

SAARC Development Goals Progress Report

2014



**Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation
Kathmandu, Nepal**

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Abbreviations

AHS	Annual Household Survey
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DDC	District Development Committee
DOE	Department of Education
DFRS	Department of Forest Research and Survey
DoHS	Department of Health Services
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GoN	Government of Nepal
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ISACPA	Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LSGA	Local Self Government Act
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
NCASC	Nepal Centre for AIDS and STN Control
NFC	Nepal Food Corporation
NHEICC	National Health Education, Information and Communication Centre
NLFS	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NMICS	Nepal Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NPC	Nepal Planning Commission
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
PSC	Public Service Commission
RSRF	Rural Self Reliance Fund
SAARC	South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
SDGs	SAARC Development Goals
TYP	Three Years Plan
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
VERS	Vital Event Registration System
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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Foreword

People across the south Asian region today have higher expectation from their governments for providing an enabling environment for better future. This is particularly true in the Nepalese Scenario. Although the economic development and poverty alleviation have been focused since the beginning of planned development in Nepal, poverty reduction started receiving priority subsequent to the political change of 1990. In this process the ninth plan 1998-2003 prepared a twenty Year Action Plan on Poverty alleviation while the tenth plan 2003-2008 was formulated in the form of poverty Reduction strategy paper (PRSP). Eleventh Plan (2007/08-2009/10) and Twelfth plan (2010/11-2012/13) had given special emphasis to relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, reintegration as well as peace building, increasing employment opportunities, inclusive and sustainable development. Basically, those periodic plans had adapted policies and strategies focusing on poverty alleviation.

SAARC Development Goals are regionalized form of Millennium Development Goals, with some additional targets and indicators, for the period of seven years, 2005-12. The third SAAARC Ministerial Meeting on Poverty Alleviation, held in Kathmandu 5th April 2013, has extended the terminal year of SDGs from 2012 to 2015 to coincide with the Millennium Development Goals. This report is in pursuance of the decision taken in the sixth Meeting of SAARC secretaries on Poverty, held in Thimpu on 20th July 2015.

Following the SAARC Development Goals-Nepal Country Report 2010 and Country Report 2013, the present report gives the statistical appraisal of the achievements made on the SAARC Development Goals in Nepal taking the latest available data into account. As earlier, in addition to the mutually agreed 67 indicators, some additional indicators have also been included under different goals. Goal wise complete list of indicators are used in this report. I would like to thank Mr. Suresh Pradhan, Joint Secretary, and Mr Anant Kumar Basnet under secretary and coordinator of this project, and Ms Guna Rai, Section Officer of this Ministry for their guidance and necessary support to the consultant. Last but not the least i would like to Thank Mr. Mandu Babu Adhikari and Mr. Pawan Mallik (on behalf of EMAPSS Consultancy Pvt. Ltd) for their effort to accomplish SDGs report in time.

June, 2016

Sankar Prasad Adhikari
Secretary
Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation

Executive Summary

Livelihood SDGs

- Nepal has been successful in achieving its SDG target of reducing hunger. This is proved by the fact that the number of underweight children in Nepal went down to 30.1 percent in 2013/14 from 38.6 percent in the year 2010/11. Likewise, the population below minimum dietary consumption is at 15.7 percent, which is below the targeted 25 percent.
- In general, the status of nutrition of children in Nepal has improved over the decade. 57 percent of the children suffered from stunted growth in the year 1990, which reduced to 31.1 percent in 2013/14. Nepal has made good progress in reducing the percentage of stunted children, but, at 37.4 percent, it is still much above its target of 30 percent. The nutritional status of stunted children was found to be poor 39.4 percent in rural area and 23.7 percent in urban. Similarly, nutritional status of underweight and wasted children was also found poor, at 32.2 and 12.1 percent respectively in rural area and 16.5 and 6 percent in urban. Likewise, the nutritional status of stunted poorest children was 54.7 and richest 15.2 percent.
- Nepal has made significant progress in meeting the SDG 2, by halving the number of people with the income of less than 1 US Dollar. The number dropped from 33.54 percent in 1990 to 19.7 percent in 2010, and the number dropped again to 16.4 percent in FY2012/13. With this rate of about one percent per year, the 17 percent target was achieved ahead of the schedule.
- Similar achievements have been made in the other three indicators. The population below the national poverty line was 42 percent in 1990 and 23.80 percent in 2010 (CBS, 2013). The average rate of decline in poverty between 2010 and 2013/14 is estimated to be about 1.6 percent per annum.
- Over the same period of time, there has been major improvement in reducing the 'Poverty Gap'. It is estimated that a larger proportion of population below poverty line has moved up closer to the poverty line. Although there have been improvements in reducing the poverty gap, income disparity between the rich and the poor has widened over the two survey periods - NLSS I and NLSS II.
- Nepal, however, has a lot to achieve in the area of human development. The existing gap in health and education indicators, when compared with developed countries, and also with many of the developing countries, calls for quicker and widespread access to education and basic health services.
- Various programs targeted at women's development, women rights and gender equality, all based on the national work plans and in line with the commitments of the government, are operational. There are many programs being undertaken by NGOs and the civil society in the areas of social and economic empowerment of women. The Parliament has passed a bill to ensure that at least 33 percent women's representation is ensured in all the state mechanisms.
- According to Annual Household Survey, 2013/14, 82.9 percent of the population of 15 years and above are engaged in labour while 3.6 percent of them are unemployed and 17.1 percent remained inactive. Likewise, of the total labour force, agricultural sector is comprised 68.8 percent while non-agricultural sector is comprised the remaining 31.2 percent.

- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regularization) Act, 1999 has been enacted and a master plan on Child Labour, 2004–2015 has been adopted. Various programs are being carried out in accordance with the 10-year National Action Plan of children (2004– 2015). Minimum norms and standards have been fixed for the operation of children’s homes. There have been significant improvements in sectors of education, health, sports and entertainment.
- There has been both quantitative and qualitative growth in telecommunication services owing to the growing number of telecom service providers and service receivers, and also because of the introduction of latest and high-tech telecom services in the country. By mid March 2014, the total number of telephone subscribers reached 23,006,799 with telephone density of 74 percent and by mid-March 2015, it has reached 26,261,108 with telephone density of 99.12 percent according to the report on telecommunication regulatory authority by Nepal Telecommunications Authority.
- The total electricity production had stood at 746 MW in FY 2013/14 while this has increased by 4.89 percent to 782.45 percent in the first eight months of FY 2014/15. On the transmission line front, it has been extended to 1987.36 Km by the end. The number of electricity consumers has increased significantly reaching 2,789,678. Electricity distribution line has been extended to 116,090 Km. Despite high electricity demand of 1291.1 MW in the FY 2014/15; its production has been just 782.45 MW causing supply gap of 508.65 MW which is lower by 40 percent than the current requirement.
- Under social security program different rates are being distributed to a total of 2166156 citizens including 922741 senior citizens, 341106 single women above 60 years, 313613 widows below 60 years, 25492 fully and partially disabled persons, 19223 indigenous and ethnic people, and 537118 children from Karnali zone as specified by Social Security Programme Working Procedure. Providing monthly sum of Rs. 300 to incapable citizens having identity card (Blue Card) of severe incapability and annual sum of Rs. 2,000 against medical expense to senior citizens completing 70 years age has been started. Citizens above 70 years and having severe incapability identity card have benefited from this arrangement.
- Gender Parity Index in primary level of enrolment is concerned, Nepal has made substantial progress in primary level of enrolment 0.90 in 2005/06 to 1.09 in 2013/14. Meanwhile GPI in secondary and tertiary level in 2013/14 has increased from 0.84 in 2005//06 to 0.07 in 2013/14. The GPI tertiary level of enrolment in 2005/06 has increase from 0.50 to 0.71 in 2012/13.

Health SDGs

- The proportion of women who deliver with the help of a skilled birth attendant (SBA) has increased about 685 percent in the last two decades, from seven percent in 1990 to 55.6 percent in 2013/14, and 400 percent in compared to FY 2000/01. Thus, it is likely ensured that Nepal will achieve its goal of 60 percent in 2015
- Nepal is likely to achieve targets of most indicators of health MDG's by 2015. In September 2010, Nepal has been awarded by UN General Assembly "MDG 5 Achievement Award" for significant reduction in maternal deaths. In March 2010, Nepal has also received international award for making outstanding progress in MDG 4, reduction in child deaths. After experiencing a drastic decline in MMR, dwindled from 850 maternal deaths per 100000 live births in 1990 to 190 in 2013/13 (MoHP), MMR dropped to 170 in 2012/13 from 229 2009/10. Thus, Nepal is well on track to meet its targets for SDG 9.

- To reduce the risk of maternal death, Nepal has adopted three major strategies: (i) raising awareness about pregnancy complications, promoting birth preparedness and the availability of funds and transport; (ii) allowing women to give birth free of charge in health facilities; and (iii) expanding 24-hour BEOC/CEOC services at selected public health facilities. In 2012, 24-hour delivery service was available at 148 primary health care centres (PHCCs), 533 health posts (HPs), 326 sub-health posts (SHPs) and all hospitals (DoHS, 2011). The number of community-level birthing centres that provide delivery services is increasing. According to the immunization schedule outlined by Government of Nepal and the WHO, all primary vaccinations, including measles, should be administered by the time a child is 12 months old.
- The infant mortality rate has dropped to 33 per thousand in 2013/14 from 108.3 per thousand in 1990/91, while The U5MR per 1000 live births was 38 in FY 2013/14, which was 61 in year 2005/06 and 54 in 2011/12.
- GON has allocated NRs 33699 million budget in 2013/14 to health sector. Similarly, in FY 2012/13 and 2011/12 it was NRs. 22475 and 27120 respectively. The main features of the health budget included provision for free basic health services at point of delivery; promotion of infant and maternal health; ensuring access to basic health services for poor and marginalized ethnic groups; treatment of senior citizens; expansion of the “Aama” (Mother) programme to non-profit health organizations; continuation of programmes focused on alleviating child malnutrition; preventive and curative services to women suffering from uterine prolapse through mobile health camps; continuation of antenatal and post-natal care incentives and expansion of the number of birthing centres.
- The total proportion of health budget as a share of national budget increased by 13.8 percent in 2011/12 and by 49.9 percent in 2013/14 in compared to preceding years. The budget allocated to the health sector was seven percent in 2013/14, six percent in 2012/13, seven percent in 2011/12 and 7.05 percent in 2010/11 of total budget of respective years.
- The national average for the proportion of households using safe drinking water sources was 93.3 percent in 2013/14, about 45.2 percent households have access to piped water and about 43.4 percent to safe tube well/borehole. Similarly, about 1.4 percent, 2.1 percent, 1.2 percent of households has access to protected well, spring and bottled water respectively. Remaining 6.7 percent of household are still using unimproved sources of drinking water, i.e. unprotected well, spring, surface water and tanker water. The percentages of household having access to safe drinking water are 95.5 in urban and 92.9 percent.

Education SDGs

- The shares in the total population, the representation of girls (50.5 percent), janajati (35.4 per- cent) and Dalit (20.3 percent) children at the primary level is encouraging. Differently-abled children constitute about one percent of primary enrolment. The proportion of Janajati and Dalit children in primary education was found to be 35.4 and 20.3 respectively.
- Primary school networking, both in terms of number and coverage, has also increased. The number grew about 1.9 percent from 34,298 in 2013 to 34743 in 2014 (MoE 2013-14) and about 94.65 percent of households in Nepal are within 30 minutes of access to the nearest primary school. The quality of the education provided is another issue altogether, these data make it clear that the access to education has increased and

suggest that the access contributes to increasing primary level enrolment. Similarly, about 99.25 percent of urban household and about 93.43 percent of rural households have access to reach to nearest primary school within 30 minutes.

- The NER at the primary level reached 95.6 percent in 2012/13 and 95.3 in FY 2013/14. The number of children enrolled in grade one that reached grade five rose from 85.4 percent in 2013/14 to 86.6 in 2014/15. Net enrolment in primary education has increased over the year from 95.6 percent in the year 2013/14 to 96.2 percent in the FY 2014/15.
- Non-enrolment and dropping out are two critical issues plaguing the education system of Nepal. 4.7 percent of all school-age children are still out of school. According to NLSS 2010/11, almost one fourth (23.8 percent) of children from the bottom consumption quintile (22.7 percent of girls and 25.2 percent of boys) do not go to school (CBS, 2011).

Environment SDGs

- Community forests of Nepal have become a model for the world. Most of the dry hills are gradually being converted into green hills; and the overall biodiversity is very rich. This is one of the sectors in which Nepal has made a significant progress, contributing to the protection of environment.
- Under the Community Forest Development Program, 15,256 groups were formed in FY 2010/11 whereas 18,960 groups were formed in FY 2013/14. 1.798 million hectares of land is handed over to community forest in FY 2013/14. A total of 2.81 million households benefited from the program.
- Nepal's contribution to the global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is very low compared to the global average of 3.9 tones. Nepal's CO₂ emission for 2002 was about 0.2 tons per capita (UNDP 2005). Nepal contributed 0.025 per cent of CO₂ to the total global GHG emissions in 2002, and has very little to no role in global warming. The compounded annual growth rate of CO₂ equivalent emissions is 2 per cent per annum which is the lowest among the developing countries.
- Wetlands in Nepal are distributed in different geographical regions, ranging from the Himalayas to the Terai. The variability in climatic conditions and topography is responsible for significant diversity.
- Nepal's wetlands cover an estimated area of 382,700 hectares, which is about 2.6 percent of the country's land area. These wetlands are rich in biodiversity, supporting habitat for large populations of water bird and wetland plants, including endangered plant and animal species. A total area of 34,455 hectares has been designated as Ramsar sites under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Water flow Habitat. The consistent increase in the area under Ramsar sites indicates Nepal's commitment to conserve natural resources of high significance.
- Solid waste management program is in operation since FY 1999/2000 with the objectives of raising awareness for sustainable management of solid waste, controlling air pollution, mobilizing waste as resource and increasing the participation of non-governmental and private sector in solid waste management. Similarly, Solid Waste Management Act, 2011 has been enforced.

Introduction

In the twelfth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad, Pakistan (4-6 January 2004), the Heads of States directed the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation (ISACPA) to submit to the Thirteenth SAARC Summit "a comprehensive and realistic blue-print setting out SAARC Development Goals for the next five years in the areas of poverty alleviation, education, health, and environment giving due regard, among others, to suggestions made in the ISACPA Report". Accordingly, ISACPA recommended 22 priority goals to constitute the SAARC Development Goals (SDGs) for the period of 2007-2012 in the specified areas of livelihood, health, education and environment.

In addition to this SAARC mandate, two other sources of inspiration have guided the preparation of the SAARC Development Goals (SDGs): first, the regional imperative for galvanizing a popular imagination which allows zero tolerance for a continuation of the inhumanity of poverty; and secondly, the international imperative of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. In order to prepare the goals for the mandated areas of poverty alleviation (livelihood), education, health and environment, ISACPA took into consideration three key factors: the specificities of South Asia, linkages with the international goals set out in the MDGs, and finally, the importance of focusing on process goals as much as on outcome goals (for example, increasing the presence of skilled birth attendants to influence the outcome goal of maternal health).

Taking the above factors into account, the ISACPA Report recommended 22 priority goals to constitute the SDGs for the period 2007-2012 in the mandated areas of livelihood, health, education and environment. Of these, 8 SDGs pertain to livelihood, 4 to health, 4 to education and 6 to environment.

As a signatory of the Millennium Declaration in September 2000, the Government of Nepal is committed to achieve the MDGs 2015. Out of the 8 Goals related to MDGs, six goals are likely to be achieved. However, it is still challenging to achieve these goals at the low level and to improve the living standard of people in remote areas and underprivileged communities, freeing them from hunger and poverty and mainstreaming them in the development process. Attainment of the SDGs is directly linked to the progress made towards achieving the MDGs.

In spite of the transitional situation, political instability and other challenges, Nepal is committed to have planned economic development. After the people's movement of 2006, the Three Year Interim Plan (2007/08-2009/10) set a long term vision of making a prosperous and modern Nepal.

The main objective of the Three Year Plan (2010-2013) was to enable people to feel a change in their livelihood and quality of life by supporting poverty alleviation and establishment of sustainable peace through employment centric, inclusive and equitable economic growth. To achieve economic growth, agriculture, tourism industry and trade sectors will be taken as prime sectors.

To reduce existing inequality and poverty in the country by increasing dignified and profitable employment opportunities through the expansion of inclusive, productive and targeted programmes, **GON has adopted the following strategies:-**

1. Direct the state role and policies towards broad economic growth, creation and promotion of employment opportunities, and their justifiable distribution through productive activities of the formal and informal sectors in the country.

2. Emphasize on the adoption of labour intensive production system and programme operation on the basis of sectoral comparative advantages.
3. Encourage safety net for minimization of risk to the deprived and marginalized class through promotion, development and expansion of human security friendly policy and mechanism.
4. Emphasize on food and nutrition security.
5. Mobilize the resources to support poverty reduction through national and foreign investment, foreign aid, and effective condition and collaboration among the non-governmental organizations.

Livelihood SDGs

Goal 1: Eradication of Hunger Poverty

SDGs Indicators

1. Malnutrition in children under five years
2. Malnutrition for overall population (in average intake)

1. Malnutrition in children under five years

Good nutrition is the basis of good health and development of children. Well-nourished children grow into healthy adults and perform better in their life. Undernourished children, on the other hand, are more vulnerable to diseases like diarrhoea and respiratory ailments.

Nepal has already achieved its SDG 1 target for reducing hunger. The target for the prevalence of underweight children (29 percent) has, in the FY2013/14, been met (30.1 percent), as has its target for the population below minimum dietary consumption, which at 15.7 percent (FY 2011/12) is much below the targeted 25 percent (MDG, 2013).

The following table shows that out of children below five years of age, 37.4 percent are stunted, and 31.1 percent are underweight. The data also indicates that 15.7 percent (FY 2011/12) of the population are below minimum level of dietary energy consumption ((Table 1).

Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14
Prevalence of underweight children aged 6-59 months	57	53	43	38.6	28.8	30.1
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	49	47	40	22.5	15.7	n/a
Proportion of stunted children aged 6-59 months	60	55	n/a	49	40.5	37.4

Source: MOHP, 2011, MDG, 2013 and NMICS, 2014

2. Malnutrition for overall population (In average intake)

The nutritional status of a child is assessed by relating the height and weight of the child to his/her age. The key indicators for monitoring the nutritional status of a child are underweight (weight-for-age), stunting (height-for-age) and wasting (weight-for-height). These indicators are computed by obtaining the height and weight of the child along with the age in months.

