



NEPAL

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
KATHMANDU

NEPAL

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
KATHMANDU

National Framework for Leave No One Behind

December 2022

Copyright © National Planning Commission

Published by
Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: +977-1-4211004, 4211132
www.npc.gov.np

Designed and Processed by
Think Center Media Pvt Ltd., Kathmandu, Nepal

Printed in Nepal



DR. DIL BAHADUR GURUNG
OFFICIATING VICE-CHAIR

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SINGHA DURBAR, KATHMANDU

FOREWORD

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by 193 United Nations Member States in September 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Nepal, as a member of the UN, is committed to achieve the SDGs. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a blueprint of peace and prosperity for people and the planet with a commitment that no one will be left behind. **“Leave No One Behind (LNOB)”** is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals. The United Nations approach to LNOB not only implies reaching the poorest of the poor, but also seeks to reduce discriminations and escalating inequalities within and amongst countries, and their root causes.

When people lack the choices and opportunities to participate in and benefit from development progress, then they get left behind. All persons living in extreme poverty can thus be considered as ‘left behind’, as can those who endure disadvantages or deprivations that limit their choices and opportunities relative to others in the society. The identification and determination of the extent of those who have fallen behind the most are based on the United Nations framework of five dimensions which are social discrimination, spatial disadvantage, socio-economic status, governance and shocks and fragility.

This National Framework aims to achieve the core principle of Leave No One Behind and thus focuses on supporting the monitoring of indicators with varying levels of disaggregated data corresponding with communities and groups who are most marginalized. Hence, the localization of this framework is crucial and useful to identify those left behind, and find out the reasons why they are left behind, as well as design strategies and plans to address their marginalization. I am hopeful and also believe that the National Level Framework proposed in this document will help to all the three levels of the governments to create a favorable policy, institutional and programmatic environment to lend support to reach those who are left behind in relation to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Further, it will also guide the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the different levels of government to keep track of all the key elements required to ensure that a majority of the Nepal specific key SDG indicators are achieved.

The NPC would like to extend its appreciation and acknowledgement to all the governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil societies and development partners for their contribution to bring this framework in this shape. Finally, the NPC also takes this opportunity to call upon all stakeholders to work together to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs and to join hand ensuring no one is left behind.

Dr. Dil Bahadur Gurung
Officiating Vice-Chair



PHOTO: UNDP NEPAL



DR. UMA SHANKAR PRASAD
MEMBER

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SINGHA DURBAR, KATHMANDU

PREFACE

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint to achieve a better and sustainable future for all. These goals address the global challenges we face, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. The Government of Nepal, as a Member State of the United Nations, has explicitly made strong commitments to achieve the SDGs by 2030 and Leave No One Behind (LNOB) has been a central overarching approach of the 2030 Agenda. The United Nations approach to Leave No One Behind not only focuses reaching the poorest of the poor, but also seeks to combat discriminations and rising inequalities within and among countries, and their root causes. In this respect, the Government of Nepal needs to ensure that nobody will be left behind in the days to come.

The National Planning Commission (NPC) has prepared this national framework for LNOB that will give direction to all level of governments to "reach the furthest behind" for the implementation of LNOB 2030 Agenda. This National Framework has analyzed the available secondary data to identify the gaps and also reviewed the past efforts in achieving SDGs. Thus, it is hoped that all levels of government will adopt the findings and recommendations of this framework in their respective context.

In this framework, composite index has been used for identifying the furthest behind, to have an idea whom and where to target to achieve LNOB. It gives the variation in score that rang-

es from a bottom with 49.2% for Musahar to a top with 80.2% for Thakali. Eighteen groups fall in the bottom 20% who are all belong to the Madhes specifically Madhesi Dalits and Madhesi other caste groups. So, these are designated to be the "furthest behind". If we consider to the NPC's target to support poorest 40% of the population to achieve a faster than average rate of growth in income and consumption by 2030, next to bottom 20% can also be included in the priority to reduce inequality and achieve SDGs. These groups also mostly belong to Madhesi groups including Muslim with a few exceptions of Hill Janajatis like Chepang, Hayu, and Majhi.

The framework has also proposed some ways forward to address the LNOB agenda. The major points highlighted in the framework are the need of effective institutional mechanisms, need of reliable, valid, disaggregated data on a periodic basis, need of strengthening the ownership and capacity of different stakeholders and to give priority for Intersectional and inter-sectoral focus. So, I believe that this comprehensive document will be a very important guiding policy framework which will be helpful to all level of governments and stakeholders to prepare their strategy and plan for achieving the LNOB agenda by 2030.

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank all the contributors to bring this framework in this form and expect their cooperation in the days to come to implement the leave no one behind agenda to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

Dr. Uma Shankar Prasad
Member



PHOTO: UNDP NEPAL



KEWAL PRASAD BHANDARI
SECRETARY

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SINGHA DURBAR, KATHMANDU

FOREWORD

Nepal signed the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda agreed by all the Members of the United Nations. The agenda sets out 17 goals and 169 targets that define global sustainable development priorities and aspirations and seek to mobilize global efforts around a common set of goals and targets. Nepal, as a member of the UN, is committed to the SDGs. The 17 SDGs are integrated which means that they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental aspects.

The SDGs have been well-integrated into Nepal's national development framework. Nepal has developed the SDGs Status and Roadmap 2016-2030, SDGs Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy, SDGs Localization Source Book, SDG 16 Plus Report and SDGs

Aligned Local Level Plan Formulation Guideline in the process of localizing the SDGs. Necessary institutional set-ups are also in place for the effective implementation of SDGs. I believe that this LNOB National Framework is another milestone document to localize SDGs to achieve the Leave No One Behind agenda which focuses reaching the poorest of the poor and also to combat discriminations and inequalities that are existing in Nepal.

Finally, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Steering Committee members, and also the reviewers of this document. I would also like to thank National Planning Commission colleagues, UNDP Nepal and all others who directly and indirectly contributed to the preparation of this comprehensive document.

Kewal Prasad Bhandari
Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Government of Nepal has made commitments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Leave No One Behind (LNOB) is one of the core overarching principles and approaches to achieve the SDGs. This LNOB national framework is prepared by the National Planning Commission (NPC) of the Government of Nepal. Overall, this framework gives direction to “reach the furthest behind” at the federal, provincial and local levels for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

NPC would like to acknowledge the support provided by the previous Vice Chairs Prof. Dr. Pushpa Raj Kandel and Dr. Biswo Nath Poudel for their leadership and guidance in preparing this framework. The contributions made by the Honorable members of the NPC in the completion of this framework is also highly acknowledged. Dr. Uma Shankar Prasad, Hon. Member of NPC contributed in facilitating the participatory process of consultations and provided technical inputs during the preparation of this document. Hon. Officiating Vice Chair Dr. Dil Bahadur Gurung and Hon. members Dr. Ram Kumar Phuyal, Prof. Dr. Surendra Labh Karna, Ms. Saloni Pradhan Singh, Dr. Pushpa Raman Wagle provided their perceptive guidance during the preparation of this framework. Member-Secretary Kewal Prasad Bhandari also contributed to materialize the assignment and to bring it to the final shape.

Former Member of NPC Mr. Min Bahadur Shahi had conceptualized the idea of reviewing Nepal's progress on the SDGs based on the LNOB perspective while he was in the NPC as a member. Further, NPC is also very thankful to the academicians and professionals Prof. Dr. Yogendra Bahadur Gurung, Dr. Padma Prasad Khatiwada

and Dr. Meeta Sainju Pradhan who were directly involved in preparing this document on behalf of the Karnali Investment and Development Company Pvt. Ltd.

The Joint Secretary and Division Chief, Social Development Division, Dr. Kiran Rupakhetee led to commencement and completion of this assignment. Likewise, the Joint Secretary and the National Project Director of the Accelerating Implementation of SDGs in Nepal (AISN) project Mr. Prakash Dahal and Programme Director Dr. Narayan Raj Paudel provided their technical contribution. The contribution of Ms. Laxmi Ghimire, Programme Director and Sushila Kumari Panth, Planning Officer of the Social Development Division is also greatly acknowledged. We also gratefully recognize the contributions of all Joint Secretaries, Programme Directors and Planning Officers of NPC and other officials of the line ministries involved during the consultation process. We also acknowledge the support and contributions provided by the Provincial Policy and Planning Commissions, I/NGOs and civil societies during the process of preparing this document. We would like to acknowledge the substantial contribution provided by Mr. Keshav Dutta Dawadi, Policy Specialist (Governance and Coordination) for the overall coordination, feedbacks and support as a focal person to bring the document in this shape. We also acknowledge the feedbacks received from Mr. Pushpa Lal Shakya, National Project Manager, Accelerating Implementation of SDGs in Nepal.

Finally, we also acknowledge the contribution of the UNDP and European Union country offices for their financial and technical assistance to bring the framework to this form through the Accelerating Implementation of SDGs in Nepal Project.

December, 2022

National Planning Commission
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	iii
Preface	v
Foreword	vii
Acknowledgement	viii
List of Tables	x
List of Figure	xi
Acronyms/Abbreviations	xii
Executive Summary	xv
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Context and Objectives	1
1.2 Leave No One Behind: The Conceptual Framework	3
1.3 Approaches, Methodology and Tools	4
1.4 Limitations of the Framework	13
1.5 Organization of the Framework	14
2. IDENTIFYING AND DETERMINING THE EXTENT OF POPULATION WHO ARE “FURTHEST BEHIND”	15
2.1 Socio-Economic Status	15
2.2 Governance	31
2.3 Composite of Socio-Economic and Governance Indicators	36
2.4 Shocks and Fragility	39
3. PROGRESS IN NEPAL ON THE LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND	43
3.1 The Context	43
3.2 Progress on LNOB	44
4. NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING THE PROGRESS ON LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND	61
4.1 Existing Framework for the Implementation of SDGs	61
4.2 Challenges in Addressing the SDGs and LNOB	63
4.3 The Results Framework and Action Plan	67
5. DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD	79
5.1 Who Are the Furthest Behind?	79
5.2 The Progress in the SDGs	81
5.3 Gaps and Challenges in Addressing the Principles of Leave No One Behind	82
5.4 The Way Forward	84
REFERENCES	87
ANNEXES	89

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1:	Dimensions of exclusion and its definitions	4
Table 1.2:	List of indicators by dimensions and sub-dimensions of exclusion	5
Table 1.3:	Nepal's main social groups according to caste and ethnicity, with regional divisions	8
Table 2.1:	Working age population by sex, province and place of residence	16
Table 2.2:	Marriage before 18 among women aged 18-49 years, by province and place of residence	17
Table 2.3:	Bottom 20% – child marriage and disability by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	17
Table 2.4:	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months attending early childhood education	18
Table 2.5:	Bottom 20% - proficiency in Nepali language, gross enrollment of children aged 3-5 years in early child development (ECD) and currently attending population aged 6-25 years	19
Table 2.6:	Early childhood mortality rates by area and sex	20
Table 2.7:	Antenatal care during pregnancy and post-natal health checkup within 2 days of delivery among married women aged 15-49 years	21
Table 2.8:	Bottom 40% – percentage of households within 30 minutes-walk to reach nearest health services by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	22
Table 2.9:	Formal and informal sector employment by province	23
Table 2.10:	Bottom 40% – percentage of households with main occupation as casual labour by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	23
Table 2.11:	Bottom 40% – percentage of respondents who have account in financial institutions by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	24
Table 2.12:	Percentage of population identified as multidimensionally poor by socio-economic status	25
Table 2.13:	Bottom 40% – average annual household consumption expenditure per capita by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	25
Table 2.14:	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who do not own house and land by area	26
Table 2.15:	Bottom 20% – percentage of women who own house and land by caste/ethnicity	27
Table 2.16:	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband by area	27
Table 2.17:	Bottom 40% – composite score of women's role in household decision making by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	28
Table 2.18:	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband according to area	29
Table 2.19:	Bottom 20% – percentage of men and woman whose attitude towards gender-based violence and security by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	30
Table 2.20:	Bottom 20% – percentage of respondents who experienced denial of economic opportunity and discrimination in public services by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	31
Table 2.21:	Bottom 20% – respondents who <u>do not</u> have knowledge at all on affirmative action, civil and political rights, and functions of local government by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	32
Table 2.22:	Bottom 20% – participation in political and development process by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	33
Table 2.23:	Bottom 20% – knowledge on provision of representation of women, Dalits, minority communities and disabled persons in political parties and local, provincial, national parliaments by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	34

Table 2.24:	Bottom 20% – people’s trust with local government body and accountability and responsiveness of government offices by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	35
Table 2.25:	Bottom 20% – people’s access to information, aware on process of decision making and budget and expenditure of the local government caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)	36
Table 2.26:	Most affected districts due to shocks (<=90%) between 2014 and 2018	39
Table 2.27:	Percentage distribution of deaths due to COVID-19 by province	41
Table 3.1:	SDG Indicators by nature of data availability and indicators relevant from a LNOB perspective.	43
Table 3.2:	Progress on SDG 1 on indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	45
Table 3.3:	Progress on SDG 2 on indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	46
Table 3.4:	Progress on SDG 3 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	47
Table 3.5:	Progress on SDG 4 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	48
Table 3.6:	Progress on SDG 5 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective.	49
Table 3.7:	Progress on SDG 6 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	51
Table 3.8:	Progress on SDG 7 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	51
Table 3.9:	Progress on SDG 8 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	52
Table 3.10:	Progress on SDG 9 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	53
Table 3.11:	Progress on SDG 10 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	54
Table 3.12:	Progress on SDG 11 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	55
Table 3.13:	Progress on SDG 12 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	55
Table 3.14:	Progress on SDG 13 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	56
Table 3.15:	Progress on SDG 15 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	57
Table 3.16:	Progress on SDG 16 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	58
Table 3.17:	Progress on SDG 17 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective	60
Table 4.1:	Results Framework for Monitoring the Progress on Leave No One Behind – In a Nutshell	68
Table 4.2:	Results Framework and Action Plan for Monitoring the Progress on Leave No One Behind	69
Table 4.3:	Overall Risks and Assumptions for implementation of the LNOB Results Framework	78

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.1:	Multi-dimensional composite index of social inclusion in Nepal by quintile, and by caste and ethnicity, NSIS 2018	38
-------------	---	----

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ADCCN	Association of District Coordination Committees Nepal
AISN	Accelerating Implementation of SDGs in Nepal
ANC/PNC	Antenatal Care/ Post-natal Care
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDA	Central Department of Anthropology
CNI	Confederation of Nepalese Industries
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce & Industry
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
GOs	Government Organizations
ILO	International Labour Organization
INSEC	Informal Sector Service
KIDC	Karnali Investment and Development Company
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LGBTIQA	Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer, Asexual
LGs	Local Governments
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCC	Nepal Chamber of Commerce
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NLFS	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NMICS	Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

NPC	National Planning Commission
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NSIS	Nepal Social Inclusion Survey
NSO	National Statistics Office
O&M	Organization and Management Survey
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PPC	Policy and Planning Commission
PWDs	Persons with disability
RF	Result Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SWOC	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Challenges
TU	Tribhuvan University
UN	United Nations
UNCEB	United Nations System Chief Executive Board for Coordination
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



PHOTO: UNDP NEPAL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a Member State of the United Nations, the Government of Nepal has explicitly made strong commitments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and Leave No One Behind has been a central overarching approach of the 2030 Agenda. In this respect, the government is to ensure that no one will be left behind. The National Planning Commission is thus preparing a National Framework for Leave No One Behind that will give direction to "reach the furthest behind" at the federal, provincial, and local levels for the implementation of LNOB 2030 Agenda. The aim of preparing the National Framework is to review past efforts in achieving SDGs, analyze available secondary data from national surveys and other relevant sources to determine which groups are "furthest behind," identify gaps in data, and finally, prepare a framework for all levels of the government to adopt and adapt to their own local contexts.

Identification and determination of extent of furthest behind

Identification and determination of the extent of those "furthest behind" has been based on the UN framework of five dimensions of exclusion, namely social discrimination, spatial disadvantage, socio-economic status, governance, and shocks and fragility. The analysis first uses three broader dimensions – socio-economic status, governance and shocks and fragility – and the dimensions of social discrimination and spatial disadvantages are embedded into these three categories as social and spatial (location of residence) identities. This provides an insight into the intersectionality of dimensions of exclusion. The socio-economic dimension includes demography, education, health, economic opportunities, women empowerment, and discrimination. These six components of

socio-economic status are assessed to identify who are "furthest behind" through 18 indicators, disaggregated by gender, location of residence (rural/urban, ecological zones, and province), and caste/ethnicity. Exclusion in governance is assessed using 15 indicators disaggregated by 88 caste/ethnic groups to identify who are "furthest behind". Exclusion due to shocks and fragility is assessed with nine different indicators disaggregated by districts.

In socio-economic status, it is almost universal that women among the gender, rural areas among the place of residence, and Mountain and Tarai among the ecological zones are left behind. Karnali Province is the one that is furthest behind among provinces in most of the indicators, such as in demography, antenatal, postnatal care, employment, multidimensional poverty, and women's role in household decision making process. Sudurpaschim Province is also found to be furthest behind in most indicators, such as demography, infant and child mortality, employment, multidimensional poverty, and women's ownership of land and house. Madhes Province places at the bottom in some indicators, such as child education, postnatal health care, and gender-based violence. Gandaki Province is also found to be left behind in demography, antenatal care, employment, and gender-based violence.

The assessment identified 46 (out of the 494 Nepal SDG indicators) for which gender, caste, ethnicity and location data is currently available. Among the 46 indicators, 30 indicators are disaggregated according to 88 caste/ethnic groups (based on the 2011 Census). Caste/ethnicity disaggregation is found to be important for most of the indicators, except shocks, to identify who are furthest behind. The 88 groups of caste/ethnicity have been classified into broader social

identities based on caste, ethnicity, religion and region (such as Hill Brahmin, Hill Chettri, Madhesi Brahmin Chettri, Madhesi Other Caste, Hill Dalit, Tarai Dalit, Newar, Mountain/Hill Janajati, Tarai Janajati, Muslims and Others).

In all 30 indicators similar caste/ethnic groups fall at the bottom 20%. They are mostly Madhesi groups who belong to Madhesi Dalits, Muslim, some Madhesi Other Caste groups, and a few Tarai Janajatis. In addition to Muslim, all 10 Madhesi Dalits are at the bottom in one or the other indicators. The most frequent Tarai Janajatis are Santhal, Kisan, Koche, and Munda/Mudiyari. There are some Madhesi Other Caste groups who have similar status to Madhesi Dalits in many indicators, they are Bing/Binda, Malah, Kanu, Lodha, Nuniya, Rajbhar, Bhediyar and so on. They are at the bottom in one or more indicators. In case of Hill groups, all the Hill Dalits are at the bottom in one or more indicators. A few Mountain/Hill Janajatis are also present at bottom in many indicators. The most frequent Mountain/Hill Janajatis at the bottom are Thami, Chepang, Baram, Sherpa, Bhote/Walung, Raji, Byasi, Bote, and Yholmo and they are at the bottom in one or more indicators.

Regarding shocks and fragility, the 2015 earthquakes, disease and injury each affected 13 districts severely. The riots, blockade, fuel shortages and unexpected higher prices also affected nine districts severely, they include Kailali, Banke, Myagdi, Baglung, Gulmi, Palpa, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi and Udayapur. Flood and landslide, drought and fire, hail and lightning each affected eight districts. They are mostly from Sudurpashchim, Karnali and Gandaki Provinces and one from Province 1 (Taplejung). Six districts have

been affected by pests, plant disease, post-harvest loss, the most; seven districts have been affected by livestock loss, and four by deaths in family.

To conclude the findings regarding identification of the furthest behind, composite index is helpful to have an idea whom and where to target to achieve LNOB. It gives the variation in score that ranges from a bottom with 49.2% for Musahar to a top with 80.2% for Thakali. Eighteen groups fall in the bottom 20% who are all belong to the Madhes specifically Madhesi Dalits and Madhesi Other Caste groups and are designated to be the "furthest behind". Referring to the NPC's target to support poorest 40% of the population to achieve a faster than average rate of growth in income and consumption by 2030, next to bottom 20% can also be included for the NPC priority (bottom 40% in red zone of the Table below) to reduce inequality and achieve SDGs. They still mostly belong to Madhesi groups including Muslim with a few exceptions of Hill Janajatis such as Chepang, Hayu, and Majhi.

At the implementation phase, local level plays a prime role in identifying the target group, which are the furthest behind groups and poorest of the poor, in order to gain an in-depth understanding of the root causes of their marginality, and to design programmes in a participatory manner to improve their lives and to achieve targets of SDGs. Therefore, local level should have social assessments and LNOB Mapping to identify clusters or households of those furthest behind based on the framework provided by federal and provincial governments.

Quintiles of composite scores of 30 socio-economic indicators by caste/ethnicity, NSIS 2018

Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%
Musahar (MD)	49.2	Barae (MOC)	57.6	Bote (M/HJ)	61.8	Kumal (M/HJ)	65.7	Meche (TJ)	69.1
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	50.9	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	57.7	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	61.9	Damai/Dholi (HD)	65.7	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	69.5
Dom (MD)	51.1	Muslim	57.7	Kami (HD)	62.3	Raji (M/HJ)	66.2	Limbu (M/HJ)	70.3
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	51.6	Kanu (MOC)	58.4	Pahari (M/HJ)	62.5	Sherpa (M/HJ)	66.6	Dura (M/HJ)	70.5
Bing/Binda (MOC)	51.9	Dhanuk (TJ)	58.6	Bantar (MD)	62.6	Byasi (M/HJ)	66.7	Rai (M/HJ)	70.6
Halkhor (MD)	52.6	Rajbhar (MOC)	58.6	Thami (M/HJ)	62.9	Jirel (M/HJ)	67.1	Lepcha (M/HJ)	70.6
Lodha (MOC)	53.1	Sonar (MOC)	58.7	Baniya (MOC)	63.6	Magar (M/HJ)	67.1	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	71.5
Tatma (MD)	53.4	Mali (MOC)	59.1	Koiri (MOC)	63.6	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	67.2	Sanyasi (HC)	72.1
Khatwe (MD)	54.0	Jhangad (TJ)	59.2	Haluwai (MOC)	63.7	Brahmin (MBC)	67.3	Gurung (M/HJ)	72.3
Nuniya (MOC)	54.1	Hayu (M/HJ)	60.4	Danuwar (M/HJ)	64.2	Tamang (M/HJ)	67.4	Marwadi	72.6
Lohar (MOC)	54.6	Yadav (MOC)	60.7	Tajpuriya (TJ)	64.5	Baramu (M/HJ)	67.4	Chhetri (HC)	72.7
Mallah (MOC)	54.6	Kisan (TJ)	60.8	Yholmo (M/HJ)	64.5	Kalwar (MOC)	67.5	Yakha (M/HJ)	73.1
Kahar (MOC)	55.3	Kurmi (MOC)	60.9	Sarki (HD)	64.6	Darai (M/HJ)	67.8	Thakuri (HC)	73.2
Kewat (MOC)	56.1	Sudhi (MOC)	61.3	Rajput (MBC)	64.6	Rajbansi (TJ)	67.8	Newar	73.6
Dhobi (MD)	56.4	Chepang (M/HJ)	61.3	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	65.1	Gangai (TJ)	68.1	Kayastha (MBC)	75.2
Kumhar (MOC)	56.8	Majhi (M/HJ)	61.4	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	65.1	Gaine (HD)	68.1	Brahmin (HB)	78.6
Santhal (TJ)	57.1	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	61.5	Badi (HD)	65.3	Dhimal (TJ)	68.4	Thakali (M/HJ)	80.2
Koche (TJ)	57.4	Teli (MOC)	61.5			Tharu (TJ)	68.6		

Progress on LNOB

Out of the 494 Nepal SDG indicators, 175 indicators have been selected, which are highly relevant for targeting Leave No One Behind (LNOB). A progress review of these indicators was conducted from the baseline year of 2015 to 2019. This framework came up with some results, which are summarized below.

- Progress has been seen on decrease in the proportion of population living below the national poverty line and the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems has been increased as well. However, progress on indicators like households covered by formal financial services and those having property in women's names are stagnant for past five years.
- Some progress is seen on decreasing prevalence of under nourishment. However, Nepal lags behind on the Global Hunger Index score. Almost no progress is seen on malnutrition situation, building infrastructure for food production (agriculture and irrigated land, government expenditure on agriculture).
- Despite several interventions with policies and programmes, Nepal's MMR remains still high though some marginal progress is noted on the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. The incidence of tuberculosis, malaria, kalaazar, dengue, and trachoma continue to remain high, and progress on antenatal and postnatal protocols, delivery, vaccination, and screening, is still slow.
- There has been progress in school enrolments, ratio of girls to boys, and primary education completion rate, though these have been below the expectations made by the policy makers.
- Inequality in wages among men and women continues. A little progress on decreasing violence against women and children had been observed, However, the incidences of gender-based violence seems to have risen during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- There has been only a little progress on people's access to safe drinking water, even though basic water supply coverage has reached among almost households now. Minimum progress is seen on industrial

waste water almost all of which remains untreated.

- Progress on the GDP growth rate of 6.7% in 2019 could not be sustained due to the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic. A serious challenge is seen in fulfilling the LNOB agenda as the Informal employment has gone over 81% in the agricultural sector. Progress in the tourism sector, continues to be badly affected by the COVID 19 pandemic.
- Progress is seen on LNOB agenda related to reducing inequalities mainly on parameters like the Gini coefficient and the Palma Ratio. The share of the bottom 40% for consumption as well as income has also improved.
- Road transport has expanded but there is very slow progress on road safety issues. Industrial sector growth has also remained slow.
- Progress in integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation into all development policies and programmes remains slow and the database on climate change impacts has to be strengthened.
- Nepal's forest area comprises 44.7% of the land area, which is an increment from around 33% till one decade back. Similar progress is seen on protected areas. However, there has been no progress on combating desertification and restoration of degraded land.
- The data show some level of reduction in violence, and the incidence of sexual violence. Child trafficking has declined although aggression against children remains high.
- Progress has not been seen on the indicators of strong institutions like transparency, accountability and good governance. The proportion of decision-making positions held by women in public institutions is gradually improving.

Results Framework and Action Plan for Monitoring the Progress on Leave No One Behind

The National Level Results Framework proposed in this framework will support all three tiers of

the government to create a favorable policy, institutional and programmatic environment to lend support to reach those who are left behind in relation to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will guide the NPC and the different tiers of government to keep track of all the key elements required to ensure that a majority of the Nepal specific key SDG indicators are achieved. This results framework aims to achieve the core principle of Leave No One Behind and thus focuses mainly on supporting the monitoring of indicators with varying levels of disaggregated data corresponding with communities and groups who are most marginalized. The localization of the results framework is imperative for it to be useful to identify those left behind and it's reasons, as well as design strategies and plans to address their marginalization.

An overall goal and five outcomes are presented, followed by key activities that are necessary to be carried out. The goal and outcomes in the framework are as follows:

Goal/Impact: To ensure that the principle of Leave No One Behind is operationalized at all levels of policies, programme interventions, monitoring and evaluation systems and practices, in a manner that is responsive to gender equality and social inclusion.

Outcome 1: Identification of excluded and marginalized groups. Specific groups and communities that are most marginalized/excluded, focusing specifically in relation to five dimensions - discrimination, location, socio-economic status, governance, and shock/fragility/vulnerability – are identified at Federal, Provincial and Local Government level.

Outcome 2: Addressing policy gaps and operationalizing policies/instruments. All relevant Federal, Provincial and Local level sectoral policies explicitly recognize the groups and communities that have been left behind, and

put in place operational guidelines to support the implementation of the policies.

Outcome 3: Making disaggregated data available supported by appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems. Federal, Provincial and Local Government have quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems are also in place to monitor progress towards agenda 2030.

Outcome 4: Strengthen institutional mechanisms. Government, non-government and private sector institutional mechanisms are in place, and their capacities are strengthened, to provide leadership and oversight for achieving the SDGs focusing on Leave No One Behind.

Outcome 5: Ensuring programme alignment. Development programmes implemented by government and non-government agencies take specific steps to ensure that they are aligned with the SDGs and the 15th Plan, with clearly identified goals and strategies of reaching those who have been left behind, *supported by necessary financial and capable human resources.*

Gaps and Challenges in Addressing the Principles of Leave No One Behind

Unavailability of reliable and standardized disaggregated data: There are many aspects of diversity in Nepal such as demography, geography, gender, caste/ethnicity, language, and religion. Most of the aspects of diversity in the country are centered around gender, caste and ethnicity. Gender relations, values, norms and practices cut across all caste/ethnic groups, where despite some differences, women, girls and sexual and gender minorities continue to be discriminated and marginalized, within all caste/ethnic groups.

Available sources of data at the national level lack disaggregation according to caste/ethnicity. Even if they have caste/ethnic identification in the data, they are not representative to individual caste/ethnic group because the sample designs were not to represent the caste/ethnic groups. The national level surveys, mainly NDHS, NLSS, NLFS, and NMICS are the examples. There are also a few other surveys available, such as NSIS carried out by Tribhuvan University and Household Vulnerability Survey carried out by the World Bank. They are, however, not carried out in a regular basis.

Whatever data are available; they are least analyzed. Advance level of policy analysis of these data is lacking. There are some scientific articles published in national and international journals and edited volumes using NDHS and NLSS, but there is very limited tradition of utilizing such evidences. Moreover, the national level two social inclusion surveys (NSIS 2012 and NSIS 2018) have also been least utilized and analyzed.

Limited prioritization and sequencing of Nepal SDG indicators for coherent implementation: Nepal SDGs has 494 indicators, and complete and periodic data is available for only 35% of those indicators. Thus, prioritization of the indicators is a necessary step that can help all levels of the governments to prepare costed plans, with appropriate timelines, and achieve the necessary progress. In addition to the prioritization and sequencing of the indicators, the interlinkages that exist among the SDG targets need to be addressed which would help to streamline programmes, budgets and monitoring, without duplication of resources and efforts.

Limited strong and capable institutional mechanisms at all tiers of government to guide and monitor the SDGs: There are still limitations in the understanding among both the local and federal agencies regarding implementation of the SDGs. There is a lack of strong

institutional mechanisms (at the Province and Local levels) to guide, oversee and coordinate the planning, implementation and monitoring of the SDG related programmes, among all the key stakeholders, i.e., government, civil society, private sector, etc.

Limited understanding and capacity in all tiers of government, especially at the local levels: There is inconsistent understanding of the SDGs and LNOB, pertaining to the local context among the Provinces and the Local governments. The SDGs are capital intensive; they require finance, technology, skilled human resources, strong managerial capacity to engage multi-stakeholders and accountability mechanisms to ensure strategic implementation. The capacity to allocate SDGs related programmes (focusing on Leave No One Behind) among the governments, private sector, cooperatives, NGOs, development partners, is still weak at local levels.

The Way Forward

This framework proposes the following points in relation to essential steps to be taken in addressing the SDGs and LNOB in particular.

i. Need for Effective Institutional Mechanisms: Properly addressing LNOB requires effective mechanisms of progress monitoring at all three tiers of the government – national, provincial and local levels. It also requires close coordination and cooperation among other development stakeholders – donors, civil society organizations, community groups, and the private sector. This is possible by strengthening the institutional mechanisms, enhancing capacity of relevant human resources, and establishing effective implementation modality of the SDGs, more specifically LNOB, at national, provincial and local level. Data requirement is also prime to monitoring its progress, which requires an improved capacity to pre-

pare better, reliable and valid data periodically, and strengthening the current national monitoring and evaluation system.

- ii. Need of reliable, valid, disaggregated data on a periodic basis:** In order to address the need of reliable, valid and disaggregated data on a periodic basis, the Government of Nepal could use two options – either carry out a comprehensive periodic survey – like a Social Inclusion Survey - aiming to provide data for monitoring the progress on at least LNOB, and more generally the SDGs; or upgrade the NLSS to a “Social Inclusion Survey” by revisiting its methodology and increasing the sample size to make it considerably more representative of caste/ethnic groups in the country. In order to monitor the progress on LNOB, all three tiers (national, province, and local) should be equally responsible for data generation. Caste/ethnicity and gender identity is the foundation of data disaggregation needed to address LNOB to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Spatial disaggregation such as geographical and rural/urban locations and three tiers of administrative divisions (federal, provincial, and local level) are generated automatically from the sample identification in each survey and census. Since other social identities, such as disability, sexual and gender minorities/LGBTIQA, are not easily visible, they need to be specifically targeted and sought out.
- iii. Need for strengthening ownership and capacity for addressing LNOB:** Strengthening ownership through deepening understanding of the SDGs and LNOB at all levels of government is a key measure to begin addressing the underlying and root causes of marginalization, multi-dimensional poverty and discrimination. Building the understanding of how local governments can play a crucial role in improving the socio-economic conditions of their jurisdictions (with the necessary support from

Provinces and the Federal government) in coordination with the multiple stakeholders is very important. Capacity of three tiers of government, especially local governments, also need to be strengthened in building resilience for unprecedented disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as climate change, given that these events can wreak havoc on the best laid plans.

iv. Need for Intersectional and Inter-Sectoral

Focus: Gender equality has received high priority as a crosscutting theme in all sectoral policies, strategies and plans. However, these sectoral policies, strategies and plans do not focus substantially on other marginalized and excluded populations, and thus are not able to give better clarity on identifying and working with groups and communities that are being left behind, and bear the brunt of multiple layers of discrimination and marginalization due to a lack of intersectional analysis. Thus, the most marginalized and excluded groups

need to be identified based on their specific locations; social analysis (including an intersectional perspective) needs to be conducted to better understand the challenges these groups face and the opportunities that are available; policies and programmes need to be designed based on this analysis (aligned with the periodic plans and the SDGs), including any social protection measures that might be necessary; participatory monitoring and evaluation needs to be institutionalized to ensure that interventions are on track and to learn from the processes and outcomes.

The LNOB Results Framework is an overall framework that needs to be customized and localized by three tiers of government so that it guides them towards the necessary steps forward. Without this, the enormous task of improving life conditions and statuses of all the different groups of people in Nepal, as well as globally, will be hard to achieve.



PHOTO: UNDP NEPAL

INTRODUCTION

Leave No One Behind

Nepal has made deliberate efforts to incorporate the concept of Leave no one behind. The fundamental equity-based principle of the SDGs has a strong resonance in Nepal, as the country has now adopted a forward-looking and transformative constitution with inclusive governance and strong commitment to justice and the enjoyment of fundamental rights by all. The constitutional provisions, specific laws, inclusive political and public institutions, creation of dedicated constitutional bodies, social protection and security provisions, growing public expenditure in social security and targeted programmes for the vulnerable and marginalized population, are all positive strides to bring about transformation in the country (NPC, 2020b, p xii).

The UN's Approach to Leave No One Behind in Support of the SDG Implementation

"The United Nations approach to Leave No One Behind not only entails reaching the poorest of the poor, but also seeks to combat discrimination and rising inequalities within and among countries, and their root causes. This is grounded in the United Nations normative standards, including the principles of equality and non-discrimination that are foundational principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international human rights law and national legal systems across the world."

"Leave No One Behind means moving beyond assessing average and aggregate progress, towards ensuring progress for all population groups at a disaggregated level. This will require disaggregating data to identify who is being excluded or discriminated against, how and why, as well as who is experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and inequalities. This will entail identifying unjust, avoidable or extreme inequalities in outcome and opportunities, and patterns of discrimination in law, policies and practices. This will also entail addressing patterns of exclusion, structural constraints and unequal power relations that produce and reproduce inequalities over generations, and moving towards both formal and substantive equality for all groups in society. This will require supporting legal, policy, institutional and other measures to promote equality and reverse the trend of rising inequalities. This will also require free, active and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, particularly the most marginalized, in review and follow-up processes for ensuring accountability, recourse and remedies to all" (UNCEB, 2017, p 31).

1.1 Context and Objectives

A commitment to "Leave No One Behind (LNOB)" is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The concept of LNOB encompasses individuals, groups, and countries, and is at the core of the SDG Agenda as Paragraph 4 of the World Leaders' Declaration adopted in September 2015 states:

As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and Targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavor to reach the furthest behind first (United Nations, 2015).

These words state that everyone deserves the opportunity to thrive and prosper. The key component of the SDG agendas acknowledges "dignity of the individual" and that the "goals and targets should be met for all nations and people, and for all segments of society" (United Nations, 2016). Thus, the commitment to Leave No One Behind requires identifying and prioritizing the needs of the most marginalized, discriminated, impoverished and vulnerable population first. In the context of Nepal, vulnerable groups include the poor, caste, ethnic and religious minorities, Dalits, indigenous people, children, elderly people, persons with disabilities, women, sexual and gender minorities (LGBTQIA), migrants, refugees, and other groups.

In the political declaration of the Agenda 2030, the principle of LNOB stipulates that all individuals in a society should have equal opportunities to benefit from socio-economic and political development, to have their human rights respected, and to realize their human potential. When people are left behind, they face dangers, not just in terms of their human rights, but also in terms of social and economic dangers, such as squandered human and productive potential, and a higher risk of illness (United Nations, 2019). The spirit of LNOB has garnered increasing traction across a growing number of constituencies and Nepal is also no exception to that. The Government of Nepal (GoN), as a Member State of the United Nations, has explicitly made strong commitments to achieve the SDGs by 2030, including adherence to the principles of LNOB. Nepal has also made an unequivocal commitment to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination, and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine individual and human potential (United Nations, 2019).

The bold, visionary global agenda thus aims to Leave No One Behind, to reach the “furthest behind” first, to eliminate all forms of extreme human suffering, and to represent a unique opportunity to promote human rights, equality, and well-being for all. The 2015 Constitution of Nepal, the highest law of the land, acknowledges and ensures greater inclusion in the political, economic, and social spheres. Commitment to the SDGs and LNOB, has presented Nepal with an opportunity to integrate development approaches and necessary policy harmonization for the mission to ending poverty and promoting equity, inclusion, and well-being for all, as reflected in the Government’s vision of a “Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali”.

In spite of all the efforts the government puts into ensuring inclusion and Leave No One Behind, there are certain groups who are consistently at the risk of being left behind because

of gender, ethnicity, caste, class and geography, given the historical socio-political context of the country. GoN policies and programmes have often failed to reach the poorest and most vulnerable. Thus, it has become imperative that national and sub-national policies, plans, and strategies ensure participation, inclusion, access, and ownership of all, including those who are the poorest and most vulnerable.

Despite the growing resonance around the LNOB phrasing, it is still not very clear how the GoN will ensure that nobody will be left behind. A commitment to LNOB requires clarity on the task at hand - a commitment to supporting specific people facing specific problems in specific places. Thus, keeping in mind the structural transformation and improvements in policies, institutional mechanisms and interventions necessary for those who are possibly at risk of being left behind, the National Planning Commission (NPC) of the GoN has sought to prepare a National Framework for “Leave No One Behind” that will give direction to the federal, provincial and local governments in their goals of addressing the SDGs and to “reach the furthest behind”.

This work has been undertaken by NPC to develop a comprehensive “National Framework for LNOB”, to guide the creation of an enabling policy environment for reaching and supporting individuals/communities who have been left behind. The specific objectives of this framework are:

- i. To identify and list the marginalized groups/ those who have been left behind/those who have fallen behind the most;
- ii. To determine the extent to which these groups are being left behind, focusing on five dimensions/ characteristics - discrimination, location, socioeconomic status, governance, and shock/ fragility;
- iii. To assess progress in Nepal on the Leave No One Behind objective;
- iv. To figure out where the gaps are and why people are left behind;

- v. To make recommendations on how to achieve inclusion through policies, strategies, activities, and institutional structures;
- vi. To develop results framework for tracking progress; and
- vii. To prepare an action plan based on the LNOB framework.

1.2 Leave No One Behind: The Conceptual Framework

LNOB is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals (UNSDG, 2022:5). The UN approach to LNOB not only entails reaching the poorest of the poor, but also seeks to combat discrimination and rising inequalities within and amongst countries, and their root causes (*ibid*:7). In this regard, the 2030 Agenda clearly indicates that the goals and targets will be targeted for "all nations and peoples and for all segments of society" and will "reach the furthest behind, first". It requires the transformation of deeply rooted discriminatory and exclusionary practices in economic, social, political, and governance structures, and business models at all levels, from the very local to global (*ibid*:6). To achieve this, "quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision making."¹

The idea of LNOB largely depends mainly on two aspects: first, the initiatives and effectiveness of generating and managing disaggregated data, and secondly, consolidation of the data available across sectors, ministries, departments and government line agencies. Availability of real time and disaggregated data should be the goal, as this could have a huge impact on distribution of resources, setting of targets and reaching the poorest of the poor and marginalized communities. Only publicly available disaggregated data will help us realize our dream of inclusive development. Anyone can benefit

from data and information if they are readily accessible. All tiers of government can be made mutually accountable, while non-state actors can use open data to hold public organizations accountable. Making the data open and accessible will be costly at the start, but the final benefits will far outweigh the initial costs.

Unified and consolidated disaggregated data gives two main information: first, the ability to track the economic growth rate leading to reduction of inequality, poverty, deprivation, and marginalization; and secondly, the identification and the status of marginalized communities /groups; this in turn, will allow for identifying the resources and needs for setting them on the equality pathway. Equally important is to look into the structural issues and deep-rooted discriminatory systems associated with gender and caste, that are embedded in the society, administrative and governance mechanisms. This kind of understanding and adoption of structural transformation or transformation of deep-rooted systems can assure the distribution or redistribution of resources and entail meaningful inclusion.

In the context of Nepal, overall and holistic progress and growth without the spirit of LNOB would neither be enough nor acceptable. The marginalized, disadvantaged and vulnerable people and communities must be acknowledged to make sure that these groups are included across all the applicable SDG goals and indicators. For instance, when it comes to focusing on those furthest behind, Dalits and the groups under extreme poverty must be considered for all the relevant targets. Children, women, youth, persons with disabilities, sexual and gender minorities, people living with HIV, elderly persons, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants need to be considered as target populations, making sure that they benefit from specific interventions.

1. <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>.

The concept of LNOB is intrinsically linked to social exclusion (United Nations, 2016). This document examines the characteristics of social exclusion from two perspectives: first, social exclusion is a multidimensional concept. Secondly, it focuses on social relations, processes, and institutions that cause deprivation. Within this context, the application of the analytical framework of intersectionality will help understand the multiple layers of overlapping disadvantages that place several groups further behind and sometimes make them invisible. The intersection of gender in particular, across all other markers of exclusion, will be one of the key analytical factors to unearth the multiple dimensions of exclusion. We understand poverty, inequality, and exclusion are closely linked to the principle of LNOB and these are multidimensional.

This framework focuses on five key dimensions of exclusion that have been proposed by the United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP, 2018), namely: (i) social discrimination; (ii) spatial disadvantages; (iii) socio-economic status; (iv) governance; and (v) shocks and fragility. Table 1.1 provides definitions of these dimensions of exclusion.

1.3 Approaches, Methodology and Tools

This framework involved three main tasks: (i) identification of those furthest behind, (ii) a re-

view of the Nepal SDG progress and gaps identification, and (iii) preparation of a national framework for LNOB that includes recommendations, a results framework, and a plan of action.

1.3.1 Identifying and Determining the Extent of Those Who Are “Furthest Behind”

i. Contextualization of the LNOB

The identification and determination of the extent of those who have fallen behind the most are based on the UNDP (2018) and United Nations (2016) framework of five dimensions of exclusion (see Table 1.1). The five dimensions need to be contextualized to the Nepali reality for two purposes. First, it needs to identify measurable indicators that closely represent the normative behaviour and practices among Nepali population. Second, it is necessary to ensure that the indicators are simple to compute with the data available from nationally representative survey(s).

The first four dimensions of exclusion - social discrimination, spatial disadvantage, socio-economic status, and governance – are by and large critical areas of social exclusion prevailing in Nepal. Social discrimination and socio-economic status are basically the result of unequal policies and practices embedded in the society due to socially constructed identities such as gender, caste/ethnicity, age, class, disability, sexual ori-

Table 1.1: Dimensions of exclusion and its definitions

Dimensions of Exclusion	Definition
I. Social Discrimination	Exclusion based on identity: gender, caste, ethnicity, age, class, disability, sexual orientation, religion, nationality, indigenous, and migratory status.
II. Spatial Disadvantage	Exclusion due to location; remoteness; intra-country poverty traps; disparities between rural and urban areas; geographically disadvantaged areas; physically deprived spaces.
III. Socio-economic Status	Disadvantages in terms of income, life expectancy, and educational attainment; limited employment opportunities; workers excluded, totally or partially, from three basic markets: labor, credit, and insurance.
IV. Governance	Exclusion due to ineffective, unjust, unaccountable, or unresponsive laws, policies, and institutions; lack of voice and participation (includes informal and traditional governing systems); limited citizenship.
V. Shocks and Fragility	Vulnerable to setbacks due to the impacts of climate change, natural hazards, violence, conflict, displacement, health emergencies, economic downturns, price, or other internal and external economic and other shocks.

Source: UNDP (2018); UNSDG (2022).

entation, religion, nationality, indigenous identity, migratory status, and so on. They are examined in terms of demography, education, health, economic opportunity, gender and discrimination (see Table 1.2). Spatial disadvantage is another nature of exclusion based on accessibility to services, decision-making centers, etc. due to differences in geographical locations. Exclusion

of diverse social identities are also often linked with geographical locations. The application of systems of governance are also related to the social norms, values, attitudes and mindsets of people who are in positions of power to make and execute administrative decisions. So, there is an important intersection between socio-cultural discrimination and governance which can

Table 1.2: List of indicators by dimensions and sub-dimensions of exclusion

Dimensions/	Definition	SDG Targets
1. Socio-Economic Status (21 Indicators)		
Demography	1. Working age population ²	5.3
	2. Child marriage ^{3,5}	5.3
	3. People with disability ³	5.3
Education	4. Children aged 36-59 months attending childhood education ^{3,5}	4.2
	5. Population aged 6-25 years currently attending school/college ³	4.2
	6. Proficiency in Nepali language ³	4.1.1
Health	7. Infant and child mortality (per 1000 live births) ⁵	3.1
	8. Pregnant women who were attended once by skilled health personnel ⁵	3.1
	9. Women with postnatal health checkup within 2 days of delivery ⁵	3.1.1
	10. Households within 30 minutes of walk to nearest health services ³	3.8
Economic opportunity	11. Employment ²	8.5
	12. Households involved in casual labour as main occupation ³	8.2
	13. Persons who have an account in financial institutions ³	8.2.10, 5.a
	14. Incidence of multi-dimensional poverty (MPI) ⁶	1.2
	15. Average annual household consumption expenditure ³	2.1
Women's empowerment	16. Women's ownership of house ^{1,3}	5.a
	17. Women's ownership of land ^{1,3}	5.a
	18. Women aged 15-49 who usually make decisions in household matters ^{1,3}	16.1
	19. Gender-based violence ^{1,3}	16.a, 5.2
Discrimination	20. Denial of opportunity on labour and production ³	10.3
	21. Discriminatory behaviour in institutional services ³	16.h
2. Governance (15 Indicators)		
Rule of law	22. Knowledge on affirmative action in education, health care, and government employment ³	16.3
	23. Knowledge on civil and political rights ³	4.7
	24. Knowledge on function of local governments ³	16.6
Participation	25. Participation in meetings/discussions in community development activities ³	16.8
	26. Participation in local organizations for local development work ³	16.6
	27. Participation in voting for last local, provincial and federal elections ³	16.10

Dimensions/	Definition	SDG Targets
Representation	28. Inclusion of women, Dalits, endangered communities, and disabled persons ³	16.1
	29. Knowledge on 33% seats reservation for women in federal and provincial parliaments ³	5.1.1
	30. Knowledge on representation of Dalits, minorities and disabled persons ³	16.b
Accountability	31. Trust in local government (Mayor, Deputy Mayor, ward chair, and all ward members) ³	16.3
	32. Government offices and officials are NOT accountable to their duty ³	16.3.1
	33. Government office staff are NOT responsive when people go for required services ³	16.3.1
Transparency	34. Access to information in local government offices ³	16.6
	35. Aware of decision-making process of local government offices ³	16.7.2
	36. Local government budget and expenditure publicly available ³	16.6.1
3. Shocks and Fragility (10 Indicators)		
	37. The 2015 Earthquake ⁴	11.b
	38. Floods and landslides ⁴	11.b
	39. Drought ⁴	11.b
	40. Fire, hail, and lighting ⁴	11.b
	41. Pests, plant diseases and post-harvest loss ⁴	12.1
	42. Livestock loss ⁴	12.3
	43. Riots, blockades, fuel shortages and unexpected higher prices ⁴	12.c
	44. Deaths in family ⁴	3.2
	45. Disease and injury ⁴	3.3
	46. Incidence of COVID-19 ⁷	3b

Sources of data:

(1). Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2016; (2). Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2017/18; (3). Nepal Social Inclusion Survey (NSIS) 2018; (4). Household Risk and Vulnerability Survey (HRVS) 2018; (5). Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS) 2019; (6). NPC (2021), Nepal Multidimensional Poverty Index 2021; and (7). INSEC Record (2 Nov 2021).

lead to exclusion of certain groups of people in basic services delivery from existing political and administrative structure.

The fifth component - shocks and fragility - is related to both geographical locations and administrative areas. Natural disaster related shocks are more confined with geographical locations and disruptions, economic shocks are administrative area based. However, the impact is on human population and that may vary with social identity, class and other characteristics that influence people/communities' ability to be resilient. In addition to gender, caste/ethnicity is the most important social identity in the

context of Nepal that implicitly incorporates all other social identities such as language, indigenous, and cultural identities. It also represents the geographical locations to the extent that the settlement of specific caste/ethnic groups in Nepal is largely concentrated in specific locations in most of the rural areas, but urban areas are diverse because they are formed mainly through in-migration.

ii. Measuring Leave No One Behind

The identification of those who are furthest behind is based on the analysis of five dimensions of exclusion described above. All of them are focused on three symptoms of exclusion - un-

equal access to resources, unequal participation, and denial of opportunity (United Nations, 2016), which are used to identify the extent of who is furthest behind. Exclusion is assessed taking three dimensions into consideration – socio-economic status, governance, and shocks and fragility - to indicate the furthest behind. The other two dimensions - social identity and spatial disadvantage - are the bases of disaggregation to identify and locate who and where the furthest behind exist. Thus, the people who are furthest behind are identified, with the help of three dimensions, in relation to the first two dimensions: first, social identity represented by gender, caste and ethnicity; and second, geography (spatial disadvantage), represented by the locations of the residence such as rural/urban, ecological zones and province.

