SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
BASELINE REPORT OF GANDAKI PROVINCE

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» SEVEN KEY DRIVERS
OF PROSPERITY IN GANDAKI PROVINCE

- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Energy
- Industry
- Infrastructure
- Human Resources
- Governance

» FIVE KEY ENABLERS
OF PROSPERITY IN GANDAKI PROVINCE

- Natural Beauty
- Biodiversity
- Unity Between Social Diversity
- Cultural Prosperity, Co-existing and Identity
- Demographic Dividend

Provincial Government
Office of Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
Gandaki Province

Ref No:- 076/77
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Pokhara
Nepal

Foreword

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a common set of development objectives agreed internationally by all the member states of the United Nations (UN). Nepal has a strong commitment to meeting the goals, and we have shown that resolve by initiating efforts at the provincial level to localize the set of SDGs into our planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting systems that will complement and supplement to achieve the national development goals set by the Government of Nepal (GoN). We would like to express our commitment to pursue and achieve the SDGs by 2030.

The SDGs, therefore, are not only international milestones, but are the sole commitment of the GoN and Government of Gandaki Province (GoGP). We are building our organizations and institutions, human resources, and capacity for effective planning and implementation in order to achieve common agendas.

Our development plans and annual budgets lay emphasis on social, economic and environmental aspirations of our people and oriented programmes towards the 5 "Ps" (people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership) which are the central thrust of SDGs. We are working carefully and closely with the GoN, municipalities, development partners, civil society, private sector, academia, research institutions, and community for sharing the resources and to achieve the stated goals. The Policy and Planning Commission has taken the lead in engaging all concerned stakeholders in the planning and implementation process, setting resource allocation priorities, and satisfying the people by meeting their development expectations.

The SDGs are a common development agenda and the government alone cannot take resource management and implementation responsibility. Therefore, I urge all concerned national and international stakeholders and development partners, private sector, cooperative and civil society to join hands with the GoGP for the implementation of SDGs and accelerating the pace of achievements of the Global Goals.

Chief Minister

PRITHIVI SUBBA GURUNG
Chief Minister and Chairperson of The Policy and Planning Commission

Provincial Government
Province Policy and Planning Commission
Gandaki Province

Ref No:-
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Pokhara
Nepal

Preface

The historic elections of 2017 formed the federal, provincial and local level governments in Nepal, giving hope to the people to follow the path of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and help build a better world. The Constitution of Nepal mandated provincial governments to prepare plans and budgets and implement them to satisfy the development expectations of the people. In line with its mandate, the Gandaki province developed an approach paper of its first five-year development plan (2019-2023) bringing to the mainstream action towards the SDGs.

This report is prepared through a consultative process by taking stock of the development status of the province and benchmarks set for 2030, and milestones for 2023 (end of first plan). It highlights the major issues and challenges faced in the implementation of the SDGs at the provincial level, which will complement the national SDGs Roadmap (2016-2030).

There are 479 indicators developed by Nepal for progress monitoring of the SDGs. Disaggregated data at the provincial level is not available for many indicators. Gandaki province will monitor the progress of those SDGs indicators that have established baseline information, and will develop baseline information of other indicators through upcoming national and provincial surveys.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all stakeholders who provided their valuable suggestions to prepare this report. I would like to thank the Commission Members E. Dr. Bishnu Raj Baral, Dr. Bhima Dhungana and Under Secretary Mr. Mohan Thapa for their valuable guidance to the stakeholders during the consultation and suggestion phase, and for providing feedback on the draft report. I am grateful to the Political Advisor of the Chief Minister Mr. Govinda B. Nepali, Chief Attorney Dr. Rajendra Ghimire, Chief Secretary Mr. Hari Basyal, Secretaries Mr. Dal Bahadur Adhikari, Mr. Bishnu P. Bhnadari, Mr. Ishwor Marhatta, Mr. Manohar Ghimire, Mr. Dirgha Narayan Paudel, and Mr. Durga Dawadi for their valuable suggestions and feedback during the consultation process and on the draft report. I would also like to express my thanks to Mr. Ashutosh Mani Dixit, who worked with me to write this report. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Nepal deserves special thanks for its technical assistance in the preparation of this report.

Localization and implementation of the SDGs at the provincial level is resource demanding. In this context, I would like to request, national and international stakeholders, GoN, municipalities, non-governmental organizations, civil society and academia to join hands with the Government of Gandaki Province (GoGP) to achieve the SDGs as set out in this report.

DR. GIRIDHARI SHARMA PAUDEL
Vice-chairman
Policy and Planning Commission
Gandaki Province, Pokhara, Nepal

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CVD	Cardiovascular Disease
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus
DoHS	Department of Health Services
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GoGP	Government of Gandaki Province
GoN	Government of Nepal
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenza type b
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
MoWS	Ministry of Water Supply
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MW	Megawatt
NCDs	Non-communicable Diseases
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NLFS	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
OWG	Open Working Group
PNC	Postnatal Care
PPC	Province Planning Commission
PNC	Post-natal Care
PSO	Provincial Statistical Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
WB	The World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sustainable Development Agenda is structured on three dimensions: economic, social and environmental. They are envisioned to evolve concomitantly around inclusivity and equity. The Constitution of Nepal 2015 envisages a three-tiered federal system of governance comprising of Federal, Provincial and Local governments. The aim is clearly to bring the government closer to the people and to speed up the development process, along with quality service delivery by providing spaces for people to participate and take ownership of the development process.

As the Constitution aims to actualize its vision of building an inclusive and socialism-oriented nation, it ensures that basic government services are accessible to all citizens and are delivered in a transparent and accountable fashion at all levels. Adopting the SDGs will help individuals, organizations and all three tiers of the government to focus on what really matters for the future. The report aims to highlight the SDGs baseline indicators of the Gandaki Province reflecting upon its constitutional mandate; it also reports the baseline status of the province, and identifies the data gap.

The report builds upon the status paper published by the Gandaki Province Government, which is the main source of data. Additionally, the available data from the national census, living standard surveys, demographic and health surveys, multiple indicator cluster surveys, and administrative data from government agencies analyzed by the National Planning Commission (NPC)-the World Bank (WB)[1] were used wherever needed to prepare this report. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development came into force for achieving 'integrated and indivisible' goals and targets across the three characteristic dimensions of sustainable development: social, environmental and economic. Gandaki Province Government has made an honest effort to localize the national SDGs strategy and indicator in this report in oder to complement and supplement the national targets.

Poverty in Gandaki province is one of the lowest in the country. In the province, the headcount ratio at the national poverty line is at 14.91[2] percent, which indicates nearly 371,000 people live below the national poverty line in the province. Whereas, the poverty rate measured at US$ 1.9 per day is calculated at 11.09 percent, and 14.2 percent people are multidimensionally poor. Gandaki is one of the more important provinces in Nepal with 10.6 percent of the population residing here, which further implies that 353,580 people below the poverty line live in the province. The indicator "proportion of population spending more than two-thirds of their consumption on food" stands at 44.21 percent. Keeping in mind employment and demography, the share of population aged between 15-24 years is about 20 percent of the total population in Gandaki province. The deployment of young human resources into employment and entrepreneurship seems to have suffered as the youth underemployment rate is above the national level.

The prevalance of wasting[3] in children under five years is 3.9 percent lower than the national level standing at 5.8, whereas stunting among children under five years of age is 28.9 percent, and anaemia among women of reproductive age stands at 24.2 percent. The percentage of women having four antenatal care visits is third highest among the provinces, standing at 59 percent[4]. The underlying relationship between antenatal care visits and neonatal mortality rate is apparent in a comparative analysis between the provinces. The incidence

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of neonatal mortality is higher in the provinces, which have lower percentage of women having four antenatal care visits. Also the trend of Postnatal Care (PNC) visit per protocol seems to be complementing the trend of prevalance of malnutrition.

The Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2016 (NDHS) reveals that in Gandaki province, 19.3 percent of women between the ages of 15-49 make their own informed decisions regarding the use of contraceptives. In the province, the neonatal mortality rate stands at 15 per 1,000 live births, and under-five mortality rate is 27 per 1,000 live births. From a Gender Equality Perspective, proportion of women between the ages of 15-49 who experienced sexual violence stands at 4.9 percent and women who experienced lifelong physical and sexual violence stands at 16.9 percent. The literacy[5] rate of men and women between the age group 15-49 years in Gandaki province stands at 94.8 and 86.3 respectively. However, a relatively younger age group between 15-24 years have a higher literacy rate standing at 98.2 and 96.7 for men and women respectively.

In Gandaki province, the share of the bottom 40 percent of the population in total consumption is only 18.9 percent, whereas the bottom 20 percent share only 6.9 percent. Inequality measured in Gini coefficient is higher than the national status, and second highest in the country standing at 0.37[6]. Also, the share of people living below US$1.9 per day in total employment is 11.8 percent. In Gandaki province, 82.5 percent of the population has access to electricity[7] in some form. The installed capacity of hydroelectricity is relatively high in the province. The province contributes 48 percent (448.5 MW) of the total installed capacity (990 MW) of Nepal. Although it is the highest contributor of hydropower, 40 percent of the population primarily relies on clean fuel technology, while 69.3 percent use solid fuel as a primary source of energy. In terms of access to other basic facilities, about 50.43 percent of households have access to piped water. Out of the same population, the share of households having thatched or straw roofs is 11.4 percent, with 91.7 percent of the population having safely managed access to basic drinking water in the province.

Most of the data is estimated from NLSS (2011), NDHS (2016) and population census (2011). Out of 479 SDGs indicators identified by Nepal for reporting, Gandaki province has 139 (29 percent) indicators for baseline data that will be reported in a certain time interval. Similarly, 139 (26 percent) indicators are highly relevant for Gandaki province, but have no baseline information; they will be reported once the baseline information is established through new surveys and other administrative data analyses. As for the remaining 215 (45 percent), they are less relevant to the province and have no baseline information.

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[5] *NDHS 2016 - "Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were given a sentence to read, and they were considered to be literate if they could read all or part of the sentence"*

[6] *Statistics reported in the Gandaki province status paper is from NDHS 2016 which is 0.37*

[7] *Statistics reported in the Gandaki province status paper is 82.5 which comes from population census 2068 B.S*

To achieve the sustainable development aspirations, Gandaki province will lead the development agenda spearheading the policies in three dimensions – economy, society, and the environment. In doing so, fostering interactions and synergies among various issues in each SDGs area is important. Measures will be carried out in an integrated and organic manner, bearing in mind the significance of linking different priority areas, and how achievement in one goal has a major bearing on another. The province will capitalize on its demographic dividend by providing employment opportunities in agriculture and industry. Health, education and skill development will match with structural transformation envisioned by the provincial government to achieve prosperity. The game changer projects envisioned by the province includes mega projects such as Pokhara International Airport, and the expansion of Prithivi and Siddhartha highways. The major thrust provided by these projects (SDG 9) will help strengthen existing transport infrastructure and will magnify the outcomes from other projects such as Gandaki industrial state (SDG 7). The energy and education (SDG 7 and 4) required for the projects in infrastructure, agriculture and industry will be sourced from projects such as Tahanun hydropower development, Budi Gandaki hydropower development and the establishment of Gandaki University and Gandaki Institute of Technology, among others.

Given the aspiration of the local bodies to transform into urban localities, making basic infrastructure service universal or at least doubling the service requires a lot of resources, which the province may not be able to finance through a single government window. So, private financing in urban development will have to gain more prominence. Also, due care must be given to develop infrastructure keeping in mind the differently abled as well.

Enhancing federal support is important for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building that can foster the implementation of provincial plans and achieve the SDGs. This support must be led and reinforced so that capacity constraints do not impede the achievement of SDGs despite commitments, resource availability and willingness to carry forward the agenda. The provincial development strategy encompassing SDGs formulation and implementation should, therefore, include capacity development from the support of the federal government as its integral part. Also, establishing a clear balance between local authority and provincial power will be critical for the achievement of the SDGs. Furthermore, the Global Goals encompass a diverse set of outputs and activities that demand a huge financing envelope. The Gandaki province government will enlarge the scope for financing the development by involving non-government partners such as the private and community sector.

The government of Gandaki province will develop a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system backed by an efficient provincial statistical system institutionalizing proper coordination mechanism between federal agencies, provincial organizations and local governments. This is to ensure regular supply of accurate, relevant and timely statistics for the monitoring of SDGs and governance of the state.

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CHAPTER

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Agenda is structured on three dimensions: economic, social and environmental. They are envisioned to evolve concomitantly on inclusivity and equity. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were first formally discussed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 (Rio+20), and then in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2014. Ahead of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) deadline (2015), the UN Open Working Group (OWG) for SDGs agreed a proposed set of 17 SDGs with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues for 2016–2030. The SDGs commenced from January 2016 and emerged as the globally agreed common development framework for the planet, people, their prosperity, and peace. SDGs have been built on the MDGs but cover a wider range of rights-based sustainable development issues. When the goals and targets of the SDGs were agreed in the UNGA in September 2015, more than 230 indicators for measuring and tracking their progress have also been worked out.

Nepal entered into the era of socio-economic transformation in 2015 with the introduction of a federal system of governance as per the new Constitution of Nepal, which envisages a three-tiered, federal system of governance, comprising of the federal, provincial and local governments. The political objective of the new system is to bring government closer to the people, and to enhance the pace and quality of development and service delivery, by providing space for peoples' participation and ownership in development. It is also expected that the key government services are accessible to all citizens and delivered in a transparent and accountable fashion at all tiers of the government. The constitutional framework guides federal, provincial and local governments to exercise cooperative federalism and involve in healthy competition in providing better public services to their people and achieving higher levels of development. The Constitution aims to actualize its vision of building an inclusive and socialism-oriented nation, while ensuring that basic government services are accessible to all citizens and are delivered in a transparent and accountable fashion at all levels.

Gandaki province is bordered by Province 3 in the east, and Province 5 and Karnali province in the west. It constitutes 14.9 percent (21,974 square kilometres) of the total area and 9.1 percent of the total population of Nepal. Gandaki province stands as the tourist capital of Nepal – being decorated with five of the world's tallest mountains (Dhaulagiri,

> **Along with huge potential and opportunities, there are challenges to reduce poverty, inequality, and create income and employment opportunities for all. A clear and common agenda is important to orient the province to achieve the primary goal of fighting against poverty.**

Annapurna, Macchapuchhre, Manaslu and Himchuli). River rafting in three major rivers (Budhi Gandaki, Kali Gandaki and Seti) cross cutting the five trekking circuits add to a unique tourism experience. Gandaki is equally blessed with a diverse set of fruits and vegetation at the southern side of the state (Syangja and East Nawalparasi).

Along with huge potential and opportunities, there are challenges to reduce poverty, inequality, and create income and employment opportunities for all. A clear and common agenda is important to orient the province to achieve the primary goal of fighting against poverty. By defining the goal more clearly, by making it seem more manageable and less remote, the state can help all people to see it, to draw hope from it and to move irresistibly towards it. Agenda 2030 not only aims to reduce extreme poverty, but also invites stakeholders to shoulder the challenges of the nation, and ensure more equitable development and environmental sustainability. Adopting the SDGs will help individuals, organizations and all three tiers of the government to agree to focus on what really matters in securing a sustainable future.

1.2 OBJECTIVES
The main objective of this report is to localize the SDGs in Gandaki province. The specific objectives include:
1. Developing SDGs indicators for the province based on the national SDGs Status and Roadmap Report 2015-2030;
2. Analysing the SDGs status in the province;
3. Providing insights for SDGs aligned planning and policies applicable to the province; and
4. Identifying data gaps and suggesting the way forward.