Nepal has made good progress in reducing the percentage of stunted children, but, at 37.4 percent, it is still much above its target of 30 percent. Despite this, the target is achievable if an almost 7 percent annual average decrease that was achieved between 2011/12 and 2013/14, continues. The nutritional status of children is not equal across different age groups.

Plans and strategies to increase the availability of nutritious food are constrained by various factors relating to production, supply and distribution of food along with food processing and social behaviour. The fact that Nepal produces less food than its internal demand is a threat to food availability than is the lack of dependable transport network connecting markets and production.

The nutritional status of stunted children was found to be poor (39.4percent) in rural areaand23.7 percent in urban. Similarly,nutritional status of underweight and wasted children was also found poor, at32.2 and 12.1 percent respectively in rural area and 16.5 and 6 percent in urban Likewise, the nutritional status of stunted poorest children was 54.7 and richest 15.2 percent(Table 2).

Geographical area	Stunting		Underweight		Wasting	
	Total	Sever stunting	Total	Sever under-weight	Total	Sever wasting
Urban	23.7	7.5	16.5	3.2	6.0	1.6
Rural	39.4	17.0	32.2	9.4	12.1	3.5
Nepal	37.4	15.9	30.1	8.6	11.3	3.2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	54.7	27.2	37.1	12.5	86.6	2.6
Second	41.8	17.2	34.0	9.9	12.3	2.5
Middle	39.6	15.5	37.7	10.0	16.8	5.5
Fourth	28.6	10.2	24.6	6.2	10.8	3.3
Richest	15.2	5.2	11.3	2.2	6.6	1.6
Source: NMICS, 2014						

The decrease in stunting over time was greater in rural areas than in urban areas. The prevalence of underweight children decreased slightly more in urban areas than in rural areas, but there was very little improvement in the percentage of children who were severely underweight in urban areas.

Goal 2: Halve Proportion of People in Poverty by 2012

SDGs Indicators

1. Percentage of people living on less than 1\$ per day (PPP terms)
2. Head count poverty ratio based on nationally determined poverty line(s)

1. Percentage of people living on less than 1\$ per day(PPP terms)

Nepal has made significant progress in meeting SDG 2, halving the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar per day. The rate dropped from 33.5 percent in 1990 to 24.1 in 2005, and 19.7 percent in 2010 and then fell again to 16.4 percent in 2012/13 (Table 3). With this rapid rate of change of about one percent per year, the 17 percent target was achieved ahead of schedule.

Similar achievements have been made in the other three indicators. The proportion of the population below the national poverty line was 42 percent in 1990, 31 percent in 2005 and 25.4 percent in 2010, then after again reduced to 23.80 percent in 2014, where as the target is 21 percent.

The poverty gap ratio narrowed from 11.75 percent in 2000 to 7.55 percent in 2005, and then, at a considerably slower rate of change to 6.1 percent in 2010 and 5.6 percent in 2012/13. The share of the bottom quintile in national consumption increased from 7.6 percent in 2000 to 6.2 percent in 2005 and 8.3 percent in 2012/13 (Table3).

Indicator	1990	2000	2005	2010	2012/13	2013/14
Percentage of population below US\$1 per day	33.54	n/a	24.1	19.7	16.4	n/a
Percentage of population below national poverty line	42	38	31	25.4	23.82	23.80
Poverty gap ratio US\$1 per day (%)	n/a	11.75	7.55	6.1	5.60	n/a
Share of bottom quintile in national consumption	n/a	7.6	6.2	n/a	8.3	n/a

Source: CBS, 2011; MDG, 2013

3. Head count poverty ratio based on nationally determined poverty line(s)

The Poverty Headcount Ratio (PHR) is the proportion of population whose per capita income/ consumption expenditure is below an official threshold(s) set out by the Government. A total of three Nepal Living Standard Surveys (NLSS) have been conducted so far. Of these surveys, the first was conducted in FY1995/96, the second in FY 2002/03 and the third in FY 2009/10.

Data from 1995/96 and 2003/04 NLSS –I & II carried out by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) are used to estimate trends in poverty incidence in Nepal during 8 years between these two surveys. Headcount rates suggest that poverty has dramatically declined in Nepal between 1995/96 and 2003/04. In 2003/04, 30.85 percent of population were poor in Nepal, compared to 41.76 percent in 1995/96. This shows that the incidence of poverty in Nepal declined by about 10.96 percent points over the course of eight years (Table 4).

	Poverty Head count Index			Poverty Gap Index			Squared Poverty Gap Index		
	1995/96	2003/04	2009/10	1995/96	2003/04	2009/10	1995/96	2003/04	2009/10
Nepal	41.76	30.85	25.16	11.75	7.60	5.43	4.67	2.70	1.81
Urban Area	21.55	9.55	15.46	6.54	2.20	3.19	2.65	0.70	1.01

Rural Area	43.27	34.62	27.43	12.14	8.50	5.96	4.83	3.10	2.00
Source: MoF, Economic Survey (2013/14)									

Poverty Headcount Index refers to the proportion of population, who are living below the poverty line. Similarly, Poverty Gap Index refers to the measurement of gap between poverty line and the average number of people living below the poverty line, and Squared Poverty Gap Index refers to disparity status among the poor.

Poverty in Nepal has declined at an impressive rate. The annual rate of decline continued even during the ten-year armed conflict between 1996 and 2006. However, disparities remain in poverty rates in rural areas, where over 80 percent of the population lives, higher than those in urban areas. In addition, the rate of poverty incidence for some social groups, such as Dalits and Janajatis are much higher than the national average.

Though the poverty rate at the national level has declined, there are many geographic and demographic disparities. In relative terms, the positions of some social groups, particularly Dalits and, to a lesser extent, Terai Janajati, have worsened.

The incidence of poverty in urban areas is more than halved (it declined from 21.55 percent to 9.55 percent). While poverty in rural areas also declined appreciably, at one percentage point per year, its incidence remained higher than that in urban areas. Rural poverty, therefore, remains a major challenge. In terms of the distribution of the poor across urban and rural areas, although the poverty rate in urban areas declined almost 3 times faster than it did in rural areas, the concentration of the poor in urban areas actually increased from 4 to 5 percent of all poor.

The depth and severity of poverty, measured by poverty gap and squared poverty gap (Table 4) have also decreased. But the decrease was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. The population in the urban areas of Nepal has done relatively better than that in the rural areas, and it is reasonable to assume that better prospects in the urban areas have attracted rural residents. Poverty Measurement in Nepal is shown in the above table 4 (NLSS).

Goal 3: Ensure Adequate Nutrition and Dietary Improvement for the Poor SDGs Indicators

1. Percentage of the poor covered by various food support programmes
2. Micro-nutrient supplements

1. Percentage of the poor covered by various food support programmes

Food insecurity has been a perennial problem to the people of Himalayan and upper hilly regions of Nepal. The food security situation is most serious in the hills and mountains of the mid- and far-western regions. Rural communities in these areas face three problems: 1) poor agricultural production leading to food insecurity; 2) lack of basic infrastructure - extremely poor road conditions and few bridges, health posts and schools in many remote villages; and 3) changing climatic patterns that are having a discernible impact on the livelihoods of rural communities.

Since 1975, GoN is supplying foods regularly under the Food Support Programme to remote districts of Nepal especially food-deficit areas of 30 districts through Nepal Food Corporation (NFC), such districts remains 23 nos. because of road connectivity. In quantitative form, Food Supply by NFC under Food Support Programme is shown in the following Table 5. After FY 2010/11, the supply is in a decreasing trend, by 10.76 percent in FY 2011/12 and 14.40 percent in 2012/13, and 0.80 percent in 2013/14, compared to the preceding years.

Areas	2005/06	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14 ^a
Remote hill and high hill districts	11558	13709	19299	21393	19089	16339	16208
Non-remote districts	904	5170	11858	10514	12717	6739	7115
Terai districts	9572	5920	13066	9920	200	128	8833

Source: Nepal Food Corporation
^a Sum of FY 2069/70 & 2070/71

In addition to government support programme, international agencies like United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) have also supported food to the poor through Food for Work Programme. In January 2013, WFP started a new five-year country programme, actively supporting the Government of Nepal in tackling food insecurity, focusing on social safety nets in the areas of nutrition, education and rural livelihoods support. The interventions concentrate on the most vulnerable populations in the mid- and far-western hills and mountain regions where the most food-insecure people live.

Indicators	Progress till	
	2010	2012
Population with food less than the minimum requirement	36.1	15.7

Source: MOF, Economic Survey, 2013/14

Similarly, the Nepal Food Security Programme is in operation since FY 2008/09 under the financial and technical support of World Bank to provide support to food security through Food for Work program with the objective of providing immediate relief to poor public marred by sky-rocketing food prices. Likewise, the World Bank has made available a grant of US\$ 69.50 million to Nepal through Nepal Food Crisis Response Trust Fund to operate the Food Crisis Response programme for providing food relief support to the people who have been affected largely by increasing global food price in the past. The sum of US\$69.50

million provided to Nepal Food crisis Response Programme, which is in operation since FY2008/09, has been used for various studies and improvement programmes, including food for work and cash programme, providing transport subsidy to 23 remote districts for the supply of agricultural inputs (fertilizers and seeds), agricultural research, programme coordination impact assessment, senior citizen allowance, disability allowance, widow allowance among others. The Rural Community Infrastructure Development Programme is being implement in 21 districts to improve the food security situation in poor rural families thereby enhancing their self-reliance capacity through the sustainable as well as productive infrastructures. Rural road constructions together with livelihood and income generation activities are being carried out through this program.

To some extent, the lack of food accessibility could also be a result of the shifting focus that Nepal has undertaken in recent years, from one of agriculture to that expansion of labour migrants to Gulf countries. It is noteworthy that unless the campaign is prolonged and sustained for maximum agricultural production, the state of hunger- free Nepal cannot be achieved.

2. Micro-nutrient supplements

With hunger poverty increased amongst the population, malnutrition is not far behind. The prevalence of malnutrition rates in Nepal are among the highest in the world. 37.4 percent of children under five are stunted, 30.1 percent are underweight and 11.3 percent are wasted. It is reported that Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate in Nepal was last measured at 96percent in 2014 and Iodized salt measured at 81.6 percent (MoHP).

Goal 4: Ensure a Robust Pro-Poor Growth Process

SDGs Indicators

1. Budgetary/fiscal expenditures for pro-poor growth sectors as % GDP and % of total Government expenditures
2. Percentage of poor covered by micro-credit and similar programmes
3. Reduction of income/consumption inequality (Gini Coefficient)
4. Rate of growth of employment (disaggregated)
5. Assets ownership by poor (quantifiable indicators to be developed)

1. Budgetary/fiscal expenditures for pro-poor growth sectors as % GDP and % of total Government expenditures

The government has set up many pro-poor programmes such as the poverty alleviation fund, targeted community development programmes, remote area development programmes, etc. However, these programmes have brought respite to many of the poorest and are targeted at rural communities. Labour force remained 72.1 percent in agriculture, 11.4 percent in industry, and 16.5 percent in services (UNCTAD, LDCs Statistical table, 2014). It means that the major labour force in Nepal is unskilled. They mostly go to India and overseas countries for seasonal works. In the FY 2009/10, budgeting expenditure for pro-poor growth sector as percentage of GDP was 11.16 and as percentage of government expenditure were 46.17. In FY 2012/13, GDP was 13.5 and as percentage of government expenditure was 49.13. Similarly, in 2013/14 it was 49.43 percent.

2. Percentage of poor covered by micro-credit and similar programmes

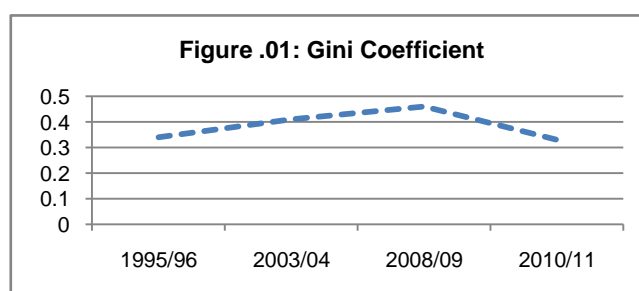
The total number of microfinance stood at 37, which includes 14 nos. national levels, 5 nos. regional and remaining 18 nos. are districts levels. The branch network of microfinance institutions reached 634 and these microfinance institutions have been providing services in 65 out of 75 districts of Nepal. Similarly, depositors and borrowers in microfinance institutions numbered about 1.16 million and 849,000 respectively (NRB, Monetary Policy, 2013/14).

Microfinance institutions in Nepal are in operation since 1993, with the objectives to offer necessary financial resources for rural ultra-poor women in income generating activities through group formation. In order to expand the access of financial services in rural area, GoN has been implemented "Rural Self Reliance Fund (RSRF) operational directive. In this regard, GoN is extending access and coverage areas. Likewise, in line with the policy of increasing in deprived sector lending to 5 percent, GoN has made a provision to lend 4.5 percent through commercial banks, 4 percent through development banks and 3.5 percent through financial companies. In total there are 167 nos. of financial institutions excluding microfinance functioning all over the country.

3. Reduction of income/consumption inequality (Gini Coefficient)

Nepal's poverty could have been reduced further had it not been for income inequality, in general and also among different social groups, especially, women, Dalits and Janajatis. The growth rate of income level of the rich has been higher than that of the poor. Gini coefficient, indicating disparity, had gone up over the period from 0.34 in FY 1995/96 to 0.41 in FY 2003/04. Similarly, it has declined continuously to 0.46 in FY 2008/09 and to 0.33 in 2011.

Inequality in urban Nepal is wider than inequality in the nation as a whole, even though it is akin to the national trend. Inequality in the urban area



widened from 0.43 in FY1996 to 0.44 in FY2004 only to narrow to 0.35 in FY2011 (Fig.01). Gini coefficient estimates also measure a similar trend for rural Nepal: inequality increased from 0.31 to 0.35 and then decreased to 0.31 in FY1996, FY2004 and FY2011 respectively. Moreover, rural inequality is lower than both urban and inequality in the nation as a whole. This has necessitated the poor oriented policy-wide, structural and programme-level measures accompanied by the creation of short as well as long term income oriented employment opportunities and effective implementation of economic transfer programs.

NLSS- III, which was made public in fiscal year 2010/11, had revealed that 25.16 percent of total population was living below absolute poverty line. According to the same survey, Gini coefficient, which determines inequality, declined from 0.41 percent to 0.33 percent which indicates decline in income inequality. The poverty rate that was targeted to reduce to 21 percent by the end of fiscal year has dropped to 23.8 percent.

4. Rate of growth of employment (disaggregated)

According Annual Household Survey (AHS) 2013/14, people aged 15 years and above comprises 82.9 percent economically active population (labour force) and 17.1 percent were inactive or out of labour force. The labour force participation rates vary substantially across urban and rural area. The rate in urban is 65.2 percent against 87.0 percent in rural area. Out of the total labour force, 79.8 percent are reported to be employed and 3.6 percent unemployed (Table 07).

The employment rate is notably lower in urban area as compared to the rural. Of the employed total, in the age category of 15 years of age and above, more than two thirds 68.8 percent are reported to be employed in the agriculture sector, with the remaining 31.2 percent in the non- agriculture sector (Table-07). Likewise, 57.2 percent are engaged in self agriculture sector, while the remaining 14.5 percent are dependent on wage non-agriculture sector (Table 08).

S.N	Description	Percent
1	Labour Force Participation Rate	82.9
1.1	Labour force participation rate – urban	65.2
1.2	Labour force participation rate – rural	87.0
2	Economically Active Population Rate	82.9
3	Inactive Population Rate	17.1
4	Employment Rate	79.8
5	Unemployment Rate	3.6
6	Population Engaged in Agriculture Sector	68.8
7	Population Engaged in non-Agriculture Sector	31.2

Source: CBS, Annual household survey 2013/14

The share of wage employment in agriculture in urban is 1.5 & 3.5 percent rural area while that in non- agriculture in urban 38.4 and 10.9 percent in rural area. Similarly, self-employment in agriculture takes 22.9 percent of employed persons in urban and 62.3 percent in rural area while that in non-agriculture in urban is 30.1 percent and 8.9 percent in rural (Table 8).

The main sector of employment is self-employment in agriculture for both males and females are 48.9 and 65.5 percent respectively. The next main sector of employment is wage non-agriculture for males and self non agriculture sector (Table 8).

	Wage-agriculture	Wage-non-agriculture	Self-agriculture	Self non-agriculture	Other area ^a
Nepal	3.0	14.5	57.2	11.7	13.6
Male	3.9	23.3	48.9	15.9	8
Female	2.3	6.8	65.5	7.9	17.5

Urban	1.5	38.4	22.9	30.1	7.1
Rural	3.3	10.9	62.3	8.9	14.6
Source: CBS, Annual Household Survey, 2013/14					
^a Food processing, handicraft & tailoring, minor construction, fetching water, firewood collection & other activities					

According to the NLSS 2010/11, the main sector of employment with majority of working hours in the past seven days is considered to be the main sector if a worker is engaged in multiple sectors. When hours are equally divided between two or more sectors, his/her main activity in the past 12 months is considered to be the main sector.

5. Assets ownership by poor

Poor farmers in Nepal have the low share of assets ownership in comparison to the rich. Land holdings (cultivated and non-cultivated) and livestock (small and big) are the main assets of the poor people all over the country. Asset ownership of the poor is increasing in urban areas, but the situation is not even satisfactory in rural areas. Average asset ownership by the poor has slightly increased, which was 55 percent till FY 2010/11 and 75 percent in 2012/13.

Goal 5: Strengthen Connectivity of Poorer Regions and of Poor as Social Group SDGs Indicators

1. Transport connectivity for the poor in rural areas
2. Communications connectivity
3. Proportion of rural population having access to electricity
4. Representation of the excluded groups in local government
5. Mass media connectivity

1. Transport connectivity for the poor in rural areas

Access to bus stop is conditional upon access to road. Increase in access to road encourages mobility of goods and expands the labour market, which in turn positively affects the living standard of people. Nepal Living Standards Survey (2010/11) gathered data on three types of roads: paved road, vehicle passable dirt road and vehicle impassable dirt road (including horse trail).

Overall, slightly more than one half of the households (51 percent) are within the reach of 30 minutes to the nearest paved road. Three out of four households are within the reach of two hours from their home. 80 percent households, on the other hand, are within the reach of 30 minutes to the nearest vehicle passable dirt roads. In accordance with the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MOPIT), the rural road network in the country increased to 50943.647 km consisting of Black topped (1575.434 km), Gravelled (14601.921 km) and Earthen (34766.293 km) till FY 2011/12. Average time taken to reach nearest road is 4 hours in hills and 2 hours in Terai.

