"Voices behind the scenes: Leaving no one behind"

Voluntary National Review
of
Sustainable Development Goals

Nepal Citizens' Report 2020

Coordinated by

YOUTH ADVOCACY NEPAL
युथ एड्भोकेसी नेपाल

2013

Partnership with

VSO

UN VOLUNTEERS

Nepal SDGs Forum

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of
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Nepal Citizens' Report 2020

Contribution

Coordinated By	|	Youth Advocacy Nepal (YAN)
Partners	|	VSO Nepal, Nepal SDG Forum, Leave No One Behind Consortium, ActionAid Nepal, UNV, and Restless Development
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Disclaimer

Foreword

Leave no one behind, most pressing agenda in the world, is the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015. In order to realize it effectively, the voices and aspirations of marginalized and vulnerable people should be mainstreamed while implementing the SDGs.

Voluntary National Review (VNR) is a voluntary and inclusive process through which governments assess and present progress made in achieving the SDGs and pledge to leave no one behind. Government of Nepal presented the VNR in 2017 and was about to present the report in 2020 at High Level Political Forum (HLPF).

Considering the context and the issues of marginalized and vulnerable young people to raise in the VNR processes, Youth Advocacy Nepal (YAN) in partnership with VSO Nepal, United Nations Volunteer (UNV), ActionAid Nepal, Restless Development Nepal, SDG Forum, LNOB Consortium, and various other like-minded youth organizations organized various programs including Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interview, College workshops, among others. More than one thousand young people directly participated in the programs and provided their inputs in relation to the implementation of SDGs. Based on the findings of the programs, a citizens' review report, 'Voice behind the Scenes: Leaving no one behind', was prepared and submitted to the National Planning Commission (NPC) which has been recognized by the NPC.

The report has highlighted the status of the issues of marginalized and vulnerable young people, particularly the issues around social security, sexual and reproductive health rights, lifelong learning, technical and vocational education, skills development, active citizenship and volunteerism, and provided recommendations to be addressed by the government of Nepal in the days to come. I believe that the findings and recommendations made by the report will be a good resource for policies and programs of the Government of Nepal. In addition, it will play a very significant role as an advocacy tool for youth organizations and CSOs to advocate for protecting and promoting the rights of marginalized and vulnerable people and groups.

I would like to thank all the civil society organizations, INGO partners, organizers, local partner organizations, UN agencies, government agencies, young people and volunteers, marginalized communities and groups who participated in multi-stakeholder dialogues and FGDs, support team, YAN team, research team, and advisers for their valuable contribution and suggestions to bring the report in this form.

Finally, I hope the report will play a role of catalyst in ensuring the rights of marginalized and vulnerable young people and contribute for ensuring 'no one is left behind' in the SDGs implementation.

Regards

Naren Khatiwada | President | Youth Advocacy Nepal (YAN)

Acknowledgement

Nepal is committed to Sustainable Development Goals. It is essential to strengthen active engagement of citizens and Government's leadership for attaining these aspirations. It is equally important to consider meaningful participation of youth as nearly half of the country's population is youth.

Leave No One Behind is the key principle to achieve the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. The principle aims to reach the most marginalized group, however voices of most marginalized groups are not represented and heard adequately. I appreciate efforts of Youth Advocacy Nepal (YAN) which has played a significant role to coordinate with various CSOs to bring voices of the most marginalized youth to contribute in Voluntary National Review (VNR). YAN has facilitated to bring youth voices from different marginalized groups such as Badi, Chepang, Dalits, Kamaiya, LGBTIQ, Madhesi, Musahar, PwD, Women, Rautes and Rajbanshi of Nepal.

This publication brings the voices of the marginalized and we urge decision-makers and relevant stakeholders at the sub-national, national and global levels to ensure that the voices of marginalised communities are heard and counted in the planning, review and implementation of the SDGs.