1.3 APPROACHES AND METHODS
The basic structure and content of the report is prepared based on consultation with line ministries, different stakeholders and key informants. Series of district level consultation meetings and interaction workshops were organized and opinions and suggestions of different stakeholders like chairpersons, vice-chairpersons of rural municipalities, mayor and deputy mayor of urban municipality and civil society representatives were collected. This report is enriched by the status paper published by the GoGP, which is the main source of data. In addition to this, the available data from national census, living standard surveys, demographic and health surveys, multiple indicator cluster survey, and administrative data obtained from different government agencies were used.

1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT
The first chapter of the report contains the introduction, objectives, approaches and method of the study. The second chapter discusses the SDGs and their targets; the third chapter discusses the baseline status for 2015, also highlighting the complexity and synergy of the SDGs. Chapter four discusses the localization of the SDGs into the planning and budgeting systems in the province, and chapter five discusses the monitoring framework of the Global Goals.

The SDGs commenced from
January 2016
and emerged as the globally agreed common development framework for the planet, people, their prosperity, and peace.

Agenda 2030
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CHAPTER

ANALYSIS OF
SDGS AND TARGETS

The SDGs and their targets in the context of Gandaki province are analysed as follows:

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

SDG 1 aims to eradicate, by 2030, extreme poverty for all people everywhere. In doing so, it targets to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living below the nationally defined poverty threshold (Target 1.1 and 1.2). The process envisions implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures targeting the poor and vulnerable (Target 1.3). It also aims to ensure equal rights to economic resources, natural resources and technology, as well as access to basic services (Target 1.4). The goal also considers reducing exposure of the poor and the vulnerable to economic, social and environmental shocks, disasters and climate-related extreme events (Target 1.5). The nature of poverty is multidimensional, and the goal to end poverty in all forms are assigned subsequent targets, which have an apparent link with its achievements. The targets under Poverty alleviation such as targets 1.4 and 1.5 are inherently related to provincial responsibilities. Target 4 addresses the right to access basic services, ownership and property. The basic services are related to key areas of local and provincial governments (water supply, sanitation, waste management, transport, education, health). Additionally, Target 1.4 emphasizes on ensuring households have access to banking and financial services; Target 1.5 refers to resilience to economic, social and environmental shocks, with the provincial government helping in the development of partnerships, and fully engaging in promoting resilience in its territory and reducing the vulnerability of its citizens, especially the poor. Provincial policies also have a crucial impact on the rest of the proposed targets. For example, target 1.2 presents a multidimensional approach to reduce poverty in urban and rural areas, and target 1.3 deals with social protection policies, whereas target 1.1 and 1.2 are directly related to reduce the national poverty line.

Some indicators like access to basic services will be linked to other goals: Goal 6 for access to safe and affordable drinking water, and adequate and equitable sanitation at home; Goal 7 for reliable and modern energy services, Goal 3 for health (e.g ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health care service), Goal 4 for education (e.g. ensuring that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education), Goal 11.1 for access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services. It means the interlinkages that stem from Goal 1 will be assimilated into four other goals.

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

SDG 2 targets ending hunger by 2030 and ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round by all the people (Target 2.1). The goal aims to end all forms of malnutrition (Target 2.2) – doing so entails doubling agricultural productivity (Target 2.3) and incomes of small-scale food producers, and ensuring access and improvement of the food supply chain. It also targets to ensure sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices. Target 2.5 aims to maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivate plants, farmed and domestic animals, to maintain a sustained food production system.

The GoGP will play an important role in ending hunger, mainly through food security and nutrition programmes. Food security has a territorial dimension. It has direct responsibility through policies to guarantee production, storage, distribution chains, market stability and access to food by the most vulnerable. The government will play an important role in providing access to distribution chains to local producers, and access to provide food for the poor. The GoGP is involved in operational plans and budgets to support nutrition, prevent undernourishment and mobilize citizens through awareness raising campaigns; especially relevant are the initiatives that focus on children through specific programmes in schools (universal access to at least one nutritious meal at school for children in preschool and school ages), pregnant and lactating women (Target 2.1.1 to Target 2.2.2.2).

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

The Goal of reducing the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 (Target 3.1) is one of the targets for healthy lives and well-being. It also aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years (Target 3.2). Health and well-being is achieved by targeting to end epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases (Target 3.3). The goal also targets reducing premature mortality from Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) through the prevention, treatment and promotion of mental health and well-being (Target 3.4). In doing so, it aims to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol (Target 3.5). The Goal also includes reducing a number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by half by the end of 2020 (Target 3.6). It targets universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services by 2030, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes, among others (Target 3.7, Target 3.8, and Target 3.9). The GoGP is involved in the health and well-being of people. The government is involved directly in managing state policies and dealing with reducing maternal (Target 3.1.1), newborn and child mortality (Target 3.2.1; Target 3.2.2), water-borne, communicable and non-communicable diseases, and substance abuse, among others. However, in doing so, it is important not to lose focus on targets 6, 7 and 9 as they have direct implications on provincial responsibilities. Localizing through multilevel devolution would help in measuring public interventions and facilitating effective implementation for the remaining targets. The provincial government plays an important role in preventing communicable disease such as AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis and malaria through awareness-raising campaigns and supporting affected populations (Target 3.7, 3.7.a, 3.9).

GOAL 4. **ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

The target entails ensuring all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes (Target 4.1). It targets access to quality early childhood development and pre-primary education of girls and boys (Target 4.2). Along with quality, Goal 4 takes care of affordability for quality education (Target 4.3), and seeks to ensure that the youth and adults have relevant technical and vocational skills (Target 4.5). The Goal also aims to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable (Target 4.6; Target 4.7) – in effect, making a cross-cutting implication on Goal 5. Establishing state universities, higher education, libraries, and museums are also the responsibility of the provincial government, along with the standarization of basic and secondary education (Target 4.1.1, Target 4.1.1.7, Target 4.6.1, and Target 4.6.1.1). Target 4.1 and 4.2 seek monitoring of this goal from a local perspective and highlight the need to underline the share of national and provincial expenditure and its distribution among territories to measure efficiency in public allocation.

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

Goal 5 targets ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere (Target 5.1), and eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private sphere (Target 5.2). It also aims to eliminate all harmful practices, such as early child marriages and female genital mutilation (Target 5.3). The social and economic aspect by valuing unpaid care and domestic work is captured in Target 5.4. The Goal aspires to capture the full and effective participation of women through Target 5.5. It further aims to ensure equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. It also states universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (Target 5.6). The provincial and local governments have responsibilities to develop policies that promote and ensure gender equality. Target 5.5 is directly relevant to the provincial government because it seeks women's participation and equal opportunities in the political, public and private sector spectrum.

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

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

GOAL 7. **ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL**

SDG 7 targets achieving universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (Target 7.1) for all people, substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix (Target 7.2) and doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency (Target 7.3). Target 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 seek to provide access to an efficient modern energy system, while spatially analysing where access to energy is insufficient, especially in poor and informal settlements.

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

The Goal targets to sustain and achieve per capita economic growth with at least seven percent GDP growth per annum (Target 8.1), fostering higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation (Target 8.2). In doing so, achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men (Target 8.3), improving resource efficiency (Target 8.4), eliminating the worst forms of child labour (Target 8.7), and expanding financial services for all (Target 8.10), among others. Promoting industrialization, creating new employment and economic development are also the responsibilities of the GoGP, so, in that sense, the above-mentioned targets are fully relevant to the province. The government will also seek cross-cutting synergies between SDG 11 (Urban goal) and SDG 8. The most pertinent target related to Gandaki province is Target 8.9, which seeks to devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. Considering the immense tourism potential of the province, a synergetic policy interaction between urbanization, tourism and job creation will be in place. Proper implementation of others, for those focusing on informal jobs (8.5) and youth (8.6), will require reliable local data.

GOAL 9. BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

SDG 9 targets developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being (Target 9.1). In doing so, it seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization (Target 9.2). It aims to increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises in an effort to integrate them into value chain networks (Target 9.3). Target 9.4 seeks to upgrade and built resilient infrastructure (Target 9.4), and enhance scientific research (Target 9.5). This Goal is complementary to Goal 11, and it is regarded as a prerequisite for growth and industrialization. As an emerging urban region, Gandaki province will require adequate and future-proofing infrastructure to develop its full economic potential. It is also important to strengthen links between rural-urban areas, supply chains and improve the productivity of rural areas. The GoGP will increase sizeable investments in weaker infrastructure areas for developing sustainable transport, energy, water and ICT.

GOAL 10. **REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES**

This Goal strives to achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average (Target 10.1). It seeks to do so by empowering and promoting social, economic and political inclusion of all (Target 10.2). It aims to measure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome (Target 10.3). It strives to complement efforts by adopting policies, especially those related to fiscal, wage and social protection, and progressively achieve greater equality (Target 10.4). Inequality manifests itself spatially as large cities are susceptible to stark disparities in income and access to services. It is an important issue to the GoGP, as it controls land use, policies to drive economic growth, and assist municipalities to deliver basic services, which can all have an impact on inequality.

GOAL 11. **MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE**

This target seeks to provide access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgraded slums (Target 11.1). It ensures access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, as well as inclusive and sustainable urbanization (Target 11.2, and Target 11.3). It also aims to safeguard world's cultural and natural heritage, and significantly reduce economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters (Target 11.4). It further intends to provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

GOAL 12. **ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS**

This Goal targets the implementation of a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, thereby achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030 (Target 12.1, and Target 12.2). It seeks to promote/ensure sustainable consumption and production by halving per capita food waste by 2030 at the retail and consumer levels, thus reducing food losses (Target 12.3). Further, it ensures environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle (Target 12.4). Complementing the sound management of the environment, it targets to substantially decrease waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse (Target 12.5). Also, it ensures relevant information and awareness to all for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature (Target 12.6), among others. Goal 12 also has implications on Goal 11. Both the goals address the increasing demand for consumption and seek to achieve sustainable production. It is equally related to rural areas of the province that have direct implications on sustainable agriculture (Goal 2). The Goal also carries cross-references with SDG 7, 8 and 13 – energy, sustainable growth and climate change, respectively.

GOAL 13. **TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS**

SDG 13 aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. It seeks to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. Concomitantly, it targets improvement in education and awareness, strengthening of human and institutional capacity related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warnings. The targets have significant cross-references to Goal 11 as cities are focal points of energy use and carbon dioxide emissions. The Goal is directly related to the rapid urbanization of the province as huge opportunities exist to build climate-resilient infrastructure.

SDG 15. PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

This Goal seeks the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services. It also targets promoting the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, as well as halting deforestation. It aims to ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development by 2030.

SDG 16. **PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES**

This Goal is mainly accompanied by targets such as significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. It seeks to promote the rule of law at the international, national, provincial and local levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all. The Goal aims to reduce illicit financial and arms flow, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime. Reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms, and developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels are also targeted. Effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are important for the attainment of all other SDGs. Goal 16 and its targets are also relevant for local governments. Selected - Target 16.1 on violence, Target 16.6 on effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, Target 16.7 on responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels, and Target 16.9 on birth registrations; Targets 16.6 and 16.7 are particularly important as they complement achieving Goal 11. Community-based justice has a key role to play in pacifying the escalation of violence and enhancing access to justice. Having an indicator, which reflects the proportion of those who have experienced dispute, who have access to a formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute resolution mechanism and who feel it was just, can provide a good indication of the prevalence of access to justice through community mediation. A number of community mediation boards to 100,000 people and the proportion of female members in the community mediation board can reveal the progress in the area. Similarly, an indicator showing the representation of women in the mediation board is important, because women disputants talk more freely when there is a female mediator on the board.

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

SDG 17 seeks to strengthen resource mobilization. It targets full implementation of official development assistance commitments by industrialized countries, mobilization of additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, and strengthening data, monitoring and statistical capacity, among others. Direct relevance is on Target 17.1, which focuses on strengthening domestic resource mobilization. This includes the fiscal capacity of local governments, as they are ultimately responsible for the implementation of many of the goals. Also, strengthening data, monitoring and statistical capacity is specified in the constitution, where the collection and management of official statistics is assigned to all three levels of the government.

3

CHAPTER

BASELINE STATUS
OF SDGS INDICATORS
IN GANDAKI PROVINCE

This chapter discusses the interactions between the SDGs indicators. A comprehensive list of indicators with a baseline status, intermittent targets, and goals is provided in Annex 1-17. The section is clustered in three sectors: social, economic, and environmental (biosphere). The sequence in which the goals appear in the figure 10, however, does not imply the prioritization.

3.1 SOCIAL

The social goals related to SDGs are mostly discussed as Poverty (SDG 1), Hunger (SDG2), Good health and well being (SDG 3), Quality education (SDG 4), Gender equality (SDG 5), Affordable energy (SDG 7), Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), and Peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16). The Goals have a synergetic impact on each other; for example, people who live in poverty are generally deprived of basic services such as healthcare, safety and education. The poor in Gandaki province also experience hunger, social discrimination and exclusion from decision-making processes.

Poverty in Gandaki province is one of the lowest in the country. In the province, the headcount ratio at the national poverty line is at 14.91. Around 371,000 people in the province live below the national poverty line. The headcount ratio at the poverty line is understood as the percentage of the population that has income or wealth below a benchmark (Rs 19,261 as per NLSS 2011) thought to represent the minimum resource needed for an individual to survive. The poverty line among children is relatively high at 28.3 percent in this province.

The SDGs recognize and seek to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions, so it is important to understand the national monetary poverty with national multidimensional poverty index. MPI index reflects the acute deprivations people face simultaneously in dimensions such as education, health and living standards. The dimensions are also essential to guarantee a dignified life. The MPI at 14.2 percent means that multidimensionally poor people in Gandaki province experience 14.2 percent of total deprivation that would be experienced if all people were deprived in all indicators. MPI is a product of H (Headcount) and A (deprive), where headcount index (H) stands at 14.2, and intensity of poverty (A) is 42.88. It reveals that nearly 42.88 percent of the population is multidimensionally poor, and those who are identified as multidimensionally poor are deprived in 14.2 percent of the indicators related to education, health and living standards. Furthermore, Gandaki is a medium-size province in Nepal with 11.6 percent of the population, which means that 353,000 MPI poor live in the area.

Poverty has evolved to become a multidimensional concept, as articulated in the targets under Goal 1, which refers to, for example, "all dimensions" (1.2), social protection (1.3), rights, access to resources and control (1.4) and resilience building. It can thus be argued that poverty is in many ways indivisible from other goals such as Goal 2. Reduction in poverty is an outcome of interaction between different factors in a socio-economic environment. Poverty, on the one hand, is reinforced by education, health and access to service facilities, while, on the other, it is reinforced by agriculture productivity. Per capita food grain production in Gandaki province is 234 kg[8], whereas the national per capita food production stands at 197 kg. However, the average annual income of small-scale food producers is higher than the national average standing at Rs 44,709. About 44.21 percent of the population spend two-thirds of their income on food

> **Per capita food grain production in Gandaki province is 234 kg8, whereas the national per capita food production stands at 197 kg. However, the average annual income of small-scale food producers is higher than the national average standing at Rs 44,709.**

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[8] *Food includes: Rice, wheat, millet, barley, buckwheat*

consumption. The indicators reflecting a share of the total spending on food provides a meaningful implication for provincial aspiration of sustained development and uplifting the people from poverty, and increasing the affordability of food items. "Engel's Law" highlights that the share of food expenditure in income falls as people per capita income increases. The indicator provides a meaningful feedback to the aspiration that the province carries to uplift the people from poverty, and increase the affordability of food items.

The affordability of food is reinforced by the increase in productivity and availability of food, which in turn reinforces the health and well-being of the people. The statistics of SDGs in health reveal that in Gandaki province, about 24.2 percent of women of reproductive age suffer from hidden hunger – anemia, which results in poor pregnancy outcomes, and impaired physical and cognitive development.