The extension of Strategic Road Network facilities situation in Nepal is shown in Table 9.

In Kilometres (Kms)				
Description	2006/07	2009/10	2011/12	2013/14
Black Topped	4,258	4,952	5,574	6,369
Gravelled	2,062	2,065	1,888	1,735
Earthen	3,079	3,818	4,174	4,389
Total	9,399	10,835	11,636	12,494

Source: GON/MoPIT

By the end of FY 2013/14, a total of 12494 kilometres of strategic Road network, with 6369 Km black topped; 1735 Km gravelled and 4389 Km earthen (fair weather) was constructed through the Department of Roads. In

addition, there are road facilities extended by local bodies through rural access improvement and decentralization project and rural reconstruction and rehabilitation programme.

2. Communications connectivity

Telecommunication sector in Nepal has witnessed a continuous rising trend in the total number of telephone subscribers. The sector has not only led to rapid growth, but also helped a great deal towards maximization of consumer benefits as tariff have been falling across the nation as a result of unrestricted competition. By mid March 2014, the total number of telephone subscribers reached 23,006,799 with telephone density of 74 percent and by mid-March 2015, it has reached 26,261,108 with telephone density of 99.12 percent (MoF, Economic survey 2014/15)

There has been quantitative and qualitative growth in telecom services, mainly due to the growing number of telecom service providers and service receivers (Table 10), and the introduction of the latest and high-tech telecom services in the country.

Service Providers	Fiscal Year					
	2005/06	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Nepal Telecom Limited	n/a	6326068	7522136	8595771	9176060	10904462

United Telecom Limited	n/a	538833	613801	698298	719341	508841
Ncell Pvt. Ltd.	n/a	4479021	7463071	9553404	10526798	11924552
STM Telecom Sanchar Pvt. Ltd.	n/a	5185	5336	5363	5385	3095
Nepal Satellite Telecom Pvt.	n/a	77238	146319	149708	149698	150000
Smart Telecom	n/a	91469	311227	576503	753254	1064998
Others	n/a	1742	1742	1742	1742	1742
Total	n/a	11519556	16063632	19580789	21332278	24556572

Source: MoF, Economic Survey, 2013/14

The overall telephone density had reached 63.76 percent in FY 2011/12 and 80.51 percent in FY 2012/13. In FY 2013/14 it has reached 92.68 percent. Similarly, the internet density in FY 2011/12 had attained 18.94 percent and 26.74 percent in FY 2012/13, in FY 2013/14 has reached to 33.15 percent. 128307 numbers of Internet subscribers use ADSL and 8341176 nos. are GPRS users. In FY 2013/14, the number of PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) subscribers have reached 829413, mobile users 22.05 million, and limited mobility users 1.67 million. Likewise, the CDMA IMAX EVDO users are 193317 in nos. and wi-max users are 9299 in nos. In total, 8782936 nos. subscribers use internet (table 11).

Transmission coverage of Radio Nepal on the basis of population stood at 88 percent and 71 percent on the basis of geography. Similarly, transmission coverage of Radio Nepal FM on the basis of population stood at 45 percent and 35 percent on geographical base. Similarly, transmission coverage of Nepal Television on the basis of population stood at 72 percent while 52 percent on geographical transmission basis.

Service types	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Total Nos. of Telephone	16971477	21332278	24556572
PSTN	633258	647405	829413
Mobile	15056109	179996125	22052620
Limited Mobility	1080405	1546697	1672815
GMPCS	1742	1742	1742
Telephone density	63.76	80.51	92.68
Total Internet Subscribers	4944479	6916138	8782036
Internet density	18.94	26.10	33.15
ADSL internet	95623	114534	128307
GPRS	4683921	6476136	8341176
CDMA IMAX EVDO	188219	232248	193317
Dial up	15079	15380	-
Wireless Modern	46602	56900	-
Cable Modern	17968	18374	-
Wi-Max		2566	9299

Source: MoF, Economic survey, 2014/15

3. Proportion of rural population having access to electricity

According to the survey report (NLSS III 2010/11), electricity is the most inadequate facility as perceived by user households. At the national level, the proportion of user households reporting

government supplied electricity as "good" "fair" and "bad" are 12.7, 45.8 and 41.5 percent respectively (Table 12).

	Good	Fair	Bad
Development Region			
Eastern	6.9	43.9	49.2
Central	13.7	38.6	47.7
Western	15.1	52.2	32.6

The general pattern of household perception of electricity is similar to that of drinking water in the country. Only 7 percent of user households in urban areas perceive the facility as “good” compared to 15 percent among their rural counterparts. The largest percentage of households (4 in 5) in the Kahmandu valley urban areas perceives this facility as “bad”. Among the consumption quintiles, households of the top quintile in the country are most dissatisfied with the supply system of electricity. The percentage of user households reporting the facility as “bad” varies between 36 percent (the bottom quintile) to 50 percent (the top quintile).

Mid-Western	20.0	57.6	22.4
Far-Western	9.6	58.5	31.9
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	30.4	38.5	31.1
Hills	15.0	42.2	42.8
Terai	8.8	49.5	41.6
Urban/Rural			
Urban	6.8	37.9	55.3
Rural	14.9	48.7	36.4
Consumption quintile			
Poorest	12.9	48.9	38.2
Second	12.4	51.8	35.8
Third	15.3	46.6	38.1
Fourth	14.7	47.9	37.4
Richest	9.8	40.0	50.2
Total	12.7	45.8	41.5
Source: CBS, NLSS, 2010/11			

The total electricity production had stood at 746 MW in FY 2013/14 while this has increased by 4.89 percent to 782.45 percent in the first eight months of FY 2014/15. On the transmission line front, it has been extended to 1987.36 Km by the end. The number of electricity consumers has increased significantly reaching 2,789,678. Electricity distribution line has been extended to 116,090 Km. Despite high electricity demand of 1291.1 MW in the FY 2014/15; its production has been just 782.45 MW causing supply gap of 508.65 MW which is lower by 40 percent than the current requirement.

4. Representation of the excluded groups in local government

Nepal has made landmark achievement in promoting inclusive development. In line with the provisions of social justice and inclusive development made in the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 the present constitution has envisaged social inclusion as a fundamental aspect. The constitution has laid focus on enhancing the access of Women, Dalits, Indigenous, Minorities, Madheshi, Muslim and other disadvantaged communities to the national means, resources and power. For this purpose, the constitution has emphasized on two-pronged strategies, i.e. promoting proportionate representation of these marginalized communities to the state mechanisms and improving the access of these groups to the development dividends.

As political representation is one of the dimensions of social inclusion, present constitution and other prevailing laws have made adequate provision on improving the representation of disadvantaged communities in all state organs at federal, provincial and local level. Adoption of proportional electoral system at both Federal and Provincial Legislature has created enough space for their representation. More specifically, the provision of at least two women members among the four in each Ward Committee of Village and Municipality have laid foundation for ensuring at least thirty-three percent women in the Village and Municipal Assembly. There is also provision for the representation of members from Dalit, minority and people with disability. The Constitution Assembly Member Election Act, 2013 and Regulation have laid foundation for increasing the representation of excluded groups into the Constituent Assembly. The provision of Local Self Governance Act (LSGA), 1999 and Local Self Governance Regulation (LSGR), 2000 had made huge influx of women in the local governments. The current constitutional provision has further widened the representation of the disadvantaged groups.

Reservation and other affirmative action for bringing women and excluded groups into the administrative fore front is equally important. Civil Service Act (with amendment), 2007 has

allotted quota and envisaged affirmative action for making civil service inclusive. This has paved the way for similar provision in LSAA and LSGR along with other state machineries.

Engagement of the women and other excluded groups in the governance process is the foundation for inclusive governance. The existing legal, institutional and procedural aspects of local governance have played significant role in increasing participation of disadvantaged groups in decision making and benefit sharing. The bottom-up (14 steps) planning process has been instrumental in establishing the stake of excluded group in planning and decision making. The mandatory provision of at 33 percent women members in User Committee has established their key role in decision making and benefit sharing. Different institutional mechanisms, such as Citizen Awareness Centres (CACs), consisting of members from poor and excluded groups have made remarkable contribution in the empowerment of backward communities, about 6800 CAC have so far been established by 2015 and near about 200,000 members have been affiliated to it.

5. Mass media connectivity

Since 1990, media in Nepal recorded spectacular growth, both in terms of quantity and quality. Several large newspapers and magazines published by different institutions now characterized the print media landscape while there has been a phenomenal growth in the number of independent FM radio stations.

Radio is one of the most popular and affordable means for mass communication, largely owing to its wide coverage, terminal portability, and low set up costs and affordability. In Nepal, Radio Nepal coverage is available in Shortwave (SW), Medium-wave (MW) and Frequency Modulation (FM) mode. Frequency Modulation (FM) Radio broadcasting due to its versatility is considered as the main medium to provide entertainment, information and education within radio sector. There were number of private FM radio stations operational by March 2012, besides the public service broadcaster, Radio Nepal having a network of five regional broadcasting centres (Dhankuta, Kathmandu, Pokhara, Surkhet and Dipayal).

The radio sector in the country witnessed another expansion with the opening up of Community Radio Stations. There is a huge potential in Nepal for establishment of Community Radio Stations given the vast landscape of this country, numerous languages, various cultures and diverse social stratification. Community Radio broadcasting serves the purpose of networking small communities with a view of focusing on the common man's daily life.

Goal 6: Reduce Social and Institutional Vulnerability of Poor, Women and Children SDG Indicators

1. Proportion of children who are working
2. Share of women in employment
3. Coverage or amount of public expenditure as share of GDP on social protection of the vulnerable groups
4. Early marriage
5. Birth registration
6. Sex ratio at birth

1. Proportion of children who are working

Children constitute an integral part of the workforce engaged in both the formal and the informal sector. In accordance with Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS), 2008 it is estimated that child population between 5 to 17 years of age to be 7.77 million consisting of 50.67 percent boys and 49.33 percent girls, which is about 33 percent of the total population. About 3.14 million children, i.e. about 40.4 percent of the children in the 5 to 17 year age group, may be classified as children in employment (commonly called working children). Among these working children, the report further estimates that 1.60 million children, or almost 51 percent of all working children, fall into the category of child labour (CBS, 2012). Within the child labour category, 0.62 million children have been identified as being engaged in hazardous work.

According to the survey report, in Nepal 1.60 million children in the 5 to 17 year age group fall into the category of child labour, i.e. about 50.9 percent of all working children and 20.6 percent of the total child population. Of these, 0.91 million are girls and 0.69 million are boys. The overwhelming proportion of child labour, involving over 1.5 million children, is found in rural areas.

Child labour has been widespread in Nepal for many centuries, mostly in rural areas as part of the normal process of socialization. In the countryside children always worked, and continue to work, long hours alongside their parents in the fields and at home. Although the participation rate for children in Nepal is estimated at about 40.4 percent, there is a significant difference between that of girls 47.6 percent and that of boys 36.1 percent. In Nepal, the majority of children are found working in the agricultural sector, followed by services, manufacturing and other sectors.

Table 13: Percentage distribution of labour force participation rate of children (5-17 years) by sex and age in rural/urban areas

Age group	Nepal			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Boys	Girls	Both	Boys	Girls	Both	Boys	Girls
All	40.9	37.0	44.9	19.7	18.8	20.8	44.1	39.9	48.4
5-9 years	13.4	11.2	15.6	4.2	3.7	4.7	14.6	12.2	17.0
10-13years	52.7	47.2	58.7	22.9	21.4	24.6	57.1	51.0	63.8
14-17years	69.3	66.9	71.5	36.6	36.8	36.5	75.5	73.3	77.5

Source: CBS, 2008

Table 14 shows that the current child labour force participation rate in Nepal is about 41 percent for girls aged 5 -17 years and 37 percent for boys. The child labour force participation rate for girls is higher than that of boys in all age groups, not only at the national level but also in the urban and rural areas of the country. Table 14 shows that the labour force participation rate for children aged 5 - 9 years is very low and children aged 14-17 is very high 69.3 percent and that, as expected, the child labour force participation increases as the age group rises.

The Optional Protocol of the Child Right Convention and SAARC Convention has been endorsed. 87.4 percent of the children of school going age are found to be enrolled in schools.

Master Plan on Child Labour, 2004–2015, has been adopted and the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2000 has been enacted. Various programs are being carried out in accordance with the 10 year National Action Plan of Children (2004–2015). Minimum norms and standards have been fixed for the operation of children’s homes. There have been improvements in facilities provided in education, health, sports, and entertainment areas. Programs have been conducted targeting the children at risk.

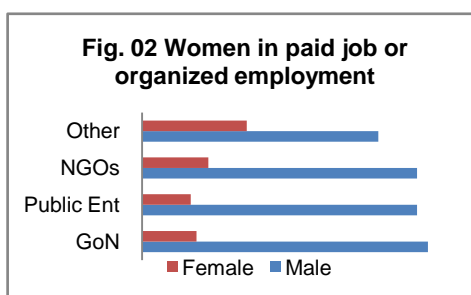
There has been an increase in rehabilitation and socialization. Scholarships have been provided to the incapable, poor and Dalit children. Programs related to education, health, training, skill development, awareness and community-based rehabilitation programs have been carried out for children with disabilities. Psychosocial counselling service has begun. At the central and district level, efforts have been made to strengthen Children Welfare Boards. Para-legal committees in districts and Women and Children Cell in Nepal Police have been formed. Working groups have been formed and are in operation against sexual exploitation and trafficking at the district level. Community-based children centres are also in operation.

2. Share of women in employment

Various programs targeted at women’s development, women rights and gender equality, all based on the national work plans and in line with the commitments of the government, are operational. There are many programs being undertaken by NGOs and the civil societies in the areas of social and economic empowerment of women. The Parliament has passed a bill to ensure that at least 33 percent women's representation is ensured in all the state mechanisms. Similarly, in order to make inclusive the civil service, 45 percent posts of the posts to be fulfilled by open competition shall be set aside and be filled up by having separate competition between the women, adiwasi/janjati, Madhesi, Dalit, Disabled and backward area’s candidates only, by considering the percentage into cent percent(Source: Civil Service Act, 1993).

Gender analysis and audit have been carried out for some ministries' programs. In the planning and execution of local development, women's participation has been made mandatory. In the Ministry of Finance (MoF), a gender responsive budget committee is functioning to look into gender issues in development programs, budgeting and their implementation. In spite of these efforts, the indicators of gender development and gender empowerment in Nepal are only 0.520 and 0.351 respectively. The participation of women and men in labour is 48.9 and 67.6 percent.

Majority of women are engaged in informal work, about 30.72 percent in subsistence and domestic labour, without wage or with low wages, and then followed by NGOs (14.29 percent) and public enterprises (14.29 percent). The engagement in GoN services of women have lower percent (15.97) in compared with others. The contribution of women to economic activities outside their homes is 36.3 hours every week, while that of men is 42.6 hours. On the other hand, weekly contribution to in-house economic activities by women is 42.5 hours and that of men is 46.5 hours. Outside home, non-economic activities of women occupy 25.1 hours of labour and that of men occupies 9.7 hours a week. On the whole, aggregate hours spent in economic and non-



economic activities every week by women and men are 103.9 hours and 98.8 hours respectively. In income earnings and administrative services, women share 30.0 percent and 12.7 percent respectively (Fig.02).

3. Coverage or amount of public expenditure as share of GDP on social protection of the vulnerable groups

In FY 2013/14, Rs 11.01 billion budget has allocated to provide allowance to the senior citizen, single woman, all disable people and endangered caste under the social security program. As per the arrangement, senior citizens, single women and endangered indigenous groups (Kusunda, Bankariya, Surel, Haayu, Raji, Kisan, Lepcha, Meche and Kushwadia) receive Rs. 500 per month, while similar group of Raute and people having disabilities receive Rs. 1000 per month and 16-year-above people having partial disabilities receive Rs 300 per month (Table14).

Table 14: Distribution of allowances under social security programme					
Target group	Monthly rate Rs	Fiscal year			
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Senior Citizen	500	635838	605021	663696	655777
Senior Citizen(Dalit)	500	125819	130917	170825	238207
Senior Citizen(Karnali)	500	30758	14056	29626	28757
Single Women above 60 years	500	319781	258113	361350	341106
Widow below 60 Years	500	-	536312	219933	313613
Fully Disabled Persons	1000	16202	18252	22138	25492
Partially Disabled Persons	300	6850	6875	6774	6863
Endangered Indigenous/Ethnic people	1000	19681	19299	18825	19223
Children	200	409105	458135	551916	537118
Grand total	-	1564134	2946980	2045080	2166156

Source: MoF, economic survey 2013/14, MoFALD

Monthly allowances at different rates are being distributed to a total of 2166156 citizens including 922741 senior citizens, 341106 single women above 60 years, 313613 widows below 60 years, 25492 fully and partially disabled persons, 19223 indigenous and ethnic people, and 537118 children from Karnali zone as specified by Social Security Programme Working Procedure. Providing monthly sum of Rs. 300 to incapable citizens having identity card (Blue Card) of severe incapability and annual sum of Rs. 2,000 against medical expense to senior citizens completing 70 years age has been started. Citizens above 70 years and having severe incapability identity card have benefited from this arrangement

4. Early marriage

According to Nepal Multiple Indicator-Cluster Survey, 2014, the percent of girls married age below 15 year under the age group of 15-49 years is 15.5 percent and 18 percent under the age group of 20-49 years. As per the population census 2001, the average marriage age in Nepal was 16.7 percent; however, the percentage of girls married before legal age (20 years) was 11.05 percent.

Child marriage is illegal in Nepal. It is a violation of children's rights and national law. It represents the most prevalent form of gender based violence, abuse and exploitation of girls; and due to growing educational awareness in the rural areas, most of the parents prefer to educate their children than to arrange their early marriage. However, in Nepal, particularly in rural areas, early marriage is a grave social problem. Child marriage often stems from the perception that girls are a burden to the family, and can be associated with the dowry system, wherein daughters who marry early require lower payments. Marriage is also seen

as a way to provide male guardianship for their daughters, protect them from sexual assault, avoid pregnancy outside marriage, or ensure obedience to the husband's household.

5. Birth registration

The personal incidents of birth, death, marriage, divorce and migration used to be registered at the office of Local Registration Officer within Village Development Committee (VDC) and Municipality offices. Since FY 2010/11 onwards, secretary at the ward office of municipalities are authorized to register personal incidents. Since FY 2010/11, the Vital Event Registration System (VERS) software based online civil registration system has introduced and in operation.