VSO is committed to 'A Fair World for Everyone' through volunteering for development approach. We have been contributing to strengthen social capital required to address concerns of inclusive quality education, sexual and reproductive health and rights, livelihoods, gender and social inclusion, social accountability and resilience.

I would like to express my gratitude towards entire team of Youth Advocacy Nepal (YAN) and all alliance members of Citizen's Initiative for Sustainable Development for bringing people's voice in VNR. It is our pleasure to reinforce our solidarity in youth aspired development by partnering in the Voluntary National Review journey. I would also like to thank all those involved in this journey to amplify unheard voices of marginalized people. We hope these voices are heard and prioritized.

Jay Shankar Lal

Country Director

VSO Nepal

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Acronyms and Abbreviation

AAHW	Auxiliary Ayurvedic Health Worker
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
CIAA	Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (),
CLM	Citizen-Led Monitoring
CMA	Community Medicine Assistant
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRCN	District Road Core Network
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteers
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPI	Gender parity index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technologies
IEC	Information Education Communication
INGO	International Non-governmental organization
JTA	Junior Agriculture Technician
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LGOA	Local Government Operation Act
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NDC	National Dalit Commission
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
PNC	Postnatal Care
PwD	People with Disability
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
STD	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

I. Introduction

1.1 Voluntary National Review

The Voluntary National Review (VNR) is a voluntary, country-led and country-driven process which encourages member countries to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at national and sub-national levels. The national reviews are expected to serve as the basis for regular reviews by the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), which meets under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The VNRs aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with an aim to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda adopted by the UN general assembly on 25 September 2015. The VNRs also seek to strengthen policies and institutions of governments and to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the SDGs[1].

1.2 Voluntary National Review in Nepal

Since the adoption of the SDGs, Nepal has considered the 2030 Agenda at different levels - local, provincial and national. However, in practice, the implementation of SDGs at all levels has not materialized. While Nepal is well connected to regional and global policy processes and platforms of the SDGs, there was limited engagement with the SDG agenda at local and provincial levels.

Nepal presented its first VNR in July 2017, in accordance with the provision of the 2030 Agenda. However, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) felt that the process adopted by Nepal was not participatory and inclusive. The process was not made clear to CSOs, the consultations were limited to government officials and selected CSOs at the central level, and no consultation was done at local level with local actors. The CSOs also felt that the VNR did not follow the principles of 'leaving no one behind', as it did not include the voices of marginalized communities and groups and did not ensure community and local level ownership. Despite the coordination of the Nepal SDG Forum[2] for the meaningful participation and contribution of CSOs, it was not clear to CSOs whether their feedback was included in the government report. VNR processes also failed to recognize the valuable contributions made by communities and volunteers for the implementation of SDGs.

In the run-up to its second presentation at the VNR in 2020, Nepal first engaged with ECOSOC to get approval to present, and then initiated its own processes for the development of its VNR report. The National Planning Commission (NPC), a designated body of the Government of Nepal, then outlined the framework for consultations with concerned stakeholders to develop the draft of VNR report, which relates to the implementation status of the sustainable development agenda and which will be presented at HLPF 2020.

In a nutshell, the NPC endeavored to consult with CSOs to bring their perspectives into the VNR report and had initiated consultation processes, but due to COVID-19, all physical meetings and gatherings became prohibited by the government. Therefore, the substantial contributions of CSOs could not be assured.

1.3 Importance of citizens' voices in VNR and Reviews of SDGs

VNRs aim to be the consolidated expression of the voices of all people on the progress of the 2030 Agenda, its challenges, lessons learned and ways forward. Additional efforts should also be taken to identify representative voices from marginalized groups to enable their meaningful engagement in the process[3]. Although the state has many mechanisms, resources, money and power, they are unable to reach every section of the society, especially

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1   https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/
2   Nepal SDG Forum – a CSO engagement mechanism consisting of more than fifty organizations for the implementation and reviews of 2030 Agenda in Nepal
3   https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/25245Handbook_2020_EN.pdf

those most marginalized, vulnerable and voiceless, without an explicit will and commitment to include them in the VNR processes.