The prevalance of malnutrition in children under five years is high. The low height for age measured in 2 standard deviations is 28.9 percent, low weight for height is 3.7 percent and low weight for age is 14.9 percent, which are lower than the national level.

In the province, the trend of Postnatal care (PNC) visit per protocol seems to be complementing the trend of prevalance of malnutrition; provinces with a higher percentage of PNC have lower rates of malnutrition. In Gandaki province, the prevalance of malnutrition stands at 28.9 percent among children under five years of age, where 14 percent of women attend three PNC as per protocol **(Figure 1)**.

Figure 1: PNC and malnutrition

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO child Growth Standards among children under 5 years of age (SDG 2.2.1)

% of women attending three PNC as per protocol (SDG 3.8.1)
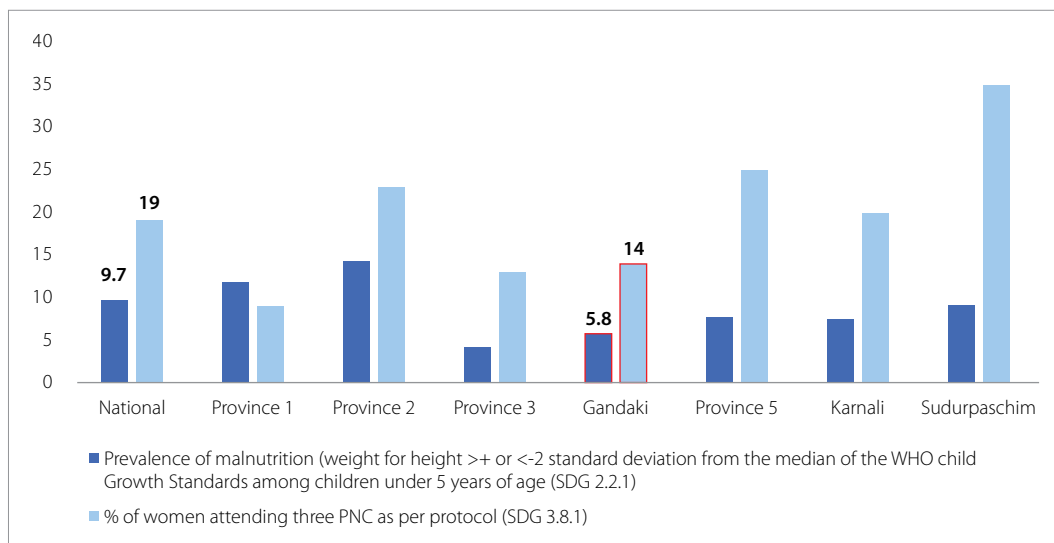
Source: DOHS (2017)

Health outcomes are strongly related to accessibility, affordability and education. In Nepal, people are currently living lives that are a lot healthier than in the past. However, they still continue to suffer from preventable diseases, with too many premature deaths. In order to live healthy lives, as envisoned in the SDGs, overcoming disease and ill health will require concerted and sustained efforts.

NDHS reveals that in the Gandaki province about 32.1 percent of men, and 38.1 percent of women aged 15 years and above with high blood pressure are taking medicine. The leading risk factor for non-communicable cardiovascular disease (CVD) is high blood pressure, which in turn is associated with unhealthy diets, particularly diets high in salt, and physical inactivity. Furthermore, 19.3 percent of the women in the age group of 15-49 make their own informed decisions regarding the use of contraceptives. The access to sexual and reproductive rights, and use, reinforces ending communicable diseases. Almost 54 percent of the households live within 30 minutes travel time from a health facility **(Figure 2)**, and 8.35 percent of the population spend larger portions of household income on health.

Figure 2: Access to health facility
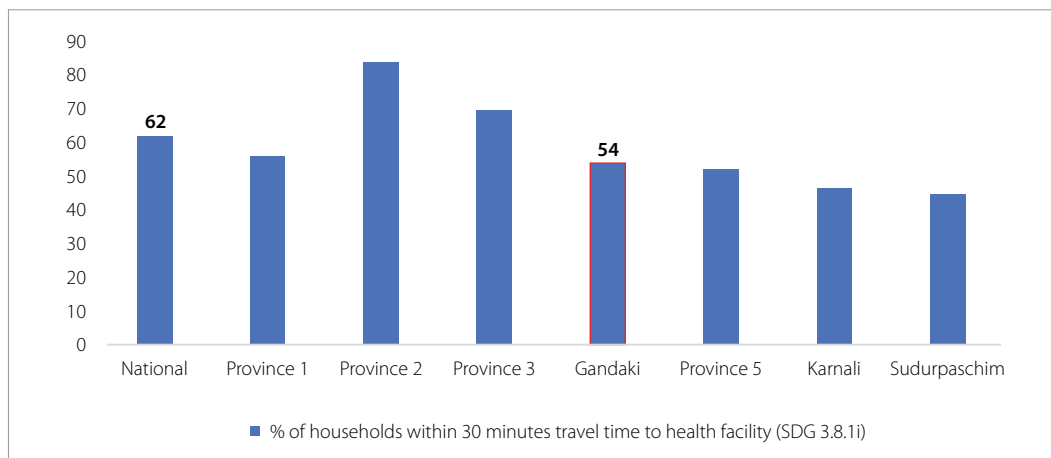
The percent of women having four antenatal care (ANC) visits is the third highest among the provinces, standing at 59 percent. The underlying relationship between ANC visits and neonatal mortality rate is apparent in a comparative analysis between the provinces discussed in the subsequent section (Figure 3). The incidence of neonatal mortality is higher in the provinces that have a lower percent of women having four antenatal care visits. The province also has one of the highest percentage (68%) of institutional delivery, where 94.7 percent infants receive three doses of (DPT-HepB-Hib) vaccine. Reinforcing interventions to reduce neonatal mortality rate comes from dealing with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene, along with access to basic health services, food and education.

Figure 3: ANC and Neonatal mortality rate[9]
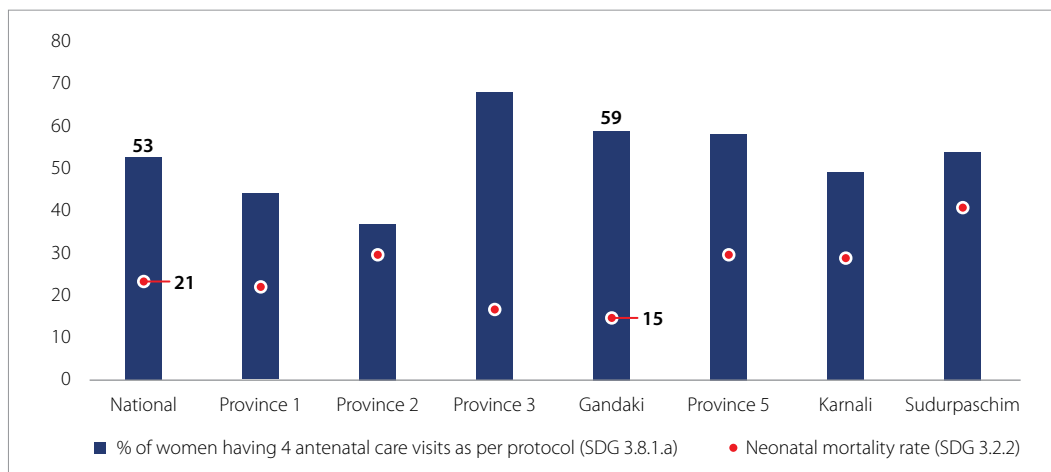
In the Gender equality perspective, the proportion of women aged 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence stands at 4.9 percent in the province, and women who have experienced physical and sexual violence stands at 16.5 percent. Ownership of fixed assets has a greater bearing on the socio-economic status of women, as this impacts their economic independence and provides them the means to be engaged in value addition and employment generating activities. Additionally, the availability of credit and the opportunity to start businesses is highly determined by the ownership of fixed assets. Women with active savings accounts stand at 39 percent in the province, which is second highest in the country.

[9] *"Neonatal rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey" Nepal DHS 2016*

The progress in land ownership fosters women's participation in economic activities, as well as their empowerment. Approximately, 22 percent of women have ownership of land. Regarding ownership of assets, approximately 13 percent reported that women have ownership of property (land and house) in the household (Figure 4). Effective participation of women in the labour force reinforces productivity in the economy, and decent job creations have direct impact in achieving Goal 8. Also, ownership of assets reinforces empowerment, and integration into financial services. In terms of political participation, about 33.33 percent of the members of parliament are female, whereas at the municipality level female participation stands at 41 percent.

Figure 4: Women's ownership of property (land)
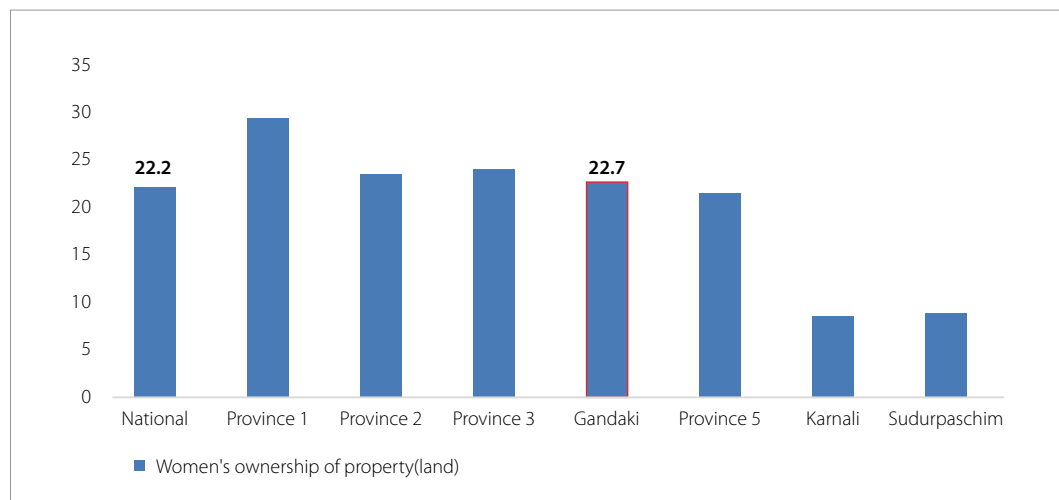
NLSS (2011) - World Bank estimates

Education is interlinked with most of the areas that come under the SDGs umbrella, including poverty, health, gender equality, economic growth, and many others. Conversely, progress in other areas may simultaneously affect education in many ways. The literacy rate of men and women between 15-24 years stands at 94.8 and 86.35 respectively.

There are 4,607 schools in the province, with a net enrolment rate of 96.7 percent at the primary school level, with gender parity close to 1.03 in primary school. A higher net enrolment rate denotes a higher degree of coverage of the official school going population. The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) at the primary level is 132.1 (GER represents the number of pupils enroled in primary education regardless of age, divided by number of pupils in official primary school age). The analyses of the GER, in the province, at both primary and basic levels shows that more over- or -underage children are enroled at the primary level, when, according to their age, they should be attending secondary school.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in primary schools and lower secondary schools stands at 1.03 and 1.01 respectively. The GPI, a socio-economic index, is usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. GPI has greater value than 1 in lower secondary schools in the province, which means the disparity is in favour of girls. Gender inequality is a social issue, however, it also has implications on development and inefficiencies in the economy. From the supply of labour force to empowerment, gender equality is essential for enchancing the productivity and extension of economic growth. Discrimination of women in the economy stifles economic activity and decent work opportunities. The status of women participation in the labour force shows that for every 100 men in the labour force in the province there are 74 women labourers; at the national level, the figure stands at 65.8 percent. Women spend about 24.48 percent of time on unpaid domestic work.

3.2 ECONOMIC AND BIOSPHERE

This sector comprises of the SDGs related to Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), Industry, innovation, and infrastructure (SDG 9), Reduced inequalities (SDG 10), Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), Climate action (SDG 13), and Life on land (SDG 15). Inequality rises from an uneven distribution of desirable things, such as consumption, income, well-being, to name a few, across a given population. In Gandaki province, the share of the bottom 40 percent of the population in total consumption stands at approximately 18.9 percent, whereas the share of the bottom 20 percent stands at 6.9 percent. In a less inequal society, the percentage share in total consumption tends to be equal to the percent share of the population. Additionally, the disproportionate change in the share of total consumption and share of population also reveals that lower deciles of the population have more equal distribution of income than the upper deciles.

The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality in a distribution. It is defined as a ratio with values between 0 and 1. A Gini coefficient of zero expresses perfect equality. Inequality measured in the Gini coefficient is higer than the national status, and second highest in the country standing at 0.37. The PALMA index is measured by the ratio of the richest 10 percent of the population's share of gross national income (GNI) to the poorest 40 percent's share. Standing at 1.41, the PALMA index reveals that the share of the richest 10 percent of the population is more than the share of the poorest 40 percent. A PALMA index close to one is considered a favourable position where the share of middle income level is understood to have increased over time.

Gandaki province has a sizable share of young people (below 19 years of age) with a high share of females compared to males. The share of the population aged between 15-24 years makes up about 20 percent of the total population in the province. The deployment of young human resources into employment and entrepreneurship is suffered by youth underemployment. Underemployment in the province is the highest amongst the provinces. One of the consequences of poor employment creation and glaring underemployment has resulted in the out migration of young people. About 13 percent of the total population was absent from home (mostly migrating for jobs in Gulf countries) in the fiscal year 2073-74 (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Underemployment Rate
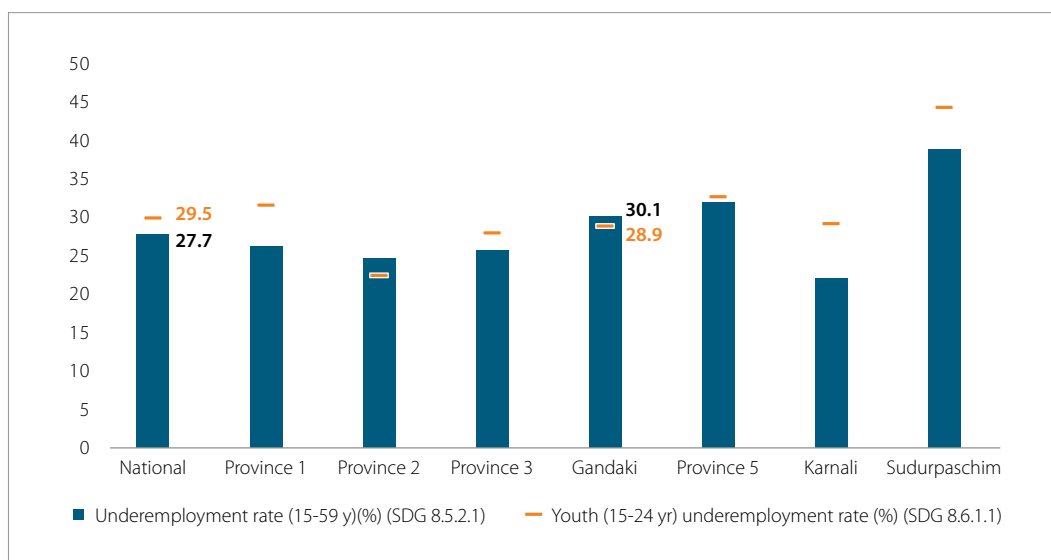
About 82.5[11] percent of the population has access to some form of electricity. The installed capacity of hydroelectricity is relatively high in the province; contributing 48 percent (448.5 MW) of the total installed capacity (990 MW) of Nepal. Although it is the highest contributor of hydropower, the proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuel technology is second highest in the country, that is 40 percent, and those using solid fuel as a primary source of energy for cooking is 69.3 percent. Overall, when access to electricity is overlaid against the use of clean fuel and solid fuel for cooking on the common axis, it reveals that the province with higher access to electricity has a higher percent of households using clean fuel for cooking.