A total of 573391 birth registrations have been done in FY 2013/14 which was 752024 in the preceding FY 2012/13. Similarly, it was 555946 in FY 2011/12 and 717966 in FY 2010/11 (Table 15).

Target group	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Female	338049	258089	355473	273559
Male	379917	297857	396551	299832
Total	717966	555946	752024	573391
Source: MoFALD, 2014				

6. Sex ratio at birth

As per the survey report of CBS (2012), it is found that sex ratio at birth of 0-14 years is 1.04 male/female. Similarly, birth ratio of 15 to 24 years is 1.01 male/female, and 0.91 male/female ratio of 25 to 54 years. The birth ratio of total population estimated for 2014 is 0.96 (www.indexmundi.com).

Goal 7: Ensure Access to Affordable Justice

SDG Indicators

1. Average time required in disposal of legal disputes.
2. Access to alternate disputes resolution.
3. Access to free legal aid for the poor (marginalized group).

GON has given high priority to justice as the state policy. In accordance with the recently promulgated Constitution of Nepal the state policy relating to justice is to make the administration of justice speedy, efficient, widely available, economical, impartial, effective, and accountable to people (Article 51 (k) of the Constitution of Nepal). In order to ensure access to affordable justice for the people, Nepalese judiciary has enforced a five-year strategic plan. To ensure access to justice is one of the outcomes of the strategic plan. Similarly, ensuring speedy justice, strengthening the trusts of citizen towards judiciary, and ensuring transparency in the judicial process are the other outcomes of the strategic plan.

In accordance with the Constitution of Nepal, there are three-tier of courts, i.e. Supreme Court, High Court and District Court. Supreme Court is the apex court, standing in the national level and High Court and District Courts are the state and local level respectively. For specific types and nature of cases the Constitution of Nepal has provided for other specialized courts, judicial bodies or tribunals such as Special Court, Administrative Court, Labour Court, Debt Recovery Tribunal, Debt Recovery Appeal Tribunal, Revenue Tribunal and Foreign Employment Tribunal. These courts are under the Supreme Court.

1. Average time required in disposal of legal disputes

In accordance with No. 14 of the Chapter on Court Proceeding of the Country Code, 1963, a case of first instance must be settled within one year after the date of filling of the statement of defense or expiration of the time limit for the filling of the statement of defense. Likewise, a case of appeal must be settled within six months after the date of procurement of case-file. 103064 numbers of cases have been settled during the fiscal year 2013/2014 sub-judiced in the Supreme Court. Appellate Court and District Courts, whereas 814 numbers of cases have been settled in other specialized courts and tribunals (Annual Report of Supreme Court 2013/14).

2. Access to alternate dispute resolution

To reduce the pendency of the cases in the courts, there are special Laws of Nepal to promote alternative dispute resolution such as mediation and arbitration under the Mediation Act, 2011 and Arbitration Act, 1999, respectively. The Supreme Court Rules, 1992, Appellate Court Rules, 1991 and District Court Rules, 1999 also provide for mediation.

In order to promote alternative dispute resolution i.e. mediation, Supreme Court disseminated reference materials to stakeholders, conducted a number of interactions and discussions in various places, inaugurated mediation centres, carried out monitoring in mediation centres, and organized trainings of basic and advance level to 176 and 175 mediators respectively (Annual Report of Supreme Court, 2013/14).

3. Access to free legal aid for the poor (marginalized group)

The Constitution of Nepal ensures that any indigent party shall have the right to free legal aid in accordance with law. The Legal Aid Act, 1998, and Legal Aid Rule, 1999 are also in force to provide free legal aid to the poor. There is a Central Legal Aid Committee led by the Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs to formulate policy on free legal aid. Further, there is a legal aid committee in very District to provide free legal aid to the poor.

The strategic plan adopted by the Full Court of the Supreme Court has aimed at improving access to justice and increasing public trust which ultimately helps ensure the poor's access to judiciary. There is a provision for stipendiary lawyer in each court to provide free legal aid to the needy people.

The Ministry of Law, justice and Parliamentary Affairs has also established social legal aid centres in 10 Districts on a pilot basis to materialize the free legal aid as enshrined in the Constitution.

Goal 8: Ensure Effective Participation of Poor and Women in Anti-Poverty Policies and Programmes

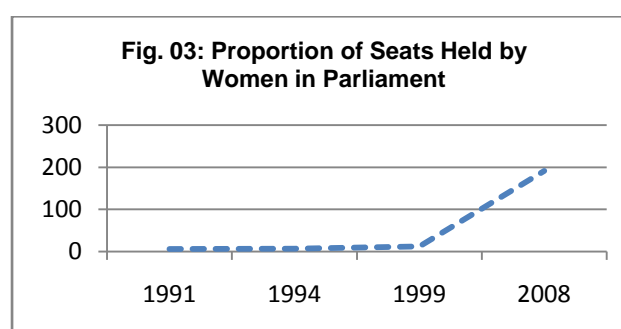
SDG Indicators

1. Percentage of women in local governments/parliament/civil services
2. Gender Budgeting

1. Percentage of women in local governments/parliament/civil services

After the restoration of the democracy in Nepal, the proportion of women's representation in parliament/constituent assembly has been increasing gradually, mainly because of provision in constitutions. The provision of the 1990 constitution requires at least five percent women's candidature in the election for parliament/constitution assembly. Similarly, in 2007 Interim Constitution of Nepal had arranged the provision of one third of women's candidature total seats 601 numbers, and this remains unchanged in constitution 2015.

The women candidature in the first parliament election was 6 nos. but they lost the election, held in 1959. Similarly, election contenders of women for parliament were 81, 86 and 143 nos. respectively in 1991, 1994 and 1999 elections, but the representations were only 2.9, 3.4 and 5.8 percent consequently. The figure presented below makes it resoundingly clear that the enactment of legislation has resulted in rise in proportion of seats held by women in national parliament. The ratio increased significantly from 3.4 percent in 1997 to 17.3 percent in 2008 on account of important legislation relating to reservation of seats for women (25 % of all Seats). In National Parliament in Nepal, the proportion has increased significantly to 33.8 % in 2009 (Fig. 03).



In order to increase participation of sovereign people in the process of governance, GoN has arranged Local Self Government Act (LSGA), 1999. Accordance with LSGA, 1999 at least one woman has to be elected from each ward of VDC, and Municipality. Similarly, nomination of women from VDCs and Municipalities should be at least 40 percent out of total; however, nomination at least 16 percent should be women in the case of District Development Committee (DDC).

As per the annual report of Public Service Commission (PSC) 2071, women representation is highest in Health Services, followed by Nepal miscellaneous services (29.43 percent) and Nepal Foreign Affairs (17.22 percent) (Table 16).

Table- 16: Women representation in civil services

S. N.	Areas	Male	Female	Total	Female share %
1	Nepal Economic Planning and Statistics Services	333	41	374	10.96
2	Nepal Engineering Service	7453	426	7879	5.41
3	Nepal Agricultural Service	4463	440	4903	8.97
4	Nepal Judicial Service	2683	324	3007	10.77
5	Nepal Foreign Service	173	36	209	17.22
6	Nepal Administration Service	32918	3629	36547	9.93
7	Nepal Audit Service	309	32	341	9.38
8	Nepal Forestry Service	4634	178	4812	3.70
9	Nepal Miscellaneous Service	2134	890	3024	29.43
10	Nepal Education Service	1423	232	1655	14.02
11	Nepal Health Service	10424	6535	16959	38.53
12	Legislature Parliament Service	183	28	211	13.27
13	Other	245	8	253	3.16
	Total	67375	12799	80174	15.97

Source: PSC, 5th annual report, 2071

In addition, for women empowerment in the FY 2013/14, examination preparation classes have been conducted for 120 females interested to enter Nepal Administrative Service Gazetted Class III officer. According to the data, woman participation in Nepalese civil service is 15.97 percent, while in Parliament it is 32.8 percent and women in wage employment in the non- agriculture sector in FY 2012/13 is 44.8 percent. The detailed women empowerment status is shown in the following (table 17).

Indicators	1990/91	2000/01	2005/06	2010/11	2012/13	2013/14
Share of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector (%)	18.9	17.7	n/a	19.9	44.8	n/a
Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament	3.4	5.8	n/a	32.8	32.8	32.8

Source: www. data.worldbank.org , MDG, 2009

2. Gender Budgeting

Efforts are being made to make the budget 'women oriented' to the extent possible by scrutinizing the budget from gender perspective through the introduction of a separate gender budget code. Such practice has raised gender awareness and sensitivity requiring its extension to estimate sources of public finance, receipts, budgetary allocation, expenditure and its effect, and outcomes.

In the process, a number of programs targeted on female literacy have been carried out - priority to scholarship; construction of toilets in schools for girl students; implementation of special program for women empowerment; exemption on ownership deed/ registration fee. Similarly, exemption on income tax on remuneration; priority in micro-finance program; 24 hour service in public hospitals; arrangement for regular health check-ups and maternity allowance service are some other gender equality targeted programs/activities.

Additional programs and activities in this area are establishment of women health volunteer fund; provision of allowance for female community health volunteers; social security fund, arrangement of Rs. 500 monthly allowance to widows and single women above 60 years of age; realization of the necessity for implementing of women development program covering

all VDCs of the country. Similarly, other programs in this area include operation of campaign against sexual and domestic violence and shelter to victims of violence in camps.

The gender budget in FY 2013/14 allotted in direct supportive area is 21.74 percent and 43.94 percent in indirect sector, whereas it was 21.1 percent in direct and 44.13 percent in indirect supportive sector in FY 2012/13. Compared to proceeding years, the budget allotment has not different significantly (Table 18).

Table- 18: Gender Responsive Budget			
Fiscal Year	Direct Supportive	Indirect Supportive	Neutral
2013/14	21.75	43.94	34.31
2012/13	21.1	44.13	34.36
2011/12	19.05	45.78	35.17
2010/11	17.94	36.30	45.76

Health SDGs

Goal 9

Maternal Health

SDG Indicators

1. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
2. Percentage of births covered by skilled birth attendants
3. Life expectancy of women as a ratio of life expectancy of men
4. Age specific fertility rates of 15 to 24 years girls

1. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 has recognized health as a fundamental right of the people. Pursuant to this provision, government has been actively engaged towards ensuring the access of the citizens to quality health services. In this context, Ministry of Health and Population has been implementing the programmes based on the MDGs and Nepal Health Sector programme-II to contribute for the reduction in poverty.

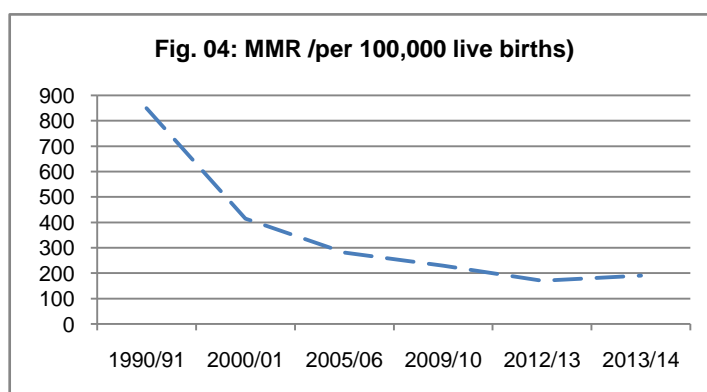
Nepal has achieved landmark progress in the health sector during last two decades. Achievements in the field of child health, maternal health, epidemiology and disease control and total fertility rate of women age 15-49 years are remarkable. Major decline in child mortality, maternal mortality and improvement in treatment of tuberculosis have helped to increase the life expectancy at birth significantly. In the year 2010, Nepal has achieved the target for leprosy elimination.

To address SDGs as well as MDGs goals and indicators, GON has launched various policies and programmes such as community health awareness, national immunization, safe motherhood, Vitamin A supplementation, diarrhoea and acute respiratory illness and tuberculosis, malaria, Kala-azar, Dengue and HIV/AIDS control. Increases household income; increases in the number of health facilities; increases in education levels and health awareness and improvement in drinking water supply and sanitation are other some key factors for gaining these remarkable health outcomes.

The trends indicate that Nepal is likely to achieve targets of most indicators of health MDG's by 2015. In September 2010, Nepal has been awarded by UN General Assembly "MDG 5 Achievement Award" for significant reduction in maternal deaths. In March 2010, Nepal has also received international award for making outstanding progress in MDG 4, reduction in child deaths.

After experiencing a drastic decline in MMR (fig.04), dwindled from 850 maternal deaths per 100000 live births in 1990 to 190 in 2013/13 (MoHP), MMR dropped to 170 in 2012/13 from 229 2009/10. Thus, Nepal is well on track to meet its targets for SDG 9 (Table 19).

In fact, according to the maternal mortality and morbidity study carried out in eight districts in 2009/10, the MMR was 229 per 100,000 live births, just slightly above the 2015 target of 2013. The MMR varies considerably by age and social group. It is lowest among women 20-34 years old and highest among those over 35 and under 20 years of age. Muslims (318), Madheshis (307)



and Dalits (273) have the highest rates; Janajati (207), Brahmins/Chhetris (182), and Newars (105), the lowest (FHD, 2009).

Table19: Reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters between 1990 and 2013/14

Indicators	1990/91	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10	2012/13	2013/14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	850	415	281	229	170	190
Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendant (%)	7	11	19	36	50	55.6

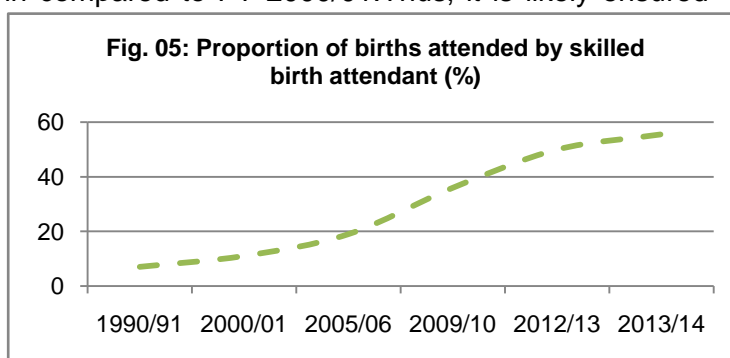
Source: MoHP, MDGs progress Report 2013

These low rates prompted the government to lower its MMR target to 134 (NHSP-II 2010-2015). To reach the SDG goal, the MMR must continue to decline, but only half as rapidly as it did after 1990, when it declined almost two-thirds in 15 years. Even if the most conservative estimate of MMR—281 per 100,000 live births in 2006 (MoHP, MDGs 2013) is taken into account, Nepal’s target of 213 is readily achievable.

The reasons for maternal death in Nepal are like those in many developing countries. Post-partum haemorrhage is the main cause followed by pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, abortion complications, obstructed labour, other direct causes, and puerperal sepsis (FHD, 2009).

2. Percentage of births covered by skilled birth attendants

The proportion of women who deliver with the help of a skilled birth attendant (SBA) has increased about 685 percent in the last two decades, from seven percent in 1990 to 55.6 percent in 2013/14, and 400 percent in compared to FY 2000/01. Thus, it is likely ensured that Nepal will achieve its goal of 60 percent in 2015 (Fig. 05).



In order to enhance health status of the people including maternal and child health, GoN has initiated numerous efforts, such as, National Health Policy, Second Long-term Health Plan, Safe Motherhood Policy, Safe Motherhood and Neonatal health long-term plan,

Safe Motherhood and SBA Policy, National Safe Motherhood and New born Health long-term plan, National Safe Abortion policy, National Policy on SBA, National Free Delivery Policy, Adolescent Health Strategy, and Nepal Health Sector Programme – Implementation Plan I, II and III, Maternal Incentive Scheme.

3. Life expectancy of women as a ratio of life expectancy of men

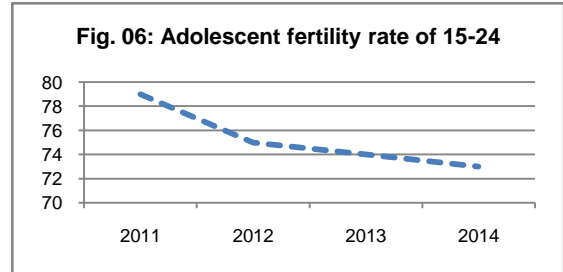
As reported that life expectancy at birth in 2014 was 65.88 year for men and 68.54 year for women, 67.19 year in total (www.indexmundi.com). The ratio of life expectancy of female was 1.04:1. To reduce the risk of maternal death, Nepal has adopted following three major strategies:

- raising awareness about pregnancy complications, promoting birth preparedness and improving the availability of funds and transport;
- encouraging women to give birth free of charge in health facilities; and

- c. expanding 24 hour BEOC/CEOC services at selected public health facilities. In 2012, 24 hour delivery service was available at 148 primary health care centres (PHCCs), 533 health posts (HPs), 326 sub-health posts (SHPs) and all hospitals [Department of Health Services (DoHS), 2011].

4. Age specific fertility rates of 15 to 24 years girls

According to World Bank, the adolescence fertility rate is the number of births per 1000 women age 15-24 is 73 in 2014. Similarly, in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 it was 79, 75 and 74 respectively (Fig. 06). The rate of adolescent fertility of women age 15-24 as per the figure is in decreasing trend.



Goal 10: Child Health

SDG Indicators

1. Immunization Coverage
2. Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)
3. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
4. Neo-natal Mortality Rate

1. Immunization Coverage

Nepal has achieved more than 100 percent progress of immunization coverage from 1990/91 to 2011/12. The achievement in 1990 was 42 percent, whereas in the year 2000/01 it went up to 71 percent, then stooped up to 85 percent in 2005 and 86.4 percent in 2011/12. According the data of NMICS, 2014, Nepal was able to meet the target of 2015 successfully. The immunization coverage percent in 2013/14 is 92.6 percent, which is more than targeted percent of SDGs (Table 20).

