5.1 Observations and Comments on Major Goals and Targets²⁴

The achievement of Nepal's ambitious SDGs require considerably enhanced resources and capacity to implement them at the national and international levels and there should be no delay in operationalizing them globally as happened with the MDGs. The issues with MDG implementation included the absence of a planning process in several developing countries, the lack of coordination between development partners to help streamline MDGs into poverty reduction strategy papers and national development strategies, and belated country responses to owning and implementing the MDGs through their national planning and budgeting processes. Lack of country capacity to translate MDGs into national programmes and insufficient resources to finance also affected implementation. The implementation of the SDGs should not repeat these mistakes.

Comments on SDG 1

Nepal has made robust progress on reducing absolute poverty despite a far from favourable political and economic climate. However, there are significant challenges for ending absolute poverty by 2030 particularly with the reversals

caused by the recent earthquake. The major concern is how to consolidate the gains in poverty reduction, make them sustainable and shift the policy discourse gradually from absolute poverty to that of prosperity in general. Equally concerning is the sustainability of the de-facto migration-remittance-based development model in terms of generating growth for the economy and for the 'bottom 40 percent'. Since employment is the key to poverty reduction and empowerment of the people, further investments are needed in human capital, skill development and the overall development of Nepal's domestic labour market.

Also important is the need to redouble efforts to reach the excluded and hardest to reach people who remain in chronic poverty, and to enhance their abilities to contribute to and participate in economic growth. As many of these people are already in external labour markets, the challenge is to reintegrate them into the domestic market. The migration of low skilled workers is likely to continue into the medium term, but the extent to which successive cohorts of migrants can move up the skills ladder depends critically on enhanced investments in key skills and human capital. The demand for migrant workers is equally important for sustaining remittance inflows from abroad, which have been so instrumental in reducing poverty.

24 This section draws heavily on the views and analysis of the thematic group reports prepared by the NPC.

As poverty in Nepal is linked with slow economic growth, underemployment, and social and geographical exclusion, eradicating extreme poverty implies addressing all these challenges. While social and geographical exclusion could be corrected with socioeconomically transformational interventions, enhancing economic growth to a level sufficient to eliminate poverty calls for substantially scaling up related investments and raising productivity which requires higher levels of cooperation from development partners.

Comments on SDG 2

Agricultural transformation is a key to Nepal's sustained economic growth, social inclusion, poverty reduction, and socioeconomic modernization. While increasing productivity and reducing underemployment in agriculture requires huge investments in irrigation, road, rural energy and market infrastructure, developing the skills of uneducated and 'just literate' people also requires huge investments in human capital. Thus it is essential that the government and its development partners allocate more resources to agriculture as in Nepal agriculture is not only a source of food security, jobs, and poverty reduction but also a means of socioeconomic transformation.

Achieving the SDG targets for agriculture will be instrumental for achieving other goals including poverty reduction, education, health, environment, and for less inequality. As a large part of the Nepalese population will still resort to agriculture for their livelihoods, income and employment, prioritized resource allocation, the improvement of rural infrastructure, and the use of science, technology and innovation in agriculture will help achieve several other goals alongside SDG 2. Coordination between line agencies, including on irrigation, and agricultural extension and research will be highly important.

The global and regional high and unequal regimes of agricultural subsidies and Nepal's low agricultural productivity and its small scale of subsidies implies that the country cannot protect its agriculture from external shocks. The access of Nepal's agricultural produce to global and regional markets (in terms of price competitiveness and the presence of non-tariff barriers like sanitary and phytosanitary regulations) will not be pos-

sible if the current global agricultural trade and subsidy regimes continue. The global community should provide preferential market access for the agricultural produce of LDCs like Nepal if agriculture is to play a critical role in such countries' economic growth, food security, underemployment reduction, and eradicating poverty.

Comments on SDG 3

No substantial and sustainable improvements in the health of Nepalese people can be realized unless the three core issues of coverage, care, and quality human resource/supplies are addressed. Achieving sustainable development in the health sector is challenging and good governance at the national level is essential for sustained and inclusive health gains and sustainable health development.

The present pace of declining IMR and U5MR cannot be sustained unless the further reduction of NMR is accelerated. The community component of neonatal services is increasing but the availability and access to neonatal services at health facilities remains a big challenge. Moreover, these services have not been able to reach marginalized communities. For this, while the competency of neonatal health care providers has to be improved, up-scaled development cooperation is equally important for strengthening the national health care system.

Several donor agencies are working with the government on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes and the immunization programme. Thus, while the government needs to increase the immunization budget from general taxation to achieve the sustainable immunization goal, continued donor support is necessary for sustaining the programme.

Adolescent pregnancy and motherhood is a major social and health issue, which is associated with early marriage and can cause severe health problems leading to pregnancy-related complications and death. The proportion of women attending four antenatal care (ANC) visits is low although ANC coverage shows an improving trend. Upscaling these efforts requires stronger national commitments and more international financial and technical support.

Most current programmes dealing with communicable, non-communicable, water-borne, and neglected tropical diseases have been heavily supported by external development partners (EDPs), which may not be sustainable in the long run. Imported diseases, which may come in through migrant workers, are a major challenge. Climate change may alter the behaviour, life cycle and geographical survival of disease vectors, and hence, the pattern of vector-borne disease epidemics may change. Nepal recently developed a multi-sectoral action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs and international cooperation for its implementation is critical.

Comments on SDG 4

Ensuring and properly measuring the quality of educational outcomes is a difficult task without practical global indicators. Besides, considering Nepal's socioeconomic, political and financial situation, achieving universal access to education with gender parity at all levels of education is a challenging task.

There are substantial practical problems in achieving universal coverage and defining quality to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education that leads to relevant and effective learning outcomes by 2030. Enrolment saturation will be possible if resources are increased and innovative interventions put into practice.

Regarding ensuring that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development (ECD), care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education by 2030, there is a need to define the 'quality' of ECD, despite which saturation enrolment is possible.

Nepal can set new targets for increasing the number of youths and adults with relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. This should be prioritised at national and sub-national levels.

Indicators need to be developed at family, community, and school levels to measure the elimination by 2030 of gender disparities in education

and ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations. Substantial resources are required to implement the strategy for ensuring child friendly teaching and learning and the creation of conducive school environments.

On the target to build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all, there is a need to define minimum quality standards. Further efforts and resources are required to upgrade such facilities. A precise definition of 'the learning environment' is needed.

Comments on SDG 5

Gender inequality is one of the major impediments for economic prosperity, peace, harmony, social integration and sustainable development. It therefore needs to be addressed not only as a standalone goal, but also mainstreamed in all other goals with specific inclusive indicators and targets with resources.

Ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere requires strong laws and their enforcement, credible programmes and their effective implementation, and a database for monitoring purposes. However, information on gender-based violence, sexual abuse, discrimination at home, institution based crimes, and women's representation in various fields is missing. A mechanism for collecting such information is needed while pursuing interventions to address gender goals.

All SDG targets and indicators will be gender disaggregated. The gender goal itself should include sexual health and rights and gender aspects of financing for development. In the context of South Asian LDCs, caste and ethnic issues tend to undermine economic development efforts and gender equality. The goals therefore should refer to the specific constraints faced by women of discriminated castes, indigenous ethnic groups and from difficult geographic locations, and indicators be set on the progress of addressing these constraints.

Comments on SDG 6

The national target for basic water supply and sanitation is 100 percent coverage by 2017. As only about half of all water supply schemes are fully functional at any time, water and sanitation user committees should be empowered through monitoring, capacity building and technical advice to keep their water supply assets serviceable and to provide adequate water supply services.

Sanitation is still mostly linked to creating open defecation (ODF) free communities. Nepal has achieved about 70 percent coverage with 30 percent of urban households having toilets connected to sewerage systems and 47.5 percent having toilets connected to septic tanks. Rural coverage is much less. The challenge is to maintain the momentum and generate a post-ODF movement that will help households climb the sanitation ladder and improve their facilities in time. Sewerage systems and septic tanks are often not well designed or may have been dislodged by earthquakes, causing leakages to occur that pollute groundwater. As almost half of urban toilets are connected to septic tanks, the effective management and treatment of faecal sludge from septic tanks is necessary to avoid the contamination of land and water.

Though Nepal has adopted a policy of integrated water resource management, its implementation remains very poor. The main reason is the lack of an institutional set up and mechanism to implement policy principles. The regulatory frameworks need revising in the light of integrated water resources management at basin and sub-basin levels. An ecosystem service protocol is urgently needed on water allocation and use for decision-making on water resource allocation and the pricing of water.

Comments on SDG 7

Putting energy as a separate goal overcomes the limitation of the MDGs not directly addressing such an important issue. Nepal, which currently has an energy crisis despite having huge potential for generating renewable energy, will set its energy access targets as per the multi-tiered targets proposed in the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework (World Bank, 2012). Nepal agrees with the

SE4ALL document that the focus for energy access needs to go beyond binary measures (yes/no) to a multi-tier framework that better captures the quantity and quality of electricity supplied, as well as the efficiency, safety and convenience of household cook stoves, including those that use biomass.

Nepal has a huge potential for renewable energy, particularly hydropower. The South Asian region as a whole would benefit from the increased supply of clean energy if global and regional cooperation is in place to harness this potential. Foreign direct investment and development aid is essential to exploit this opportunity and meet the national and global goals for energy, environment and climate change.

South Asian regional cooperation in harnessing water resources for energy is marred by non-functioning state institutions, lack of sufficient funds for investment by the public and private sectors and very limited initiatives of the global and regional development banks. Regional cooperation needs to be expedited to produce more tangible results and the role of international capital needs enhancing through a proper global clean energy financing strategy.

Comments on SDG 8

Sustained inclusive high economic growth can reduce poverty faster. Making the economic growth process more inclusive also implies that productive forces, including labour, are engaged in the production process, which makes the growth process very much employment intensive. Nepal has made good progress in reducing poverty and there has been moderate growth of its gross domestic product. Faster GDP growth with better distribution would further reduce the level of poverty. Nepal graduating from LDC status by 2022 requires at least 7 percent GDP growth per annum in the next seven years.

The accumulation of factors of production is not a sustainable way of achieving high economic growth; productivity must be increased with sound policies, the better use of innovations, and good governance. The government needs to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading

and innovation, including by focussing on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors like agriculture, tourism and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Increasing labour productivity through skill enhancement and motivation schemes is also crucial.

Nepal's financial system is mostly informal and not very inclusive. Financial services have not generated higher economic growth and financial resources are mostly allocated to trade and low value adding services. Financial services need to focus more on agriculture, tourism, hydropower, and SMEs so that they contribute more to economic growth and employment. The perceptions of multilateral institutions on financing policies and practices need to support this.

Nepal has a large proportion of 'working poor' labourers. The fixing and enforcement of minimum wages and the formalization of the labour market are equally important to transform the working poor into reasonably paid workers. As informal labour markets are prone to child labour, wage undercutting and wage discrimination, Nepal's labour laws and policies should encourage the formalization of the labour market by protecting labour rights and security while also reducing trade union militancy. Wage discrimination by gender must be eliminated and workplace safety enforced.

Currently, every other youth in the country is effectively unemployed. This cannot be reduced without generating employment intensive high economic growth as well as managing migrant work properly. Also crucial is making education match the skills required for economic activities.