The total number of roads in this province, including national and local roads is approximately 10,970 km, where the total length of the strategic road network is 1,666, and the road density is 48.32 km/100 sq km. However, most of the roads are gravel, and the proportion of population who live within 2 km of an all season-road is 85 percent. The road density of highways is higher in the southern part of the province, and so is the distribution of population.

In terms of access to other basic facilities, about 50.4 percent households have access to piped water. Out of the same population, the share of households having thatched or straw roof is 10.77 percent, and 91.7 percent of the population have safely managed access to basic drinking water (Figure 6). Though the indicator of piped drinking water is a proximate measure of safe drinking water, it does not necessarily confirm the actual access of households to quality and safe drinking water.

The comparative analysis of the provinces reveals an inherent relationship between the percentage of households with access to piped water and households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared. In this province, 73.7 percent households have access to improved sanitation services (Figure 6). It can be broadly implied that households might be motivated to construct sanitation facilities that are not shared when they have access to piped water. This also strongly supports the claim that with increased access to sanitation facilities and cultural awareness, the province is understood to have qualified as an open-defecation free zone, as reported by Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS).

Figure 6: Households using sanitation; households with thatched roofs; and households with access to piped water
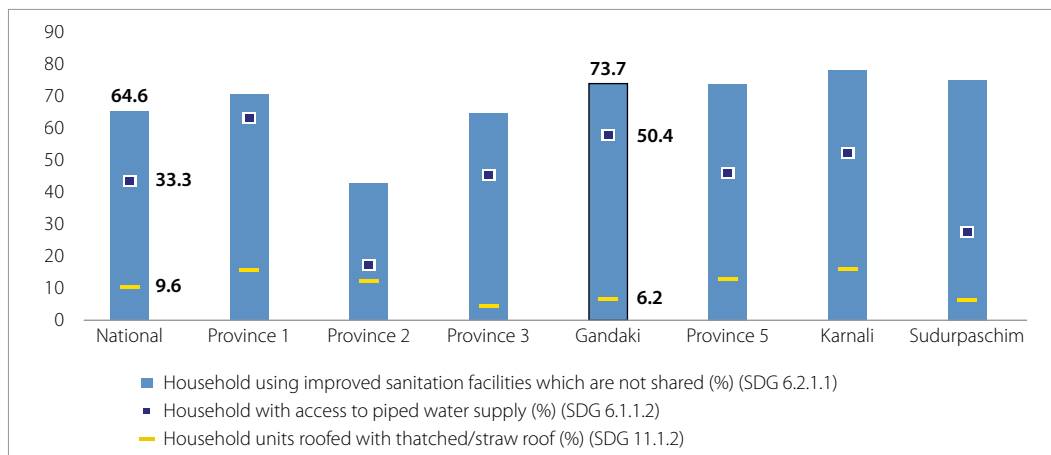
Source: NDHS (2016) (Right and left axis are not equally scaled. Right axis is for percentage of households with thatched/straw roofs. Left axis is for percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared, and households with access to piped water)

In Gandaki province, the proportion of women between the ages of 20-24 who own mobile phones stands at approximately 84 percent, where almost 38 percent use the Internet (Figure 7). Change in the consumption pattern is induced by the incoming remittance that has brought mobile sets in the hands of women; however, usage of Internet in mobiles is not prominent. As mobile penetration has grown over time, it has given people the opportunity to use their devices to access the Internet, which in turn has provided them with access to a range of life-enhancing services.

Figure 7: Mobile phone and internet
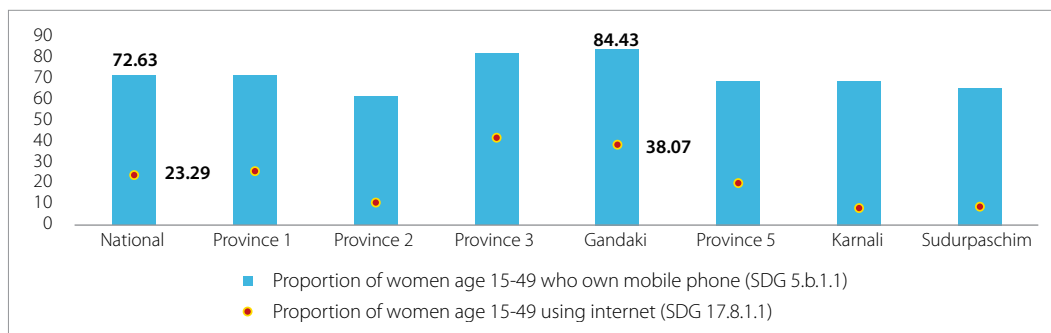
Source: NDHS (2016)

Figure 8: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union
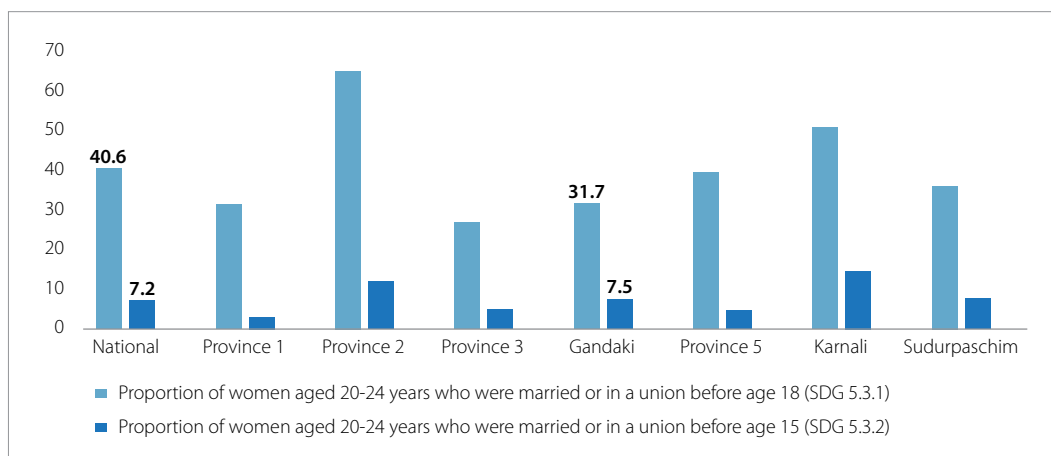
Source: NDHS (2016)

The proportion of child marriage remains lower than the national level in both categories, standing at 31.7 percent (before 18), and 7.5 percent (before 15). Here, the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or were in a union before the age of 15 is lower than women who were married before the age of 18 (Figure 8). Compared to other provinces, Gandaki has the lowest number of child marriages.

3.3 DATA GAP AND AVAILABILITY – PROVINCIAL SDGS INDICATORS

Out of 479 SDGs indicators defined nationally for Nepal, only 139 (29%) have disaggregated baseline information in Gandaki province. These indicators with baseline information will be reported at a certain time interval. Similarly, 125 (26%) indicators are relevant for this province but there is no baseline information for these indicators. Gandaki province can report these indicators once the baseline information is established through new surveys and other administrative data. While 215 (45%) indicators are nationally important and less relevant for the province, they have no baseline information and cannot be reported regularly (Table 1).

SDGs	Number of indicators for SDGs and targets identified internationally	Indicators for SDGs and targets added nationally by Nepal	Total indicators for SDGs and targets identified by Nepal	National indicators that have baseline information in Gandaki province	Indicators that are relevant to Gandaki province but baseline data is not available	Indicators identified nationally that have no baseline information and are less relevant to Gandaki province	Total Indicators
1	14	14	28	14	7	7	28
2	13	17	30	8	7	15	30
3	27	32	59	21	25	13	59
4	11	35	46	15	11	20	46
5	14	22	36	16	7	13	36
6	11	14	25	13	6	6	25
7	6	9	15	6	4	5	15
8	17	14	31	18	4	9	31
9	12	8	20	5	6	9	20
10	11	16	27	5	10	12	27
11	15	15	30	5	6	19	30
12	13	10	23	1	5	17	23
13	8	11	19	2	7	10	19
14	10	0	10**	0	0	10	10
15	14	17	31	4	9	18	31
16	23	8	31	3	5	23	31
17	25	3	28	3	6	19	28
Total	**244-10=234***	**245**	**489-10=479**	**139**	**125**	**225**	**489-10=479***

*Note: * 10 Indicators repeated in different goals ** Not relevant for Nepal*

Most of the data is estimated from NLSS (2011), NDHS (2016) and the population census (2010), while approximately 29 percent is from NDHS, 32 percent from NLSS and the rest are from administrative data of the line ministries and Gandaki province's status report. There is a paucity of data due to large gaps in the survey calendar. Also, household and other surveys are conducted infrequently and without coherence in the calendar. Filling in the data gap will be a priority in order to understand where progress lies towards sustainable development.

A dynamic data ecosystem is imperative for the success of SDGs as it helps provide continuous feedback for economic growth, incentivizing progress towards SDGs, and establish transparency. Gandaki province will maximize its efforts to manage the data gaps by developing and strengthening the provincial statistical system to monitor and evaluate the progress in the achievements of the Global Goals in the region.

4

CHAPTER

LOCALIZATION OF SDGS IN GANDAKI PROVINCE PLANNING AND BUDGETING

4.1 BACKGROUND

To achieve the sustainable development aspiration, Gandaki province will lead the development agenda spearheading the policies in three dimensions – economy, society, and the environment. In doing so, fostering interactions and synergies among various issues in each area of the Global Goals is important. The outcome of implementation will be measured in an integrated and organic manner, bearing in mind the significance of linking different priority areas, and how achievement in one goal has a major bearing on the other. The agenda can be further clustered into people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnership providing integrated solutions to multiple objectives, and participation of all stakeholders.

Figure 9: Five Ps

PROSPEROUS STATE, AND HAPPY CITIZEN (Aligning with agenda 2030, and complementing the national vision)

PEOPLE AND SOCIETY
(SDG 1, 2,3 4,5)

PROSPERITY AND PLANET
(SDG 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14)

PARTNERSHIP
(SDG 17)

PEACE
(SDG 16)
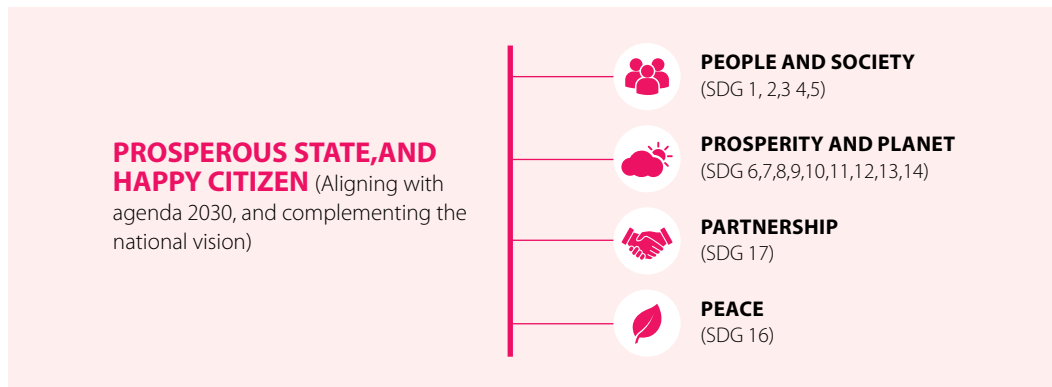
4.2 PEOPLE AND SOCIETY (SDG 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5)

Reducing the poverty headcount ratio at the national poverty line from 14.91 percent to 7.41 percent by 2023, and eradicating it by 2030 calls for more than 1.5 percent point reduction in the existing poverty rate every year up to 2023. Reduction in poverty will be seen as an outcome of positive interactions between empowerment, education, good health and longevity. There will be an increase in the share of the bottom 20 percent in national income and consumption, and more people will be involved in formal channels of employment. The increment in the share of the bottom 20 percent requires more than the average growth of that income group, which in turn means there is a need for the restructuring of the production and income generation process in favour of the working class. However, rightly identifying poor households is one of the challenges. Therefore, Gandaki province formulated an integrated and holistic strategy for poverty reduction. This has brought an immense opportunity for the province to directly understand the nuances in poverty, and establish sectoral interlinkages among different sectors with poverty reduction as a desired outcome.

Over 28.9 percent children under the age of five are undernourished. The stunting (low height for age) and wasting (low weight for height) of children under the age of five are 28.9 percent and 5.8 percent respectively.

Furthermore, the demographic dividend that Gandaki province enjoys will last for another two to three decades. In order to capitalize on the demographic dividend, the GoGP will foster the structural transformation, and integrate an economically-active population into productive activities. The province's economy is contributed by tourism, agriculture, energy, industry and service sector. The tourism sector will establish backward and forward linkages with other production and service sectors. The agriculture value chain will plug in the tourism value chain, whereby domestic agriculture activities will find its market in the domestic tourism sector. The tourism sector will develop close association with local producers that will contribute to achieve high economic growth.

In Gandaki province, over 28.9 percent children under the age of five are undernourished. The stunting (low height for age) and wasting (low weight for height) of children under the age of five are 28.9 percent and 5.8 percent respectively. Reduction in stunting and underweight children requires an annual reduction of almost 1.2 percentage points each year. A combined approach of food supply and feeding to micronutrient supplementation and control of diarrhoeal disease will be given high priority to achieve this target. Also, the government will work to increase land productivity and ensure the smooth operation of the food value chain. In doing so, it will focus on three interventions: (i) increasing access to land for farmers; (ii) bringing excess agricultural labour force out of farming activities and engaging in services and industry; (iii) providing market information to the farmers. The first two are challenging tasks and require unconventional interventions, either to make productive resources, including land, available for the landless and marginal farmers, or to take them out to other businesses. In addition, the agriculture sector needs mechanization and commercialization.

The health sector challenges are more pronounced in reducing the under five mortality rate from 27 per thousand live births to 15, reducing neonatal mortality from 15 per thousand live births to three, and ensuring universal reproductive healthcare services for tackling various dimensions of reproductive morbidities by 2030. Similarly, in education, raising female adult literacy, and achieving cent percent literacy in youth calls for major reform in the education sector. The achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women is another challenge for the reason that it requires social restructuring along with economic interventions. Eliminating violence against girls and women, which stands close to 16 percent, and raising women's participation in public decision-making places like the parliament and corporate offices, which currently stands at one third, would be a challenging task to sustain.

Containing inequality through market-based policy instruments would be a formidable task; therefore, pro-poor growth policies and interventions along with strong distributive measures are put in place. It is hard to increase the share of the bottom 40 percent in total income. Currently, the bottom 40 percent of the population holds only 7.8 percent of the total income; it has to be raised at least by 22 percent to bring it to 30 percent of total income if some tangible achievement is to be made in this area.

As a sustainable solution to tackle food insecurity and hunger, Gandaki province will focus on agricultural productivity to increase food production, as well as to speed up poverty reduction and improve food distribution. Nearly two-thirds of people are engaged in agriculture in the province, so even marginal improvement in agricultural productivity might lead to considerable reduction in poverty. In this context, agriculture commercialization, mechanization and modernization process will be initiated. This will substantially increase agricultural productivity, as envisioned by the SDGs. The province will continue a wide range of effects, not only for hunger but also for poverty reduction, job creation and the reduction of income inequality.