Indicators	1990/91	2000/01	2005/06	2011/12	2013/14	2015 target
Immunization coverage percentage	42	71	85	86.4	92.6	90
Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) (per 1000 live birth)	162	91	61	54	38	54
Infant mortality rate(per 1000 live birth)	108	64	48	46	33	36
Neo-natal mortality rate	n/a	n/a	33	20	23	-

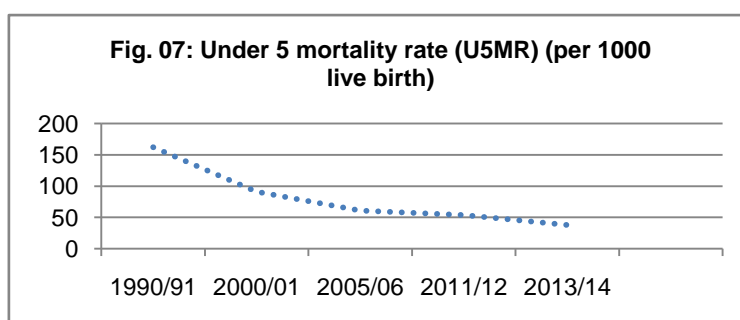
Source: MDG Progress, 2010, and 2013 and NMICS, 2014

There is an increase in the proportion of children fully immunized and a decline in the proportion of children who did not receive any vaccinations between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3. The coverage of BCG, three doses of polio and measles has also improved considerably since NFHS-1. Nevertheless, gains in full vaccination coverage and in the coverage of each individual vaccine were greater between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, than between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. The very limited progress in coverage of full immunization between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 is mainly due to the coverage of the third dose of DPT, which has remained almost constant between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 (55 percent).

The trends in vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 in urban and rural areas show that there is greater improvement in the coverage of full immunization, as well as in most vaccines, in rural areas than in urban areas. In fact, there is nearly two percentage point decline in full immunization coverage in urban areas between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Further, coverage for each of the three doses of DPT also declined in urban areas between the two surveys. The proportion of children receiving three doses of DPT declined from 73 percent in NFHS-2 to 69 percent in NFHS-3.

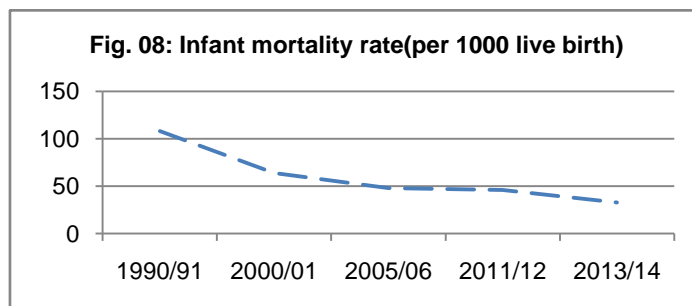
2. Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR)

The Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subjected to current age-specific mortality rates. Under five mortality rates (per 1000 live birth) was 162, in 1990/91 and 91 in 2000/01. Similarly, U5MR was 61 in year 2005/06 and 54 in 2011/12. The U5MR per 1000 live births was 38 in FY 2013/14, which was less than target of 2015 (Fig. 07). MDGs target has been achieved before the targeted deadline.



3. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant mortality rate-IMR (per 1000 live birth) was 108 in 1990/91 and 64 in 2000/01. Similarly, the IMR was 48 in 2005/06 and 46 in 2011/12, and 33 in 2013/14 which is less than targeted value for SDGs. Infant mortality rate target has been achieved (Fig. 08).



4. Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) reported that Neo-natal mortality rate in 2005/06 was 33 and 20 per 1000 live births in 2011/12. Similarly, as per the NMICS 2014, the neo-natal mortality rate in 2013/14 is 23. Thus, the value of neo-natal mortality rate in per 1000 live birth is decreasing trend.

Goal 11: Affordable Health Care

SDG Indicators

1. Out-of-pocket expenditure on health as percent of total household expenditure.
2. Total government expenditure on health as a percent of GDP.
3. Share of budget allocated to primary health care vis-à-vis total health budget.
4. Number of doctors per 1000 population.

1. Out-of-pocket expenditure on health as percent of total household expenditure

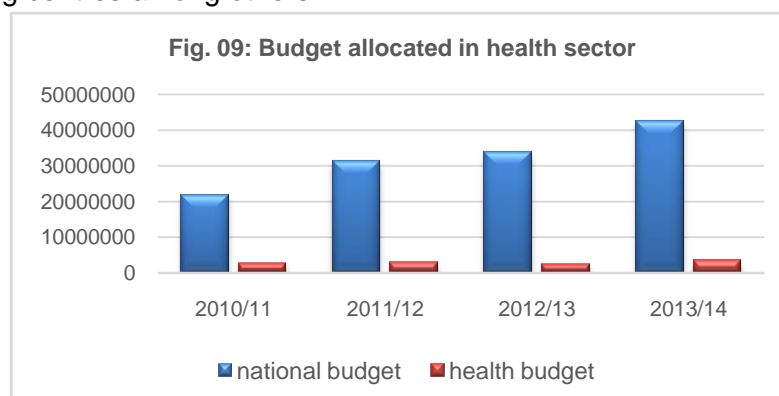
NLSS (2010/11) report indicates that out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a percentage of total household expenditure in FY 2003/04 was 4.5 percent. Similarly, in 2008 total government expenditure on health as percentage of GDP was 1.6 percent. In 2009, percentage of budget allocated to essential healthcare vis-a-vis total health budget was 75.4 percent, whereas number of doctors per 1,000 people was 0.18.

Overall achievements of this goal are not satisfactory, especially in indicator no 2 and 4. Nepal has to do more. Total government expenditure on health as percentage of GDP is very low, which is to be improved and number of doctors per 1,000 people is also below of international standard. In the year 2010, health services have been made available to the citizens through 102 government hospitals, 140 private hospitals, 1,698 health posts, 291 Ayurveda dispensaries, 2095 sub-health post and 207 health centres and primary health centres.

The country has a well-structured 3-tier public health infrastructure, comprising Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub- Centres spread across rural and semi-urban areas, and tertiary medical care providing multi-specialty hospitals and medical colleges located almost exclusively in the urban areas. Improvements in health indicators can be attributed, in part, to this network of health infrastructure. However, the progress has been quite uneven across the regions (large scale inter-State variations), gender (male-female differences) as well as across space (with significant rural-urban differences).

GON has allocated NRs 33699 million budget in 2013/14 to health sector. Similarly, in FY 2012/13 and 2011/12 it was NRs. 22475 and 27120 respectively. The main features of the health budget 2010/11 included provision for free of cost child delivery, basic health services, promotion of infant and maternal health, ensuring access to basic health services for poor and endangered ethnic groups, treatment of senior citizens, expansion of the "Aama" (Mother) programme, continuation of programmes focused on alleviating child malnutrition, preventive and curative services to women suffering from uterine prolapse through mobile health camps, continuation of Antenatal and Postnatal care incentives and Expansion of the number of birthing centres among others.

The total proportion of health budget as a share of national budget increased by 13.8 percent in 2011/12 and decreased 17 percent in 2012/13, however, increased by 49.9 percent in 2013/14 in compared to preceding years. The budget allocated to the health sector was seven percent in 2013/14, six percent in 2012/13, seven percent in 2011/12 and 7.05 percent in 2010/11 of total budget of respective years (fig. 09).



2. Total government expenditure on health as a percent of GDP

As per the record of MoHP, total expenditure on health sector is 23 percent of GDP (MoHP).

GoN has allotted annual budget on health sector 6 to 7 percent of total. In FY 2013/14 the budget distribution is 7 percent and in FY 2012/13 it was 6 percent. Similarly, in FY 2011/12 and 2010/11 it was 7 and 7.5 percent respectively (MoF, annual budget)

3. Share of budget allocated to primary health care vis-à-vis total health budget

In 2013/14, percentage of budget allocated to essential healthcare vis-à-vis total health budget was 73.2 percent, whereas number of Doctors per 1,000 populations was 0.18 (MOHP).

4. Number of doctors per 1000 population

According to MOHP (HRM profile), the number of Doctors per 1000 population was 0.18.

Goal 12: Improved Hygiene and Public Health

SDG Indicators

1. Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water
2. Proportion of population having access to sanitation
3. Policies on health education
4. Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria

1. Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water

Nepal has gradually progressed in facilitating access to safe drinking water. According to CBS 2011 census, about 85.3 percent household had access to improved sources of drinking water in 2011, and this increased to 88.9 percent in 2012/13.

In FY 2013/14 about 93.3 percent of households have access to use of improved source of drinking water in total. According to survey report about 45.2 percent households have access to piped water and about 43.4 percent to safe tube well/borehole. Similarly, about 1.4 percent, 2.1 percent, 1.2 percent of households has access to protected well, spring and bottled water respectively. Remaining 6.7 percent of household are still using unimproved sources of drinking water, i.e. unprotected well, spring, surface water and tanker water. The percentages of household having access to safe drinking water are 95.5 in urban and 92.9 percent (NMICS, 2014).

The percentages have access to piped water supply in FY 2012/13 49.5 percent and access to covered well 1.3 percent. Likewise, hand pump or tube well is another major source of drinking water for households. It was 38.1 percent in FY 2012/13. Nearly, 11.1 percent households used open well, stream and river water and other sources of water for drinking purpose in 2012/13 and 14.6 percent in 2011.

2. Proportion of population having access to sanitation

Nepal has gotten better performance regarding access to sanitation. In compared to preceding years, toilet facility in an aggregated form has been in increasing trend - in 2011 only 44.2 percent household had a facility of toilet (CBS, 2011 census), and this increased in 2012/13 to 68.4 percent, and to 71.6 percent in FY 2013/14 (Table 22). Moreover, urban area data depict that in 2013/14 about 93.7 percent of households have a various types of toilet facilities, and in rural about 67 percent household are enjoying various sorts of facilities of toilet (NMICS, 2014). Likewise, in FY 2012/13 about 93.3 percent household had a improved sanitation facilities urban, and 90.1 percent in FY 2010/11. However, about 26.3 percent households are egressed from the improved toilet facilities, using open defecation or bush field.

Table 21: Status of improved hygiene and public health in Nepal

Indicators	2010/11	2012/13	2013/14
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	80.4	85	93.3
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	44.2	68.4	71.6
Policies of health education	15	n/a	n/a
Prevalence rate of:			
♦ HIV/AIDS (15-49 years)	0.39	n/a	0.23
♦ TB per 100000	138	n/a	83
♦ Malaria per 1000	0.16	n/a	0.16

Source: MoHP, 2013/14

The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS age of 15-49 years in FY 2013/14 it is 0.23; it was 0.39 in FY 2010/11. Similarly, prevalence rate of TB per 100000 is 83 in FY 2013/14 and it was 138 in FY 2010/11, but in the case of Malaria per 1000 it has not varied in FY 2013/14 and 2010/11, 0.16 in both years (Table 21).

3. Policies on Health Education

The efforts in the health education by GoN, despite the lack of enforcement of the separate policy on health education of Nepal, have resulted in remarkable progresses since last decades. Health network for providing prevention, promotional health services and primary health care services have strengthened over the years, and reached to every citizen. In this regard, GoN is enforcing Health Policy (2048), Long-term Health Plan, 1997-2017 (II), National Health Communication Policy, 2069, and carrying out Nepal Health Sector Programme 2015-2020 (III) successfully.

The National health Policy, 2048 has been recently amended in 2071 for implementation of Interim Constitutional (2007), with provisions that arranged health as a fundamental right of the citizen. The policy is also concentrated and has given high priority to health education and information transformation. It is also one of the prioritized areas of Nepal Health Sector Programme (NHSP) – II, which is continuously carried by MoHP for increasing people's access to and utilizing of health services, reducing barriers and improving further basic services. Likewise, NHSP-II is executing following activities to achieve its one of the outputs such as increase health knowledge and awareness in public

- ✦ Health education and communication strategy integrated and mainstreamed in the overall programme design
- ✦ Social mobilization to increase health awareness
- ✦ Informing people about Essential Health Care Services, social issues, service availability and promoting positive behaviours
- ✦ Strengthening institutional capacity of the National Health Education, Information and Communication Centre (NHEICC)
- ✦ Mobilizing Female Community Health Volunteers to increase awareness and provide basic health services

4. Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria

HIV/AIDS:

The GoN has identified HIV and AIDS as a 'priority 1' programme in its national plan and the latest national policy on HIV/AIDS, 2010 provides a concrete framework for establishing an AIDS-free society, reducing the impact of HIV, and reducing new infections that there is high-level political commitment to eliminate HIV/AIDS is revealed in the government's intensification of effort in planning, programming and reviewing, which is laid out in the National HIV/AIDS Strategy of 2011-2016.

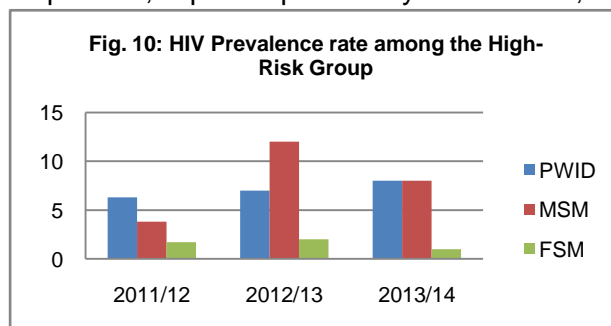
First time, the Nepal Centre for AIDS and STN Control (NCASC) rigorously calculated the current national HIV prevalence among men and women aged 15-24 years and then retrospectively calculated the rate in 2006 to serve as a baseline; the drop from 0.15 to 0.12 percent (NCASC, 2012) signalled achievement of the goal. To achieve the new target set out by NCASC for 2016, 0.06 prevalence rate among 15-24 year olds (DoHS, 2011) the rate of decline will need to be accelerated.

With the HIV prevalence among the adult population 15-49 year estimated at 0.20%, the HIV prevalence among the adults has not changed much over the last five years and has remained within the range of 0.2-0.3% in Nepal. It is estimated that currently there are around 39,249 people living with HIV in 2014, decreasing from 40,723 in 2013. Overall, the epidemic is largely driven by sexual transmission that accounts for more than 85 percent of the total new HIV infections. The HIV epidemic in Nepal remains concentrated among the key affected populations notably; people who inject drugs (PWID), men who have sex with men (MSM), transgender people (TG), male sex workers (MSW), female sex workers (FSW) and male labour migrants (MLM) as well as their spouses. With an overall national HIV

prevalence of 0.20 percent (adult male 0.28%, adult female 0.13%) in the year 2014, currently there are an estimated total of 39,249 people living with HIV (NCASC, Country progress report, 2015).

There are currently 263 HIV testing and counselling (HTC) sites operating in the country, out of which 133 sites are operated by NGOs while 130 sites are run by the government. These HTC sites are the entry point to the “treatment care and support” as they conduct HIV testing and counselling, as well as maintain linkages with KPs, ART, TB and eVT sites. The data depicts the total number of people tested for HIV has gone down from 281,609 in 2013 to 270,003 in 2014. This reduction in the total number of people tested for HIV may have occurred due to an under reporting that could arise in the transition of HIV related reporting system to Health Management Information System (HMIS). Throwing further light in this context, similarly, data shows that the total cases of HIV detected has come down to 1,861 in 2014 from 2,426 of 2013; and 2,433 in 2012. With a primary aim to reduce mortality among HIV infected patients, the government, in 2004, started giving free ARV drugs in a public hospital and that was followed by the development of first ever national guidelines on ARV treatment. Since then, a wide array of activities has been carried out with the aim of providing treatment care and support services to People Living with HIV (DOHS, Annual Report 2070/71).

In 2011/12, the HIV prevalence rates among the high-risk groups of PWIDs, MSM, FSWs, were 6.3, 3.8 and 1.7 percent (fig.10). For all groups but MSM, whose rate doubled from 1.96 percent and is on the rise, these rates represent a drastic decline from 2006. Similarly, prevalence rates of PWID, MSM and FSM in 2012/13 were 7, 8 and 2 percent respectively. In 2013/14 prevalence rate of group of PWID is 8 percent, equal to previous year 2012/13, but prevalence rates of MSM and FSM have reduced and reached to 8 and 1 percent respectively from 12 and 2 percent of 2012/13 (WHO country profile, 2014). The estimation conducted in 2010 there were around 27175 FSWs in Nepal, and PWID’s number were 52174 in 2012 (CBS statistics) and MSW estimated population size is estimated at 196,270 (NHIP, 2014).



Since the HIV epidemic in Nepal is largely driven by unsafe sexual behaviour, increasing condom usage should be a mainstay in preventing HIV infection. While it is good that condoms are being used despite the ignorance of their users, there is a clear need to boost awareness, especially given that it decreased 16.3 percent over five years period, from 35.6 percent in 2006 to 29.8 percent in 2011 (MoHP, New Era & ICF International, 2006 and 2011). The effectiveness of prevention programmes which focus on knowledge enhancement need to be reviewed.

Malaria:

Following the World Health Organization’s 1998 call for countries to revamp their malaria control programmes, Nepal launched the Roll Back Malaria initiative to address the perennial problem of malaria in hardcore malarial areas, namely forested areas, the Churiya foothills, the inner Terai and valleys in the hilly region, where more than 70 percent of the total malaria cases in the country are found.

The fact that the malaria pre-elimination programme is a component of the essential health care package and is labelled ‘priority 1’ programme is a reflection of the government’s commitment (EDCD, 2012). In addition, a vector-borne disease research and training centre has been established to support the programmes.

Malaria is almost exclusively confined within 13 high risks and 18 moderate risks. However an additional 34 districts report minimal rate of transmission. The Clinical Malaria Incidence (CMI) rate has fluctuated over the last five years, while the API rate has declined markedly over the past ten years.

In 2010 the death rate associated with malaria per 100,000 people at risk was 0.04 (DoHS, 2011), a 20 percent decline from 0.05 in 2006. It dropped to zero from 2012 to 2014. About 2.85 percent of children under five with fever were treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs in 2010, a 12 percent decrease from 3.23 percent five years earlier (DoHS, 2011). The percentage of children under five who sleep under long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets (LLINs) doubled from 48.2 percent in 2005 to 96.8 percent in 2012, putting the 2015 target of full coverage well within reach. The targets for API and the death rate associated with malaria have been achieved and the other three are on track to be achieved. While the CMI rate did not decrease between 2005 and 2010, the nearly 43 percent decline between 2010 and 2011, from 5.72 to 3.28 per 1,000 people, enabled Nepal to achieve the MDG of halting and reversing the rate. The decline of the death rate associated with malaria from 0.04 to 0.00 per 100,000 people also met the goal (EDCD, 2006 and 2012). The API rate decreased by 85 percent between 2000 and 2012, from 0.55 to 0.08 per 1,000 people, and Nepal is on track to achieve the 0.06 MDG.

Although the proportion of children under five with a fever who were treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs decreased, both years met the target of 2.5. Given that the role doubled in just five years, between 2005 and 2010, and is now over 96 percent, it is likely that 100 percent of children under five will sleep under LLINs by 2015.