Comments on SDG 9

Nepal requires huge investments in infrastructure development to create the minimum conditions for industrial investment. The situation worsened with the recent earthquakes, which not only damaged roads and hydropower and water supply projects but also emphasised the need to build earthquake resistant and resilient infrastructure. Given that public resources are overstressed in meeting social and economic sector interventions, it is crucial that donor resources

and foreign direct investments are channelled towards infrastructure improvement areas to unlock the infrastructure bottleneck for industrialization and economic growth.

Industrial promotion is contingent on domestic and external demands and price competitiveness. While domestic demand is determined by the rate of income growth, the external demand depends more on the tariff and non-tariff trade barriers. Without effective implementation of the aid for trade window, duty free and quota free access, reduced non-tariff barriers (mostly the sanitary, phytosanitary and technical ones), LDCs like Nepal will not be able to benefit from the global market for its industrial products. Similarly, access to science, technology and innovation, which is being restricted on various pretexts, has to be enhanced in order to expedite the industrialization of LDCs like Nepal.

Comments on SDG 10

Income inequality has reduced the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction in Nepal. Such inequality is built in to the disparities in the ownership of productive assets like land, capital and technology; the level of education and skills; and the remoteness of settlements. The bottom 40 percent of the population in terms of incomes mostly comprise landless, marginal (including *Kamaiyas*, *Haliyas*, and *Charuwas*) and small farmers, agricultural labourers, households with large families, people from socially excluded castes and people residing in remote areas. For progressively achieving and sustaining income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average, interventions are needed that focus on these populations and areas along with progressive taxation and subsidy policies.

The overly market-led economic growth-centric policies of the state and its development partners are widening the inequality of incomes. The real challenge is to promote a built-in-distributive growth strategy with strong fiscal and financial instruments to redistribute growth outcomes. Raising the share of the bottom 40 percent of national income implies improving the terms of trade in agriculture, increasing real wages along with higher labour productivity, and formalizing

the informal economy with strong social protection schemes in place.

The new constitution envisages equal opportunities and reduced inequalities in development outcomes. The new laws that are to be drafted in accordance with the constitution should eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices. Most important is to enforce the laws through good governance. The government will have to formulate its fiscal, wage and social protection policies in line with these targets and aim for progressively greater equality.

Remittances are the second major source of household incomes after agriculture, and thus the proper management of external labour opportunities through inter-governmental agreements are very important for closing the income gap between the rich and the poor. Facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and the mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies requires cooperation from recipient countries. And as many migrant workers flows are South-South, labour market management is a significant area of South-South cooperation.

Comments on SDG 11

The growing pace of urbanization and increasing urban populations are putting serious pressure on utility services like water and sanitation facilities, transportation services, housing and public places, protected resources like public places and heritages, and urban security systems. However, urban planning, budgeting, and resource allocation has been given less attention by both the national government and donors.

Housing in the form of shelter is increasingly taken as a government responsibility in a welfare state. However, few strong initiatives have been taken in this area either at the international or national level. The MPI definition of poverty considers housing status. United Nations and other INGOs and philanthropic organizations should be mobilized to meet the housing demand in countries like Nepal where public resources fall far short of meeting these demands.

The MDGs focused on basic water supply whereas the SDGs also address the quality aspect. But maintaining water quality is a challenge due mainly to human settlements in watersheds and catchments area, industrial pollution, and poor sewage systems. Interventions are needed to address water quality as water supply in urban Nepal is characterized by unreliable and inconsistent quality of distributed water and contamination either at source, outlet or transmission level.

Sanitation is a national and regional problem in South Asia with widespread open defecation, poor awareness about sanitation, and defective sewage systems. Recent data (CBS, 2011a) show that only 56 percent of urban households are covered by sanitation systems and only 8.5 percent in rural areas. Further, there are differences in sanitation facilities by geographical region, and by income level of households. Targeted programmes are needed to address the sanitation gaps in general and by social and economic group in particular.

Addressing the rapid pace of urbanization requires investment in the regional cities outside the Kathmandu Valley, the implementation of periodic plans by all municipalities, and the addressing of urban poverty. This requires prioritizing domestic and international aid resources towards these areas.

Maintaining the cultural heritage of Nepal's cities is a challenge due to human encroachment, air pollution, and the damage wrought by the recent earthquakes. It is therefore necessary to ensure that conservation is internalized in government and local annual programmes, that communities are mobilized for conservation activities, and that region-wise inventories of historical and cultural assets (tangible and intangible) are prepared.

Most Nepalese cities are prone to disasters. So, all urban communities should prepare and implement disaster risk management plans enforce the National Building Code and carry out risk sensitive land use planning.

Comments on SDG 12

Sustainable consumption and production is more an issue with advanced economies where the

uses of water, air, fossil fuels, goods made of non-renewable natural resources, the use of plastics, and food wastage are excessive. Developing countries like Nepal consume only a small fraction of such resources and goods. Thus, getting substantive results on this target largely depends on how developed countries implement their commitments and support developing countries, taking into account capabilities in implementing this target.

Achieving sustainable management and the efficient use of natural resources largely depends on reducing the excessive dependence of the government and the people on natural resources for their incomes and livelihoods. Nepal's land and forest based livelihoods, the incidence of poverty, the pressure on natural resources and environment, and the quest for development are key challenges for the sustainable and efficient use of natural resources. Addressing these challenges requires a sustainable poverty reduction strategy and the transformation of the economic and livelihood process.

Most 'dirty' industries are located in developing countries operated by multinational companies. Thus, encouraging large and trans-national companies to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles should be a global initiative with agreed norms and standards.

As Nepal has a very low level of industrialization, achieving the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle by 2020, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, should not be a daunting task. But proper laws, the enforcement of these laws and a monitoring mechanism need to be put in place. A coordinated effort between several agencies will make it possible for the substantial reduction of waste generation through prevention, recycle and reuse.

Comments on SDG 13

Nepal minimally contributes to climate change but is suffering from its consequences in agriculture, livelihood, disease control, watershed management, and environmental protection. Nepal

is ready to cooperate at regional and global levels for strengthening resilience and its adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. But the country needs global development support through climate change financing and carbon financing mechanisms to contribute to the 'global good'.

Nepal is prepared to mainstream climate change issues in national and sub-national level planning and implement interventions to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and impact reduction. The transfer of technology and financial support from advanced countries in this area is very necessary for Nepal.

Comments on SDG 14

SDG 14 is about conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, which is not directly relevant for Nepal. Instead, as a mountainous country, Nepal should set the goal of conserving, sustainably using and promoting mountain resources including glaciers, water, habitats and wildlife. For Nepal, mountains are a major source of fresh water and hydropower generation, a destination for adventure tourism and a repository of valuable aromatic and medicinal herbs. While there is a growing impact of climate change on Nepal's mountains in terms of glacier and snowcap melting, and as the unsustainable use of mountain resources is degrading its biodiversity, Nepal can set its mountain conservation goals and targets (that are not covered by other goals and targets) to address these issues. The conservation of the Chure hill watersheds and their biodiversity should be included under the national agenda for environmental protection.

Comments on SDG 15

Forests are not only an asset for environmental protection but also have huge potential for job creation, income generation and tourism promotion. Nepal has not fully used the potential of its forest resources. Therefore, the SDGs should consider forestry as a productive sector that enables employment, enterprises and economic growth. This should be reflected in the goals and targets.

In Nepal, the promotion and protection of forestry, the promotion of community based natural resource management and the use of forestry as a productive sector producing timber and non-timber forest products need to be emphasized. Community-based forest management is promoting democracy, inclusion and gender equality. These need to be recognized and should be key words of the goal.

There needs to be increased collaboration between state, community and private sector actors on forest protection, management and use for job creation and as a renewable source of income and subsistence for poor and forest-dependent people.

It is important to clarify the resource, implementation and monitoring mechanism for the sub-goals agreed in the negotiations. It is also important to identify the actors and their roles based on competence and constituencies for achieving the goals.

Comments on SDG 16

The inclusion of peace, justice, and responsible institutions in the SDG agenda is a welcome step for recognizing the importance of peace, avoidance of conflict and prevention of violence to the agenda of poverty alleviation. However, the goal, especially the components of good governance, rule of law and access to justice, is quite vague. As countries need to prioritize particular indicators in the agenda as appropriate to their contexts, some key words that need to be reflected in the indicators for Nepal include transparency, accountability, zero tolerance to corruption, ending impunity, effectiveness of oversight agencies, right to information, proactive disclosure, decentralization and inclusive representation and participation in decision making by all sections of society.

The term 'all forms of violence' is all-encompassing. Nepal should pay more attention to ending violence against women, children and those related to social institutions or values and ill practices. Although the indicators listed above are comparable to other countries, Nepal lacks reliable data sources to set the baselines for these indicators. Early efforts will have to be made to collect data

and develop a disaggregated database. Good governance, a stable policy stance, and the proper implementation of projects should be ensured.

Comments on SDG 17

As the achievement of the SDGs will be a shared responsibility, the national governments and their development partners will have to be on board and work together to address the resource, governance, and capacity gaps at the country level. But if the experiences of the MDGs are any indication, it will be difficult to bring all the global development actors onto one platform. Even the United Nations one window strategy needs further work to ensure that all its agencies are coordinated and synergized towards country support to implement the SDGs. Even if all development agencies work closely at the corporate level, coordination at the country level is more challenging, and unless a strong mechanism is put in place to ensure that the development compact is fully owned and exercised at the national level, national governments will find it difficult to coordinate and mobilize their external development partners.

As the primary responsibility of financing the SDGs will fall on national governments, Nepal must strengthen its domestic resource mobilization. High economic growth is necessary to improve domestic tax and other revenue collection, while tax policy reforms and scientific tax administration are needed. International support is needed to improve the tax system and governance.

5.2 Recommendations on Major Goals and Targets

Learning from the implementation of the MDGs, the international community and national governments will have to immediately start working together on the SDGs as a shared responsibility. Nepal should not delay adapting and starting the implementation of the SDGs on a priority basis. While doing this, a road map for international support needs to be worked out based on a needs assessment and the costing of interventions, with financing and capacity gaps identified, and a convincing governance improvement agenda for the effective use of development assistance. The fol-

lowing are Nepal's key suggestions on the SDGs and their targets.

Recommendations on SDG 1

Eradicating poverty requires the two-pronged strategy of expediting economic growth and redistributing incomes through policy interventions in the labour market and financial market along with expanding social protection. The international community should work closely to implement the country strategy. Unlocking Nepal's economic growth potential requires enabling global trade, investment and labour market opportunities, which advanced and developing partner countries can also facilitate.

The improved economic opportunities for poor Nepalese outside the country's borders has played a large role in reducing poverty in Nepal. Thus, along with domestic policy measures, sustained labour market opportunities in the industrial and Middle East countries will be a precondition for Nepal's poverty reduction achievements. Liberal negotiations on the movement of persons under the World Trade Organization (WTO), a safe and remunerative external labour market, and the expansion of the domestic labour market are essential to end absolute poverty in Nepal by 2030.