4.3 PROSPERITY AND PLANET (SDG 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 AND 15)

Gandaki province has identified seven key drivers of prosperity: tourism, agriculture, energy, industry, infrastructure, human resources and governance. These key drivers will play an instrumental role in fostering prosperity of Gandaki province. The province will integrate the tourism and agriculture sector through development policies, and also establish infrastructure for value chain collaboration. For example, Agriculture (SDG 2) activities in Waling, Parbat and Myagdi will be integrated with supply chains in the hospitality sectors of Pokhara, Jomsom and Bandipur. However, in doing so, the demand for industrial energy required for the economic activity will be met by increasing the production of 3,000 MW electricity, and providing access to the energy at all levels (SDG 7). The investment required for the infrastructure development (SDG 9) will be fueled from public and private partnership. Furthermore, promoting agriculture productivity will require talent and skill development, technology and entrepreneurship. Training programmes will be tailored complementing the economic reality, that can supply skills to the economic needs and provide decent employment (SDG 8). The technology will have to aid the mechanization of agriculture, and help bring economies of scale in production (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Seven key drivers of prosperity in Gandaki Province

TALENT AND SKILL | PPP | TECHNOLOGY

TOURISM	ENERGY	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	INFRA-STRUCTURE	HUMAN CAPITAL	GOVERNANCE
(SDG 1, 8)	(SDG 7)	(SDG 2, 12)	(SDG 8, 12)	(SDG 9)	(SDG 3, 4, 5, 6)	(SDG 16)
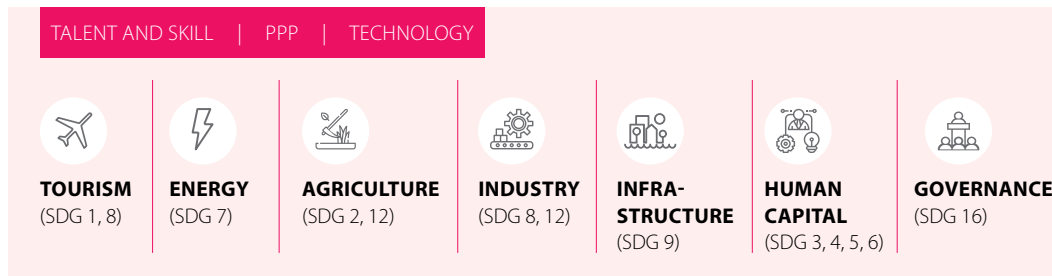
Source: Gandaki province status paper

Gandaki province also identified five key enablers of prosperity: natural beauty, bio-diversity, unity within social diversity, cultural prosperity coexistence and identity and demographic dividend. The natural aesthetics of Gandaki province, such as trekking routes, lakes, and high range mountains are major attraction points for tourism. Furthermore, almost 46 percent of the area in Gandaki province is comprised of Chitwan National Park, Annapurna and Manaslu Conservation Area, Panchase Conservation forest, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve area, among others. The province is also blessed with social diversity and food culture that can be taken as additional selling points. The population group considered as working class, aged 15-59, is around 56.9 percent. The province will capitalize on its demographic dividend by employing them in agriculture and industrial activities. Health and education, and skill development will have to match with the structural transformation envisioned by the provincial government, transforming skill to gain prosperity (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Five key enablers of prosperity in Gandaki province

NATURAL BEAUTY » BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY » UNITY WITHIN SOCIAL DIVERSITY » CULTURAL PROSPERITY, COEXISTENCE AND IDENTITY » DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND » PROSPERITY

Source: Gandaki province approach paper

> The demand for industrial energy required for the economic activity will be met by increasing the production of 3,000 MW electricity, and providing access to the energy at all levels (SDG 7).

Figure 12: Game changer programmes/projects

Infrastructure (SDG 9)	Agriculture and Irrigation (SDG 2)	Energy and Industry (SDG 7 & 9)	Education and Innovation (SDG 3, 4 & 5)
■ Pokhara International Airport ■ Korala-Pokhara-Triveni Highway ■ Expansion of the Prithvi Highway ■ Expansion of Siddhartha Highway (Pokhara–Butwal) ■ Pokhara dumkibas expressway ■ Ring road in Pokhara Metropolitan City ■ Connectivity between four satellite cities of Pokhara Metropolitan city including Madhya Nepal, Suklagandaki, Putalibazar and Kusum	■ Underground, surface and lift irrigation ■ Agriculture processing industry ■ Model agricultural firms ■ One cold store/cold room in every municipality ■ One municipality one local production ■ Once cooperative one production ■ Irrigation in river valleys and Tars ■ Livestock feed industry ■ Improved animal husbendary ■ Gandaki cow farm	■ Establishment of province level industrial estates ■ Establishment of one industrial estate in each municipality ■ 29 under construction hydroprojects and 45 other understudy projects ■ Establishment of agroprocessing and mineral base industries ■ Iron and steel industry in Hupsekot rural municipality ■ Cement industry in Syangja, Nawalpur and Tanhun	■ Gandaki University ■ Gandaki Institute of Technology ■ Gandaki International Stadium ■ Technical and vocational education in secondary schools ■ Gandaki Institute of Science and Technology ■ Expnsion of science and technology in secondary schools

Source: Gandaki province approach paper

Game changer projects envisioned by the province include mega projects such as Pokhara International Airport, expansion of Prithvi and Siddhartha highways, construction of a ring road in Pokhara Metropolitan City and expressway from Pokhara to Triveni. The major thrust provided by these projects in SDG 9 will strengthen existing transport infrastructure and will magnify the outcomes from other projects such as Gandaki Industrial State in SDG 7. The energy and education (SDG 7 and 4) required for the projects in infrastructure, agriculture and industry will be sourced from projects such as Tanahun hydropower development, Budi gandaki hydropower development, Uttarganga hydropower development, establishment of Gandaki University, and Gandaki Institute of Technology, among others (Figure 12).

Overall the province is rapidly urbanizing with the current urban population growth at 3.4 percent per annum. This growth is nearly three folds high compared to the national population growth. In the province, more than 11 percent households live under straw roofs, and less than 33 percent households have piped water connections. In order to achieve prosperity, challenges in maintaining the quality of the urbanization process remains, such as increasing access to piped water in every household along with the improvement in its quality, and eliminating contamination and diminishing disparity in the access to piped water. Furthermore, large segments of the population still do not use improved sanitation. Challenges remain in expanding the construction of modern latrines to all households with access to a proper sewerage system.

Given the aspiration of the local bodies to transform into urban localities, making basic infrastructure service universal or at least doubling the service requires a lot of resources, which the province may not be able to finance from a single government window, so private financing in urban development will have to gain more prominence. Also, while developing the infrastructure, due care must be given to design infrastructure keeping in mind the differently abled as well. Ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy plays an instrumental role in concomitantly reducing poverty, making advancements in health, education, water supply and sanitation, employment creation, industrialization and mitigating the impact of climate change.

Gandaki province will develop 759 wards as growth points, 85 municipality headquarters as municipality level growth centres and 11 district capitals as district level growth centres; Pokhara will be developed as a provincial headquarter and provincial-level growth centre. These initiatives will help monitor and maintain balanced

development within the geographical territory. To achieve this novel goal, it will develop eight growth axes following the east-west and north-south transportation routes. The major growth axes are as follows:

- Mulgling, Dumre, Pokhara, Kusma, Baglung, Burtibang growth axis
- Pokhara, Putalibazar, Waling, Galang, Chapakot growth axis
- Korala, Jomsom, Beni, Kusma, Pokhara, Bhimad, Dedgaun, Dumkibas, Triveni growth axis
- Armadi, Setibeni, Mirmi, Rundrabini, Ramdi, Chapakot, Gaidakot, Kawashoti Saligram growth axis
- Dumre, Dharapani, Thoche, Ruilabhanjang growth axis
- Benighat, Arughat, Shreedibas, Ruilabhanjang growth axis
- Ring road growth axis around Pokhara Metropolitan City
- Satellite cities around Pokhara Metropolitan City like Suklagandaki, Putalibazar, Kusma, Madaya Nepal growth axis

There is a strong need to focus more on disaster-risk reduction activities, including preparedness actions. Proactive activities related to risk assessments, followed by mitigation activities will be given high priority, along with stabilizing activities. The province will make contingency planning for unpredictable disasters, which demand additional financial and human resources. The SDGs implementation will have to be formulated in such a way that addressing disasters do not derail or obstruct the process of implementing the SDGs. Similarly, apart from the sudden-onset of disasters whose effects are easily visible, it is equally important to factor in climate change in the implementation of the SDGs. For instance, droughts exacerbated by climate change have far-reaching implications on agriculture, livelihoods, access to water, food security of families and nutrition status of women and children, especially those from marginalized groups and those living in rural areas. Hence, climate change and its effects must be adequately planned when implementing and financing the SDGs. Additionally, there is a contingency planning for disasters, which demands financial and human resources.

4.4 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS (SDG 17)

Partnership between federal government and province: Enhancing federal support is important for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building that can foster the implementation of provincial plans and achieve the SDGs. The federal support will lead and reinforce so that capacity constraints do not impede the achievement of the SDGs despite commitments, resource availability and willingness to carry forward the agenda. The provincial development strategy encompassing SDGs formulation and implementation will therefore encompass capacity development from the support of the federal government as its integral part. The institutional, physical, instrumental, informational, technological, and human resources-related capacity gaps will be addressed, the process will be streamlined between the federal and provincial governments, and priority projects and interventions in federal and provinces will complement each other in order to materialize results for the SDGs.

Partnership between province and local government (LG): One of the major changes in the structure of local governance under the new framework is that the scope of work of the LGs are much larger in terms of both area and population. Establishing a clear balance between local authority and provincial power will be critical for the achievement of the SDGs. Under Schedule 9 in the Constitution of Nepal, LGs have been assigned legislative responsibility with the federal and provincial governments for cooperatives, electricity service, social security, and the registration of personal events.

Partnership between public, private and people (communities): The SDGs encompass a diverse set of outputs and activities, which demand a huge financing envelope. It is estimated that the province needs an annual investment of Rs 204 billion to achieve the SDGs. Thus, GoGP will enlarge the scope for financing the development by involving non-government partners such as the private and community sector. This means the tripartite partnership between public, private and people will shoulder the implementation and financing of the SDGs. Here, especially for communities, partnerships do not only imply resource partnerships but also implementation and governance.

Households that are able to afford it can finance them in the form of out-of-pocket expenses. Non-government organizations, cooperatives and community sectors can finance some of the SDGs through resource mobilization at the community level. They should intervene through the creation of jobs in community-led initiatives, such as construction of housing, food security through community agricultural production, community health services, community finance, and environmental security such as community and scientific forest management. Along with this, strong ethical ownership from communities will help in reducing project implementation bottlenecks.

The private sector can mobilize equity and debt from the domestic market as well as through foreign direct investment (FDI). Moreover, the way the private sector can contribute to achieving the SDGs lies in where they invest in their business model, which is seen as a considerable change from previous philanthropic practices in the context of the development goals. For example, the private sector can work for accelerating pro-poor growth by mobilizing domestic resources towards value-creating activities. Investing in value-adding activities can help in employment creation and enterprise development. The private sector can venture into tourism-related merchandise and food products, thereby fostering employment and livelihood. Furthermore, the sector can partner with the government by bringing out innovative solutions for social security and working towards social protection floors, and investment in infrastructures via public-private partnership. They can also directly engage in financial services, including microfinance, and in the mobilization of external financial resources. So, on the one hand, the private sector can help accelerate towards sustainable development by direct impact in employment, livelihoods and access to basic facilities, while on the other, it can bring investment, gain efficiency and reduce the cost of implementation processes **(Figure 13).**

Figure 13: Private sector in SDGs

INVESTMENT
- PPP
- FDI

EFFICIENCY

VALUE CREATING ACTIVITIES
- EMPLOYMENT
- WAGE EQUALITY
- ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

NLSS (2011) - World Bank estimates
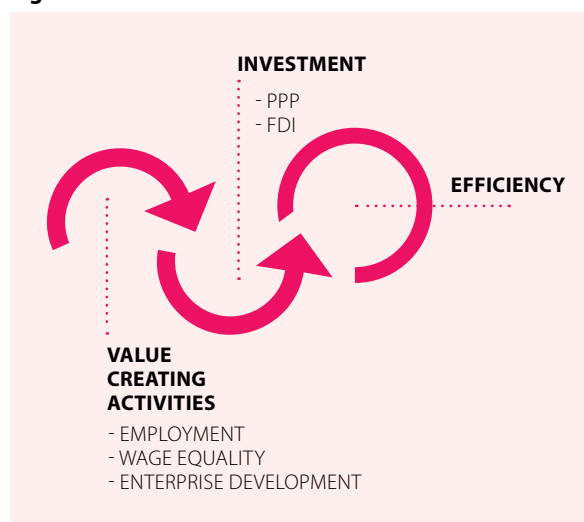
Gandaki province is planning to introduce and strengthen e-governance.

4.5 PEACE (SDG 16)

The prerequisite for prosperity and happiness is peace, which overall shapes the foundation of psychological and financial well-being. Peace and psychological well-being will have to start from the household level in the province. This is because Gandaki province has more cases of gender violence (reported and unreported) compared to the other provinces of Nepal[12]. The province deeply reflects the value of peace and good governance in its provincial planning. This is particularly important for SDGs because good governance and peace cannot be ensured without accompanying values of human rights, equality and equity, inclusion, solidarity, plurality, and respect for the people and the environment they live in.

There is an immense scope for improving the access to justice, as the Constitution empowers local governments with semi-judicial powers for settling various disputes at the local level. The deputy mayor or vice-chairperson of the municipalities serves as the coordinator of the judicial committee. The judicial committee can settle cases related to boundaries, distribution of water, unpaid wages, rent, damage to crops, and a number of other matters. While justice from formal courts are failing due to inaccessibility or because of their complex filing process, justice in the hands of local governments can reduce violence against women, children and elderly people. It is expected that the level of engagement between locals, the justice committee, and the expanded community-led mediation programme will contribute to broader peace building efforts.

Good governance demands transparency, accountability and competence. Also, when income inequality is high, then economic growth does not sufficiently help to reduce poverty. When state policies and programmes are frequently captured by the ruling elite, the voiceless poor do not have access to resources and opportunities, and thus remain excluded from the development process. Therefore, the SDGs have shown much of the concern in access to justice and peace, and good governance. Without sound governance and the involvement of communities in justice and governance, the province cannot expect peace and sustained progress in human development and poverty reduction. In this context, Gandaki province is planning to introduce and strengthen e-governance.

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[12] *Gandaki province profile, Provincial Planning Commission, 2018*

4.6 SNAPSHOT OF GOAL-WISE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED FOR GANDAKI PROVINCE

Table 2: Global Goals-wise opportunities and challenges

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
SDG 1	Establishing sectoral interlinkages among different sectors, and targeting poverty reduction as an outcome.	Identifying poor households and making a targeted intervention.
SDG 2	There is an opportunity to further work on a tripartite relationship between provincial, local government and communities. Such as inviting communities and NGOs to conduct programmes at the local level. MSNP-II in provincial policies and plans MSNP governance mechanism strengthen at provincial level MSNP-II institutional mechanism functional at provincial level Functional updated information management system across all MSNP-II	Identifying the malnourished population including women and children. There is a challenge to deepen the reach of the Multi-sector nutrition programme at the community and local level. Village communities inside East Nawalparasi, Mustang, Myagdi, Gorkha and Baglung are some of the areas that are believed to be facing higher prevalence of malnutrition.
SDG 4	Ensure access to secondary education, upgrade the quality at all levels, skill-based education system, reduce drop-out rates. Establish teacher-training institutes, ensure availability of trained, and capable teachers. Transform general education to technical and vocational education. Students in 10+2 can be integrated to vocational training institutes.	Challenges are to ensure the diversity in the courses, and matching skills with industrial demand. Increasing use of IT in education, and learning as an opportunity. Setting up of provincial technical universities and Gandaki Institute of Technology to produce skilled human resources for the province.
SDG 5	Information technology has provided new horizons for women's independence and empowerment.	Cultural and psychological tendencies might not upfront allow radical change in female participation. Women have not been able to openly fight back against their circumstances. Although gender parity is maintained as a whole, girl's enrollment in public school is higher than boys. Enrollment of women in technical education is low compared to men
SDG 6	Resurrect water supply system which has remain stranded due to lack of repair and maintenance. Gandaki is one of the provinces which is considered to already have met the open-defecation free zone criteria according to Water supply and sanitation	Take contribution from local citizens on reinstating and regularizing the water supply projects in the province. Water supply and sanitation is at the fore front in the list of all the three levels of government. This provides an opportunity to prioritize the programs to meet the targets.