In order to measure levels of exclusion, 46 indicators from the Nepal SDGs targets have been selected based on the analysis that they would sufficiently represent three dimensions of exclusion given the availability of the data on the one hand, and the level of disaggregation in available data on the other (see Table 1.2). Among these 46 indicators, only 30 indicators have disaggregation of gender and caste and ethnicity. Ten indicators represent shocks/fragility, which have only district level disaggregation. The remaining six indicators have only provincial, ecological zones or rural/urban level of disaggregation, and with some having gender disaggregation as well.

The presentation of indicators identified above is key to inform who are the furthest behind, especially disaggregating by caste, ethnicity and regional dimensions. There is no universal and common use of disaggregation categories in Nepal. However, a number of academic and research studies have classified the 125 different caste and ethnic groups (from the 2011 Census)² based on religion and region, is presented in Table 1.3. The Nepal Social Inclusion Survey (NSIS) 2018 report is the key work in this regard, where data were collected and analyzed from

88 different caste and ethnic groups (Gurung, Pradhan and Shakya, 2020). Table 1.3 explains how the numerous caste and ethnic groups in the country have been categorized into 11 main broad social groups to help analyze disaggregated data. Such disaggregation (88 different caste/ethnicities) also helps revealing intra-group differences within the categories of the 11 broad social groups.

iii. The importance of an intersectional lens

The richness of diversity in Nepal is an important issue to take into consideration, especially when deliberating on the principles of LNOB. Markers of differences (especially those related to discrimination and oppression) such as caste, ethnicity, gender, class, religion, sexuality, disability, and geographic regions, in the case of Nepal, do not necessarily have independent influences nor do they always act independently. In many different contexts, hierarchies and inequities have created categories of exclusion, but scholars have also been acutely aware of how the intersections of multiple dimensions of exclusion or inequalities create important differences within and across categories of individuals and groups (Jackson, 1999). Many of these markers of differences (and discrimination) most often inter-relate and are 'inter-locking' thus often lead to deeper discrimination and marginalization; they do not just produce effects that are additive. Therefore, there is a critical need for examining the relationship among multiple dimensions and modalities of social relations and for this the use of the framework of intersectionality is necessary (McCall, 2005).

Thus, rather than only examining distinct social identities - such as gender, caste, ethnicity, class, disabilities, and regions (urban-rural, mountain-hills-Tarai) for example - as distinctive social hierarchies - intersectionality examines how they mutually construct one another, and creates multiple identities. Caste and ethnic differences and the discriminations they lead

2. The full results of the 2021 Census have not been publicized by the time of the writing of this document.

Table 1.3: Nepal's main social groups according to caste and ethnicity, with regional divisions

3 Major Social Groups	11 Main Social Groups	Caste and Ethnic Groups (Census 2011)	
		88 Groups included in NSIS 2018	40 Groups not included in NSIS 2018
Hindu Caste Groups (59.4%)	Hill Brahmin (HB) (12.2%)	Hill Brahmin [1]	
	Hill Chhetri (HC) (19.1%)	Chhetri, Thakuri, and Sanyasi/Dashami [3]	
	Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri (MBC) (0.8%)	Brahmin, Kayastha, and Rajput [3]	Nurang [1]
	Madhesi Other Caste (MOC) (14.5%)	Badhae/Kamar*, Baniya/Kathabaniya, Baraee, Bin/Binda, Bhediyar/Gaderi, Hajam/Thakur, Haluwai, Kahar, Kalwar, Kanu, Kewat, Koiri/Kushwaha, Kumhar, Kurmi, Lodha, Lohar, Mali, Mallah, Nuniya, Rajbhar, Sonar, Sudhi, Teli, and Yadav [24]	Amat, Dev, Dhandi, Dhankar/Dharikar, Dhuniya, Kalar, Kori, Natuwa, Rajdhob, Sarbaria, and Tarai others [11]
	Hill Dalit (HD) (8.1%)	Badi, Damai/Dholi, Gaine, Kami, and Sarki [5]	
	Madhesi Dalit (MD) (4.7%)	Bantar/Sardar, Chamar/Harijan/Ram, Dhobi, Dom, Dusadh/Pasawan/Pasi, Halkhor, Khatwe, Musahar, and Tatma/Tatwa [9]	Chidimar and Dalit others [2]
Adivasi Janajati (Indigenous Nationalities) (35.8%)	Newar (5.0%)	Newar [1]*	
	Mountain/Hill Janajati (M/HJ) (22.2%)	Bhote/Walung, Bote, Brahm, Byasi, Chepang, Chhantyal, Danuwar, Darai, Dura, Bhujel, Gurung, Hayu, Yholmo, Jirel, Kumal, Lepcha, Limbu, Magar, Majhi, Pahari, Rai, Raji, Sherpa, Sunuwar, Tamang, Thakali, Thami, and Yakha [28]	Aathpariya, Bahing, Bantawa, Chamling, Dolpo, Ghale, Khaling, Kulung, Kusunda, Lhopa, Lohorung, Mewahang Bala, Nachhiring, Raute, Samgpang, Thulung, Topkegola, Yamphu, and Janajati others [20]
	Tarai Janajati (TJ) (8.6%)	Dhanuk, Dhimal, Gangai, Jhangad, Kisan, Koche, Meche, Munda/Mudiyari, Rajbansi, Santhal, Tajpuriya, and Tharu [12]	Pattharkatta/Kushwadiya and Khawas [2]
Other (4.8%)	Muslim (4.4%)	Muslim [1]	Bengali, Punjabi/Sikh, Foreigners, and Unidentified others [4]
	Other (0.4%)	Marwadi [1; 0.2%]	

Source: Gurung, Pradhan and Shakya (2020).

Notes: * Badhae and Kamar are merged into Badhae/Kamar; Bhote and Walung into Bhote/Walung. Thus the 88 groups actually included 90 groups and with the 40 groups not included, the total adds up to 130.

** Newari society is comprised of many distinct caste groups but they have not been disaggregated in the NSIS.

*** Percentages displayed in the tables are from the National Population and Housing Census 2011.

**** Blue shading for groups who have traditionally lived in Hills and Mountain (Pahari) and orange shading for Madhesi/Tarai groups who have traditionally lived in the plains belt (Madhes).

to are important to understand, but the intersection of caste, ethnicity and gender, for example, shows how across different social identities, women bear additional burdens and discriminations. Poor women face even greater challenges;

girls and women with disabilities are even more vulnerable; people with disabilities in remote mountain regions have greater hardships; poor, single women (or widows), who are not adequately educated face even greater adversities

that are a combination of socio-cultural and economic identities and marginalization. Poor and disabled boys and men, face a multitude of challenges, but when they are from marginalized caste/ethnic groups as well, then all these multiple identities, intersect to create greater disadvantages and oppression.

Thus, the intersectional framework offers a means to address both identity and oppression together as a “category”, and helps to better understand who is being left behind even more due to “multiple identities”. Gender differences is one of the most essential categories that intersects with a large number of diverse identities that creates wide marginalization and disadvantages.

While the current document cannot do adequate justice to incorporate a fully intersectional analysis, the analysis of data from a gender, caste/ethnicity and to some extent a geographic perspective is presented here.

iv. Sources of Data

In order to identify those left furthest behind, limited sources of data are available that represent Nepal’s population in terms of social and geographical diversity and have scientific value. Following is a brief description of the available sources of data that have some levels of disaggregation and are used in this document.

Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2016: The NDHS 2016 is the latest and fifth round of its series and part of the Global Demographic and Health Survey. The survey was carried out by the Ministry of Health (MoH) with technical assistance from ICF International, USA (MoHP, New Era, & ICF, 2017). It is a nationally representative probability sample survey covering 11,040 households throughout the country. From those sample households, 12,862 women and 4,063 men aged 15-49 years were interviewed. The level of disaggregation includes gender, rural/urban, and province.

Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2017/18:

The NLFS 2017/18 is the third round of its series since 1998 carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of the GoN in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) (CBS, 2019). CBS collected data related to labour force of Nepal using a probability sample of 18,000 households with national representation. As in the NDHS, the level of disaggregation includes gender, rural/urban, and province.

Nepal Social Inclusion Survey (NSIS) 2018:

The NSIS 2018 is the second round of a survey of its kind carried out by the Central Department of Anthropology, Tribhuvan University (Gurung, Pradhan, & Shakya, 2020). The first round was carried out in 2012. NSIS is a household survey of 88 different caste/ethnic groups in Nepal, covering 17,600 households, from which 34,723 interviews (17,247 men and 17,476 women) were conducted in 68 districts throughout the country. It provides data on various aspects of socio-economic status such as demographic, social, economic, governance, gender, and discrimination, and is disaggregated by gender and caste/ethnicity.

Household Risk and Vulnerability Survey (HRVS) 2018:

This survey was carried in 2018 out by the World Bank, Nepal (Walker, Kawasoe, & Shrestha, 2019). It is the third wave of a panel household survey covering 6,051 households in 50 districts. The first wave was in 2016 (6,000 households) and the second was in 2017 (5,835 households). The reference period of the survey was 2014 to 2018 in order to capture the experience of households during various types of natural disasters and disruptions.

Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS) 2019:

The NMICS 2019 is the second-round survey carried out by the CBS in 2019 following the first round in 2014 (CBS, 2020). It was conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), as part of the Global MICS programme. It is a nationally rep-

representative periodic survey with a 12,655 interviewed households where 14,805 women and 5,501 men aged 15-49 years were involved. The level of disaggregation of data it provides are basically place of residence and province.

Others: This framework also utilizes additional sources. The poverty rate calculated in the Nepal Multidimensional Poverty Index 2021 prepared by NPC (2021^a) is used to inform economic opportunity, which is disaggregated by rural/urban, province, age, and disability status. The data used to estimate poverty is from NMICS 2019. Similarly, this document utilizes data from INSEC, which provides data on the prevalence of COVID-19, disaggregated by gender, province and districts.³

1.3.2 Policy Review on LNOB and Identification of Gaps

A review of the policies, strategies, and activities regarding the SDGs have also been carried out. This review is, on the one hand, to provide information on the current status and achievements on the SDGs, and on the other hand, to help identify the policy gaps on why certain groups of people have been left behind. The gap identification is based on an analysis of both a review of the SDGs progress and identification of furthest behind described in previous section.

The SDGs progress is reviewed by analyzing past efforts made by the government line agencies to achieve LNOB. The National Planning Commission is the apex body for SDG implementation and monitoring in Nepal, which has set up a National SDG Platform to enable tracking of Nepal's progress towards achieving the SDGs by

2030. The NPC has set national goals and a roadmap to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Linking with this roadmap NPC has produced a number documents to implement, expand, and monitor the progress. The following documents have been reviewed to inform progress and identify gaps in achieving LNOB:

- SDG Country Status Report in 2015 (NPC, 2017^b)
- 14th Plan (2016/17-2018/19)⁴
- Nepal's Sustainable Development Goals: Status and Roadmap (2016-2030) (NPC, 2017^a)⁵
- National Review of Sustainable Development Goals (NPC, 2017^b)⁶
- The “दिगो विकास लक्ष्य स्थानीयकरण स्रोत पुस्तिका” [SDG Localization Resource Book], 2020
- The Fifteenth Plan (2019/20 – 2023/24) (NPC, 2020^a)⁷
- SDG Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy 2018 (NPC, 2018)
- Nepal Sustainable Development Goals: Progress Assessment Report (2016–2019) (NPC, 2020^b)⁸
- Nepal's Roadmap for Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies: A SDG 16 Plus Report (2021)⁹

The Constitution of Nepal¹⁰, in its preamble stresses the rationale behind ending all forms of discrimination that is to “ensure economic equality”.¹¹ Clause 8 of Article 60 mentions the need of a Federal Act on the distribution of revenues to utilize it “... *in development works, reduction of regional imbalances, poverty and inequality, end of deprivation, and assistance to be made in the performance of contingent works and*

3. INSEC (2021) data.

4. 14th-plan-full-document.pdf (npc.gov.np)

5. NPC (2017^a). Nepal's sustainable development goals: Status and roadmap (2016-2030). Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.

6. NPC (2017^b). National review of sustainable development goals. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.

7. NPC (2020^a). Fifteenth Plan (2019/20 – 2023/24). Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.

8. NPC (2020^b). Nepal sustainable development goals. Progress assessment report 2016-2019. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.

9. NPC (2021). Nepal's roadmap for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies: A SDG 16 plus report. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.

10. English translation of the Constitution of Nepal is available from Nepal Law Commission's website: <http://www.lawcommission.gov.np/en/archives/979>. Retrieved 11 October 2019.

11. See Preamble of the Constitution in Nepal Law Commission's Website: <http://www.lawcommission.gov.np/en/archives/987>. Retrieved 11 October 2019.

*fulfilment of temporary needs.*¹² Constitutionally, Nepal enjoys right to equality as a fundamental right.¹³ Politically, Nepal affirms strongly “to establish a public welfare system of governance, by establishing a just system in all aspects of the national life through the rule of law, values and norms of fundamental rights and human rights, gender equality, proportional inclusion, participation and social justice, while at the same time protecting the life, property, equality and liberties of the people, in keeping with the vitality of freedom, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Nepal.”¹⁴

Right after four months of the promulgation of Nepal’s Constitution through the historic Constituent Assembly, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force on 1 January 2016¹⁵ after rigorous discussions in various forums created by the UN¹⁶.

The National Planning Commission is the designated focal agency of the Government of Nepal for SDG localization. The NPC has been working to align its periodic plans with the SDGs and its targets including its national monitoring and evaluation framework. Nepal has prepared its SDG Country Status Report in 2015 (NPC, 2017^b), detailing and taking stock of its development context and establishing the baseline for the SDGs. The country started incorporating the SDGs in its development planning since the 14th Plan (2016/17-2018/19).¹⁷ The current 15th Plan (2019/20-2023/24) is also fully aligned with the SDGs. The 15th Plan is anchored on the long-

term vision ‘Prosperous Nepal: Happy Nepali’ to be achieved by 2043.¹⁸ ‘Prosperity’ includes four goals viz. accessible modern infrastructure; full utilization of human capital potential; high and sustainable production and productivity; and high and equitable national income. ‘Happiness’ includes six goals viz. well-being and decent life; safe, civilized and just society; balanced environment; good governance; strengthened democracy and national unity; and security and dignity. The Plan further aims for the country to graduate from a least developed country status; eradicate multidimensional poverty; attain the SDGs; reach the level of a middle-income country by 2030 and achieve all round prosperity and happiness by 2043. Other sectoral plans, policies and targets are also aligned with the SDGs. Specific SDG codes are assigned for all national programmes in the national budget.

Nepal has so far presented two voluntary national review (VNR) reports at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNECOSOC). The country is implementing the SDGs following its SDG Status and Roadmap (2016-2030)¹⁹ through its national policies and programmes. The Roadmap has identified 494 indicators under 169 targets spread across the all sectors. The Roadmap is supported by another milestone document i.e., SDG Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy 2018 (NPC, 2018), in which the country has identified an average annual investment requirement of Nepalese Rupees 2024.8 billion (approx. US\$ 20 billion) to implement the SDGs, with a 29 percent financing gap.

12. See Nepal Law Commission’s website: <http://www.lawcommission.gov.np/en/archives/979>. Retrieved 11 October 2019.

13. Extracted from Article 18 under Part 3 of the Constitution, that is, Fundamental Rights and Duties <http://www.lawcommission.gov.np/en/archives/981>.

14. Article 50 of the Constitution.

15. See <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>.

16. The SDGs were first formally discussed at the United Nations (UN) Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 (Rio+20), and then in the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2014. See for detail: <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/nepal/docs/reports/SDG%20final%20report/en%20report-nepal.pdf>.

17. 14th-plan-full-document.pdf (npc.gov.np)

18. 15th_plan_English_Version.pdf (npc.gov.np)

19. Sustainable development goals, status and roadmap: 2016-2030 | NPC SDG - Resources

The overarching goal of the SDGs of Leave No One Behind fits well with the inclusive political order that Nepal has been building with the new Constitution (2015), which aspires to create a prosperous, egalitarian and pluralistic society, and serves as the overarching guide to all development policies, plans, and programmes. Nepal's social and political progress has been highly progressive.²⁰ Building on the gains so far, the challenge for Nepal is to swiftly embrace a much more ambitious aspiration of fulfilling the SDGs.

As shown by the SDG Progress Assessment Report (NPC, 2020), out of 494 indicators (479 without repetition), only 35 percent of the indicator's data values are available on a regular, periodic basis, while another 55 percent is expected to be available through census, surveys and administrative records. The remaining 10% data values for tier three indicators are not available. Major data gaps are with respect to Goal 2 (Zero hunger), Goal 6 (Clean water and sanitation), Goal 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), Goal 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), Goal 12 (Responsible consumption and production), Goal 13 (Climate action) and Goal 17 (Partnership for goals).²¹ The SDG 16 Plus Review further claims that SDG 16 targets seeks layers of other targets to meet for which it is necessary to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level.²² Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education has prepared the Sustainable Development Goal 4 - Education 2030 Nepal National Framework.

To sum up, the country is resource constrained, and it needs to forge a diverse partnership for SDGs among government, businesses and civil society to end poverty and create a life of dignity and opportunity for all in Nepal.

After identifying and understanding who are "furthest behind" and identifying policy gaps with the help of a review of policy and plan documents, a national LNOB Results Framework has been prepared in order to facilitate reaching the LNOB targets of the 2030 Agenda. The proposed national framework for LNOB follows the UNDP conceptual framework discussed above in Section 1.2. This framework is considered to be a national level guideline for monitoring and measuring the progress on LNOB, and it is expected to help guide the formulation of specific province and local government level frameworks and action plans based on their own contextual analysis. The national framework for LNOB would incorporate the gaps, challenges, and opportunities in achieving the 2030 Agenda and help regular monitoring of its progress. Along with the LNOB framework, recommendations and future plan of action is prepared based on identification of those furthest behind and policy gaps guided by the review of SDG progress. The recommendations and future plan of action are related to data gaps for monitoring progress and plans to transform the Nepali people from "furthest behind" to "no one left behind".

1.3.3 Validating the Findings

This work involved analysis of secondary information from surveys and literatures. Multiple sources were used to identify who are furthest behind and various policies and plans were reviewed to assess SDG progress and to identify policy gaps in achieving targeted goals. Every survey has its own specific objectives and, accordingly, adopts a specific methodology to collect quantitative data. Therefore, validation of the findings can add value to enrich precision of the decision making.

20. NPC SDG | About Us.

21. NPC (2020b). Nepal sustainable development goals. Progress assessment report 2016-2019. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.

22. NPC (2021). Nepal's roadmap for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies: A SDG 16 plus report. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.

i. Consultation Meetings

In order to build a common understanding of what needs to be done to ensure that people are not left behind and that those furthest behind are reached, interactions and dialogues with relevant line ministries, members of Provincial Planning Commissions, Ministry of Social Development of the Provinces, government officials, and other national-level stakeholders (civil society organizations, donor agencies, thematic groups) were carried out. Qualitative information was collected using checklist through these consultations, which had two aims (For checklist see Annex I). First, it helped to verify and validate the findings from secondary data on identifying who are “furthest behind and in what” and the progress in LNOB. Secondly, it provided an opportunity to get feedback to substantiate and strengthen the national LNOB framework including recommendations and plan of action.

Three larger consultation meetings were organized: the first one was with the federations, alliances and networks of civil society in Kathmandu on 8th December 2021. The second and third ones were on 22nd December 2021 in Janakpur and Surkhet.

The participants of the Kathmandu consultation were representatives from organizations that focused on women’s empowerment (including single women), Dalit, Adivasi Janajatis (Indigenous Nationalities), PWDs, Senior Citizens, LGBTIQA, Youth and Adolescents and Children. After presentation of the key elements of the review of secondary data, the participants were divided into various groups, to discuss issues related to identification of the furthest behind, the themes of SDGs, and the way forward in line with recommendations and plan of action for the future. These consultations were facilitated by the NPC under the project “Accelerating Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Nepal” (AISN) and KIDC in Kathmandu.

In the provinces, Policy and Planning Commissions of Janakpur and Karnali were the co-organizers of the events. In Janakpur, the Madhes Province Policy and Planning Commission Vice-Chairperson chaired the session and in Surkhet, the Member Secretary of Karnali Planning Commission chaired the session. Secretaries of the major ministries of the provinces, division chiefs, and directors as well as representatives of development partners, civil society and media were the participants in the provincial consultations (for details see Annex II.A to II.C).

Key Informant Interviews (KII): A number of KIIs were conducted with individuals from selected UN agencies and bilateral donors. The purpose of these interviews was to understand the perceptions of these stakeholders and development partners on LNOB and to get their feedback on critical issues related to addressing LNOB (for checklist see Annex I). The list of all the key persons who were consulted from a number of different organizations is given in Annex II.D.

Review and Feedback: As a process for finalizing the task, regular efforts were made to share progress with NPC Team led by Hon’ble Member and AISN project team. A series of review and feedback meetings were organized at several stages of process of preparation of national framework to get the work in progress reviewed and feedback to enrich the document.

1.4 Limitations of the Framework

This framework used secondary data along with a review of policy documents and also collected the perceptions and feedback from key stakeholders through workshops and KIIs. The effort was to maximize the use and articulation of available literature and data in identifying and understanding who are furthest behind, and to prepare a national framework and plan of action to ensure LNOB. The principal guidelines for the framework were the Nepal SDGs and the 15th Plan of Nepal. The policy documents that

were reviewed for this assignment were mainly those documented and updated by NPC, such as SDG Roadmap, Progress Assessment, the SDG 16 Plus reports, two voluntary national reviews submitted by the GoN to the UN, etc.

There is no single data source that could cover all the five dimensions of exclusion that the framework needed to use. Thus, the framework utilized multiple data sources that adopted different methodologies and time references for collecting data. So, the quality of the data may vary by source, but they do not affect the quality in identifying and understanding LNOB and preparing the national framework. The data from diverse sources were supplemented, verified and triangulated with qualitative information that were collected through workshops and KIs with relevant stakeholders in Kathmandu and two other Provinces.

1.5 Organization of the Framework

This framework comprises five main chapters. Chapter one conceptualizes LNOB in the context of Nepal linking it with the UN framework

of five dimensions of exclusion to identify the people left behind in the country. This chapter also lays out the methodology for data collection, analysis and interpretation. The second chapter stands as the core to identify the population and communities left behind in Nepal guided by the five dimensions of the UN framework, which is presented in three broader sections: socio-economic, governance, and shocks and fragility. The third chapter cornerstones the main progress Nepal has made on SDG indicators and identifies the major gaps and challenges. Chapter four presents the challenges, the results framework and an action plan for the monitoring the progress on Leave No One Behind. Finally, chapter five presents some discussions on the overall LNOB framework based on findings on identification of groups most left behind, the review of the progress on the SDGs, identification of gaps and challenges, and presents some of the way forward.

IDENTIFYING AND DETERMINING THE EXTENT OF POPULATION WHO ARE “FURTHEST BEHIND”

This chapter deals with two objectives, identifying the “furthest behind” population and determining the “extent of those furthest behind”, based on five dimensions of exclusion conceptualized at the outset of the document preparation (see Table 1.1 in Chapter 1). The chapter is mainly devoted to the socio-economic sphere of exclusion, which covers discrimination due to social identity, spatial disadvantage, socio-economic status, governance, and shocks and fragility. Identification of furthest behind and determination of the extent of furthest behind are dealt simultaneously utilizing available multiple data sources.

2.1 Socio-Economic Status

In order to identify groups that are furthest behind, the socio-economic condition of groups of the population is examined in three spheres – unequal access to resources, unequal participation, and denial of opportunities (United Nations, 2016). These spheres are further disaggregated by social identity, economic status and spatial variations to inform which groups are “left behind” and to what extent they are furthest behind. In case of social identity, caste/ethnicity is the best disaggregation that represents the prevailing diversity of the Nepali society by and large in terms of culture and language as well as access to resources.

Caste/ethnicity in Nepal is presented in two forms – broader social groups and individual caste/ethnic group. The broader social grouping utilized by this framework follows the 11 social groups classified by NSIS 2018 (Gurung, Pradhan, & Shakya, 2020). In the case of individ-

ual caste/ethnic groups, the NSIS 2018 provided data disaggregated by 88 individual caste/ethnic groups and gender. In order to inform the extent of those furthest behind, this framework utilizes quintiles of 88 groups that identifies the bottom 20% up to the top 20% for given socio-economic indicators. The bottom 20% are presented in the tables in this chapter and the breakdown of 88 groups is presented in Annex III. The chapter also presents the next to the bottom 20% for some indicators, which is the bottom 40%, to inform the relative extent of those furthest behind. This is in reference to the NPC’s SDG Roadmap (2016-2030) that expresses the goal of reducing inequality through policies to support “a faster than average rate of growth in income and consumption among the poorest 40% of the population” (NPC, 2017^a).

2.1.1 Demography

Nepal’s beauty and its resources are diverse according to both human population and geographical setting. Nepal Census 2011 recorded that it is a resident of 125 different caste and ethnic groups who speak 123 different languages, follow 10 different religions, and live up in the high mountains to down in the low-land Tarai. This diversity is a resource as well as means to achieve expected goals of economic as well as human development. The beauty of diversity, therefore, must be retained, maintained, and uplifted by managing it with diversified and inclusive principles, policies and plans, and programmes especially focusing on reaching those “furthest behind”. This section deals with mainly three aspects of demographic diversity - working age population, child marriage, and disability.

i. Working age population

According to the preliminary results of the Population and Housing Census 2021, the current population of Nepal is about 29.19 million. The total fertility rate is just below the replacement level of 2.0 per woman (1.9 in urban and 2.4 in rural areas) and the infant mortality is 25 per 1,000 livebirths (CBS, 2020). Life expectancy at birth in Nepal is 71.17 years²³. Along with this demographic momentum, Nepal has been experiencing “demographic windows of opportunity” with an increased working age population (15-64) (65.4%), which will expectedly exceed two-thirds of the total population in the upcoming Census 2021. A higher proportion of the working age population in a territory means the higher possibility of economic development.

The Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2017/18 estimated that there are 20.7 million working age population in Nepal, of which 64.1% reside in urban and 35.9% in rural Nepal (CBS, 2019). Females (55.6%) have much higher representation than males (44.4%) among the working age population (Table 2.1). Karnali (5.6%) is the most deprived Province with the lowest percent of working age population, followed by Gandaki (9.0%) and Sudurpaschim (9.1%). Rural areas are the most deprived of working population in all Provinces. The

variation in working age population in rural versus urban areas is highest in Madhes Province, that is 1/3rd vs. 2/3rd.

ii. Child marriage

Age at marriage as a component of reproductive health and rights is one of the determinants of fertility potential in a population. The legal age at marriage in Nepal is 20 years.²⁵ However, the UNICEF definition is commonly followed by most countries and it is useful for comparison among countries. Accordingly, marriage before 18 years of age, considered as child marriage²⁶, is a violation of human rights and is a harmful practice that the SDGs aims to eliminate by 2030. Marriage before 18 is common in Nepal and varies with culture and locations. The latest data from the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 (NMICS) shows that the prevalence of child marriage in Nepal is 37.3% (Table 2.2). It is much higher in rural areas (41.5%) than urban Nepal (35.5%). Among the provinces, it is highest in Madhes Province where more than half of the women age 18-49 were married before 18 years (50.5%), which is closely followed by Karnali Province (46.6%). Except for Madhes Province, the proportion of child marriage is higher in rural than urban areas in most of the other provinces.

Table 2.1: Working age population by sex, province and place of residence²⁴

Areas	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Nepal (in million)	44.4 (9.2)	55.6 (11.5)	100.0 (20.7)
Urban	64.6	63.6	64.1
Rural	35.4	36.4	35.9
Province 1	17.4	17.0	17.1
Urban	58.0	61.2	59.7
Rural	42.0	38.8	40.3
Madhes Province	19.4	19.0	19.2
Urban	66.6	66.3	66.4
Rural	33.3	33.7	33.6
Bagmati Province	25.6	21.7	23.5
Urban	78.0	75.8	76.9
Rural	21.9	24.2	23.1

Source: NLFS 2017/18, Annex I – Table 1.1, p.67.

Areas	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Gandaki Province	8.4	1.7	9.0
Urban	57.9	59.3	58.7
Rural	42.2	40.7	41.3
Lumbini Province	16.1	17.0	16.6
Urban	55.0	54.1	54.5
Rural	45.0	45.9	45.5
Karnali Province	5.3	5.9	5.6
Urban	53.1	56.5	55.0
Rural	47.1	43.6	45.0
Sudurpaschim Province	7.9	10.0	9.1
Urban	65.2	60.9	62.6
Rural	34.8	39.1	37.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

23. <https://population.un.org/wpp/>

24. Nepal Labour Force Survey 2017/18 defines working age population as the population aged 15 years and above, otherwise it is usually defined as those aged 15-64 years.

25. Civil Code of Nepal 2019, the Government of Nepal.

26. <http://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage/>

Table 2.2: Marriage before 18 among women aged 18-49 years, by province and place of residence

Areas	%	Areas	%
Nepal	37.3	Gandaki Province	39.3
Rural	41.5	Rural	38.7
Urban	35.5	Urban	39.7
Province 1	29.9	Lumbini Province	38.3
Rural	32.0	Rural	40.7
Urban	28.8	Urban	36.8
Madhes Province	50.5	Karnali Province	46.6
Rural	51.0	Rural	48.4
Urban	50.4	Urban	45.0
Bagmati Province	27.3	Sudurpaschim Province	44.0
Rural	40.4	Rural	44.5
Kathmandu Urban	21.0	Urban	43.7
Other Urban	33.1		

Source: NMICS 2019, Table PR.4.1W.

Marriage age is closely related to cultural norms and values of a population so it varies accordingly among caste and ethnic groups. The NSIS 2018 provides data on age at marriage of 88 caste/ethnic groups (Gurung, Pradhan, & Shakya, 2020). The NMICS 2019 findings on the prevalence of child marriage in Madhes Province, is also supported by the NSIS 2018 findings; almost

all Madhesi Dalits, some Madhesi Other Caste Groups (7 groups), one Hill Dalit (Badi) and a Tarai Janajati (Dhanuk) are at the bottom 20% among those who have the highest proportion of child marriage (Table 2.3; see Table A3.1 in Annex III for details). If we look at the bottom 40%, almost all belong to Madhesi groups including Muslims.

Table 2.3: Bottom 20% – child marriage and disability by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

Marriage before 18 among women aged 18-49 years		Disability among population aged 3+ years (%)			
Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	Male	Female	Both
Halkhor (MD)	88.4	Hayu (M/HJ)	13.1	10.1	11.6
Dom (MD)	86.8	Thami (M/HJ)	11.2	11.3	11.3
Bing/Binda (MOC)	83.9	Jirel (M/HJ)	11.6	8.0	9.8
Badi (HD)	79.8	Yholmo (M/HJ)	10.4	7.5	9.0
Tatma (MD)	76.8	Byasi (M/HJ)	11.1	6.5	8.8
Yadav (MOC)	75.6	Pahari (M/HJ)	7.2	6.7	7.0
Lohar (MOC)	75.5	Newar	6.2	6.9	6.6
Dhobi (MD)	75.3	Limbu (M/HJ)	5.8	4.5	5.2
Mali (MOC)	75.1	Sanyasi (HC)	6.0	4.3	5.2
Barae (MOC)	74.5	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	5.4	5.0	5.2
Musahar (MD)	73.7	Thakuri (HC)	4.9	4.8	4.9
Khatwe (MD)	73.6	Chhetri (HC)	5.8	3.7	4.7
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	73.5	Tamang (M/HJ)	5.5	3.9	4.7
Kanu (MOC)	73.3	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	4.8	4.3	4.6
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	73.3	Kumal (M/HJ)	5.2	3.8	4.5
Mallah (MOC)	73.1	Yakha (M/HJ)	4.5	4.5	4.5
Dhanuk (TJ)	72.0	Brahmin (MBC)	5.0	3.8	4.4
		Rai (M/HJ)	5.6	3.4	4.4

Source: Table A3.1 & A3.2.

Note: Short form in parenthesis is broader social group (See Table 1.3).

iii. Disability²⁷

Contrasting results are found whilst looking at disability. In most of socio-economic and demographic indicators, Madhesi people fall overwhelmingly within the bottom 20% but in the case of people with disabilities, Mountain/Hill people are overwhelming at bottom 20% (Table 2.3). The exceptions are Madhesi Dalits (Chamar/Harijan/Ram) and Madhesi Brahmins. They are mostly Mountain/Hill Janajatis (Hayu, Thami, Jirel, Yholmo, Byasi, Pahari, Newar, Limbu, Sunuwar, Tamang, Kumal, Yakha, and Rai) and others include Hill Chhetris such as Chhetri, Sanyasi and Thakuri (see Table A3.2 for details). It is to note here that findings of disability demonstrate a distinct scenario. Some groups such as Newar, Thakuri, and Chhetri are at the top quintiles in other socio-economic indicators but they are at the bottom in relation to disability. This indicates that disability may not be directly related to economic and non-economic poverty but to other factors, that need to be explored.

2.1.2 Education

Gross enrollment in early childhood education among children aged 36-59 months and current school attendance among population aged 6-25 years are important indicators of education. They inform current level of educational attainment among population from 3 to 25 years that covers most recent trend in education. Deprivation in these education indicators is a symptom of being “left behind” from a gateway of all kinds of opportunities for future socio-economic and political growth. In addition, proficiency in the Nepali language²⁸ among respondents is a good indicator to understand the linguistic disadvantages of non-Nepali speakers that is associated with achievements in education in a context where the Nepali language is the main medium of instruction, and text books and learning materials are in Nepali (especially in public schools).

The NMICS 2019 shows that about 62% of children aged 36 to 59 months (3-4 years) have attended early child education (CBS, 2020) (Ta-

Table 2.4: Percentage of children aged 36-59 months attending early childhood education

Areas	%	Caste/Ethnicity	Both
Nepal	61.9	Bagmati Province	84.8
Sex		Rural	70.5
Male	63.8	Kathmandu Valley Urban	94.0
Female	59.9	Other Urban	78.5
Place of residence		Gandaki Province	82.3
Urban	65.7	Rural	73.4
Rural	54.8	Urban	86.3
Province		Lumbini Province	66.9
Province 1	62.9	Rural	57.2
Rural	61.7	Urban	74.9
Urban	63.8	Karnali Province	52.7
Madhes Province	38.8	Rural	47.1
Rural	31.1	Urban	57.6
Urban	41.6	Sudurpaschim Province	60.2
		Rural	57.7
		Urban	62.0

Source: NMICS 2019, Table LN.1.1, p.331.

27. The NSIS 2018 follows the functional definition of disability recommended by the Washington Group and identifies the prevalence of disability by using six questions regarding vision, hearing, mobility, remembering, self-care and communication.

28. Proficiency is defined as ability to understand (listening), speak, reading and writing Nepali (or in Nepali) language. In view of that understanding is embedded in speaking, separate question on understanding was not asked. So, the survey includes three components of proficiency (ability of speaking, reading and writing) in Nepali language (Gurung et al., 2020).

ble 2.4). Males (63.8%) are about 4 percentage points higher than females (59.9%) in attaining early childhood education. Variations between rural and urban residence is much pronounced, that is children attending early childhood education is 11 percentage points higher in urban (65.7%) than in rural areas (54.8%). Among the seven provinces, the Madhes Province has the lowest percentage of children attending early childhood education (38.8%), and Karnali (52.7%) and Sudurpaschim (60.2%) Provinces are also below the national average and far behind Bagmati Province (84.8%).

These indicators are also assessed using data obtained from NSIS 2018 (see Gurung, Pradhan, & Shakya, 2020), which gives disaggregation according to caste/ethnicity and gender. It is natural that all the non-Nepali speakers, especially Madhesi groups (Madhesi Dalits, Muslim, Madhesi Other Caste groups, and some Tarai Janajatis), are among the bottom 20% (Table 2.5). In the

category next to bottom 20% too, all belong to Madhesi groups; Mountain/Hill Janajatis and Hill Dalits come above that. Even Hill Dalits are better off than Mountain/Hill Janajatis as their mother tongue is Nepali even though they are behind in most other indicators (see Table A3.3 for detail).

The percentage of children who have attended early childhood education ranges from lowest among Bing/Binda (Madhesi Other Caste) at only 29.1% to highest among Thakali (Mountain/Hill Janajati) at a 100% (Table 2.5, see Table A3.4 for details of 88 groups). There are 18 groups (among 88 caste ethnic groups) who are at the bottom 20% ranging from 29.1 to 53.6%. They are seven Madhesi Dalits (Dom, Halkhor, Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi, Musahar, Chamar/Harijan, Khatwe and Tatma), eight Madhesi Other Caste groups (Bing/Binda, Mallah, Lohar, Kanu, Lodha, Yadav, Barae and Bhediyar/Gaderi) including Muslim, Dhanuk (Tarai Janajati), and Bhote/Walung (Mountain/Hill Janajati). The

Table 2.5: Bottom 20% - proficiency in Nepali language, gross enrollment of children aged 3-5 years in early child development (ECD) and currently attending population aged 6-25 years

Proficient in Nepali language by caste/ethnicity (%)		Enrolled in ECD by sex and caste/ethnicity (%)			Currently attending school/college by sex and caste/ethnicity (%)				
Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	Male	Female	Both sexes	Caste/Ethnicity	Male	Female	Both sexes
Musahar (MD)	7.8	Bing/Binda (MOC)	24.4	33.3	29.1	Bote (M/HJ)	53.7	50.0	51.7
Bing/Binda (MOC)	13.0	Dom (MD)	43.1	32.1	37.5	Santhal (TJ)	58.6	47.6	53.3
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	13.0	Halkhor (MD)	41.0	36.0	38.2	Danuwar (M/HJ)	57.8	56.4	57.0
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	15.0	Mallah (MOC)	36.6	43.8	39.7	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	59.3	56.2	57.7
Halkhor (MD)	15.5	Lohar (MOC)	47.8	34.5	40.6	Meche (TJ)	64.2	54.8	58.8
Nuniya (MOC)	15.9	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	40.0	44.7	42.4	Musahar (MD)	57.5	61.0	59.1
Dom (MD)	16.8	Kanu (MOC)	45.8	38.5	42.5	Majhi (M/HJ)	58.7	60.4	59.6
Tatma (MD)	18.3	Musahar (MD)	36.2	51.3	43.0	Bantar (MD)	61.2	59.8	60.5
Khatwe (MD)	19.5	Muslim	47.1	46.0	46.5	Gaine (HD)	66.0	56.4	61.1
Mallah (MOC)	20.9	Lodha (MOC)	45.9	47.8	46.7	Kisan (TJ)	55.7	66.7	61.3
Lohar (MOC)	25.8	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	52.4	45.5	48.8	Rajbansi (TJ)	62.7	60.6	61.5
Santhal (TJ)	25.8	Khatwe (MD)	58.3	43.9	50.6	Chepang (M/HJ)	62.2	61.0	61.6
Muslim	26.1	Dhanuk (TJ)	48.0	55.6	51.6	Thami (M/HJ)	58.6	64.5	61.7
Kanu (MOC)	26.5	Tatma (MD)	51.2	52.2	51.7	Dhimal (TJ)	69.3	53.7	61.7
Kumhar (MOC)	26.6	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	57.7	46.2	51.9	Halkhor (MD)	57.3	67.1	61.8
Lodha (MOC)	27.5	Yadav (MOC)	59.5	47.1	53.5	Koche (TJ)	68.1	55.4	62.0
Sonar (MOC)	27.5	Barae (MOC)	61.4	45.0	53.6	Lodha (MOC)	64.7	59.9	62.5
Dhobi (MD)	27.8	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	64.0	42.6	53.6				
Koche (TJ)	27.8								

Source: Table A3.3 – A3.5.

next bottom quintile includes other 18 groups who are largely Madhesi Other Caste groups, one Madhesi Dalit (Dhobi), one Tarai Janajati (Jhangad) and a Mountain/Hill Janajati (Chepang). The percentage of children attending early child education ranges from 53.8 to 62.9%.

NSIS 2018 provides data on current attendance in school/college among population aged 6-25 years by gender and caste/ethnicity (Table 2.5, see Table A3.5). It shows 73.5% of population aged 6-25 years are currently attending school/college, with slightly higher rates for males (75.5%) compared to females (71.7%). Among the 88 caste/ethnic groups, there are 17 groups at the bottom quintile (20%) who have rates far below the average, ranging from 51.7% to 62.5% of those who are currently attending school/college (see Table A3.5 for details). They are Musahar, Bantar and Halkhor (Madhesi Dalits); Gaine among Hill Dalits; Santhal, Munda/Mudiyari, Meche, Kisan, Dhimal and Koche (Tarai Janajatis); Bote, Danuwar, Majhi, Chepang and Thami (Hill Janajatis); and Lodha from Madhesi Other Caste group. In most of the groups females have lower rates of current attendance in school/college compared to males, except among the Musahar, Majhi, Kisan, Thami and Halkhor.

In the next bottom 20% in currently attending school/college, there are three more Madhesi Dalits (Dom, Dusadh/Paswan, and Chamar/Har-ijan), three Hill Dalits (Badi, Sarki, and Damai/Dholi), three Tarai Janajatis (Jhangad, Tharu, and Tajpuriya), six Mountain/Hill Janajatis (Gurung, Pahari, Lepcha, Raji, Kumal, and Magar), and others such as Madhesi Other Caste groups (Bing/Binda, Kewat, and Rajbhar).

2.1.3 Health Services

Infant, child and maternal health, are some key health outcome indicators. However, these outcomes are primarily dependent on access to basic health services. Thus, infant, child and maternal health including physical distance to nearest health services, that are also culturally sensitive, are key to inform access to health services and to assess the extent of coverage of basic health services. Infant, child, and under-five mortality rates are some of the best indicators to depict the conditions and situations of infant and child health within the population.

i. Infant and child mortality

The data shows that infant mortality rate (IMR), and child and under-five mortality do not vary with place of residence, i.e., rural versus urban

Table 2.6: Early childhood mortality rates by area and sex

Areas and Sex	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	Child Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Nepal	25	4	28
Place of residence			
Urban	25	4	29
Rural	25	4	28
Sex			
Male	28	3	32
Female	21	4	25
Province			
Province 1	30	2	32
Madhes Province	15	4	19
Bagmati Province	16	3	19
Gandaki Province	27	3	30
Lumbini Province	35	5	40
Karnali Province	27	4	30
Sudurpaschim Province	33	6	39

Source: NMICS 2019, Table CS.2 & 3, pp. 134-35.

(see Table 2.6). However, there are meaningful sex differences in IMR; male infants (28 per 1000 livebirths) die more than female infants (21 per 1000 livebirths). Under-five mortality includes both infant and child deaths, thus, it follows the pattern of IMR by sex. IMR is the highest in Lumbini (35 per 1000 livebirths), followed by Sudurpaschim (33 per 1000 livebirths). Child and under-five mortality also follow the same pattern, however, Sudurpaschim is the most deprived in case of child mortality.

ii. Maternal health

Rates of antenatal care (pregnant women attended by skilled health personnel at least once) and postnatal care (mother's health checkup in two days of delivery) among married women aged 15-49 years are good indicators of access to maternal health. Rural-urban variations prevail in access to both antenatal and post-natal health services in Nepal (see Table 2.7). The gap is much wider in post-natal health checkup - 57.1% in rural areas - which is more than 16 percentage points lower than in urban areas.

It is quite interesting that access to antenatal care is highest in Sudurpaschim Province (95.9%), which happens to be far behind in other indicators, followed by Bagmati Province (90.6%). Access to antenatal care is lowest in Province 1 (84.2%) followed by Karnali Province (85.1%). The result demonstrates that the pattern of antenatal care among Provinces is different from other health indicators. However, the rural-urban pattern in antenatal care is similar to other health indicators, except in Madhes and Karnali Provinces where access is higher in rural than urban areas.

Expectedly, access to post-natal health checkup of mothers is lowest in Karnali Province (49.3%) and Madhes Province (56.2%), and highest in Gandaki Province (80.9%) and Bagmati Province (80.3%). In all provinces, rural areas have much lower access to post-natal health checkups than urban areas. These results in post-natal health checkup is much clearer than in antenatal care.

Province 1 and Karnali Province are the furthest behind among Provinces and rural areas in gen-

Table 2.7: Antenatal care during pregnancy and post-natal health checkup within 2 days of delivery among married women aged 15-49 years

Areas	Pregnant women who were attended once by skilled health personnel (%)	Post-natal health checkup for mothers (%)
Nepal	88.8	67.8
Place of residence		
Urban	90.7	73.5
Rural	85.3	57.1
Provinces		
Province 1	84.2	74.4
Rural	80.4	67.5
Urban	86.5	78.6
Madhes Province	86.1	56.2
Rural	87.8	46.0
Urban	85.4	60.2
Bagmati Province	90.6	80.3
Rural	81.8	64.4
KTM valley urban	97.8	90.0
Other urban	84.3	75.3

Areas	Pregnant women who were attended once by skilled health personnel (%)	Post-natal health checkup for mothers (%)
Gandaki Province	86.9	80.9
Rural	75.4	78.3
Urban	92.3	82.2
Lumbini Province	92.4	64.1
Rural	85.9	48.9
Urban	97.1	75.1
Karnali Province	85.1	49.3
Rural	88.7	43.4
Urban	81.1	55.6
Sudurpaschim Province	95.9	67.3
Rural	93.8	65.0
Urban	97.5	69.0

Source: NMICS 2019, Table TM.4.1, pp.156-7; Table TM.8.7, pp.195-6.

eral and, surprisingly rural Gandaki, are all furthest behind in access to antenatal care. In case of post-natal health checkup of mothers, Karnali and Madhes Province are furthest behind among provinces and rural areas in all provinces.

iii. Distance to health services

Distance to the nearest health service establishments is an important indicator to assess universality in coverage of health services. It is even more significant in Nepal where geography is highly complex and human settlements are highly scattered in the hills and mountains. Distance to the nearest health services is measured in terms of percentage of households that are within 30 minutes-walk to the nearest health services, such as any government or private health services establishments. According to the NSIS 2018, there are 18 caste/ethnic groups who are at the bottom 20% out of 88 groups, having lowest percentage of households within a 30 minutes-walk to the nearest health services. The percentage ranges from 33% to 60% (see Table 2.8 and Table A3.6 for details). They are largely Mountain/Hill Janaja-

tis, which include 12 groups such as Hayu, Sherpa, Sunuwar, Lepcha, Majhi, Magar, Raji, Yholmo, Rai, Baramu, Dura, Thami, and Chhantyal. Others include Kami and Sarki (Hill Dalits) and Chhetri, Thakuri, and Sanyasi (Hill Chhetris). This can be attributed to the fact that a majority of these groups reside in high hill areas, with difficult access and thus, are most excluded from health services. The next bottom 20% also include mostly hill people.

2.1.4 Economic Opportunities

i. Employment and occupation

The NLF 2017/18 shows that employment is considerably low in Karnali (4.1%), Sudurpaschim (6.4%) and Gandaki Province (8.6%) (see Table 2.9). Occupancy of informal sector employment (62.2%) is considerably high compared to formal sector (37.8%) in Nepal and the same applies to all provinces. However, the gap between formal and informal sector employment is widest in Madhes Province, where the formal sector occupies only 21.6% of its population. It is clear that Karnali and Sudurpaschim are furthest behind provinces in relation to employment.

Table 2.8: Bottom 40% – percentage of households within 30 minutes-walk to reach nearest health services by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

SN	Caste/Ethnicity	% (Bottom 20%)
1	Hayu (M/HJ)	33.0
2	Sherpa (M/HJ)	34.0
3	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	37.0
4	Lepcha (M/HJ)	37.0
5	Majhi (M/HJ)	38.0
6	Magar (M/HJ)	42.0
7	Chhetri (HC)	45.0
8	Raji (M/HJ)	53.0
9	Yholmo (M/HJ)	53.5
10	Kami (HD)	54.0
11	Rai (M/HJ)	54.0
12	Baramu (M/HJ)	55.5
13	Dura (M/HJ)	55.5
14	Thami (M/HJ)	57.5
15	Sarki (HD)	58.5
16	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	59.5
17	Thakuri (HC)	60.0
18	Sanyasi (HC)	60.0

Source: Table A3.6.

SN	Caste/Ethnicity	% (Next to bottom 20%)
19	Pahari (M/HJ)	60.5
20	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	61.5
21	Byasi (M/HJ)	61.5
22	Jirel (M/HJ)	63.0
23	Kisan (TJ)	63.0
24	Yakha (M/HJ)	64.5
25	Damai/Dholi (HD)	65.0
26	Chepang (M/HJ)	65.5
27	Gaine (HD)	65.5
28	Gurung (M/HJ)	66.0
29	Tharu (TJ)	66.5
30	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	67.0
31	Limbu (M/HJ)	68.0
32	Tajpuriya (TJ)	70.0
33	Mallah (MOC)	72.5
34	Brahmin (HB)	73.0
35	Badi (HD)	73.0

Table 2.9: Formal and informal sector employment by province

Areas	Formal Sector (%)	Informal Sector (%)	Total (Row %)	Total (Col %)
Nepal	37.8	62.2	100.0	100.0
Province				
Province 1	36.7	63.3	100.0	17.0
Madhes Province	21.6	78.4	100.0	17.8
Bagmati Province	48.2	51.8	100.0	30.0
Gandaki Province	39.7	60.3	100.0	8.6
Lumbini Province	36.0	64.0	100.0	16.1
Karnali Province	45.5	54.5	100.0	4.1
Sudurpaschim Province	33.3	66.7	100.0	6.4

Source: NLFS 2017/18, Table 4.5, p.27.