Sustained high economic growth, which is instrumental in poverty reduction, employment creation and for enabling the state to implement social protection schemes for poverty reduction, will be possible only with external market opportunities for exports and the capacity to produce competitive goods and services. Given the knowledge driven production process with substantial flows of technology and capital, an international framework for the smooth transfer of technology and support for innovations will be critical for achieving the economic growth needed to uproot absolute poverty.

Recommendations on SDG 2

Agriculture in Nepal is marred by lack of competitiveness, the unavailability of modern technology and the increasing monopoly on seeds, and non-tariff barriers to cross-border trade. The global negotiations on trade in agricultural goods under

WTO has not successfully encouraged Nepalese production and the patenting of technology and seeds by the advanced economies are depriving farmers of access to these inputs. The unequal subsidy regime across the border with India in agricultural production has distorted the market. The global community must work seriously to correct this anomaly and create a level playing field for the production and trade of agricultural goods.

International cooperation on agriculture is also deteriorating because of the inadequate response of donors for Nepal's agricultural development. Nepal has been facing low investment in agriculture from domestic resources to finance agricultural projects and because donors have prioritised areas other than agriculture. Achieving SDG 2 requires that this trend reverses.

Besides, for a mountainous country like Nepal, there should be a specific provision of additional financing for infrastructure development for promoting agriculture. This includes improving irrigation, power, rural roads, and ICT infrastructure. This should enhance productivity and market access, establish quality control mechanisms and improve post-harvest storage and processing.

Recommendations on SDG 3

Although SDG 3 has several targets, it demands further elaboration through direct or proxy indicators focused on measurable outcomes. These targets, coupled with indicators, must build on the foundation laid by MDGs 4, 5 and 6 to complete the unfinished agenda of the health-related MDGs and consider new challenges to be faced in future.

To monitor the implementation of SDG 3, it is important to improve the availability of and access to data disaggregated by income, gender, age, ethnicity and geography. There is a need to take urgent steps to improve the quality, coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.

Changing disease patterns due to climate change, changing lifestyles and road traffic accidents are increasing day-by-day in Nepal. In this context, the global community should come up with inno-

vative approaches for improving the quality, responsiveness, and delivery of peripheral health services to improve the coverage of poor and underserved people. Adequate data is not available to see the trends related to social permission, affordability, and distance.

Nepal's indigenous products and health service system, including herbal products and natural healing practices, have merit and a strategy is needed to preserve and use them by implementing the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Country specific innovations are needed in the health sector to capitalize on the TRIPS.

An appropriate health research mechanism has a major role to play in achieving the SDG 3 targets, and research needs continuously carried out at national and sub-national levels. Without international support, it will not be easy to standardize, harmonize, evaluate, disseminate, and scale-up such activities.

To achieve the highest level of health for Nepal's people the government must dedicate sufficient resources to the health sector and donors should earmark a large part of their aid to this sector to enable Nepal to meet the SDG 3 targets by 2030.

Recommendations on SDG 4

All ten targets are relevant and useful for Nepal. However, there is a need to do further work so that these targets are fully aligned with the national context. In some cases, conceptual clarity is also needed. Some terminologies need further explanation and precise definitions. In order to create the baseline for some of these targets, additional data is needed and some data collection tools need to be revised, which calls for additional resources. In some cases, the targets are too general and vague, and are thus difficult to quantify. The scholarship quota mentioned in target 9 is not available at present — this is for donor countries. Besides, clear definitions are needed for terms such as sustainable development, global citizenships, and sustainable life styles.

The SDGs propose to globally expand the number of scholarships for students from developing

countries and in particular from the LDCs, small island developing states (SIDS) and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries. These commitments have to be reflected in action.

Recommendations on SDG 5

Mainstreaming gender in all the goals and targets along with implementing the gender-specific SDG 5 is the right strategy for gender-balanced development. More importantly, it is not only the sectoral but also macroeconomic policies that are gender-biased and need changing. The government's taxation, subsidy, and spending policies are either gender unfriendly or biased against women. The financial and credit policies of the banking and financial systems are also gender-biased given their collateral-based lending practices and procedures as women have few entitlements to property to pledge as collateral. Micro-financing is widely used as an instrument to meet this gap but this does not necessarily take women towards prosperity given the limited scope of such financing mechanisms. It is recommended that the gender auditing of macroeconomic policies be carried out at the global level and through global support also at the national level. The practices of the international financial institutions also need reviewing for their gender friendliness.

Recommendations on SDG 6

SDG 6 does not specifically mention the management of faecal sludge. The declaration of the Fifth South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN V) committed to "recognize the importance of sustainable environmental sanitation and hygiene in urban areas including solid and liquid waste and faecal sludge management for all urban dwellers, regardless of tenure" (SACOSAN, 2013). The commitment to better manage faecal sludge should be included in SDG 6.

Although Nepal has adopted integrated water resources management as its approach for developing its water resources in its policy and plan documents, its implementation has remained very poor. The main reason is the

lack of an institutional setup and mechanism to implement the policy. The regulatory frameworks need revising in the light of integrated water resources management at basin and sub-basin levels. An ecosystem service protocol for water allocation and use is also urgently needed to ensure effective decision-making on water resources allocation and pricing.

Recommendations on SDG 7

The adverse effects of climate change are a by-product of the excessive use of fossil fuels and other non-renewable energy. Global efforts should therefore be for energy efficiency and clean energy development. Nepal possesses a large potential for generating clean energy through hydropower development, solar and wind. Beside country efforts, regional cooperation is also critical to harness Nepal's immense water resources for generating hydropower. The global community will have to partner with the national government to generate clean energy and to make the most efficient use of it through technology transfer and financial investments.

Recommendations on SDG 8

Economic growth will be inclusive when most citizens can participate in the production process, share the benefits, and are covered by social protection in case they are not able to participate. For inclusive growth, labour intensive sectors will have to be promoted by state interventions, which may not be compatible with the norms of free market economics. Inclusion should not be traded off with efficiency to achieve higher economic growth.

Strong initiatives are needed at national and global levels to encourage labour market reforms for decent work, social security for workers, and an end to gender indiscriminate work and pay. The International Labour Organization (ILO) and other United Nations agencies should be better resourced and capacitated to lead this reform process. Equally important is the role that countries employing migrant workers can play to monitor their labour market practices and ensure that migrant workers are not exploited and exposed to hazards. A global governance mecha-

nism could be instituted to oversee compulsory bilateral agreements between the governments of labour users and suppliers to minimize labour exploitation and prevent the illegal supply and employment of workers.

Recommendations on SDG 9

Substantial national, regional and global efforts are needed to develop inclusive quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being. While the roles of existing international and regional development banks need to be strengthened for enabling large investments in infrastructure, a new regional financial architecture could also be explored to meet the infrastructure financing gap.

Industrialization in LDCs like Nepal will only be possible when there is unhindered access to global technology and when non-reciprocal market access and trade facilitation is in place. A global initiative for such market access and technology transfer will have to materialize if countries like Nepal are to benefit. The advanced economies should also support Nepal's technology development, research and innovation capacities in areas of comparative and competitive advantage in production and exports of the country's industrial output.

Recommendations on SDG 10

While inclusive economic growth and socioeconomic policies will help reduce in-country inequalities, the same cannot be achieved at the international level without special and preferential treatment related to trade, investment and development assistance flows to LDCs like Nepal. While a fair and pro-LDC global trading regime is needed to address inter-country inequalities, an enlarged volume of unconditional grants and concessional loans and debt relief will complement such efforts. Revisiting the trade, investment, and aid environment including debt cancellation will be instrumental in achieving SDG 10. As safe migration and decent work in the international labour market is key to reducing income inequalities for an LDC like Nepal, global initiatives

are needed for bilateral agreements on migrant workers and formal labour arrangements.

Nepal suffers from low competitiveness in international trade, and given the size of its economy, it must look outward to the demand for its goods and services. The current global trading regime and particularly the unsuccessful rounds of WTO negotiations have created several barriers to Nepal's external trade. The resolutions on land-locked least developed countries (LLDCs) have not worked well for trade and transit facilitation. Without special and preferential treatment for LDCs and LLDCs like Nepal, there is a high risk of inter-country income disparities increasing. The United Nations agencies and global development forums must create a mechanism to hear the voice of LDCs and enhance their representation on multilateral financial institutions as a prerequisite to reducing inter-country inequalities.

More concerning has been the development and governance initiatives outside the United Nations system with only big countries setting the rules of global development and governance and small voiceless countries like Nepal being bystanders. The United Nations system should not loosen its clout in these areas if the voices of small countries are to be heard on the global stage.

Recommendations on SDG 11

As housing condition is a component for measuring multidimensional poverty, national and global poverty eradication efforts must consider safe, adequate and affordable housing as a key intervention to address poverty. The pace of rural-urban migration and urbanization is resulting in large slum areas with few utility services. But there are only limited slum up-gradation interventions largely because of land use issues. A United Nations led slum up-gradation strategy with national ownership is required for improving human settlements in urban areas.

Nepal is moving ahead with a new land classification system and a land use policy is being developed. International support is needed for planning and land development interventions for the production of serviced land in all municipalities. The government should take the responsibility of housing the poor through targeted govern-

ment financial and technical support for housing homeless, marginalized and vulnerable people. Besides, investment in housing will have to be encouraged with soft lines of credit and institutions and guidelines are needed to guide the minimum physical conditions of rental housing.

The recent earthquakes damaged water supplies and sanitation systems, destroyed transportation networks, and made human settlements vulnerable requiring huge resettlements and relocations. The PDNA calculates the reconstruction and resettlement cost at US\$ 6,695 million (NPC, 2015c). This disaster has heightened the housing problem many-fold. The substantial up-scaling of national efforts along with enlarged international technical and financial support are necessary to achieve the goal of making human settlements safe, and making housing, adequate, and affordable.

Recommendations on SDG 12

Sustainable development implies that non-renewable resources are not consumed or exhausted by the current generation and are protected for coming generations to use. It also implies that this generation does not leave behind a deteriorated environment. Inter-generational equity in access to non-renewable resources and a sound environment imply the present generation's responsible production and consumption patterns, especially from advanced economies where consumption exceeds their fair requirements. So, implementing the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production will apply more to advanced economies despite developing countries, who also aspire to high economic growth, increasingly becoming part of this trend. Larger initiatives must come from the economies that excessively consume global resources.

Recommendations on SDG 13

Nepal's role in climate change mitigation and adaptation will be limited to strengthening its resilience and adaptive capacity to the climate-related hazards and natural disasters that take place mostly outside its borders. But the country is committed to integrate climate change measures into national development policies, strategies and planning; and to enhance education, aware-

ness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and impact reduction focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. While doing this, strong international and especially regional support is needed for developing mitigation and adaptation strategies, for the technology transfer needed to implement them, and for financing climate change related programmes. Low fiscal space for the government and more compelling needs call for special financing commitments from the international community in addition to their regular aid commitments.

Recommendations on SDG 14

Since conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development is not relevant for Nepal, a goal for conserving, sustainably using and promoting mountain resources like mountain snows, water, livelihoods, and wildlife could be nationally adopted as SDG 14. As mountains are the source of fresh water, gravity irrigation systems, hydro-power, and means of livelihood linked to agriculture, livestock, forestry, and tourism, they should, if possible, be included in the global SDGs. If this is not possible (assuming that most advanced countries do not want to enter into negotiations on goals and targets), Nepal can set its own goal and targets on mountain development, and implement associated interventions.