Table 2: To be Continued...

Table 2: To be Continued...

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
SDG 7	Building Marshyangdi, Budhigandaki and Kaligandaki transmission line provides an immense opportunity for hydropower development and investment. The theoretical hydro potential is mapped equal to 20,000 MW. Immense potential for investment from foreign and domestic investors. Public-private partnership can foster investment opportunities in reservoir type big hydropower developments Euro 6 emission standard for vehicles is declared globally; this has further provided enough reasons for Gandaki province to adapt to environment-friendly consumption.	Take contribution from local citizens on reinstating and regularizing the water supply projects in the province. Water supply and sanitation is at the fore front in the list of all the three levels of Government. This provides an opportunity to prioritize the programs to meet the targets.
SDG 8	Political stability, and commitment to develop investment friendly environment. Investment from Non-residential Nepalese. As an energy-rich geographical location, there is ample space to increase revenue for the province. Opportunities to mobilize remittance into the productive sector.	Sustainable and efficient utilization of provincial revenue for the economic development of Gandaki province. Possibility of overlaps among local and provincial level in the absence of proper revenue mobilization system. Challenge is to effectively mobilize foreign assistance under proper coordination of the federal system. Given the peculiar geospatial characteristics of the province, it is challenging to ensure that people have sustained access to finance and market. Create employment opportunities for the young population, and manage sources needed to develop quality infrastructure. Lack of investable funds in the financial institutions. Limited revenue mobilization has added further challenges to mobilize the needed resources. Burgeoning trade deficit in the country is in part a reflection of the trade deficit in the province. The challenge is to reduce imports and promote export-oriented industries in the province. Although Gandaki province is on the lower side of the poverty profile when compared to the nation, the rural areas of the province face extreme poverty. Promote respect for employment.
SDG 9	With approximately 61 percent of the population in MNC, this is an opportunity for planned city and settlements	Road access to villages in the provinces is a challenge. Weak research and evidence backed infrastructure projects. Further lack of capacity to sustain such endeavors is a challenge.

Table 2: To be Continued...

Table 2: To be Continued...

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
SDG 11	Urbanization will generate more opportunities.	Improved road quality, drainage system, sustainable management of wastage, 100 percent electricity. About 60 percent of the settlements are not up to the urban characteristics. Challenge is to manage funds for building new cities in Burtibang Baglung and Dumre Tanahu.
SDG 12	Geographical and biodiversity. Construction of international airport will help enable export of agriculture products to the international market. Access to market and ease of transport can bring immense opportunities to agriculture Chief Minister's environment friendly agricultural programme Increasing interest in agriculture and agro-tourism	Production of vegetables and paddy does not fulfill the food deficit of the province. Low productivity and challenges to sustain livelihoods have led to out-migration and less number of entrepreneurs in the productive sectors. This has further increased the proportion of fallow and unused land in the province. Challenge is to resurrect agriculture as a viable business Challenge is to estimate the actual situation of malnourished communities and ensure a balanced diet.

Source: Gandaki province status paper 2019

4.7 GOAL-WISE INTERVENTION, AND AREAS WITH RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES

Gandaki province has identified and prioritized the agendas for overall development of the state. It has prepared its first five-year development plan, localizing the SDGs at provincial level. The localization of Agenda 2030 is expected to contribute in achieving the national agenda. The GoGP shouldered the ambitions of the national plan while devising a state-led intervention, thus assimilating provincial priority into national commitments. The table below summarizes critical interventions[13], way forward and responsible agencies.

Table 3: Goal-wise intervention areas

GOAL	INTERVENTION AREAS
1	✓ Identify poor households ✓ Promote a business environment that can accommodate endeavors from marginalized people. ✓ Encourage marginalized people to directly participate in local tourism activities and establish backward and forward linkages of tourism with local economy. Showcase their indigenous skills, and train them for employment. Home stay promoted by the government is a link between tourism and poverty reduction. ✓ Area-based targeted infrastructure and social mobilization activities. ✓ Prevention and adaption plans for disaster risk reduction, which otherwise could trigger poverty. ✓ Collect and identify the employment status and income earned by employed people. Venture into skilled based employment. ✓ Micro insurance targeting marginalized people.
2	✓ Introduce programmes that can help enhance agriculture productivity, such as custom free hiring where farmers can hire machinery and tractors for agriculture without having to buy the machine. ✓ Promote crop specific pocket, block, zone and super zone area for crop specialization. ✓ Identify higher productivity seeds, and improve the supplies of the seeds. ✓ Soil testing, and promote diversity in farming. ✓ Door to door technical service to famers. ✓ Improve food and nutrition security of the most disadvantaged groups and honor rights to food. ✓ Strengthen agriculture education system.

Table 3: To be Continued...

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[13] *Some of the major interventions are taken from the necessary interventions costed by the National Planning Commission in SDGs costing and financing report. This will help signal complementary efforts that can take place between the province and federal government.*

Table 3: To be Continued...

GOAL	INTERVENTION AREAS
	✔ Expand and improve irrigation. ✔ Improve fertilizer supply distribution system. ✔ Expand rural roads network for agriculture. ✔ Promote small and medium agro-enterprises. ✔ Decentralize and extend system responsiveness to the needs of farmers and agro-enterprises. ✔ Promote nutritious and high-value crops through the Chief Minister Climate Smart Agriculture Program. ✔ Improve seeds, crop diversification and introduction of soil health card. ✔ Identify quality and high value seeds for the investment from private and communities. ✔ Identify the calendar in food production. ✔ Establish fruits collection and distribution center. ✔ Promote collective and commercial farming. ✔ Agriculture insurance program. ✔ Disseminate market information through mobile technology, and help in mechanization of agriculture. ✔ Strengthen market center for selling farmers' crops. ✔ Establish storages and cold store for vegetables and fruits. ✔ Construct modern and well-equipped animal husbandry and poultry farms in the selected municipalities. ✔ Provide quality milk to school going children through state led program. ✔ Formulate new Acts like Chaklabandi (Area expansion) and contract farming.
3	✔ Make available hospitals with adequate number of beds in locality. ✔ Health post and maternity ward in every ward. Allocate sufficient money for health, mother and child care centers. ✔ Free of cost health services to population aged 75 years and above. ✔ Collaboration between public and private health institutes. ✔ Expand coverage of health insurance. ✔ Strengthen health system and service delivery mechanism.
4	✔ Establish a link between market demand of skill and university graduates. ✔ Pre-primary and basic education to all professional development teachers and management. ✔ Disaster risk reduction and school safety program. ✔ Promote youth in sports and technical higher education. ✔ Provide school meals and conditional grants to encourage school attendance. ✔ Establishment of technical and vocational schools to promote youth employment. ✔ Scholarship programmes for poor and marginalized pupils. ✔ Quality control in education. ✔ Prepare standard and norms. ✔ Establish provincial technical university and Gandaki Institute of Technology to produce technical workforce for industrialization
5	✔ Skilled development of women, child, disabled and third gender. ✔ Women empowerment, rightly enacting the laws. ✔ Provide technical help in women empowerment programs initiated by the local municipality. ✔ Eliminate behavioral discrimination.
6	✔ Identify reliable drinking water sources, and ensure proper management of the same. ✔ Provide one household one safe water tap.
7	✔ Ensure access of electricity to all households within two years. ✔ Formulate partnership between central, province and local level. Coordinate for management of land, construction materials, and conflict management. ✔ Promote use of bio and electric gas. ✔ Promote one locality one hydro micro-hydro electricity generation project. ✔ Promote electric vehicle and cooking stove. ✔ Promote large reservoir type hydro and solar energy project
8	✔ Creation of jobs in labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and tourism. ✔ Promotion of small and medium enterprises, enhancing access to small business to financial services. ✔ Skill development. ✔ Employment information system. ✔ Elimination of child labor. ✔ Protection from workplace injuries. ✔ Ensure safety at workplace.

Table 3: To be Continued...

GOAL	INTERVENTION AREAS
9	✔ Connect all municipal headquarters from provincial headquarters at least by two lane roads. ✔ Construct at least one production road in all electoral constituencies of the province. ✔ Construct strategic roads that are disabled friendly. ✔ Each level to allocate 10 % on maintenance and operation cost.
10	✔ Fair and non-discriminatory pay to workers. ✔ Investment in equal opportunities for employment progressive taxation system.
11	✔ Urban road, drainage, and sewerage construction. ✔ Piped water supply and sewage connection. ✔ Landfill sites, bus parks, and other urban infrastructure. ✔ Housing for the poor, landless, deprived and marginalized people. ✔ Reconstruction of cultural heritages and archaeological sites. ✔ Provisions for disaster preparedness. ✔ Establishment of model smart cities. ✔ Establishment of open space, play-grounds and public garden.
12	✔ Efficiency in the use of raw material in all production sectors. ✔ Management of chemicals and wastes in Business as usual (BAU). ✔ Energy efficiency. ✔ Lifestyle in harmony with nature.
13	✔ Building resilience and adaptive capacity. ✔ Reducing emission through mitigation. ✔ Strengthening climate data. ✔ Climate proofing technology for infrastructure projects. ✔ Strengthen M&E and statistical capacity.
15	✔ Twin strategy of forest conservation and economic gain to people. ✔ Scientific forest management and herb agriculture. ✔ Promote the notion of one person one fruit plant. ✔ Community led management of forest resources, and fruit tree planation in state owned land. ✔ Conservation of forest, lakes, wetlands, wildlife, biodiversity, and land. ✔ Replacement plantation. ✔ Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning and development processes. ✔ Conservation of watershed
16	✔ General awareness of human rights to local people. ✔ Collaborate with local level to provide access to justice system. ✔ Service delivery improvement. ✔ Capacity development for planning, budgeting and implementation. ✔ Conduct Integrity and Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey. ✔ Develop national profile for monitoring and evaluation. ✔ Strengthening the M&E system.
17	✔ Strengthening domestic revenue and resource mobilization. ✔ Helping to improve internal capacity for tax and other revenue collection. ✔ Mobilizing foreign investment. ✔ Engaging in PPPs, and participating in policy formulation. ✔ Implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Source: Gandaki province approach paper, 2019

5

CHAPTER

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

The GoGP will develop a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system backed by an efficient provincial statistical system institutionalizing proper coordination mechanism between federal agencies, provincial organizations and municipalities. This is to ensure a regular supply of accurate, relevant and timely statistics for SDGs monitoring and state governance. Presently, the province has been obtaining statistics from existing sources like a MIS on education, health and agriculture, NLSS survey, census, and 'federal governments' publications. However, these sources do not fulfill the data required for the robust M&E system of the provincial government.

It is important to institutionalize a mechanism for the provision of the establishment of a competent and functional provisional statistical organization (PSO). It will work under the direct supervision of PPPC. Technically guided by the National Statistical Office (NSO), the PSO will serve the provincial government as the lead statistical entity. The present NSS mostly produces official statistics that can't be technically translated into local level indicators. Except for population, agriculture and economic census, other large-scale household surveys like NLSS, NLFS, MICS, and NDHS do not provide technically correct estimates up to the district level. Therefore, the PSO will coordinate with NSO and other agencies and try its best for tailor-made national census and surveys to meet the data requirements of the province.

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

5.2 SDGS MONITORING TOOLS

The Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS), Nepal Labor Force Survey (NLFS), Nepal Demographic Health Survey (NDHS), Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), Industrial Survey (IS) and population and agricultural census are the major source of information for SDGs monitoring. These surveys are designed for unitary system of governance and currently they do not provide provincial and municipal level information required for SDGs monitoring. It is pragmatic to increase the sample sizes of the above-mentioned surveys to produce provincial- and local-level statistics for SDGs monitoring. It is also expected that the exiting National Strategy for Development of Statistics framed for unitary governance system will be modified to fulfill the data gap of the province following the change in system of governance.

The GoGP will produce province-level statistics in close coordination with CBS and other agencies of the federal government in order to ensure the regular supply of accurate and relevant data for SDGs monitoring and strengthen the system of governance. The Central Bureau of Statistics will remain at the core of survey and data validation. However, the province will generate its own information through strengthening the existing routine HMIS, EMIS in the line ministries and conducting province level surveys like Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey (ISDES), Women and Men in Decision Making Survey (WAMIDMS), Human Resource Projection, SDGs Result Monitoring Survey (Table 4).

> It is equally imperative to establish Provincial Data Centre (PDC) at PSO, and M&E integrated with organizations at the subnational level in the longer run.

Table 4: Proposed SDGs monitoring tools

S.N	PROPOSED SURVEYS	FREQUENCY	RATIONALE	RESPONSIBILITY
A. Survey and census that will be conducted by federal government				
1.	National Living Standard Survey (NLSS)	5 years	Existing NLSS doesn't provide estimates on income, consumption, and many SDGs related indicators below provincial level. CBS will be requested to address the data need of the province. This survey will be instrumental to monitor key indicators in SDG1, SDG2 and SDGs 10 and 12.	Central Bureau of Statistics will conduct this survey. Government of Gandaki province will assist CBS.
2	National Labour Force Survey (NLFS)		NLFS will provide labour force statistics required for provincial government. Furthermore, Gandaki province will request to cover the missing information for SDGs monitoring. Under-employment and unemployment type of indicators will get information from this survey. This survey will help to monitor SDG 8.	Central Bureau of Statistics will conduct this survey. Government of Gandaki province will assist CBS.
3	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)	5 years	NDHS and MICS don't have enough sample sizes. As such, a tailor-made survey incorporating the features of NDHS and NMICS is required to monitor SDG 3, partially this survey will help to measure the performance of SDG 4, 5, 6 and 7 including education, gender equality, water and sanitation, and energy programmes for the provincial government. The NDHS with adequate sample size which can provide reliable estimates up to municipal level is desired to fill the data gap at provincial level.	Ministry of Health and Population of the Federal Government will conduct this survey. Social Development Ministry of Gandaki province will provide assistance.
4	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	5 years	With provincial level data disaggregation (This will help to monitor SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 12).	Central Bureau of Statistics will conduct this survey. Social Development Ministry of Gandaki province will provide assistance.
5	Industrial survey	5 years	With provincial level data disaggregation (This will help to monitor SDGs 8 and 9).	Central Bureau of Statistics will conduct this survey. The Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment of Gandaki Province will provide assistance.
6	Population and Agricultural Census	10 years	These surveys will help to monitor majority of SDGs indicators	Federal Government will conduct this survey. The government of Gandaki province will provide assistance.

Table 4: To be Continued...

Table 4: To be Continued...