Table 2.10 displays the percentage of households involved in casual labour as their main occupation. Casual labour is considered to be an inferior job that has no regular labour contract and the earning is uncertain. Out of the total 88 caste/ethnic groups, there are 17 groups who have a higher percentage of involvement in casual labour, ranging from 37 to 80% (see

Table 2.10). They include six Madhesi Dalits, three Tarai Janajatis, one Hill Dalit, three Madhesi Other Caste groups, and four Hill Janajatis. Even among them, the Musahar, Chamar/Harijan/Ram, and Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi are in the bottom 20%. Next bottom 20% are also largely Madhesi groups including Muslims (see Table A3.7 for details).

Table 2.10: Bottom 40% – percentage of households with main occupation as casual labour by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

Caste/Ethnicity	% (Bottom 20%)
Musahar (MD)	80.0
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	66.5
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	59.0
Badi (HD)	51.5
Kisan (TJ)	49.5
Nuniya (MOC)	48.5
Santhal (TJ)	48.0
Bing/Binda (MOC)	46.5
Koche (TJ)	46.0
Khatwe (MD)	44.0
Tatma (MD)	41.5
Rajbhar (MOC)	41.0
Bote (M/HJ)	40.0
Majhi (M/HJ)	38.5
Thami (M/HJ)	38.5
Bantar (MD)	38.0
Chepang (M/HJ)	37.0

Source: Table A3.7.

Caste/Ethnicity	% (Next to bottom 20%)
Muslim	36.0
Jhangad (TJ)	36.0
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	35.0
Mallah (MOC)	33.0
Kumal (M/HJ)	33.0
Dhobi (MD)	32.5
Jirel (M/HJ)	32.0
Kewat (MOC)	31.5
Kanu (MOC)	31.5
Tajpuriya (TJ)	30.5
Rajbansi (TJ)	30.0
Kahar (MOC)	30.0
Pahari (M/HJ)	30.0
Dhanuk (TJ)	29.5
Damai/Dholi (HD)	28.5
Lohar (MOC)	28.5
Mali (MOC)	28.5

Table 2.11: Bottom 40% – percentage of respondents who have account in financial institutions by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

Caste/Ethnicity	% (Bottom 20%)	Caste/Ethnicity	% (Next to bottom 20%)
Musahar (MD)	11.8	Kanu (MOC)	38.0
Khatwe (MD)	23.6	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	38.1
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	24.0	Kewat (MOC)	39.3
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	25.0	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	40.1
Dom (MD)	26.4	Badi (HD)	40.1
Bing/Binda (MOC)	28.3	Hayu (M/HJ)	40.9
Santhal (TJ)	30.8	Yadav (MOC)	41.3
Tatma (MD)	32.5	Halkhor (MD)	41.8
Lohar (MOC)	32.8	Dhanuk (TJ)	42.0
Lodha (MOC)	33.8	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	42.5
Kumhar (MOC)	34.8	Bote (M/HJ)	42.6
Kahar (MOC)	34.8	Koche (TJ)	43.1
Nuniya (MOC)	35.0	Sonar (MOC)	43.3
Muslim	35.8	Tajpuriya (TJ)	43.6
Kami (HD)	36.8	Kurmi (MOC)	43.8
Jhangad (TJ)	36.9	Mali (MOC)	43.8
Mallah (MOC)	37.2		
Dhobi (MD)	37.3		

Source: Table A3.8.

ii. Access to financial institutions

Access to financial institutions is measured in terms of whether respondents have an account in cooperatives, micro-finance institutions and/or banks. It also indicates the coverage of financial services to people throughout the country. Table 2.11 displays the NSIS 2018 data showing the bottom 20% and the next 20%. The bottom 20% who have lowest percentage of having an account in financial institutions are almost all Madhesi groups, except for the Kami (Hill Dalit). Among Madhesi groups, seven are Dalits (e.g., Musahar, Khatwe, Chamar/Harijan/Ram, Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi, Dom, and Dhobi), two are Janajatis (Santhal and Jhangad), Muslims, and eight Madhesi Other Caste groups. The percentage of people having an account in financial institutions ranges from 11.8 to 37.3%. The next bottom 20% also include mostly Madhesi groups and some Hill Janajatis (see Table A3.8 for details).

iii. Poverty

A recent estimate of the incidence of poverty²⁹ shows that 17.4% of the population in Nepal are multi-dimensionally poor (NPC, 2021a) (see Table 2.12). Rural-urban variations are considerably high; poverty is about 16 percentage points higher in rural (28%) than urban Nepal (12.3%). It is highest in Karnali Province (39.5%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (25.3%) and Madhes Province (24.2%), whereas only seven percent of the population in Bagmati Province are poor. In this way, Karnali is the furthest behind in terms of multi-dimensional wellbeing.

Poverty in child population aged 0-17 years (21.8%) is higher than the population aged 18 years and above (15.1%). Children 0-9 years are poorer than those aged 10-17 years.

29. Headcount ratio: the incidence of poverty or the percentage of population identified as multidimensionally poor (NPC, 2021a).

Table 2.12: Percentage of population identified as multidimensionally poor by socio-economic status

Socio-economic Status	Incidence of poverty (%)
Place of residence	
Rural	28.0
Urban	12.3
Province	
Province 1	15.9
Madhes Province	24.2
Bagmati Province	7.0
Gandaki Province	9.6
Lumbini Province	18.2
Karnali Province	39.5
Sudurpaschim Province	25.3
Age	
0-17	21.8
18+	15.1
Child poverty	
0-9	27.8
10-17	14.9
Nepal	17.4

Source: NPC (2021), Table 3.1 to 3.6.

Poverty or wellbeing can also be assessed with the help of average annual consumption per capita. NSIS 2018 provides consumption data and the bottom 40% in average annual consumption per capita is displayed in Table 2.13. In the bottom 20%, there are seven Madhesi Dalits (Musahar, Halkhor, Dom,

Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi, Tatma, Bantar and Khatwe), one Hill Dalit (Badi), one Hill Janajati (Raji), five Tarai Janajati (Santhal, Kisan, Jhangad, Munda/Mudiyari, and Koche), and two Madhesi Other Caste groups, who are furthest behind in terms of consumption per capita (see Table A3.9).

Table 2.13: Bottom 40% – average annual household consumption expenditure per capita by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

Caste/Ethnicity	% (Bottom 20%)	Caste/Ethnicity	% (Next to bottom 20%)
Raji (M/HJ)	30,463	Lohar (MOC)	40,506
Musahar (MD)	31,325	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	40,636
Halkhor (MD)	31,660	Dhanuk (TJ)	41,385
Santhal (TJ)	32,119	Chepang (M/HJ)	41,611
Bing/Binda (MOC)	33,872	Rajbhar (MOC)	42,340
Dom (MD)	34,060	Kanu (MOC)	42,725
Badi (HD)	34,864	Mallah (MOC)	42,758
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	35,876	Kewat (MOC)	43,655
Tatma (MD)	36,167	Byasi (M/HJ)	44,368
Kisan (TJ)	36,436	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	44,632
Bantar (MD)	37,265	Bote (M/HJ)	44,813
Jhangad (TJ)	38,100	Danuwar (M/HJ)	45,046
Nuniya (MOC)	38,641	Barae (MOC)	45,146
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	38,972	Tajpuriya (TJ)	45,432
Khatwe (MD)	39,000	Kahar (MOC)	45,708
Koche (TJ)	39,188	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	45,925
Mali (MOC)	40,096	Kami (HD)	46,056

Source: Table A3.9.

Table 2.14: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who do not own house and land by area

Areas	% who do not own house	% who do not own land
Residence		
Urban	90.8	87.5
Rural	94.5	90.8
Ecological zone		
Mountain	95.1	92.8
Hill	92.2	88.1
Tarai	91.9	88.7
Province		
Province 1	88.8	86.2
Madhes Province	93.0	87.7
Bagmati Province	91.1	86.6
Gandaki Province	90.8	87.7
Lumbini Province	93.7	90.0
Karnali Province	93.8	92.5
Sudurpaschim Province	96.8	96.5
Total	92.2	88.7

Source: NDHS 2016, Table 15.4.1, p.315.

2.1.5 Women's Empowerment

In order to identify which groups of women are left behind, and in which areas, three aspects of women's empowerment are assessed: women's ownership of household property, women's role in household decision making process, and women's experiences of gender-based violence.

i. Women's ownership of household property

NDHS 2016 found that 92% of ever married women aged 15-49 years do not own a house and about 88.7% do not own land in their name (MoH, New ERA, & ICF, 2017) (see Table 2.14). This indicates that women are highly marginalized in relation to access to house ownership and land property. These figures are lower in rural areas than urban Nepal, as well as in Mountain regions compared to the Hills and Tarai. Women are furthest behind in terms of owning a house and land in Sudurpaschim Province.

NSIS 2018 data of 18 groups (out of 88 caste/ethnic groups), falling at the bottom 20% in terms of households with women having ownership of house and land are displayed in Table 2.15 (see Table A3.10 for details). Even among those in the bottom 20%, seven caste/ethnic groups have less than two percent of households with women having ownership of a house. They include Bote, Chepang, Raji, and Baramu (Hill Janajatis); Sarki among Hill Dalits; Rajbhar among Madhesi Other Caste; and Santhal among Tarai Janajati. Similarly, there are six groups who have less than 10% of households with women owning land; they include five Hill Janajatis (Byasi, Baramu, Chepang, Lepcha, and Yholmo) and a Hill Dalit (Sarki). Women belonging to these caste/ethnic groups are the furthest behind in terms of ownership of house and land.

Table 2.15: Bottom 20% – percentage of women who own house and land by caste/ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Women's ownership house (%)	Caste/Ethnicity	Women's ownership of land (%)
Bote (M/HJ)	1.0	Byasi (M/HJ)	4.5
Chepang (M/HJ)	1.5	Baramu (M/HJ)	5.1
Santhal (TJ)	1.5	Chepang (M/HJ)	6.2
Raji (M/HJ)	1.5	Lepcha (M/HJ)	8.2
Rajbhar (MOC)	1.5	Yholmo (M/HJ)	8.5
Sarki (HD)	1.6	Sarki (HD)	9.2
Baramu (M/HJ)	1.6	Kahar (MOC)	10.9
Khatwe (MD)	2.0	Darai (M/HJ)	11.2
Yadav (MOC)	2.0	Thami (M/HJ)	11.3
Sudhi (MOC)	2.0	Lodha (MOC)	11.6
Dom (MD)	2.0	Raji (M/HJ)	12.6
Dhanuk (TJ)	2.0	Kami (HD)	12.7
Damai/Dholi (HD)	2.1	Yadav (MOC)	13.1
Koiri (MOC)	2.5	Damai/Dholi (HD)	13.2
Lodha (MOC)	2.5	Kumal (M/HJ)	14.0
Sonar (MOC)	2.5	Majhi (M/HJ)	14.3
Tatma (MD)	2.5	Musahar (MD)	14.4
Darai (M/HJ)	2.5	Hayu (M/HJ)	14.5

Source: Table A3.10.

ii. Women's role in household decision making

NDHS 2016 provides data on women's role in decision-making in three aspects whether they usually make decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband in all three cases such as (i) about their own health care, major household purchases, and visiting family/relatives; (ii) about their children's education; and (iii) in the use of her inherited assets (see Table 2.16). The data shows that 37.7% of women have a role in decision-making regarding health care, household purchases and visiting family/relatives. Likewise, their role in decision making for children's education and the use of their own assets are 62.3% and 76.4% respectively.

Table 2.16: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband by area

Areas	Own health care, major HH purchase, & visiting family/ relatives (%)	Children's Education (%)	Use of her inherited asset (pewa) (%)
Residence			
Urban	41.0	65.3	78.0
Rural	32.6	57.8	73.8
Ecological zone			
Mountain	34.2	62.8	73.6
Hill	38.5	64.7	81.4
Tarai	37.4	60.4	72.6
Province			
Province 1	47.0	70.7	77.2
Madhes Province	36.4	57.3	70.5
Bagmati Province	43.2	68.9	85.8
Gandaki Province	42.6	69.2	80.9
Lumbini Province	31.1	55.4	76.4
Karnali Province	20.0	55.3	65.5
Sudurpaschim Province	30.6	55.6	70.8
Total	37.7	62.3	76.4

Source: NDHS 2016, Table 15.10.1, p.325.

Women's role in decision-making in all three aspects is much lower in rural areas, even though the gap is smaller for use of own assets. The percentage of women making decisions on own health care, major household purchases, and visiting family/relatives is lowest in the Mountains compared to Hill and Tarai, whereas the percentage is lowest in Tarai for decision-making on children's education and use of own assets. Among the provinces, Karnali has the lowest percentage of women who have a role in decision-making on own health care, major household purchases and visiting family/relatives (20%), which is about 18 percentage points lower than the national average (37.7%), and 27 points lower than the highest graded province - Province 1 (47%). For decision-making on children's education, three provinces (Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim) have almost equal but far less than the highest graded province (Province 1, 70.7%). Again, Karnali has the lowest percentage of women who have a role in

decision-making on use of own inherited assets (65.5%). The result clearly indicates that women in rural areas, mountains and the Tarai, as well as in Karnali Province are furthest behind in the case of having a stronger role in household decision-making processes.

The NSIS 2018 provides composites of 10 different indicators that are related to the decision-making processes of households and daily personal behaviour, disaggregated by 88 caste/ethnic groups. Here, women's decision-making role is assessed according to caste/ethnic variations (see Table 2.17 and Table A3.11 for details). The result is that the bottom 20% are all Madhesi groups; out of 18 groups at the bottom, 12 are from Madhesi Other Caste, two from Tarai Janajati groups, two Madhesi Dalit (Chamar/Harijan/Ram and Dhobi), Muslim, and Rajput (Madhesi Chhetri). Even in the next 20% to the bottom 20%, all groups are from Madhesi groups, except Thami (Hill Janajati).

Table 2.17: Bottom 40% – composite score of women's role in household decision making by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

Caste/Ethnicity	% (Bottom 20%)	Caste/Ethnicity	% (Next to bottom 20%)
Lodha (MOC)	26.1	Santhal (TJ)	56.2
Kahar (MOC)	41.3	Kewat (MOC)	56.3
Nuniya (MOC)	46.1	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	56.6
Rajbhar (MOC)	48.9	Bing/Binda (MOC)	56.6
Muslim	49.0	Tatma (MD)	57.3
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	50.1	Dhanuk (TJ)	58.0
Koche (TJ)	51.1	Kanu (MOC)	58.1
Dhobi (MD)	51.4	Tajpuriya (TJ)	58.2
Mallah (MOC)	51.9	Koiri (MOC)	59.5
Lohar (MOC)	52.4	Teli (MOC)	59.5
Kurmi (MOC)	52.7	Yadav (MOC)	59.6
Rajput (MBC)	52.8	Dom (MD)	60.7
Kumhar (MOC)	52.9	Baniya (MOC)	60.7
Sonar (MOC)	53.0	Mali (MOC)	61.3
Gangai (TJ)	54.2	Halkhor (MD)	61.8
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	54.4	Rajbansi (TJ)	62.0
Barae (MOC)	55.0	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	62.2
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	55.5	Thami (M/HJ)	62.2

Note: A Composite Index is formed from a simple average score of 10 binary indicators (0, 1), they are, women who can decide on: own marriage, own health care, no. of children to have, children's education, spending own earning, selling personal assets, and mobility without informing their family (e.g., local market, visiting family/relatives, visiting health facilities, and attending formal meetings/programmes).

Source: Table A3.11.

Table 2.18: Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband according to area

Areas	Any type of violence (emotional, physical or sexual) (%)
Residence	
Urban	25.4
Rural	27.7
Ecological zone	
Mountain	18.7
Hill	20.3
Tarai	32.3
Province	
Province 1	21.6
Madhes Province	37.1
Bagmati Province	25.9
Gandaki Province	15.5
Lumbini Province	28.8
Karnali Province	19.1
Sudurpaschim Province	21.6
Total	26.3

Source: NDHS 2016, Table 16.10, p.355.

iii. Violence against women

Violence against women is pervasive throughout the country. NDHS 2016 provides data on mainly three types of violence – emotional, physical and sexual violence. Any of the three types of violence ever experienced by ever married women age 15-49 years in Nepal is 26.3% (see Table 2.18). It is slightly higher in rural (27.7%) than urban Nepal (25.4%). Variations according to ecological zones is significant in the Mountains have the lowest (18.7%) and the Tarai has the highest (32.3%) prevalence of violence experienced by women. Madhes Province has the highest prevalence of violence against women (37.1%), which is about 11 percentage points higher than the national average and 22 points higher than the lowest graded Gandaki Province (15.5%). The findings suggest that women experiencing violence are more in rural areas in terms of place of residence, Tarai among the ecological zones, and Madhes Province among the seven provinces.

NSIS 2018 collected data on attitudes of men and women towards gender-based violence and security through four statements: i) a man has the right to beat his wife if she disobeys him; ii) a woman should not report sexual violence/molestation by others to avoid shame to her family; iii) a woman or girl who goes out alone after dark is herself to be blamed if she gets molested; and iv) a man who beats his wife does not get the respect of his family or community (Gurung, Pradhan, & Shakya, 2020). Responses of “disagree” with the first three statements and “agree” with the last statement are considered to be “no violence”. A composite of these four statements is taken as an indicator of the attitudes of men and woman towards gender-based violence; the higher the percentage the higher degree of acceptance of gender-based violence in the society.

In terms of perceived attitudes towards gender-based violence and security, 18 caste/ethnic groups at the bottom 20% (for men and

Table 2.19: Bottom 20% – percentage of men and woman whose attitude towards gender-based violence and security by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

Caste/Ethnicity	Men (%)
Lodha (MOC)	48.6
Kahar (MOC)	50.5
Kewat (MOC)	51.5
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	54.3
Rajbhar (MOC)	56.3
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	57.1
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	58.3
Mali (MOC)	58.9
Dhobi (MD)	59.0
Barae (MOC)	59.4
Muslim	59.5
Tatma (MD)	59.8
Bing/Binda (MOC)	60.8
Musahar (MD)	61.8
Dom (MD)	62.3
Kurmi (MOC)	62.3
Nuniya (MOC)	63.1
Bantar (MD)	63.5

Caste/Ethnicity	Women (%)
Lodha (MOC)	40.3
Kewat (MOC)	47.5
Kahar (MOC)	48.9
Dhobi (MD)	52.0
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	52.3
Mali (MOC)	53.0
Barae (MOC)	54.6
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	55.6
Rajbhar (MOC)	57.3
Bing/Binda (MOC)	57.5
Tatma (MD)	58.1
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	58.4
Muslim	58.4
Dom (MD)	59.0
Kurmi (MOC)	59.6
Mallah (MOC)	59.8
Dhanuk (TJ)	60.4
Musahar (MD)	61.1

Source: Table A3.12.

women) have lower percentage who disagree with the norms against gender-based violence (i.e. have perceived attitudes that support gender-based violence) (see Table 2.19). Among the bottom 20% for men, all 18 groups are Madhesi groups – 10 Madhesi Other Caste, seven Madhesi Dalits and Muslim. For women too, all 18 groups are Madhesi groups – 10 Madhesi Other Caste, six Madhesi Dalits, one Tarai Janajati, and Muslim (see Table A3.12).

2.1.6 Discrimination

In the context of Nepal, discriminatory behaviour is rooted in a hierarchical society based on the caste system where historically purity/impurity has been attributed based on caste and even ethnicity. Discriminatory practices towards Dalits have been due to “untouchability” norms and practices embedded in the socio-cultural system. Such discriminatory social behaviour has been instrumental in relegating some population furthest behind in their ability to access opportunities to enhance their lives. In order to assess such behaviour, NSIS 2018

collected data on denial of opportunities to sell labour and production, and experiences of discriminatory behaviour in public institutions while accessing services.

Among 18 groups falling at the bottom 20% for denial of opportunities on selling labour and production of goods, 13 groups are Dalits from both Hill and Madhes (see Table 2.20 and Table A3.13 for details). Eight groups are Madhesi Dalits, all five Hill Dalits, two Mountain/Hill Janajatis (Byasi and Bhote/Walung), one Tarai Janajati (Kisan), one Madhesi Other Caste (Badhae/Kamar), and Muslim. The bottom 20% who experience discriminatory behaviour when accessing institutional services also include 12 Dalit groups out of 18 groups. Among them, seven are Madhesi Dalits and five are all the Hill Dalits. The remaining are five Mountain/Hill Janajatis and one Tarai Janajati (Munda/Mudiyari). Thus, all Hill and Madhesi Dalits are the most deprived in terms of having experience of discriminatory behaviour in both social and public spheres.

Table 2.20: Bottom 20% – percentage of respondents who experienced denial of economic opportunity and discrimination in public services by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

Caste/Ethnicity	Denial of opportunity on labour and production (%)
Halkhor (MD)	38.0
Dom (MD)	30.7
Sarki (HD)	17.0
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	15.7
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	12.9
Kami (HD)	12.1
Damai/Dholi (HD)	11.7
Gaine (HD)	10.5
Musahar (MD)	9.3
Tatma (MD)	5.6
Khatwe (MD)	5.1
Kisan (TJ)	4.9
Dhobi (MD)	4.7
Byasi (M/HJ)	4.0
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	3.8
Badi (HD)	3.7
Muslim	3.0
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	3.0

Caste/Ethnicity	Discriminatory behaviour in institutional services (%)
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	36.3
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	34.9
Dom (MD)	34.0
Sarki (HD)	28.9
Halkhor (MD)	27.7
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	27.3
Kami (HD)	27.1
Musahar (MD)	24.1
Damai/Dholi (HD)	21.6
Gaine (HD)	21.4
Byasi (M/HJ)	20.6
Sherpa (M/HJ)	20.5
Tatma (MD)	19.3
Hayu (M/HJ)	17.4
Kahar (MOC)	16.0
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	15.3
Dhobi (MD)	14.1
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	12.7

Source: Table A3.13.

2.2 Governance

Good governance focuses on making rules, institutions and practices more participatory, transparent and accountable (UNDP 1997, 2007). The central objective to this approach is to attain sustainable human development, eliminate poverty, support livelihoods, protect the environment and promote the advancement of women and marginalized population. In order to promote the advancement of women and marginalized population, inclusive representation of them is necessary. While many scholars have used numerous indicators to study good governance, here governance has been assessed on five major components – (i) rule of law, (ii) participation, (iii) representation, (iv) accountability and (v) transparency. A primary reason for taking up these components is that the NSIS 2018 provides data on this framework in terms of people’s knowledge and perceptions towards these five components (Pokharel & Pradhan, 2020). These five components are

discussed in the following sections with disaggregated data.

2.2.1 Rule of Law

Rule of law is assessed in terms of respondent’s knowledge on affirmative action, civil and political rights and function of the local government. Firstly, affirmative action is targeted to Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, endangered communities, PWD, and people living in remote areas by providing scholarships and admission quotas in higher education, free health care, and quotas in government employment. Secondly, civil and political rights include seven freedoms – ability to express ideas and opinions freely; freedom to assemble peacefully; freedom to affiliate with political parties and organizations of your choice; freedom to form organizations; free mobility within the country; freedom to be involved in any profession and occupation within the country; and casting your vote on your free will. It is assessed in terms of knowledge on

these seven issues of freedoms. The third component is assessed in terms of knowledge of the functions of local governments such as: local tax collection; annual development planning process; allowances for the elderly, disabled, single women, and endangered groups; revenue discount for the land registration in women's name; local budget distribution process; vital registration; judicial works; and budget allocation for marginalized groups. The magnitude is measured as the percentage of respondents who "do not have knowledge at all" on these components.

The bottom 20% of the total 88 caste/ethnic groups with the highest percentage of those who do not have knowledge at all in three components is presented in Table 2.21. Of the total at the bottom 20% for affirmative action, most are from Madhesi groups. They include six Madhesi Dalits (Khatwe, Musahar, Tatma, Chamar/Harijan/Ram, Dhobi, and Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi), six Madhesi Other Caste groups (Bing/Binda, Ke-

wat, Kumhar, Kahar, Sudhi, and Nuniya), Muslim, and five Mountain/Hill Janajatis (all residents of high hill areas, such as Bhote/Walung, Byasi, Yholmo, Sherpa, and Thami).

In case of who have higher percentage of those who do not have knowledge on civil and political rights, the bottom 20% out of 88 caste/ethnic groups are also largely Madhesi groups. For instance, they are four Madhesi Dalits, four Madhesi Other Caste groups, three Tarai Janajatis and the remaining seven groups include six Mountain/Hill Janajatis and one Hill Dalit (for details, see Table A3.14). Similarly, for knowledge about the functions of local governments, all the bottom 20% out of 88 caste/ethnic groups are from Madhesi groups, except Byasi (Mountain Janajati); they are six Madhesi Dalits, 11 Madhesi Other Caste, and Muslims. In this way, in case of knowledge on rule of law, most of the Madhesi Dalits, Muslims, and some Madhesi Other Caste and Mountain/Hill Janajatis are the furthest behind compared to other caste/ethnic groups.

Table 2.21: Bottom 20% – respondents who do not have knowledge at all on affirmative action, civil and political rights, and functions of local government by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

No knowledge on affirmative action in education, health care, and government employment		No knowledge on civil and political rights (seven freedoms)		No knowledge on functions of the local government ²	
Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%
Khatwe (MD)	38.1	Kisan (TJ)	35.9	Byasi (M/HJ)	12.2
Bing/Binda (MOC)	37.1	Jhangad (TJ)	32.4	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	11.8
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	36.4	Bote (M/HJ)	32.0	Kahar (MOC)	10.3
Byasi (M/HJ)	35.3	Kahar (MOC)	31.6	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	8.5
Kewat (MOC)	34.0	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	29.8	Bing/Binda (MOC)	8.3
Musahar (MD)	33.0	Byasi (M/HJ)	28.4	Dhobi (MD)	8.0
Tatma (MD)	31.8	Rajbhar (MOC)	27.8	Mali (MOC)	7.1
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	31.0	Lodha (MOC)	23.8	Lohar (MOC)	7.0
Kumhar (MOC)	30.6	Dhobi (MD)	23.0	Tatma (MD)	6.8
Muslim	29.8	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	22.0	Rajbhar (MOC)	6.8
Kahar (MOC)	29.8	Sarki (HD)	21.6	Barae (MOC)	6.6
Sudhi (MOC)	29.6	Dhimal (TJ)	20.7	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	6.5
Yholmo (M/HJ)	29.4	Chepang (M/HJ)	20.6	Kanu (MOC)	6.5
Dhobi (MD)	29.3	Dom (MD)	20.1	Khatwe (MD)	6.3
Sherpa (M/HJ)	28.8	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	19.6	Muslim	6.0
Nuniya (MOC)	28.7	Bing/Binda (MOC)	19.5	Teli (MOC)	5.5
Thami (M/HJ)	28.6	Dura (M/HJ)	19.1	Kewat (MOC)	5.5
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	28.3	Darai (M/HJ)	18.2	Mallah (MOC)	5.5
				Halkhor (MD)	5.5

Source: Table A3.14.

2.2.2 Participation

Participation is measured in terms of the percentage of respondents who have participated in meetings/ discussions in community development related activities, local organizations for local development activities, and voting in last local, provincial, and federal elections. The bottom 20% who have lowest participation in each three components is presented in Table 2.22. For community development, excluding Marwadi³⁰, all bottom 20% are Madhesi groups - they include 10 Madhesi Other Caste groups, four Madhesi Dalits, one Tarai Janajati, and Kayastha (Tarai Brahmin). A similar scenario is found in participation in local organizations

for local development; all those at the bottom 20% are Madhesi groups. There are 10 Madhesi Other Caste groups, four Madhesi Dalits, Muslim, Rajput and Koche (Tarai Janajati). For voting in last local, provincial, and federal parliament elections too, all bottom 20% are Madhesi groups, except one Hill Janajati (Bote) and Marwadi. They are seven Madhesi Dalits, six Madhesi Other Caste groups, and two Tarai Janajatis (Santhal and Kisan) (for details see Table A3.15). These findings clearly suggest that Madhesi Dalits, some Madhesi Other Caste groups, and few Tarai Janajatis are the furthest behind in participation in development activities and electoral processes.

Table 2.22: Bottom 20% – participation in political and development process by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

Participation in meeting / discussions in community development related activities		Participation in local organization for local development work		Participation in voting in local, provincial, & federal parliament election	
Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%
Marwadi	7.4	Dom (MD)	11.3	Dom (MD)	61.3
Halkhor (MD)	7.5	Halkhor (MD)	11.3	Badi (HD)	66.3
Kalwar (MOC)	9.8	Kumhar (MOC)	15.5	Santhal (TJ)	67.0
Lohar (MOC)	10.5	Khatwe (MD)	17.0	Marwadi	69.1
Koche (TJ)	12.7	Lohar (MOC)	17.3	Lodha (MOC)	69.3
Tatma (MD)	13.5	Musahar (MD)	18.3	Halkhor (MD)	70.3
Sonar (MOC)	13.8	Mallah (MOC)	18.6	Khatwe (MD)	72.4
Kanu (MOC)	14.3	Teli (MOC)	19.0	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	72.8
Bing/Binda (MOC)	14.3	Sonar (MOC)	19.5	Kewat (MOC)	72.8
Dom (MD)	14.6	Kalwar (MOC)	19.5	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	73.5
Nuniya (MOC)	15.1	Bing/Binda (MOC)	19.8	Kisan (TJ)	73.7
Kumhar (MOC)	15.5	Rajput (MBC)	20.5	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	73.9
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	16.0	Muslim	21.1	Mallah (MOC)	74.1
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	16.8	Barae (MOC)	21.4	Musahar (MD)	74.8
Kayastha (MBC)	17.1	Kanu (MOC)	21.5	Kahar (MOC)	74.9
Mali (MOC)	17.4	Lodha (MOC)	21.8	Bing/Binda (MOC)	74.9
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	17.5	Koche (TJ)	22.1	Bote (M/HJ)	75.1

Source: Table A3.15.

30. Marwadis mostly live in city areas and are involved in business and industry but have limited involvement in political activities.

2.2.3 Representation

Representation is measured based on three components – (i) knowledge on the provisions of representation in political parties, (ii) provisions of 33% reservation of seats for women in parliaments, and (iii) representation in local governments and the national parliaments (Table 2.23). Of the total 88 caste/ethnic groups, bottom 20% with highest percentage of respondents who have no knowledge on the provision of representation of women, Dalits, minority communities, and disabled persons in political parties are mostly Madhesi groups, except four Hill Janajatis (namely Chepang, Baramu, Bote and Kumal). Among Madhesi groups, seven are Madhesi Dalits, five Madhesi Other Caste, and Jhangad (Tarai Janajati).

In relation to knowledge on provisions of reservation of 33% seats for women in provincial

and national parliaments, the bottom 20% are all Madhesi groups, except two Hill Janajatis (namely Thami and Bote). Madhesi groups include eight Madhesi Dalits, six Madhesi Other Caste groups, and two Tarai Janajatis (Jhangad and Kisan). Similarly, in relation to knowledge on the provisions of representation of Dalits, minority communities, and PWD in local governments and national parliaments, only four groups are Hill Janajatis (Baramu, Thami, Chepang, Bote, and Kumal) and all other are Madhesi groups among the bottom 20%. Madhesi groups include seven Madhesi Dalits, four Madhesi Other Caste groups, and two Tarai Janajatis (Jhangad and Koche) (see Table A3.16 for details). As in participation, most of the Madhesi Dalits, some Madhesi Other Caste and a few Hill and Tarai Janajatis are furthest behind in knowledge on the provisions of representation in different spheres of the governance process.

Table 2.23: Bottom 20% – knowledge on provision of representation of women, Dalits, minority communities and disabled persons in political parties and local, provincial, national parliaments by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

No knowledge on inclusion of women, Dalits, endangered communities, and disable persons in political parties		No knowledge on 33% seats reservation for women in provincial and national parliaments		No knowledge on representation of Dalits, Minorities and disabled persons in local govt. and national parliaments	
Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%
Lodha (MOC)	81.0	Lodha (MOC)	89.0	Lodha (MOC)	90.2
Musahar (MD)	75.2	Halkhor (MD)	79.3	Baramu (M/HJ)	88.3
Chepang (M/HJ)	71.2	Musahar (MD)	78.0	Halkhor (MD)	83.5
Khatwe (MD)	71.2	Dom (MD)	75.1	Musahar (MD)	83.0
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	69.5	Dhobi (MD)	73.0	Dom (MD)	78.1
Dhobi (MD)	69.2	Bing/Binda (MOC)	72.9	Thami (M/HJ)	77.9
Tatma (MD)	68.5	Kahar (MOC)	72.9	Bing/Binda (MOC)	77.7
Kahar (MOC)	68.2	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	71.7	Chepang (M/HJ)	77.2
Baramu (M/HJ)	67.1	Jhangad (TJ)	69.8	Dhobi (MD)	77.0
Bote (M/HJ)	64.2	Tatma (MD)	68.5	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	76.0
Bing/Binda (MOC)	64.2	Kisan (TJ)	67.4	Mallah (MOC)	74.9
Mallah (MOC)	63.9	Thami (M/HJ)	67.4	Tatma (MD)	74.5
Kumal (M/HJ)	63.8	Mallah (MOC)	67.3	Jhangad (TJ)	74.4
Jhangad (TJ)	63.6	Rajbhar (MOC)	66.8	Koche (TJ)	74.3
Dom (MD)	63.3	Kewat (MOC)	65.8	Bote (M/HJ)	73.4
Kewat (MOC)	63.2	Bote (M/HJ)	65.7	Kahar (MOC)	73.2
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	62.7	Khatwe (MD)	65.4	Kumal (M/HJ)	72.9
		Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	65.2	Khatwe (MD)	71.9

Source: Table A3.16.

2.2.4 Accountability

Three components are assessed to inform accountability of local governments and other government offices and its staff (or service providers). First one is whether the respondents have trust in local government bodies (such as Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Ward Chair and Ward Members). Bottom 20% of the total 88 caste/ethnic groups are all Madhesi groups, except one Hill Dalit (Badi), who have highest percentage of those who do not have trust in local government bodies (Table 2.24). They include eight Madhesi Other Caste, four Madhesi Dalits, four Tarai Janajatis, and one Rajput (Madhesi Chhetri). The second indicator is whether respondents perceive that government officials are accountable to their duty. Bottom 20% who have highest percentage of those who perceive government offices are not accountable to their duty are all Madhesi groups, except two Mountain/Hill Janajatis (namely Pahari and

Sherpa) out of 88 caste/ethnic groups. Madhesi groups include 11 Madhesi Other Caste, four Madhesi Dalits, Madhesi Brahmin, and Rajput. Finally, whether the government office staff are responsive when people go for required services is assessed to inform about accountability as the third component. The bottom 20% of the 88 groups, which include seven Madhesi Other Castes, six Madhesi Dalits, and six Mountain/Hill Janajatis (refer to Table A3.17 for further details), have the highest percentage of those who reported experiencing unresponsiveness from government offices and staff when seeking required services.

Except in the third component, there are largely Madhesi Dalits and Madhesi Other Caste groups and a few Mountain/Hill and Tarai Janajatis who have less trust in local government bodies and government service providers.

Table 2.24: Bottom 20% – people’s trust with local government body and accountability and responsiveness of government offices by caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

NO trust with local government body (Mayor, Deputy, ward chair, and all ward members)		Government offices and officials are NOT accountable to their duty		Government office staff are NOT responsive when people go for required services	
Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%
Dom (MD)	32.4	Tatma (MD)	16.3	Hayu (M/HJ)	38.4
Khatwe (MD)	25.3	Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)	15.0	Yholmo (M/HJ)	31.7
Kahar (MOC)	24.1	Kewat (MOC)	14.8	Jirel (M/HJ)	29.8
Jhangad (TJ)	23.9	Bing/Binda (MOC)	13.5	Musahar (MD)	27.3
Lohar (MOC)	23.5	Rajput (MBC)	12.9	Bing/Binda (MOC)	27.1
Dhimal (TJ)	22.4	Khatwe (MD)	12.8	Thami (M/HJ)	27.1
Halkhor (MD)	22.0	Barae (MOC)	12.5	Tatma (MD)	26.0
Koiri (MOC)	21.0	Haluwai (MOC)	12.3	Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)	25.5
Tharu (TJ)	21.0	Baniya (MOC)	12.3	Pahari (M/HJ)	24.4
Nuniya (MOC)	20.4	Sudhi (MOC)	12.3	Dom (MD)	23.6
Rajput (MBC)	19.7	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	12.3	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	22.8
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	19.3	Lodha (MOC)	12.3	Yadav (MOC)	22.8
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	19.3	Yadav (MOC)	12.3	Khatwe (MD)	22.6
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	18.6	Brahmin (MBC)	12.2	Barae (MOC)	22.1
Kewat (MOC)	18.5	Pahari (M/HJ)	12.1	Lohar (MOC)	22.0
Badi (HD)	18.4	Lohar (MOC)	11.8	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	21.5
Kumhar (MOC)	18.0	Kumhar (MOC)	11.5	Kanu (MOC)	21.5
Sonar (MOC)	18.0	Sherpa (M/HJ)	11.5	Nuniya (MOC)	21.4
		Musahar (MD)	11.5	Sherpa (M/HJ)	21.2

Source: Table A3.16.

Table 2.25: Bottom 20% – people’s access to information, aware on process of decision making and budget and expenditure of the local government caste/ethnicity (out of 88 groups)

No easy access to information in local government offices		Not aware of decision-making processes of local government offices		No public availability of local government budget and expenditure	
Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%	Caste/Ethnicity	%
Koche (TJ)	59.2	Hayu (M/HJ)	65.7	Hayu (M/HJ)	81.6
Santhal (TJ)	41.5	Koche (TJ)	64.4	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	80.9
Limbu (M/HJ)	39.1	Tatma (MD)	63.3	Pahari (M/HJ)	77.7
Lodha (MOC)	37.5	Pahari (M/HJ)	62.8	Koche (TJ)	76.4
Tajpuriya (TJ)	34.8	Thami (M/HJ)	62.4	Lohar (MOC)	75.8
Meche (TJ)	32.5	Yholmo (M/HJ)	61.9	Thami (M/HJ)	75.7
Kewat (MOC)	32.0	Lohar (MOC)	61.0	Yholmo (M/HJ)	73.1
Thami (M/HJ)	31.3	Musahar (MD)	61.0	Sherpa (M/HJ)	73.0
Halkhor (MD)	30.8	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	59.8	Sonar (MOC)	72.5
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	29.8	Sherpa (M/HJ)	58.6	Nuniya (MOC)	72.0
Dom (MD)	29.6	Kumhar (MOC)	57.4	Bing/Binda (MOC)	71.7
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	29.0	Jirel (M/HJ)	56.8	Kumhar (MOC)	71.7
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	29.0	Bing/Binda (MOC)	56.6	Majhi (M/HJ)	71.3
Sonar (MOC)	28.8	Mallah (MOC)	55.8	Tatma (MD)	71.0
Mallah (MOC)	28.5	Majhi (M/HJ)	55.8	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	71.0
Nuniya (MOC)	28.5	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	55.3	Danuwar (M/HJ)	70.8
Bing/Binda (MOC)	28.3	Danuwar (M/HJ)	55.3	Darai (M/HJ)	70.6
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	28.0	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	54.8		

Source: Table A3.18.

2.2.5 Transparency

The fifth component of governance is transparency, which is assessed in terms of three sub-components: (i) easy access to information in local government offices; (ii) awareness of the decision-making processes of local government offices; and (iii) availability of local government budget and expenditure information to the public. Bottom 20% with a highest percentage of respondents who perceive there is no easy access to information in local government offices are mostly Madhesi groups, except four Mountain/Hill Janajatis (namely Limbu, Thami, Bhote/Walung, and Chhantyal) (Table 2.25). Madhesi groups include seven Madhesi Other Caste, four Tarai Janajatis, and three Madhesi Dalits (see Table A3.18 for details). Bottom 20% who perceive they are not aware of decision-making processes of local government offices are mixed from Hill and Madhesi groups. They include nine Mountain/Hill Janajatis, four Madhesi Other Caste groups, four Madhesi Dalits, and one Tarai Janajati (Koche). Similarly, bottom 20% who perceive that local government

budget and expenditure are not publicly transparent are from both Hill and Madhesi groups. They include 10 Mountain/Hill Janajatis, five Madhesi Other Caste, and one Madhesi Dalit (Tatma) and a Tarai Janajati (Koche).

In this way, mostly Mountain/Hill Janajatis and Madhesi Other Caste groups and a few Madhesi Dalits and Tarai Janajatis perceive that the local governments are less transparent with the public in relation to information, decision-making processes, and budget and expenditure matters.

2.3 Composite of Socio-Economic and Governance Indicators

A composite of all socio-economic and governance indicators presented above can be summarized into the overall exclusion and inequality among the population based on 88 caste/ethnic groups. This provides a synthesized picture of which groups are furthest behind and the comparative position of each group in a single composite indicator. A composite index is formed of

30 socio-economic and governance indicators and displayed in terms of quintiles. The index illustrates the position of each of the 88 caste/ethnic groups on a continuum ranging from those who are furthest behind to those who are better off.

Out of nine, eight Madhesi Dalits are at the bottom 20% of the index; the exception is the Bantar who are just above the bottom 20% (see Figure 2.1, Table A3.19). Others at bottom 20% include Madhesi Other Caste Groups, namely Bin/Binda, Lodha, Nuniya, Lohar, Mallah, Kahar, Kewat and Kumhar. They are similar to Madhesi Dalits in their socio-economic conditions. Two groups from the Tarai Janajati (Santhal and Koche) are also among those who are at the bottom 20%. It is interesting to note here that the situation of Hill Dalits is at the bottom 40% and higher, and is similar to some other Madhesi Other Caste groups and Mountain/Hill Janajati groups.

The composite index clearly indicates who are the furthest behind. It is however necessary to locate where those furthest behind communities reside in order to appropriately address their issues through targeted policies and programmes. Census data is useful to identify the locations of targeted groups. For example, Musahars reside in 29 districts and a high concentration is in the Tarai districts of Province 1 and Madhes Province including Morang, Sunsari, Siraha, Saptari, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Sarlahi, Parsa, Bara and Rautahat (for details, see Table A3.20 in Annex III). While information in the Annex provides only the list of districts, it is necessary to identify the local government and ward locations of those furthest behind communities; the only way to reach them would be by targeted programmes, which is possible with the help of Census 2021 data.

The composite index provides an insight of identifying the furthest behind at an aggregate level. However, it is necessary to look at individual indicators while drawing conclusions. It is also important to remember two key issues in relation to exclusion: exclusion and inclusion are most often

on a continuum. The same group can be excluded in certain indicators, while it can be fairly well included in others. For example, Hill Dalits have faced decades of socio-cultural discrimination and yet they have one of the highest access in terms of the Nepali language. Secondly, there are a lot of intra-group differences when we look at broader categories such as Mountain/Hill Janajatis. For example, as seen in the composite index, Thakali, Newar, Yakha, Gurung, Rai, Limbu, Dura, Bhujel and Chhantyal are doing very well, whereas Hayu, Chepang, and Majhi are at bottom 40%. Interestingly though, among Tarai Janajati, Meche is at top 20% but Santhal and Koche are at bottom 20% in the composite index. Therefore, it is crucial to consider intra-group differences while formulating policies, designing programmes, implementing them, and monitoring the progress.

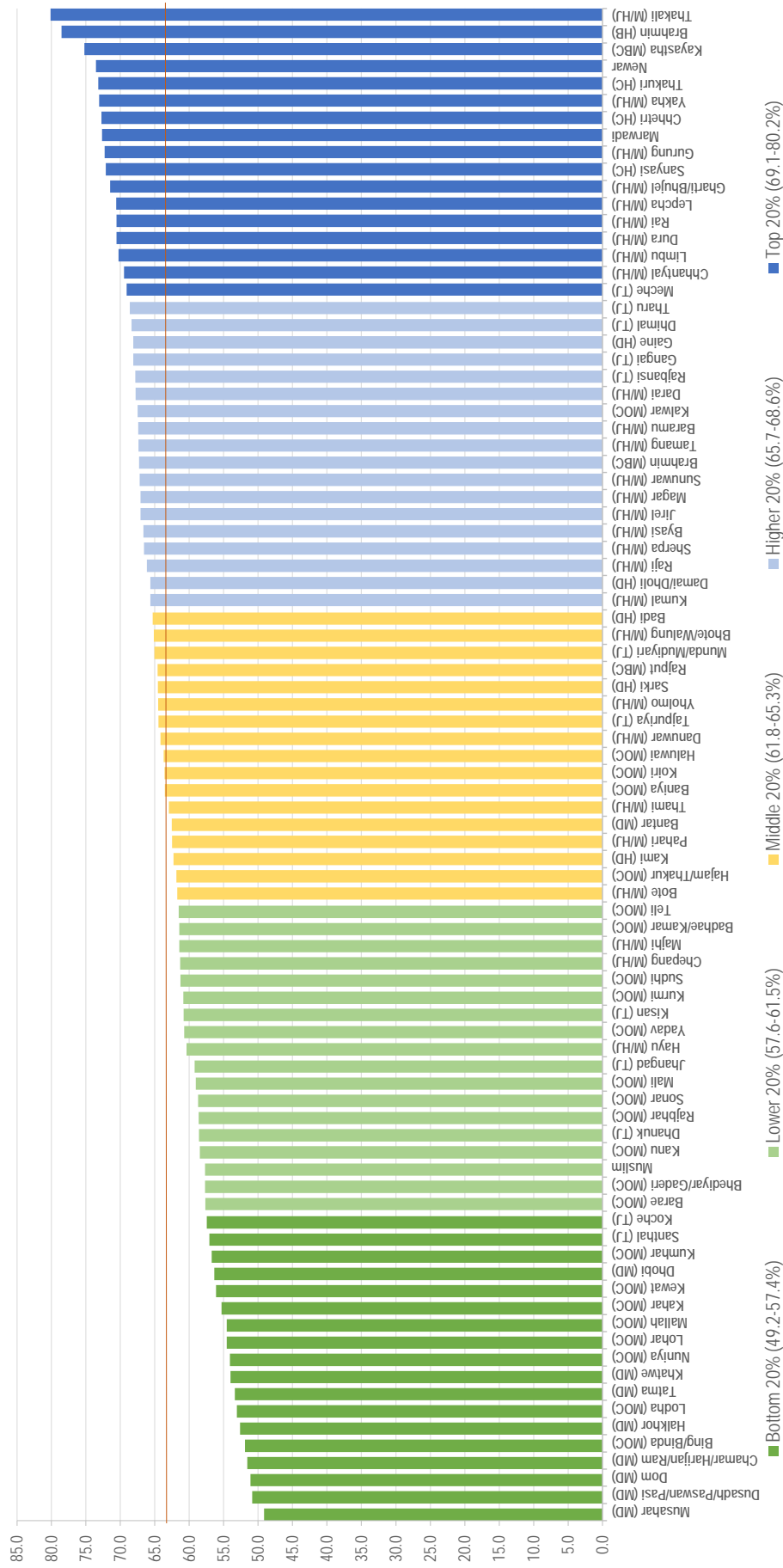
The consultation meeting in the Madhes Province also listed the communities who are furthest behind in all socio-economic aspects (see box below). Mostly they are similar to those listed above. However, the discussion concluded that there are many different groups among Muslims too. For instance, Kawadi, Fakir, Nat, Dhobi/Salfi, Jolada, Darji, and Hajam, who are the furthest behind even among the Muslims. Therefore, the participants strongly raised the voice that the group of “Muslim” has to be further disaggregated to identify furthest behind among them, which is possible while doing it at local government and/or ward level³¹.

Box 2.1: Madhes identified “furthest behind” groups (Consultation meeting in Madhes Province)

- **Madhesi Dalits:** Dom, Chamar, Musahar, Dusadh, Tatma/Das, Mestar/Halkhor, Bantar, Khatwe/Mandal, and Dhobi/Rajak
- **Hill Dalits:** Kamai and Damai
- **Other castes:** Nuniya, Kewat, Karori, Kadari, Bin, Mallah, Chasi, Patwa, Mali, and Hajam
- **Tarai Janajatis:** Danuwar, Dhanuk, Tharu, and Dhangad
- **Muslim:** Kawadi, Fakir, Nat, Dhobi/Salfi, Jolada, Darji, and Hajam

31. There is a similar issue related to the “Newar” group. There are multiple groups and sub-groups within the Newar group which have traditionally been in a hierarchy similar to the overall caste hierarchy, with deep rooted discrimination against the so called “lower Newar castes”, some even considered “untouchable”. NSIS 2012 and 2018 have not been able to capture these intra group differences. A separate, focused study is necessary for this purpose.

Figure 2.1: Multi-dimensional composite index of social inclusion in Nepal by quintile, and by caste and ethnicity, NSIS 2018



Source: Annex (Table A3.19).

Note:

- Index is in terms of 100 (in %). It is computed by the simple average assuming that all the indicators have same weights to add up an index.
- There are some indicators in negative direction of the performance. They are reversed by subtracting from 100.
- Some indicators are in average, so they are transformed into percentage terms through normalization using the formula - [(observed-lowest value)÷ (highest-lowest value)].
- Indexes are interpreted as “the higher the percentage the better off the situation or inclusion in given indicator” and vice-versa.

2.4 Shocks and Fragility

Shocks and fragility are another critical cause for people falling into a vulnerable situation and is thus a dimension of exclusion. Vulnerability is caused by setbacks due to the impact of climate change, natural hazards, violence, conflict, displacement, health emergencies, economic downturns, price, or other internal and external economic and other shocks. These experiences would be a pertinent cause for people to be left behind from many opportunities and development. Identification of groups of people suffering from such vulnerabilities is important to address LNOB but there is data limitation at the national level.