Nepal is emphasizing the conservation of the Chure hill region for watershed and biodiversity conservation.

Recommendations on SDG 15

Several SDGs and their targets influence forests and biodiversity conservation and forest governance. SDG 1 on ending poverty and hunger is interlinked with forest resource use as poverty leads people to depend more on common property resources for their livelihoods resulting in encroachment and over-exploitation. The sustainable and productive management of forests will provide employment and incomes through forest based enterprises. Similarly, SDG 2 on ending hunger, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture is strongly related to forest sector development. SDG 5 on attaining gender

equality and empowering women and girls is related to the organization of women in community forests and the development of their leadership through their participation in decision making related to forest management and use. However, adequate data is not available to see these trends. Women empowered through participating in forest management demonstrate leadership in other development sectors. It is a similar case with regard to SDGs 6, 11, 12, and 13.

The above analysis shows that SDG 15 should not be taken in isolation, as it is cross-cutting and strongly linked with livelihoods, land use, and development processes. Forest conservation and management is one area where Nepal can share best practices with the global community.

Recommendations on SDG 16

Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels in a situation of prolonged post conflict, constitutional and political transition and the absence of strong government institutions are formidable challenges for Nepal. The following points should be considered so that the peace process leads to implementing plans and programmes for the achievement of the SDGs:

- (i) Act on the commitments made by the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation on 'promoting sustainable development in situations of conflict and fragility' by the donors working in Nepal. It is also important to ensure that donors sincerely implement the Paris Principles of Aid Effectiveness and Accra Plan of Action.
- (ii) Enforce arms control (especially implementing the provisions of the United Nations facilitated Arms Trade Treaty).
- (iii) Invest more in capacity building on peace related areas (e.g., reconciliation, women's engagement and peace monitoring).
- (iv) Support state building with legitimate politics and political actors and discourage radical, separatist, and ethnicity based politics.
- (v) Facilitate inclusive participation in the political process regularly supporting the peace process.

Recommendations on SDG 17

It is a foregone conclusion that an LDC like Nepal must resort to international financing to meet the resource gap for SDG financing. This calls for developed countries to fully implement their pledge to provide 0.7 percent of their gross national income as ODA to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 percent be provided to LDCs.

Although Nepal is not a highly indebted country, its debt servicing amounts to a significant portion of domestic revenues. Given the huge investments required to finance the SDGs and the country's aspiration to graduate from LDC status by 2022, debt servicing may well become stressful. Given its past debt servicing record, its prudential fiscal discipline, and its huge potential SDG financing gap, Nepal should benefit from the United Nations initiative on debt relief and debt restructuring. As several United Nations resolutions have already called for total debt cancellation for the LDCs, lender countries and institutions should write off the debts of LDCs.

The economic progress of several Asian nations is blurring the definition of North-South and many Southern nations are capable of offering significant official development assistance. Nepal is fortunately situated between the two large fast growing economies of the People's Republic of China and India. It can therefore expect South-South cooperation not only in grants and concessional loans, but also regional cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation.

The transfer of technology is a major issue on the sustainable development agenda. The global community must work sincerely for promoting the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms. Nepal should also actively use the global LDC platform to fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular information and communications technologies.

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DETAILED ACHIEVEMENTS OF MDG TARGETS

Note: Some of the 2015 targets are not given in the following tables where targets are yet to be agreed on or developed.

Annex IIa: MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A: Between 1990 and 2015, halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990 ^a	2000 ^a	2005 ^a	2010 ^a	2014 ^a	2015 target
Percentage of population below US\$ 1 per day (PPP value)	33.54	NA	24.1	19.7	16.4	17
Percentage of population below national poverty line	42	38	31	25.4	23.83	21
Poverty gap ratio at US\$ 1 per day (%)	NA	11.75	7.55	6.1	5.6	6
Share of bottom quintile in national consumption	NA	7.6	6.2	NA	8.3	....

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013.

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and youth

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990	2000	2005 ^a	2010 ^a	2014	2015 target
Growth rate of GDP per person employed	NA	NA	1.4	1.59	NA	....
Employment to population ratio	NA	NA	NA	81.73 ^{a1}	78.3 ^b	....
Proportion of employed people living below US\$ 1 per day	NA	NA	NA	22	NA	17
Proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment	NA	83.1	NA	81.9	NA	....

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013, ^{a1}for people aged 15 years and above; ^bCBS, 2011b.

Target 1.C: Between 1990 and 2015 halve the proportion of hungry people

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990 ^a	2000 ^b	2005 ^c	2010 ^d	2014 ^e	2015 target
Prevalence of underweight children aged 6-59 months	57	43	39	29	30.1	29
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	49	47	40	22.5	22.8	25
Proportion of stunted children aged 6-59 months	60 ^{a1}	57	49	41	37.4	30

Sources: ^aNPC, 2002; ^{a1}NPC, 2005; ^bMoH (2004); ^cMoHP (2006a); ^dMoHP (2011a); ^eCBS, 2014a.

Annex IIb: MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 2: Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will complete their primary schooling by 2015

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990 ^a	2000 ^a	2005 ^a	2010 ^a	2014	2015 target
Net enrolment rate in primary education	64.0	81.0	84.2	93.7	96.2 ^b	100
Proportion of pupils enrolled in grade one that reach grade five	38.0	63	79.1	77.9	86.6 ^b	100
Literacy rate of 15-24 years olds	49.6	70.1	79.4	86.5	88.6 ^c	100

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013; ^bMoF, 2015 and ^cMoHP, 2011a.

Annex IIc: MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women

Target 3: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education by no later than 2015

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990 ^a	2000 ^a	2005 ^a	2010 ^a	2014	2015 target
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.56	0.79	0.90	1.0	1.03 ^b	1.0
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	0.43	0.70	0.84	0.93	1.03 ^b	1.0
Ratio of women to men in tertiary education	0.32	0.28	0.50	0.63	1.05 ^c	1.0
Ratio of literate women aged 15-24 years to literate men aged 15-24 years	0.48	NA	0.73	0.83	0.89 ^d	1.0
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%)	18.9	17.7	NA	19.9	44.8 ^e	....
Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament	3.4	5.8	NA	32.8	29.5 ^f	....

Sources: ^aNPC 2013; ^bMoF, 2015, Gross Enrolment Data; ^cUGC, 2015; ^dCBS, 2014b; ^eCBS, 2011b; ^fLPS, 2015.

Annex IId: MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4: Reduce under five mortality rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990 ^a	2000 ^b	2005 ^c	2010 ^d	2014 ^e	2015 target
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	108	64	48	46	33	36
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	162	91	61	54	38	54
Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles (%)	42	71	85	88	92.6	>90

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013; ^bMoH, 2004; ^cMoHP, 2006a; ^dMoHP, 2011a and ^eCBS, 2014a.

Annex IIE: MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Target 5.A: Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters between 1990 and 2015

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990 ^a	2000	2005 ^d	2010	2014	2015 target
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	850	415 ^b	281	229 ^e	258 ^g	213
Proportion of births attended by a skilled birth attendant (%)	7	11 ^c	19	36 ^f	55.6 ^h	60

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013; ^bNPC, 2002; ^cMoH, 2004; ^dMoHP, 2006a; ^eMoHP, 2009a; ^fMoHP, 2011a; ^gWHO *et al*, 2015; ^hCBS, 2014a.

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2010	2014 ^d	2015 target
Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (%)	24 ^a	35.4 ^b	44.2 ^c	43.2 ^g	49.6	67
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women age 15-19 years)	NA	110 ^e	98 ^e	81 ^g	71	70
Antenatal care coverage						
At least one visit (%)	NA	48.5 ^b	73.7 ^c	89.9 ^f	86.0	100
At least four visits (%)	NA	14 ^b	29.4 ^c	50.1 ^g	59.5	80
Unmet need for family planning (%)	NA	26.5 ^b	24.6 ^c	27 ^g	25.2	15

Sources: ^aMoH, 1994; ^bMoH, 2004; ^cMoHP, 2006a; ^dCBS, 2014a; ^eMoHP, 2010c; ^fMoHP, 2010a; ^gMoHP, 2011a.

Annex II: MDG 6: Combat HIV, AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS

Status and trends (HIV and AIDS)						
Indicators	1990	2000	2005 ^a	2010	2014	2015 target
HIV prevalence among men and women aged 15–24 years (%)	NA	NA	0.15	0.12 ^b	0.03 ^c	Halt and reverse the trend
Condom use at last high-risk sex: youth 15–24 years	NA	NA	71.2	-	-	-
Male(15-49 years)	NA	65.8 ^d	-	-	-	-
Percentage of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS	NA	NA	35.6	29.8 ^c	36.4 ^e	-

Sources: ^aMoHP, 2006b; ^bMoHP, 2011b; ^cMoHP, 2014a; ^dMoHP, 2011a; ^eCBS, 2014a.

Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV and AIDS for all those who need it

Status and trends (HIV and AIDS)						
Indicator	1990	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015 target
Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy (%)	NA	NA	NA	21 ^a	38.8 ^b	80

Sources: ^aMoHP, 2009b; ^bMoHP, 2014a.

Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Status and trends (malaria)						
Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015 target
Clinical malaria incidence (CMI) (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	3.3 ^a	5.67 ^b	1.74 ^c	Halt and reverse the trend
Annual parasite incidence (API) (per 1,000 population)	NA	0.55 ^d	0.28 ^a	0.11 ^b	0.11 ^c	0.06
Death rate associated with malaria (per 100,000 of population at risk)	NA	NA	0.05 ^a	0.04 ^b	0.00 ^c	Halt and reverse the trend
Proportion of children under five with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	3.23 ⁱ	2.85 ^b	NA	2.5
Proportion of children under five sleeping under long lasting insecticide treated bed nets (%)	NA	NA	48.2 ^f	94.2 ^g	96.8 ^h	100

Sources: ^aMoHP, 2007; ^bMoHP, 2010b; ^cMoHP, 2015a; ^dMoH, 2004; ^eMoHP, 2013; ^fMoHP, 2006c; ^gPSI, 2010; ^hMoHP, 2012a.

Status and trends (tuberculosis)						
Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2010	2014 ^e	2015 target
Prevalence rate associated with TB (per 100,000 of population)	460 ^a	310 ^b	280 ^c	244 ^d	211	Halt and reverse the trend
Death rate associated with TB (per 100,000 of population)	43 ^a	23 ^b	22 ^c	22 ^d	17	Halt and reverse the trend
Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected (%)	NA	70 ^f	70 ^g	76 ^h	81	85
Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) (%)	40 ^a	89 ^f	89 ^g	90 ^h	90	91

Sources: ^aMoH, 1990; ^bMoH, 2000; ^cMoHP, 2005; ^dMoHP, 2010d; ^eMoHP, 2014c; ^fMoH, 2002; ^gMoHP, 2007; ^hMoHP, 2010a.