Indicator	2000	2005	2010	2012/13	2013/14
Clinical malaria incidence(per 1000 people)	n/a	3.3	5.67	3.28	n/a
Annual parasite(per 1000 people)	0.55	0.28	0.11	0.08	n/a
Death rate associated with malaria(100 000 people at risk)	n/a	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00
Percentage of children under five with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malaria drugs	n/a	3.23	2.85	n/a	n/a
Percentage of children under five with fever who sleep under a long-lasting insecticide-treated bed net	n/a	48.2	54.2	96.8	n/a

Source: MoHP, 2011, NCASC, 2012, DoHS, 2011, EDCD, 2012, MDG, 2013

Malaria control activities are carried out in 65 districts at risk of malaria and global fund is supporting malaria control programme in the high endemic 13 districts of Nepal. MOHP is distributing long lasting insecticide impregnated bed nets free of cost in high endemic districts since 2007 and has enhanced surveillance activities. Due to these endeavours prevalence rate of Malaria per 1000 people is also decreasing trend. It was 0.16 in number per 1000 people in 2010, as it was 1.96 in 1990 and 0.79 in the year 2000.

Tuberculosis (TB):

As long as such achievement is sustained, the target will be met by 2015. The progress in detecting cases of TB was moderate -nine percent over the decade from 2000 to 2014. It was 70 percent in 2001 and reached 79 percent in 2014 (WHO, country profile, 2014). To meet the 2015 target of 85 percent within the remaining year, many more hidden cases need ferreting out; in fact, accelerating the rate of detection is a major concern. As TB spreads easily in areas where the population density is high, many TB patients are likely to be found in cities and in the Terai.

The prevalence rates associated with TB per 100,000 people declined markedly about two-third from 2000. The prevalence rate in 2000 was 310, 238 in 2012/13 and reached to 215 in 2014. Similarly, the prevalence rates associated with TB per 100,000 people declined significantly. The prevalence rate in 1990 was 43, and then reduced continuously and reached to 21 in 2013/14.

The achievement has been remarkable; the prevalence and death rates have declined and the proportion of TB cases cured under DOT has increased by more than one hundred percent since 1990 and stands stable at 90 percent with minor deviations of one to two percent across all development regions in 2011. The proportion of TB cases cured under short course direct- observation treatment (DOTS) was 90 percent in 2011, a level that has, commendably, been maintained for the last decade. Given that even the number of multi-drug- resistant cases, which are more difficult to eradicate, is constant, Nepal is on track to achieve the MDG of 91 percent. TB patient have been treated with DOTS achieving almost 90 percent treatment success rate. This rate has been sustained since DOTS was introduced (Table 23).

Table 23 Status and trends (tuberculosis)						
Indicator	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011/12/13	2013/14
Prevalence rate associated with TB (per 100,000 people)	460	310	280	244	238	215
Death rate associated with TB (per 100,000 people)	43	23	22	22	21	n/a
Proportion of TB cases detected (%)	NA	70	70	76	73	79
Proportion of TB cases cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) (%)	40	89	89	90	90	

Source: DoHS, 2011, MDG, 2013, WHO country profile, 2014

According to MoHP, about 45 percent of the total population is infected with TB, whereas the adult's share in total is about 60 percentages. Every year, 45,000 people develop active TB, out of which 20,500 have infectious pulmonary disease. These 20,000 are able to spread the disease to others. Treatment by Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) has reduced the number of deaths; however 5,000/7,000 people are still dying per year by TB. Expansion of this cost effective and highly successful treatment strategy has proven its efficacy in reducing the mortality and morbidity in Nepal. By achieving the global targets of diagnosing 70 percent of new infectious cases and curing 85 percent of these patients, 30,000 deaths will be prevented over the next five years. High cure rates and Sputum conversion rate will reduce the transmission of TB and lead to a decline in the incidence of this disease, which will ultimately help to achieve the goal and objectives of TB control.

DOTS have successfully been implemented throughout the country since April 2001. The National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) has coordinated with the public sectors, private sectors, local government bodies, I/NGOs, social workers, educational sectors and other sectors of society in order to expand DOTS and sustain the present significant results achieved by NTP.

Education SDGs

Goal 13: Access to Primary/Community Schools for all Children, Boys and Girls

SDG Indicators

1. Proportion of children having access to primary schools by distance
2. Gross Enrolment Rate/Net Enrolment Rate
3. Public expenditure on education in terms of GDP
4. Gender parity at primary and secondary level

Education sector has made a good progress over the past few years despite the transitional difficulties. The level of basic education investment friendly environment has been created and positive efforts have been made towards the access to primary schools. Various programmes have been carried out in school level in order to improve basic education, such as scholarship programme (to all girls, handicapped, target group, martyr's children, conflict victim etc), food for education and physical facility expansion programme. From 2009 GON has begun implementing the School Sector Reform Programme (SSRP), which aims at providing school education with basic education (consisting of grades 1-8) and secondary education (consisting of grades 9-12).

1. Proportion of children having access to primary schools by distance

In the aggregation, about 94.65 percent of households in Nepal are within 30 minutes of access to the nearest primary school. In the base of geographical regions, about 92.73 percent of the Mountains households, they have access to primary school within the reach of 30 minutes which is longer in comparison with other regions, i.e. Hills and Terai. About 91.85 and 97.89 percent households of Hills and Terai respectively have access to reach nearest primary school within 30 minutes. Similarly, in accordance with urban and rural category, about 99.25 percent of urban household and about 93.43 percent of rural households have access to reach to nearest primary school within 30 minutes (NLSS, 2011).

Primary school networking, both in terms of number and coverage, has also increased. The number grew about 1.9 percent from 34,298 in 2013 to 34743 in 2014 (MoE 2013-14). Although the quality of the education provided is another issue altogether, these data make it clear that access to education has increased and suggest that access contributes to increasing primary level enrolment.

Table 24: Enrolment and literacy rate of children by different levels

Indicator	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Net enrolment rate in primary education	91.9	93.7	94.5	95.1	95.3	95.6	96.2
Proportion of pupils enrolled in grade one that reach grade five	58	77.9	80.6	82.8	84.2	85.4	86.8
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	49.6	70.1	79.4	86.5	88.6	na	na

Source: Economic survey, 2014/15

Nepal has made excellent progress in primary education, from just 78.4 percent in 2010 (NLSS, 2010), the net enrolment rate (NER) at the primary level reached 95.6 percent in 2012/13 and 95.3 in FY 2013/14 (MOE, Nepal education in figure, 2014). The number of children enrolled in grade one that reached grade five rose from 85.4 percent in 2013/14 to 86.6 in 2014/15.

Similarly, literacy rate of 15-24 year olds which was 73 percent in 2008 reached 88.6 in the year 2012/13 (Table 25). Net enrolment in primary education has increased over the year from 95.6 percent in the year 2013/14 to 96.2 percent in the FY 2014/15 (Table 24).

The government's strong commitment to free and compulsory primary education is reflected in several policy documents. Its three main thrusts are enhancing equitable access, improving quality and enhancing management efficiency (SSRP, 2009-15; MoE 2009). To achieve these aims, it will (i) increase schooling facilities ties, (ii) expand opportunities for transitioning to higher grades; (iii) reduce the direct and indirect costs of schooling through free basic education and targeted incentives; (iv) recruit more female teachers and teachers from marginalized communities; (v) train teachers on demand to build their competencies, (vi) strengthen the capacity of school management committees (SMCs) and other school managers; and (vii) mandate social and financial audits to promote accountability at all levels of education.

2. Gross Enrolment Rate/Net Enrolment Rate

The trend of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is in a positive trend. Based on the data presented in (Table 25) GER and NER at primary level is 134.4 and 96.2 respectively.

Level	GER			NER		
	Girls Students	Boys Students	Total	Girls Students	Boys Students	Total
Primary (1-5)	140.3	128.9	134.4	95.7	96.6	96.2
Lower secondary (6-8)	92.0	87.4	89.7	75.5	73.8	74.6
Basic (1-8)	121.4	112.9	117.1	87.6	87.7	87.6
Secondary Level(9-10)	70.1	70.2	70.1	55.9	56.3	56.1
Higher secondary Level (11-12)	33.2	32.6	32.9	13.3	12.9	13.1
Secondary Level (9-12)	51.9	51.4	51.6	34.7	34.6	34.7

Source: Economic survey, 2014/15

The NER of girls has been lower but, the gap has narrowed over the year. The increase in both the overall NER and that of girls suggests the success of policy interventions like Welcome-to-School campaigns and scholarships for girls.

The net enrolment rate of students in academic year 2014/15 at different levels of school shows (5 to 9 years of age) 96.2 percent at the primary level, 74.6 percent at the Lower Secondary (10 to 12 years of age), and 56.1 percent at the Secondary Level (13-14 years). Likewise the gross enrolment (including all those beyond the above mentioned age group also) shows 134.4 percent for Primary, 89.7 percent for Lower Secondary and 70.1 percent for Secondary levels (Table 25).

3. Public expenditure on education in terms of GDP

Trends show that government expenditure in terms of GDP is increasing. In FY 2006/07 it was 3.5 and whereas it was 4.6 in 2009/10. Similarly it was 4.8 in FY 2012/13 and 4.72 in 2013/14 (Table 26).

Indicators	Achievements							
	2005/06	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
In terms of Gross National Product (GNP)	2	2.1	2.1	2.3	n/a	2.5	n/a	n/a

In terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.72
Source: MOF, Economic survey 2010/11, www.data.uis.unesco.org								

4. Gender parity at primary and secondary level

Out of total education sector expenditure, basic education sector expenditures percentage is about 71 percent. The gender parity in school education has enormously improved. The GPI in NER at primary level was 0.93 in 2005 whereas in 2010 it was 0.98 and 0.99 in 2012/13. But, in 2013/14 the GPI is increased slightly and reached 1.03 (table 27).

In comparison with their shares in the total population, the representation of girls (50.5 percent), janajati (35.4 per- cent) and Dalit (20.3 percent) children at the primary level is encouraging. Differently-abled children constitute about one percent of primary enrolment (MOE, 2012-13). The proportion of Janajati and Dalit children in primary education was found to be 35.4 and 20.3 respectively (Table 27).

Indicator	2005	2010	2012/13	2013/14
Gender parity index	0.93	0.98	0.99	1.03
Janajati Student (%)	35.6	38.6	35.4	n/a
Dalit Students (%)	21.5	20.0	20.3	n/a
Gender parity index in primary level enrolment	0.90	1.0	1.02	1.09
Gender parity index in secondary level of enrolment	0.84	0.93	0.99	1.07
Gender parity index in tertiary level of enrolment	0.50	0.63	0.71	n/a
Ratio of literate women aged 15-24 years to literate men aged 15-24 years	0.73	0.83	0.85	n/a
Source: MDG, 2013, MoE,2014, www. data.worldbank.org				

As far as GPI in primary level of enrolment is concerned, Nepal has made substantial progress in primary level of enrolment 0.90 in 2005 to 1.09 in 2013/14. Meanwhile GPI in secondary and tertiary level in 2013/14 has increased from 0.84 in 2005 to 0.07 in 2013/14. The GPI tertiary level of enrolment in 2005 has increase from 0.50 to 0.71 in 2012/13. If this trend continues, Nepal will achieve MDGs as well as SDGs targets by 2015 in gender parity at primary and secondary level enrolment. However, at tertiary level, Nepal has to start programmes in a mission mode to achieve gender parity in tertiary education which now is at low level of 0.50 percent in 2005. The detailed women empowerment status is shown in the following (table 27).

Goal 14: Completion of Primary Education Cycle

SDG Indicators

1. Survival/retention rate
2. Drop-out rate

1. Survival/retention rate

Non-enrolment and dropping out are two critical issues plaguing the education system of Nepal. 4.7 percent of all school-age children are still out of school. According to NLSS2010/11, almost one fourth (23.8 percent) of children from the bottom consumption quintile (22.7percent of girls and 25.2 percent of boys) do not go to school (CBS, 2011). NER varies by development regions, by gender, with girls NERs trailing those of boys in all regions. The NER was the highest in the mid-western development region (96.4 percent) and the least in the eastern (94.8 percent), but girls trail the furthest behind in the West (by 1.5 percent) and the least in the East (0.8 percent).

As long as it maintains the current level of efforts and interventions, Nepal is likely to achieve its MDG for this indicator. To ensure the universalization of primary education, students who enrol must stay in school through the fifth grade.

The survival rate may have increased due to the government's emphasis on early childhood development (ECD) and pre-primary education (PPE). Encouragingly, the gross enrolment rate at this level reached 73.7 percent in 2012/2013. The number of students enrolled in grade one with ECD/PPE experience increased from 36.2 percent (35.9 percent of girls and 36.5 percent of boys) in 2008 (DoE, 2008) to 55.6 percent (55.9 percent of girls and 55.2 percent of boys) in 2013 (MoE, 2012-13).

The transition rate of students from primary to lower secondary level has gradually improved, too, growing to 87.3 percent in 2011 (DoE, 2011) from 83.4 percent in 2007 (DoE, 2008). Despite the good progress Nepal has made, it is highly unlikely that in just two-and-a-half years, the survival rate will increase another 15.8 percent from its current rate of 84.1 percent to meet the progress of 100 percent (Table 28).

Indicators	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Total Grade of Grade 1-5
Dropout	7.7	4.4	4.6	3	6.0	6.5
Survival rate	-	-	-	-	84.1	-

Source: MoE Flash Report 2009/10

2. Drop-out rate

The dropout rate in FY 2013/14 is 7.1 percent in grade one in total and in grade five it is 4.5 percent. In FY 2012/13 it was 7.6 and 6 percent in grade one and five percent respectively. The result of higher dropout rate in compared between boys and girls, revealed that boys' dropout rate is higher (table29). Similarly, the repetition rates in FY 2013/13of both genders in total are 17.5 percent in grade one and 5.3 percent in grade five. Likewise, in the FY 2012/13 it was 19.9 percent in grade one and 5.3 percent in grade five.

Grade	Dropout			Repetition		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
FY 2013/14						
Grade-1	7.0	7.2	7.1	17.3	17.7	17.5
Grade-5	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.3
FY 2012/13						
Grade-1	7.2	8.1	7.6	19.7	20.0	19.9
Grade-5	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.3

Source: MoE, Nepal education in figure, 2013/14

Goal 15: Universal Functional Literacy

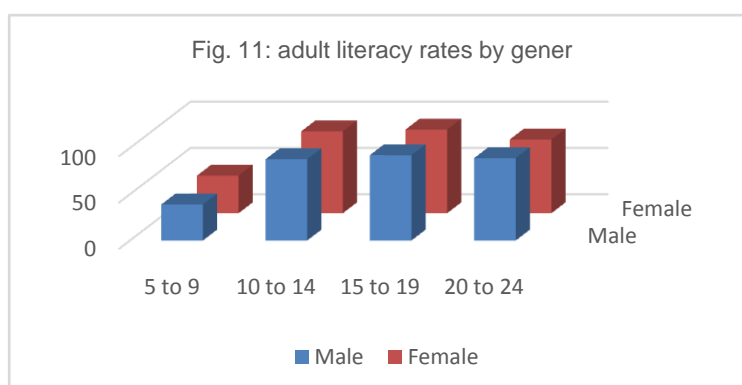
SDG Indicators

1. Adult literacy rate

Education and welfare are interrelated. Socio-economic surveys usually include questions on literacy and educational attainment. The proportion of literates among various age-groups of the population, with rural-urban and male-female classification, serves as key indicators of the socio-economic progress of the country.

According to the CBS, 2011 census report, literacy rate of the population of age 5 years and above stands at 65.9 percent. The rates for male and female are 75.1 percent and 57.4 percent respectively. The wide gender gap of the literacy rate, despite high priority for the education sector provided by the government since long, is alarming. Similarly, the urban rural gap is found substantially wider, 82.2 percent in urban and 62.5 percent rural area (fig. 11).

The youth literacy rate that for 15-24 year olds, is much higher. It was 88.6 percent in 2012/13 (MoE), up from 86.5 percent in 2008 (CBS, 2009). However, the analysis by age groups, gender and development regions present a very interesting and encouraging situation (table 30).



The literacy rate that for the population aged 15 and elder, is much less than the national average, at just 56.5 percent, and the gap between males 71.6 percent and females 44.5 percent is wider. This gender disparity is present and significant in all development regions though the literacy rate of those 6 years and above vary considerably, from a low of 57.3 percent in the central region to a high of 65.9 percent in the western region (CBS, 2011). There are disparities by ecological region, urban and rural residence and consumption quintile, too.

Development Region	10-24 years			15-19 years			20-24 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Eastern	95.5	93.	94.4	96.7	94.0	95.3	93.7	80.1	85.4
Central	87.1	86.4	86.8	91.9	85.2	88.4	87.0	68.0	75.9
Western	98.2	95.9	97.1	98.2	92.3	95.2	94.8	89.2	91.7
Mid- Western	97.1	96.5	96.8	97.8	91.8	94.6	98.6	77.0	85.6
Far- Western	97.9	94.1	96.1	98.6	89.5	93.5	97.9	70.9	81.0

Source: CBS, 2011, MDG, 2013

In accordance with the report of UNESCO, Nepal is an outlier. Not only did it post the most rapid improvement in the adult literacy of women aged 20-34 among the countries analysed but is also the only country where a sustained improvement is confirmed at the cohort level over three survey waves. While the 2001 survey was restricted to ever-married women, the 2006 and 2011 surveys included all women in the target population. One reason for this positive performance could be the success of the government's investment of US\$35 million in the 2008–2012 National Literacy Campaign Programme (UNESCO: EFA Global Monitoring Report, 2015). Moreover, from the execution of Literacy Nepal Mission (2012-15) in the adult literacy of women aged 20-34 has shown the most rapid improvement.

Similarly, carried out the monitoring documents Nepal has shown that most rapid improvement in the adult literacy of women aged 20-34 (MOE).

Three important findings can be inferred from these findings and might have policy and programmatic implications: i) the literacy achievements, in general, gets lower with increase in age across all the development regions and gender; ii) literacy situation in the Central Development Region is lowest among all regions; and iii) high gender gap in age group 20-24 years in Mid and Far-Western Regions indicates, educational programs might have been effective in the school aged children but educational and literacy programs might not have been so in these regions.

Goal 16: Quality Education at Primary, Secondary and Vocational Levels

SDG Indicators

1. Percentage of trained teachers
2. Student teacher ratio
3. Percentage of schools with toilets for girls

Teacher's Service Commission has been carrying out the task of making recommendation for permanent appointment and promotion of teachers in approved vacant positions in community schools, providing teaching licenses to candidates for teaching and extending advisory service to the Government of Nepal on terms and condition of teacher's services. The commission issued teaching license to 127,176 persons in FY 2011/12 as compared to 127,384 certificates issued in FY 2010/11.