Two studies have been identified that are relatively more rigorous in relation to national representation. First, "Climate Change Vulnerability in Nepal" carried out in 2010 by the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, the Government of Nepal (Ministry of Environment,

2010). It assesses vulnerability in the framework of sensitivity, climate risk/exposure, and adaptation capacity and computes the indexes following the methodology adapted by Yusuf and Francisco (2009). It utilizes data from multiple sources obtained from various line ministries. This vulnerability assessment is a milestone work for the then 75 districts, carried out by the government for the first time in Nepal. However, data from the study is already 11 years old, hence using this assessment in identifying vulnerability to identify places/regions that are "left behind" may be less representative in the current situation.

A second study is one carried out by the World Bank Group in 2019 - "Risk and Vulnerability in Nepal: Findings from the Household Risk and Vulnerability Survey" (Walker, Kawasoe, & Shrestha, 2019). This is based on a panel survey of rural households in Nepal conducted between 2016 and 2018. This is a nationwide survey covering 6,000 households in rural and peri-urban areas to examine exposure of households

Table 2.26: Most affected districts due to shocks (<=90%) between 2014 and 2018

SN	Types of Shocks	Most Affected Districts	No. of districts
1	The 2015 earthquakes	Myagdi, Syangja, Tanahu, Lamjung, Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, Kavrepalanchok, Dolakha, Sindhuli, Mahottari, and Sankhuwasava	13
2	Floods and landslides	Bajura, Surkhet, Banke, Baglung, Myagdi, Gulmi, Parsa, and Taplejung	8
3	Drought	Achham, Kalikot, Dailekh, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Myagdi, Baglung, and Gulmi	8
4	Fire, hail, and lightning	Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Doti, Kalikot, Jajarkot, Rukum, and Taplejung	8
5	Pests, plant disease and post-harvest loss	Rukum, Myagdi, Baglung, Syangja, Lamjung, and Gorkha	6
6	Livestock loss	Bajura, Jajarkot, Dhading, Sindhupalchok, Khotang, Bhojpur, and Dhankuta	7
7	Riot, blockade, fuel shortage and unexpected higher price	Kailali, Banke, Myagdi, Baglung, Gulmi, Palpa, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, and Udayapur	9
8	Deaths in family	Baitadi, Baglung, Bhojpur, and Taplejung	4
9	Disease and injury	Kalikot, Jajarkot, Surkhet, Rukum, Rolpa, Baglung, Myagdi, Gulmi, Palpa, Nuwakot, Udayapur, Bhojpur, and Dhankuta	13
10	COVID-19	Kathmandu, Kaski, Lalitpur, Morang, Jhapa, Sunsari, Rupandehi, Chitwan, Bhaktapur, Banke, and Dang	11

Source: Walker, Kawasoe, & Shrestha (2019); INSEC (2 Nov 2021) (Table A3.20).

to major natural and socioeconomic shocks. It classifies 10 different types of shocks each year rural households are exposed to, they include earthquake, flood/landslide, drought, fire/hail/lighting, pest/post-harvest loss, livestock loss, blockade/riot/ price hike, death in family, disease/illness/injury, and personal economic shocks.

The World Bank study is relatively recent, and uses a scientific method in data collection representing the rural households, so it is useful to identify vulnerability of the districts. The number of shocks discussed here are nine (personal economic shocks are not discussed here). The districts where at least 90% of the households in the sample were affected due to shocks between 2014 and 2018 are designated as the most affected districts. In addition, shocks due to COVID-19 experienced since the beginning of 2020 is also discussed based on provincial and district level data obtained from INSEC.

Altogether 37 districts were affected due to shocks during 2014-2018 (Table 2.26). Among them, Baglung and Myagdi faced six different shocks; Gulmi and Jajarkot faced four different shocks; six districts (Bajura, Bhojpur, Kalikot, Rukum, Surkhet and Taplejung) faced three shocks; 10 districts (Banke, Dhading, Dhankuta, Gorkha, Lamjung, Nuwakot, Palpa, Sindhupalchok, Syangja and Udaypur) faced two shocks; and 17 districts (Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Dailekh, Dolakha, Doti, Kailali, Kavre, Khotang, Mahottari, Nawalparasi, Parsa, Rolpa, Rupandehi, Sankhuwasava, Sindhuli and Tanahu) faced single shocks. In terms of number of shocks, Baglung, Myagdi, Gulmi and Jajarkot are highly vulnerable to multiple shocks even though all 37 districts are the most vulnerable to at least one shock.

According to type of shocks, the 2015 earthquake, and disease and injury each affected 13 districts severely (Table 2.26)³². Riots, blockade, fuel shortage and unexpected higher prices also affected nine districts severely, which include Kailali, Banke, Myagdi, Baglung, Gulmi, Palpa, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi and Udayapur. Floods and landslides, drought and fire, hail and lighting affected eight districts, which were mostly from Sudurpaschim, Karnali and Gandaki Provinces and one from Province 1 (Taplejung). There were six districts affected by pests, plant disease, post-harvest loss, seven by livestock loss, and four districts affected by “deaths in family”.

The recent COVID-19 pandemic had affected 915,069 persons (who were COVID positive) as of 23 November 2021³³. The case fatality rate is recorded as 1.4%. COVID-19 has affected not only individuals but also many aspects of livelihoods. The case fatality rate has been higher among the active age population, especially 30 years and above. As of 2 November 2021, INSEC recorded a total number of deaths from COVID-19 as 12,158 throughout the country, which is slightly higher than the record of Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). However, both provincial and districts pattern are similar from both sources (see Table 2.27 and Table A3.21 for details).

Case fatality rates from COVID-19 is highest in Bagmati Province (41.4% from INSEC and 42.8% from MoHP) and the lowest in Sudurpaschim and Karnali. District wise, there are 11 districts which share more than two percent of the total deaths (Table A3.21). Kathmandu is the most affected district in that it alone shares more than one-fourth of the deaths (25.3%). Kaski, Lalitpur, Rupandehi, Sunsari, Morang, and Jhapa follow Kathmandu, but are far behind and they each

32. The number of districts severely affected by the 2015 earthquakes is 14 districts (12 in Bagmati Province, one in Province 1, and one in Gandaki Province). However, the World Bank Groups did not cover all these 14 districts.

33. <https://portal.edcd.gov.np/>

Table 2.27: Percentage distribution of deaths due to COVID-19 by province

District and Province	INSEC (as of 2 Nov 2021)		MoHP (as of 23 Nov 2021)	
	# Deaths	%	# Deaths	%
Nepal	12,158	100.0	11,509	100.0
Province 1	1,960	16.1	1,667	14.5
Madhes Province	1,038	8.5	772	6.7
Bagmati Province	5,031	41.4	4,926	42.8
Gandaki Province	1,396	11.5	1,367	11.9
Lumbini Province	1,995	16.4	1,817	15.8
Karnali Province	381	3.1	477	4.1
Sudurpaschim Province	357	2.9	483	4.2

Source: Table A3.20.

share around five percent of deaths. Exceptionally, Rasuwa and East Rukum share none of the deaths up until the date of records prepared.

This chapter sought to identify the “furthest behind” population and determine the “extent of those furthest behind”, based on five dimensions of exclusion – (i) social discrimination; (ii) spatial disadvantages; (iii) socio-economic status; (iv) governance; and (v) shocks and fragility, based on the UN Framework of dimensions of exclusion. The analysis focused on the socio-economic sphere of exclusion, which covers discrimination due to social identity, spatial disadvantage, socio-economic status, governance, and shocks and fragility. Identification of furthest behind and determination of the extent of furthest behind were dealt simultaneously utilizing available multiple data sources.

While summarizing the result, indicators from different aspects of socio-economic development clearly illustrates identification and determination of the extent of “furthest behind” population in the given indicators. The major findings regarding spatial and provincial status are as follows:

- It is almost universal that women among the gender, rural areas among place of residence, and Mountain and Tarai among the

ecological zones are leaving behind in the indicators.

- Similarly, Karnali is the one that is “furthest behind” among provinces in most of the indicators, such as in demography, maternal health, employment, multidimensional poverty, and women’s role in household decision making process.
- Sudurpaschim is also found to be “furthest behind” in many indicators, such as demography, infant and child mortality, employment, multidimensional poverty, and women’s ownership of land and house.
- Madhes Province comes even at the bottom in some indicators, such as child education, postnatal health care, and gender-based violence.
- Gandaki Province is also found to be left behind in demography, antenatal care, employment, and gender-based violence.

More details in terms of drawing conclusions, identification of challenges and gaps in data, and recommendations for the way forward are discussed in Chapter 5.



PHOTO: UNDP NEPAL

PROGRESS IN NEPAL ON THE LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

3.1 The Context

Leave No One Behind (LNOB) is the overarching goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). All the 17 goals by principles of horizontal relation and vertical integration aim to achieve peace and prosperity for both people and the planet. They address complex and entrenched roots of social, economic and environmental problems, globally. In Nepal, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

is aligned with the current 15th Plan (2019/20-2023/24) by devising a clear roadmap towards prosperity. The GoN has worked towards mainstreaming the SDGs with annual budgets, sectoral strategies and medium-term expenditure framework and they are maintained by the planning, monitoring and evaluation guidelines. Given the importance of LNOB in SDGs globally and in each country, it is a high time for Nepal to assess the progress on Nepal SDGs so far, from the LNOB perspective.

Table 3.1: SDG Indicators by nature of data availability and indicators relevant from a LNOB perspective.

SN	Goals	Targets	Data Available for Indicators				Indicators most relevant from a LNOB perspective
			Tier I	Tier II	Tier III	Total*	
1	End poverty	7	11	18	1	30	10
2	Zero hunger	8	12	16	4	32	10
3	Healthy lives and well being	13	31	25	4	60	17
4	Inclusive and quality education	10	23	19	2	44	13
5	Gender equality	9	17	19	0	36	20
6	Clean water and sanitation	8	9	14	2	25	9
7	Affordable and clean energy	5	9	6	0	15	5
8	Decent work and economic growth	12	11	16	3	30	10
9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	8	11	8	1	20	9
10	Reduce inequalities	10	4	22	1	27	15
11	Sustainable cities and communities	10	6	21	3	30	5
12	Responsible consumption & production	11	7	7	13	27	10
13	Climate action	5	1	18	5	30	8
14	Life below water	10	-	-	-	-	-
15	Life on land	12	7	21	3	31	8
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	12	3	26	2	31	19
17	Partnership for goals	19	12	13	7	32	7
Total		19	174 (35%)	269 (55%)	51 (10%)	494	175

Note: The three different tiers of indicators according to UN classification are: (i) Tier I: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data is regularly produced by countries. (ii) Tier II: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data is not regularly produced by countries. (iii) Tier III: No internationally established methodology or standards are available yet for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being developed.

* NPC (2020^b). National Review of Sustainable Development Goals. Kathmandu: Government of Nepal. National Planning Commission.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought an unprecedented challenge to the country's social, economic, and environmental front challenging the achievements of SDGs, not only in Nepal but globally as well. Progress in many indicators have slowed down and even reversed in some areas (Pradhan et al., 2021). Nepal is exploring ways to minimize its multifaceted impacts by implementing a recovery strategy with the help of SDGs.

The SDG Progress Assessment carried out by NPC in 2020 has classified the 494 Nepal SDG indicators into three tiers based on the data availability, following the UN classification (Table 3.1). While preparing the framework, a careful review of all the 494 indicators was carried out including an assessment of which of the indicators had the availability of data. Further it was also assessed that which ones had the feasibility of being tracked with disaggregated data through ongoing national level surveys or essential new ones. Based on this assessment, certain indicators were selected which are highly relevant from a LNOB perspective (Table 3.1). A review of the progress along these indicators were also conducted, as presented in the following section (section 3.2 Progress on LNOB).

3.2 Progress on LNOB

From the very beginning of the SDG initiative, Nepal took a lead by building its own SDG Status and Roadmap in 2017 (NPC, 2017^a), Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy in 2018 (NPC, 2018) and conducted a SDG Progress Assessment in 2019 (NPC, 2020^b) as well. Nepal also identified the issues of SDG 16 Plus (for a peaceful, just and inclusive society) and prepared a SDG 16 Plus report (NPC, 2021^c)³⁴. The GoN has also demonstrated active participation in the High Level Political Forums of the UN and also presented the country's Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) at two points of time

(NPC, 2017^b and 2020^b); all of these steps are indicative of Nepal's full commitment towards the 2030 Agenda.

Out of the total of 494 indicators (479 without repetition) assessed by NPC's Progress Assessment Report in 2019, data was available for a little over one-third (35%) indicators on a regular, periodic basis. The Population and Housing Census 2021 and the upcoming periodic surveys (such as NDHS, NMICS, NLSS, and so on) and administrative records is expected to fulfil for over 55% indicators while around 10% data value for tier three indicators are not available.

This section presents the progress on selected SDG indicators which are highly relevant in the context of LNOB. The data sources for the selected indicators are specified in the Nepal SDG Progress Assessment Report 2020. For each of the 16 goal (out of 17 Goals), the 2015 baseline data and the 2019 progress has been outlined. As will be seen, some indicators that are important from a LNOB perspective still do not have any data available to be tracked.³⁵

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Out of a total 30 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 1, those that are most relevant from a LNOB perspective are presented here (Table 3.2).

Progress has been seen in the proportion of population living below the national poverty line, i.e., a reduction from 21.6% in 2015 to 16.7% in 2019. A sharp decline has also been observed in the MPI from 44.2% in 2015 to 17.4% in 2021. The proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems has also increased from 8.1% in 2015 to 17%. However, indicators like households covered by formal financial services and those having property in women's names are stagnant since past five

34. This report presents an in-depth review of the SDG 16 plus agenda that includes a thorough review of operating, functioning and progress achievement and gaps on the targets and indicators of the SDG 16 plus agenda. The report mainly focuses on the national progress review of the SDG 16 in line with the themes like quality education (particularly target 4.7), achieve gender equality (Goal 5), reducing inequality (Goal 10) which is an effort to make a common understanding on the SDG 16 plus (NPC, 2021^b)

35. Where the data source for tracking progress has been derived from the "Nepal Sustainable Development Goals. Progress Assessment Report 2016-2019" it will be cited as – NPC, 2020^c.

Table 3.2: Progress on SDG 1 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Targets/Indicators	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 1: Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere			
Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions			
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	21.6	16.7	NPC 2020 ^b
1. Women of all ages below national poverty line (%)	-	-	NA
2. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Headcount ratio	44.2	17.4	NPC 2021 ^b
Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable			
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems	8.1	17	NPC 2020 ^b
1. Social protection expenditure in total budget (%)	11	11.3	
2. Households covered by formal financial services (% of total)	40	60.9	
3. Share of bottom quintile in national consumption (%)	7.6	-	
4. Households having property/tangible assets in women's name (% of total)	19.7	19	
5. Loss of lives from disaster (number)	8891	968	
6. Missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 (number)	415	-	

years. Marginal progress is seen on loss of lives from disaster.

However, there is still no data on the proportion of women below the poverty line and progress on the share of bottom quintile in national consumption, and missing persons and persons affected by disaster, has yet to be identified. These are the areas where vulnerable people are mostly affected. Despite some progresses, the regional and ethnic differences continue to exist as has been demonstrated in the Chapter 1. Additionally, many of these progresses have been badly affected by the COVID-19 which is reverse the trends, such as pushing segments of marginalized population back below the poverty line again.

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

Out of a total 32 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 2, the ones that are most relevant for LNOB are presented here (Table 3.3).

Some progresses are seen such as prevalence of under nourishment decreased from 36 during baseline period to 8.7 during progress assessment. However, the Global Hunger Index score for Nepal still shows serious level of hunger. There is almost no progress on malnutrition situation as shown by the data on stunting, wasting, underweight, and anaemia among women as well as children under 5. Similar poor situation is seen on infrastructure for food production (agriculture and irrigated land, government expenditure on agriculture).

Table 3.3: Progress on SDG 2 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round			
2.1.1 Prevalence of under nourishment	36.1	8.7	NPC 2020 ^b
1. Population spending more than two-thirds of total consumption on food (%)	20	-	
Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons			
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)			
1. % of children under age 5 years who are underweight (-2SD)	30.1	24.3	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age %	35	40.8	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality			
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture			
1. Agricultural land at the present level (000 hectare)	2641	-	
2. Degraded land including forest (000 hectare)	-	-	
3. Round the year irrigated land in total arable land (%)	25.2	33	NPC 2020 ^b
4. Soil organic matter (SOM in crop land %)	1.96	-	
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditure			
2.a.1 Government expenditure in agriculture (% of total budget)	3.3	2.21	NPC 2020 ^b

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

Out of a total 60 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 3, the ones that are most relevant for LNOB are presented here (Table 3.4).

Maternal mortality rate stands as a powerful indicator to measure the extent of wellbeing of women, and is a determinant of progress on other fronts of health indicators as well. Unfortunately, the maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Nepal is still high. Some marginal progress is seen on the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel from around 56% to 79% between progress assessment period.

The incidences of tuberculosis, malaria, kalaazar, dengue, and trachoma also continue to remain high. Although the number of new HIV infections has declined, Nepal stands poor in terms of essential health services, particularly, progressing on antenatal and postnatal protocols, delivery, vaccination, and screening. The growing suicide rate (17.8/100,000 population) in later days has been a serious challenge for Nepal pointing to an urgent need to identify its causes and finding ways to minimize it. The high level of suicide rate is closely associated with mental health issues as well, and more recently has been linked to the impact of Covid 19.

Table 3.4: Progress on SDG 3 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births			
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	258	239	NPC 2020 ^b
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	55.6	79.3	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births			
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	38	28	NPC 2020 ^b
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	23	16	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being			
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	16.5	17.8	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents			
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	19.86	15.92	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes			
3.7.1. a Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (%)	47	52	NPC 2020 ^b
3.7.1. b Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (births per women aged 15-49 years)	2.3	2.1	NPC 2020 ^b
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	170	63	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all			
3.8.1.a % of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)	60	56.2	NPC 2020 ^b
3.8.1.b % of institutional delivery	55.2	77.5	NPC 2020 ^b
3.8.1.c % of women attending three PNC as per protocol	20	16.4	NPC 2020 ^b
3.8.1.d % of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	88	86.4	NPC 2020 ^b
3.8.1.e % of women aged 30-49 years screened for cervical cancer	16.6	-	
3.8.1.f % of people living with HIV receiving Antiretroviral combination therapy	39.9	75	NPC 2020 ^b
3.8.1.g % of population aged 15 years and above with raised blood pressure who are currently taking medication	11.7	19.8	NPC 2020 ^b
3.b Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme			
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	88	86.4	NPC 2020 ^b

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

Goal Four does not only advocate for quality education but also inclusiveness in terms of enrolment, retaining and completion and thus is very important from the LNOB lens. Out of a total 44 indicators identified by Nepal, the ones that are most relevant for LNOB are selected here (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Progress on SDG 4 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goals/Targets/Indicators	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 4: Inclusive and quality education			
Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes			
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex			
1. 1 Net enrolment rate in primary education (%)	96.6	97.2	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Primary education completion rate (%)	80.6	85.8	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Gross Enrolment in secondary education (grade 9 to 12) (%)	56.7	71.6	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education			
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex			
1. Coverage of child grant for pre-primary education (number in '000)	506	-	
2. Attendance to early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (%)	81	-	
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access			
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.			
1. Gender Parity index (GPI) (primary school)	1.02	1.06	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school)	1	0.95	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on literacy (above 15 years)	0.62	0.65	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least 95 per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy			
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex			
1. Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%)	88.6	92	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development			
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (In scale of 0 to 5: Where "0" is none)			
1. Human assets index	66.6	72	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Gender Development Index	0.53	0.897	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all			
1. Schools with access to electricity (%)	-	-	
2. Schools with access to internet (%)	3.9	28	
3. Basic schools with access to "WASH" facilities (%)	80	-	

Progress has been observed in enrolment at primary levels (97.2%), ratio of girls to boys, and in primary completion rates (89.5%), continuation rates and ECD gross enrolment. However, these progresses are below the expectations made by the concerned policy makers. Very poor performance has been seen on subject-wise learning achievement outcomes such as in Math (35%), Nepali (34%), and English (41%). Progress is seen on girls' enrolment, and technical and vocational and tertiary education, however, the coverage of vocational education is overall limited. This is an important factor from the LNOB perspective as a vocation education would potentially give practical skills for employment. The lower rate (31%) of the proportion of the working age population with relevant skills for

employment justifies this fact (not shown in Table). Marginal progress is seen on Gender Parity Index for primary and secondary school enrolment. Overall public spending in education is much lower than expected and needs to be improved.

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

Goal 5 is a key goal not only from a LNOB perspective, but also as it cuts across most of the goals and indicators of the SDGs and makes an important impact on gender disparity in different areas. Out of a total 36 indicators identified by Nepal, the ones that are most relevant for LNOB are selected here (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Progress on SDG 5 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goals/Targets/Indicators	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere			
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex			
1. Wage equality for similar work (ratio of women's wage to that of men)	0.62	0.66	NPC 2020 ^p
2. Gender Inequality Index	0.49	0.476	NPC 2020 ^p
3. Gender Empowerment Measurement (Index)	0.57	0.62	NPC 2020 ^p
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation			
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current/former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age			
1. Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual violence (%)	28.4	24.3	NPC 2020 ^p
2. Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month (%)	81.7	77.6	NPC 2020 ^p
3. Women aged 15-49 years who experience physical/sexual violence (%)	26	11.2	NPC 2020 ^p
4. Women and Girls Trafficking (in number)	1,697	946	NPC 2020 ^p
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation			
5.3.1 Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in a union (%)	24.5	19.3	NPC 2020 ^p
Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate			
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location			
1. Ratio of women to men participation in labour force	0.93	0.61	NPC 2020 ^p
2. Average hours spent in domestic work by women	14	6	NPC 2020 ^p

Goals/Targets/Indicators	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life			
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments			
(a) National Parliament (%)	29.5	33.5	NPC 2020 ^b
(b) Provincial Parliament (%)		34.4	NPC 2020 ^b
(c) Local government bodies (%)		40.8	NPC 2020 ^b
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions			
1. Women's participation in decision making level in the private sector (%)	25	29.61	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Women's participation in the cooperative sector (%)	50	51	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Women in public service decision making positions (% of total employees)	11	13.6	NPC 2020 ^b
4. Ratio of women to men in professional and technical workers (%)	24	25	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences			
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care			
1. Awareness about reproductive rights among girls and women (%) - Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	59.5	57.5	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Receiving specific support and service provisions related to sexual health care to the poor, discriminated and marginalized groups (%)	-	-	
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws			
1. Number of enterprises owned by women	-	247,880	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Women's ownership of property (land and house)	26	33.93	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women			
1. Use of Internet by women aged 15-24 years (%)	19.6	34.97	NPC 2020 ^b

Data presented here show some level of progress on gender empowerment. Yet there continues to be gaps, e.g., inequality in wages continues. A reduction in incidences of violence against women and children has been reported from 26% in 2015 to only 11% in 2019. However, incidences of gender-based violence (GBV) have increased especially during the COVID-19 period, and GBV is still considered highly underreported, giving serious challenge to the existing policies and programmes. The COVID pandemic also seems to have given rise to child marriage, though data from 2019 shows it has declined from 24.5% to 11.3%.

Despite policies and programmes towards increasing gender equity in labour force participation, women's participation still stands much lower. On the other hand, significant progress is seen in women's representation in elected positions – from the national parliament to local governments and in public service decision-making – primarily due to the 2015 Constitutional provisions. The data also shows some improvement in women's participation in the private sector decision-making indicating a rise in women entrepreneurs and ownership of property. Despite these progresses, the roadmap to gender equality remains more elusive in the workplace.

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

Out of a total 25 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 6, the ones that are most relevant for LNOB are selected here (Table 3.7).

Despite commitments with policies and programmes, Nepal has made little progress on people's access to safe drinking water. Only 21% population have access to safe drinking

water whereas basic water supply coverage has reached over 88%. There has been significant improvement in sanitation with 85% of the population using toilets. Data on water quality are not sufficient and it is difficult to identify the status. Although little progress is seen on industrial waste water, over 95% of the waste water remains untreated, which is a serious hazard. Despite policy attention, progress in the overall WASH sector is poor and needs closer attention.

Table 3.7: Progress on SDG 6 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/Remarks
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all			
Target 1.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	-	-	
1. Population using safe drinking water (%)	15	21	
2. Household with access to piped water supply (%)	49.5	51.7	
3. Basic water supply coverage (%)	87	89	
4. Households with E. coli risk level in household water ≥ 1 cfu/100ml (%)	82.2	-	
5. Household with E. coli risk level in source water ≥ 1 cfu/100ml (%)	71.1	-	
Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations			
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water			
1. Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (%)	60	62	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Proportion of population using latrine (%)	67.6		
3. Sanitation coverage (%)	82	100	NPC 2020 ^b
4. Urban households with toilets connected to sewer systems/proper FSM (%)	30		

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

Out of a total 15 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 7, the most relevant ones for LNOB are presented here (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Progress on SDG 7 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/Remarks
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services			
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	74	89.9	NPC 2020 ^b
1. Per capita energy (final) consumption (in gigajoules)	16	20	NPC 2020 ^b
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology			
1. Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (%)	74.7	68.6	NPC 2020 ^b
2. People using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)	18	26.6	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Electricity consumption (KWh per capita)	80	260	NPC 2020 ^b

Progress is seen in the proportion of population with access to electricity which is now around 90%. Progress is also seen on per capita energy consumption, that is, from 16 gg to 20 gg in 2019. Similarly, the electricity consumption rate has gone up to 260 KWh and installed hydro-electric capacity is 1,250 MW. These progresses indicate that the policies and programmes are in the right direction. However, much improvement is needed on the use of primary solid fuel and LPG.

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

Out of a total 30 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 8, the ones that are most relevant for LNOB are selected here (Table 3.9).

Despite progress seen on annual growth rate of real GDP per capita being above 5% in 2019, this could not be sustained due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A serious challenge is seen in fulfilling the LNOB agenda as informal employment has gone over 81% in the agricultural sector during this period despite being 70% during the baseline. Although youth underemployment has decreased to around 21%, it is difficult to say which youth groups and from where the contribution is seen. Almost no progress is seen on the situation of child labour. Progress in the tourism sector, badly affected by COVID 19, was poor even before the pandemic in terms of arrivals, revenue, contribution in GDP and employment, despite being a key economic sector for the country.

Table 3.9: Progress on SDG 8 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/Remarks
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries			
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	2.3	5.6	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors			
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1.6	7.0	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services			
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex	70	81.2	NPC 2020 ^b
1. Contribution of Micro-, small and Medium-scale enterprises in GDP (%)			
2. Access to financial services		60.9	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Access to Cooperatives (% of hh within 30 min walk)	54	60	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value			
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	32		
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			
1. Underemployment rate (15-59 y) (%)	27.8	19.6	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers			
8.7.1 Children working under hazardous conditions (%)	30		

Table 3.10: Progress on SDG 9 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation			
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development & human well-being, with a focus on affordable & equitable access for all			
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road			
1. Road density (km/sq. km)	0.55	0.63	NPC 2020 ^b
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport			
1. Paved road density (km/sq. km)	0.01		
2. Passenger, by mode of transport (Road) (%)	90		
3. Passenger, by mode of transport (Air) (%)			
Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment & gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, & double its share in least developed countries			
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	6.6		
1. Industry's share in GDP (%)	15	14.5	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	6.6	15.1	NPC 2020 ^b

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

Out of a total 20 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 9, the ones that are most relevant for LNOB are selected here (Table 3.10).

In recent days, the expansion of road transport has been much appreciated, despite the much slower progress on safety issues. Quality infrastructure is a huge gap in terms of road safety. The industrial sector growth has also remained slow; there has been no improvement in the industry's share in the GDP and manufacturing value. The overall investment in research and development accounts for only 0.3% of the GDP and the level of innovation is extremely low. This demands a huge investment in research for development innovation by crafting concrete policies and plans are needed for identifying the left behind population and ways to mainstream them. Although progress is seen in enrolment in science and technology, this lacks coverage

and quality. Limited data on many important indicators including industrial infrastructure and clean technologies also demand investment in research.

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Out of a total of 27 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 10, those that are relevant for LNOB are presented here (Table 3.11). The major parameters on reducing inequalities – the Gini coefficient and Palma Ratio - show progress during these five years of SDGs implementation. The Gini Coefficient of consumption inequality stands at 0.30 and the share of the bottom 40% for consumption as well as income has improved. But the overall impact of the pandemic and the slow recovery is a factor of concern for the coming years. Similar progress is seen on indicators related to social, economic and political empowerment. Progress is seen on horizontal inequalities, such as in primary education, although not so much with respect to child health.

Table 3.11: Progress on SDG 10 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within an among countries			
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average			
10.1.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita			
1. Consumption inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)	0.33	0.30	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Income inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient)	0.46	0.32	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Share of bottom 40% of population in total consumption (%)	18.7	25.7	NPC 2020 ^b
4. Share of bottom 40% of population in total income (%)	11.9	20.4	NPC 2020 ^b
5. Palma ratio	1.3	1.34	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status			
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			
1. Social Empowerment Index	0.4	0.5	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Economic Empowerment Index	0.34	0.45	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Political Empowerment Index	0.65	0.71	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard			
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			
1. Finished primary school on time (ratio of richest vs poorest quintile)	2.20	1.21	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Childhood free of stunting (ratio of richest vs poorest quintile)	1.60	1.54	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Proportion of farm households covered by microfinance (%)	24	29	
4. Financial Risk Index	27		
5. Global Competitiveness Index (Score)	3.9	5.1	
6. Doing Business Index (country ranking)	105	94	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies			
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination			
Recruitment cost borne by migrant labor (average of cost for Malaysia, South Korea and Middle East - USD)	1000	900	NPC 2020 ^b

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

Out of a total of 30 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 11, those that are most relevant for LNOB are selected here (Table 3.12).

Nepali urbanization debate is entangled on the issues related to cities and villages. Although, 491 local level administrative and governance units are designated as “municipalities”, they do not possess all the characteristics of urban areas. The Population and Housing Census 2021 has given this an important priority and many questions on the community questionnaire are focused to give clarity on the protracted urban-rural debate in Nepal. Despite this, the data shows that the share of squatter population remains low and households living in safe houses has improved while those living under

thatched roofs have declined. The government's action against replacing the thatched roofs by the zinc ones has been a contribution here. However, the environmental aspect is getting poorer. The parameters for urban air pollution show that the situation has worsened. Overall, the information base on sustainable cities is quite inadequate.

Table 3.12: Progress on SDG 11 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries			
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate			
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically			
1. Planned new cities (number)	10	27	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Concentration of Total Suspension Particulates ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hours' average)	230	230	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hours' average)	40	50	NPC 2020 ^b
4. Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hours' average)	70	70	NPC 2020 ^b

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Out of a total 27 indicators identified by Nepal, the ones most relevant for LNOB are selected here (Table 3.13).

The progress data shows some improvement on the use of fossil fuel has increased to 15%. Increment is observed on consumption of wood per capita. There has been little or no progress on recycling and reuse of material. There is also no data on food waste, post-harvest loss, sustainable production and procurement or strengthening of scientific and technological capacity. Policies for food safety and regulation of industrial production are in place, but follow up remains poor.

Table 3.13: Progress on SDG 12 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources			
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP			
1. Use of fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	12.5	15.5	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Total carbon sink (tons) in forest area	2276		NPC 2020 ^b
3. Land use for agricultural production (cereal as % of cultivated land)	80	76.3	NPC 2020 ^b
4. Soil organic matter (%)	1	1.92	NPC 2020 ^b
5. Consumption of Wood per capita cubic meter)	0.11	0.65	NPC 2020 ^b

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses			
12.3.1 Global food loss index			
1. Food waste rate at consumer level (waste per capita)			
2. Post-harvest loss (%)	15	11	
3. Food loss index (% of supply, Cereal)	10	7.9	
Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment			
1. Use of plastics (per capita in gram per day)	2.7	2	NPC 2020 ^b

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

Climate change has an inverse relation with people's wellbeing. Due to its massive effect, people are left behind and are deprived of resources and facilities. The global agenda for sustainable development has identified certain indicators to combat the adverse effect of climate change and call the member states to devise policies and programmes related to climate change. Out of a total 24 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 13, the indicators most relevant for LNOB are presented here (Table 3.14).

The local governments have been found adapting plan preparation and implementation. According to the SDG Progress Assessment Report 2019, a total of 68 local adaptation plans, one in each municipality, and 342 community level adaptation plans were under implementation till 2019. Overall, progress in integrating climate change into all development policies and programmes remains slow for lack of requisite awareness and technical capability. The database on monitoring climate change impacts has to be strengthened.

Table 3.14: Progress on SDG 13 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat Climate change and its impacts			
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries			
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies			
1. Green House Gas emission from transport sector (%)	12	10.4	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Green House Gas emission from industrial sector (%)	12	10.4	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Green House Gas emission from commercial sector (%)	5	4.3	NPC 2020 ^b
4. GHG emission (CH4) from Agri. sector (Gg)	614	662.5	NPC 2020 ^b
5. GHG emission (N2O) from Agri. sector (Gg)	32.6	34.5	NPC 2020 ^b
6. GHG emission (CO2) from Agri. sector (Gg)	23014	24627.5	NPC 2020 ^b
7. GHG emission (CO2) from Industrial sector (cement and lime) (Gg)	632	547.7	NPC 2020 ^b
8. GHG emission (CO2) from energy sector (Industrial, transport & others) (Gg)	7959	6897.8	NPC 2020 ^b

Table 3.15: Progress on SDG 15 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/Remarks
SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation			
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management			
1. Handover of forests to leasehold forest groups (000 ha)	44.6	45.4	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Afforestation in public and private lands (ha per annum)	-	4000	NPC 2020 ^b
3. Additional plantation (seedlings in million per annum)	-	-	
Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species			
15.5.1 Red List Index			
1. Threatened flora (medicinal & aromatic plants) (%)	0.48	-	
2. Threatened fauna (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, Platyhelminthes, mollusks, etc.) (%)	0.81	-	
3. Wild tigers (number)	198	235	NPC 2020 ^b
4. Rhino (number)	534	645	NPC 2020 ^b
5. Community led anti-poaching units mobilized (number)	400	126	NPC 2020 ^b

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

Out of a total 31 indicators identified by Nepal, the ones that are most relevant for LNOB are selected here (Table 3.15).

Nepal's forest area covers 44.7% of the land area, which is an increment from around 42% till one decade back. Similarly, protected areas make up 23.4%, and nearly 43% of forests are

under community management. Progress on ecosystem and forest management has been encouraging. The natural habitats of key flagship species have been improved, indicated by the increasing number of tigers and rhinos. However, there has been no progress on combating desertification and restoration of degraded land. Also, vulnerable ecosystems, such as the Chure hills, remain threatened due to encroachment and degradation.

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

SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions is a cornerstone from the perspective of LNOB. Out of a total 31 indicators identified by Nepal, the indicators most relevant for LNOB are listed here (Table 3.16).

The data shows some level of reduction in violence, and the incidence of sexual violence and child trafficking has declined although aggression against children remains high. Progress has not

been seen on the Indicators of strong institutions like transparency, accountability and good governance although people's perception of corruption has declined. The proportion of decision-making positions held by women in public institutions is gradually improving. The birth registration rate of children under five years with the civil authorities remained at 77.2%. There are three independent human rights institutions to oversee human rights issues. There are constitutional and legal provisions for ensuring justice and the rule of law. Swift access to justice and institutional capacity for fair dispensation of justice still requires more attention.

Table 3.16: Progress on SDG 16 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere			
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age			
1. Direct deaths from armed and violent conflict (number)	1628	659	NPC 2020 ^b
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause			
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	23.6	13.5	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children			
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month			
1. Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month) (%)	81.7	77.6	NPC 2020 ^b
2. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	0.000369		
3. Children trafficking to abroad (including India) per annum (reported number)	64	23	NPC 2020 ^b
4. Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	-	2.1	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all			
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	4.2	7.5	NPC 2020 ^b

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
1. Transparency, accountability, and corruption in public (score out of 6)	3	3	
16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population			
1. Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments			
2. Good governance (Reported along a scale of -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to good governance) for control of corruption	-0.78	-0.9	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms			
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months			
1. People's perception on corruption (% of people with at least one instance in the past 12 months that require to give a bribe/present) (Corruption index score)	29	10	NPC 2020 ^b
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months			
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institution at all levels			
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	76	77.9	NPC 2020 ^b
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services		80	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 6.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels			
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions			
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group			
1. Proportions of decision-making positions held by women in public institutions	15		NPC 2020 ^b
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration			
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	58.1	77.2	NPC 2020 ^b
Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development			
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	-	13.29	NPC 2020 ^b

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

Partnership for sustainable development is important to achieve from LNOB perspective. Out of a total of 32 indicators identified by Nepal for SDG 17, those that are most relevant for LNOB are selected (Table 3.17).

The data shows the overall improvement on domestic resource mobilization, as government revenue comprises of 24.8% of the GDP, and 74% of domestic budget is financed by domestic resources. Although Overseas Development Assistance has increased, the absorptive capacity still remains low. Although the flow of Foreign Direct Investment has improved, it remains low, accounting for only 6.2% of GDP.

Thus overall, from a LNOB perspective, problems in data related to periodicity, disaggregation, standardization, reliability and quality assurance have been the major challenges. As has been presented there are still major data gaps in monitoring the progress in the SDG indicators and an even wider gap in terms of disaggregated data. This demands a strengthened institutional mechanism with full capacity for SDG monitoring, feeding the data need by devising tools and techniques for data disaggregation, harmonization and prioritization. Additionally, many of the areas where we have experienced progress so far have been badly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which is likely to push those to the margins perhaps even below the poverty line.

Table 3.17: Progress on SDG 17 indicators selected from a LNOB perspective

Goal/Target/Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019 (Progress)	Source/ Remarks
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development			
Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources			
17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget			
1. Official development assistance as a proportion of total domestic budget, (%)	15.1		
2. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as a proportion of total domestic budget	1.9		
3. South-south cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget			
4. FDI as a proportion of GDP (Inward stock) (%)	4.8		
7.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	29.1		
Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress			
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services			
1. Outstanding Debt to GDP Ratio (%)	26.5		

NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING THE PROGRESS ON LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

4.1 Existing Framework for the Implementation of SDGs

This chapter presents a National Level Results Framework which will support all three tiers of the Federal, Provincial and Local governments to create a favorable policy, institutional and programmatic environment to lend support to reach those who are left behind in relation to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The results framework will guide the NPC and the different tiers of government to keep track of all the key elements required to ensure that a majority of the Nepal specific key SDG indicators are achieved. This results framework aims to achieve the core principle of Leave No One Behind and thus focuses mainly on supporting the monitoring of indicators with varying levels of disaggregated data corresponding with communities and groups who are most marginalized.

Nepal's strategy for incorporating the SDGs in its development processes involves 3As: *Alignment, Adaptation, and Adoption* of the goals in the existing development vision and periodic plan. Furthermore, monitoring and evaluation has been envisioned through 4 Is: *Identification, Instruments, Investment, and Institutions* (NPC, 2017^a).

Based on these strategic approaches, the 14th Plan (2016/17–2018/19) was the first periodic plan to mainstream and internalize the 2030 Agenda. The current 15th Plan (2019/20–2023/24) has continued to align and main-

stream the SDGs. This Plan has envisaged the vision of *“Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali: A prosperous, independent, and socialism-oriented economy with happy, healthy, and educated citizens enjoying equality of opportunities, dignity, and high standards of living”* (GoN, 2020). There are 10 key result areas that have been determined based on four national goals of prosperity and six national goals of happiness. The four national goals related to prosperity are: (i) high and equitable national income; (ii) development and full utilization of human capital potentials; (iii) accessible modern infrastructure and intensive connectivity; and (iv) high and sustainable production. The six national goals related to happiness are: (i) well-being and decent life; (ii) safe, civilized and just society; (iii) healthy and balanced environment; (iv) good governance; (v) comprehensive democracy; and (vi) national unity, security and dignity.

Nepal started internalizing the SDGs with an arrangement for SDG budget coding to programmes and projects. Since the FY 2017/18, development projects that would assist in achieving SDGs have been prioritized in annual plans and budget as well as in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework. The SDG Roadmap provides country specific indicators, baseline, targets and policy guidelines for the localization and implementation of SDGs (NPC, 2017^a) and facilitates integrating the SDGs into all the federal, provincial and local plans and programmes (NPC, 2020^b).³⁶ There are two key issues that need to be highlighted here in relation to the implementation of the SDGs.

36. The Needs Assessment, Costing, and Financing Strategy has estimated that the country needs annually NRs. 2,025 billion (about USD 19 billion) on average to implement the SDGs in its full potential (NPC, 2020).

i. Institutional Mechanisms for the SDG Implementation

The following institutional mechanisms have been in place to provide oversight for the implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes addressed to reach the SDGs.

- 1. National Steering Committee:** The highest-level national committee that is Chaired by the Prime Minister. The Vice-Chair of the NPC is the Deputy Chair while other members comprise of the Foreign Minister, the Finance Minister, Chief Ministers of all provinces, the Chief Secretary, presidents of associations of rural municipalities, municipalities and district coordination committees as members, and the Member Secretary of the NPC as the Member-Secretary.
- 2. Implementation and Monitoring Committee:** This committee is chaired by the the Vice-Chair of NPC and comprises all members and the Member-Secretary of NPC, Secretaries of all ministries related to the SDGs, the Vice-Chair of the Provincial Policy and Planning Commissions or Secretary of Provincial Ministry of Economic Planning, representatives of associations of rural municipalities, municipalities and district coordination committees, presidents of FNCCI, CNI and NCC from the private sector, the president of National Cooperative Federation and the President of National NGO Federation as members, and the Joint Secretary of the NPC as Member-Secretary.
- 3. Thematic Committee:** In addition to the above mentioned committees, seven thematic working committees had also been envisioned that were expected to provide trimester reports to the Implementation and Monitoring Committee. These committees are: (i) Coordination Committee (Goal 17); (ii) Economic Development Committee (Goals 8, 10 and 12); (iii) Agriculture Development and Drinking Water Committee (Goals 1, 2 and 6); (iv) Social Development Committee (Goals 3 and 4); (v) Infrastructure Development Committee (Goals 9 and 11); (vi) Energy Development and Climate

Change Committee (Goals 7, 13 and 15) and (vii) Governance and Gender Empowerment Committee (Goals 5 and 16).

- 4. Sustainable Development and Good Governance Committee:** This committee is in the National Assembly in the Federal Parliament, with representation of all the major political parties which provides over-sight and national budget scrutiny on the SDGs.
- 5. Provincial Level Steering Committees:** These committees coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the SDGs in the provinces, and each is coordinated by the respective NPC members.

These mechanisms need to work in a coordinated manner to facilitate the smooth implementation, budget allocation, and monitoring of the policies and programmes necessary to address the SDG indicators.

ii. Localization Efforts at the Province and Local Governments

The federal government has supported the localization of the SDGs at the levels of the provinces and local governments. The preparation of the SDG Localization Resource Book and the Planning and Monitoring Guidelines for Provincial SDGs have been one of the steps (NPC, 2020^b). Additionally, several capacity-building events have taken place. Based on this the Policy/Planning Commissions at the Province levels have included SDG implementation in their plan documents, formulated SDG responsive periodic plans and Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks. The first 5 Year periodic plan of Bagmati Province published in 2021 has indicated the SDGs as a major source of information in its result indicator section. The Gandaki Province Periodic Plan has included a separate section on the SDGs. Yet an overview of these recently developed first periodic plans at the sub-national levels have not been able to explicitly plan for the concrete implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their efforts at addressing the SDGs especially in coordination with the Provincial and Federal government.

The agenda of LNOB while fulfilling the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action, collaboration and accountability at all three tiers of the government in Nepal. But the core of the action needs to take place at the level of the local governments while the Province and Federal governments will have their own specific roles. More of this will be discussed later in this chapter.

4.2 Challenges in Addressing the SDGs and LNOB

Despite the ongoing process of mainstreaming the SDGs in the plans and policies at the sub-national level, numerous challenges still remain in the existing framework for implementation of the SDGs and focusing on LNOB (ADCCN, 2020). Inadequate understanding and capacity, resource mobilization and constraints, data management, coordination and weak M&E systems prevent the smooth implementation of SDG focused policy revisions, policy implementation and programming, particularly from the LNOB perspective. Moreover, a limited ownership of the SDG agenda, has hampered budget allocation and execution in priority areas at the local levels.³⁷

Some of the key challenges identified through the analysis conducted in Chapters II and III in this framework and through inputs from multiple stakeholders (through two Province level consultation and numerous Key Individual Interviews) are presented below.

4.2.1 There is a need for identification of marginalized groups at the local levels

Data sets like the NSIS 2018 have been successful in identifying the most marginalized groups at the national level disaggregated by gender, caste and ethnicity. But there is a need to identify who the most marginalized groups are especially at the levels of the Local Governments i.e., the Rural/Municipalities, since this is where targeted actions can take place. The analysis presented in Chapter II is a start at identifying the excluded groups based on five dimensions (discrimi-

nation, location, socio-economic status, governance, and shock/ fragility/vulnerability).

Additionally, key stakeholders who were consulted for this framework pointed out that:

- A simple yet practical methodology for identifying marginalized groups and categorizing them (for example, highest, medium or lowest) especially for the province and local governments is necessary;
- Identification of pockets of deprivation will allow for investigating the key reasons for such deprivation;
- Conducting in-depth studies with most marginalized groups will help to better understand how they perceive their situation, and to discuss how their needs can be addressed better.

4.2.2 There are good policies in place but limited implementation

A number of studies including this analysis demonstrates that there are a number of national and sectoral policies with good GESI integration but there has been limited implementation of those policies (see Annex IV for a list of studies that have assessed the successes, challenges and gaps of GESI integration in sectoral policies). Additionally, there have also been limited policy impact assessments which would have afforded evidence based policy feedback. Inputs from key stakeholders repeatedly pointed out that:

- Despite having many good and clear policies in place, they suffer heavily from weak implementation, monitoring and accountability, especially at the local levels – in most sectors (also see Annex IV).
- The SDGs are aligned with the ministries at the Federal level but the SDGs and LNOB goals in particular, have not been integrated into the sectoral policies; specific plans have not been made and M&E indicators have not been set up for effective monitoring (except for the health and education sectors).

37. NPC 2020 and inputs from representatives from selected multilateral and donor agencies received through Key Individual Interviews conducted in the course of this assignment.

- There is a gap in wider dissemination of policies, creation of operating guidelines and clear indicators to monitor progress, which is very necessary at all levels of the government.
- Inclusion strategies are necessary within each sector and they need to be backed by trained human resources, financial and technical resources and authority/power, in order to create impact and be accountable.
- Periodic analysis of the effectiveness of policies, assessment of successes, challenges, and bottlenecks need to be conducted. This will provide the evidence necessary for continuing with the policy or making necessary changes.

4.2.3 There is a critical need to strengthen Provincial and Local Governments

National level actors are aware and well versed especially in international commitments hence cross cutting issues related to commitments for the SDGs are well integrated at the national level. But the efforts of localizing the SDGs have not been adequate. While there is some understanding at the Provincial level, implementation mechanisms, data analysis and usage and resource allocation have been ad hoc. This is especially weak at the level of the Rural/Municipalities. Stakeholders have pointed out that:

- Developing a consensus on the values of federalism and a clear understanding of the different roles and responsibilities, by all key stakeholders including governments at all levels is an important first step. Strong political will among all key stakeholders will strengthen this process.
- There is a need for increased awareness, information and knowledge about national and international commitments (such as the SDGs and LNOB) at the Province and Local levels. When they are more informed and understand better, their commitment will increase and they will “own” the issue. Without such understanding and ownership, there is a possibility of limited enthusiasm

for addressing the SDGs and LNOB in a systematic manner. There is a need for clarity in defining “LNOB”, for localizing and contextualizing it at the Province and Local levels.

- There is a need for clarity in roles and power relations, and capacity building of Province level governments – especially in the context of providing a supportive environment for local governments. Provincial mechanisms are the weakest at the moment and thus are not able to take the leadership that is required of them.
- Re-training of government staff/civil servants is necessary to bring changes in the centralized modality of operations. Fresh new mindsets and understanding, that is more decentralized in thinking, will be possible through trainings, orientations and accountability measures being put in place.
- The Provinces need to become “the hubs” for building capacity and providing key services, information and knowledge to the Local Governments.
- There is a need to discuss the operational synchronization for all development processes following the cooperative framework of Federalism, for more effectiveness and impact for all.

4.2.4 Need for realigning the periodic planning processes at the Province and Local levels

It has become critical to address the ad hoc nature of planning and implementation that has been going on for several years now and to make it more systematic. A re-alignment of the planning process, ensuring the participation of the communities and key stakeholders, has become necessary. Some key feedback from multiple stakeholders pointed out that:

- Following through with the seven-steps planning process, ensuring meaningful participation at all levels with different stakeholders is still not taking place. Strengthening planning commissions at national and sub-national levels for GESI and LNOB anal-

ysis, bottom-up planning, sectoral coordination and instituting strong M&E systems is very important. This needs to be backed by reliable data collection, analysis and use in the periodic plans with yearly assessments being done.

- The periodic planning process needs to be built upon a sound GESI analysis while looking at the intersections, the identification of the most marginalized groups, identifying what their key issues are in a participatory manner, assessing sector specific issues, as well as geography specific issues within the different sectors – all of this needs to be guided by an LNOB framework.
- The federal and province level governments need to support Local Governments with technical and financial resources, along with clear communication and access to information.
- Local Governments need to develop and update their village profiles on a periodic basis and make that the basis for supporting their planning process – both periodic and annual. Awareness and planning of implementing SDG indicators at the local level needs to be strengthened given that 126 indicators are directly related to the local levels.
- Within the remaining timeframe (until 2030), there needs to be implementation plans of all ministries and planning commissions at Federal and Provincial levels; there needs to be costing of all the key indicators of the SDGs; and there needs to be clear implementation mechanisms.