Annex IIg: MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015 target
Annual CO ₂ emissions (metric tonnes per capita)	NA	NA	0.2 ^a	NA	0.1 ^b	.....
Consumption of ozone-depleting substance (ODS tonnes)	25.0 ^b	99.2 ^b	0.88 ^b	NA	1.2 ^f (2009)	.....
Energy consumption (ToE)	6847 ^b	7759 ^b	8616 ^b	9876 ^b	11,232 ^g	.....
Commercial energy use per unit of GDP (ToE/mNRP)	1.44 ^c	3.91 ^c	3.64 ^c	3.7 ^d	3.2 ^b (2011)	.....
Proportion of people using wood as their main fuel (%)	75 ^e	67.74 ^c	69.1 ^c	68.4 ^b	53.8 ^h	....
Proportion of people using liquid petroleum gas as their main fuel (%)	NA	7.67 ^b	8.2 ^e	12.3 ^b	28.7 ^h	....

ODS: ozone depleting substances; ToE: tonnes of oil equivalent; mNRP: million Nepali Rupees

Sources: ^aUNDP, 2005; ^bNPC, 2013; ^cNPC, 2005b; ^dMoF, 2008; ^eWECS, 2002; ^fIndexmundi, 2009; ^gMoF, 2015; ^hCBS, 2015.

Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving a significant reduction in the rate of loss by 2010

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015 target
Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	37 ^a	39.6 ^b	39.6 ^b	39.6 ^b	39.6 ^c	40
Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.....
Proportion of total water resources used (%)	NA	NA	6.66 ^d	NA	NA	.....
Proportion of terrestrial area protected (%)	7.4 ^e	13.6 ^b	19.4 ^e	22.23 ^f	23.35 ^g	.....
Proportion of species threatened with extinction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	....
Area of forest managed by communities (million ha) ^d	0.013 ^e	1.0 ^e	1.20 ^e	1.24 ^e	1.65 ^h	....

Sources: ^aMFSC, 1988; ^bDFRS, 1999; ^cMoF, 2015; ^dWECS, 2005; ^eNPC, 2013; ^fDNPWC, 2010; ^gDNPWC, 2012; ^hCBS, 2011b.

Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990 ^a	2000 ^b	2005 ^a	2010 ^c	2014	2015 target
Proportion of population using an improved drinking-water source (%)	46	73	81	80.4	83.6 ^d	73
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	6	30	39	43	60.1 ^e	80

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013; ^bNPC, 2005a; ^cNPC, 2010a; ^dMoF, 2015 (Basic Water Supply Coverage); ^eCBS, 2014a.

Target 7.D: To have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers by 2020

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990	2000 ^a	2005 ^a	2010 ^b	2014 ^b	2015 target
Population living in slums, and squatters	NA	11,850	18,000	500,000	500,000	.....

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013 and ^bEstimation based on slums and squatter data.

Annex IIh: MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Status and trends						
Indicators	1990	2000 ^a	2005 ^a	2010 ^a	2014 ^b	2015 target
Total foreign aid utilization (NPR billion)	NA	14.38	23.44	49.77	55.3	.....
Share in GDP (%)	NA	3.13	4.01	4.25	2.61	.....
Share of foreign aid in total government expenditure (%)	NA	17.96	23.07	19.17	12.95	.....
Share of foreign aid in development expenditure (%)	NA	58.07	86.53	55.15	62.53	.....

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013; ^bMoF, 2015.

OVERALL PROGRESS OF MDGS AND THEIR TARGETS (1990–2015)

MDGs and Targets	Status (2015)
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Between 1990 and 2015, halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	On-track
Between 1990 and 2015 halve the proportion of hungry people	On-track
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will complete their primary schooling by 2015	On-track
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education by no later than 2015	On-track
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality	
Reduce under five mortality rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015	Achieved
MDG 5: Improve maternal health	
Reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015	On-track
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	Moderately on-track
MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS	On-track as trend reversal in HIV prevalence has been achieved
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV and AIDS for all those who need it	Off-track
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	On-track as trend reversal in CMI, API, TB prevalence rate and death rate associated with malaria and TB have been achieved
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Moderately on-track
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving a significant reduction in the rate of loss by 2010	Moderately on-track
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Achieved for drinking water and moderately on-track for sanitation
To have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers by 2020	Adequate data not available to see trend
MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Develop a global partnership for development	Adequate data not available to see trend

iv SDG TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR NEPAL (2014–2030)

Note: Some of the target figures and indicators are not given in the following tables where these have yet to be agreed on or developed.

Annex IVa: SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day						
1.1a Population below US\$ 1.25 per day (ppp value) (%)	24.8 ^a	21.1	17.4	14.9	11.2	5
1.1b Poverty gap ratio at US\$ 1.25 per day (%)	5.6 ^b	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.7	2.8
1.1c Per capita gross national income (GNI) (US\$)	772 ^c	1026	1363	1647	2029	2500
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						
1.2a Population below national poverty line (%)	23.8 ^d	20.3	16.8	14.4	10.9	5
1.2b Women of all ages below national poverty line (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2c Children of all ages below national poverty line (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
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						
1.3a Social protection expenditure in total budget (%)	11.3 ^e	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.8	15
1.3b Employment to population ratio	78.3 ^f	77.7	77.1	76.7	76.0	75
1.3c Employed people living below US\$ 1.25 per day (%)	22 ^g	17.9	13.8	11.0	6.9	0
1.3d Own account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)	81.9 ^g	80.6	79.3	78.5	77.2	75
Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance						
1.4a Share of bottom quintile in national consumption (%)	5 ^f	6.3	7.6	8.5	9.8	12
1.4b Households having access to market centre within 30 minutes' walk (%)	45 ^f	53.4	61.9	67.5	75.9	90

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
1.4c Households covered by formal financial services (%)	40 ^h	47.5	55	60	67.5	80
Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters						
1.5a Loss of lives from disasters (number)	415 ⁱ	388	261	240	132	4
1.5b Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI)	26.8 ^j	25.3	23.8	22.9	21.4	18.9

Sources: ^aWorld Bank, 2014; ^bCalculated from poverty data, 2010; ^cMoF, 2015; ^dCalculated from poverty data, 2013; ^eMoF, 2015; ^fCBS, 2011a; ^gNPC, 2013 (calculation based on US\$ 1 per day) (2010 data); ^hCalculated from household data, 2015; ⁱCBS, 2011b; ^jUNDESA, 2015.

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

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
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						
2.1a Households with inadequate food consumption (%)	36.1 ^a	29.52	22.94	18.55	11.97	1
2.1b Population spending more than two-thirds of total consumption on food (%)	20 ^b	16.44	12.88	10.50	6.94	1
2.1c Per capita food grain production (kg)	341 ^c	373	404	426	457	510
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 addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons						
2.2a Prevalence of underweight children <5 years (-2SD) (%)	30.1 ^d	24.64	19.19	15.55	10.09	1
2.2b Prevalence of stunted children <5 years (-2SD) (%)	37.4 ^d	30.58	23.75	19.20	12.38	1
2.2c Prevalence of wasted children <5 years (-2SD) (%)	11.3 ^d	9.37	7.44	6.15	4.22	1
2.2d Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	22.8 ^d	18.71	14.63	11.90	7.81	1
2.2e Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (adolescent girls) (%)	38.5 ^e	31.47	24.44	19.75	12.72	1
2.2f Prevalence of anaemia among children <5 years of age (%)	46 ^e	37.56	29.13	23.50	15.06	1
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						
2.3a Land productivity (metric tonnes per hectare)	3.6 ^c	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.3	6
2.3b Fertilizer use (kg per hectare)	88 ^f	90.3	92.5	94.0	96.3	100
2.3c Access to finance for agriculture (agriculture loans as % of total bank loans)	5 ^f	6.9	8.8	10.0	11.9	15
2.3d High yield seeds (kg per hectare)	2.8 ^f	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	5
2.3e Round the year irrigated land in total arable land (%)	40 ^f	47.5	55.0	60.0	67.5	80
2.3f Agriculture insurance coverage (% of agriculture households)	0.5 ^f	5.1	9.7	12.8	17.3	25
2.3g Agricultural households with lands (%)	73.9 ^b	74.1	74.3	74.5	74.7	75.0
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	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
2.4a Agricultural land at the present level (,000 hectare)	2641 ^f	2641	2641	2641	2641	2641
2.4b Cereal grain (rice) productivity (metric tonnes per hectare)	3.4 ^g	3.89	4.38	4.70	5.19	6
2.4c Soil erosion (metric tonnes per hectare)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4d Pesticide uses in agricultural production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4e Bio-fertilizers in agricultural production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed						
2.5a Establish DNA bank for variety of seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5b Establish DNA bank for variety of plants	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5c Establish DNA bank for endangered animal species	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: ^aMoF, 2014; ^bCBS, 2011b; ^cMoF, 2015; ^dCBS, 2014a; ^eMoHP, 2014a; ^fMoF, 2013; ^gCalculated from agricultural data, 2014.

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

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births						
3.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	258 ^a	151 ^b	127 ^b	116	99	70
Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age						
3.2a Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23 ^c	17 ^b	14 ^b	11.3	8.5	1
3.2b Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38 ^c	28 ^b	23 ^b	18.4	13.8	1
Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases						
Target 3.3a By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS						
3.3a1 HIV prevalence for the overall population aged 15-49 year (%)	0.2 ^d	0.163	0.125	0.100	0.063	0
3.3a2 HIV prevalence among men and women aged 15-24 year (%)	0.03 ^e	0.015	0.009	0.006	0	0
3.3a3 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy (%)	38.8 ^e	50.28	61.75	69.4	80.88	100
Target 3.3b By 2030, end the epidemics of tuberculosis						
3.3b Prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) per 100,000 population	211 ^f	171	132	106	66	0
Target 3.3c By 2030, end the epidemics of malaria						
3.3c Confirmed malaria cases (number)	1674 ^g	1360	1046	837	523	0
Target 3.3d By 2030, end the epidemics of neglected tropical diseases						
3.3d1 Registered prevalence rate (per 10,000 of pop) for leprosy	0.83 ^h	0.67	0.52	0.42	0.26	0
3.3d2 Kala-azar (visceral leishmaniasis) cases (number)	325 ^g	264	203	163	102	0
3.3d3 Average prevalence of lymphatic filariasis (%)	13 ⁱ	10.56	8.13	6.50	4.06	0
3.3d4 Cases of dengue (number)	728 ^j	592	455	364	228	0
3.3d5 People die annually due to rabies (number)	100 ^j	81	63	50	34	0