S.N	PROPOSED SURVEYS	FREQUENCY	RATIONALE	RESPONSIBILITY
B. Surveys that will be conducted by Gandaki Province				
1	Service Delivery Effectiveness Survey (ISDES)	5 years	This survey will monitor some key indicators of SDG 16, which includes governance and peace.	Government of Gandaki Province.
2	Women and Men in Decision Making Survey (WAMIDMS)	5 years	This survey will monitor the status of women in decision making at public, private and NGOs sector. Also, monitors the considerable number of indicators in SDG 5 and SDG 16.	Government of Gandaki Province.
3	Human resource projection	5 years	This survey will help to monitor SDGs 4, 8 and 16.	Policy and Planning Commission of Gandaki Province.
4	SDGs Result Monitoring Survey	5 years	This survey will help to monitor all SDGs indicators in Gandaki Province.	Policy and Planning Commission of Gandaki Province.
5	Administrative Data	Yearly	Population and health, nutrition, education, school enrolment of children, agricultural production, tourist arrivals, transportation, physical infrastructure related data will be collected from HMIS, EMIS and Vehicle and Industry Registration record etc.	Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Land Reform, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment and Ministry of Physical Infrastructure of Gandaki province will collect yearly service data

ANNEXES

Annex 1[14]

SDG 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE							MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030						
1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day												
1.1.1. Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)												
2. Poverty $1.9 Per day (PPP value)	15	10.3	8	11.01	10	1	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
3. Per capita GNI (In USD)	766	2029	2500	1043	1956	3721	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions												
1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (percent)	21.6	10.5	4.9	14.91	7.41	2	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate, Small area poverty estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
1. Women of all ages below national poverty line (percent)	25.3		5	20.9	10	2	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions												
1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	28.6	21.4	10	14.2	6.7	2	MICS	NPC	2014	District	5 years	PPC
2. Children below national poverty line (under 5 years of age, percent)	35.4	15.3	5	28.3	11	2	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable												
1. Social protection expenditure in total budget (percent)	11	13.7	15				Report	SDG roadmap (national)		Province	Annual	PPC / MOPEA
2. Employed people with income less than US$ 1.9 in PPP value per day (percent)	16.5	6.3	1	11.8	5	1	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS

Annex 1: To be Continued...

14 The baseline statistics at the national level may vary due to difference in sources and the reporting year. Indicators where data is available for national level 'only' is taken from the SDGs roadmap published by the National Planning Commission, the data year in this case (only) doesn't imply the status of the indicator in the given year.

Annex 1: To be Continued...

SDG 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance												
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services												
1 Households having access to market center within 30 min walk (percent of total)	44.7	75	90	33.8	72	90	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
2 Household having bank account (percent of total)	68.3	76.1	80	75.9	79	95	NLSS	NDHS-WB estimate	2016	Province	5 years	CBS
3 Households covered by formal financial services (15-49) (percent of total)	40^i	66.7	80				NLSS	SDG roadmap (national)		Province	5 years	CBS
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure												
1 Share of bottom quintile in national consumption (percent)	7	10.5	12	6.9	11	20	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
2 Proportion of the urban population in the lowest quintiles that spends more than 30 per cent of its income on accommodation												
3 Proportion of the population in the lowest quintiles that spends more than [10 per cent] of its income on basic services (water, sanitation, energy, education, health, transport)												
Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters												
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population												
1 Loss of lives from disaster (number)	8891	205	100	50	20	5	Admin data	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	MOHA/ MOIAL
2 Missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 (number)	415	382	50	20	10	5	Admin data	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	MOHA/ MOIAL
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies							Admin data			District	Annual	MOIAL/ MOITFE

Annex 2

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

MONITORING FRAMEWORK

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	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												
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	38	14	3	41.7	16	1	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	PSO
2 Per capita food grain production (kg)	197.0	419.0	530	234	400	500	MIS/ report	Agriculture statistics	2017	District	Annual	MOAD/MOALC
3 % of population spending more than two third of their income on food	43.43	25	3	44.2	17	3						
3 Access to drying, storage, and processing facilities							Admin data			District	Annual	MLAC
Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons												
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	35.8	20	15	28.9	17	1	MICS	NDHS-WB estimate	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height > +2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age)	9.7	5	4	5.8	1	0.5	MICS	NDHS-WB estimate	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
2 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (any)	33.5	18	10	28.2	16	1	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3 Prevalence of anemia among children under 5 years *	52.7	23	10	46.2	10	5	MICS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
4 Sickle cell anemia infected population							MICS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment												
2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size												
2.3.2 Average annual income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status												
2.3.2.1 Average income of small-scale food producers in NRs.	35560			44709	83554	162433	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2016	Province	5 years	CBS
2.3.2.2 Average income of small-scale food producers in NRs.: Male	40148			49642	92550	180355	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS

Annex 2: To be Continued...

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

MONITORING FRAMEWORK

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030						
2.3.2.3 Average income of small-scale food producers NRs: Female	39837			50124	83449	182106	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
2.3.2.4 Average income of small-scale food producers NRs: Indigenous	33387			38954	72624	141524	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
2.3.2.5 Average income of small-scale food producers NRs:: Non-indigenous	43206			54730	102036	198848	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality												
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture												
1 Total agricultural land at the present level (000 hectare)	2548	2641	2641	362	375	390	Admin data	NRB	2017	District	Annual	MOAD/MOALC
2 Round the year irrigated land (Hectare)				46	55	65						
3 Cultivated land in the total agriculture land (percent)				75	77	80						

| TARGETS AND INDICATORS | NATIONAL | | | GANDAKI | | | MONITORING FRAMEWORK | | | | | |
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
SDG 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES												
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births												
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100000 live births	258	99	70	239	99	35	MICS	Gandaki province Status paper	2018	Urban-rural (Prov)	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	58	79	90	69.9	80	94	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3.1.3 Number of Uterine prolapse cases							HMIS			District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to atleast as low as 25 per 1,000 live births												
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births	39	24	20	27	22	15	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	21	14	12	15	10	3	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases												
3.3.1 a. Number of new HIV infections	1781	606	18	108	45	40	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
3.3.2 b. Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	111	50	20	81	32	15	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
3.3.3 c. Malaria incidence (per 100,000 population)	10	4	1	3	<1	<1	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
d. Hepatitis B prevalence (per 100,000 population)	2654	2610	2566				HMIS			District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases												
a. Leprosy incidence rate per 1,000 population	11	4	0	5	2	0	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
b. Kala-azar (Leishmaniasis) cases*	325	102	0				HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2019	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
C. Lymphatic Filariasis cases	931			83	20	0	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
d. Dengue cases				6	4	0						
e. Trachoma cases	22421			1083	800	100	HMIS	DOHS	2017	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
f. No of Uterine prolapsed cases												
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being												
a. Percent of children under age 5 with Diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	7.6	4	1	3.7	3	1	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO
b. Number of laboratories confirmed cases of Influenza (H1N1)	204	98	83				HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOSD/PSO

Annex 3: To be Continued...

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

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease												
a. Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from Cardiovascular disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic respiratory disease (per 1000 population)	2.8	2.15	1.96				CRVS/HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
a. Cardiovascular disease	1.44	1.11	1.01				CRVS/HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
b. Cancer	0.67	0.52	0.47				CRVS/HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
c. Diabetes	0.27	0.21	0.19				CRVS/HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
d. Chronic respiratory disease	0.8	0.62	0.56				CRVS/HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	MOSD/LGs
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	16.5	7.8	4.7				Admin data	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	MOHA/MOIAL
Percent of hard drug users who ever visited Rehabilitation Centers for comprehensive services	40	60	75				Hard Drug Users' Survey	SDG roadmap (national)		District	3 years	PSO/MOIAL
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents										District		
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	19.86	7.45	4.96				Traffic police reports	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	Nepal police
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs										District		
3.7.1 a. Proportion of women of reproductive (age 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	56	76	80	47.5	69	85	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
b. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (percent)	42.8	56	60	37.3	53	65	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
c. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (births per women aged 15-49 years)	2.3	2.1	2.1	2	2.1	2.1	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	71	43	30				MICS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO

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

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
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												
a. Percentages of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)	53	81	90	59	82.4	90	MICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
b. Percentages of institutional delivery	57	79	90	68	75.3	95	MICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
c. Percentages of women attending three PNC as per protocol	19	75	90	14	65	95	MICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
d. Percentages of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	86	95	95	94.7	95	99	MICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
e. Percentages of women aged 30-49 years screened for cervical cancer	16.6	63	90				MICS/HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
f. Percentage of people living with HIV receiving Antiretroviral combination therapy	39.9	93	95				MICS/HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
g. Percentage of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication												
h. Percentage of male population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	33.4	51.1	60	32.1	20	18	MICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
i. Percentage of female population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	34.3	51.4	60	38.1	20	18	MICS/HMIS	NDHS	2016	District	7 years	MOSD/PSO
j. Percentage of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood glucose who are currently taking medication	25	47	60				MICS/HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
k. Percentage of households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility	61.6	80.6	90	53.7	77.4	90	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	MOSD/PSO
l. Percentage of poor people enrolled in health insurance	0	75	100				NLSS/HMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	Province	5 years	CBS
m. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (percent)	8.3	4	2	8.3	5	2	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
n. Percentage of out of pocket expenditure in total health expenditure	53	40	35				NLSS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	Province	5 years	CBS

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

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
3.9 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination												
3.9.1 Percentage of registered electric vehicles (public) to total vehicle registration (public)							Administrative data			Province	Annual	MoTFE
3.9.2 Percentage of registered electric vehicles (private) to total vehicle registration (private)							Administrative data			Province	Annual	MOSD/PSO
3.9.3 Levels of Particulate Matter							Administrative data			Province	Annual	MOSD/PSO
3b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all												
3b.1 a. Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program	88	95	95	93	100	100	HMIS/ MICS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
b. Percentages of health sector budget in the total government budget												
c. Percentages of health sector budget for research and development	na	3	3	10	10		Budget book	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	Province	Annual	MOSD/MOPEA
3b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis												
a. Percentage of government health facilities with no stock out of essential drugs	70	100	100				LMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOHP/MOSD
3c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States												
a. Health worker density and distribution (per 1000 population)	1.05	4.45	4.45				Admin data	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOHP/MOSD

Note: *NDHS and NMICS don't provide reliable estimates below province level due to their small sample sizes. Therefore, tailored-made surveys addressing the needs provincial and municipal governments would help to monitor these indicators. These surveys are also expected to create the baseline information for SDGs where data gaps are identified.*

Annex 4

SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	MONITORING FRAMEWORK				
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030		DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes												
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex												
1 Net enrolment rate in primary education (1-5)	97.2	98.5	99	96.7	99	99.5	EMIS	Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD
2 Gross Enrollment rate in primary education (1-5)				132.1	115	101	Flash report	Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD
3 Net enrolment rate in secondary education (9-12)				44.7	60	81	Flash report	Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD
6 Gross Enrollment in secondary education (grade 9 to 12)	80.3	95	99	73.7	92.0	99	Flash report	Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD
Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university												
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex												
1 Ratio of girl's enrollment in technical and vocational education	0.53	0.84	1				EMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOSD
2 Ratio of girls' enrollment in tertiary education (graduate level)	0.88	0.96	1				EMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOSD
3 Scholarship coverage (percent of total students)	37	40.3	42				EMIS	SDG roadmap MOSD	2016	District	Annual	MOSD
Target 4.4 By 2030, increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship												
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill												
1 Youth & adults with technical & vocational training (number in '000, annual)	50	350	480				EMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOSD

Annex 4: To be Continued...

Annex 4: To be Continued...

SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	MONITORING FRAMEWORK				
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030		DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
2 Working age population with technical and vocational training (percent)	25	58	75				EMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOSD
3 Internet users (percent of adult population)	46.6	78.9	95				MIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	Telecom Authority
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access												
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated												
1 Gender parity index (GPI) in primary education (grade 1-5)	1.02	1.01	1	1.03	1	1	Flash report	Department of education	2017	District	Annual	MOSD
3 Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school)	1	1	1	1	1	1	Flash report	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOSD
4 Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on literacy (above 15 years)	0.62	0.87	1				Pop. Census	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	LGs	10 year	MOSD/PSO
Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least 95 per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy												
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex												
2 Female literacy rate of 15-24 years old population (percent)	88.6	98	99	86.35	96	99	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
3 Male literacy rate of 15-24 years old population (percent)	94.4	98	99	94.81	99	99	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
5 Female literacy rate of 15-49 years old population (percent)	89.1	90	99	86.35	94	99	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
6 Male literacy rate of 15-49 years old population (percent)	69.1	90	99	86.3	96	99	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
7 Literacy rate of 5 years and above population (percent)				74.8	95	99	Pop. Census			LGs	10 years	CBS
8 Literacy rate of 5 years and above population (percent) - Male							Pop. Census			LGs	10 years	CBS
9 Literacy rate of 5 years and above population (percent) - Female							Pop. Census			LGs	10 years	CBS

Annex 4: To be Continued...

Annex 4: To be Continued...

SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	MONITORING FRAMEWORK				
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030		DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
6.1.2 Female literacy rate 15-24 years old (percent)	84.5		99	96.7	99	99	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGS	10 years	CBS
7 Literacy rate of 5 years and above population (percent)	65.9		98	66.4	90	99	Pop. Census	Pop. Census	2010	LGs	10 years	CBS
8 Male literacy rate of 5 years and above population (percent)	75.1		98	75.5	95	99	Pop. Census	Pop. Census	2010	LGs	10 years	CBS
9 Female literacy rate of 5 years and above population (percent)	57.4		98	58.3	95	99	Pop. Census	Pop. Census	2010	LGs	10 years	CBS
10 Public spending per student (Basic education in '000)	15	25	30	15	26	32	EMIS			District	Annual	MOSD
Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all												
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)												
4.a.1 Schools with access to electricity (percent)												
4.a.2 Schools with access to internet (percent)	3.9	65.8	99				EMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC
4.a.3 Basic schools with access to "WASH" facilities (percent)	80	91.9	99				EMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC
4.a.4 Disability friendly schools (percent)												
Target 4.b By 2020, expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific program, in developed countries and other developing countries												
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	95.5	98.4	100				EMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC
4.c2 Proportion of teachers in secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training, (percent)	95.4	98.5	100				EMIS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	Annual	MOSD/PPC

Annex 5

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL 2015	NATIONAL 2025	NATIONAL 2030	GANDAKI 2015	GANDAKI 2023	GANDAKI 2030	MONITORING FRAMEWORK — PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere												
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non discrimination on the basis of sex												
1 Wage equality for similar work (ration of women's wage to that of men)	0.62	0.87	0.92				NLSS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	Province	5 years	CBS
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation												
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age												
1 Lifetime Physical violence (percent)	28.7	12.8	5	16.9	10	2	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO
2 Children age 1–14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month (percent)	81.7	27.2	13.6				MICS	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence												
1 Women aged 15–49 years who ever experience sexual violence (percent)	6.9	6.5	1	4.9	3	2	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO
2 Women and Girls Trafficking (in number)	1697	425	325				Admin. Data	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	District	5 Years	MOHA/NHRC
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation												
1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	7.2	2.7	0.5	7.4	2	0.5	Pop. census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	40.5			31.6	5	1		NDHS	2016			
Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate												
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location												

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030						
1 Ratio of women to men participation in labor force	65.8	98	100	74	95	100	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 Years	PSO
2 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	16.5	7.5	3	19.1	7.1	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 Years	PSO
3 Proportion of time spent by men on unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	10.2	5.4	3	12.4	5.6	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 Years	PSO
4 Proportion of time spent by women population on unpaid domestic work and care (percent)	21.9	9.3	6	24.48	8.6	3	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 Years	PSO
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life												
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments												
(a) provincial parliament (percent)		36.5	40	33	35	40	Election records			Provincial	5 Years	NEC
(b) local government bodies (percent)		41.5	42	41	45	45	Election records			LGs	5 Years	NEC
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions												
1 Women's participation in decision making level in the private sector (percent)	25	38.3	45			45	NLSS			District	5 Years	CBS
2 Women's participation in cooperative sector (percent)	50	50	50			50	NLSS			District	5 Years	CBS
3 Women in public service decision making positions (percent of total employees)	11	25.7	33			33	NLSS			District	5 Years	CBS
4 Ratio of women to men in professional and technical workers (percent)	24	35	40			40	NLSS			District	5 Years	CBS
Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences												
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care						90	MICS			District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO
1 Awareness about reproductive rights among girls and women (percent)- Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	19	80	90	19.3	66.8	90	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO
2 Receiving specific support and service provisions related to sexual health care to the poor, discriminated and marginalized groups (percent)							MICS			District	5 Years	MOSD/PSO