4.2.5 There is a need for strengthening capacity of local organizations, especially for promoting locally led development focusing on the SDG and LNOB Goals

Despite having a numerous non-government and civil society organizations present in Nepal, their role as watch dogs and constructive advocates has been diminishing in the current context of increasing politicization of organizations at all levels. Key feedback from multiple stakeholders indicated the following points:

- Widening the understanding of “institutions” – that they go beyond government agencies only. Civil society organizations and private sector groups are also “institutions” that have a role in addressing the SDGs and LNOB agenda.
- Opening and inviting a wide range of partners and listen to their innovative ideas. But it is important to be aware that local institutions most often are led by and cater to local elites.
- Strengthening CSO-Private Sector-Government collaboration and “partnership” will help to bring in the resources and expertise needed. Recognizing each other’s strengths and building on them can widen impact.
- Strategic advocacy on the inclusion agenda needs to be strengthened especially by local communities and civil society organizations. Advocacy (especially evidence-based advocacy) is becoming more and more limited. Local CSOs can be mobilized for following up on LNOB and the information from them can provide “evidences” to help in advocacy
- Working with CSOs provide details of the specific context looking at intersections with geographic indicators and identified sub-groups and categories.
- Reaching out more to non-traditional actors – those outside of the mainstream who are less powerful and have less (or no) voice - provides opportunities for addressing key gaps.

4.2.6 Why are there still gaps in disaggregated data? There is an urgent need for strengthening and systematizing the M&E Framework

One of the key challenges in addressing the SDGs targets and particularly from the perspective of LNOB is related to the paucity of disaggregated data and a monitoring and evaluation framework that spans the three tiers of the government and engages innovative measures of data collection, analysis and usage. A key ques-

tion that has risen time and again is why disaggregated data is still not available. Multiple stakeholders also reflected on this critical issue and offered the following feedback:

- The level of understanding on the need for data disaggregation is improved somehow at some levels but this is not consistent across the board, even within agencies that deal with data collection.
- There are policy gaps in how disaggregated data is going to be collected from different levels. Local governments are especially not clear on how to collect, analyze and use data.
- There is still a limited demand and value given to data, especially disaggregated data since evidence-based policy formulation, analysis and feedback is still not the norm yet. Political will, ownership and commitment (for disaggregated data as well) to follow the constitutional provisions as well as international commitments need to be strengthened.
- Data monitoring at the local level needs to be done by expanding the structure of the National Statistics Office to the local levels for disaggregated data collection through Organization and Management (O&M) surveys.
- There are limited resources – expertise and funding – hence there needs to be political will to make investments in disaggregated data collection, analysis and use at all levels. This data then needs to be made publicly available and mandatory for all agencies to use it.
- There is limited uniformity in understanding (and collection and use in some cases) of categories of disaggregated data across different line ministries, hence overall analysis and comparisons can still not be made.
- A key gap is in the understanding of how and what kinds of data will the different levels of governments collect? How will they analyze, use and maintain the data? What

is the thinking in relation to devolution of data? Not many national level data can be disaggregated at the local government levels.

In relation to the need for systematizing the M&E framework and approach, the following inputs were received:

- There is a need for strengthening the system of monitoring and evaluation, and how each level of government can contribute to the national data system. This is still weak and has not been thought through as yet.
- Baseline data needs to be made mandatory as a key step in creating a M&E Framework. The Census 2021 data plus additional datasets that provide disaggregated data needs to be used.
- Trained human resources need to be in place with the authority and funds necessary to follow up on the M&E Systems and to make sure the data collected have been verified and is reliable.

Where is the Leadership in GESI and LNOB?

- There are few instances of GESI and LNOB Champions but they are very few. There is a tremendous gap in leadership and in the capacity to deal with these issues within the government human resources in particular at all levels.
- There is a great need of Role Models and Champions who are backed by support, commitment and resources – at all levels.
- These leaders need to be groomed from a diverse group in terms of gender, age, class, caste/ethnicity, abilities/disabilities, and geographic areas.

Addressing the Accountability Gaps

- Access to information, deep rooted transformation and transparency (of plans, budget, expenditure) are key issues for building accountability.
- There needs to be opportunity for voices to be heard and exercised especially by service providers and local government officials and bureaucrats.
- The key question to ask (and think about) is: what are the incentives for the government at different levels to implement LNOB? How can accountability be instituted and practiced?
- Without accountability, the best policies and laws will remain ineffective and the basic human rights and dignity of the marginalized groups will continue to be unaddressed.

4.3 The Results Framework and Action Plan

Given the challenges and gaps in the existing mechanisms for achieving the SDGs addressing the principles of Leave No One Behind at the center stage, a “Results Framework and Action Plan” has been developed to be used until the year 2030 so that the country can move forward to achieving as many of the SDG indicators possible, in an equitable manner, ensuring that no one is left behind (see Table 4.1 and 4.2). This

framework can be applicable for beyond 2030 with necessary adaptations since the achievement of most of the SDGs is not going to be likely by 2030. The Results Framework and Action Plan takes into consideration the analysis conducted in Chapters II and III of this framework, as well as the inputs and feedback received from different stakeholders and development partners who were consulted during the formulation of this framework. Moreover, it also takes into consideration Nepal’s strategy for incorporating the 3As (*Alignment, Adaptation, and Adoption*) of the goals in the existing development vision and multiyear plan, as well as the 4 Is (*Identification, Instruments, Investment, and Institutions*) necessary for monitoring and evaluation.

A key point to keep in mind is that - any national level framework for the SDGs and LNOB needs to function as a Guide for Province and Local Governments. The Federal and Provincial governments need to craft tools and guidelines that Local Governments can use – for addressing SDGs and LNOB – to implement, monitor and assess effectiveness. Local Governments then need to prepare their own “Action Plans” identifying gaps in resources and expertise needed at the Local levels and streamline them with their own periodic plans.

4.3.1 Results Framework for LNOB

Table 4.1: Results Framework for Monitoring the Progress on Leave No One Behind – in a Nutshell

GOAL/IMPACT

To ensure that the principle of Leave No One Behind is operationalized at all levels of policies, programme interventions, and monitoring and evaluation systems and practices, in a manner that is responsive to gender equality and social inclusion.

Outcome 1: Identification of excluded and marginalized groups.

Specific groups and communities that are most marginalized/excluded, focusing specifically in relation to five characteristics - discrimination, location, socio-economic status, governance, and shock/ fragility/vulnerability – are identified at Federal, Provincial and Local Government levels.

Outcome 2: Addressing policy gaps and operationalizing policies/instruments.

All relevant Federal, Provincial and Local level sectoral policies explicitly recognize the groups and communities that have been left behind, and put in place operational guidelines to support the implementation of the policies.

Outcome 3: Making disaggregated data available supported by appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems.

Federal, Provincial and Local Government have quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems are also in place to monitor progress towards Agenda 2030.

Outcome 4: Strengthen institutional mechanisms

Government, non-government, and private sector institutional mechanisms are in place, and their capacities are strengthened, to provide leadership and oversight for achieving the SDG Goals focusing on Leave No One Behind.

Outcome 5: Ensuring programme alignment

Development programmes implemented by government and non-government agencies take specific steps to ensure that they are aligned with the SDGs and the 15th Plan, with clearly identified goals and strategies of reaching those who have been left behind, supported by necessary financial and capable human resources.

Table 4.2: Results Framework and Action Plan for Monitoring the Progress on Leave No One Behind

SN	Indicators	Means of Verification
Goal/Impact		
	<p>To ensure that the principle of Leave No One Behind is operationalized at all levels of policies, programme interventions, and monitoring and evaluation systems and practices, in a manner that is responsive to gender equality and social inclusion.</p>	
Outcome 1: Identification of excluded and marginalized groups.		
	<p>Specific groups and communities that are most marginalized/excluded, focusing specifically in relation to five characteristics - discrimination, location, socio-economic status, governance, and shock/ fragility/vulnerability – are identified at Federal, Provincial and Local Government levels.</p>	
1.1	<p>Identification of the key excluded groups (bottom 20%) nationally in relation to social discrimination, location, socio-economic status, governance and vulnerability – disaggregated by gender, caste, ethnicity and disability.</p>	<p>1. List of key excluded groups by different characteristics, and baseline data on their status vis-a-vis the SDG targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the National level - For each of the 7 Provinces - For each of the Rural/Municipalities
1.2	<p>Identification of key excluded groups (bottom 20%) in each Province in relation to social discrimination, location, socio-economic status, governance and vulnerability – disaggregated by gender, caste, ethnicity and disability.</p>	<p>For Rural/Municipalities and lower levels (wards), LNOB mapping³⁸ can be an appropriate method to identify highly excluded/furthest behind cluster and/or households.</p>
1.3	<p>Identification of key excluded groups (bottom 20%) in each Rural/Municipality in relation to social discrimination, location, socio-economic status, governance and vulnerability – disaggregated by gender, caste, ethnicity and disability.</p>	<p>In-depth study in consultation with highly excluded groups and other key stakeholders (CSOs, private sector, at local levels) on understanding of their perspectives on reasons for exclusion and ways to mitigate it.</p>

38. LNOB mapping is a social mapping technique to identify target group(s) within Municipality/Ward.

Suggested Activities for Outcome 1		Responsible Agencies ³⁹
1.1	Prepare clear and practical guidelines outlining the methods, process and data systems by the Federal government in collaboration of Provinces, for the Province and Local Governments to use.	NPC in collaboration with Provincial Policy and Planning Commission (PPC), and Local Government(s) (LG)
1.2	Conduct workshops (with clusters of LGs) to disseminate the guidelines and to build capacity to use them.	NPC
1.3	Identify the most excluded groups within their region and the areas of their marginalization for the 7 Provinces and all Rural/Municipalities based on the available data. ⁴⁰	NPC in collaboration with PPC and LG
1.4	Identify gaps in data necessary to identify the most marginalized groups.	NPC in collaboration with PPC and LG
1.5	Key studies are undertaken at the community/household levels to understand key factors (socio-cultural, economic, political and geographic) contributing to exclusion, in a participatory manner with local CSOs and community groups.	PPC and LGs in consultation with CSOs and community groups

Outcome 2: Addressing policy gaps and operationalizing policies/instruments.

All relevant Federal, Provincial and Local level sectoral policies explicitly recognize the groups and communities that have been left behind, and put in place operational guidelines to support the implementation of the policies.

SN	Indicators	Means of Verification
2.1	Sectoral policies and plans at Federal, Provincial and Local level are revised to ensure gender equality and social inclusion responsiveness to reach the most excluded groups and communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral policies, and in particular the GESI strategies in all sectors, have been revised to address the policy gaps, and have incorporated short to medium-term strategies to identify, plan and reach those groups that have been left behind⁴¹. Costed plans and monitoring mechanisms are in place for short to medium-term programmes based on a contextual and social analysis.
2.2	Operational guidelines are developed for key sectoral policies to ensure policy implementation is facilitated in a gender and social inclusion responsive manner.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Operational guidelines for all sectoral policies reflecting GESI and LNOB are developed and adapted for the needs/context of the 7 Provinces and the Local Governments. Simple and effective tools for social analysis, identification of excluded groups, M&E systems are in place within the operational guidelines.

³⁹. It is important that the Results Framework have a "Timeline" for all the activities as well as "Costs" that are determined. It will be practical for this to be done by the NPC in collaboration with the Provincial NPCs, when the Framework is being adapted to the Provincial and Local government levels.

⁴⁰. Identification can be done using the data analysis framework in this document in the earlier chapters. Additionally, multiple Municipalities can make a joint analysis especially where there is overlap in the kinds of communities and groups.

⁴¹. The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare has developed a national Gender Equality Policy and several sectoral ministries (Agriculture, Education, Forest, Health, Federal Affairs and Local Development, Urban Development, Water Supply and Sanitation) have issued and are implementing GESI policies and guidelines. Additionally, in recent years many sectoral policies have been realigned to the SDG goals. Yet most of the policies and guidelines do not cover strategies for LNOB or have systematic M&E plans.

	Suggested Activities for Outcome 2	Responsible Agencies
2.1	Review and revise the sectoral policies (Agriculture, Education, Forest, Health, Federal Affairs and Local Development, Urban Development, Water Supply and Sanitation, Climate Change, etc.) to integrate SDG indicators, and strategies to identify and engage the most excluded groups (Federal and Province levels). Ensure policy consistency at all three levels.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs
2.2	Develop/revise policies to address policy gaps that have been identified during consultations and reviews.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs
2.3	Develop clear operational guidelines for policies that have been reviewed and have incorporated provisions for addressing the SDGs and LNOB, to ensure smooth implementation at Province and LG levels.	NPC in collaboration with PPC and LG
2.4	Provide technical support to Provinces and Rural/Municipalities to adapt their sectoral policies and the operational guidelines based on their specific geographic and socio-economic contexts.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs
2.5	Conduct multi-stakeholder consultations (government and non-government) to identify successful strategies, and initiatives that can be scaled up and scaled out. Identify medium – to long-term strategies.	NPC in collaboration with PPC and LG
2.6	Calculate technical and financial resources necessary to fund the medium- to long-term strategies for implementation at local levels.	Ministry of Finance in collaboration with National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission (NNRFC)
2.7	Develop/adapt simple and effective tools for social analysis, identification of excluded groups, understanding reasons for exclusion, and classification and prioritization of development needs	NPC in collaboration with sectoral commissions and line ministries
2.8	Ensure that M&E systems are in place within the operational guidelines, supported by appropriate tools, methods, and processes for M&E of the SDGs and LNOB.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs

2.9	Identify technical and M&E capacity gaps in implementing policies to address the SDGs and LNOB.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs
2.10	Conduct periodic capacity building exercises (based on gap analysis) for key personnel at Province and Rural/Municipality levels in implementation of policy guidelines and M&E systems focusing on the SDG indicators and LNOB.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs

Outcome 3: Making disaggregated data available supported by appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems.

Federal, Provincial and Local Government have quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems are also in place to monitor progress towards Agenda 2030.

SN	Indicators	Means of Verification
3.1	National Level M&E System and Guidelines in place, address the need for quantitative, qualitative and participatory disaggregated data collection and analysis.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A strong national M&E system and practices are in place that reflect the need for disaggregated data and participation of three levels of governments. 2. Ongoing (and new) national surveys address disaggregated data needs for addressing the M&E of the SDGs. 3. Qualitative and participatory data collection is conducted to supplement/complement the survey data.
3.2	NPC and the National Statistics Office have improved capacity to collect and analyze gender and social inclusion responsive disaggregated data within various sectors to ensure reaching the most excluded groups.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report of capacity gap analysis of institutions and staff within them for the collection, analysis and use of GESI responsive data within different sectors. 2. Report containing a costed plan for capacity development of institutions and staff at three levels of governments.
3.3	Nepal SDG indicators are reviewed and gaps in gender and social inclusion responsive data are clearly identified, while strategies are developed for addressing data gaps.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report containing the analysis of data gaps in reporting against the SDG indicators, and the strategies and plan for addressing the data gaps.

	Suggested Activities for Outcome 3	Responsible Agencies
3.1	Conduct a gap analysis (of institutions and human resources) in relation to understanding of SDGs and LNOB at the Province and LG levels and in particular, their ability to collect, analysis and use GESI/LNOB responsive data within different sectors.	NPC in collaboration with PPC and LG
3.2	Develop a costed, capacity building plan for all levels of government (especially at the Province and LG), based on the gap analysis, to strength their understanding of the concepts and operationalization of the SDGs and especially LNOB.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs
3.3	Develop an M&E framework and plans (at Federal and Province levels), with operational guidelines and checklists, to develop a system for monitoring and evaluation of development indicators, especially of the SDGs.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs
3.4	Expand the structure of the National Statistics Office to the local levels for disaggregated data collection. Each Rural/Municipality must have a M&E Officer with a qualification of Masters in Population/Demography/Statistics.	MoFAGA, NSO, NPC in collaboration with PPC and LG
3.5	Build capacity at Federal, Province and LG levels to collect data (quantitative and qualitative) disaggregated by key classifications necessary to address the SDGs and LNOB.	NPC, NSO in collaboration with PPC and LG
3.6	Develop guidelines/checklists/tools for ongoing (and new) national surveys to address disaggregated data needs for M&E of the SDGs with a focus on LNOB.	NPC, NSO in collaboration with PPC and LG
3.7	Create and strengthen a Core Team of Experts/Institutions at all three tiers of the government to provide technical support for the collection, analysis and use of survey and qualitative data.	NPC, NSO in collaboration with PPC and LG

Outcome 4: Strengthen institutional mechanisms

Government, non-government and private sector institutional mechanisms are in place, and their capacities are strengthened, to provide leadership and oversight for achieving the SDG Goals focusing on Leave No One Behind.

SN	Indicators	Means of Verification
4.1	Government mechanisms (e.g., SDG Monitoring and Coordination Committees) are in place at Federal and Provincial levels of government.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SGD Monitoring and Coordination Committees formulated at the Province levels with representation of multiple stakeholders (government, non-government, private sectors, CSOs, etc.) 2. Guidelines prepared and budget allocated for the SDG Monitoring and Coordination Committees for their operation and management.
4.2	Non-government mechanisms for civil society organizations, community groups, and the private sectors, are in place to support the government's efforts in collecting and analyzing gender and social inclusion responsive, disaggregated data in monitoring progress towards Leave No One Behind.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidelines for non-government forums (such as Nepal SDG Forum, Evalnet) are in place for supporting government efforts ensuring multi-stakeholder interactions. 2. Guidelines in place for non-government forums at the community level in Rural/Municipalities, for capacity building, information sharing and seeking their inputs. 3. Plans are in place for periodic interactions with non-government actors that support the SDG processes. 4. Guidelines and plans are in place for collaboration and co-operation with the private sector for supporting the government efforts in capacity building, strengthening human and financial resources, and accelerating inclusive, economic growth.

	Suggested Activities for Outcome 4	Responsible Agencies
4.1	Form “SDG Monitoring and Coordination Committees”, (especially at the Province level and selected clusters of LGs) that have a clear ToR, and a strong mandate. These committees should also be provided with technical and financial resources for their operation and management to provide overall support to address the SDGs (within their periodic plans), with a strong focus on LNOB.	PPC in coordination with NPC
4.2	Form Province level ‘Thematic Committees’ for overseeing the SDGs and LNOB, as is necessary with clear TORs, technical and financial resources for operation and coordination with Provinces and the Federal level.	PPC in collaboration with LGs
4.3	Ensure that the Province and LG level “SGD Monitoring and Coordination Committees” (and Thematic Committees) have representation from multiple stakeholders (government, non-government, private sectors, CSOs).	PPC in collaboration with LGs
4.4	Coordinate and collaborate with academic/research institutions and CSO to collect, analyze and monitor disaggregated data necessary for the SDGs ensuring a LNOB perspective.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs
4.5	Develop guidelines for non-government forums (such as Nepal SDG Forum, Evalnet) in a participatory manner to support and complement government efforts especially at the Province and LG levels.	NPC in collaboration with PPC and LG and in coordination with NGO Federation of Nepal as well as thematic CSO federations
4.6	Develop guidelines for non-government forums at the community level in Rural/Municipalities, for capacity building, information sharing and seeking their inputs on addressing strategies for LNOB.	NPC in collaboration with PPC and LG and in coordination with NGO Federation of Nepal as well as thematic CSO federations
4.7	Develop costed plans for periodic interactions and reviews with non-government actors that supports the SDG processes and focuses on the collection and analysis of data from a GESI and LNOB perspective.	NPC in collaboration with PPC and LG and in coordination with NGO Federation of Nepal as well as thematic CSO federations

Outcome 5: Ensuring programme alignment

Development programmes implemented by government and non-government agencies take specific steps to ensure that they are aligned with the SDGs and the 15th Plan, with clearly identified goals and strategies of reaching those who have been left behind, supported by necessary financial and capable human resources.

SN	Indicators	Means of Verification
5.1	Newly designed government programmes/projects at Federal, Provincial and Local levels have clear objectives of addressing those left behind (to the extent possible).	1. Guidelines in place for development programmes/projects to integrate objectives of LNOB during the programme cycle – programme development, implementation, and M&E.
5.2	Ongoing government programmes/projects are reviewed and revised to incorporate gender and social inclusion responsive activities to reach those left behind.	1. SDG related M&E strategies, policies and systems in place to ensure that monitoring and impact evaluation of government programmes are GESI and LNOB responsive.
5.3	All programmes and projects at all tiers of the government have clearly identified financial and capable human resources necessary to address the LNOB aspects within the programmes/projects.	1. Strategic efforts are made by the governments at all tiers to coordinate with bilateral and multilateral donors, international NGOs and the private sector for contributing towards financial resources necessary.

Suggested Activities for Outcome 5

	Suggested Activities for Outcome 5	Responsible Agencies
5.1	Develop/adapt guidelines/checklists and tools for development programmes/ projects to integrate objectives of LNOB during the entire programme cycle – programme development, implementation, and M&E – to ensure alignment of development programmes with the 15 th Plan and the SDGs, with a focus on LNOB.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs
5.2	Develop SDG related M&E strategies, policies and systems to ensure that monitoring and impact evaluation of government programmes are GESI and LNOB responsive, and the learnings are taken into consideration in new programmes.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs
5.3	Support in awareness raising and planning for implementing the SDG indicators at the local level.	PPC in collaboration with LGs

5.4	Ensure that a participatory planning process is conducted on an annual basis to formulate periodic and annual implementation plans especially at LG levels following the LG Operational Act, that prioritizes addressing the SDGs and LNOB.	PPC in collaboration with LGs
5.5	Ensure classification and prioritization of policies, plans and programmes at three tiers of government – Federal, Province and LG.	NPC in collaboration with PPC and LG
5.6	Ensure the alignment of development and economic growth programmes of non-governmental organizations and the private sectors with the Federal, Province and Local Government plans, especially in relation to the SDGs and LNOB. Ensure that these programmes identify the areas and targets that have been left behind.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs in coordination with NGO Federation of Nepal as well as thematic CSO federations
5.7	Develop accountability mechanisms in particular for the implementation and M&E of programs/projects to ensure focus on LNOB with measurable impact.	Line ministries at federal and provincial levels and LGs

4.3.2 Overall Risks and Assumptions

Table 4.3 below presents the overall risks that may arise during the implementation of the Results Framework and the Action Plan for LNOB, as well as the assumptions that have been made while crafting it. A risk management and mitigation plan can be helpful for full preparedness, but this too would be most useful to be prepared at the local levels so that the local context and the risks can be addressed appropriately.

Table 4.3 Overall Risks and Assumptions for the implementation of LNOB Results Framework

Risks	Assumptions
1. Political instability with frequent changes in governments.	1. The Federal system will be stable, with required legislation and policies for Provincial and Local governments are in place.
2. Lack of clarity on the roles of three tiers of government and limited capacity at the provincial and local levels.	2. Political stability, along with political will and commitment towards inclusive socio-economic development and political participation continues.
3. Occurrence of disasters (natural and human-made) and/or emergencies, and limited preparedness and response mechanisms and systems in place, especially at the local government levels.	3. Government representatives at all three levels are strengthened with clarity on roles for the implementation of all sectoral plans and programmes that are related to SDGs and LNOB.
4. SDG related Monitoring and Coordination Committees are not fully functional, remain under-resourced and lack adequate authority.	4. Adequate availability of skilled human resources and financial resources, as well as timely disbursement and utilization of programme funds.
5. Resistance from certain social groups/leaders in relation to social inclusion of historically marginalized groups and patriarchal mindsets.	5. Oversight and coordination mechanisms and institutions are in place and have required skilled human and financial resources.
6. Ongoing impunity in the adherence to laws and policies especially in relation to gender equality and social inclusion.	6. MIS systems are put in place with necessary funds and skilled human resources to collect and analyze disaggregated data.
7. Inadequate financial and human resources, and delays in disbursement of funds for programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	7. Donors continue to lend technical and financial support to strengthen systems to ensure no one is left behind.

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

5.1 Who Are the Furthest Behind?

Following the UN framework on five dimensions of exclusion – social discrimination, spatial disadvantage, socio-economic status, governance, and shocks and fragility, identification of furthest behind and its extent was organized into three broader classifications – socio-economic status, governance, and shocks and fragility. Socio-economic status is a dimension that includes all spheres of human behaviour and development. They are organized into categories such as demography, education, health, economic opportunities, women empowerment, and discrimination. The analysis of socio-economic status is made to identify who are “furthest behind” and the relative extent of furthest behind in each indicator.

Altogether 21 indicators were used to assess the socio-economic status by disaggregating them according to gender, location of residence (rural/urban, ecological zones, and province), and caste/ethnicity (88 caste/ethnic groups). For governance, a framework of five pillars were used and was assessed through 15 indicators using the perceptions of Nepali people based on their life time experiences and practices. These 15 indicators were further disaggregated according to 88 caste/ethnic groups. For socio-economic and governance, 36 indicators were assessed where 30 indicators were utilized from a single source, i.e., the NSIS 2018. A composite index of these 30 indicators was also computed, as they were from the same data source, to identify “furthest behind” among 88 caste/ethnic groups in terms of quintiles.

For shocks and fragility, this framework dealt with 10 different shocks indicators. Nine indicators were obtained from the World Bank Groups which were disaggregated according to sample districts, which meant not all the districts were included in the analysis. One indicator regarding district-wise case fatality rate of COVID-19 was obtained from INSEC to capture the most recent shocks (2020-21).

Thus, altogether **46 indicators** from Nepal SDG indicators were used to identify who are furthest behind.

While summarizing the results, indicators from different aspects of socio-economic development clearly illustrates identification and determination of the extent of “furthest behind” population in the given indicators. The major findings regarding spatial and provincial status are as follows:

- It is almost universal that *women* among the gender, *rural areas* among place of residence, and *Mountain* and *Tarai* among the ecological zones are leaving behind in the indicators.
- Similarly, *Karnali* is the one that is “furthest behind” among provinces in most of the indicators, such as in demography, maternal health, employment, multidimensional poverty, and women’s role in household decision making process.
- *Sudurpaschim* is also found to be “furthest behind” in many indicators, such as demography, infant and child mortality, employment, multidimensional poverty, and women’s ownership of land and house.

- Madhes Province comes at the bottom in some indicators, such as child education, postnatal health care, and gender-based violence.
- *Gandaki* Province is also found to be left behind in demography, antenatal care, employment, and gender-based violence.

Out of the 46 indicators that were analyzed, 30 indicators were disaggregated according to 88 caste/ethnic groups along with broader social identities (such as Hill Brahmin, Madhesi Dalits, Mountain/Hill Janajatis, etc.) and they were classified into quintile groups (five 20% groups). Each quintile accounted for approximately 17 groups (ranging from 16-19). The assessment was made based on individual indicators as well as a consolidated form of a composite of 30 indicators. The major findings are as follows:

- The composite index (see Table 2.17 and Figure 2.1 in Chapter II) shows that out of nine, eight Madhesi Dalits are at the bottom 20% of the index; the exception is the Bantar who are above the bottom 20%. Others at bottom 20% include Madhesi Other Caste Groups, namely Bin/Binda, Lodha, Nuniya, Lohar, Mallah, Kahar, Kewat and Kumhar. Two groups from the Tarai Janajati (Santhal and Koche) are also among those who are at the bottom 20%.
- In case of individual indicators, in all 30 indicators similar caste/ethnic groups fall at the bottom 20%. They are mostly Madhesi groups who belong to Madhesi Dalits, Muslim, some Madhesi Other Caste groups, and a few Tarai Janajatis.
- In addition to Muslim, all 9 Madhesi Dalits (Musahar, Khatwe, Dhobi, Tatma, Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi, Chamar/Harijan/Ram, Dom, Halkhor, and Bantar) are at the bottom in one or the other indicators. The most frequent Tarai Janajatis are Santhal, Kisan, Koche, and Munda/Mudiyari.
- There are some Madhesi Other Caste groups who have similar status to Madhesi Dalits in many indicators, namely they are Bing/Bi-

nda, Mallah, Kanu, Lodha, Nuniya, Rajbhar, Bhediyar and so on and they are at the bottom in one or more indicators.

- In case of Hill groups, all the Hill Dalits (Badi, Gaine, Damai, Kami, and Sarki) are at the bottom in one or more indicators. A few Mountain/Hill Janajatis are also present at bottom in many indicators. They include Thami, Chepang, Baram, Sherpa, Bhote/Walung, Raji, Byasi, Bote, and Yholmo.
- According to consultation meeting, Muslims are diverse groups within it that have to be further disaggregated to be targeted for the LNOB. They are, for example, Kawadi, Fakir, Nat, Dhobi/Salfi, Jolada, Darji, and Hajam.

It is obvious that the composite index provides a better insight in identifying the furthest behind, but it is necessary to look at individual indicators while drawing conclusions. It is also important to remember two key issues in relation to exclusion: first, exclusion and inclusion are most often on a continuum and, second, the same group can be excluded in certain indicators, while it can be fairly well included in others.

Findings on disability is unique that contrasts to most of other findings in two ways.

- First, Madhesi Dalits and some Madhesi Other Caste groups are at bottom 20% in most of the other indicators, but it is not the case in disability.
- Second, some Hill/Mountain Janajatis who are not at bottom 20% in most indicators are at bottom in case of disability. For example, some hill groups such as Newar, Thakuri, and Chhetri are in the top quintiles in most of the indicators but are at the bottom in disability.
- Disability is not directly related to economic and non-economic poverty but to other factors, that need to be addressed differently.

The furthest behind groups in terms of distance related indicators such as distance to basic services, are mainly those who reside in

mountain and hill areas such as Sherpa, Hayu, Bhote/Walung, Yholmo, and other Mountain/Hill groups.

In discrimination related indicators, mostly Dalits from both Hill and Madhes and some Janajati groups such as Bhote, Sherpa, Byasi, Santhal, Kisan, etc. were within the bottom 20%.

There were 10 indicators of shocks and fragility disaggregated only according to districts. The major findings were:

- The 2015 earthquake, disease and injury each affected 13 districts severely. The earthquake affected districts include Myagdi, Syangja, Tanahu, Lamjung, Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, Kavrepalanchok, Dolakha, Sindhuli, Mahottari, and Sankhuwasava. The disease and injury affected districts include Kalikot, Jajarkot, Surkhet, Rukum, Rolpa, Baglung, Myagdi, Gulmi, Palpa, Nuwakot, Udayapur, Bhojpur, and Dhankuta.
- Riots, blockades, fuel shortages and unexpected higher prices also affected nine districts severely, that include Kailali, Banke, Myagdi, Baglung, Gulmi, Palpa, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, and Udayapur.
- Floods and landslides (Bajura, Surkhet, Banke, Baglung, Myagdi, Gulmi, Parsa, and Taplejung), drought (Achham, Kalikot, Dailekh, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Myagdi, Baglung, and Gulmi), and fire, hail and lightning (Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Doti, Kalikot, Jajarkot, Rukum, and Taplejung) each affected eight districts. They are mostly from Sudurpaschim, Karnali and Gandaki Provinces and one from Province 1 (Taplejung).
- There were six districts that were affected by pests, plant disease, post-harvest loss (Rukum, Myagdi, Baglung, Syangja, Lamjung, and Gorkha); seven were affected by livestock loss (Bajura, Jajarkot, Dhading, Sindhupalchok, Khotang, Bhojpur, and Dhankuta); and four districts were affected the most by deaths in family (Baitadi, Baglung, Bhojpur, and Taplejung).

- In case of COVID-19, the most affected districts were among those that are most advance in all aspects of development where the people are highly active and mobile for economic and development activities. They are namely Kathmandu, Kaski, Lalitpur, Morang, Jhapa, Sunsari, Rupandehi, Chitwan, Bhaktapur, Banke, and Dang.

5.2 The Progress in the SDGs

The SDGs are consistent with the fundamental rights of the citizens enshrined in the 2015 Constitution of Nepal and in line with long-term vision of the country. Most of the preparatory works such as identifying the goals and targets that are relevant for the country, costing for SDGs, status and roadmap, mainstreaming the national and sub-national plans and institutional set-up, high-level committees, localization of SDGs, adopting and engaging multi-stakeholders among others, have been completed. SDGs are already implemented along with 14th Periodic Plan and are closely aligned with the ongoing 15th Periodic Plan.

Out of the 494 Nepal SDG indicators, 175 were selected for this progress review in terms that those indicators were mostly relevant from a LNOB perspective. Some of the indicators demanded survey data such as NLSS, MICS, DHS; however, after implementation of SDGs, outcomes of these surveys have not been fully aligned with SDG goals, targets and indicators. National representative data produced by some international agencies or institutions such as the World Bank, Transparency International, UNDP and available reported data suggest that some economic and social indicators are on a positive track; however, there is very limited environmental sector related data that is available. Available data demonstrates that most of indicators follow a positive trend, but the COVID pandemic has created much havoc and is likely to cause a regression in some of the achievements till date.

The overall findings from the review and the progress status shows that Nepal SDGs have too many indicators; 55% of the indicators do not have reliable data or data is not collected during the timeframe necessary to monitor progress. Data for 10% of indicators are not available at all and even baseline figures are not available till date. Many of the available data are not disaggregated in a manner that will allow for identification of the those left furthest behind.

5.3 Gaps and Challenges in Addressing the Principles of Leave No One Behind

Unavailability of reliable and standardized disaggregated data

There are many aspects of diversity in Nepal such as demography, geography, gender, caste/ethnicity, language, and religion. Most of the aspects of diversity in the country are centered around gender, caste and ethnicity. This is because particular gender-based attitudes and behaviours, language, and religion are primarily related to particular caste and ethnic groups. Gender relations, values, norms and practices cut across all caste/ethnic groups, where despite some differences, women, girls and sexual and gender minorities continue to be discriminated and marginalized, within all caste/ethnic groups. Therefore, gender, and caste/ethnicity as a social identity is a key to data disaggregation that represents most of the variations in terms of geography, language, culture, religion, and so on. Sex disaggregated data, and in some instances gender disaggregated data is increasingly being available, but it is not the same for caste/ethnicity disaggregation. In other words, addressing caste/ethnic diversity is to address the diversity at most, to address inequality and exclusion, and finally to maximize social harmony by minimizing the space of possible conflict forever.

The data, therefore, is necessary to be disaggregated by caste/ethnicity that appropriately

represents the inequality and exclusion in given indicators to inform who are furthest behind. This will also give opportunities for studying the intersections of gender, caste/ethnicity along with other factors such as class, age, disabilities and areas/regions. Women and girls face multiple levels of discrimination and an intersectional analysis is key to addressing the root causes of their discrimination and marginalization.

Available sources of data at the national level lack disaggregation according to caste/ethnicity. Even if they have caste/ethnic identification in the data, they are not representative to individual caste/ethnic group because the sample designs were not to represent the caste/ethnic groups. The national level surveys available till the date mainly include NDHS, NLSS, NLFS, and NMICS that have been carried out by the government entity. There are also a few other surveys available, such as NSIS carried out by Tribhuvan University and Household Vulnerability Survey carried out by the World Bank. They are, however, not carried out in a regular basis. In addition, National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, carried out in 10 years interval, will also provide about 55 SDG indicators and its data processing is in progress. There are two main issues prevailing in the available data.

- First, Nepal has identified altogether 479 SDG indicators and there are 175 SDG indicators identified from a LNOB perspective (see Chapter III). Many indicators need data that can be fulfilled only by multiple sources of data.
- Second, there are no surveys yet, carried out at the national level that aims to provide data for monitoring the progress on SDGs.

Using multiple sources of data has multiple limitations and challenges. Each survey has its own specific features. They differ in objectives, methodology, scopes and periodicity, by which, use of the data from each source is limited to their specific features. Variations in objectives and scope in the data sources by and large have im-

plication on limitation in data disaggregation. Many of these surveys provide data mainly at national level and, some provide province level, rural/urban, and gender disaggregation.

The important instance is that whatever data are available, the level of disaggregation to the extent possible are least analyzed. Utilization of data from these surveys is limited to the indicators published in the survey reports. Advance level of policy analysis of these data is lacking. There are some scientific articles published in national and international journals and edited volumes using these sources, particularly NDHS and NLSS, but there is not tradition of utilizing such evidences. Moreover, the national level two social inclusion surveys (NSIS 2012 and NSIS 2018) carried out by Tribhuvan University, have also been least utilized and analyzed.

Limited prioritization and sequencing of the Nepal SDG indicators for coherent implementation

Prioritization of the SDGs and their indicators at any level of the government is very challenging and complex, to meet the spirit of Agenda 2030 and to Leave No One Behind. The Nepal SDGs has 494 indicators, and complete and periodic data is available for only 35% of those indicators. Thus, prioritization of the indicators is a necessary step that can help all tiers of the government to prepare costed plans, with appropriate timelines, and achieve the necessary progress. In addition to the prioritization and sequencing of the indicators, the interlinkages that exist among the SDG targets have not been closely analysed and there is limited policy coherence. The prioritization of SDG goals, targets and indicators is justified on grounds of specific settings of country's policies and programmes, with specific references to the different provinces and the geographic areas they cover. Addressing the interlinkages and coherence among different indicators would help to streamline programmes, budgets and monitoring, without duplication of resources and efforts.

Limited strong and capable institutional mechanisms at all levels of government to guide and monitor the SDGs.

There are still limitations in the understanding among both the local and federal agencies regarding implementation of the SDGs. The SDG roadmap highlighted the need to reform the implementation mechanisms by mobilizing more resources, strengthening the monitoring mechanism, and integrating them into federal, provincial and local level periodic plans and policies. There is still a lack of strong institutional mechanisms (at the Province and Local levels) to guide, oversee and coordinate the planning, implementation and monitoring of the SDG related programmes, among all the key stakeholders, i.e., government, civil society, private sector, etc. This was a key lacuna that all stakeholders consulted during the course of preparing this framework had pointed out; the limited accountability towards the national and global commitment is also a critical challenge.

Limited understanding and capacity in all levels of government, especially at the local levels

While, understanding about the SDGs is adequate at the federal level, there is inconsistent understanding of the SDGs and LNOB, pertaining to the local context among the Provinces and the Local governments. This is likely a function of limited internalization and ownership of the global commitments. The SDGs are capital intensive; they require finance, technology, skilled human resources, strong managerial capacity to engage multi-stakeholders and accountability mechanisms to ensure strategic implementation. The capacity is to allocate SDGs related programmes (focusing on Leave No One Behind) among the governments, private sector, cooperatives, NGOs, development partners, which is still weak at local levels.

5.4 The Way Forward

Based on the challenges and gaps that have been identified, and the engagement with multiple stakeholders, a few necessary steps to be taken in the days to come have been identified. The adoption and adaptation of the Results Framework and Action Plan at the Federal, Provincial and Local levels is necessary and when this is being done, addressing the following points will also be necessary for more effective and impactful results.

i. Need for Effective Institutional Mechanisms

Properly addressing LNOB is the core of the achievement of the SDGs. It requires effective mechanisms of progress monitoring at all three tiers of the government – national, provincial and local levels. It also requires close coordination and cooperation among other development stakeholders – donors, civil society organizations, community groups, and the private sector. This is possible by strengthening the institutional mechanisms, enhancing capacity of relevant human resources, and establishing effective implementation modality of the SDGs, more specifically LNOB, at national, provincial and local levels. In order to do this, there should be a clear and responsible inter-relationship between the three levels. Along with the institutional mechanisms to implement SDGs and LNOB, data requirement is also prime to monitoring its progress, which requires an improved capacity to prepare better, reliable and valid data periodically. This calls for strengthening the current national monitoring and evaluation system and processes with clear allocation of roles and responsibilities of the three tiers of government.

ii. Need for reliable, valid, disaggregated data on a periodic basis

The National Statistics Office (NSO) produces data through the Population Census and other number of national level periodic surveys,

such as the NLSS, NMICS, and NLFS that are useful in monitoring progress of SDGs. Another important government source is the NDHS, periodically carried out by MoHP. But, except for the Census, the other national level surveys lack sufficient representation of caste/ethnic disaggregation though there is some level of it in some of the surveys. The NSIS follows an appropriate methodology to represent the caste/ethnic population that could be used to identify and monitor the extent of those furthest behind in terms of various socio-economic indicators. Therefore, there are two options to make data disaggregated according to social identity along with other required characteristics.

- First, the government should carry out a comprehensive periodic survey aiming to provide data for monitoring the progress on at least LNOB, and more generally the SDGs. For example, a “Social Inclusion Survey”, like NSIS, with a considerably large sample size to represent most of the caste/ethnic groups could be a preferred option. The NSO has the capacity to carry out such national level survey.
- Alternatively, the NLSS can be upgraded to a “Social Inclusion Survey” by revisiting its methodology and increasing the sample size to make it considerably more representative of caste/ethnic groups in the country.

In order to monitor the progress on LNOB, all three tiers (national, province, and local) of government should be equally responsible for data generation.

- **National or federal level** data provides the core idea of who are the furthest behind and/or who are to be targeted to achieve SDGs, more specifically to address LNOB.
- **Provinces** should follow the same principle of data collection and should focus on the province. Each province should have its own “Social Inclusion Survey” to narrow down and pinpoint the target groups – the population that is furthest behind.

- **Local level governments, Rural/Municipalities (or Wards)**, should have social assessments and LNOB mapping to identify clusters or households of those furthest behind based on the framework provided by federal and provincial governments. This is the most important level to identify the furthest behind groups, poorest of the poor; to garner in-depth understanding of the root causes of their marginality, and to design programmes in a participatory manner to improve their lives and to achieve the targets of SDGs.

Caste/ethnicity and gender identity is the foundation of data disaggregation needed to address LNOB to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Spatial disaggregation such as geographical and rural/urban locations and three tiers of administrative divisions (federal, provincial, and local levels) are generated automatically from the sample identification in each survey and census. Demographic data such as age-related identities (child, youth, elderly population) would come automatically as a basic profile of population in each survey. Other social identities such as disability, sexual and gender minorities/LGBTIQA, etc. are not easily visible, in general, until and unless they are targeted and sought out. In this way, the attention has to be given to “caste/ethnicity and gender” disaggregation in data generation to address LNOB specifically and achieve SDGs by 2030 in general, with special attention given to characteristics and dimensions that are not easily visible and documented.

iii. Need for strengthening ownership and capacity for addressing LNOB

Strengthening ownership through deepening understanding of the SDGs and LNOB at all levels of government is a key measure necessary even to begin addressing the underlying and root causes of marginality and multi-dimensional poverty and discrimination. Building the understanding of how local governments can play a crucial role in improving the socio-economic

conditions of their jurisdictions (with the necessary support from Provinces and the Federal government) in coordination with the multiple stakeholders is very important. Addressing LNOB, the SDGs and the development targets beyond 2030, needs to be an underlying factor of all political leaders that cuts across party politics. The bureaucracy needs to have the requisite skills such as social analysis, targeted planning, GESI and climate responsive budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and learning that feeds into the next planning cycle. Impunity across all actors of government, non-government and private sectors should be addressed and accountability measures need to be strengthened. Successful local governments can be showcased and rewarded with additional resources for their successes.

Capacity of all levels of governments, especially local governments, also need to be strengthened in building resilience for unprecedented disasters and the COVID pandemic, as well as climate change, given that these events can wreak havoc on the best laid plans. We have seen how the COVID pandemic has negatively impacted many of the SDG goals and indicators; the impact has even led to regression of some of the gains. This is a critical area to build capacity and to be prepared for such challenges.

iv. Need for Intersectional and Inter-Sectoral Focus: An Example of Gender Equality in Policies

Gender equality has received high priority as a crosscutting theme in all sectoral policies, strategies and plans as evident in the gender mainstreaming strategy outlined in the 15th Plan. This includes (a) formulating sectoral gender equality policies; (b) adopting gender responsive governance system; (c) institutionalising gender responsive budgeting; (d) developing disaggregated data system; (e) implementing special economic empowerment programmes targeted to women: and (f) increasing access to justice against violence against women. These

provisions provide ample opportunities for sectoral development plans and programmes to implement affirmative policies and actions in favor of empowering women and girls, and enhance women's space for participating and benefitting from information, capacities, labor, skills and technologies (Pradhan et al., 2021). However, these sectoral policies, strategies and plans do not focus substantially on other marginalized and excluded populations, and thus are not able to give better clarity on identifying and working with groups and communities that are being left behind, depending on the specific contexts of the different provinces and local governments in particular.

As demonstrated by the example of the lack of an intersectional and inter-sectoral analysis and approach in different policies, it will be critically important to ensure that the following steps are taken by the governments at all three levels that are closely aligned with the approach of the UN in relation to LNOB (United Nations Country Team Nepal, 2017):

- The most marginalized and excluded groups are identified based on their specific locations;

- Social analysis (including an intersectional perspective) is conducted to better understand the challenges these groups face and the opportunities that are available;
- Policies and programmes are designed based on this analysis (aligned with the periodic plans and the SDGs), including any necessary social protection measure;
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation are conducted to ensure that interventions are on track and to learn from the processes and outcomes; and
- Disaggregated data is collected and analyzed to ensure reporting progress in relation to the periodic plan goals and the SDGs.

In conclusion, the LNOB Results Framework is an overall framework that needs to be customized and localized by all levels of governments so that it guides them towards the way forward that they need to take. Without this, the enormous task of improving life conditions and status of all the different groups of people in Nepal, as well as globally, will be hard to achieve.

REFERENCES

- ADCCN (2020). *Inputs for the VNR (Draft Report)*. Kathmandu: Association of District Coordination Committees Nepal, NPC.
- CBS (2019). *Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 2017/18*. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal.
- CBS (2020). *Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019: Survey Findings Report*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF Nepal.
- GoN (2020). *The Fifteenth Plan (Fiscal Year 2019/20 – 2023/24)* (Unofficial Translation). Kathmandu, Nepal: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- Gurung, Y. B., Pradhan, M.S., & Shakya, D.V. (2020). *State of Social Inclusion in Nepal: Caste, Ethnicity and Gender. Evidence from Nepal Social Inclusion Survey 2018*. Kirtipur: Central Department of Anthropology, Tribhuvan University.
- Jackson, C. (1999). Social Exclusion and Gender: Does One Size Fit All? *The European Journal of Development Research* 11(1): 125-146.
- McCall, Leslie (2005). The Complexity of Intersectionality. *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* 30(3): 1771-1800.
- Ministry of Environment (2010). *Climate Change Vulnerability Mapping for Nepal*. Kathmandu: National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Government of Nepal.
- Ministry of Health, Nepal; New ERA; and ICF (2017). *Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2016*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Health, Nepal.
- NPC (2017^a). *Nepal's Sustainable Development Goals: Status and Roadmap (2016-2030)*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- NPC (2017^b). *National Review of Sustainable Development Goals*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- NPC (2018). *Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy for Sustainable Development Goals*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- NPC (2020^a). *Fifteenth Plan (2019/20 – 2023/24)*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- NPC (2020^b). *Nepal Sustainable Development Goals. Progress Assessment Report 2016-2019*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- NPC (2020^c). *National Review of Sustainable Development Goals*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- NPC (2021^a). *Nepal Multidimensional Poverty Index: Analysis Towards Action*. Kathmandu: NPC, OPHI, UNDP & UNICEF.
- NPC (2021^b). *Nepal's Roadmap for Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies: A SDG 16 Plus Report*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- Pokharel, B. & Pradhan, M.S. (2020). *State of Inclusive Governance: A Study on Participation and Representation after Federalization in Nepal*. Kirtipur, Nepal: Central Department of Anthropology, Tribhuvan University.

- Pradhan, M.S., Rai-Paudyal, B., Rai, A., Bai, Y., Hengsuwan, P., Bun, P., and Yangzom, D. (2021). "Exploring the Role of Gender Equality in Addressing Climate Change, Biodiversity Conservation, Ecosystem Restoration and Food Security". In: Thapa, B., Fu, C., and Zhang, L (Eds), *Gender equality and sustainable development in the Mountain Areas of Asia*. LI-BIRD, Pokhara, Nepal.
- Pradhan, P., D.R. Subedi, D. Khatiwada, K.K. Joshi, S. Kafle, R.P. Chhetri, et al. (2021). The COVID-19 Pandemic Not Only Poses Challenges, but Also Opens Opportunities for Sustainable Transformation. *Earth's Future* Vol 9 (7).
- UNCEB (2017). *Leaving No One Behind: Equality and Non-discrimination at the Heart of Sustainable Development. A Shared United Nations System Framework for Action*. New York: United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination.
- UNDP (1997). *Governance for Sustainable Human Development: A UNDP Policy Paper*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.
- UNDP (2007). *Towards Inclusive Governance: Promoting the Participation of Disadvantaged Groups in Asia-Pacific*. Bangkok: UNDP Regional Center.
- UNDP (2018). *What Does It Mean to Leave No One Behind? A UNDP Discussion Paper and Framework for Implementation*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.
- United Nations (2015). *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. United Nations General Assembly, A/RES/70/1.
- United Nations (2016). *Leaving No One Behind: The Imperative of Inclusive Development*. Report on the World Social Situation 2016. New York: UNDESA.
- United Nations (2019). *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019*. New York: United Nations.
- United Nations Country Team Nepal (2017). *United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Nepal 2018-2022*. Kathmandu: United Nations.
- United Nations Statistics Division (2016). *Global Forum for Gender Statistics*. 6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics, 24-26 October 2016. Helsinki, Finland. http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Finland_Oct2016/Default.htm
- UNSDG (2022). *Operationalizing Leaving No One Behind: Good Practice Note for UN Country Teams*. <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/leaving-no-one-behind-unsdg-operational-guide-un-country-teams>
- Walker, Thomas, Kawasoe, Yasuhiro, & Shrestha, Jui (2019). *Risk and Vulnerability in Nepal: Findings from the Household Risk and Vulnerability Survey 2016-2018*. Kathmandu: World Bank Group.
- Yusuf, A.A., & Francisco, H.A. (2009). *Climate Change Vulnerability Mapping for Southeast Asia*. Economic and Environment Programme for South Asia. <http://www.eepsea.org>

ANNEXES

ANNEX-I

Checklist for Qualitative Data Collection

This is a tentative checklist used for FGDs and KIs. The questions were customized as necessary for the different groups/individuals and interacted with them during the preparation of this framework.