When the state fails to involve marginalized communities and groups, this means that genuine issues are ignored during SDG implementation. Moreover, it exacerbates the tendencies of most governments to hide their shortcomings and focus on positive good outcomes, sometimes without clear evidence, in front of their government counterparts in international fora. However, hiding the real issues faced by marginalized communities and presenting manipulated information is a serious concern, and highlights the importance of ensuring citizens' perspective and voices are included in VNR reports. This also plays a critical role in holding the government accountable and transparent towards the sustainable development agenda.

Generally, each government commits during the HLFP to address various issues faced by disadvantaged people in their respective countries. However, when the HLPF is over, this focus can be lost. In this context, citizens' report and the capturing of commitments of government can be used as a robust advocacy tool to hold the government accountable by reminding them of commitments made in international forums. We see citizen-led reports, monitoring and the provision of data as critical gears empowering people and holding government and service providers accountable in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

1.4 Collecting Citizens' voice on SDGs

Citizen-Led Monitoring (CLM)[4] of SDGs was carried out by a variety of organizations including Youth Advocacy Nepal (YAN), VSO Nepal, SDG Forum, Leave No One Behind Consortium, ActionAid Nepal, UNV, and Restless Development, in order to support the government to ensure the voices of marginalized communities and groups were included in the VNR report. This report includes research on how different institutions are working on SDGs, outcomes from multi-stakeholder dialogues, focus group discussions, workshops with youth at colleges and key informant interviews with marginalized communities and youth, as well as the perspective of CSOs. Despite the commitment to engaging communities in the VNR processes, we take the view that most of the processes followed and reports prepared by the government and other organizations have failed to include the perspectives and voices of marginalized communities and youth.

This initiative aims to address the gaps, especially on evidence and the inclusion of voices of citizens and marginalized youth, within the framework of the leave no one behind agenda, which is key to SDG implementation. This report aims to develop CSOs' collective response to the VNR report.

1.5 Collective response of CSOs into VNR report

In order to incorporate the issues of communities and civil society groups in the VNR, a two-pronged approach has been taken:

a)   a submission coordinated by the Nepal SDG Forum, which is a credible civil society forum, with a representative who also sits on the Steering Committee led by the Prime Minister of Nepal.

b)   a joint submission (this report) by YAN, VSO Nepal, SDG Forum, Leave No One Behind Consortium, ActionAid Nepal, UNV, and Restless Development, which contains the views and evidence of communities, youth and marginalized groups.

The major SDGs covered in the report are SDG1, specifically around issues of social protection, SDG3, focused on sexual and reproductive health rights, SDG4, focused on lifelong learning, active citizenship and technical and vocational education, SDG5, gender equality, SDG8, focused on skills development, SDG10, reduced inequality, SDG13, climate action, SDG16, focused on participation and governance, and SDG17, with a focus on volunteering. This report has been developed through thorough consultations and analysis of the issues and evidences, with local communities taking ownership of the process. We see this report as an invaluable input into the government's overall VNR report, which will be submitted and presented at HLPF in July 2020.