1. Percentage of trained teachers

The percentage of trained teachers in community schools has not changed significantly in comparison with previous year 2013. The change in increasing form can be found more or less one percent (1.36 percent at primary, 0.46 percent at lower secondary and 0.86 percent at secondary level). According to MoE, 96.4 percent teachers of primary level are fully trained in 2014. Similarly, at lower secondary and secondary level, about 83 and 93 percent respectively teachers are fully trained in 2014 (Table 31).

level	2013	2014	Changed percentage
Primary	95.1	96.4	1.36
Lower secondary	82.6	83.0	0.48
Secondary	92.2	93.0	0.86

Enhanced Vocational Education & Training (EVENT) Project is in operation in the financial and technical assistance of the World Bank with objectives of broadening the access to the quality training opportunities towards instantly supply the skilled human resource as per the market demand, and helping strengthen the technical education and vocational training programme in Nepal.

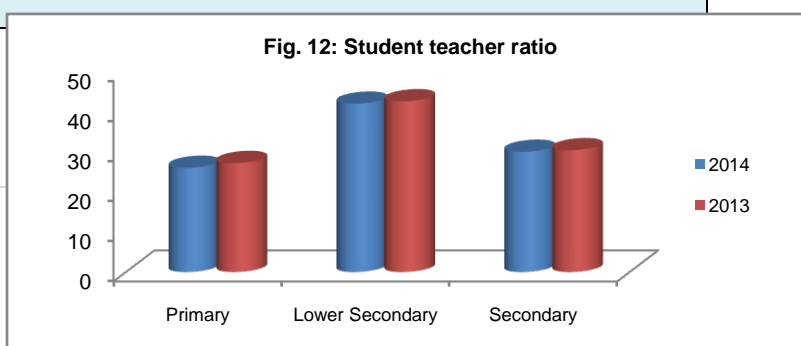
Activities of this programme are mainly focused on enhancing inclusive access to technical and vocational training by especially targeting 75000 facility deprived youth groups belonging to the poor, those living in backward regions, Women, Dalit highly marginalized ethnic communities, and physically challenged. The detail of achievements of FY 2012/13, 2013/14 is given below (Table 32).

Program	Unit	2012/13	2013/14
Skill Test Assessors Training	Person	1456	1324
Skill Test Manager Training	Person	131	105
Chief Trainer Training	Person	40	45
Trainer and Assistant Trainer Training	Person	320	672
Scholarships to Diploma and Technical SLC studying Students	person	908	844
Result Based Short Term Training	Person	6924	14335
Voucher Based Short Term Training	Person	na	4495

Source: Economic Survey, 2014/15

2. Student teacher ratio

In academic year 2014, the ratio of students per teacher in



primary, lower secondary and secondary level towards community school stood at 26:1, 42:1 and 30:1 respectively respectively. This ratio during academic year 2013 in primary, lower secondary and secondary level of community school was 27.2:1, 42.6:1 and 30.4:1 respectively. Thus, in comparison with the preceding year, the ratio of student per teacher has been in slightly decreasing trend (Economic survey, 2014/15). The change in students per teacher ratio also brings the change in quality of the education sector (fig. 12).

3. Percentage of schools with toilets for girls

According to MoE, the percentage of schools having a separate girls' toilet (in addition, schools may also have boys' and common toilets in co-educational schools) increased from 72.16 percent in 2011/12 to 73.4 percent to 2013/14. The schools with functional girls' toilet were 41.95 percent in 2007/08, 44.37 percent in 2008/09, 50.99 percent in 2009/10, 52.23 percent in 2010/11 and 65.40 percent in 2011/12.

Environment SDGs

Goal 17: Acceptable Level of Forest Cover

SDG Indicators

1. Percentage of forest cover
2. Percentage or extent of community/social forest

1. Percentage of forest cover

Forest resources are considered pre-requisites of Nepal for the overall development of Nepal and instrumental in reducing the negative impacts of climate change and adaption of human ecosystem in changing environment. Therefore the conservation, management and sustainable development of forest are very important.

Within Three Year Plan (TYP) period (2010/11-2012/13), 40 percent of land areas of the country have been maintained as forest areas with greenery promotion through sustainable forest management. Similarly, GON/MoFST has declared the decade from 2014 to 2024 as the 'Forest Decade', which coincides partly with the UN decade on Biodiversity (2010-2020). This campaign will be milestone to foster the proposed constitutional provision of ensuring and 40 percent forest and enhance the role of forestry sector.

Forest, together with other wooded land occupies 44.74 percent of total land mass of the country (DFRS, 1999). Out of this, 40.36 percent is dense forests and remaining 4.38 percent is total wooded land (DFRS, 2015).

2. Percentage or extent of community/social forest

Community forest in Nepal is an evolving branch of forestry whereas the local community plays a significant role in forest management and land use decision making by themselves in the facilitating support of government as well as change agents. It involves the participation and collaboration of various stakeholders including community government and non-government organization. Community forest programme in Nepal is known as a successful programme in the forestry sector. Most of dry hills are now slowly being converted into green and overall biodiversity is in rich mode. This is one of the sectors that Nepal has made a significant progress and has contributed to safeguard environment.

In accordance with the Economic Survey, 2013/14, 24527 numbers of forest user groups has been formed in total, and handed over about 1.8 million ha land to Forest User Group (FUG). More than 2.81 million households are benefited from the forests.

Data (Table 33) shows that each year, nos. of Community Forest User Group (CFUG), Leasehold Forest User Group (LFUG), and Partnership Forest User Group (PFUG) has been increased. In comparison with the previous year, nos. of CFUG escalated by 3.42 and 4.56 percent in FY 2012/13 and 2013/14 respectively. Likewise, area of lands handed over to CFUG upturned by 3.68 and 5.79 percent in aforesaid years respectively. Nos. of beneficiary household, compared with previous data, hiked by 3.55 and 1.85 percent in correspondingly years, which is about 41.25 and 41.98 percent respectively of Nepal's total household.

Table 33: Community Forest based management

Description	FY 2010/11	FY 2011/12	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14
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Community Forest				
Community Forest User Group nos.	15256	17533	18133	18960
Area of handed over FCUG Ha	1350644	1639658	1700000	1.798 million
Community beneficiary household nos.	1782550	2160474	2237195	2.278 million
Leasehold Forest				
Leasehold forest user group nos.	5206	5206	5847	6035
Area of handed over leasehold forest Ha	23534.37	23534.37	27407	28808.27
Leasehold forest beneficiary nos.	44197	45397	50678	na
Partnership Forest				
Partnership forest group nos.	9	19	19	21
Area of handed over to Partnership forest Ha.	22730	54072	54072	57498
Beneficiary household No.	244386	476732	476732	532026

Source: DFRS, Economic Survey 2013/14&2014/15

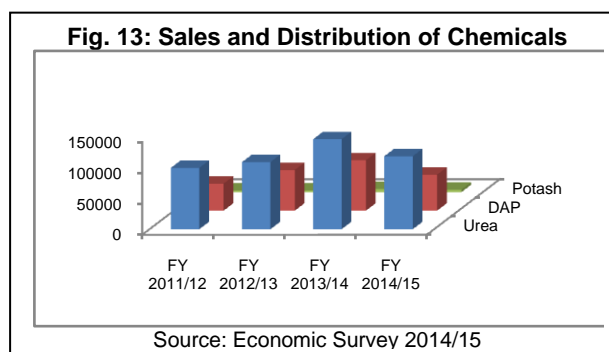
Goal 18: Acceptable Level of Water and Soil Quality

SDG Indicators

1. Chemical fertilizers/ pesticides consumption per ha of arable land
2. Percentage of contaminated wells/water sources

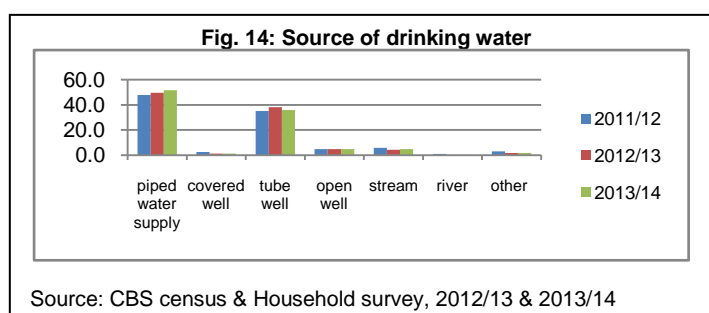
1. Chemical fertilizers/ pesticides consumption per ha of arable land

Excessive growth has been witnessed in the sales and use of fertilizers in 2013/14 as compared to previous years. In 2013/14 a total of 232,188 MT of chemical fertilizers were used including DPA and Potash 81520 & 5046 MT respectively, which is higher by 31.2 percent than the sale of 176,964 MT of its preceding year 2012/13. The chemical fertilizers were used in compared to 2011/12. Likewise, chemical fertilizers in 2011/12 were used 145653 MT in total including 43724 MT DPA and 2733 MT Potash (fig.13). Usage of chemical fertilizer per hectare, which stood at about 57 kg in fiscal year 2012/13, has gone up to 75 kg in fiscal year 2013/14 (fig. 13)



2. Percentage of contaminated wells/water sources

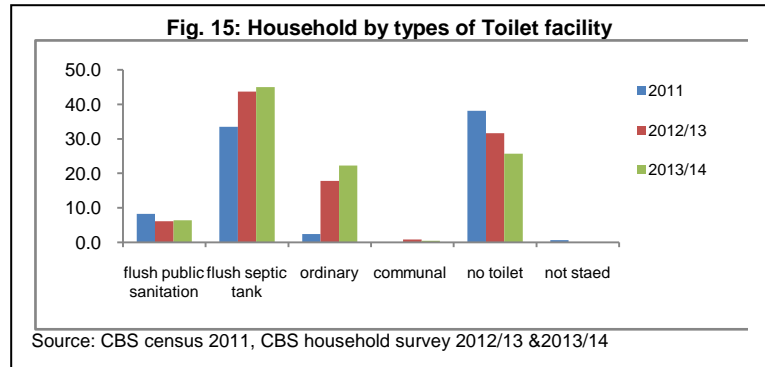
In regard to access to safe drinking water supply, seems that Nepal has gradually progressed. As figure, about 85.3 percent household had access to improved sources of drinking water in 2011 (CBS, 2011 census), and increased to 88.9 percent in 2012/13, and 88.6 percent in 2013/14 (CBS, Household survey).



As data of CBS (2013/14), a little over half of the households (51.6%) have access to piped water supply, while it was 49.5 percent in 2012/13 and 47.8 percent in 2011. Percentages of households having access to piped water are 64.8 percent in urban and 48.5 percent in rural area in 2013/14; these were 61.4 & 46.7 percent in 2012/13, and 59.17 & 45.06 percent in 2011 respectively. Likewise, Hand pump or tube well is another major source of drinking water for households. It was 22.5 percent in urban and 39.1 percent in rural area in 2013/14, whereas, in 2012/13 it was 23.7 and 41.4 percent respectively. Nearly, 11.5 percent of the households use open well, stream and river water and other sources of water for drinking purpose in 2013/14 while on the other hand it was 11.1 percent in 2012/13 and 14.6 percent in 2011.

Similarly, in sanitation sector, Nepal has gotten better performance. In compared to previous years toilet facility in an aggregated form has been in increasing trend, such as, in 2011 only 44.2 percent household had a facility of toilet (CBS, 2011 census), however, in 2012/13 it was increased to 68.4 percent and 78.7 percent in 2013/14. Moreover, data depict that in 2013/14 about 95.4 percent of urban households have a various types of toilet facilities. It was 93.3 percent in 2012/13 and 90.1 percent in 2011. Only 4.6 percent households are egressed from the toilet facilities in the urban area. Likewise, in rural side, as stated in annual household survey 2013/14, about 69.3 percent households have various sorts of facility of toilets. It was 62.5 percent in 2012/13. More or less 31 percent households are far off from the toilet facilities; however, about 69.3 percent households have a good access to toilet facility in 2013/14, and 62.5 percent in 2012/13 (fig.15).

The National Water Plan (2002-2027) is prepared and set out the national targets as hundred percent populations will have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities till 2027. GON has articulated strategies and priorities for addressing urban sewerage, waste water treatment, solid waste management, and pollution control in the plan. Similarly, in order to provide sustainable, reliable and adequate drinking water and cleanliness service to citizens by 2017, GON has been successfully concluded and carrying out numbers of programmes, such as Water Supply Management Improvement Project, Small Towns Water Supply & Sanitation, Community Water Supply and Sanitation and so on. In FY 2012/13, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage completed 125 drinking water projects in various parts of the country and more than 463032 people were benefited from the these projects.



Goal 19: Acceptable Level of Air Quality SDG Indicators

1. Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)
2. Particulate matter in the major metropolitan centres
3. Percentage of firewood in total energy mix

1. Carbone dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)

Nepal's contribution to the world's total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission is still negligible in comparison with others: Nepal emits less than 1 MT ton per capita (International Energy Agency, 2014). The CO₂ emission in Nepal is prominently from fuel combustion, i.e. coal, oil, international aviation bunkers, manufacturing industries, road and transportation. 2.1 million tons CO₂ is emitted from road and transportation; standing in the highest position, followed by manufacturing industries and construction, and international aviation bunkers, which emitted 1.7 million tons and 0.30 million tons respectively. From total fuel combustion CO₂ emission was 4.9 million tons in 2012, which was 178 kilogram per capita emission. Likewise, total CO₂ emission from fuel combustion was 4.3 million tons in 2011 and 4.1 tons in 2010. Thus, CO₂ emission is in increasing trend. Similarly, CO₂ emission in per capita metric ton is in zigzagging form. However, emission was less than one metric ton per capita (table 34).

2000	0.133	2006	0.096
2001	0.138	2007	0.095
2002	0.106	2008	0.105
2003	0.113	2009	0.119
2004	0.104	2010	0.161
2005	0.119	2011	0.159

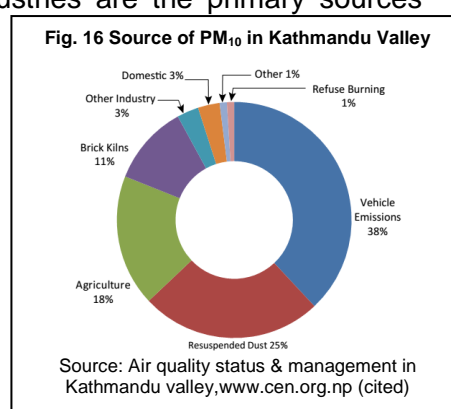
Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/nepal>

Nepal's contribution to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is very low compared to the global average of 3.9 tons. Nepal contributed 0.025 percent of CO₂ to total global GHG emissions in 2002, and has little to no role in global warming. The compounded annual growth rate of CO₂ equivalent emissions is two percent per annum which is the lowest among the developing countries. Likewise, Nepal's consumption of ozone-depleting substances was 0.88 tons in 2004; this was a substantial decrease from 25 tons in 1991 and 99.2 tons in 2000.

2. Particulate matter in the major metropolitan centres

Rapid urbanization in the Kathmandu valley has resulted in a significant deterioration in air quality. Vehicular emissions, poor infrastructure, re-suspension of street dust and litter, black smoke plumes from brick kilns and other industries are the primary sources contributing to increased level of particulates in the Kathmandu valley. Vehicular exhaust and re-suspended road dust from unpaved and poorly maintained roads are the major sources of air pollution in Kathmandu Valley. Unprecedented growth of motor vehicles and ongoing road expansion drive has further degraded the air quality in the valley. Various studies have shown that high levels of fine particles in ambient air. It is estimated that 63 percent of total PM₁₀ in Kathmandu Valley comes from vehicles and re-suspended road dust.

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) is the dominant air pollutant in the Kathmandu Valley. Its concentration is observed to be higher at night during the winter, due to the creation of an inversion layer that acts as a blanket to trap pollutants. Kathmandu's annual average air quality levels stand at 50µg/m³ for PM_{2.5} and 114µg/m³ for PM₁₀. In accordance with Environment Performance

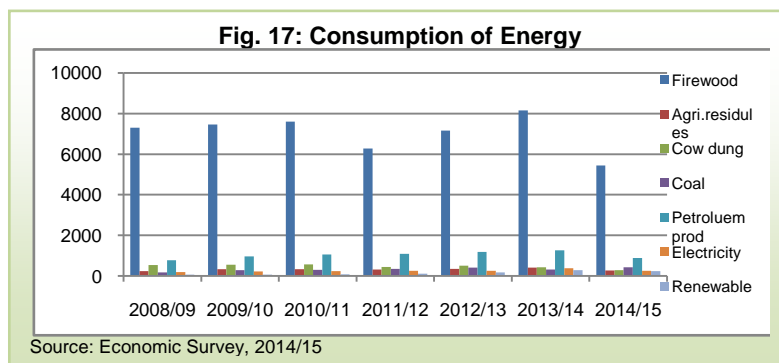


Index (EPI) 2014, Nepal ranks 139th out of 178 countries for poor air quality (Yale University).

3. Percentage of firewood in total energy mix

The most popular fuel used for cooking in Nepal is firewood. It is the most widely used as fuel in rural areas. National percent of firewood in total energy mix is about 53.8 (CBS, household survey, 2013/14). In rural area of the country more than 62.06 percent household use firewood for cooking. The trend of firewood use, in comparison to preceding years, is in decreasing form in both urban and rural area. It was 62.8 percent in national and 71.9 percent in rural level (CBS household survey, 2012/13). Geographically, 87.9 percent household Mountain region use firewood for cooking followed by 76.2 percent in the Hills and 58.3 percent in the Terai region (MGD progress report, 2013).

Energy consumption in Nepal every year has been in increasing trend in compared to previous years. The total consumption in FY 2008/09 was 9388 tons and it reached within 5 year of period to 11232 tons.



The traditional source of energy i.e. firewood, agricultural residues and cow dung have dominance over energy demand and consumption. Its share in total consumption is more or less 80 percent, and commercial source is placed in second. The weightiness of renewable energy has less than three percent in total consumption; however, inclination is in upward (fig.16).

Firewood has the dominance over the betwixt and between the energy sources. More than 70 percent energy received only from firewood; however, it is in decreasing trend in proportion of total consumption of years. Petroleum products stand in second highest position with 10-12 percent in total energy consumption. Likewise, cow dung is relatively widely used in rural areas of the country. Its share in the total energy consumption has not been more than six percent and is in dwindling situation. In FY 2013/14, the contribution of cow dung has been only four percent in total consumption, but five year back in FY 2008/09 it was six percent. Electricity, coal and renewable are further sources of energy, whose share in energy consumption doesn't have more than three to four percent (table 36). Thus, data indicate that firewood is still the dominant source of energy for households in Nepal.