The interaction was started with briefly explaining the purpose of the assignment and the objectives of the interactions, and obtained verbal/written consent from the participants, and ensured the privacy of the respondents.

1. Introductory

1.1	Name of the respondent	
1.2	Sex and age	
1.3	Name of the Office	
1.4	Designation	
1.5	Working duration at this office (yrs.)	

2. Identifying the most marginalized and excluded

- 2.1 How do we understand the most marginalized and excluded communities in Nepal? What are the bases you understand to identify most marginalized and vulnerable communities?
- 2.2 Who do you think are the most marginalized communities/people in Nepal?
- 2.3 What do you think are the major factors for being left behind particularly in relation to the five dimensions of discrimination, location, socio-economic status, governance, and shock/ fragility?
- 2.4 What are the key challenges in identifying the most marginalized groups in the country?

3. Progress, gaps, challenge and future direction

- 3.1 What are some of the key gaps in national policies that hinder the identification and focus on the most marginalized groups in Nepal?
- 3.2 What are some of the key gaps in institutional and coordination mechanisms that support the identification and focus on the most marginalized groups in the country?
- 3.3 What are the mechanisms in place to address mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion in different sectors and different levels of government to specifically facilitate achieving LNOB?
- 3.4 NPC is a leading SDG coordinating agency for its implementation in Nepal. What activities has it carried out so far in addressing LNOB?
- 3.5 What specific activities have been carried out on addressing LNOB in Nepal? (Probe: at the federal, province and municipality levels, as well as by government, CSOs, private sector, etc.?)
- 3.6 What processes have taken place for the identification of marginalized groups and how successful have different levels of government been in designing and implementing relevant policies and interventions to address LNOB?
- 3.7 What are the major progresses/achievements made so far in terms of targets and indicators on LNOB?

- 3.8 What are the areas of improvement for Nepal with regards to:
- Health and nutrition (Goal 3) such as services within 30 mins of walk; affordability in treatment during last 12 months
 - Inclusive Education (Goal 4) such as access to basic education for all, gross enrolment, drop out
 - Gender Equality (Goal 5) such as attitude and behaviour towards gender norms and values; women's role in HH decision making
 - Reducing inequality (Goal 10) such as ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome
 - Access to justice (Goal 16) such as promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
 - Market: access to financial institution; distance to nearest market, and public transportation
 - Employment: Agri/non-agri as main occupation for livelihood; unemployment (NLFS)
 - Wellbeing: consumption per capita; MPI
 - Social discrimination: discrimination in labour and production and institution
 - Disability
 - Others:
- 3.9 What are the major areas of improvement on governance, particularly in relation to the rule of law, participation, representation, accountability, and transparency? How effective has governance processes been in addressing LNOB?
- 3.10 What are some of the key accountability measures that have been put in place for addressing gender equality and social inclusion as well as addressing LNOB?
- 3.11 What are some of the informal institutional challenges (social norms, attitudes, perceptions, behaviours) among government, non-governmental and private sector agencies and personnel, that hinders addressing LNOB? What are some of the norms and practices that have facilitated towards it?
- 3.12 What are the major areas of improvement from the LNOB perspective on shocks and fragility, such as reconstruction aftermath the 2015 earthquake, flood/landslide, etc.?
- 3.13 How can we overcome the vulnerability due to climate change from the LNOB perspective?
- 3.14 What would be the ways to ensure LNOB in context of different types of vulnerability and marginalization?

4. Government collaboration with civil society and private sector

- 4.1 Do you think the government has been proactively collaborating in conceptualizing and implementing the LNOB?
- 4.2 If yes, what incidents have you noticed that signify such collaboration?
- 4.3 How can such collaboration be made more fruitful?
- 4.5 Any more suggestions?

ANNEX- II

List of Participants

A. List of participants for consultation workshop in Kathmandu

SN	Name	Designation	Office/Organization
1.	Dr. Kiran Rupakhetee	Joint Secretary	National Planning Commission
2.	Keshav Dutta Dawadi	Policy Specialist (Governance and Coordination)	AISN project/National Planning Commission
3.	Deepak Bashyal		SDG Studio
4.	Subash Paudel	CEO Trainer	Coaching Training Nepal
5.	Ram Pd. Subedi	Secretary General	NGO Federation
6.	Gita Chaudhary	GS	YAN
7.	Bipana Sharma	EM	TCYCN
8.	Maheshwor Ghimire	Chairperson	NFDN
9.	Hari Pd Uprety	Vice Chairperson	NSA Nepal
10.	Bal Krishna Gaire	President	NAPD Nepal
11.	Ganesh KC	Secretary General	CIL-KTM
12.	Samjhana K.C.		SPCSN
13.	Dipak Koirala	President	
14.	Lhakpa Huru Sherpa	President	Bahira/Drishtibihin Avibhavak Samaj
15.	Tilak Bishwakarma	Lecturer	TU
16.	Rup Sunar	Secretary	Dalit Study Institute
17.	Kirtika Kattel	Project Officer	HRA
18.	Kalpna Rai	SDG Coordinator	BBC Nepal
19.	Gautam Sharma	Programme Coordinator	YNDD Nepal
20.	Kamal Ale	Programme Assistant	NNSM
21.	Bhakta Bishwokarma	Chairman	DNF
22.	Sajeena Thapa Magar	Center Committees	ANNFSU
23.	K.P. Adhikari	Chair	Deaf Federation
24.	Dinesh Shrestha	Chair	NASLI
25.	Dharma Swornakar	Advisor	UNDP
26.	Fatik Thapa	Secretary	TNF
27.	Chhatra Pradhan	President	NASCIF
28.	Uttam Bhandari	Officer	NASCIF
29.	Dr. Jhabindra Bhandari	Thematic Leader	NEPAN
30.	Kshitij Wagle	Senior Advocacy Officer	KOSHISH
31.	Ishwor Rai	Staff	NFDIN
32.	Manju Thapa Magar		YFIN
33.	Ashok Bdr. Singh	ED	FIAN Nepal
34.	Sharmila Parajuli	GS	GOGO Foundation
35.	Gobinda Bdr. Shahi	ED	KIRDARC
36.	Niruta Khatri		JCYCN
37.	Krishna Kumari Waiba	GS	BBC Nepal
38.	Pushpa Lal Shakya	NPM	AISN/NPC
39.	Tek Nath Neupane	Discipline Coordinator	NFDN
40.	Sankalpa Nepal	Assistant	IMS Nepal

SN	Name	Designation	Office/Organization
41.	Mukunda Dahal	Advisor	PFPID
42.	Geeta Pandey	Coordinator	HAMI
43.	Bishnu Bdr. Khatri	Researcher	MAP
44.	Khem Raj Khanel		NEDN
45.	Pampha Pariyar	President	ADWAN
46.	Shristi Tamrakar	Researcher	
47.	Mitralal Sharma	President	NFDN
48.	Sanjaya Raj Neupane	Treasurer	KOSHISH
49.	Netra P. Timsina	Chairman	NRCS
50.	Bimal Basnet	Project Coordinator	NFDN
51.	Dr. Jagjit Kour		BBC/TU
52.	Dipesh Bisunke	Founder	YAU Nepal
53.	Gobinda Chhatyal	Vice-chair	NEFIN
54.	Ras Bahadur Gurung	Member	Tamu Hyula
55.	Jagadish Pd. Adhikari	Ex-vice-president	DHRC-Nepal
56.	Nirmala Dhital	Chairperson	FWDN
57.	Pradeep Lamichhane	Secretary	DHR Nepal
58.	Santosh K.C	GS	NDFN
59.	Shraddha Verma	Secretary	NCGR
60.	T. Paudel		SPCSN
61.	Kalpana Ghimire		NPC
62.	Beda Raj Dhungana	Advisor	NHS
63.	Renu Sijapati	GS	FEDO
64.	Kuchhat Narayan Chaudhary	Coordinator	Tharu Kalyankari Sava
65.	Pushkar Khan		
66.	Bhupal Thapa Magar	Driver	AISN/NPC
67.	Shila Thapa	Chairperson	DSSN
68.	Anil Kumar Ray	AFA	AISN/NPC
69.	Min Shahi	General Secretary	TMF
70.	Sushila Malla		
71.	Jit Ram Lama	President	NFN
72.	Arjun Bhattarai		NFN
73.	Achal Ray	Volunter	YNPD
74.	Bhuwan Rayamajhi	President	CSN
75.	Rahul KC	President	Youth for Human Rights
76.	Tanka Pd Ghimire		JCYCN
77.	Sunita Gurung		FD
78.	Neerendra	Member	Mountain Foundation
79.	Uma Poudel	Interpreter	NDFN
80.	Deepak Acharya	Coordinator	CIN
81.	Sushila BK		DNF/DHR
82.	Sumeena Shrestha	ED	WHR
83.	Dr. Dibakar Luitel	Programme Director	NPC
84.	Dr. Padam P. Khatiwada	Research Team Member	KIDC
85.	Dr. Meeta S. Pradhan	Research Team Member	KIDC
86.	Dr. Yogendra B Gurung	Research Team Leader	KIDC

B. List of participants for consultation workshop in Madhes Province, Janakpur

SN	Name	Designation	Office/Organization
1	Shakir Khan	President	Ratauli Yuwa Club (RYC)
2	Naim Anshari	President	SDC
3	Suresh Prasad Yadav	President	N.G.O
4	Dani Kant Jha	Under Secretary	RPPC
5	Ram Kumar Mahato	Province Secretary	MOIAC
6	Bindu Kumari Mishra	Province Secretary	MOITF
7	Laxman Ram	Section Officer	NOWCYS
8	Anil Kumar Sah	ED	SDRC, Janakpur
9	Lal Babu Yadav	Planning Officer	MOITF
10	Kamlesh Mandal	President	RNJ, Mahottari
11	Sanjeet Kr. Mandal	Sub Secretary	RNJ, Mahottari
12	Navin Chaudhary	Member	RNJ, Mahottari
13	Ram Prasad Yadav	CAO	Mithila Bihari Municipality
14	Thulo Babu Dahal	Under Secretary	Ministry of WCYS
15	Dhirendra Bdr. Singh	President	NFN Nepal
16	Rajesh Kuwan Karna	President	Federation of Nepali Journalist, Madhes Province
17	Ram Chandra Sah	Central member	NGO Federation
18	Sabitri Shrestha	Member	SDRC
19	Rinki Kumari Sah	President	NGO Federation
20	Sunil Kumar Yadav	Member	Astha Nepal
21	Rohit Kumar Prasaila	Officer Admin	Nagarain, Dhanusha
22	Pramila Singh	Member	PPC, Madhes Province
23	Dr. Bhogendra Jha	Vice Chair	PPC, Madhes Province
24	Pramila Singh	Member	PPC, Madhes Province
25	Jitendra Paswan	President	NSDC
26	Kailash Das	Member	FNJ
27	Uddhav Raj Neupane	Under Secretary	Ministry of Finance, Janakpur
28	Rupesh Sah	Under Secretary	CM Officer
29	Anjani Kumari Mandal	Section Officer	Ministry of Internal Affairs
30	Deepak Kumar Das	Secretary	MOPID
31	Krishna Kr. Mishra	SDE	MOPID
32	Gajendra Kr. Thakur	Secretary	MOF
33	Renu Jha	DPT Mayor	Hanspur Municipality, Dhanusha
34	Ramayan Mandal	Mayor	Hanspur Municipality, Dhanusha
35	Vijay Yadav	Admin	NID
36	Batuk Nath Jha	Manager	Janaki FM
37	Shyam Sundar Yadav		
38	Hariya Yadav		
39	Raal Pukar Yadav		
40	Raj Narayan Thakur		Policy and Planning Commission
41	Bijay Kumar Yadav		Policy and Planning Commission
42	Dhamindra Prasad Singh		Policy and Planning Commission
43	Mahabir Yadav		Ministry of Finance

C. List of participants for consultation workshop in Karnali Province, Surkhet

SN	Name	Designation	Office/Organization
1.	Chakra Bahadur Budha	Province Secretary	MoEAP
2.	Mohan Bahadur Joshi	Province Secretary	MOITFE
3.	Bindulal Regmi	President	DRDC
4.	Dilli Pd Upadhyaya	CSO, Advocator	Tatopani RM, Jumla
5.	Ram Lal Acharya	President	NRCS, Surkhet
6.	Om Prakash Vishwokarma	NHO	Suahara -II
7.	Tej Sanam	PC	Sac Nepal
8.	Shanta Acharya	PC	Surkhet Multiple Campus
9.	Min Shahi		KIDC
10.	Pabitra Shahi	DU	Avenews TV
11.	Kanchan Thapa	EPI-C	UNICEF
12.	Ghanashyam K.C	NFN	NFN
13.	Narayan Singh Sharma	Tech	SUSWA
14.	Tika Bista	DO	INSEC
15.	Jaya Bahadur Shahi	FSO	UNDP
16.	Gopal Sharma	S.D.E	MWRED
17.	Ramesh Subedi	S.D.E	MOPID
18.	Govinda Rokaya	NSS	NSS
19.	Tara Keshar Wagle	Engineer	MWReD
20.	Rameh Kumar Shahi	IT Officer	KPPC
21.	Krishna Prasad Sharma	Admin/ Finance	CAED
22.	Jagat Basnet	CAO	Bheriganga M, Surkhet
23.	Sajan Chaudhary	PA	UNDP
24.	Ganesh Raj Osti	Secretary	MOPID
25.	Ombika Prasad Timilsina	Programme Manager	Plan Nepal
26.	Atmaram Bhattarai	Manager	Save the Children
27.	Parwati Dangol	City Officer	SNV Nepal
28.	Bandana Singh	GESI	SNV Nepal
29.	Ananda Saru	Secretary	Office of the CM
30.	Narabir Aidee	Wash Consultant	UNICEF
31.	Dhirendra Pd. Sharma	Under Secretary	Bheriganga M, Surkhet
32.	Bhupendra Pd. Kandel	ED	Sundar Nepal
33.	Hari Bahadur Khatri	Officer	KPPC
34.	Birendra Bahadur K.C	Under Secretary	MOIAL
35.	Sarbadal Shahi	Section Officer	OCMCM
36.	Raju Bhiju	Officer	MOLMAC
37.	Binod Acharya	Planning Officer	MoSD
38.	Binod Bahdur Shahi	Health Dep. Chief	MoSD
39.	Krishna Prasad Kharel	CAO	Lekbeshi M
40.	Pabitra Shahi	ED	FCNI
41.	Dipak Jung Shahi	Reporter	Setopati.com

SN	Name	Designation	Office/Organization
42.	Dipendra Yogi	Jumdar	Ministry of Forest
43.	Man Bahadur Rokaya	C.M	HR
44.	Govinda Khatri	Staff Manager	Jagaram
45.	Nabin Kumar Shahi	Programme Manager	Focus International
46.	Dr.Dipendra Rokaya	F.Member	KPPC
47.	Bidhya Prasad Upadhyaya	Section Officer	Mocap
48.	Ram Bahadur Shrestha	Technician	Helvetas
49.	Dan Bir oli	B.N.P	Chotak
50.	Hari Adhikari	Chairperson	NFN
51.	Lalit Jung Shahi	Asst. Prof	MWU
52.	Bharat Bahadur B.C	BNPE	Nepal Gatha.com
53.	Laxmi Hamal	BNP	Farakbato.com
54.	Bharat Bahdur Shahi	PC	Focus International
55.	C.P Shahi	Secretary	NGO Federation
56.	Pradeep Bohora	Member	Focus International
57.	Krishna Gautam	Bureau Chief	Kantipur Daily

D. List of Key Experts consulted from selected UN and Donor Agencies, Dec 2021–Jan 2022 (KII).

Name and Position	Organization
Ms. Nita Neupane, Senior Programme Officer,	ILO, Nepal
Ms. Navanita Sinha, Head of Office Ms. Rachana Adhikari Bhattarai, Programme Analyst Mr. Santosh Acharya, Programme Officer	UN Women
Mr. James McQuen Patterson, Deputy Representative, Ms. Inah Fatoumata Kaloga, Chief, Child Protection Mr. Amadou Seck, Chief, Planning & Monitoring Ms. Upama Malla, Child Protection Officer	UNICEF
Dr. Giridhari Sharma Poudel, SDG Advisor Mr. Dharma Swarnakar, Advisor	UNDP
Dr. Manju Tuladhar, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Adviser, Programme and Project Development Office	USAID
Ms. Sarita Moktan, Focal Person for GESI	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Ms. Kamala Bishta, Senior Adviser	Royal Norwegian Embassy
Mr. Shiva Bhandari, Senior Programme Manager	European Commission

Annex-III Detail Tables

Colour Coded Legend [Sorted for *Italics*]

1 st Qtl. Most Excluded	2 nd Qtl. Excluded	3 rd Qtl. Middle	4 th Qtl. Included	5 th Qtl. Most Included
------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------

Notation for Social Groups

HB- Hill Brahmin	HC- Hill Chhetri	MBC- Madhesi B/C	MOC- Madhesi OC
HD- Hill Dalit	MD- Madhesi Dalit	M/HJ- Mt./Hill Janajati	TJ- Tarai Janajati

Table A3.1: Child marriage among married women aged 18-49 years by caste/ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Halkhor (MD)	88.4	Teli (MOC)	71.4	Gaine (HD)	57.1	Baramu (M/HJ)	44.9	Dhimal (TJ)	29.6
Dom (MD)	86.8	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	70.5	Kami (HD)	57.1	Gangai (TJ)	44.7	Rajbansi (TJ)	29.6
Bing/Binda (MOC)	83.9	Sonar (MOC)	70.4	Hayu (M/HJ)	57.1	Sanyasi (HC)	44.3	Lepcha (M/HJ)	29.4
Badi (HD)	79.8	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	70.3	Rajbhar (MOC)	53.8	Raji (M/HJ)	44.1	Jirel (M/HJ)	28.6
Tatma (MD)	76.8	Kurmi (MOC)	68.7	Sarki (HD)	53.0	Chhetri (HC)	42.9	Brahmin (HB)	26.9
Yadav (MOC)	75.6	Kumhar (MOC)	68.5	Kumal (M/HJ)	52.9	Tamang (M/HJ)	41.6	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	26.8
Lohar (MOC)	75.5	Nuniya (MOC)	67.4	Haluwai (MOC)	52.1	Meche (TJ)	41.5	Limbu (M/HJ)	25.7
Dhobi (MD)	75.3	Lodha (MOC)	66.0	Kalwar (MOC)	51.9	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	40.0	Yholmo (M/HJ)	24.8
Mali (MOC)	75.1	Koiri (MOC)	65.7	Kisan (TJ)	51.8	Rajput (MBC)	39.9	Rai (M/HJ)	24.7
Barae (MOC)	74.5	Chepang (M/HJ)	63.3	Pahari (M/HJ)	51.6	Magar (M/HJ)	39.3	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	24.4
Musahar (MD)	73.7	Sudhi (MOC)	62.3	Bantar (MD)	50.8	Tajpuriya (TJ)	39.0	Yakha (M/HJ)	21.8
Khatwe (MD)	73.6	Kewat (MOC)	61.1	Koche (TJ)	50.0	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	38.2	Kayastha (MBC)	21.7
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	73.5	Damai/Dholi (HD)	60.2	Majhi (M/HJ)	50.0	Darai (M/HJ)	38.1	Newar	21.6
Kanu (MOC)	73.3	Muslim	59.8	Baniya (MOC)	48.7	Dura (M/HJ)	36.0	Byasi (M/HJ)	21.5
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	73.3	Santhal (TJ)	59.4	Brahmin (MBC)	47.8	Tharu (TJ)	35.5	Sherpa (M/HJ)	20.9
Mallah (MOC)	73.1	Kahar (MOC)	58.8	Jhangad (TJ)	46.4	Thakuri (HC)	33.3	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	17.4
Dhanuk (TJ)	72.0	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	58.3	Danuwar (M/HJ)	45.4	Thami (M/HJ)	32.6	Marwadi	10.1
		Bote (M/HJ)	58.2			Gurung (M/HJ)	30.9	Thakali (M/HJ)	8.8

Table A3.2: Prevalence of disability among population aged 3 years and above by sex and caste/ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Both	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Both	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Both
Hayu (M/HJ)	13.1	10.1	11.6	Sherpa (M/HJ)	4.6	3.2	3.9	Baniya (MOC)	3.7	1.6	2.7
Thami (M/HJ)	11.2	11.3	11.3	Dura (M/HJ)	3.8	3.8	3.8	Kayastha (MBC)	3.5	1.8	2.7
Jirel (M/HJ)	11.6	8.0	9.8	Kanu (MOC)	3.7	3.8	3.8	Koche (TJ)	1.9	3.5	2.7
Yholmo (M/HJ)	10.4	7.5	9.0	Kurmi (MOC)	3.7	3.9	3.8	Rajbansi (TJ)	2.6	2.8	2.7
Byasi (M/HJ)	11.1	6.5	8.8	Kami (HD)	3.4	4.0	3.7	Tharu (TJ)	2.2	3.2	2.7
Pahari (M/HJ)	7.2	6.7	7.0	Rajput (MBC)	4.1	3.2	3.7	Badi (HD)	2.9	2.3	2.6
Newar	6.2	6.9	6.6	Brahmin (HB)	4.8	2.5	3.6	Chepang (M/HJ)	3.6	1.7	2.6
Limbu (M/HJ)	5.8	4.5	5.2	Khatwe (MD)	4.7	2.7	3.6	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	2.5	2.6	2.6
Sanyasi (HC)	6.0	4.3	5.2	Raji (M/HJ)	3.4	3.8	3.6	Tatma (MD)	2.5	2.6	2.6
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	5.4	5.0	5.2	Sarki (HD)	3.3	3.9	3.6	Thakali (M/HJ)	2.4	2.8	2.6
Thakuri (HC)	4.9	4.8	4.9	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	3.4	3.6	3.5	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	2.9	2.1	2.5
Chhetri (HC)	5.8	3.7	4.7	Kahar (MOC)	3.8	3.3	3.5	Musahar (MD)	3.1	1.7	2.4
Tamang (M/HJ)	5.5	3.9	4.7	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	3.6	3.3	3.4	Bote (M/HJ)	1.6	2.9	2.3
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	4.8	4.3	4.6	Sonar (MOC)	3.5	3.2	3.4	Dhanuk (TJ)	2.7	2.0	2.3

Kumal (M/HJ)	5.2	3.8	4.5	Mali (MOC)	2.7	3.8	3.2	Bantar (MD)	3.5	1.0	2.2
Yakha (M/HJ)	4.5	4.5	4.5	Teli (MOC)	4.1	2.4	3.2	Haluwai (MOC)	2.6	1.8	2.2
Brahmin (MBC)	5.0	3.8	4.4	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	3.0	3.2	3.1	Kisan (TJ)	1.9	2.4	2.2
Rai (M/HJ)	5.6	3.4	4.4	Damai/Dholi (HD)	3.5	2.7	3.1	Kalwar (MOC)	2.7	1.5	2.1
Majhi (M/HJ)	5.3	3.3	4.3	Jhangad (TJ)	2.8	3.4	3.1	Mallah (MOC)	2.7	1.5	2.1
Lepcha (M/HJ)	4.2	4.1	4.2	Kewat (MOC)	3.3	3.0	3.1	Sudhi (MOC)	1.9	2.3	2.1
Lohar (MOC)	4.8	3.6	4.2	Magar (M/HJ)	3.7	2.7	3.1	Marwadi	2.0	2.0	2.0
Muslim	4.6	3.9	4.2	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	2.1	3.8	3.0	Meche (TJ)	2.6	1.4	2.0
Danuwar (M/HJ)	4.8	3.5	4.1	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	3.3	2.5	2.9	Santhal (TJ)	1.4	2.5	1.9
Darai (M/HJ)	3.2	5.0	4.1	Bing/Binda (MOC)	3.6	2.2	2.9	Baramu (M/HJ)	2.0	1.7	1.8
Tajpuriya (TJ)	3.4	4.7	4.1	Gangai (TJ)	3.8	2.0	2.9	Dhimal (TJ)	1.7	1.8	1.7
Barae (MOC)	4.0	4.0	4.0	Gurung (M/HJ)	2.4	3.3	2.9	Rajbhar (MOC)	1.6	1.8	1.7
Dhobi (MD)	4.9	3.0	4.0	Koiri (MOC)	3.2	2.7	2.9	Halkhor (MD)	1.9	0.8	1.4
Lodha (MOC)	3.3	4.6	4.0	Kumhar (MOC)	3.2	2.5	2.9	Dom (MD)	2.2	0.4	1.3
Gaine (HD)	3.5	4.2	3.9	Yadav (MOC)	3.0	2.8	2.9				
Nuniya (MOC)	4.2	3.5	3.9	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	3.8	1.9	2.8				

Table A3.3: Percentage of respondents who are proficient in Nepali language by caste/ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Musahar (MD)	7.8	Dhobi (MD)	27.8	Raji (M/HJ)	40.1	Kami (HD)	54.0	Magar (M/HJ)	65.9
Bing/Binda (MOC)	13.0	Koche (TJ)	27.8	Teli (MOC)	42.1	Rajput (MBC)	54.7	Gaine (HD)	67.2
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	13.0	Kewat (MOC)	28.0	Hayu (M/HJ)	42.7	Sherpa (M/HJ)	54.7	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	68.2
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	15.0	Dhanuk (TJ)	29.0	Koiri (MOC)	42.8	Pahari (M/HJ)	55.9	Yakha (M/HJ)	70.4
Halkhor (MD)	15.5	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	29.8	Badi (HD)	43.5	Haluwai (MOC)	56.4	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	70.8
Nuniya (MOC)	15.9	Rajbhar (MOC)	29.8	Sudhi (MOC)	44.2	Tharu (TJ)	56.8	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	71.3
Dom (MD)	16.8	Bantar (MD)	30.5	Yholmo (M/HJ)	44.2	Meche (TJ)	57.0	Rai (M/HJ)	72.3
Tatma (MD)	18.3	Barae (MOC)	31.0	Danuwar (M/HJ)	47.0	Kalwar (MOC)	57.4	Gurung (M/HJ)	72.4
Khatwe (MD)	19.5	Kahar (MOC)	31.1	Bote (M/HJ)	48.2	Sarki (HD)	58.6	Thakuri (HC)	73.3
Mallah (MOC)	20.9	Kurmi (MOC)	31.3	Majhi (M/HJ)	48.3	Rajbansi (TJ)	59.0	Chhetri (HC)	73.6
Lohar (MOC)	25.8	Kisan (TJ)	33.1	Baniya (MOC)	48.7	Lepcha (M/HJ)	59.8	Newar	74.2
Santhal (TJ)	25.8	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	34.3	Chepang (M/HJ)	50.1	Damai/Dholi (HD)	60.8	Limbu (M/HJ)	74.4
Muslim	26.1	Mali (MOC)	34.5	Tajpuriya (TJ)	50.4	Tamang (M/HJ)	61.2	Marwadi	74.7
Kanu (MOC)	26.5	Yadav (MOC)	35.5	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	50.5	Baramu (M/HJ)	61.4	Sanyasi (HC)	74.8
Kumhar (MOC)	26.6	Jhangad (TJ)	35.7	Byasi (M/HJ)	51.5	Brahmin (MBC)	62.1	Dura (M/HJ)	78.2
Lodha (MOC)	27.5	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	38.0	Gangai (TJ)	52.3	Darai (M/HJ)	63.4	Kayastha (MBC)	82.2
Sonar (MOC)	27.5	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	38.5	Thami (M/HJ)	52.6	Kumal (M/HJ)	63.8	Thakali (M/HJ)	87.4
						Jirel (M/HJ)	65.0	Brahmin (HB)	91.5
						Dhimal (TJ)	65.2		

Table A3.4: Gross enrollment of children aged 3-5 years in early child development (ECD) programme by sex and caste/ethnicity											
Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Both	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Both	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Both
Bing/Binda (MOC)	24.4	33.3	29.1	Kalwar (MOC)	65.4	56.5	61.2	Thakuri (HC)	81.1	87.0	83.3
Dom (MD)	43.1	32.1	37.5	Rajbhar (MOC)	59.5	62.8	61.3	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	82.4	84.8	84.0
Halkhor (MD)	41.0	36.0	38.2	Haluwai (MOC)	71.9	51.6	61.9	Majhi (M/HJ)	82.1	87.0	84.3
Mallah (MOC)	36.6	43.8	39.7	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	64.4	58.6	62.2	Chhetri (HC)	78.6	94.1	84.4
Lohar (MOC)	47.8	34.5	40.6	Jhangad (TJ)	50.0	71.4	62.5	Kisan (TJ)	89.3	76.9	85.4
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	40.0	44.7	42.4	Chepang (M/HJ)	70.6	55.6	62.9	Yholmo (M/HJ)	83.3	88.2	85.4
Kanu (MOC)	45.8	38.5	42.5	Sherpa (M/HJ)	67.7	68.0	67.9	Dura (M/HJ)	78.6	92.9	85.7
Musahar (MD)	36.2	51.3	43.0	Santhal (TJ)	55.6	83.3	68.2	Damai/Dholi (HD)	90.3	80.0	86.3
Muslim	47.1	46.0	46.5	Rajput (MBC)	83.9	50.0	68.4	Thami (M/HJ)	91.3	83.9	87.0
Lodha (MOC)	45.9	47.8	46.7	Brahmin (MBC)	65.7	73.7	68.5	Limbu (M/HJ)	84.4	93.3	87.2
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	52.4	45.5	48.8	Bantar (MD)	60.7	79.3	70.2	Kayastha (MBC)	91.7	81.3	87.5
Khatwe (MD)	58.3	43.9	50.6	Gangai (TJ)	74.2	66.7	70.7	Bote (M/HJ)	85.0	92.6	89.4
Dhanuk (TJ)	48.0	55.6	51.6	Kami (HD)	75.9	66.7	71.2	Rajbansi (TJ)	88.0	91.7	89.8
Tatma (MD)	51.2	52.2	51.7	Danuwar (M/HJ)	71.0	71.4	71.2	Lepcha (M/HJ)	92.0	87.5	89.8
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	57.7	46.2	51.9	Hayu (M/HJ)	76.9	68.9	72.6	Sarki (HD)	86.7	93.5	90.2
Yadav (MOC)	59.5	47.1	53.5	Baramu (M/HJ)	73.7	73.7	73.7	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	90.0	90.9	90.4
Barae (MOC)	61.4	45.0	53.6	Teli (MOC)	80.0	67.6	73.9	Dhimal (TJ)	78.6	100.0	90.6
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	64.0	42.6	53.6	Raji (M/HJ)	73.0	77.1	75.0	Gurung (M/HJ)	87.0	100.0	90.9
Nuniya (MOC)	58.0	48.8	53.8	Byasi (M/HJ)	73.0	76.4	75.0	Jirel (M/HJ)	85.2	100.0	91.7
Kumhar (MOC)	52.7	55.8	54.1	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	85.7	68.0	77.4	Darai (M/HJ)	92.9	92.3	92.6
Kahar (MOC)	54.3	55.3	54.8	Yakha (M/HJ)	80.8	76.0	78.4	Marwadi	94.4	92.9	93.8
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	54.2	56.1	55.1	Koche (TJ)	82.4	73.9	78.9	Gaine (HD)	96.6	90.0	93.9
Kurmi (MOC)	62.0	48.8	55.9	Pahari (M/HJ)	80.0	78.3	79.2	Tharu (TJ)	90.0	100.0	94.7
Mali (MOC)	61.8	52.6	56.9	Tamang (M/HJ)	75.0	85.7	80.5	Kumal (M/HJ)	96.4	93.3	94.8
Baniya (MOC)	58.5	58.8	58.7	Badi (HD)	73.3	87.2	81.2	Newar	95.7	94.1	95.0
Dhobi (MD)	57.1	61.5	58.8	Rai (M/HJ)	82.8	80.8	81.8	Brahmin (HB)	96.0	94.4	95.3
Kewat (MOC)	60.0	59.1	59.5	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	84.2	80.0	81.8	Meche (TJ)	100.0	96.0	98.0
Koiri (MOC)	55.8	65.0	60.2	Sanyasi (HC)	86.4	79.2	82.6	Thakali (M/HJ)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sudhi (MOC)	64.1	57.6	61.1	Tajpuriya (TJ)	81.0	84.6	83.0				
Sonar (MOC)	56.8	65.9	61.2	Magar (M/HJ)	79.2	86.7	83.3				

Table A3.5: Percentage of population aged 6-25 years who are currently attending school/college by sex and caste/ethnicity											
Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Both	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Both	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Both
Bote (M/HJ)	53.7	50.0	51.7	Tajpuriya (TJ)	73.9	61.0	66.4	Teli (MOC)	80.1	68.6	74.2
Santhal (TJ)	58.6	47.6	53.3	Damai/Dholi (HD)	66.5	66.5	66.5	Rajput (MBC)	75.0	73.5	74.3
Danuwar (M/HJ)	57.8	56.4	57.0	Rajbhar (MOC)	67.8	65.5	66.7	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	76.8	72.2	74.5
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	59.3	56.2	57.7	Kumal (M/HJ)	73.2	60.9	66.8	Yholmo (M/HJ)	69.7	78.9	74.5
Meche (TJ)	64.2	54.8	58.8	Magar (M/HJ)	71.6	63.3	67.3	Barae (MOC)	73.2	76.1	74.6
Musahar (MD)	57.5	61.0	59.1	Kami (HD)	68.7	66.8	67.8	Yadav (MOC)	76.2	73.7	75.0
Majhi (M/HJ)	58.7	60.4	59.6	Kurmi (MOC)	69.2	66.5	67.9	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	78.1	71.3	75.0
Bantar (MD)	61.2	59.8	60.5	Khatwe (MD)	72.4	63.4	68.0	Baniya (MOC)	75.1	75.1	75.1
Gaine (HD)	66.0	56.4	61.1	Darai (M/HJ)	71.9	64.4	68.1	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	77.8	72.4	75.1
Kisan (TJ)	55.7	66.7	61.3	Muslim	70.2	66.4	68.5	Mali (MOC)	78.5	71.1	75.1
Rajbansi (TJ)	62.7	60.6	61.5	Mallah (MOC)	67.7	69.6	68.5	Haluwai (MOC)	80.2	69.7	75.2
Chepang (M/HJ)	62.2	61.0	61.6	Bhedyar/Gaderi (MOC)	76.5	60.4	68.5	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	77.4	73.5	75.4
Thami (M/HJ)	58.6	64.5	61.7	Kahar (MOC)	66.8	70.8	68.7	Thakuri (HC)	80.4	71.3	75.5
Dhimal (TJ)	69.3	53.7	61.7	Tamang (M/HJ)	68.7	68.9	68.8	Koiri (MOC)	77.8	73.8	75.9
Halkhor (MD)	57.3	67.1	61.8	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	74.1	64.1	69.1	Sherpa (M/HJ)	77.1	74.6	75.9
Koche (TJ)	68.1	55.4	62.0	Nuniya (MOC)	69.0	69.4	69.2	Yakha (M/HJ)	84.5	68.4	75.9
Lodha (MOC)	64.7	59.9	62.5	Baramu (M/HJ)	75.2	63.8	69.4	Hayu (M/HJ)	78.0	76.3	77.2
Gurung (M/HJ)	66.0	61.5	63.6	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	73.7	66.1	69.8	Sudhi (MOC)	82.9	71.8	77.6
Dom (MD)	63.5	63.6	63.6	Tatma (MD)	71.9	68.1	70.1	Chhetri (HC)	85.9	75.8	80.6
Pahari (M/HJ)	64.1	63.2	63.7	Jirel (M/HJ)	76.4	65.5	70.4	Newar	79.9	81.5	80.7
Kewat (MOC)	67.9	59.7	64.0	Dura (M/HJ)	75.6	67.9	71.4	Kalwar (MOC)	83.0	78.1	80.8
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	66.8	62.0	64.5	Sonar (MOC)	69.1	75.5	71.9	Sanyasi (HC)	82.1	80.1	81.1
Badi (HD)	71.7	58.5	64.6	Dhobi (MD)	75.9	67.1	71.9	Brahmin (MBC)	86.5	78.4	82.5
Jhangad (TJ)	70.2	60.2	64.8	Gangai (TJ)	74.9	69.0	71.9	Brahmin (HB)	87.5	80.1	83.8
Sarki (HD)	68.9	62.1	65.3	Kumhar (MOC)	76.6	67.9	72.0	Thakali (M/HJ)	84.3	85.2	84.7
Tharu (TJ)	67.8	63.9	65.8	Dhanuk (TJ)	69.9	74.1	72.1	Byasi (M/HJ)	87.0	86.6	86.8
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	68.3	63.0	65.8	Rai (M/HJ)	76.3	68.7	72.4	Marwadi	90.4	83.7	87.4
Bing/Binda (MOC)	66.1	65.5	65.8	Limbu (M/HJ)	72.4	72.5	72.5	Kayastha (MBC)	92.5	86.5	89.3
Lepcha (M/HJ)	66.2	65.8	66.0	Lohar (MOC)	73.4	73.3	73.4				
Raji (M/HJ)	66.5	65.9	66.2	Kanu (MOC)	74.5	73.3	73.9				

Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Hayu (M/HJ)	33.0	Pahari (M/HJ)	60.5	Kumal (M/HJ)	74.0	Kewat (MOC)	82.0	Dhobi (MD)	89.5
Sherpa (M/HJ)	34.0	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	61.5	Tamang (M/HJ)	75.5	Darai (M/HJ)	83.0	Kumhar (MOC)	89.5
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	37.0	Byasi (M/HJ)	61.5	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	75.5	Bote (M/HJ)	83.0	Teli (MOC)	91.0
Lepcha (M/HJ)	37.0	Jirel (M/HJ)	63.0	Dhimal (TJ)	77.0	Danuwar (M/HJ)	83.5	Bhediye/Gaderi (MOC)	91.5
Majhi (M/HJ)	38.0	Kisan (TJ)	63.0	Newar	77.5	Barae (MOC)	84.0	Thakali (M/HJ)	92.0
Magar (M/HJ)	42.0	Yakha (M/HJ)	64.5	Nuniya (MOC)	77.5	Koche (TJ)	84.0	Kurmi (MOC)	92.5
Chhetri (HC)	45.0	Damai/Dholi (HD)	65.0	Santhal (TJ)	77.5	Kahar (MOC)	84.5	Mali (MOC)	92.5
Raji (M/HJ)	53.0	Chepang (M/HJ)	65.5	Sudhi (MOC)	78.0	Kanu (MOC)	85.0	Sonar (MOC)	93.0
Yholmo (M/HJ)	53.5	Gaine (HD)	65.5	Dhanuk (TJ)	78.5	Lodha (MOC)	85.0	Koiri (MOC)	93.5
Kami (HD)	54.0	Gurung (M/HJ)	66.0	Rajbhar (MOC)	78.5	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	86.5	Kalwar (MOC)	93.5
Rai (M/HJ)	54.0	Tharu (TJ)	66.5	Musahar (MD)	79.0	Lohar (MOC)	86.5	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	93.5
Baramu (M/HJ)	55.5	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	67.0	Khatwe (MD)	79.0	Brahmin (MBC)	87.0	Haluwai (MOC)	94.0
Dura (M/HJ)	55.5	Limbu (M/HJ)	68.0	Jhangad (TJ)	80.0	Tatma (MD)	87.0	Rajbansi (TJ)	94.5
Thami (M/HJ)	57.5	Tajpuriya (TJ)	70.0	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	80.0	Rajput (MBC)	87.0	Yadav (MOC)	96.0
Sarki (HD)	58.5	Mallah (MOC)	72.5	Bantar (MD)	80.5	Halkhor (MD)	87.5	Muslim	97.5
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	59.5	Brahmin (HB)	73.0	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	81.0	Baniya (MOC)	89.0	Kayastha (MBC)	97.5
Thakuri (HC)	60.0	Badi (HD)	73.0	Dom (MD)	81.5	Bing/Binda (MOC)	89.0	Gangai (TJ)	98.5
Sanyasi (HC)	60.0			Meche (TJ)	81.5			Marwadi	99.5

Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Musahar (MD)	80.0	Muslim	36.0	Gaine (HD)	25.5	Sudhi (MOC)	15.0	Koiri (MOC)	7.0
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	66.5	Jhangad (TJ)	36.0	Kurmi (MOC)	23.5	Gangai (TJ)	15.0	Haluwai (MOC)	6.5
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	59.0	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	35.0	Halkhor (MD)	23.0	Tamang (M/HJ)	14.5	Gurung (M/HJ)	5.5
Badi (HD)	51.5	Mallah (MOC)	33.0	Sonar (MOC)	22.5	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	14.0	Sanyasi (HC)	5.0
Kisan (TJ)	49.5	Kumal (M/HJ)	33.0	Kumhar (MOC)	22.0	Yholmo (M/HJ)	14.0	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	4.5
Nuniya (MOC)	48.5	Dhobi (MD)	32.5	Meche (TJ)	22.0	Dom (MD)	13.5	Chhetri (HC)	4.0
Santhal (TJ)	48.0	Jirel (M/HJ)	32.0	Danuwar (M/HJ)	21.5	Baniya (MOC)	12.0	Sherpa (M/HJ)	3.5
Bing/Binda (MOC)	46.5	Kewat (MOC)	31.5	Sarki (HD)	20.0	Newar	11.5	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	3.5
Koche (TJ)	46.0	Kanu (MOC)	31.5	Raji (M/HJ)	19.5	Teli (MOC)	11.5	Byasi (M/HJ)	3.5
Khatwe (MD)	44.0	Tajpuriya (TJ)	30.5	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	18.5	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	11.5	Thakuri (HC)	3.0
Tatma (MD)	41.5	Rajbansi (TJ)	30.0	Barae (MOC)	17.5	Kalwar (MOC)	11.5	Lepcha (M/HJ)	2.5
Rajbhar (MOC)	41.0	Kahar (MOC)	30.0	Bhediye/Gaderi (MOC)	17.5	Brahmin (MBC)	10.5	Yakha (M/HJ)	2.0
Bote (M/HJ)	40.0	Pahari (M/HJ)	30.0	Dhimal (TJ)	17.0	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	10.5	Baramu (M/HJ)	2.0
Majhi (M/HJ)	38.5	Dhanuk (TJ)	29.5	Tharu (TJ)	16.5	Hayu (M/HJ)	10.5	Dura (M/HJ)	1.5
Thami (M/HJ)	38.5	Damai/Dholi (HD)	28.5	Kami (HD)	16.5	Magar (M/HJ)	10.0	Brahmin (HB)	1.0
Bantar (MD)	38.0	Lohar (MOC)	28.5	Lodha (MOC)	16.5	Limbu (M/HJ)	9.5	Rai (M/HJ)	1.0
Chepang (M/HJ)	37.0	Mali (MOC)	28.5	Darai (M/HJ)	15.5	Yadav (MOC)	8.5	Thakali (M/HJ)	1.0
						Rajput (MBC)	8.0	Marwadi	0.0
						Kayastha (MBC)	7.5		

Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Musahar (MD)	11.8	Kanu (MOC)	38.0	Limbu (M/HJ)	44.1	Magar (M/HJ)	52.4	Thami (M/HJ)	63.7
Khatwe (MD)	23.6	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	38.1	Chepang (M/HJ)	44.9	Rai (M/HJ)	52.8	Sanyasi (HC)	63.8
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	24.0	Kewat (MOC)	39.3	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	45.0	Gangai (TJ)	54.0	Darai (M/HJ)	64.2
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	25.0	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	40.1	Byasi (M/HJ)	45.9	Baniya (MOC)	55.5	Brahmin (MBC)	64.6
Dom (MD)	26.4	Badi (HD)	40.1	Bantar (MD)	46.0	Koiri (MOC)	56.0	Dura (M/HJ)	67.2
Bing/Binda (MOC)	28.3	Hayu (M/HJ)	40.9	Teli (MOC)	46.1	Pahari (M/HJ)	56.4	Kisan (TJ)	67.4
Santhal (TJ)	30.8	Yadav (MOC)	41.3	Barae (MOC)	46.1	Thakuri (HC)	56.5	Chhetri (HC)	68.5
Tatma (MD)	32.5	Halkhor (MD)	41.8	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	46.2	Sherpa (M/HJ)	56.5	Gurung (M/HJ)	68.8
Lohar (MOC)	32.8	Dhanuk (TJ)	42.0	Damai/Dholi (HD)	47.2	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	56.6	Lepcha (M/HJ)	69.0
Lodha (MOC)	33.8	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	42.5	Rajbhar (MOC)	48.5	Yakha (M/HJ)	57.1	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	72.0
Kumhar (MOC)	34.8	Bote (M/HJ)	42.6	Majhi (M/HJ)	49.0	Kumal (M/HJ)	58.7	Baramu (M/HJ)	72.3
Kahar (MOC)	34.8	Raji (M/HJ)	42.9	Sudhi (MOC)	49.7	Tharu (TJ)	58.8	Kayastha (MBC)	74.1
Nuniya (MOC)	35.0	Koche (TJ)	43.1	Sarki (HD)	50.3	Rajput (MBC)	59.2	Meche (TJ)	77.0
Muslim	35.8	Sonar (MOC)	43.3	Yholmo (M/HJ)	50.4	Dhimal (TJ)	59.9	Newar	77.7
Kami (HD)	36.8	Tajpuriya (TJ)	43.6	Danuwar (M/HJ)	50.5	Rajbansi (TJ)	60.0	Jirel (M/HJ)	77.8
Jhangad (TJ)	36.9	Kurmi (MOC)	43.8	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	51.0	Tamang (M/HJ)	61.0	Brahmin (HB)	83.9
Mallah (MOC)	37.2	Mali (MOC)	43.8	Haluwai (MOC)	51.4	Gaine (HD)	61.1	Marwadi	85.7
Dhobi (MD)	37.3					Kalwar (MOC)	61.4	Thakali (M/HJ)	89.8

Caste/Ethnicity	Rs.	Caste/Ethnicity	Rs.	Caste/Ethnicity	Rs.	Caste/Ethnicity	Rs.	Caste/Ethnicity	Rs.
Raji (M/HJ)	30,463	Lohar (MOC)	40,506	Kumhar (MOC)	46,063	Yakha (M/HJ)	54,178	Brahmin (MBC)	70,838
Musahar (MD)	31,325	Chamar/Harijan (MD)	40,636	Meche (TJ)	46,634	Haluwai (MOC)	54,326	Limbu (M/HJ)	71,403
Halkhor (MD)	31,660	Dhanuk (TJ)	41,385	Majhi (M/HJ)	47,138	Damai/Dholi (HD)	54,363	Kalwar (MOC)	72,956
Santhal (TJ)	32,119	Chepang (M/HJ)	41,611	Sonar (MOC)	48,110	Lepcha (M/HJ)	54,383	Sanyasi (HC)	73,315
Bing/Binda (MOC)	33,872	Rajbhar (MOC)	42,340	Lodha (MOC)	48,448	Sudhi (MOC)	54,941	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	76,127
Dom (MD)	34,060	Kanu (MOC)	42,725	Teli (MOC)	48,977	Kumal (M/HJ)	55,727	Chhetri (HC)	76,304
Badi (HD)	34,864	Mallah (MOC)	42,758	Dhimal (TJ)	50,212	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	56,611	Rajput (MBC)	76,413
Dusadh/Paswan (MD)	35,876	Kewat (MOC)	43,655	Muslim	50,783	Koiri (MOC)	57,999	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	78,614
Tatma (MD)	36,167	Byasi (M/HJ)	44,368	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	50,956	Thami (M/HJ)	58,796	Jirel (M/HJ)	78,698
Kisan (TJ)	36,436	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	44,632	Kurmi (MOC)	51,148	Gangai (TJ)	59,076	Yholmo (M/HJ)	80,777
Bantar (MD)	37,265	Bote (M/HJ)	44,813	Magar (M/HJ)	52,612	Dhobi (MD)	59,720	Kayastha (MBC)	82,191
Jhangad (TJ)	38,100	Danuwar (M/HJ)	45,046	Rajbansi (TJ)	52,721	Rai (M/HJ)	61,264	Sherpa (M/HJ)	82,334
Nuniya (MOC)	38,641	Barae (MOC)	45,146	Hayu (M/HJ)	52,862	Darai (M/HJ)	62,651	Dura (M/HJ)	85,550
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	38,972	Tajpuriya (TJ)	45,432	Thakuri (HC)	52,950	Tamang (M/HJ)	62,722	Gurung (M/HJ)	95,760
Khatwe (MD)	39,000	Kahar (MOC)	45,708	Yadav (MOC)	53,480	Baramu (M/HJ)	62,938	Newar	97,721
Koche (TJ)	39,188	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	45,925	Tharu (TJ)	53,597	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	63,243	Marwadi	107,809
Mali (MOC)	40,096	Kami (HD)	46,056	Sarki (HD)	53,704	Baniya (MOC)	65,709	Brahmin (HB)	116,615
				Pahari (M/HJ)	53,714	Gaine (HD)	66,972	Thakali (M/HJ)	179,565

Table A3.10: Ownership of house and land among women by caste/ethnicity (%)