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
3.3d6 Active trachoma cases (number)	136 ^j	111	85	68	43	0
3.3d7 Average prevalence of soil transmitted helminthes among school-going children (%)	15 ^j	12.19	9.38	7.50	4.69	0
Target 3.3e By 2030, combat hepatitis						
3.3e1 Confirmed cases of hepatitis A (number)	174 ^j	141	109	87	54	0
3.3e2 Confirmed cases of hepatitis B (number)	101 ^j	82	63	51	32	0
3.3e3 Cases of unspecified viral hepatitis (number)	173 ^j	141	108	86.5	54	0
Target 3.3f By 2030, combat water-borne diseases						
3.3f1 Annual incidence of diarrhoea (per 1,000 under 5 years children)	578 ^j	470	361	289	181	0
3.3f2 Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks (%)	12 ^j	10	8	6	4	0
3.3f3 Cases of typhoid (number)	9549 ^j	7759	5968	4775	2984	0
3.3f4 Cases of cholera (number)	33 ^j	27	21	16.5	10	0
Target 3.3g By 2030, combat other communicable diseases						
3.3g1 Confirmed cases of Japanese encephalitis (JE) (number)	118 ^g	96	74	59	37	0
3.3g2 Confirmed cases of influenza (H1N1) (number)	204 ^g	166	128	102	64	0
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being						
Target 3.4a By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases						
3.4a1 Deaths (ages 30–70 years) from cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes (%)	22.0 ^k	19.2	16.5	14.7	11.9	7.3
3.4a2 Deaths from NCDs out of all deaths (%)	43.7 ^l	38.2	32.8	29.1	23.6	14.5
3.4a3 Deaths from CVDs out of all deaths (%)	22.3 ^l	19.5	16.7	14.9	12.1	7.4
3.4a4 Deaths from cancers out of all deaths (%)	7.0 ^l	6.1	5.2	4.7	3.8	2.3
3.4a5 Deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) out of all deaths (%)	4.9 ^l	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.6	1.6
3.4a6 Deaths from diabetes out of all deaths (%)	1.7 ^l	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.5
Target 3.4b By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment						
3.4b1 People (aged 15–69 years) with raised total cholesterol (%)	22.7 ^m	19.9	17.0	15.1	12.3	7.5
3.4b2 People (aged 15–69 years) with raised blood pressure levels (%)	88.3 ^m	77.3	66.2	58.9	47.8	29.4
3.4b3 People (aged 15–69 years) not engaging in vigorous activity (%)	53.6 ^m	46.9	40.2	35.7	29.0	17.8
3.4b4 People (aged 15–69 years) who are overweight (%)	21.6 ^m	18.9	16.2	14.4	11.7	7.2
3.4b5 People (aged 15–69 years) who currently drink or drank alcohol in the past 30 days (%)	17.4 ^m	15.2	13.1	11.6	9.4	5.8
3.4b6 People (aged 15–69) who currently smoke tobacco daily %	15.8 ^m	13.8	11.8	10.5	8.5	5.2
Target 3.4c By 2030, promote mental health and well being						
3.4c1 Mental health problems (%)	14.0 ^l	12.26	10.51	9.35	7.6	4.7
3.4c2 Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	25 ⁿ	20	16	13	8	1

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
3.4c3 Women (aged 15–24 years) who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life (%)	80.8 ^c	83.5	86.1	87.9	90.6	95
Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol						
3.5 Hard drug users (estimated number)	91,534 ^o	78,662	65,790	57,209	44,337	22,884
Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents						
Target 3.6a By 2020, halve the number of deaths from road traffic accidents						
3.6a1 Road traffic accident mortality (per 100,000 population)	33.7 ^p	25.25	16.8	-	-	-
Target 3.6b By 2020, halve the number of injuries from road traffic accidents						
3.6b1 Serious injuries (per 100,000 population)	71.7 ^p	53.8	35.9 ^b	-	-	-
3.6b2 Slight Injuries (per 100,000 population)	163.7 ^p	122.8	81.9 ^b	-	-	-
Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes						
3.7a Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (%)	49.6 ^c	54.4	59.1	62.3	67.1	75
3.7b Proportion of births attended by SBA (%)	55.6 ^c	62.1	68.5	72.8	79.3	90
3.7c Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women age 15-19 years)	71 ^c	63.3	55.6	50.5	42.81	30
3.7d Antenatal care (ANC) coverage (at least four visits) (%)	59.5 ^c	65.2	70.9	74.75	80.5	90
3.7e Institutional delivery (%)	55.2 ^c	61.73	70 ^b	74.35	80.88	90
3.7f Postnatal care (PNC) for mothers (%)	57.9 ^c	63.92	70 ^b	74.01	80.03	90
3.7g Unmet need for family planning (%)	25.2 ^c	22.4	19.5	17.6	14.75	10
3.7h Proportion of demand satisfied for family planning (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.7i Total fertility rate (TFR) (births per women)	2.3 ^c	2.30	2.20 ^b	2.16	2.106	2
3.7j Households within 30 minutes travel time to a health facility (%)	61.8 ^q	67.09	85 ^b	86	87.5	90
3.7k Prevalence of uterine prolapse among women of reproductive age group (15-49 years) (%)	7 ^r	5.7	4.4	3.6	2.25	0.1
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						
3.8a Government health expenditure as % of GDP	5.3 ^s	5.81	6.31	6.65	7.16	8
3.8b Health facilities meeting minimum standard of quality of care (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.8c Children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations (%)	84.5 ^c	87.41	90.31	92.25	95.16	100
Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination						
3.9a Deaths from hazardous chemicals (toxic substances, etc.) (number)	22 ⁱ	18	14	11	7	0
3.9b Illnesses from hazardous chemicals (toxic substances, etc.) (number)	1205 ⁱ	998	791	653	445	100

Sources: ^aWHO *et al*, 2015; ^bMoHP, 2015; ^cCBS, 2014a; ^dMoHP, 2014a; ^eMoHP, 2014a; ^fMoHP, 2014c; ^gMoHP, 2014b; ^hMoHP, 2014d; ⁱMoHP, 2012b; ^jMoHP, 2013; ^kWHO, 2012; ^lMoHP/WHO, 2014; ^mNHRC, 2013; ⁿWHO, 2014; ^oMoHA, 2012; ^pThapa, 2013; ^qCBS, 2014b; ^rMoHP, 2006a; ^sMoHP, 2009c.

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

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
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						
4.1a Net enrolment rate in primary education (%)	96.2 ^a	97.6	99	99.1	99.3	99.5
4.1c Primary cycle completion rate (%)	86.8 ^a	89.2	91.6	93.2	95.5	99.5
4.1d Pupils enrolled in grade 1 who reach grade 8 (%)	74.6 ^a	78.43	82.25	84.8	88.6	95
4.1e Ratio of girls enrolment in grade 1 who reach grade 8	1.04 ^b	1.033	1.025	1.018	1.01	1
4.1f Ratio of girls enrolment in grade 1 who reach grade 12	1.05 ^b	1.041	1.031	1.022	1.013	1
4.1g Ratio of students and teacher for basic education (up to grade 8)	26 ^c	25.81	25.63	25.5	25.31	25
4.1h Ratio of students and teacher for secondary education (up to grade 12)	23 ^c	22.44	21.88	21.5	20.94	20
4.1i Trained teachers in total number of teachers for primary and secondary education (%)	93 ^a	94.3	95.6	96.5	97.8	100
4.1j Learning score (maths, Nepali and English) for Class 5	55.6 ^a	63.0	70.4	75.3	82.7	95
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education						
4.2a Child grants for pre-primary education (number) (,000) (%)	537 ^d	905	1273	1519	1887	2500
4.2b Attendance at early childhood education (%)	50.7 ^e	58.1	65.4	70.4	77.7	90
Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university						
4.3a Ratio of girls enrolment in technical and vocational education	0.35 ^b	0.378	0.406	0.425	0.453	0.5
4.3b Ratio of girls enrolment in tertiary education (graduate level)	1.05 ⁱ	1.041	1.031	1.025	1.016	1.0
4.3c Scholarship coverage of total students (%)	21.51 ^a	23.73	25.95	27.42	29.6	33.3
Target 4.4 By 2030, increase by 75 percent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship						
4.4a Youth and adults having technical and vocation skills (number) (,000)	50 ^g	57.3	64.0	68.7	75.8	87.5
4.4b Working age population with technical and vocational training (%)	25 ^b	35.31	45.63	52.5	62.8	80.0
4.4c Access to information and communications technology (ICT) in informal learning opportunities (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations						
4.5a Gender Parity Index (GPI) (primary school)	0.99 ^e	0.992	0.994	0.996	0.998	1.00
4.5b Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school)	1.02 ^e	1.016	1.013	1.009	1.005	1.00
4.5c Gender Parity Index (GPI) based literacy (above 15 years)	0.62 ^a	0.691	0.763	0.834	0.905	1.00
Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least 95 percent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy						
4.6a Literacy rate of 15-24 years (%)	88.6 ^a	90.6	92.5	93.8	95.8	99
4.6b Literacy rate of 15-24 years (women) (%)	84 ^e	86.8	89.6	91.5	94.3	99
4.6c Numeracy all (15 years and older) (%)	62.2 ^b	68.9	75.6	80.1	86.8	98
4.6d Numeracy female (15 years and older) (%)	51.9 ⁱ	60.0	68.1	73.5	81.5	95

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development						
4.7a Human assets index	66.6 ^j	68.4	70	71.2	72.9	76
4.7b Gender development index	0.534 ^k	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.7 ^l

Note 1 : Primary education is up to grade 5, basic education is up to grade 8 and secondary education is up to grade 12

Sources : ^aMoF, 2015; ^bMoE, 2015; ^cCalculation based on education data, 2014; ^dEstimation based on allocated grants appearing in Red Book, 2015; ^eCBS, 2014a; ^fUGC, 2015; ^gEstimation based on CTEVT data, 2014; ^hCBS, 2013a; ⁱEstimation based on numeracy data, 2013; ^jUNDESA, 2015; ^kUNDP, 2014; ^lReferring to developing countries is usually measured between 0 and 1

Note 2 : CTEVT: Council of Technical Education and Vocational Training

Annex IVe: SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere						
5.1a Ratio of girls to boys in primary level education	1.03 ^a	1	1	1	1	1
5.1b Ratio of girls to boys in secondary level education	1.03 ^a	1	1	1	1	1
5.1c Ratio of literate women (15-24 years) to literate men (15-24 years)	0.85 ^b	0.88	0.91	0.93	0.95	1
5.1d Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%)	44.8 ^b	45.8	46.8	47	48.4	50
5.1e Ratio of women to men on wage equality for similar work	0.62 ^c	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.88	1
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						
5.2a Sex ratio at birth (female to male)	0.96 ^c	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99	1
5.2b Ratio of women to men in life expectancy	1.03 ^c	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	1
5.2c Women (15-49 years) who experience physical or sexual violence (%)	26 ^c	21	16	13	8	0
5.2d Females (all) who experienced physical or sexual violence (often) in the past 12 months (%)	10.2 ^d	8.3	6.4	5.1	3.2	0
5.2e Women and girls trafficking (number)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation						
5.3a Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (%)	24.5 ^e	20	15	12	8	0
5.3b Cases of domestic violence per annum (number)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3c Discrimination by <i>chhapadi</i> and menstruation (number)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3d Cases of allegations of witchcraft per annum (number)	29 ^f	24	18	15	9	0
5.3e Children (1-14 years) who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during last 1 month (%)	81.7 ^a	66.4	51.1	40.9	25.5	0
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 family as nationally appropriate						
5.4a Ratio of women to men participation in labour force	0.93 ^c	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.98	1

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
5.4b Average hours spent in domestic work by women	14 ^g	12.5	11.0	10	8.5	6
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						
5.5a Seats held by women in the national parliament (%)	29.5 ^h	31.5	33.4	34.8	36.7	40
5.5b Seats held by women in local government bodies (%)	33 ^c	35.3	37.5	39.0	41.3	45
5.5c Seats held by women in provincial parliament (%)						
5.5d Women's participation in decision making level in the private sector (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5e Women's participation in the cooperative sector (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5f Women in public service decision making positions (%)	14 ^c	16.6	19.3	21.0	23.6	28
5.5g Ratio of women to men in professional and technical work	0.24 ^c	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.33
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 its review conferences						
5.6a Awareness about reproductive rights among girls and women (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.6b Specific support and service provisions to sexual health care to the poor, discriminated and social groups (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: ^aMoF, 2015; ^bCBS, 2011b; ^cEstimation based on labour force and census data; ^dMoHP, 2011a; ^eCBS, 2014a; ^fMoHA, 2013; ^gEstimation based on household work by women in eco-development regions; ^hLPS, 2015.