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4   Citizen-led monitoring approach is an integral part of social accountability, which allows citizens to take control of their own evidence and information and use it to exert influence over institutions that affect their lives.
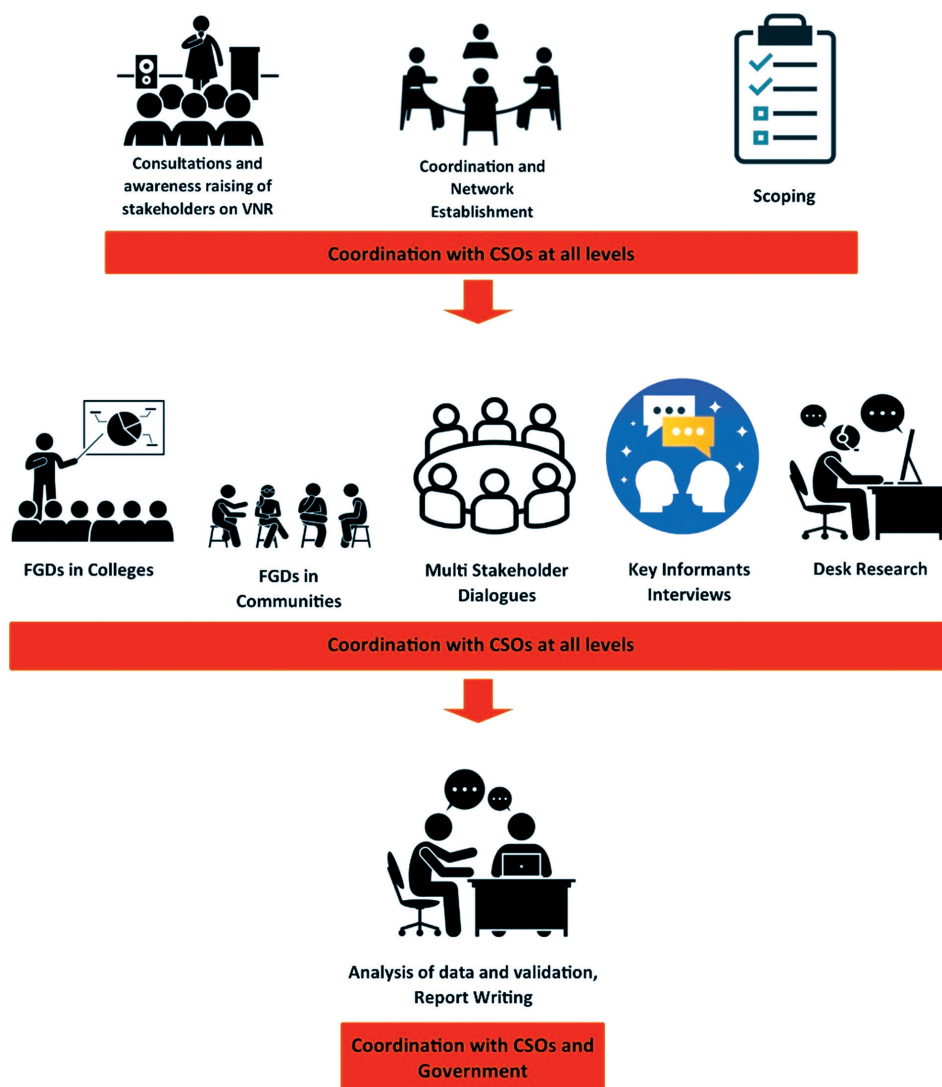
II. Methodology

2.1 Overall process and source of data

This study draws on primary and secondary data, and followed systematic, careful and rigorous processes and methods to obtain evidences. The primary data sources include multi-stakeholder consultations, focus group discussions in the community and at colleges, key informant interviews, expert views, direct voices of marginalized youth and communities in the five provinces of Nepal, and validation workshop. The secondary data sources include a review of policy documents developed by government, research done by other organizations, CSOs' papers on SDGs, learning from partners and network members from their engagement on SDGs.

The processes and preparations include consultations and awareness of stakeholders on VNR, network establishment, partner selection, defining the scope of the study, developing the questionnaire, models and modes of consultations, coordination and collaboration with CSOs and government, and so on. The processes and methods adopted for this study are presented in the diagram below:

Consultations and awareness raising of stakeholders on VNR

Coordination and Network Establishment

Scoping

Coordination with CSOs at all levels

FGDs in Colleges

FGDs in Communities

Multi Stakeholder Dialogues

Key Informants Interviews

Desk Research

Coordination with CSOs at all levels

Analysis of data and validation, Report Writing

Coordination with CSOs and Government

2.2 Preparations for the Citizens' report on VNR

2.2.1 Consultations and awareness Raising on the VNR

Youth from different communities and CSOs were consulted for their perspectives on how CSOs' and young people's voices can be captured and included in the citizens' report on VNR. A series of awareness-raising sessions were carried out with CSOs to make them aware of SDG reviews and the overall VNR process, as CSOs struggled to get clarity on it. They also struggled to find the right in-roads to input into the process, and we do not think the government was sufficiently open and clear about how stakeholders could participate in the process.