Ownership of house among women				Ownership of land among women			
Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Bote (M/HJ)	1.0	Byasi (M/HJ)	5.2	Byasi (M/HJ)	4.5	Chhetri (HC)	23.6
Chepang (M/HJ)	1.5	Yakha (M/HJ)	5.2	Baramu (M/HJ)	5.1	Nuniya (MOC)	23.7
Santhal (TJ)	1.5	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	5.3	Chepang (M/HJ)	6.2	Yakha (M/HJ)	23.7
Raji (M/HJ)	1.5	Rajbansi (TJ)	5.5	Lepcha (M/HJ)	8.2	Jhangad (TJ)	24.5
Rajbhar (MOC)	1.5	Kumhar (MOC)	5.5	Yholmo (M/HJ)	8.5	Marwadi	24.5
Sarki (HD)	1.6	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	5.6	Sarki (HD)	9.2	Meche (TJ)	24.5
Baramu (M/HJ)	1.6	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	5.6	Kahar (MOC)	10.9	Sudhi (MOC)	24.7
Khatwe (MD)	2.0	Brahmin (MBC)	5.7	Darai (M/HJ)	11.2	Kewat (MOC)	24.9
Yadav (MOC)	2.0	Kisan (TJ)	5.8	Thami (M/HJ)	11.3	Brahmin (HB)	25.0
Sudhi (MOC)	2.0	Gaine (HD)	6.0	Lodha (MOC)	11.6	Rajbhar (MOC)	25.4
Dom (MD)	2.0	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	6.0	Raji (M/HJ)	12.6	Khatwe (MD)	25.8
Dhanuk (TJ)	2.0	Baniya (MOC)	6.1	Kami (HD)	12.7	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	26.0
Damai/Dholi (HD)	2.1	Barae (MOC)	6.2	Yadav (MOC)	13.1	Kisan (TJ)	26.0
Koiri (MOC)	2.5	Rajput (MBC)	6.2	Damai/Dholi (HD)	13.2	Gaine (HD)	26.1
Lodha (MOC)	2.5	Hayu (M/HJ)	6.3	Kumal (M/HJ)	14.0	Santhal (TJ)	26.2
Sonar (MOC)	2.5	Badi (HD)	6.3	Majhi (M/HJ)	14.3	Tatma (MD)	26.2
Tatma (MD)	2.5	Kayastha (MBC)	6.4	Musahar (MD)	14.4	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	26.3
Darai (M/HJ)	2.5	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	6.4	Hayu (M/HJ)	14.5	Rajput (MBC)	26.5
Haluwai (MOC)	2.6	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	6.5	Koche (TJ)	14.7	Danuwar (M/HJ)	26.6
Mallah (MOC)	2.6	Majhi (M/HJ)	6.6	Pahari (M/HJ)	15.0	Dhanuk (TJ)	26.6
Musahar (MD)	3.0	Kahar (MOC)	6.6	Rai (M/HJ)	15.9	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	26.7
Lepcha (M/HJ)	3.1	Kanu (MOC)	6.6	Lohar (MOC)	16.1	Gangai (TJ)	26.8
Mali (MOC)	3.1	Dhobi (MD)	6.8	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	16.7	Haluwai (MOC)	26.9
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	3.1	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	7.0	Kumhar (MOC)	17.7	Sonar (MOC)	27.0
Rai (M/HJ)	3.2	Koche (TJ)	7.0	Jirel (M/HJ)	17.8	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	27.2
Bantar (MD)	3.5	Pahari (M/HJ)	7.0	Magar (M/HJ)	17.8	Dhimal (TJ)	27.7
Bing/Binda (MOC)	3.5	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	7.5	Barae (MOC)	18.5	Gurung (M/HJ)	27.8
Lohar (MOC)	3.6	Newar	8.5	Kanu (MOC)	18.6	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	28.0
Dura (M/HJ)	3.6	Marwadi	8.6	Tamang (M/HJ)	18.8	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	28.2
Kami (HD)	3.6	Jirel (M/HJ)	8.6	Mallah (MOC)	19.6	Tajpuriya (TJ)	29.2
Magar (M/HJ)	3.9	Thami (M/HJ)	8.7	Tharu (TJ)	19.7	Brahmin (MBC)	29.7
Meche (TJ)	4.0	Kurmi (MOC)	9.0	Thakuri (HC)	19.8	Dom (MD)	30.5
Tharu (TJ)	4.0	Muslim	9.1	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	19.9	Muslim	30.5
Teli (MOC)	4.0	Tamang (M/HJ)	9.3	Newar	19.9	Baniya (MOC)	31.3
Halkhor (MD)	4.0	Kalwar (MOC)	9.3	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	20.6	Rajbansi (TJ)	32.1
Kumal (M/HJ)	4.1	Gurung (M/HJ)	9.5	Koiri (MOC)	20.7	Thakali (M/HJ)	32.8
Thakuri (HC)	4.2	Danuwar (M/HJ)	9.6	Dura (M/HJ)	21.0	Kalwar (MOC)	33.2
Nuniya (MOC)	4.5	Tajpuriya (TJ)	10.1	Mali (MOC)	21.3	Sherpa (M/HJ)	33.2
Jhangad (TJ)	4.5	Sanyasi (HC)	10.4	Dhobi (MD)	21.4	Bing/Binda (MOC)	33.9
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	4.6	Limbu (M/HJ)	10.6	Bote (M/HJ)	21.7	Halkhor (MD)	34.8
Sherpa (M/HJ)	4.7	Brahmin (HB)	10.6	Teli (MOC)	21.9	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	34.9
Kewat (MOC)	5.0	Chhetri (HC)	11.9	Limbu (M/HJ)	22.0	Bantar (MD)	39.2
Gangai (TJ)	5.0	Yholmo (M/HJ)	17.5	Sanyasi (HC)	22.3	Badi (HD)	43.7
Dhimal (TJ)	5.1	Thakali (M/HJ)	23.6	Kurmi (MOC)	23.1	Kayastha (MBC)	47.6

Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Lodha (MOC)	26.1	Santhal (TJ)	56.2	Kalwar (MOC)	62.5	Danuwar (M/HJ)	69.9	Gaine (HD)	75.0
Kahar (MOC)	41.3	Kewat (MOC)	56.3	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	63.3	Yholmo (M/HJ)	69.9	Sanyasi (HC)	75.8
Nuniya (MOC)	46.1	Dusadh/Paswan (MD)	56.6	Musahar (MD)	63.7	Rai (M/HJ)	69.9	Raji (M/HJ)	76.1
Rajbhar (MOC)	48.9	Bing/Binda (MOC)	56.6	Bantar (MD)	63.9	Jirel (M/HJ)	70.2	Brahmin (HB)	76.3
Muslim	49.0	Tatma (MD)	57.3	Brahmin (MBC)	63.9	Yakha (M/HJ)	70.9	Darai (M/HJ)	76.6
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	50.1	Dhanuk (TJ)	58.0	Jhangad (TJ)	64.5	Bote (M/HJ)	70.9	Sarki (HD)	76.6
Koche (TJ)	51.1	Kanu (MOC)	58.1	Sudhi (MOC)	64.8	Dhimal (TJ)	71.0	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	76.9
Dhobi (MD)	51.4	Tajpuriya (TJ)	58.2	Lepcha (M/HJ)	64.8	Majhi (M/HJ)	71.1	Magar (M/HJ)	76.9
Mallah (MOC)	51.9	Koiri (MOC)	59.5	Marwadi	65.6	Tamang (M/HJ)	72.0	Kumal (M/HJ)	77.3
Lohar (MOC)	52.4	Teli (MOC)	59.5	Khatwe (MD)	66.3	Tharu (TJ)	72.2	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	79.5
Kurmi (MOC)	52.7	Yadav (MOC)	59.6	Hayu (M/HJ)	66.4	Damai/Dholi (HD)	73.0	Gurung (M/HJ)	79.9
Rajput (MBC)	52.8	Dom (MD)	60.7	Limbu (M/HJ)	66.9	Kami (HD)	73.1	Thakuri (HC)	79.9
Kumhar (MOC)	52.9	Baniya (MOC)	60.7	Kayastha (MBC)	67.2	Sherpa (M/HJ)	73.2	Byasi (M/HJ)	80.9
Sonar (MOC)	53.0	Mali (MOC)	61.3	Meche (TJ)	67.7	Badi (HD)	73.4	Thakali (M/HJ)	81.6
Gangai (TJ)	54.2	Halkhor (MD)	61.8	Pahari (M/HJ)	67.9	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	73.6	Newar	81.7
Bhediye/Gaderi (MOC)	54.4	Rajbansi (TJ)	62.0	Kisan (TJ)	68.2	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	73.7	Dura (M/HJ)	84.4
Barae (MOC)	55.0	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	62.2	Haluwai (MOC)	69.0	Chhetri (HC)	74.0	Baramu (M/HJ)	85.9
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	55.5	Thami (M/HJ)	62.2			Chepong (M/HJ)	74.5		

Caste/Ethnicity	Male	Caste/Ethnicity	Female	Caste/Ethnicity	Male	Caste/Ethnicity	Female
Lodha (MOC)	48.6	Lodha (MOC)	40.3	Rajbansi (TJ)	74.5	Jirel (M/HJ)	74.3
Kahar (MOC)	50.5	Kewat (MOC)	47.5	Kalwar (MOC)	74.7	Chepong (M/HJ)	74.5
Kewat (MOC)	51.5	Kahar (MOC)	48.9	Tamang (M/HJ)	74.9	Gaine (HD)	75.0
Bhediye/Gaderi (MOC)	54.3	Dhobi (MD)	52.0	Haluwai (MOC)	75.1	Tamang (M/HJ)	75.3
Rajbhar (MOC)	56.3	Bhediye/Gaderi (MOC)	52.3	Magar (M/HJ)	75.5	Tajpuriya (TJ)	75.4
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	57.1	Mali (MOC)	53.0	Gaine (HD)	75.8	Kalwar (MOC)	75.5
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	58.3	Barae (MOC)	54.6	Dhimal (TJ)	75.8	Sarki (HD)	76.0
Mali (MOC)	58.9	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	55.6	Hayu (M/HJ)	75.9	Magar (M/HJ)	76.0
Dhobi (MD)	59.0	Rajbhar (MOC)	57.3	Chepong (M/HJ)	76.1	Koiri (MOC)	76.1
Barae (MOC)	59.4	Bing/Binda (MOC)	57.5	Koiri (MOC)	76.1	Rajbansi (TJ)	76.3
Muslim	59.5	Tatma (MD)	58.1	Pahari (M/HJ)	76.3	Limbu (M/HJ)	76.9
Tatma (MD)	59.8	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	58.4	Brahmin (MBC)	76.6	Danuwar (M/HJ)	77.3
Bing/Binda (MOC)	60.8	Muslim	58.4	Jirel (M/HJ)	76.6	Tharu (TJ)	77.8
Musahar (MD)	61.8	Dom (MD)	59.0	Thakuri (HC)	76.8	Kumal (M/HJ)	78.4
Dom (MD)	62.3	Kurmi (MOC)	59.6	Baramu (M/HJ)	76.9	Dhimal (TJ)	78.9
Kurmi (MOC)	62.3	Mallah (MOC)	59.8	Damai/Dholi (HD)	77.0	Majhi (M/HJ)	79.0
Nuniya (MOC)	63.1	Dhanuk (TJ)	60.4	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	77.3	Pahari (M/HJ)	79.3
Bantar (MD)	63.5	Musahar (MD)	61.1	Bote (M/HJ)	77.7	Baramu (M/HJ)	79.4
Mallah (MOC)	63.6	Nuniya (MOC)	61.5	Chhetri (HC)	77.8	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	79.4
Jhangad (TJ)	64.0	Jhangad (TJ)	63.8	Sherpa (M/HJ)	77.9	Thakuri (HC)	79.6
Kanu (MOC)	65.5	Bantar (MD)	64.5	Danuwar (M/HJ)	78.0	Damai/Dholi (HD)	79.8
Sudhi (MOC)	65.7	Halkhor (MD)	64.6	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	79.2	Lepcha (M/HJ)	79.8
Byasi (M/HJ)	66.0	Yadav (MOC)	64.9	Majhi (M/HJ)	79.3	Chhetri (HC)	80.2

Caste/Ethnicity	Male	Caste/Ethnicity	Female
Dhanuk (TJ)	66.8	Kumhar (MOC)	65.5
Lohar (MOC)	67.5	Lohar (MOC)	65.5
Kami (HD)	67.8	Teli (MOC)	65.8
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	68.3	Baniya (MOC)	66.0
Gangai (TJ)	68.6	Kanu (MOC)	66.1
Teli (MOC)	68.8	Sudhi (MOC)	66.5
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	69.4	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	66.8
Khatwe (MD)	69.5	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	66.9
Halkhor (MD)	69.6	Gangai (TJ)	67.3
Kumhar (MOC)	70.0	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	67.8
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	70.0	Sonar (MOC)	68.1
Baniya (MOC)	70.1	Khatwe (MD)	68.6
Yadav (MOC)	70.6	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	71.3
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	71.2	Kisan (TJ)	71.4
Kisan (TJ)	71.2	Kami (HD)	71.9
Kumal (M/HJ)	71.2	Rajput (MBC)	72.2
Santhal (TJ)	71.4	Haluwai (MOC)	72.3
Rajput (MBC)	71.7	Brahmin (MBC)	72.8
Sonar (MOC)	71.9	Byasi (M/HJ)	73.4
Sarki (HD)	73.6	Santhal (TJ)	73.9
Tajpuriya (TJ)	74.0	Hayu (M/HJ)	74.3

Caste/Ethnicity	Male	Caste/Ethnicity	Female
Sanyasi (HC)	79.5	Bote (M/HJ)	80.4
Tharu (TJ)	79.6	Sanyasi (HC)	80.5
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	80.1	Thami (M/HJ)	81.5
Limbu (M/HJ)	80.3	Sherpa (M/HJ)	81.6
Darai (M/HJ)	80.5	Dura (M/HJ)	81.7
Thakali (M/HJ)	80.7	Yholmo (M/HJ)	82.1
Meche (TJ)	80.8	Kayastha (MBC)	82.3
Gurung (M/HJ)	81.0	Gurung (M/HJ)	82.6
Thami (M/HJ)	82.0	Meche (TJ)	82.6
Brahmin (HB)	82.3	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	83.0
Kayastha (MBC)	82.4	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	83.1
Newar	82.4	Badi (HD)	83.5
Lepcha (M/HJ)	82.8	Newar	84.2
Badi (HD)	83.0	Koche (TJ)	84.7
Koche (TJ)	83.2	Darai (M/HJ)	84.8
Yakha (M/HJ)	83.7	Rai (M/HJ)	85.1
Rai (M/HJ)	83.9	Yakha (M/HJ)	85.8
Raji (M/HJ)	85.3	Raji (M/HJ)	86.1
Yholmo (M/HJ)	85.8	Brahmin (HB)	86.3
Marwadi	85.8	Thakali (M/HJ)	86.7
Dura (M/HJ)	85.9	Marwadi	87.6

Table A3.13: Percentage of respondents who experienced discrimination and denial at various sphere by caste/ethnicity

Denial of opportunity on labour & production			
Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Halkhor (MD)	38.0	Teli (MOC)	1.7
Dom (MD)	30.7	Kumhar (MOC)	1.6
Sarki (HD)	17.0	Kurmi (MOC)	1.6
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	15.7	Rajput (MBC)	1.6
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	12.9	Sudhi (MOC)	1.6
Kami (HD)	12.1	Barae (MOC)	1.5
Damai/Dholi (HD)	11.7	Sonar (MOC)	1.5
Gaine (HD)	10.5	Rajbansi (TJ)	1.5
Musahar (MD)	9.3	Newar	1.5
Tatma (MD)	5.6	Marwadi	1.5
Khatwe (MD)	5.1	Mallah (MOC)	1.5
Kisan (TJ)	4.9	Tamang (M/HJ)	1.5
Dhobi (MD)	4.7	Brahmin (HB)	1.5
Byasi (M/HJ)	4.0	Gangai (TJ)	1.4
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	3.8	Koiri (MOC)	1.4
Badi (HD)	3.7	Yadav (MOC)	1.4
Muslim	3.0	Baniya (MOC)	1.3
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	3.0	Magar (M/HJ)	1.3
Sherpa (M/HJ)	2.7	Thakuri (HC)	1.3
Kayastha (MBC)	2.6	Kahar (MOC)	1.2

Discrimination in institutional services			
Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	36.3	Koche (TJ)	6.5
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	34.9	Baniya (MOC)	6.2
Dom (MD)	34.0	Magar (M/HJ)	6.1
Sarki (HD)	28.9	Kurmi (MOC)	5.9
Halkhor (MD)	27.7	Mallah (MOC)	5.8
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	27.3	Kumal (M/HJ)	5.6
Kami (HD)	27.1	Kumhar (MOC)	5.3
Musahar (MD)	24.1	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	5.1
Damai/Dholi (HD)	21.6	Tamang (M/HJ)	4.8
Gaine (HD)	21.4	Dhimal (TJ)	4.8
Byasi (M/HJ)	20.6	Kanu (MOC)	4.6
Sherpa (M/HJ)	20.5	Kayastha (MBC)	4.6
Tatma (MD)	19.3	Teli (MOC)	4.6
Hayu (M/HJ)	17.4	Newar	4.5
Kahar (MOC)	16.0	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	4.3
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	15.3	Brahmin (MBC)	3.8
Dhobi (MD)	14.1	Chepang (M/HJ)	3.7
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	12.7	Sonar (MOC)	3.5
Thami (M/HJ)	11.8	Rajput (MBC)	3.4
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	11.6	Sudhi (MOC)	3.4

Denial of opportunity on labour & production			
Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Jhangad (TJ)	2.5	Jirel (M/HJ)	1.2
Bing/Binda (MOC)	2.5	Dhanuk (TJ)	1.2
Kanu (MOC)	2.4	Haluwai (MOC)	1.2
Bantar (MD)	2.3	Limbu (M/HJ)	1.2
Mali (MOC)	2.2	Chhetri (HC)	1.2
Pahari (M/HJ)	2.1	Thakali (M/HJ)	1.1
Kalwar (MOC)	2.1	Sanyasi (HC)	1.1
Rajbhar (MOC)	2.0	Bote (M/HJ)	1.1
Tajpuriya (TJ)	2.0	Tharu (TJ)	1.0
Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)	2.0	Koche (TJ)	1.0
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	1.9	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	1.0
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	1.9	Lodha (MOC)	0.9
Lohar (MOC)	1.9	Thami (M/HJ)	0.8
Yakha (M/HJ)	1.9	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	0.8
Brahmin (MBC)	1.9	Dhimal (TJ)	0.8
Nuniya (MOC)	1.8	Baramu (M/HJ)	0.8
Majhi (M/HJ)	1.8	Kumal (M/HJ)	0.7
Hayu (M/HJ)	1.7	Darai (M/HJ)	0.7
Santhal (TJ)	1.7	Chepang (M/HJ)	0.6
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	1.7	Meche (TJ)	0.5
Yholmo (M/HJ)	1.7	Gurung (M/HJ)	0.5
Danuwar (M/HJ)	1.7	Dura (M/HJ)	0.4
Kewat (MOC)	1.7	Raji (M/HJ)	0.3
Rai (M/HJ)	1.7	Lepcha (M/HJ)	0.3

Discrimination in institutional services			
Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Muslim	11.5	Sanyasi (HC)	3.3
Rajbhar (MOC)	11.4	Koiri (MOC)	3.2
Yholmo (M/HJ)	11.3	Haluwai (MOC)	3.2
Santhal (TJ)	11.1	Thakali (M/HJ)	3.1
Danuwar (M/HJ)	10.8	Limbu (M/HJ)	3.1
Majhi (M/HJ)	10.6	Lodha (MOC)	3.1
Nuniya (MOC)	10.5	Bing/Binda (MOC)	3.0
Rai (M/HJ)	10.4	Chhetri (HC)	3.0
Khatwe (MD)	10.3	Barae (MOC)	2.9
Gangai (TJ)	10.3	Marwadi	2.9
Bantar (MD)	10.1	Yadav (MOC)	2.8
Pahari (M/HJ)	9.8	Mali (MOC)	2.7
Kewat (MOC)	9.7	Dhanuk (TJ)	2.6
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	9.3	Kalwar (MOC)	2.4
Yakha (M/HJ)	9.3	Meche (TJ)	2.1
Tajpuriya (TJ)	9.3	Gurung (M/HJ)	2.1
Lohar (MOC)	9.1	Bote (M/HJ)	2.0
Jirel (M/HJ)	9.1	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	1.9
Rajbansi (TJ)	8.6	Brahmin (HB)	1.7
Badi (HD)	7.9	Thakuri (HC)	1.2
Kisan (TJ)	7.6	Darai (M/HJ)	0.9
Jhangad (TJ)	7.5	Baramu (M/HJ)	0.7
Raji (M/HJ)	7.4	Lepcha (M/HJ)	0.6
Tharu (TJ)	6.5	Dura (M/HJ)	0.5

Table A3.14: Rule of Law

No knowledge of affirmative actions	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Khatwe (MD)	38.1
Bing/Binda (MOC)	37.1
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	36.4
Byasi (M/HJ)	35.3
Kewat (MOC)	34.0
Musahar (MD)	33.0
Tatma (MD)	31.8
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	31.0
Kumhar (MOC)	30.6
Muslim	29.8
Kahar (MOC)	29.8
Sudhi (MOC)	29.6
Yholmo (M/HJ)	29.4
Dhobi (MD)	29.3
Sherpa (M/HJ)	28.8
Nuniya (MOC)	28.7
Thami (M/HJ)	28.6
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	28.3

No knowledge of seven freedoms	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Kisan (TJ)	35.9
Jhangad (TJ)	32.4
Bote (M/HJ)	32.0
Kahar (MOC)	31.6
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	29.8
Byasi (M/HJ)	28.4
Rajbhar (MOC)	27.8
Lodha (MOC)	23.8
Dhobi (MD)	23.0
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	22.0
Sarki (HD)	21.6
Dhimal (TJ)	20.7
Chepang (M/HJ)	20.6
Dom (MD)	20.1
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	19.6
Bing/Binda (MOC)	19.5
Dura (M/HJ)	19.1
Darai (M/HJ)	18.2

No knowledge of function of local government	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Byasi (M/HJ)	12.2
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	11.8
Kahar (MOC)	10.3
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	8.5
Bing/Binda (MOC)	8.3
Dhobi (MD)	8.0
Mali (MOC)	7.1
Lohar (MOC)	7.0
Tatma (MD)	6.8
Rajbhar (MOC)	6.8
Barae (MOC)	6.6
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	6.5
Kanu (MOC)	6.5
Khatwe (MD)	6.3
Muslim	6.0
Teli (MOC)	5.5
Kewat (MOC)	5.5
Mallah (MOC)	5.5

No knowledge of affirmative actions	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Lohar (MOC)	27.3
Mallah (MOC)	27.2
Mali (MOC)	27.2
Haluwai (MOC)	27.0
Halkhor (MD)	26.3
Baramu (M/HJ)	25.5
Jirel (M/HJ)	25.5
Teli (MOC)	25.1
Barae (MOC)	24.2
Dom (MD)	23.9
Baniya (MOC)	23.6
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	22.5
Lodha (MOC)	22.5
Rajbhar (MOC)	22.3
Magar (M/HJ)	20.6
Pahari (M/HJ)	20.3
Kami (HD)	19.8
Rajput (MBC)	19.5
Dhanuk (TJ)	19.3
Sonar (MOC)	19.3
Kisan (TJ)	18.8
Kanu (MOC)	18.3
Jhangad (TJ)	18.3
Marwadi	18.2
Bhedyar/Gaderi (MOC)	17.5
Dura (M/HJ)	17.5
Majhi (M/HJ)	16.8
Bantar (MD)	16.8
Gurung (M/HJ)	16.7
Brahmin (MBC)	16.5
Santhal (TJ)	16.5
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	16.4
Chepang (M/HJ)	16.0
Yadav (MOC)	15.5
Koiri (MOC)	15.5
Tamang (M/HJ)	15.1
Darai (M/HJ)	15.1
Kurmi (MOC)	15.0
Danuwar (M/HJ)	15.0
Thakuri (HC)	14.8
Koche (TJ)	14.8
Newar	14.1
Kumal (M/HJ)	13.9
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	13.9
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	13.8
Hayu (M/HJ)	13.4

No knowledge of seven freedoms	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Magar (M/HJ)	18.0
Kanu (MOC)	17.5
Lohar (MOC)	17.5
Kewat (MOC)	17.0
Hayu (M/HJ)	16.7
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	16.5
Gurung (M/HJ)	16.1
Kami (HD)	16.0
Nuniya (MOC)	15.4
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	15.3
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	15.1
Lepcha (M/HJ)	14.8
Barae (MOC)	14.5
Kumal (M/HJ)	14.4
Kurmi (MOC)	14.3
Muslim	14.0
Musahar (MD)	14.0
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	12.8
Dhanuk (TJ)	12.7
Gaine (HD)	12.7
Khatwe (MD)	12.5
Bantar (MD)	12.5
Baramu (M/HJ)	12.5
Majhi (M/HJ)	12.3
Tamang (M/HJ)	12.2
Limbu (M/HJ)	12.0
Mallah (MOC)	12.0
Bhedyar/Gaderi (MOC)	11.8
Meche (TJ)	11.8
Kumhar (MOC)	11.5
Rajput (MBC)	11.4
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	11.4
Tharu (TJ)	11.3
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	10.9
Rai (M/HJ)	10.8
Baniya (MOC)	10.3
Mali (MOC)	10.3
Tatma (MD)	10.0
Halkhor (MD)	10.0
Damai/Dholi (HD)	9.0
Sherpa (M/HJ)	8.9
Yholmo (M/HJ)	8.7
Rajbansi (TJ)	8.5
Jirel (M/HJ)	8.5
Teli (MOC)	8.3
Danuwar (M/HJ)	8.3

No knowledge of function of local government	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Halkhor (MD)	5.5
Baniya (MOC)	4.8
Kumhar (MOC)	4.8
Musahar (MD)	4.5
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	4.5
Gurung (M/HJ)	3.9
Kurmi (MOC)	3.8
Sudhi (MOC)	3.5
Haluwai (MOC)	3.5
Jirel (M/HJ)	3.5
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	3.4
Sonar (MOC)	3.3
Dhanuk (TJ)	3.1
Sherpa (M/HJ)	3.1
Nuniya (MOC)	3.0
Chepang (M/HJ)	3.0
Rajput (MBC)	3.0
Tharu (TJ)	2.8
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	2.8
Hayu (M/HJ)	2.8
Thakuri (HC)	2.5
Bote (M/HJ)	2.5
Kayastha (MBC)	2.3
Bhedyar/Gaderi (MOC)	2.3
Dom (MD)	2.3
Pahari (M/HJ)	2.1
Kami (HD)	2.0
Brahmin (MBC)	2.0
Jhangad (TJ)	2.0
Marwadi	1.9
Badi (HD)	1.9
Magar (M/HJ)	1.8
Newar	1.8
Thami (M/HJ)	1.8
Kisan (TJ)	1.8
Yholmo (M/HJ)	1.8
Tamang (M/HJ)	1.3
Yadav (MOC)	1.3
Limbu (M/HJ)	1.3
Koiri (MOC)	1.3
Kalwar (MOC)	1.3
Lodha (MOC)	1.3
Rai (M/HJ)	1.0
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	1.0
Majhi (M/HJ)	1.0
Danuwar (M/HJ)	1.0

No knowledge of affirmative actions		No knowledge of seven freedoms		No knowledge of function of local government	
Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Gangai (TJ)	12.5	Pahari (M/HJ)	8.2	Lepcha (M/HJ)	1.0
Bote (M/HJ)	12.2	Haluwai (MOC)	8.1	Raji (M/HJ)	1.0
Damai/Dholi (HD)	12.1	Sudhi (MOC)	8.0	Koche (TJ)	1.0
Yakha (M/HJ)	11.5	Thakali (M/HJ)	7.0	Chhetri (HC)	0.8
Sarki (HD)	10.7	Brahmin (MBC)	6.9	Bantar (MD)	0.8
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	10.7	Thakuri (HC)	6.8	Gangai (TJ)	0.8
Tharu (TJ)	10.5	Thami (M/HJ)	6.8	Baramu (M/HJ)	0.8
Sanyasi (HC)	10.5	Marwadi	6.6	Gaine (HD)	0.8
Dhimal (TJ)	10.3	Yadav (MOC)	6.5	Thakali (M/HJ)	0.6
Lepcha (M/HJ)	10.3	Koiri (MOC)	6.5	Damai/Dholi (HD)	0.5
Rai (M/HJ)	10.0	Sonar (MOC)	6.5	Sarki (HD)	0.5
Chhetri (HC)	9.6	Raji (M/HJ)	6.5	Sanyasi (HC)	0.5
Limbu (M/HJ)	9.5	Kalwar (MOC)	5.5	Kumal (M/HJ)	0.5
Kalwar (MOC)	9.5	Kayastha (MBC)	4.3	Tajpuriya (TJ)	0.5
Badi (HD)	9.2	Yakha (M/HJ)	4.3	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	0.3
Tajpuriya (TJ)	9.0	Newar	4.1	Rajbansi (TJ)	0.3
Kayastha (MBC)	8.8	Badi (HD)	3.9	Santhal (TJ)	0.3
Thakali (M/HJ)	8.2	Sanyasi (HC)	3.5	Dhimal (TJ)	0.3
Rajbansi (TJ)	7.8	Santhal (TJ)	3.5	Yakha (M/HJ)	0.3
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	7.3	Chhetri (HC)	3.3	Darai (M/HJ)	0.3
Raji (M/HJ)	6.5	Brahmin (HB)	3.0	Dura (M/HJ)	0.3
Meche (TJ)	6.3	Gangai (TJ)	2.5	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	0.3
Brahmin (HB)	5.0	Koche (TJ)	1.6	Brahmin (HB)	0.0
Gaine (HD)	4.8	Tajpuriya (TJ)	0.8	Meche (TJ)	0.0

Table A3.15: Participation

Participation in the community development activities		Participation in local organizations for local development work		Participation in electoral process	
Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Marwadi	7.4	Dom (MD)	11.3	Dom (MD)	61.3
Halkhor (MD)	7.5	Halkhor (MD)	11.3	Badi (HD)	66.3
Kalwar (MOC)	9.8	Kumhar (MOC)	15.5	Santhal (TJ)	67.0
Lohar (MOC)	10.5	Khatwe (MD)	17.0	Marwadi	69.1
Koche (TJ)	12.7	Lohar (MOC)	17.3	Lodha (MOC)	69.3
Tatma (MD)	13.5	Musahar (MD)	18.3	Halkhor (MD)	70.3
Sonar (MOC)	13.8	Mallah (MOC)	18.6	Khatwe (MD)	72.4
Kanu (MOC)	14.3	Teli (MOC)	19.0	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	72.8
Bing/Binda (MOC)	14.3	Sonar (MOC)	19.5	Kewat (MOC)	72.8
Dom (MD)	14.6	Kalwar (MOC)	19.5	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	73.5
Nuniya (MOC)	15.1	Bing/Binda (MOC)	19.8	Kisan (TJ)	73.7
Kumhar (MOC)	15.5	Rajput (MBC)	20.5	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	73.9

Participation in the community development activities	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	16.0
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	16.8
Kayastha (MBC)	17.1
Mali (MOC)	17.4
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	17.5
Muslim	17.8
Teli (MOC)	17.8
Lodha (MOC)	18.0
Barae (MOC)	18.1
Mallah (MOC)	18.6
Kahar (MOC)	18.8
Kewat (MOC)	19.0
Musahar (MD)	19.5
Brahmin (MBC)	19.6
Baniya (MOC)	19.6
Sudhi (MOC)	19.6
Santhal (TJ)	20.0
Khatwe (MD)	20.1
Dhobi (MD)	20.5
Haluwai (MOC)	20.7
Dhanuk (TJ)	20.9
Koiri (MOC)	21.0
Yadav (MOC)	21.5
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	21.6
Kurmi (MOC)	21.8
Rajput (MBC)	22.0
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	22.2
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	22.3
Tajpuriya (TJ)	25.1
Jhangad (TJ)	27.1
Rajbhar (MOC)	29.0
Dhimal (TJ)	29.0
Rajbansi (TJ)	29.3
Gangai (TJ)	30.0
Danuwar (M/HJ)	30.5
Bantar (MD)	31.8

Participation in local organizations for local development work	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Muslim	21.1
Barae (MOC)	21.4
Kanu (MOC)	21.5
Lodha (MOC)	21.8
Koche (TJ)	22.1
Nuniya (MOC)	22.2
Tatma (MD)	23.3
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	23.5
Brahmin (MBC)	25.2
Yadav (MOC)	25.3
Santhal (TJ)	25.8
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	26.3
Mali (MOC)	26.4
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	26.8
Kahar (MOC)	27.6
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	28.3
Dhobi (MD)	28.5
Koiri (MOC)	29.0
Dhanuk (TJ)	29.0
Haluwai (MOC)	29.0
Sudhi (MOC)	29.1
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	29.8
Kewat (MOC)	31.0
Kurmi (MOC)	32.3
Baniya (MOC)	33.4
Tajpuriya (TJ)	33.8
Bantar (MD)	35.8
Rajbhar (MOC)	37.0
Jhangad (TJ)	37.9
Rajbansi (TJ)	39.0
Marwadi	40.2
Kayastha (MBC)	40.5
Gangai (TJ)	41.3
Meche (TJ)	44.8
Badi (HD)	45.7
Kisan (TJ)	48.2

Participation in electoral process	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Mallah (MOC)	74.1
Musahar (MD)	74.8
Kahar (MOC)	74.9
Bing/Binda (MOC)	74.9
Bote (M/HJ)	75.1
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	75.3
Jhangad (TJ)	75.6
Nuniya (MOC)	76.1
Koche (TJ)	76.1
Muslim	76.2
Kurmi (MOC)	76.3
Tatma (MD)	76.5
Dhanuk (TJ)	76.8
Damai/Dholi (HD)	77.4
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	77.6
Dhobi (MD)	77.8
Rajbhar (MOC)	78.3
Kumhar (MOC)	78.4
Chepang (M/HJ)	78.4
Thakali (M/HJ)	78.4
Limbu (M/HJ)	78.7
Bantar (MD)	79.0
Rajput (MBC)	79.2
Barae (MOC)	79.9
Lohar (MOC)	80.5
Majhi (M/HJ)	80.8
Darai (M/HJ)	80.8
Teli (MOC)	81.5
Tajpuriya (TJ)	81.5
Mali (MOC)	81.9
Rajbansi (TJ)	82.3
Tamang (M/HJ)	82.4
Sonar (MOC)	82.5
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	82.6
Gaine (HD)	82.7
Yadav (MOC)	82.8

Participation in the community development activities	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Meche (TJ)	32.0
Kami (HD)	34.0
Byasi (M/HJ)	34.0
Kisan (TJ)	34.1
Majhi (M/HJ)	35.3
Newar	36.1
Bote (M/HJ)	36.5
Brahmin (HB)	40.7
Thakuri (HC)	41.0
Magar (M/HJ)	41.4
Darai (M/HJ)	41.4
Dura (M/HJ)	41.4
Sarki (HD)	43.9
Damai/Dholi (HD)	44.0
Baramu (M/HJ)	44.0
Kumal (M/HJ)	44.1
Tamang (M/HJ)	44.4
Tharu (TJ)	44.5
Sanyasi (HC)	45.0
Chepang (M/HJ)	45.1
Hayu (M/HJ)	45.5
Thakali (M/HJ)	45.6
Gurung (M/HJ)	46.1
Pahari (M/HJ)	46.2
Gaine (HD)	46.8
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	48.0
Chhetri (HC)	48.2
Raji (M/HJ)	50.1
Yholmo (M/HJ)	50.1
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	51.1
Jirel (M/HJ)	54.8
Sherpa (M/HJ)	55.2
Limbu (M/HJ)	57.1
Badi (HD)	57.1
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	58.7

Participation in local organizations for local development work	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Dhimal (TJ)	49.4
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	51.8
Danuwar (M/HJ)	53.8
Kami (HD)	55.5
Majhi (M/HJ)	56.0
Tharu (TJ)	59.3
Chepang (M/HJ)	60.7
Bote (M/HJ)	61.2
Brahmin (HB)	63.8
Damai/Dholi (HD)	64.3
Hayu (M/HJ)	66.9
Tamang (M/HJ)	68.1
Rai (M/HJ)	68.2
Limbu (M/HJ)	68.2
Sarki (HD)	68.3
Pahari (M/HJ)	68.5
Lepcha (M/HJ)	69.3
Chhetri (HC)	70.3
Byasi (M/HJ)	70.6
Yholmo (M/HJ)	71.4
Magar (M/HJ)	71.9
Thakuri (HC)	72.3
Gaine (HD)	75.8
Newar	76.5
Raji (M/HJ)	76.7
Gurung (M/HJ)	76.8
Sanyasi (HC)	77.0
Kumal (M/HJ)	78.0
Baramu (M/HJ)	78.5
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	78.6
Dura (M/HJ)	79.0
Sherpa (M/HJ)	79.6
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	80.6
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	81.6
Yakha (M/HJ)	82.2

Participation in electoral process	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Kumal (M/HJ)	82.8
Danuwar (M/HJ)	83.0
Rai (M/HJ)	83.1
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	83.3
Sudhi (MOC)	83.4
Sarki (HD)	83.5
Dura (M/HJ)	83.6
Koiri (MOC)	83.8
Kanu (MOC)	83.8
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	83.8
Baniya (MOC)	83.9
Dhimal (TJ)	84.6
Kami (HD)	84.8
Gurung (M/HJ)	84.9
Haluwai (MOC)	85.4
Pahari (M/HJ)	85.4
Sanyasi (HC)	85.8
Gangai (TJ)	85.8
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	85.9
Kayastha (MBC)	85.9
Tharu (TJ)	86.0
Kalwar (MOC)	86.2
Thami (M/HJ)	86.2
Raji (M/HJ)	87.2
Baramu (M/HJ)	87.5
Thakuri (HC)	87.8
Meche (TJ)	87.8
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	87.9
Brahmin (MBC)	88.3
Magar (M/HJ)	88.5
Byasi (M/HJ)	88.6
Hayu (M/HJ)	88.6
Yholmo (M/HJ)	89.0
Chhetri (HC)	89.1
Yakha (M/HJ)	89.5

Participation in the community development activities	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	59.6
Rai (M/HJ)	60.3
Thami (M/HJ)	61.7
Lepcha (M/HJ)	64.8
Yakha (M/HJ)	69.9

Participation in local organizations for local development work	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Darai (M/HJ)	82.4
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	83.1
Thakali (M/HJ)	86.0
Thami (M/HJ)	86.5
Jirel (M/HJ)	86.8

Participation in electoral process	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Lepcha (M/HJ)	89.5
Brahmin (HB)	89.7
Sherpa (M/HJ)	89.8
Jirel (M/HJ)	91.0
Newar	92.1

Table A3.16: Representation

No knowledge on inclusion in political parties	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Lodha (MOC)	81.0
Musahar (MD)	75.2
Chepang (M/HJ)	71.2
Khatwe (MD)	71.2
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	69.5
Dhobi (MD)	69.2
Tatma (MD)	68.5
Kahar (MOC)	68.2
Baramu (M/HJ)	67.1
Bote (M/HJ)	64.2
Bing/Binda (MOC)	64.2
Mallah (MOC)	63.9
Kumal (M/HJ)	63.8
Jhangad (TJ)	63.6
Dom (MD)	63.3
Kewat (MOC)	63.2
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	62.7
Nuniya (MOC)	62.2
Thami (M/HJ)	61.4
Halkhor (MD)	61.0
Koche (TJ)	60.0
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	59.8
Santhal (TJ)	59.8
Darai (M/HJ)	59.6
Lohar (MOC)	59.5
Kisan (TJ)	59.1
Sudhi (MOC)	59.0
Barae (MOC)	59.0
Dhanuk (TJ)	58.5
Rajbhar (MOC)	57.7
Muslim	57.1
Kumhar (MOC)	55.9

No knowledge on 33% seats reservation for women	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Lodha (MOC)	89.0
Halkhor (MD)	79.3
Musahar (MD)	78.0
Dom (MD)	75.1
Dhobi (MD)	73.0
Bing/Binda (MOC)	72.9
Kahar (MOC)	72.9
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	71.7
Jhangad (TJ)	69.8
Tatma (MD)	68.5
Kisan (TJ)	67.4
Thami (M/HJ)	67.4
Mallah (MOC)	67.3
Rajbhar (MOC)	66.8
Kewat (MOC)	65.8
Bote (M/HJ)	65.7
Khatwe (MD)	65.4
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	65.2
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	64.5
Nuniya (MOC)	64.5
Chepang (M/HJ)	62.4
Barae (MOC)	62.3
Santhal (TJ)	62.3
Koche (TJ)	62.1
Lohar (MOC)	61.8
Kumhar (MOC)	60.7
Muslim	59.6
Yholmo (M/HJ)	59.3
Sonar (MOC)	59.2
Kumal (M/HJ)	59.0
Baramu (M/HJ)	57.9
Dhanuk (TJ)	57.8

No knowledge on representation of Dalits, Minorities and disabled persons	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Lodha (MOC)	90.2
Baramu (M/HJ)	88.3
Halkhor (MD)	83.5
Musahar (MD)	83.0
Dom (MD)	78.1
Thami (M/HJ)	77.9
Bing/Binda (MOC)	77.7
Chepang (M/HJ)	77.2
Dhobi (MD)	77.0
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	76.0
Mallah (MOC)	74.9
Tatma (MD)	74.5
Jhangad (TJ)	74.4
Koche (TJ)	74.3
Bote (M/HJ)	73.4
Kahar (MOC)	73.2
Kumal (M/HJ)	72.9
Khatwe (MD)	71.9
Nuniya (MOC)	71.5
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	71.5
Sonar (MOC)	71.5
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	71.2
Kewat (MOC)	70.7
Lohar (MOC)	70.7
Dura (M/HJ)	70.4
Yholmo (M/HJ)	70.1
Kumhar (MOC)	69.9
Darai (M/HJ)	69.3
Rajbhar (MOC)	68.5
Hayu (M/HJ)	68.4
Kisan (TJ)	68.2
Pahari (M/HJ)	67.2

No knowledge on inclusion in political parties	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Teli (MOC)	54.9
Mali (MOC)	54.7
Yholmo (M/HJ)	54.5
Pahari (M/HJ)	54.1
Bantar (MD)	54.0
Haluwai (MOC)	53.1
Sarki (HD)	52.8
Dura (M/HJ)	52.4
Kanu (MOC)	52.2
Majhi (M/HJ)	52.2
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	51.9
Sonar (MOC)	51.7
Hayu (M/HJ)	50.8
Yadav (MOC)	50.7
Tamang (M/HJ)	50.0
Jirel (M/HJ)	49.8
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	49.7
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	49.5
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	49.5
Kami (HD)	48.0
Sherpa (M/HJ)	47.4
Magar (M/HJ)	46.9
Baniya (MOC)	46.5
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	44.7
Koiri (MOC)	44.0
Byasi (M/HJ)	43.9
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	43.3
Kurmi (MOC)	43.3
Rajbansi (TJ)	43.0
Gurung (M/HJ)	42.4
Rajput (MBC)	42.3
Dhimal (TJ)	42.1
Danuwar (M/HJ)	41.2
Gaine (HD)	40.7
Tharu (TJ)	39.5
Tajpuriya (TJ)	38.6
Raji (M/HJ)	38.3
Gangai (TJ)	38.2
Damai/Dholi (HD)	38.2
Brahmin (MBC)	37.7
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	37.0
Newar	35.0
Meche (TJ)	34.5

No knowledge on 33% seats reservation for women	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	57.5
Jirel (M/HJ)	57.2
Sudhi (MOC)	56.8
Yadav (MOC)	56.5
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	56.3
Majhi (M/HJ)	56.0
Mali (MOC)	55.9
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	55.6
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	55.4
Bantar (MD)	55.3
Hayu (M/HJ)	54.0
Pahari (M/HJ)	53.8
Darai (M/HJ)	53.7
Haluwai (MOC)	52.6
Kami (HD)	51.7
Kanu (MOC)	51.7
Teli (MOC)	51.6
Magar (M/HJ)	51.4
Kurmi (MOC)	51.2
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	50.8
Tamang (M/HJ)	50.5
Raji (M/HJ)	50.4
Sarki (HD)	50.3
Danuwar (M/HJ)	50.0
Byasi (M/HJ)	49.0
Koiri (MOC)	47.7
Baniya (MOC)	47.2
Lepcha (M/HJ)	45.8
Sherpa (M/HJ)	44.8
Dhimal (TJ)	44.3
Rajbansi (TJ)	44.0
Tharu (TJ)	44.0
Damai/Dholi (HD)	44.0
Tajpuriya (TJ)	43.6
Rajput (MBC)	43.0
Badi (HD)	42.9
Dura (M/HJ)	42.5
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	42.3
Gurung (M/HJ)	41.4
Yakha (M/HJ)	41.1
Kalwar (MOC)	40.9
Meche (TJ)	40.0
Marwadi	39.9

No knowledge on representation of Dalits, Minorities and disabled persons	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Barae (MOC)	67.2
Dhanuk (TJ)	66.2
Sarki (HD)	66.0
Mali (MOC)	65.7
Santhal (TJ)	65.5
Kanu (MOC)	65.2
Muslim	64.9
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	64.7
Majhi (M/HJ)	63.7
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	63.7
Jirel (M/HJ)	63.5
Teli (MOC)	63.4
Yadav (MOC)	62.5
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	62.0
Bantar (MD)	61.0
Sudhi (MOC)	60.3
Tamang (M/HJ)	59.2
Kurmi (MOC)	58.5
Magar (M/HJ)	58.1
Haluwai (MOC)	57.9
Koiri (MOC)	57.7
Sherpa (M/HJ)	55.8
Danuwar (M/HJ)	55.8
Gurung (M/HJ)	53.6
Baniya (MOC)	53.3
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	53.0
Kami (HD)	52.5
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	51.5
Dhimal (TJ)	51.1
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	50.9
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	49.1
Marwadi	48.5
Rajput (MBC)	48.1
Rajbansi (TJ)	48.0
Kalwar (MOC)	47.4
Gaine (HD)	47.3
Tajpuriya (TJ)	46.6
Gangai (TJ)	46.5
Tharu (TJ)	46.5
Damai/Dholi (HD)	46.2
Raji (M/HJ)	46.1
Lepcha (M/HJ)	45.8
Byasi (M/HJ)	44.9

No knowledge on inclusion in political parties	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Marwadi	34.4
Lepcha (M/HJ)	34.0
Kalwar (MOC)	33.6
Yakha (M/HJ)	32.6
Limbu (M/HJ)	32.1
Sanyasi (HC)	31.7
Rai (M/HJ)	29.7
Thakuri (HC)	29.0
Chhetri (HC)	27.9
Badi (HD)	26.7
Thakali (M/HJ)	22.8
Kayastha (MBC)	20.6
Brahmin (HB)	12.8

No knowledge on 33% seats reservation for women	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Rai (M/HJ)	38.2
Gaine (HD)	38.2
Gangai (TJ)	38.0
Brahmin (MBC)	37.7
Sanyasi (HC)	36.8
Newar	36.6
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	35.5
Limbu (M/HJ)	30.1
Thakuri (HC)	29.8
Chhetri (HC)	28.7
Kayastha (MBC)	26.1
Thakali (M/HJ)	19.3
Brahmin (HB)	11.3

No knowledge on representation of Dalits, Minorities and disabled persons	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Newar	44.5
Meche (TJ)	42.5
Yakha (M/HJ)	41.9
Brahmin (MBC)	41.0
Limbu (M/HJ)	39.6
Rai (M/HJ)	38.5
Sanyasi (HC)	36.5
Badi (HD)	33.7
Chhetri (HC)	32.5
Thakuri (HC)	31.7
Kayastha (MBC)	31.4
Thakali (M/HJ)	27.5
Brahmin (HB)	18.3

Table A3.17: Accountability

NO trust with local government body (Mayor, Dty. Mayor, ward chair, and all ward members)	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Dom (MD)	32.4
Khatwe (MD)	25.3
Kahar (MOC)	24.1
Jhangad (TJ)	23.9
Lohar (MOC)	23.5
Dhimal (TJ)	22.4
Halkhor (MD)	22.0
Koiri (MOC)	21.0
Tharu (TJ)	21.0
Nuniya (MOC)	20.4
Rajput (MBC)	19.7
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	19.3
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	19.3
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	18.6
Kewat (MOC)	18.5
Badi (HD)	18.4
Kumhar (MOC)	18.0
Sonar (MOC)	18.0
Brahmin (HB)	17.6
Byasi (M/HJ)	16.8
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	16.8
Jirel (M/HJ)	16.8
Barae (MOC)	16.5
Kumal (M/HJ)	16.5
Tamang (M/HJ)	16.3
Bing/Binda (MOC)	16.0

Government offices and officials are NOT accountable to their duty	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Tatma (MD)	16.3
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	15.0
Kewat (MOC)	14.8
Bing/Binda (MOC)	13.5
Rajput (MBC)	12.9
Khatwe (MD)	12.8
Barae (MOC)	12.5
Haluwai (MOC)	12.3
Baniya (MOC)	12.3
Sudhi (MOC)	12.3
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	12.3
Lodha (MOC)	12.3
Yadav (MOC)	12.3
Brahmin (MBC)	12.2
Pahari (M/HJ)	12.1
Lohar (MOC)	11.8
Kumhar (MOC)	11.5
Sherpa (M/HJ)	11.5
Musahar (MD)	11.5
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	11.4
Mallah (MOC)	11.3
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	11.2
Nuniya (MOC)	10.8
Thakali (M/HJ)	10.5
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	10.3
Koiri (MOC)	10.3

Government office staff are NOT responsive when people go for required services	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Hayu (M/HJ)	38.4
Yholmo (M/HJ)	31.7
Jirel (M/HJ)	29.8
Musahar (MD)	27.3
Bing/Binda (MOC)	27.1
Thami (M/HJ)	27.1
Tatma (MD)	26.0
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	25.5
Pahari (M/HJ)	24.4
Dom (MD)	23.6
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	22.8
Yadav (MOC)	22.8
Khatwe (MD)	22.6
Barae (MOC)	22.1
Lohar (MOC)	22.0
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	21.5
Kanu (MOC)	21.5
Nuniya (MOC)	21.4
Sherpa (M/HJ)	21.2
Danuwar (M/HJ)	21.0
Kewat (MOC)	21.0
Muslim	20.3
Sudhi (MOC)	19.8
Majhi (M/HJ)	19.8
Dhanuk (TJ)	19.6
Kumhar (MOC)	19.5