Table 35: Energy Consumption

Energy source	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Traditional	8185	8342	8500	7033	8017	8983
‡ Firewood	7301	7467	7606	6274	7153	8154
‡ Agricultural residues	244	324	331	310	353	403
‡ Cow dung	540	551	563	448	511	426
Commercial	1139	1464	1580	1678	1855	1958
‡ Coal	181	286	293	348	415	320
‡ Petroleum products	775	965	1058	1083	1182	1264
‡ Electricity	182	213	229	248	257	374
Renewable	64	70	75	109	166	291
Total	9388	9876	10155	8820	10038	11232

Source: Economic Survey, 2014/15

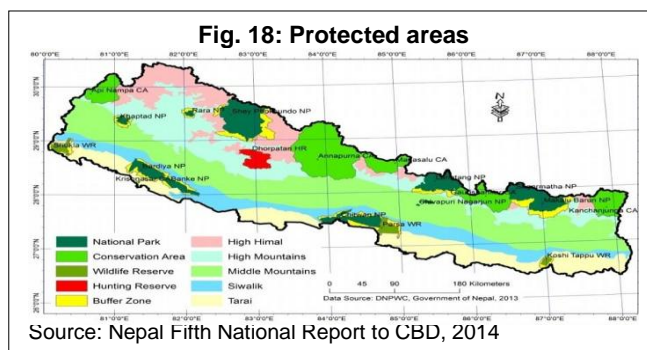
Goal 20: Conservation of Bio-Diversity

SDGs Indicators

1. Proportion and number of protected areas out of the total land area
2. Number of protected species

1. Proportion and number of protected areas out of the total land area

Protected areas have remained the dominant approach to biodiversity conservation in Nepal. As of 2014, 20 nos. of protected areas cover a total of 34,185.62 square kilometre or 23.23 percent of the country's total area (DNPWC, 2014). These include 10 national parks (31.7 percent of total protected area), three wildlife reserves (2.9 percent), one hunting reserve (3.9 percent), six conservation areas (45.1 percent) and 5602.67 square kilometre of buffer zone areas (16.4 percent). Four of the protected areas, including one national park and three conservation areas, covering a total area of 4,632 square kilometre (fig.17), were established in 2010. A buffer zone covering 343 square kilometre was also declared in the same year.



Protected areas have been established in all of Nepal's physiographic regions though the highlands are better represented than are the eastern mid-hills, the Terai and the Churiya hills, Siwaliks, and High Mountains. The highlands are well represented in terms of coverage, whereas the eastern Mid-hills and the Terai and Siwaliks are less represented. The expansion of both community forests and protected areas after 1990 is the outcome of the application of diverse community based resource management models.

2. Number of protected species

The country has the richest enumeration of bird species and important plant areas in Asia. Species richness in Nepal is high compared to global numbers. Floral diversity comprises of lichens, fungi, algae, bryophytes, birds, butterflies, insects, and mammals. Altogether, 342 plant species and 160 animal species have been reported as being endemic (MDGs ProgressReport 2010). Likewise, Faunal diversity includes fishes, spiders, insects, butterflies & moths, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, birds, and Platyhelminthes (table 36).

Table 36: Floral & Fauna species found in Nepal

Fauna: species	species no	% of global diversity	Floral species	species nos.	% of global diversity
Birds	863	9.53	Birds	863	9.53
Butterflies	640	2.6	Butterflies	640	2.6
Insects	5052	0.7	Insects	5052	0.7
Mammal	181	4.5	Mammal	181	4.5
Spiders	144	0.2	Lichens	465	2.3
Fish	182	1	Fungi	1822	2.4
Amphibians	77	1.8	Algae	687	2.6
Reptiles	118	1.87	Bryophytes	853	5.1
Pteridophytes	534	4.7			
Gymnosperms	28	5.1			
Angiosperms	5856	2.7			
Platyhelminthes	168	1.4			

Source: GON/MOF

Nepal has the richest enumeration of bird species in Asia, particularly considering the small size of the country. There are 27 Important Bird Areas (IBAs), covering 18 percent of the country's land area. Of these, 24 support globally threatened species, 13 have restricted-range species, 24 have biome-restricted-range species, and eight qualify as IBAs because they hold large populations of water birds.

Nepal also has 54 Important Plant Areas (IPAs) (Hamilton and Radford 2007). There are an estimated 2,000 species of medicinal plants and non-timber forest products in Nepal.

A number of species, including nine plants, 55 mammals, 149 birds, 64 herpetofauna, and 21 fish are included in the IUCN Red List (Table 36). Similarly, 15 group and species of plants, 52 mammals, 108 birds and 19 reptiles and three insects have been listed in the CITES Appendices. Likewise, twenty-seven (14.9 percent of country's total) mammals, nine (1.0percent) birds, three (2.4 percent) reptiles, two (3.7 percent) amphibians under the fauna, and 14 (0.2 percent) angiosperms, four (15.4 percent) gymnosperms, and one (0.1 percent) lichen under the flora are declared as protected species by the Government of Nepal (GON/MOFSC, 2014).

Goal 21: Wetland Conservation SDGs Indicators

1. Number and percentage of protected wetland

Nepalese wetlands have great ecological, cultural and economic significance. The rich diversity of plants and animals that exist in wetlands provides a wide range of goods, services and income generating opportunities for local people, including many indigenous ethnic communities. The country's wetlands sustain an estimated 230 species of indigenous fish, including 16 species that are endemic to Nepal (Rajbanshi, 2013). The wetlands also harbor an estimated 117 species of amphibians (ICIMOD and MOEST, 2007).

Nepal has 5,338 nos. of lakes (Bhujū et al.

2009). Nepal's wetlands cover an estimated 382,700 ha, which is about 2.6 percent of the country's land area. They are rich in biodiversity, supporting habitats for large populations of water bird and wetland plants, including threatened plant and animal species. A total of 34,455 ha have been designated as Ramsar sites under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Water flow Habitat. The consistent increase in the area under Ramsar sites indicates Nepal's commitment to conservation of natural resources of high significance (MDG Progress Report 2010).

Approximately, 68.2 percent (60555 ha) of Ramsar sites (Table 38) are located in the Terai, followed by 31.6 percent (10,877 ha) in the High Himalaya, and less than one per cent (90 ha) in the mid- hills. Although the Mid-hills cover a large proportion of the country's land area and exhibit a high degree of biological diversity, there are very few Ramsar. Nearly half (45 percent) of the wetlands are in High Himalayan region. This is mainly due to the large number of glaciers and glacial lakes in the Himalayan region. Among the major river basins, Karnali houses the highest number (36 percent) of wetlands, followed by Koshi (Bhandari, 2009). Tenand areas of the country's wetlands are listed as Ramsar sites (fig.18).

Table37: Estimated Coverage by different types of wetlands in Nepal

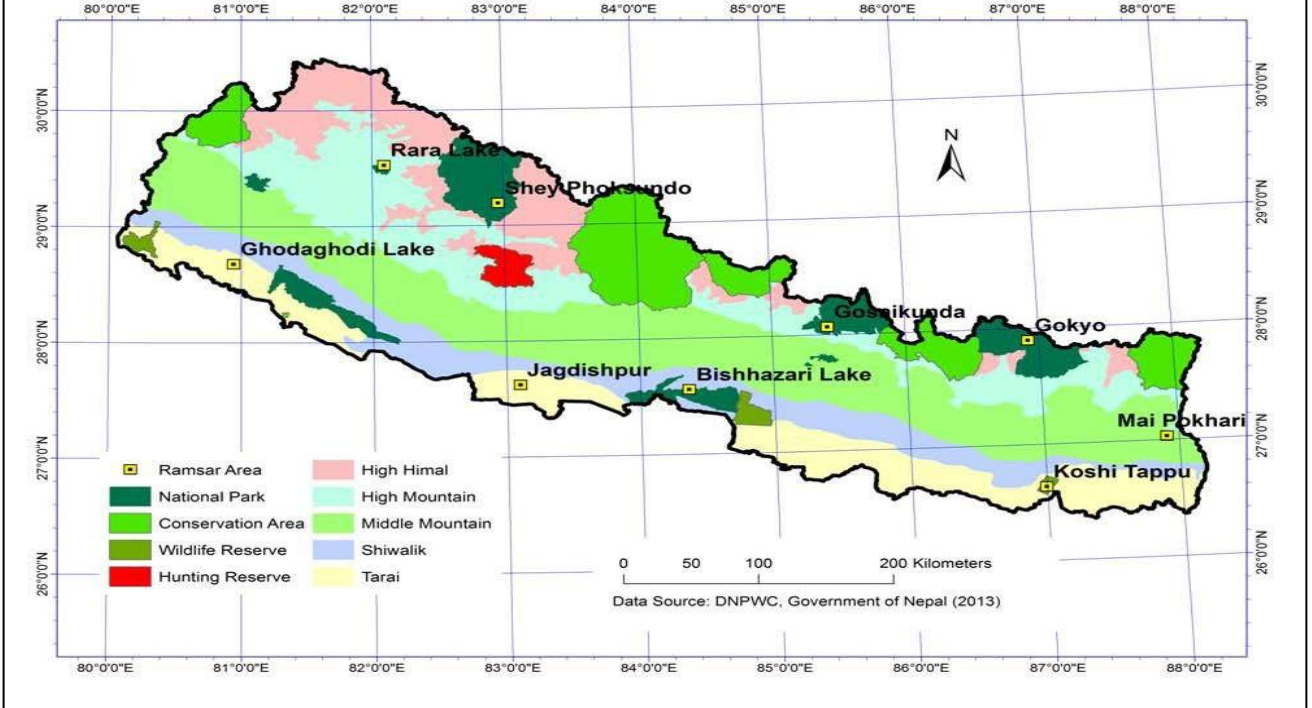
SN	Wetland Type	Estimated Coverage	
		Area (ha.)	Percent
1.	Rivers	395,000	48.2
2.	Lakes	5,000	0.6
3	Reservoirs	1,500	0.2
4.	Ponds	7,277	0.9
5.	Marginal swamps	12,500	1.5
6	Irrigated paddy fields	398,000	48.6
Total		819,277	100.0

Source: Directorate of fisheries Development, 2012

Table 38: Ramsar sites of Nepal				
SN	Name	Designation Date	Area (ha.)	Elevation (m.abovem.s.l.)
1	Koshi Tappu	12/17/1987	17,500	80
2	Beeshazari and Associated Lakes	08/13/2003	3,200	286
3	Ghodaghodi Lake Complex	08/13/2003	2,563	205
4	Jagadishpur Reservoir	08/13/2003	225	197
5	Gokyo and Associated Lakes	09/29/2007	7,770	4,710-4,950
6	Gosaikunda and Associated Lakes	09/29/2007	1,030	4,054-4,620
7	Phoksundo Lake	09/29/2007	494	3,611
8	Rara Lake	09/29/2007	1,583	2,900
9	Mai Pokhari	10/27/2008	90	2,100
10	Network of lakes in Pokhara valley		26,100	

Source: DNPWC 2072 BS

Fig. 19: Location of Ramsar sites in Nepal



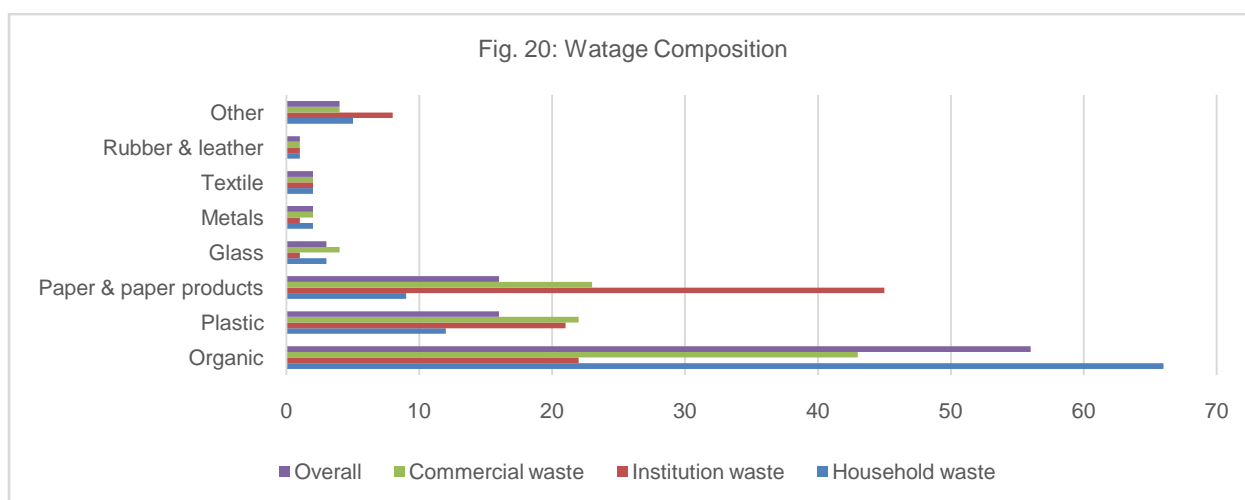
Goal 22: Ban on Dumping of Hazardous Waste, Including Radioactive Waste SDGs Indicators

1. Solid waste generation per capita
2. Percentage of waste treated
3. Regulatory framework for hazardous waste treatment in place

1. Solid waste generation per capita

The study which was conducted in 2010 at 58 municipalities of Nepal by Asian Development Bank (ADB), shows that average per capita household waste generation rate is 170 grams/capita/day. It is also estimated that waste from households in general contributes about 50–75 percent of the total Municipality Solid Waste (MSW) generated. Thus, the average MSW generation was found 317 gram/capita/day and in the total, MSW generation of the 58 municipalities was estimated at about 1,435 tons/day and 524,000 tons/year (Dangi et al, 2010).

Household waste composition indicated that the highest waste category was organic waste with 66 percent, followed by plastics with 12 percent, and paper and paper products with 9 percent. The composition analysis of institutional wastes revealed 45 percent paper and paper products, 22 percent organic wastes and 21 percent plastics. Likewise, commercial wastes comprised 43 percent organic wastes, 23 percent paper and paper products, and 22 percent plastics. In aggregate, MSW is composed of 56 percent organic waste, 16 percent plastics and 16 percent paper and paper products (Dangi et al, 2010). This indicates great potential for producing compost from organic waste, and reusing and recycling other materials, with only about 10 percent going to final disposal if resource recovery is maximized (fig.19).



The household waste generation rates vary with the economic status and climatic conditions. On average, households with monthly expenditures of NRs 40,000 (\$417) and above generate more than twice as much waste as households with monthly expenditures of less than NRs 5,000 (\$52). Households in Terai municipalities generate nearly 80 percent more waste than those in mountain region municipalities. For institutional establishments, the average daily waste generation was 4.0 kg per school and 1.4 kg per office. Similarly, the average daily waste generation of commercial establishments was 1.4 kg per shop and 5.7 kg per hotel or restaurant.

2. Percentage of waste treated

Vehicles and equipment available for waste collection and transport in each municipality varies widely. Vehicles commonly used include rickshaws and carts for primary collection, tractors for secondary collection or transport, and dump trucks for transport to the disposal sites. Not all municipalities have all three types of vehicles. Facilities and equipment available in municipalities affect the efficiency of waste transfer from primary collection to processing centres or final disposal sites. Transfer operations become a necessity when haul distances to available disposal sites or processing centres increase to the point that direct hauling is no longer economically efficient. Transfer sites are not available in major municipalities except KMC, Lalitpur, and Madhyapur Thimi. This may be due to the shorter distances to the disposal sites from town centres in other municipalities.

Sites for treatment facilities and sanitary landfill are yet to be identified by many municipalities and waste is currently being disposed of without treatment in crude dumping sites, creating public health risks and environmental problems. The existing open dumping including riverside is the final waste disposal methods practiced in the municipalities. Few municipalities, i.e. Kathmandu Metropolitan city, Lalitpur and Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan city, Ghorahi, Dhankuta, and Tansen have constructed sanitary landfill sites.

3. Regulatory framework for hazardous waste treatment in place

Solid Waste Management (SWM) has become a major concern for the municipalities of Nepal. The act mandates local bodies, i.e. municipality to take the necessary steps to promote reduce, reuse, and recycle, including segregation of municipal solid waste at source. Municipality has been managing solid waste and sanitation activities within municipal territory. It manages street sweeping, waste collection, transportation and final disposal. Act also authorizes the local bodies to formulate rules, by-laws, and guidelines, with the approval of the municipal board. As SWM is one of the basic essential services that need to be provided by municipalities to keep urban centers clean under the Local Self-Governance Act, 1999 and Solid Waste Management Act, 2011.

For the policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) is the principal responsible body of the GON, and Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD) is responsible for sanitation and drainage. As provisioned in the act, the SWM Technical Support Center (SWMTSC) under the Ministry of Urban Development shall provide technical support to all local bodies for effective and sustainable Solid Waste Management and advance research and development in this sector.

Solid Waste Management National Policy, 1997 is the main policy document for managing solid waste management in Nepal. GON has enforced Solid Waste Management Act, 2011 and Solid Waste Management, Rules, 2013.

Private sector and NGOs of Nepal are making significant contributions towards solid waste management. They mainly work on door-to-door collection and recycling. The successful NGOs are financially self-sustaining through the fees they charge for their service covering their operating costs.

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Annex 1.

Livelihood SDGs

- Goal 1 Eradication of Hunger Poverty
- Goal 2 Halve proportion of people in poverty by 2012
- Goal 3 Ensure adequate nutrition and dietary improvement for the poor
- Goal 4 Ensure robust pro-poor growth process
- Goal 5 Strengthen connectivity of poorer regions and of poor a social Group
- Goal 6 Reduce social and institutional vulnerability of the poor, women and children
- Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable justice
- Goal 8 Ensure effective participation of poor and of women in anti-poverty policies and programmes

Health SDGs

- Goal 9 Maternal health
- Goal 10 Child health
- Goal 11 Affordable healthcare
- Goal 12 Improved hygiene and public health

Education SDGs

- Goal 13 Access to primary/community schools for all children, boys and girls
- Goal 14 Completion of primary education cycle
- Goal 15 Universal functional literacy
- Goal 16 Quality education at primary, secondary and vocational levels

Environment SDGs

- Goal 17 Acceptable level of forest cover
- Goal 18 Acceptable level of water and soil quality
- Goal 19 Acceptable level of air quality
- Goal 20 Conservation of bio-diversity
- Goal 21 Wetland conservation
- Goal 22 Ban on dumping of hazardous waste, including radio-active waste