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

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all						
6.1a Households with access to piped water supply (%)	49.5 ^a	58.0	66.6	72.3	80.8	95
6.1b Basic water supply coverage (%)	83.6 ^b	86.5	89.4	91.3	94.2	99
6.1c Households with <i>Escherichia coli</i> (E. coli) risk level in household water ≥ 1 colony forming unit (cfu)/100ml (%)	82.2 ^c	66.8	51.4	41.1	25.7	0
6.1d Households with E. coli risk levels in source water ≥ 1 cfu/100ml (%)	71.1 ^c	57.8	44.4	35.6	22.2	0
6.1e Population using safe drinking water (%)	15.0 ^d	29.1	43.1	52.5	66.6	90
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						
6.2a Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (%)	60.1 ^e	66.6	73.1	77.5	84.1	95
6.2b Proportion of population using latrines (%)	67.6 ^g	73.3	79.0	82.8	88.5	98
6.2c Local authority areas that have declared open defecation free (%)	41 ^e	51.9	62.8	70.0	80.9	99
6.2d Sanitation coverage (%)	70.3 ^f	75.7	81.1	84.6	90.0	99
6.2e Urban households that have toilets connected to sewer systems (%)	30 ^f	43.1	56.3	65	78.1	100

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
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						
6.3a Proportion of untreated domestic waste water (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.3b Proportion of untreated industrial waste water (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
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						
6.4a Wastage of water while using it (per person/day in litres)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.4b Availability of freshwater (per person/day in litres)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.4c Availability of freshwater (per person/day in litres) within 30 minutes walk in rural areas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate						
<i>Indicator(s) yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes						
<i>Indicator(s) yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: ^aCBS, 2013a; ^bMoF, 2015; ^cCBS, 2014a; ^dMoUD, 2015; ^eNMIP, 2014; ^fNPC, 2014.

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

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services						
7.1a Per capita energy (final) consumption (in GL)	16 ^a	17.5	19	20	21.5	24
7.1b Households using solid fuels as the primary source of energy for cooking (%)	74.7 ^b	62.6	50.4	42.4	30.2	10
7.1c Proportion of people using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)	28.7 ^c	30.8	32.9	34.4	36.5	40
7.1d Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	74 ^d	78.69	83.38	86.5	91.19	99
7.1e Electricity consumption (kWh per capita)	80 ^e	183.1	286.3	355	458.1	630
Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix						
7.2a Installed capacity of hydropower (MW)	818 ^f	1000 ^f	3400	5000 ^f	6875	10,000 ^f
7.2b Grid connected to solar PV (MW)	0.1 ^f	38	75	100	138	200 ^g
7.2c Share of renewable energy in total energy (final) consumption (%)	11.9 ^g	19.0	26.2	31	38.1	50 ^g
Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency						
7.3a Commercial energy use per unit of GDP (ToE/mRs)	3.2 ^g	3.19	3.18	3.17	3.15	3.14
7.3b Energy intensity (%) per annum	0.8 ^h	0.95	1.1	1.2	1.35	1.6
7.3c Use of efficient lighting systems — CFL (residential and commercial) (%)	20.0 ⁱ	25 ⁱ	58	80 ⁱ	50	0
7.3d Use of efficient lighting systems — LED (residential and commercial) (%)	0.1 ⁱ	7.6	15	20 ⁱ	50	100 ⁱ
7.3e Use of higher efficiency appliances (residential and commercial) (%)	10 ⁱ	25	40	50 ⁱ	68.8	100 ⁱ

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
7.3f Use of higher efficiency thermal and motive power technologies in industry (%)	2 ⁱ	8.8	15.5	20 ^f	23.8	30 ^f
7.3g Electric vehicles in public transport systems (%)	1 ⁱ	19.4	37.8	50 ^f	68.8	100 ^f

GL: gegalitres, KWh: kilowatt hour, MW: megawatt, PV: photovoltaic, ToE: tonnes of oil equivalent, mRs: million Nepali rupees
CFL: compact fluorescent lamp, LED: light emitting diode

Sources: ^aGoN, 2011a; ^bCBS, 2014a; ^cCBS, 2015; ^dCBS, 2011b; ^eWECS, 2009; ^fEstimation based on hydro and solar power data; ^gNPC, 2013; ^hEstimation based on energy data; ⁱEstimation based on electricity data; ^jEstimation based on transportation data.

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

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries						
8.1 Per capita GDP growth	4 ^a	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.1	7
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						
8.2a Growth of agricultural sector	2.9 ^b	3.3	3.7	4	4.3	5
8.2b Growth of construction sector	7.1 ^c	7.6	8.2	8.6	9.1	10
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						
8.3a Access to cooperatives (% of households within 30 min walk)	54 ^d	58.9	63.8	67	71.9	80
8.3b Patent filing for innovations per annum (number)						
Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>						
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 Underemployment rate (15-59 years) (%)	27.8 ^e	24.4	21.1	18.9	15.6	10
Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training						
8.6 Youth underemployment rate (%)	35.8 ^e	31.0	26.1	22.9	18.1	10
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						
8.7a Child working under hazardous conditions (%)	30 ^f	24.4	18.8	15.0	9.4	0
<i>Other indicators are yet to be developed</i>						
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						
8.8a Illegal migrant workers (%)	20 ^g	16.3	12.5	10	6.3	0
<i>Other indicators are yet to be developed</i>						

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products						
8.9a Tourist arrivals (million)	0.8 ^h	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	3
<i>Other indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all						
8.10a Life insurance coverage (%)	5 ⁱ	8.8	12.5	15	18.8	25

Sources: ^aEstimation based on economic data; ^bEstimation based on agricultural data; ^cEstimation based on construction data; ^dCBS, 2011b; ^eCBS, 2013a; ^fCBS, 2014a; ^gEstimation based on migrant workers data; ^hEstimation based on tourism data; ⁱEstimation based on life insurance data.

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

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all						
9.1a Road density (km/sq km)	0.44 ^a	1.3	2.15	2.72	3.58	5
9.1b Paved road density (km/sq km)	0.006 ^a	0.017	0.042	0.057	0.079	0.119
9.1c Tele-density (% of population)	88.5 ^b	90.7	92.8	94.3	96.4	100
Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries						
9.2a Industry share in GDP (%)	15	16.9	18.8	20	21.9	25
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						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 and public and private research and development spending						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: ^aMoPIT, 2015; ^bNTA, 2015.

Annex IVj: SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average						
10.1a Consumption inequality (measured by Gini coefficient)	0.328 ^a	0.297	0.267	0.246	0.215	0.16
10.1b Income inequality (Gini coefficient)	0.46 ^b	0.4	0.34	0.318	0.285	0.23
10.1c Share of bottom 40% of population in total consumption	18.7 ^c	19.58	20.46	21.05	21.93	23.4
10.1d Share of bottom 40% of population in total income	11.9 ^d	13.04	14.19	14.95	16.09	18
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						
10.2a Social empowerment index	0.406 ^e	0.461	0.516	0.553	0.608	0.7
10.2b Economic empowerment index	0.337 ^e	0.405	0.473	0.519	0.587	0.7
10.2c Political empowerment index	0.646 ^e	0.656	0.666	0.673	0.683	0.7
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard						
10.3a Poverty ratio (rural vs urban)	1.8 ^f	1.65	1.5	1.4	1.25	1
10.3b Sanitation access ratio (urban vs rural)	2.5 ^g	2.22	1.94	1.75	1.47	1
10.3c Water access ratio (urban vs rural)	2.3 ^g	2.06	1.81	1.65	1.41	1
10.3d Primary level education cycle completion on time (richest vs poorest)	2.2 ^h	1.97	1.75	1.6	1.37	1
10.3e Childhood free of stunting (richest vs poorest)	1.6 ⁱ	1.49	1.37	1.3	1.19	1
Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality						
10.4b Ratio of wage index to consumer price index	1.61 ^j	1.68	1.76	1.83	1.90	2
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations						
10.5a Proportion of farm households covered by microfinance	24 ^d	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	40
Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies						
10.7a Workers receiving complete orientations before migration (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.7b	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: ^aMoF, 2015; ^bMoF, 2011; ^cCBS, 2011b; ^dEstimation based on economic data; ^eUNDP, 2005; ^fEstimation based on poverty data; ^gEstimation based on water and sanitation data; ^hEstimation based on education data; ⁱEstimation based on nutrition data; ^jNRB, 2014.

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

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums						
11.1a Population living in slums, and squatters (,000)	500 ^a	430	360	310	240	125
11.1b Urban population living in squatters (%)	7 ^b	6	4	4	2	0.1
11.1c Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (%)	19.0 ^c	16.4	13.8	12.0	9.4	5
11.1d Multidimensional poverty (%)	44.2 ^d	38.0	31.8	27.6	21.4	11
11.1e Households living in safe houses (%)	29.8 ^e	35.5	41.1	44.9	48.7	60
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						
11.2a Availability of safe roads (%)	0.1 ^f	9.5	18.8	25.1	34.4	50
11.2b Availability of safe public transport (%)	0.1 ^f	9.5	18.8	25.1	34.4	50
11.2d Access to a road within 30 minutes of walking	51.4 ^g	56.8	62.1	65.7	71.1	80
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						
11.3a Planned satellite cities (number)	10 ^f	18	25	30	38	50
11.3b Households residing with 5 or more persons (%)	46.7 ^e	41.7	36.7	33.4	28.3	20
11.3c Growth of urban population (% per annum)	3.43 ^h	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5
Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage						
11.4a Budget allocated for the protection of natural and cultural heritage (million NPR)	1.15 ⁱ	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2
11.4b Earthquake damaged cultural and religious heritage (to be reconstructed) (number)	2900 ^d	2320	1450	870	0	0
Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by 100 percent 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						
11.5a Houses fully damaged due to earthquake (to be reconstructed, in number) (,000)	499 ^d	285	71	0	0	0
11.5b Houses partially damaged due to earthquakes (to be reconstructed, in number) (,000)	257 ^d	147	37	0	0	0
11.5c Health facilities fully damaged due to earthquakes (to be reconstructed, in number)	4904 ^d	2802	701	0	0	0
11.5d Health facilities partially damaged due to earthquakes (to be reconstructed, in number)	1159 ^d	662	166	0	0	0
11.5e Central, district, municipal and village structures fully or partially damaged due to earthquakes (to be reconstructed, in number)	1711 ^d	978	244	0	0	0
11.5f Deaths due to earthquake disaster (number)	8790 ^d	5023	1256	0	0	0
11.5g Deaths due to other natural disaster (number)						
11.5h Injuries due to earthquake disasters (number)	22,300 ^d	12,743	3186	0	0	0
11.5i Injuries due to other natural disasters (number)	-	-	-	-	-	-
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						

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
11.6a Concentration of total suspended particulates (TSP) (averaging period 24 hours)	230 ⁱ	208.4	186.9	172.5	150.9	115
11.6b Concentration of particulate matter ₁₀ (PM ₁₀) (µg/m ³ — micrograms per cubic meter [averaging period 24 hours])	120 ⁱ	106.9	93.8	85.0	71.9	50
11.6c Concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³ [averaging period 24 hours])	40 ⁱ	36.3	32.5	30.0	26.3	20
11.6d Concentration of sulphur dioxide (µg/m ³ [averaging period 24 hours])	70 ⁱ	70	70	70	70	70
11.6e Concentration of nitrogen dioxide (µg/m ³ [averaging period 24 hours])	80 ⁱ	78.3	76.6	75.5	73.8	71
11.6f Concentration of carbon monoxide (µg/m ³ [averaging period 24 hours])	10,000 ⁱ	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
11.6g Concentration of lead (µg/m ³ [averaging period 12 months])	0.5 ⁱ	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
11.6i Concentration of ozone (µg/m ³ [averaging period 8 hours])	157 ⁱ	150.1	143.1	138.5	131.6	120
11.1j Municipalities with sewerage services (%)	45 ^j	72	100	100	100	100
11.1k Private hospitals segregating wastes (%)	98 ⁱ	100	100	100	100	100
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						
11.7a Open spaces in urban areas accessible to all (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: ^aNPC, 2015b; ^bUN Habitat, 2010 (referring CBS data 2003); ^cCBS, 2012; ^dNPC, 2015b; ^eCBS, 2013a; ^fEstimated as per international definition of safe roads and vehicles, 2014; ^gCBS, 2011b; ^hGoN, 2015b; ⁱCBS, 2013b; ^jEstimation based on municipalities sewerage data.