NO trust with local government body (Mayor, Dty. Mayor, ward chair, and all ward members)	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	16.0
Lodha (MOC)	16.0
Musahar (MD)	16.0
Pahari (M/HJ)	15.9
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	15.9
Haluwai (MOC)	15.9
Kurmi (MOC)	15.5
Kalwar (MOC)	15.0
Meche (TJ)	15.0
Newar	14.8
Kayastha (MBC)	14.8
Mallah (MOC)	14.7
Kisan (TJ)	14.6
Muslim	14.5
Gaine (HD)	14.5
Rajbhar (MOC)	14.5
Thakali (M/HJ)	14.3
Limbu (M/HJ)	14.0
Rajbansi (TJ)	14.0
Baniya (MOC)	13.8
Yholmo (M/HJ)	13.8
Kanu (MOC)	13.8
Santhal (TJ)	13.5
Marwadi	13.5
Sudhi (MOC)	13.3
Teli (MOC)	13.0
Gurung (M/HJ)	13.0
Dhanuk (TJ)	13.0
Bote (M/HJ)	12.9
Sherpa (M/HJ)	12.8
Tatma (MD)	12.8
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	12.3
Bantar (MD)	12.0
Danuwar (M/HJ)	12.0
Brahmin (MBC)	12.0
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	11.6
Koche (TJ)	11.2
Dhobi (MD)	10.8
Baramu (M/HJ)	10.3
Thami (M/HJ)	10.3
Dura (M/HJ)	10.2
Chhetri (HC)	10.2
Majhi (M/HJ)	10.0
Darai (M/HJ)	10.0
Sanyasi (HC)	9.8
Sarki (HD)	9.6

Government offices and officials are NOT accountable to their duty	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Marwadi	10.2
Dhanuk (TJ)	10.2
Limbu (M/HJ)	10.0
Danuwar (M/HJ)	10.0
Sonar (MOC)	10.0
Hayu (M/HJ)	9.8
Kumal (M/HJ)	9.4
Muslim	9.0
Sanyasi (HC)	9.0
Jirel (M/HJ)	8.8
Tamang (M/HJ)	8.7
Brahmin (HB)	8.5
Kahar (MOC)	8.5
Byasi (M/HJ)	8.4
Dom (MD)	8.3
Jhangad (TJ)	8.3
Darai (M/HJ)	8.2
Mali (MOC)	8.1
Dhobi (MD)	8.0
Newar	7.7
Kami (HD)	7.5
Rai (M/HJ)	7.4
Yholmo (M/HJ)	7.4
Teli (MOC)	7.3
Kanu (MOC)	7.3
Kurmi (MOC)	7.3
Kayastha (MBC)	6.8
Tajpuriya (TJ)	6.8
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	6.6
Baramu (M/HJ)	6.3
Majhi (M/HJ)	6.3
Rajbansi (TJ)	6.0
Chhetri (HC)	5.8
Kalwar (MOC)	5.8
Thami (M/HJ)	5.8
Yakha (M/HJ)	5.8
Dura (M/HJ)	5.6
Sarki (HD)	5.6
Dhimal (TJ)	5.5
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	5.5
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	5.5
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	5.5
Rajbhar (MOC)	5.3
Damai/Dholi (HD)	5.0
Santhal (TJ)	4.8
Badi (HD)	4.7

Government office staff are NOT responsive when people go for required services	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Mali (MOC)	19.4
Kurmi (MOC)	18.8
Halkhor (MD)	18.5
Sonar (MOC)	18.5
Rajput (MBC)	18.2
Baniya (MOC)	18.1
Mallah (MOC)	18.1
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	17.9
Haluwai (MOC)	17.6
Koiri (MOC)	17.5
Brahmin (MBC)	16.8
Tamang (M/HJ)	16.6
Dhobi (MD)	16.3
Sanyasi (HC)	15.5
Kami (HD)	15.3
Kisan (TJ)	14.6
Newar	14.6
Chhetri (HC)	14.2
Kalwar (MOC)	14.0
Teli (MOC)	14.0
Thakali (M/HJ)	14.0
Limbu (M/HJ)	13.5
Darai (M/HJ)	13.0
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	12.9
Jhangad (TJ)	12.8
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	12.8
Marwadi	12.7
Kumal (M/HJ)	12.7
Lodha (MOC)	12.5
Badi (HD)	12.3
Raji (M/HJ)	12.0
Brahmin (HB)	11.6
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	11.5
Dhimal (TJ)	11.3
Kahar (MOC)	10.8
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	10.8
Damai/Dholi (HD)	10.6
Kayastha (MBC)	10.6
Rai (M/HJ)	10.5
Rajbhar (MOC)	10.5
Koche (TJ)	10.1
Baramu (M/HJ)	10.1
Magar (M/HJ)	10.0
Tajpuriya (TJ)	10.0
Rajbansi (TJ)	9.8
Sarki (HD)	8.9

NO trust with local government body (Mayor, Dty. Mayor, ward chair, and all ward members)	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Tajpuriya (TJ)	9.5
Yadav (MOC)	9.5
Rai (M/HJ)	9.5
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	9.4
Hayu (M/HJ)	9.3
Mali (MOC)	9.1
Raji (M/HJ)	8.5
Thakuri (HC)	8.5
Chepang (M/HJ)	8.3
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	8.1
Magar (M/HJ)	7.0
Damai/Dholi (HD)	6.8
Yakha (M/HJ)	6.8
Gangai (TJ)	6.5
Kami (HD)	5.3
Lepcha (M/HJ)	4.3

Government offices and officials are NOT accountable to their duty	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Koche (TJ)	4.7
Magar (M/HJ)	4.5
Bantar (MD)	4.3
Kisan (TJ)	3.9
Gaine (HD)	3.8
Gurung (M/HJ)	3.6
Chepang (M/HJ)	3.5
Lepcha (M/HJ)	3.3
Tharu (TJ)	3.3
Gangai (TJ)	3.0
Meche (TJ)	3.0
Bote (M/HJ)	2.8
Halkhor (MD)	2.5
Thakuri (HC)	2.5
Raji (M/HJ)	2.3
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	1.8

Government office staff are NOT responsive when people go for required services	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Dura (M/HJ)	8.9
Chepang (M/HJ)	8.8
Santhal (TJ)	8.8
Tharu (TJ)	8.5
Bantar (MD)	7.8
Byasi (M/HJ)	7.6
Yakha (M/HJ)	7.5
Gaine (HD)	7.4
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	7.3
Meche (TJ)	7.3
Gurung (M/HJ)	6.5
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	6.4
Lepcha (M/HJ)	6.0
Bote (M/HJ)	4.8
Thakuri (HC)	4.0
Gangai (TJ)	3.3

Table A3.18: Transparency

No easy access to information in local government office	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Koche (TJ)	59.2
Santhal (TJ)	41.5
Limbu (M/HJ)	39.1
Lodha (MOC)	37.5
Tajpuriya (TJ)	34.8
Meche (TJ)	32.5
Kewat (MOC)	32.0
Thami (M/HJ)	31.3
Halkhor (MD)	30.8
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	29.8
Dom (MD)	29.6
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	29.0
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	29.0
Sonar (MOC)	28.8
Mallah (MOC)	28.5
Nuniya (MOC)	28.5
Bing/Binda (MOC)	28.3
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	28.0
Kahar (MOC)	27.6
Marwadi	27.5
Kisan (TJ)	27.3
Rajbansi (TJ)	27.3
Barae (MOC)	27.0
Rajput (MBC)	26.6
Kumhar (MOC)	26.1

No aware of decision-making process of local government office	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Hayu (M/HJ)	65.7
Koche (TJ)	64.4
Tatma (MD)	63.3
Pahari (M/HJ)	62.8
Thami (M/HJ)	62.4
Yholmo (M/HJ)	61.9
Lohar (MOC)	61.0
Musahar (MD)	61.0
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	59.8
Sherpa (M/HJ)	58.6
Kumhar (MOC)	57.4
Jirel (M/HJ)	56.8
Bing/Binda (MOC)	56.6
Mallah (MOC)	55.8
Majhi (M/HJ)	55.8
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	55.3
Danuwar (M/HJ)	55.3
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	54.8
Sonar (MOC)	54.5
Raji (M/HJ)	53.9
Mali (MOC)	53.4
Nuniya (MOC)	52.9
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	52.7
Bote (M/HJ)	52.3
Baniya (MOC)	52.0

No publicly available of local government budget and expenditure	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Hayu (M/HJ)	81.6
Chhantyal (M/HJ)	80.9
Pahari (M/HJ)	77.7
Koche (TJ)	76.4
Lohar (MOC)	75.8
Thami (M/HJ)	75.7
Yholmo (M/HJ)	73.1
Sherpa (M/HJ)	73.0
Sonar (MOC)	72.5
Nuniya (MOC)	72.0
Bing/Binda (MOC)	71.7
Kumhar (MOC)	71.7
Majhi (M/HJ)	71.3
Tatma (MD)	71.0
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	71.0
Danuwar (M/HJ)	70.8
Darai (M/HJ)	70.6
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	70.2
Thakali (M/HJ)	70.2
Dura (M/HJ)	70.2
Jirel (M/HJ)	69.5
Baniya (MOC)	69.1
Bote (M/HJ)	68.3
Dom (MD)	67.8
Santhal (TJ)	67.0

No easy access to information in local government office	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Pahari (M/HJ)	25.4
Baniya (MOC)	25.1
Tatma (MD)	25.0
Rai (M/HJ)	24.9
Thakali (M/HJ)	24.9
Haluwai (MOC)	24.7
Sherpa (M/HJ)	24.1
Hayu (M/HJ)	24.0
Yholmo (M/HJ)	23.8
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	23.8
Rajbhar (MOC)	23.3
Yadav (MOC)	23.3
Dhobi (MD)	23.0
Jirel (M/HJ)	23.0
Musahar (MD)	23.0
Gangai (TJ)	22.8
Lepcha (M/HJ)	22.8
Brahmin (MBC)	22.6
Gaine (HD)	22.6
Jhangad (TJ)	22.6
Bote (M/HJ)	22.6
Koiri (MOC)	22.5
Dhanuk (TJ)	22.1
Sudhi (MOC)	22.1
Mali (MOC)	21.7
Khatwe (MD)	21.6
Teli (MOC)	21.6
Darai (M/HJ)	21.5
Sanyasi (HC)	21.3
Muslim	21.1
Danuwar (M/HJ)	21.0
Badi (HD)	20.9
Kurmi (MOC)	20.8
Kumal (M/HJ)	20.5
Kami (HD)	20.5
Majhi (M/HJ)	20.5
Dhimal (TJ)	19.4
Damai/Dholi (HD)	19.3
Lohar (MOC)	18.8
Dura (M/HJ)	18.0
Newar	17.9
Magar (M/HJ)	17.8
Tharu (TJ)	17.8
Raji (M/HJ)	17.5
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	17.3
Kayastha (MBC)	17.3

No aware of decision-making process of local government office	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Barae (MOC)	51.9
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	51.5
Haluwai (MOC)	51.4
Khatwe (MD)	50.9
Sudhi (MOC)	50.8
Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	50.5
Teli (MOC)	50.4
Badi (HD)	50.1
Yadav (MOC)	49.5
Tajpuriya (TJ)	49.4
Santhal (TJ)	48.8
Kewat (MOC)	48.5
Dhanuk (TJ)	48.3
Rajput (MBC)	48.1
Muslim	47.9
Dhobi (MD)	47.5
Kanu (MOC)	46.8
Kami (HD)	46.3
Dom (MD)	45.0
Tharu (TJ)	44.8
Thakali (M/HJ)	44.7
Gaine (HD)	44.5
Brahmin (MBC)	44.3
Damai/Dholi (HD)	44.2
Koiri (MOC)	42.3
Rai (M/HJ)	41.8
Rajbhar (MOC)	41.5
Limbu (M/HJ)	41.1
Lodha (MOC)	41.0
Newar	40.7
Tamang (M/HJ)	40.6
Halkhor (MD)	40.5
Kurmi (MOC)	40.0
Kahar (MOC)	39.8
Chepang (M/HJ)	39.6
Chhetri (HC)	39.3
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	38.5
Kalwar (MOC)	38.1
Darai (M/HJ)	37.9
Sanyasi (HC)	36.3
Kisan (TJ)	35.9
Bantar (MD)	35.8
Gangai (TJ)	35.0
Meche (TJ)	34.0
Rajbansi (TJ)	34.0
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	33.8

No publicly available of local government budget and expenditure	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Tajpuriya (TJ)	66.9
Kumal (M/HJ)	66.6
Musahar (MD)	65.8
Rajput (MBC)	65.6
Halkhor (MD)	65.5
Yadav (MOC)	65.5
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	65.3
Koiri (MOC)	65.0
Sarki (HD)	65.0
Raji (M/HJ)	64.4
Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	64.3
Kurmi (MOC)	64.0
Newar	63.9
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	63.7
Damai/Dholi (HD)	63.3
Khatwe (MD)	63.2
Brahmin (MBC)	62.8
Tamang (M/HJ)	62.8
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	62.5
Mallah (MOC)	62.3
Barae (MOC)	61.6
Dhanuk (TJ)	61.6
Gaine (HD)	61.3
Chepang (M/HJ)	61.2
Magar (M/HJ)	61.2
Haluwai (MOC)	61.0
Muslim	60.9
Mali (MOC)	60.5
Limbu (M/HJ)	60.4
Baramu (M/HJ)	60.3
Dhobi (MD)	60.0
Kanu (MOC)	59.0
Sudhi (MOC)	58.5
Kami (HD)	58.3
Kewat (MOC)	58.3
Teli (MOC)	57.9
Kalwar (MOC)	57.6
Meche (TJ)	57.5
Rai (M/HJ)	57.2
Gurung (M/HJ)	56.8
Jhangad (TJ)	56.0
Rajbhar (MOC)	56.0
Yakha (M/HJ)	55.9
Rajbansi (TJ)	55.3
Marwadi	55.1
Brahmin (HB)	54.3

No easy access to information in local government office	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Yakha (M/HJ)	17.3
Chhetri (HC)	17.3
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	17.0
Sunuwar (M/HJ)	16.9
Tamang (M/HJ)	16.8
Bantar (MD)	16.5
Chepang (M/HJ)	16.3
Gurung (M/HJ)	16.1
Kalwar (MOC)	15.0
Sarki (HD)	14.2
Kanu (MOC)	14.0
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	13.8
Byasi (M/HJ)	13.7
Brahmin (HB)	13.6
Baramu (M/HJ)	9.5
Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	8.8
Thakuri (HC)	8.3

No aware of decision-making process of local government office	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Kumal (M/HJ)	33.7
Magar (M/HJ)	32.3
Yakha (M/HJ)	31.6
Sarki (HD)	31.5
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	31.3
Gurung (M/HJ)	31.3
Marwadi	30.6
Thakuri (HC)	29.0
Lepcha (M/HJ)	28.5
Brahmin (HB)	28.1
Kayastha (MBC)	27.4
Jhangad (TJ)	26.6
Byasi (M/HJ)	26.4
Dhimal (TJ)	25.9
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	24.7
Dura (M/HJ)	18.0
Baramu (M/HJ)	13.6

No publicly available of local government budget and expenditure	
Caste/ethnicity	%
Sanyasi (HC)	53.8
Kisan (TJ)	53.6
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	53.0
Dhimal (TJ)	52.9
Bantar (MD)	52.8
Badi (HD)	51.8
Chhetri (HC)	51.5
Tharu (TJ)	51.0
Lodha (MOC)	50.8
Gangai (TJ)	50.5
Kahar (MOC)	48.6
Lepcha (M/HJ)	47.5
Kayastha (MBC)	45.7
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	45.6
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	44.1
Thakuri (HC)	40.0
Byasi (M/HJ)	38.3

Table A3.19: Composite Index (30 Socio-economic indicators) by caste/ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%	Caste/ethnicity	%
Musahar (MD)	49.2	Barae (MOC)	57.6	Bote (M/HJ)	61.8	Kumal (M/HJ)	65.7	Meche (TJ)	69.1
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	50.9	Bhediyar/Gaderi (MOC)	57.7	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	61.9	Damai/Dholi (HD)	65.7	Chhantyal (M/HJ)	69.5
Dom (MD)	51.1	Muslim	57.7	Kami (HD)	62.3	Raji (M/HJ)	66.2	Limbu (M/HJ)	70.3
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	51.6	Kanu (MOC)	58.4	Pahari (M/HJ)	62.5	Sherpa (M/HJ)	66.6	Dura (M/HJ)	70.5
Bing/Binda (MOC)	51.9	Dhanuk (TJ)	58.6	Bantar (MD)	62.6	Byasi (M/HJ)	66.7	Rai (M/HJ)	70.6
Halkhor (MD)	52.6	Rajbhar (MOC)	58.6	Thami (M/HJ)	62.9	Jirel (M/HJ)	67.1	Lepcha (M/HJ)	70.6
Lodha (MOC)	53.1	Sonar (MOC)	58.7	Baniya (MOC)	63.6	Magar (M/HJ)	67.1	Gharti/Bhujel (M/HJ)	71.5
Tatma (MD)	53.4	Mali (MOC)	59.1	Koiri (MOC)	63.6	Sunuwar (M/HJ)	67.2	Sanyasi (HC)	72.1
Khatwe (MD)	54.0	Jhangad (TJ)	59.2	Haluwai (MOC)	63.7	Brahmin (MBC)	67.3	Gurung (M/HJ)	72.3
Nuniya (MOC)	54.1	Hayu (M/HJ)	60.4	Danuwar (M/HJ)	64.2	Tamang (M/HJ)	67.4	Marwadi	72.6
Lohar (MOC)	54.6	Yadav (MOC)	60.7	Tajpuriya (TJ)	64.5	Baramu (M/HJ)	67.4	Chhetri (HC)	72.7
Mallah (MOC)	54.6	Kisan (TJ)	60.8	Yholmo (M/HJ)	64.5	Kalwar (MOC)	67.5	Yakha (M/HJ)	73.1
Kahar (MOC)	55.3	Kurmi (MOC)	60.9	Sarki (HD)	64.6	Darai (M/HJ)	67.8	Thakuri (HC)	73.2
Kewat (MOC)	56.1	Sudhi (MOC)	61.3	Rajput (MBC)	64.6	Rajbansi (TJ)	67.8	Newar	73.6
Dhobi (MD)	56.4	Chepang (M/HJ)	61.3	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	65.1	Gangai (TJ)	68.1	Kayastha (MBC)	75.2
Kumhar (MOC)	56.8	Majhi (M/HJ)	61.4	Bhote/Walung (M/HJ)	65.1	Gaine (HD)	68.1	Brahmin (HB)	78.6
Santhal (TJ)	57.1	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	61.5	Badi (HD)	65.3	Dhimal (TJ)	68.4	Thakali (M/HJ)	80.2
Koche (TJ)	57.4	Teli (MOC)	61.5			Tharu (TJ)	68.6		

Table A3.20: District of residence of each furthest behind communities (bottom 20% in composite Index), Census 2011

Musahar (MD) (233,563)		Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD) (207,835)		Dom (MD) (11,880)		Chamar/Harijan/ Ram (MD) (334,893)		Bin/Binda (MOC) (74,764)		Halkhor (MD) (3,867)	
District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%
Siraha	17.09	Sarlahi	13.59	Saptari	15.06	Siraha	10.79	Dhanusa	27.77	Dhanusa	26.27
Saptari	16.54	Kapilvastu	10.45	Siraha	11.94	Rupandehi	9.77	Bara	14.92	Parsa	24.83
Morang	12.36	Bara	10.08	Dhanusa	9.49	Bara	9.01	Rautahat	13.38	Siraha	9.18
Sunsari	11.04	Siraha	10.04	Parsa	9.42	Dhanusa	8.48	Sarlahi	12.35	Rautahat	8.97
Mahottari	9.99	Rautahat	9.50	Morang	8.95	Parsa	8.47	Mahottari	12.15	Bara	7.94
Dhanusa	8.50	Dhanusa	8.93	Sunsari	8.67	Sarlahi	8.31	Parsa	12.06	Mahottari	6.21
Sarlahi	6.03	Parsa	7.75	Mahottari	7.85	Saptari	8.27	Nawalparasi	2.57	Sarlahi	5.48
Parsa	4.13	Mahottari	7.24	Sarlahi	7.62	Rautahat	7.87	Morang	1.95	Saptari	3.98
Bara	4.11	Rupandehi	6.14	Bara	6.37	Nawalparasi	7.30	Siraha	1.94	Morang	3.78
Rautahat	3.25	Saptari	5.27	Rautahat	6.30	Mahottari	6.67	Okhaldhunga	0.61	Sunsari	0.78
Nawalparasi	1.90	Morang	3.55	Jhapa	3.59	Kapilvastu	6.30	Chitwan	0.07	Rupandehi	0.75
Udayapur	1.58	Nawalparasi	2.49	Udayapur	1.60	Banke	2.76	Kathmandu	0.06	Jhapa	0.70
Jhapa	1.33	Banke	2.09	Nawalparasi	1.17	Sunsari	2.70	Makwanpur	0.05	Chitwan	0.49
Sindhuli	0.79	Sunsari	1.46	Kailali	0.42	Morang	1.11	Panchthar	0.04	Ilam	0.36
Rupandehi	0.66	Bardiya	0.61	Sindhuli	0.40	Bardiya	1.06	Sunsari	0.03	Banke	0.28
Banke	0.32	Jhapa	0.24	Panchthar	0.24	Jhapa	0.24	Taplejung	0.02	Total	100.0
Chitwan	0.16	Kathmandu	0.22	Kapilvastu	0.23	Dang	0.24	Rupandehi	0.02		
Kathmandu	0.06	Chitwan	0.15	Dhankuta	0.16	Kathmandu	0.23	Lalitpur	0.02		
Kailali	0.05	Lalitpur	0.04	Banke	0.12	Chitwan	0.07	Total	100.0		
Lalitpur	0.02	Dang	0.03	Kathmandu	0.11	Lalitpur	0.07				
Kapilvastu	0.02	Kaski	0.03	Rupandehi	0.11	Kailali	0.05				
Bardiya	0.02	Kailali	0.02	Khotang	0.10	Kaski	0.04				
Kaski	0.02	Udayapur	0.02	Makwanpur	0.09	Udayapur	0.03				
Kanchanpur	0.01	Makwanpur	0.02	Total	100.0	Makwanpur	0.03				
Dang	0.01	Baitadi	0.01			Jajarkot	0.02				
Surkhet	0.01	Doti	0.01			Bhaktapur	0.01				
Ilam	0.01	Parbat	0.01			Doti	0.01				
Taplejung	0.01	Total	100.0			Kavre	0.01				
Total	100.0					Kanchanpur	0.01				
						Rukum	0.01				
						Gorkha	0.01				
						Rolpa	0.01				
						Okhaldhunga	0.01				
						Solukhumbu	0.01				
						Dhankuta	0.00				
						Tanahun	0.00				
						Lamjung	0.00				
						Dadeldhura	0.00				
						Nuwakot	0.00				
						Palpa	0.00				
						Total	100.0				

Contd./...

Table A3.20: District of residence of each furthest behind communities (bottom 20% in composite Index), Census 2011											
Lodha (MOC) (32,174)		Tatma (MD) (104,089)		Khatwe (MD) (100,489)		Nuniya (MOC) (69,870)		Lohar (MOC) (100,054)		Mallah (MOC) (172,122)	
District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%
Rupandehi	79.88	Dhanusa	24.96	Saptari	37.75	Mahottari	19.69	Rautahat	13.82	Sarlahi	11.97
Bardiya	11.47	Rautahat	15.56	Dhanusa	17.10	Rautahat	15.36	Sarlahi	13.18	Rautahat	11.71
Kapilvastu	6.21	Siraha	13.27	Mahottari	15.62	Parsa	14.13	Baitadi	11.16	Rupandehi	10.13
Banke	1.26	Mahottari	9.78	Siraha	13.78	Bara	13.35	Parsa	7.84	Bara	9.88
Kaski	0.43	Saptari	9.31	Sarlahi	7.10	Sarlahi	12.98	Bara	7.17	Siraha	9.31
Dang	0.26	Sarlahi	8.53	Sunsari	6.24	Morang	10.28	Mahottari	5.48	Parsa	8.95
Kathmandu	0.20	Parsa	7.29	Morang	1.80	Dhanusa	7.84	Bajura	5.16	Saptari	7.88
Kailali	0.11	Bara	6.09	Banke	0.20	Saptari	2.05	Dhanusa	4.75	Morang	7.22
Saptari	0.10	Sunsari	2.17	Rautahat	0.10	Jhapa	1.66	Rupandehi	4.61	Dhanusa	5.57
Nawalparasi	0.08	Morang	2.15	Kathmandu	0.10	Sunsari	1.57	Kailali	3.94	Mahottari	5.23
Total	100.0	Jhapa	0.42	Jhapa	0.09	Kathmandu	0.23	Kapilvastu	3.63	Bardiya	2.72
		Kathmandu	0.21	Lalitpur	0.06	Siraha	0.16	Kanchanpur	2.55	Sunsari	2.51
		Lalitpur	0.06	Rupandehi	0.03	Chitwan	0.14	Doti	2.36	Kapilvastu	2.23
		Kailali	0.06	Nawalparasi	0.02	Gorkha	0.14	Dadeldhura	2.21	Nawalparasi	1.69
		Chitwan	0.05	Bara	0.01	Lalitpur	0.12	Nawalparasi	1.83	Jhapa	1.14
		Makwanpur	0.04	Kaski	0.01	Nawalparasi	0.10	Darchula	1.71	Banke	0.81
		Kaski	0.03	Total	100.0	Kaski	0.08	Jumla	0.99	Chitwan	0.30
		Bardiya	0.01			Kapilvastu	0.05	Banke	0.97	Kailali	0.20
		Sindhuli	0.01			Makwanpur	0.03	Achham	0.92	Kathmandu	0.19
		Total	100.0			Dhading	0.02	Kalikot	0.70	Udayapur	0.09
						Okhaldhunga	0.02	Siraha	0.62	Bajura	0.05
						Total	100.0	Bardiya	0.61	Kaski	0.04
								Kathmandu	0.59	Makwanpur	0.03
								Lalitpur	0.59	Lalitpur	0.03
								Morang	0.56	Bhojpur	0.02
								Sunsari	0.49	Tanahun	0.02
								Saptari	0.47	Sindhuli	0.01
								Jhapa	0.21	Nuwakot	0.01
								Surkhet	0.15	Lamjung	0.01
								Chitwan	0.12	Bhaktapur	0.01
								Mugu	0.12	Terhathum	0.01
								Jajarkot	0.11	Gorkha	0.01
								Kaski	0.07	Mugu	0.01
								Makwanpur	0.07	Dang	0.01
								Ilam	0.05	Total	100.0
								Dailekh	0.04		
								Bajhang	0.04		
								Argghakhanchi	0.02		
								Salyan	0.02		
								Dang	0.02		
								Sindhuli	0.02		
								Bhaktapur	0.01		
								Rukum	0.01		
								Total	100.0		

Contd./...

Table A3.20: District of residence of each furthest behind communities (bottom 20% in composite Index), Census 2011

Kahar (MOC) (52,570)		Kewat (MOC) (152,902)		Dhobi (MD) (108,148)		Kumhar (MOC) (61,579)		Santhal (TJ) (51,173)		Koche (TJ) (1,394)	
District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%
Rupandehi	37.80	Dhanusa	30.06	Rupandehi	15.78	Rautahat	19.61	Jhapa	59.87	Jhapa	73.17
Kapilvastu	33.10	Morang	16.62	Rautahat	12.89	Sarlahi	17.91	Morang	37.69	Morang	6.17
Nawalparasi	12.41	Rupandehi	14.48	Kapilvastu	11.23	Bara	17.13	Sunsari	0.41	Rautahat	6.10
Rautahat	4.58	Siraha	9.07	Sarlahi	9.02	Dhanusa	12.07	Bardiya	0.33	Kathmandu	3.52
Banke	3.57	Kapilvastu	7.93	Parsa	7.98	Saptari	9.57	Nawalparasi	0.28	Siraha	2.87
Bara	2.88	Nawalparasi	7.44	Bara	7.48	Mahottari	5.79	Kathmandu	0.22	Bara	2.37
Parsa	1.86	Mahottari	4.57	Mahottari	5.73	Parsa	5.31	Parsa	0.20	Sunsari	2.15
Morang	1.77	Sarlahi	2.72	Dhanusa	5.73	Siraha	3.55	Mahottari	0.19	Kailali	1.72
Sarlahi	1.37	Parsa	2.15	Siraha	5.18	Sunsari	2.61	Saptari	0.18	Rupandehi	1.15
Kathmandu	0.15	Sunsari	1.65	Saptari	5.11	Banke	2.58	Okhaldhunga	0.11	Lalitpur	0.79
Jhapa	0.10	Saptari	1.14	Nawalparasi	5.08	Nawalparasi	1.14	Rupandehi	0.11	Total	100.0
Bardiya	0.09	Banke	0.59	Banke	4.98	Morang	0.99	Kaski	0.10		
Sunsari	0.06	Bara	0.55	Morang	1.06	Kathmandu	0.47	Dhanusa	0.06		
Lalitpur	0.05	Jhapa	0.53	Bardiya	0.79	Kapilvastu	0.45	Lalitpur	0.05		
Mahottari	0.05	Kathmandu	0.12	Sunsari	0.53	Rupandehi	0.18	Bara	0.05		
Pyuthan	0.04	Rautahat	0.11	Kathmandu	0.44	Lalitpur	0.14	Tanahun	0.04		
Kaski	0.04	Bardiya	0.10	Jhapa	0.29	Dang	0.10	Chitwan	0.03		
Dang	0.02	Lalitpur	0.04	Lalitpur	0.16	Jhapa	0.08	Bhaktapur	0.03		
Dhanusa	0.02	Ilam	0.03	Jajarkot	0.09	Chitwan	0.07	Banke	0.02		
Tanahun	0.02	Kaski	0.02	Kailali	0.07	Makwanpur	0.06	Kapilvastu	0.02		
Total	100.0	Udayapur	0.02	Chitwan	0.07	Kailali	0.05	Total	100.0		
		Kailali	0.01	Makwanpur	0.05	Bardiya	0.04				
		Chitwan	0.01	Kaski	0.04	Kaski	0.03				
		Bhaktapur	0.01	Ramechhap	0.04	Tanahun	0.03				
		Makwanpur	0.01	Udayapur	0.03	Udayapur	0.02				
		Dhankuta	0.01	Palpa	0.03	Total	100.0				
		Total	100.0	Dang	0.03						
				Kanchanpur	0.03						
				Bajhang	0.02						
				Tanahun	0.01						
				Kavre	0.01						
				Sindhuli	0.01						
				Total	100.0						

Table A3.21: Percentage distribution of deaths due to COVID-19 by Province and Districts

District and Province	#Death	%	District and Province	#Death	%
Province 1	1,960	16.12	Lumbini Province	1,995	16.41
Taplejung	14	0.12	Rukum (East)	0	0.00
Sankhuwasava	21	0.17	Rolpa	15	0.12
Solukhumbu	5	0.04	Pyuthan	32	0.26
Okhaldhunga	11	0.09	Gulmi	84	0.69
Khotang	4	0.03	Arghakhanchi	73	0.60
Bhojpur	13	0.11	Palpa	178	1.46
Dhankuta	45	0.37	Nawalparasi (West)	106	0.87
Terhathum	21	0.17	Rupandehi	528	4.34
Panchthar	46	0.38	Kapilvastu	149	1.23
Ilam	92	0.76	Dang	265	2.18
Jhapa	536	4.41	Banke	330	2.71
Morang	555	4.56	Bardiya	235	1.93
Sunsari	535	4.40	Karnali Province	381	3.13
Udayapur	62	0.51	Dolpa	5	0.04
Madhes Province	1,038	8.54	Mugu	3	0.02
Saptari	155	1.27	Humla	5	0.04
Siraha	134	1.10	Jumla	23	0.19
Dhanusha	131	1.08	Kalikot	7	0.06
Mahottari	91	0.75	Dailekh	24	0.20
Sarlahi	93	0.76	Jajarkot	4	0.03
Rautahat	128	1.05	Rukum (West)	35	0.29
Bara	176	1.45	Salyan	53	0.44
Parsa	130	1.07	Surkhet	222	1.83
Bagmati Province	5,031	41.38	Sudurpaschim Province	357	2.94
Dolakha	13	0.11	Bajura	5	0.04
Sindhupalchok	50	0.41	Bajhang	10	0.08
Rasuwa	0	0.00	Darchula	3	0.02
Dhading	80	0.66	Baitadi	15	0.12
Nuwakot	51	0.42	Dadeldhura	21	0.17
Kathmandu	3,071	25.26	Doti	12	0.10
Bhaktapur	348	2.86	Achham	9	0.07
Lalitpur	566	4.66	Kailali	164	1.35
Kavrepalanchok	192	1.58	Kanchanpur	118	0.97
Ramechhap	23	0.19	Nepal	12,158	100.00
Sindhuli	45	0.37			
Makwanpur	165	1.36			
Chitwan	427	3.51			
Gandaki Province	1,396	11.48			
Gorkha	50	0.41			
Myagdi	56	0.46			
Kaski	613	5.04			
Lamjung	39	0.32			
Tanahau	145	1.19			
Nawalparasi (East)	142	1.17			
Syangja	170	1.40			
Parbat	75	0.62			
Baglung	88	0.72			
Manang	2	0.02			
Mustang	16	0.13			

Source: INSEC, as of November 2, 2021 (2078 Kartik 16)

Annex-IV

Bibliography of selected policy analysis articles and reports of different sectors from a GESI perspective in Nepal

i. AGRICULTURE

Devkota, R., Pant, L.P., Hambly Odame, H., Paudal, B.R., Bronson, K. (2022). Rethinking gender mainstreaming in agricultural innovation policy in Nepal: a critical gender analysis. *Agriculture and Human Values* (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-022-10326-1>

ABSTRACT: Gender mainstreaming has been prioritized within the national agricultural policies of many countries, including Nepal. Yet gender mainstreaming at the national policy level does not always work to effect change when policies are implemented at the local scale. In less-developed nations such as Nepal, it is rare to find a critical analysis of the mainstreaming process and its successes or failures. This paper employs a critical gender analysis approach to examine the gender mainstreaming efforts in Nepal as they move from agricultural policies to practices. The research involved a structured review of 10 key national agricultural policy documents, 14 key informant interviews, and two focus group discussions with female and male smallholder farmers. Results suggest that gender mainstreaming in national agricultural policy and practice has largely failed. The creation of the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) section within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development is paradoxical to gender-responsive agricultural innovation because it has received limited human and financial resources with an expectation for women to manage this policy development in informal and largely unrecognized ways. At the regional and local levels, implementation of fundamental gender equity and social inclusion procedures—such as gender-responsive planning and budgeting—has become staff responsibility without requisite formal training, gender sensitization, and follow-up. In Nepal, women as smallholder farmers or agricultural labourers are recognized as a vulnerable group in need of social protection, but the welfare approach to gender mainstreaming has achieved little in terms of gender equity, social inclusion, and agricultural sustainability. This paper concludes that what is generally missing is a systemic transformation of gender roles and relations in agriculture, with policies that would support rural women's empowerment through the provision of economic and political rights and entitlement to productive resources.

ii. FORESTRY

Radha Wagle, Soma Pillay & Wendy Wright (2017). Examining Nepalese Forestry Governance from Gender Perspectives, *International Journal of Public Administration*, 40:3, 205-225. DOI: 10.1080/01900692.2015.1091015

ABSTRACT: This article examines Nepalese forestry governance from gender perspectives. We argue that gendered institutional norms and values are associated with forest-governing institutions, such as forest bureaucracies, shaping the nature, and extent of women's involvement in decision-making processes in the Nepalese forest bureaucracy. Studies on Nepalese forestry reveal that substantial progress has been made in forming policies and initiating activities for including women in forestry governance of Nepal; however, despite this, gendered dynamics create difficulties for women to enter and progress in the forestry profession, thereby creating gendered employment territories through institutional, legislative, normative, and infrastructural measures.

iii. CLIMATE CHANGE, BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND FOOD SECURITY

Pradhan, M.S., Rai-Paudyal, B., Rai, A., Bai, Y., Hengsuwan, P., Bun, P., and Yangzom, D. (2021). "Exploring the role of gender equality in addressing climate change, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and food security". In: Thapa, B., Fu, C., and Zhang, L (Eds.), *Gender Equality and Sustainable Development in the Mountain Areas of Asia*. LI-BIRD, Pokhara, Nepal.

Access the Report and an Extended Summary from the following link:
http://www.libird.org/app/publication/view.aspx?record_id=439

The overall objective of this study is to: Review and analyze the role of gender equality in addressing multiple SDGs, particularly climate change, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and food security in selected mountain areas in Asia (Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Nepal and Thailand). Specifically, the study aims to: (i) Identify and analyze existing policies, institutional mechanisms and, regional and country specific initiatives, partners/stakeholders, that address and integrate gender equality within the areas of climate change, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and food security; (ii) Identify gender-friendly strategies, tools, and technologies that countries have adopted, to promote sustainable development in the mountain areas of Asia; and (iii) Provide recommendations to strengthen gender equality and women's participation in national and regional initiatives that are related to agriculture, biodiversity, ecosystem, and climate change policies, plans and interventions.

Recommendations to Strengthen Gender Equality within Climate Change, Biodiversity Conservation, Ecosystems Restoration and Food Security for Sustainable Development: The Context of Policies, Institutions and Interventions

- i. Gender integration is necessary in all sectoral policies and strategies, as well as in all stages of the project cycle.
- ii. Allocation and tracking of Gender Responsive Budget is important for improved impact and accountability.
- iii. Improved understanding and developing capacities for gender integration needs to be backed up by opportunities for action, authority, and resources.
- iv. Changing mindsets, recognition and deployment of women's knowledge and capabilities is absolutely necessary.
- v. Space for women's participation and decision-making needs to be expanded.
- vi. There is a need for a nexus approach - sectoral coordination in policies, strategies, guidelines and budget with vertical and horizontal linkages.
- vii. Increased investments in gender responsive information, technologies, tools and methods is critical.
- viii. Policy provisions and actions need to ensure building up the asset base of women.
- ix. Mechanisms for accountability in gender responsive performances need to be built and put in place. Strengthening GESI integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks and systems for policies, institutions and interventions is imperative.
- x. Tackling the deeper challenges of informal institutional mechanisms is critical.
- xi. There is a need to prioritize vulnerable but important landscapes.
- xii. Development partners need to continually focus on capacity development in gender equality processes and outcomes.

Goodrich, C.G., Gurung, D.D., and Bastola, A. (2021). *State of Gender Equality and Climate Change in Nepal*. Kathmandu, Nepal: ICIMOD, UNEP and UN Women.

Segments of the Executive Summary

Although Nepal Climate Change Policy 2019 recognizes the need to integrate GESI into adaptation and mitigation programmes, the policy does not have an intersectional approach. Furthermore, the policy (GESI chapter) focuses on addressing the vulnerabilities of women and marginalized groups but does not consider these groups as contributors and agents of change (Gurung, 2020).

The national Climate Change Gender Action Plan outlined the institutional mechanisms for integrating gender in climate change in Nepal. However, it has lost its relevance since the introduction of the new federal structure in 2017. Consequently, although there have been efforts to increase the participation of women in sectoral institutional structures, women are still vastly under-represented in key decision-making bodies.

Forestry: Forestry was one of the first sectors in Nepal to come up with sectoral GESI policies, and a strategy and action plan. Nepal's community-based forest management systems have laid the groundwork for integrating gender-inclusive strategies and policies (FAO and RECOFTC, 2015). Several progressive steps for GESI integration are being taken. However, these processes are not fully institutionalized and are subject to individual staff's motivation and passion (WOCAN, 2017). Further, the organizational culture and attitudes within the sector still reflect gender biases, making it difficult for women staff and women community leaders to be accepted as professionals and leaders (Ibid).

Agriculture: Over time, Nepal's agricultural policy has become more progressive in terms of addressing gender and inclusion issues. It lays emphasis on improving access to agricultural resources, leadership and decision making, and benefits for women, the poor and the excluded. At the policy, planning and implementation level there are provisions to establish mechanisms for ensuring gender equity and social and geographic inclusion. Capacity development of relevant institutions at the central and local level is a key component. Importantly, there are also budgetary provisions for activities aimed at empowering women and improving their access to and control over productive resources. The sector has set a goal of bringing 50% of farmland under women's ownership by 2035 as compared to 10% in 2010. However, supportive legislation for increasing women's land ownership is still absent (MoALD, 2016/2017). Further, such GESI-focused provisions are often found only on paper, with very limited actual implementation on the ground (FAO, 2019).

Energy: GoN's goals as outlined in its energy policy do not match Nepal's GESI policy commitments. The policy framework of the energy sector hardly takes GESI into consideration. None of the Five Year Plans of the energy sector (except the Three Year Interim Plan 2013/14–2015/16) address GESI. Recent subsidy related policies, such as the Renewable Energy Subsidy Policy 2016, try to address income gaps and location-based exclusion. But even the 2016 energy policy was formulated without the inclusion of women, poor, and other marginalized groups (ADB, 2018). Consequently, existing energy policies do not fully recognize the differential needs of different gender and social groups, and the different barriers they face in participation and access to benefits. Nor have there been efforts to institutionalize GESI principles, as is evidenced by the glaring absence of women in key decision-making positions in the Ministry of Energy and other energy organizations.

Water: Most stakeholders recognize the need to address GESI issues in the water sector. But the key water policies (Water Resources Act 1992 and Regulation 1993, Environment Protection Act 1997 and Regulation 1997) are silent on gender issues. Sectoral policies and plans related to irrigation, drinking water and sanitation do incorporate gender and equity concerns through a provision of quotas for women and an equity and inclusion framework. A major criticism is that gender equality provisions in the water sector focus mostly on local level institutions without giving due consideration to patriarchal norms entrenched in the broader society (Shrestha and Clement 2019). Consequently, social and gender hierarchies persist and limit women's participation in the decision-making process. Policies and strategies in the water sector, particularly irrigation, do not recognize women as legitimate stakeholders, and as a result women's specific needs related to water are repeatedly overlooked (Shrestha and Gurung, 2020).

During interviews and data collection for this assessment, it was found that except for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), none of the four selected ministries carry out annual monitoring and reporting of GESI integration. Climate policies and strategies of all four ministries regard women merely as a vulnerable group, beneficiary group, or target group. Women and marginalized groups' contributions and ability to become agents of change are not taken into consideration.

Thus, despite mechanisms and structures to integrate climate change and GESI, there is still substantial work needed to equip and strengthen these structures. Due to unclear functional linkages between federal, provincial and local governments, it is difficult for provincial governments to formally receive technical support and likewise for the federal government to monitor progress and guide provincial governments (Shrestha and Gurung 2020). In a country like Nepal with historically entrenched patriarchy and other inequities, it is important to understand the power relations that result in the exclusion of certain groups from decision-making processes.

Based on our sectoral analysis, we have made the following recommendations for enhancing Nepal's capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as for promoting gender equality and social inclusion: (a) Reframe the portrayal of women and marginalized groups in sectoral and climate change discourses, and recognize them not merely as a vulnerable group but as key contributors and agents of change, (b) develop gender-responsive climate financing mechanisms for promoting gender-sensitive and gender-responsive practices and innovations, (c) develop a comprehensive capacity development package to help build women's agency and recognize the contributions of women and marginalized groups in dealing with the impacts of climate change, and (d) Support the development of GESI integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for knowledge production, and generate disaggregated data based on sex, gender, social and economic groups.

Anu Rai, Deep Prakash Ayadi, Bibek Shrestha & Aashish Mishra (2021). On the realities of gender inclusion in climate change policies in Nepal. *Policy Design and Practice*, 4:4, 501-516, DOI: 10.1080/25741292.2021.1935643

ABSTRACT: Climate change impacts are felt globally but not equally. Even within the most vulnerable groups, women are disproportionately affected by the impacts of a changing climate. This review delves into the issue of how climate change and related policy documents in Nepal have addressed the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change. Through a gendered lens, the policies are

evaluated as to whether they are gender-blind or gender-aware. We have reviewed 24 documents with climate change as a thematic area of focus along with other climate change-related national policy documents on the environment, forestry and watershed, agriculture, and disaster. Out of the 24 documents reviewed, 19 were found to be gender-aware and 5 were found to be gender-blind. We recommend gender-transformative policy development as it has been made clear that unless prevalent structural inequalities are addressed, the vulnerable cannot adapt to climate change impacts.

iv. HEALTH

Mahara GB, Dhital SR. 2014. Analysis of Health Sector Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy 2009 of Nepal. *Kathmandu University Medical Journal*, 46(2):157-60.

ABSTRACT: The policy on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) in health sector of Nepal is formulated in 2009 targeting toward poor, vulnerable, marginalized social and ethnic groups. Gender inequality and social discrimination are a social problem that affect on individual health finally. The main objective of this paper is to critically analysis and evaluates the Government's strategy on health sector gender equality and social inclusion in Nepal. We collected published and unpublished information assessing the public health, policy analysis and research needs from different sources. A different policy approaches for the analysis and evaluation of GESI strategies is applied in this paper. Universal education, community participation, individual, group and mass communication approaches, and social capital are the key aspects of effective implementation of policy targets.

v. EDUCATION

Gandhari, Y. 2021. Equity in higher education of Nepal. *International Journal of Educational Administration and Policy Studies* Vol.13(1), pp. 40-47, DOI: 10.5897/IJEAPS2021.0694 <https://academicjournals.org/journal/IJEAPS/article-full-text-pdf/BCF68F266582>

ABSTRACT: University education enables people to have better socio-economic return, engage in critical reflection of political affairs, social practices, and inequalities which subsequently strengthens democracy. The educational opportunities for disadvantaged people help them to break the vicious cycle of poverty, marginalization, and discrimination by enabling them to improve the social and economic status. The Government of Nepal has enacted the National Higher Education (HE) Policy, but it lags ensuring equitable opportunities for the marginalized community, particularly the Dalit community. Despite the constitutional commitment to provide equitable opportunities for educational development, Dalits who comprise above 13% population have been facing multitudes of exclusion in HE opportunities. Venanzi's social exclusion perspective has been used to analyze the underrepresentation of Dalits in HE. The ethnocentrism-historically developed ethnic perspective manifested by the National Code of Conduct of Nepal in 1854; the discursive formation-micro-stories that explained the derogatory origin of Dalits and the hegemonic discourse-subtle form of power perpetrated by non-Dalit in system implementation curtail Dalit's equitable participation in HE. Consequently, Dalits fail to move upward to the socioeconomic status which has impacted the overall development of the country. Mass advocacy and awareness campaign to deconstruct hierarchy-based caste system, data/evidence-based gender and social inclusion policy, increased participation of Dalits in decision-making positions, exploration of caste-related issues through periodic academic research and enactment of subsequent actions, inclusion of Dalit-related issues in HE curriculum, and arranging alternative education for geographically excluded Dalit community may enable Dalits to get HE.

Pant, Janak Raj. 2021 Analysis of Education Policies in Nepal from the Lens of Leave No One Behind Principle. *A Nepalese Journal of Participatory Development*. Year 23, Number 21.

ABSTRACT: Leave No One Behind is among three universal values of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) which carries the essence of transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals (UNSDG, 2017). This article presents an analytical overview of the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principles in the education policies in Nepal conducted in July 2021 by reviewing the implementation status and account for civil society roles to advocate for the policy influence and implementation efforts. The major finding of the analysis suggests that articulation of LNOB principle is well positioned in multiple policy procedures whereas implementation mechanism is still unclear and inconsistent due to the resource constraints, capacity gaps and lack of political commitments and ownership which has direct implication on the realization of the LNOB principles and mainstreaming the left behind communities

Bagale, Shiba. 2016. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Technical and Vocation Education and Training. *Journal of Training and Development*, Volume 2.

ABSTRACT: This study is about the present scenario of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion GESI in the technical schools. This study has tried to explore the present scenario, how the schools are mainstreaming in GESI and how is GESI mainstreaming done in the schools. This study is qualitative in nature and the interview was done with three female and one male participant who have been working in the schools. The participants experience and perception is carried out in the study through the in-depth interview. The study shows that there are several improvements in the GESI field and most of the schools have GESI unit which seems good for the implementation of the policies formulated regarding the GESI. Also this study has tried to dig out the GESI barriers in the mainstreaming and implementation level in the local level. Though there are many changes, many improvements, there are still chances to make it more effective and make GESI friendly environment in the school.

vi. DISASTER RESILIENCE

Tri Yumarni, T., Lilis Sri Sulistiani, Rukna Idanati, and Guntur Gunarto. 2021. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) for Strengthening Disaster Resilient Village. *Journal of Public Administration Studies* Vol 6(1). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jpas.2021.006.01.2>

ABSTRACT: Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) is essential to ensure gender equality and to achieve sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The implementation of decentralization reform in developing countries has transferred roles of implementing DRR programme to lower level of government including to community or village government. Hence, effective strategies to mainstream GESI in DRR activities in the community or village government is important to promote gender equality and to achieve sustainable development. However, what key issues and effective strategies to mainstream GESI in the lower level of community or village has not well-documented in developing countries. This study aims to identify key issues and GESI strategies for strengthening disaster resilient village based on existing literature in developing countries. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) was used to identify GESI strategies for strengthening disaster resilient village in the existing literature. We able to find 142 studies related to GESI and disaster risk reduction in community level which published on SCOPUS, Web of Science, and Med Line between 2009 and 2019. From 142 studies we select 10 studies which are strongly relevant

with the aim of this study. Five key issues are identified such as low human capital, patriarchal culture, resistance from traditional society, weak GESI institution and poor governance, and lack capacity of policy makers and implementers. There are four key GESI strategies area for strengthening disaster resilient in community level: (1) Organizational, (2) Capacity, (3) Operational, and (4) Resources. In the organizational area, the main strategy is provision of GESI sensitive policies and practices. In the capacity area, the main strategy is capacity development and lesson learning in the community disaster resilient programme. In the operational area, the main strategy is embedding GESI in all phases of the community disaster resilient programme. In the resources area, the main strategy is mobilizing funding and GESI expertise in the community disaster resilient programme.



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
KATHMANDU, NEPAL