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws												
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure												
1 Number of enterprises owned by women							Eco. census			LGs	10 years	CBS
2 Proportion of household with women's ownership of property on land (percent)	22.2	34.1	40	22.6	33.9	40	Pop. census	Pop. census	2010	LGs	10 years	CBS
3 Proportion of household with Women's ownership of property house (percent)	11.7	30.6	40	13.09	30.6	40	Pop. census	Pop. census	2010	LGs	10 years	CBS
4 Proportion of household with Women's ownership of property (land and house) (percent)	11.8	35.3	40	13.09	30.6	40	Pop. census	Pop. census	2010	LGs	10 years	CBS
Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women												
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex												
1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who use mobile phone	72.6	90.9	100	84.4	90	100	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
2 Proportion of men aged 15-49 years who use mobile phone	89.3	96.4	100	90.9	95	100	MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
3 Use of Internet by women aged 15-24 years (percent)	19.6d	71.9	98	37.71	60	99	MICS	SDG roadmap	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels												
1 Proportion of budget allocated by the government for gender equality and women's empowerment (percent)							Budget book			Province	Annual	MOEAP

Annex 6

SDG 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL									MONITORING FRAMEWORK				
TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030						
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all												
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services							Pop. Census			LGs	10 years	CBS
1 Population using safe drinking water (percent)	15	65	90				Pop. Census	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	LGs	Annual	MOSD
2 Household with access to piped water supply (percent)	33.3	76.5	90	50.4	65	90	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
3 Basic water supply coverage (percent)	94.9	97.6	99	91.1	100	100	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
4 Clean water supply coverage (percent)							NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS
Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations												
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water												
1 Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (percent)	64.6	85.7	95	73.6	85	99	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
2 Urban households with toilets connected to sewer systems/ proper FSM (percent)	30	74	90				Pop. Census	SDG roadmap (national)	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
3 Percentage of population using toilets	67.6		98	81.4	92	99						
Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and increasing recycling and safe reuse.												
Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management												
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management							Admin data			LGs	Annual	MOSD

Annex 7

SDG 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

| TARGETS AND INDICATORS | NATIONAL | | | GANDAKI | | | MONITORING FRAMEWORK | | | | | |
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services												
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	74	90.7	99	82.5	100	100	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
1 Per capita energy (final) consumption (in KwH)	80	1027	1500	190	750	1700	Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOEWRI/ NEA
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology												
1 Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (percent)	74.7	45	30	69.3	59	45	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking												
3 People using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (percent)	18	32	39	34.4	36	40	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
4 Electricity consumption (KWh per capita)	80	1027	1500	190	750	1700	Admin. Data			LGs	Annual	NEA
Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix												
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	11.9	37.3	50				Admin. Data			LGs	Annual	MOEWRI
1 Installed capacity of hydropower (MW)	990	10260	15000	448	3000	6000	Admin. Data	MoF	2017	Subnational	Annual	MOEWRI
Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency												
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP												
4 Electric vehicles in public transport systems (percent)	1	35	50	0	10	50	Admin data			Province	Annual	PTMO

Annex 8

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

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	MONITORING FRAMEWORK				
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030		DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries												
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita												
1 Per capita GDP growth (percent)	6.8	9.6	10.5	7.1	10.2	10.5	NAS			Province	Annual	CBS
Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services												
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment												
1 Proportion of population in informal employment in non-agriculture	70	30	10	41.2	20	10	NLSS	Pop. Census	2010	Province	5 years	CBS
2 Proportion of male population in informal employment in non-agriculture sector (percent)	31.3			31.3	15	8	NLSS	Pop. Census	2010	Province	5 years	CBS
3 Proportion of female population in informal employment in non-agriculture (percent)	54.1			58.2	25	12	NLSS	Pop. Census	2010	Province	5 years	CBS
4 Access to Financial Services (percent)	21		90	40.8	60.9	99	NLSS	NDHS	2016	Province	5 years	CBS
5 Access to Cooperatives (percent of households within 30 min walk)	54	71.3	80	60.4	80	95	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2010	Province	5 years	CBS
Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value												
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities							NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS
8.5.2 Unemployment rate	11.4	4	2	9	4	2		NLFS	2017	Province	5 years	CBS
1 Underemployment rate (15-59 y) (percent)	27.7	15.9	10	30.1	10	5	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training												
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training												
1 Proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in education (percent)	47.2			41.9	25	10	Pop. Census	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	LGs	10 years	CBS
2 Youth underemployment rate (aged 15-24 years) (percent)	29.9	18.6	10	28.8	8	5	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5years	CBS
3 Proportion of youth aged 15-24 years not in employment (percent)	60.5	40.2	30	60.5	5	5	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5years	CBS

Annex 8: To be Continued...

Annex 8: To be Continued...

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

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all												
8.10.1 1. Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and	18a	30	36				Admin data	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	NRB/PSO
2. Automated teller machines per 100000 adult population (number)	11a	26	33				Admin data	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	NRB/PSO
3. Life insurance coverage (percent)	5d	18.3	25	5.24	15	60	NLSS	SDG roadmap (national)		District	5 years	CBS
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	34d	77.3	99				NLSS			District	5 years	CBS

Annex 9

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

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT — PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	MONITORING FRAMEWORK — DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030					
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development & human well-being, with a focus on affordable & equitable access for all											
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	78.8	92.9	100	85	96.3	100	NLSS		District	5 years	CBS
1 Road density (km/100 sq. km)	0.55		1.50	0.49	0.61	0.79	Admin data		District	Annual	MOPID
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport											
1 Paved road density (km/sq. km)	0.01	0.17	0.25	0.04	0.15	0.32	Admin data		District	Annual	MOPID
2 Passenger, by mode of transport (Road) (percent)	90						Admin data		District	Annual	MOPID
Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment & gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, & double its share in least developed countries											
1 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	10.5	3.5	13	6.5	19.6	25	Economic census		District	10 years	CBS
2 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	94.5	98.2	100		95	100	Admin. Data		LGs	Annual	MOIC/NTA

Annex 10

SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average												
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population							NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS
1 Consumption inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)												
2 Income inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)	0.33	0.3	0.23	0.37	0.26	0.23	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
3 Share of bottom 40 percent of population in total consumption (percent)	18.5	22	23.4	18.9	25	30	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
4 Share of bottom 40 percent of population in total income (percent)	11.9	15.9	18	7.8	13.53	30	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
5 PALMA Index	1.3	1.1	1	1.41	1.10	1	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
6 Percentage of urban households with income below 50 percent of median income							Administrative data					MoUD
Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status												
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities							NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard												
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law							Special Survey			District	5 years	PSO
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations												
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators												
1 Proportion of farm households covered by microfinance (percent)	20.9	34.7	40	21.4	40	55	NLSS	NLSS	2011	Province	5 year	CBS

Annex 11

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

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums												
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing												
1 Population living in slum and squatters ('000)	500	250	125				Pop. Census			LGs	10 years	CBS
2 Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (percent)	9.5	6.50	5	10.7	3	2	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
3 Proportion of urban population living in inadequate housing	67.8	25.93	5	62.5	26.2	5	Pop. Census	NDHS	2016	LGs	10 years	CBS
4 Households living in safe houses (percent)	29.8	49.9	60	27.2	37	61	Pop. Census			LGs	10 years	CBS
Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons												
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities												
1 Availability of safe public transport (percent)	0.1	33.4	50			50	NLSS			Province	5 years	CBS
2 Access to paved road within 30 minutes of walking (percent)	50.5	70.5	80	47.5	60	90	NLSS	NLSS-WB estimate	2011	Province	5 years	CBS
Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries												
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically												
1 Planned new cities (number)	10	43	60	0	2	10	Plan doc.			Province	Annual	PPC
Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage												
1 Budget allocated for the protection of natural and cultural heritage (percent)	1.15	1.72	2			2	Budget book			Province	Annual	PPC
Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations												
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population							Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOIAL
1 Deaths due to natural disaster (number)							Admin. Data			District	Annual	MOIAL
2 Injuries due to disaster (number)	22300	0	0				Admin. Data	SDG roadmap (national)		District	Annual	MOIAL

Annex 11: To be Continued...

Annex 11: To be Continued...

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

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management												
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities							Admin data			Municipality	Annual	LGs
Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.												
1 Number of public spaces by types with areas (play grounds, open spaces, gardens, parks, exhibition centers etc.)							Report			Province	Annual	PPC
Target 11.b By 2020, increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the fourth-coming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels												
1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies							Record			LGS	Annual	PPC/MOITFE

Annex 12

SDG 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	MONITORING FRAMEWORK				
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030		DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources												
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP												
1 Land use for agricultural production (cereal as percent of cultivated land)	80	76.7	75				Agri. census	SDG roadmap (national)		District	10 year	CBS
2 Per capita cereal food consumption (in KG) annual							Agriculture statistics			District	5 year	PSO

Annex 13

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

MONITORING FRAMEWORK

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030						

Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE			DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Repeated												
13.1.1 1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population							Admin data			District	Annual	MOHA/MOIAL
2. Economic loss due to disaster (in million Rs.)												
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies							Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE

Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE			DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/ strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)												
a) Local adaptation plan preparation (number of LGs)	4	84	120	2	20	30	Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE
b) Community level adaptation plan	31	531	750	5	70	100	Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE
c) Implementation of adaptation plan	0	45	60	0	6	10	Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE
d) Climate smart villages	0	113	170	0	15	20	Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE
e) Climate smart farming	0	333	500	0	47	50	Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE

Annex 13: To be Continued...

Annex 5: To be Continued...

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

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning												
13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula												
1 Proportion of schools covered by climate change education (percent)	80	93	100				Flas report			District	Annual	MOSD
13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions												
1 Number of trained persons in climate change mitigation					1000	2000	Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE
2 Number of trained persons (local planners) in climate change adaptation	791	2264	3000		1000*	2000	Admin data			District	Annual	MOITFE

Annex 14

SSDG 14 – CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030	PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Irrelevant for Nepal												

Annex 15

SDG 15. PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS							MONITORING FRAMEWORK				
TARGETS AND INDICATORS	**NATIONAL**			**GANDAKI**			**PROPOSED DATA SOURCE**	**DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT**	**DATA YEAR**	**DISAGGREGATION**	**FREQUENCY**	**RESPONSIBLE AGENCY**
	2015	**2025**	**2030**	**2015**	**2023**	**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												
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (percent)	44.74	44.74	44.74	37.8	41	41	Forest Survey	Province Status paper	2017			District
1 Forest area under community-based management (percent)	39	41	42	29	29	29	Admin. Data	Province Status paper	2017			District
2 Forest by type of management practices							Admin. Data					District
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type												
1 Protected area (including forest, in percent of total land area)	23.2	23.3	23.3	45.4	45.4	45.4	Admin. Data	Province Status paper	2017			District
2 Conservation of lakes, wetlands, and ponds (number)	1727	3909	5000	550	1000	1200	Admin. Data	MOFE	2017			District
3 Area under lakes, wetlands and ponds				825	1500	1800	Admin. Data					District
Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation												
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management												
1 Handover of forests to leasehold forest groups (000 hectare)	44.6	44.6	44.6	4.8	5.0	5.5	Admin. Data					District
2 Deforestation replacement plantation rate (percent)	-	-	-	100	100	100	Admin. Data					District
3 Additional plantation (seedlings in million per annum)	-	-	-	1.1	1.5	2.0	Admin. Data					District
Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development												
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity												

Annex 15: To be Continued...

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			MONITORING FRAMEWORK					
							PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030						
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												
1 Potentially dangerous lakes (percent)	0.37	0.12	0	4	3	2	Admin. Data			Province	Annual	MOITFE
Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species												
15.5.1 Red List Index												
1 Threatened flora (medicinal & aromatic plants) (percent)	0.48	0.16	0	0.48	.016	0	Research			District	5 year	MOITFE
2 Threatened fauna (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, Platyhelminthes, mollusks, etc.) (percent)	0.81	0.27	0	0.81	0.27	0	Research			District	5 year	MOITFE
3 Wild tigers (number)	198	216	225	5	5	5	Census			Province	5 year	MOITFE
4 Rhino (number)	534	700	783	10	10	10	Census			Province	5 year	MOITFE
5 Community led anti-poaching units mobilized (number)	400	400	400	55	60	70	Admin data			Province	Annual	MOITFE
Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts												
15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020												
1 Plant (floral) species under conservation plan (number)	3	3	15	0	1	2	Research			District	5 year	MOITFE
2 Animal (faunal) species under conservation plan (number)	5	48	15	3	5	7	Research			District	5 year	MOITFE

Annex 16

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
SDG 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS										**MONITORING FRAMEWORK**		
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030						
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere												
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	7			4.4			MICS	NDHS	2016	District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
1 6.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live							MICS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children												
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month												
1 Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month) (percent)	81.7	27	0				MICS	SDG roadmap (national)		District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation												
1 Children trafficking to abroad (including India) per annum (reported number)	64	21	0				MICS	SDG roadmap (national)		District	5 years	MOSD/NHRC
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18							MICS			District	5 years	MOSD/PSO
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all												
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms							ISDES					
1 Transparency, accountability, and corruption in public (score out of 6)	3	4	5				ISDES	SDG roadmap (national)		District	5 years	PSO
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population												

Annex 16: To be Continued...

SDG 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

MONITORING FRAMEWORK

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030						
2 Good governance (Reported along a scale of -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to good governance) for control of corruption	-0.78	1	2				ISDES	SDG roadmap (national)		District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms						ISDES			District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL	
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months							ISDES			District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL
1 People's perception on corruption (percent of people with at least one instance in the past 12 months that require to give a bribe/present)	10	1.0	0	5	1.0	0	ISDES	NASC	2017	District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months												
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution at all levels.												
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services												
Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels												
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions												
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group												
1 Proportions of decision-making positions held by women in public institutions	15	28.3	35				WAMIDMS	SDG roadmap (national)		District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL

Annex 16: To be Continued...

SDG 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

MONITORING FRAMEWORK

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030						
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration												
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	56.2	86.9	100	60.8	90	100	CRVS	NDHS	2016	LGS	Annual	MSD/PSO
Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development												
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law							ISDES			District	5 years	PSO/MOIAL

Annex 17

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

TARGETS AND INDICATORS	NATIONAL			GANDAKI			PROPOSED DATA SOURCE	DATA SOURCE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT	DATA YEAR	MONITORING FRAMEWORK		
	2015	2025	2030	2015	2023	2030				DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection												
1 Proportion of provincial budget funded by provincial tax taxes (percent)							Budget Book			Province	Annual	MOPEA
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed												
1 Internet Density (per 100 person)	49.8	79.9	95				MIS/Pop. census			LGs	Annual/10 yrs.	MOIC/CBS
Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology												
1 Proportion of men using internet	48.54		98	61.27	60	99	MIS/Pop. census			LGs	Annual/10 yrs.	MOIC/CBS
Proportion of women using internet	23.28		98	38.6	60	99						
Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support and increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics.												
1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced with full disaggregation relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics							Meta data			Province	Annual	PSO
2 Developed and enforced statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes						Law			Province	2019	PPC/MOIAL
3 Developed and implemented a statistical plan that is fully funded	Yes						Plan			Province	2019	PPC/PSO
4 Proportion of budget allocated to strengthen statistical capacity (percent of total budget)							Budget book			Province	Annual	MOPEA

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Seven Key Drivers of Prosperity

- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Energy
- Industry
- Infrastructure
- Human Resources
- Good Governance

Five Key Enablers of Prosperity

- Natural Beauty
- Biodiversity
- Unity Between Social Diversity
- Cultural Prosperity, Co-existence & Identity
- Demographic Dividend

Policy & Planning Commission
Gandaki Province