Annex IV: SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>						
Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources						
12.2a Proportion of total water resources used (%)	10 ^a	11.88	13.75	15	16.88	20
12.2b Per capita timber consumption (m ³ per year)	0.11 ^b	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15
12.2c Use of fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	12.5 ^c	12.97	13.44	13.75	14.22	15
12.2d Total carbon sink (tonnes) in forest area	2276 ^b	2449	2623	2738	2911	3200
12.1e Land use for agricultural production (cereal as % of cultivated land)	80 ^d	81.88	83.75	85	86.88	90
12.1f Soil organic matter (%)	4 ^d	4.563	2.125	2.5	3.063	4 ^d
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						
12.3a Food waste rate at consumer level (waste per capita)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.3b Post harvest loss (lost per metric tonne)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycles, 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						

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
12.4.a Use of plastics (per capita in grams per day)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.4.b Disposal of liquid industrial waste	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.4.c Disposal of solid industrial waste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse						
12.5a Recycling of plastics	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.5b Reuse of glass and metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle						
12.6a Large and transnational companies adopting sustainable practices (number)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature						
12.8a Population covered by awareness campaigns (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: ^aEstimation based on water resource data; ^bEstimation based on forestry data; ^cWorld Bank, 2012b; ^dGoN, 2014.

Annex IVm:SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries						
13.1.a Annual CO ₂ emissions (metric tonnes per capita)	0.10 ^a	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.05
13.1.b Consumption of ozone-depleting substance (ODS tonnes)	0.88 ^a	0.80	0.72	0.66	0.58	0.44
13.1.c Greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted by transport sector (%)	12 ^b	10.9	9.8	9	7.9	6
13.1.d Greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted by industrial sector (%)	12 ^b	10.9	9.8	9	7.9	6
13.1.e Greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted by commercial sector (%)	5 ^b	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.5
13.1.d Greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted by agriculture sector (%)	68 ^c	61.6	55.3	51.0	44.6	34.0
13.1.g GHG emission (in CH ₄) from agricultural sector (Gg)	614.1 ^b	648.2	669.5	692.2	729.9	795.8
13.1.h GHG emission (in N ₂ O) from agricultural sector (Gg)	32.6 ^b	34	34.8	35.7	37.2	39.8
13.1.i GHG emission (in CO ₂) from agricultural sector (Gg)	23014.7	24148.8	24872.9	25628.9	26885.9	29063
13.1.j GHG emission (in CO ₂) from industrial sector (cement and lime) (Gg)	632 ^b	572.8	513.5	474	414.8	316
13.1.k GHG emission (in CO ₂) from energy sector (industrial, transport and other) (Gg)	7959 ^b	7212.8	6466.7	5969.3	5223.1	3979.5

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning						
13.3a Proportion of population covered by climate change education (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.3b Trained persons in climate change mitigation (early warning etc.) (number)	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

ODS: ozone depleting substances

Sources: ^aNPC, 2013; ^bEstimation based on environment data; ^cMoPIT, 2015; GoN, 2015b.

Annex IVn: SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation (1)						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing states and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Taking into account the on-going World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong Ministerial Mandate.

Annex IVo: 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 with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
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						
15.1a Total land area covered by dense forest (%)	29 ^a	35 ^c	35 ^c	35 ^c	35 ^c	35.5 ^c
15.1b Total land area covered by bushes (%)	10.6 ^a	5 ^c	5 ^c	5 ^c	5 ^c	4.5 ^c
15.1c Forests under community-based management (as % of total dense forest areas)	39 ^a	40.5	42	43 ^c	45 ^c	45 ^c
15.1d Conservation areas (including forests) (in proportion to total land area)	23.23 ^a	24.12	25	25	25	25
15.1e Conservation of lakes, wetlands, and ponds (number)	1727 ^a	2341	2954	3364	3977	5000
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						
15.2a Rate of forest loss and degradation (%)	1.9 ^b	0.95	0.8 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.3 ^c
15.2c Handover of forests to leasehold forest groups (000 hectares)	42.8 ^a	42.9	43	43	43	43
15.2d Additional plantations (ha) per annum		1200 ^d	1477	1662	1938	2400
15.2e Additional plantation (millions seedlings) per annum		24 ^d	29 ^c	33 ^c	35 ^c	40 ^c
Target 15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world						
15.3a Identification and management of watersheds (number of districts)	56 ^c	61 ^c	75 ^c	75 ^c	75 ^c	75 ^c
15.3b Conservation of watersheds (number)	3346 ^a	3656	3966	4173	4483	5000
15.3c Reclaim flooded and other degraded land (in 000 ha)	14.3 ^a	20.06	25.81	29.65	35.41	45
15.3d Number of watersheds undergone adaptation practices for soil and water stress management		50 ^c	80 ^c	144 ^c	240 ^c	400 ^c
15.3e Conservation of rivulets and river banks through bio-engineering (km)	1675 ^a	3236	4797	5838	7398	10,000
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						
15.4a Potentially dangerous glacial lakes (%)	0.37 ^e	0.30	0.23	0.19	0.12	0
15.4b Mountain ecosystems covered by the protected areas (%)	67.8 ^e	68 ^c	70 ^c	70 ^c	70 ^c	70 ^c
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						
15.5a Threatened flora (medicinal and aromatic plants) (%)	0.48 ^e	0.2	0	0	0	0
15.5b Threatened fauna (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, platyhelminths, molluscs, etc.) (%)	0.81 ^e	0.4	0	0	0	0
15.5c Wild tigers (number)	198 ^c	210 ^c	215 ^c	250 ^c	250 ^c	250 ^c
15.5d Rhino (number)	645 ^c	645 ^c	650 ^c	650 ^c	650 ^c	700 ^c
15.5e Blackbucks (number)	300 ^a	310	320	328	340	360
Target 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources						
15.6a Poaching of rhinos prevented to curb the wildlife trade	0 ^f	0	0	0	0	0

15.6b Community led anti-poaching units mobilized (number)	-	-	200 ^f	220	250	300 ^f
Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both the demand and supply sides of illegal wildlife products						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>						
Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species						
15.8.a Nationwide surveys and research on invasive alien plant species (number)	-	-	5 ^f	-	-	-
<i>Other indicators are yet to be developed</i>						
Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts						
15.9a Plant (floral) species under conservation plans (number)	3 ^c	5 ^c	8 ^c	10 ^c	12 ^c	15 ^c
15.9b Animal (faunal) species under conservation plans (number)	5 ^c	5 ^c	8 ^c	10 ^c	12 ^c	15 ^c

Sources: ^aMoF, 2015; ^bUNEP, 2014; ^cMoFSC, 2015; ^dRequired to meet forest coverage target (MoFSC, 2015); ^eCBS, 2013b; ^fEstimated based on wild life trade data especially rhinos.

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

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere						
16.1a Intentional homicide rate per 100,000	3 ^a	3	2	2	1	0
16.1b Direct deaths from armed and violent conflict (number)	1628 ^b	1323	1018	814	509	0
16.1b Displaced people from armed and violent conflict (number)	7043 ^b	5987	4930	4226	3169	1409
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children						
16.2a Child labour (% of children age 5-17 years)	37.4 ^c	30.4	23.4	18.7	11.7	0
16.2b Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last 1 month (%)	81.7 ^c	66.4	51.1	40.9	25.5	0
16.2c Women aged 20-49 years who were first married before age 18 years (%)	48.8 ^c	39.7	30.5	24.4	15.3	0
16.2d Children trafficking to abroad (including India) per annum (number)	3387 ^d	2752	2117	1694	1058	0
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all						
16.3a Transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption in public (score out of 6)	3.0 ^e	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.4	5
Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime						
16.4a Volume of illicit financial flows	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.4b Stolen assets recovery initiatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms						

16.5a People's perception on corruption (% of people with at least one instance in the past 12 months that required to give a bribe/present) (corruption index score)	29 ^e	23.56				
16.5b Good governance for control of corruption	-0.83 ^f	-0.299				
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels						
16.6a Quality of public administration (score out of 6)	3.1 ^e	3.46	3.81	4.05	4.41	5
Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels						
16.7a Voter turnout (%)	78.39 ^g	78.69	78.99	79.2	79.5	80
16.7b Ability to express political opinions (%)						
16.7c Diversity in representation of key state institutions (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration						
16.9a Birth registration (% of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered)	58.1 ^e	65.96	73.81	79.05	86.91	100
16.9b Birth registration by gender and social groups	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.9b Citizenship by gender and social groups	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.9c Marriage certificate by gender and social groups	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements						
16.7a Access to information (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.7b Freedom score (combined freedom of speech, freedom of assemblies and association, electoral self-determination, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: ^aUNODC, 2014; ^bEstimation based on conflict data; ^cCBS, 2014a; ^dEstimation based on trafficking data; ^eTransparency International, 2014; ^fUNDP/World Bank, 2012; ^gEstimation based on election commission data, 2013.

Annex IVq: SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Targets with proposed indicators, current status and future projections						
Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
Finance:						
Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection						
17.1a Foreign aid utilization as percentage of total aid commitment (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.1b Technical assistance in grant of total aid (grant and loan) %	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 percent of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 percent should be provided to least developed countries						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources						

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress						
17.4a Outstanding debt to GDP (GDP ratio)	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.4b Debt servicing ratio (Interest and principle payment as percent of exports of goods and services)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technology:						
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						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
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						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity building:						
Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade:						
Target 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Systemic Issues:						
Policy and Institutional Coherence:						
Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development						

Targets and Indicators	2014	2017	2020	2022	2025	2030
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships:						
Target 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data, Monitoring and Accountability:						
Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
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						
<i>Indicators are yet to be developed</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-



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