2.2.2 Coordination and network establishment

A civil society network named Citizens' Initiative for Sustainable Development, Nepal (CISD) was established through participatory consultations in order to make CSOs' engagement in the "Voluntary Citizens' Review" easier and more transparent. The network includes more than thirty CSOs representing the voices of various sections of Nepal, including women, people with disabilities, LGBTIQ groups, as well as Madhesi, Badi, Kamaiya, Muslim, Chepang, Rajbanshi, Raute and Dailt communities. Various rounds of meetings of the network were conducted to develop the broader framework and modalities needed to collect primary and secondary data. Youth Advocacy Nepal (YAN) was chosen as the secretariat and coordinating organization to execute activities included in the framework.

2.2.3 Coordination with CSOs/networks and government

YAN played a coordination role in collaborating with CSOs, networks and government to ensure the perspective of different actors into the report and to influence government uptake of the findings and recommendations of this report.

2. 3 Methods of data collection

2.3.1 Scoping and tools

It was decided to cover those SDGs which are directly linked to youth, particularly those which can improve their lives, or ones which youth can make a contribution towards achieving. The major SDGs covered in the report are SDG1, specifically around issues of social protection, SDG3, focused on sexual and reproductive health rights, SDG4, focused on lifelong learning, active citizenship and technical and vocational education, SDG5, gender equality, SDG8, focused on skills development, SDG10, reduced inequality, SDG13, climate action, SDG16, focused on participation and governance, and SDG17, with a focus on volunteering (these are further detailed in Annex 3). Particular attention was also paid to the issues most experienced by marginalised, vulnerable and young people in Nepal.

After defining the scope, it was clear that the study would be qualitative in nature, with qualitative tools like focus group discussions, multi-stakeholder dialogues and key informant interviews considered as means to collect primary data. The questionnaires, modalities and approaches of the consultations and discussions were determined according to the nature of the issues being studied. Five provinces - Biratnagar, Janakpur, Nawalpur, Nepalgunj, and Kanchanpur - were selected as geographical areas to reach out to marginalized communities and groups. The main reason behind selecting

those places was to ensure the voices and representation of youth throughout the country. The study sample represents women, people with disabilities, LGBTIQ groups, as well as representatives from Madhesi, Badi, Kamaiya, Muslim, Chepang, Rajbanshi, Raute and Dailt communities, with random sampling techniques applied to select participants for the study (see Annex 1 for further information).

2.3.2 Multi-stakeholder dialogues

A total of five multi-stakeholder dialogues were organized in Biratnagar, Janakpur, Nawalpur, Nepalgunj and Kanchanpur, during which 1000 youth from marginalized communities with various backgrounds participated and contributed in the dialogues.

2.3.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) in communities and colleges

Altogether nine FGDs engaging young people from various social backgrounds were conducted, in Jhapa district with Rajbansshi youth, in Janakpur district with Madhesi youth, in Makawanpur district with Chhepang youth, in Nawalparasi district with Musahar youth, in Nepalgunj district with Muslim youth, in Surkhet with Dalit and Raute youth, and in Kanchanpur with Badi and Kamaiya youth. These FDGs collected their views on the progress of SDG delivery and its challenges. In total, 140 participants engaged in the FGDs in communities, and a further three discussions at colleges were also conducted to collect the views of 200 additional young people on the SDGs, and its implementation, progress, challenges, and ways forward.

2.3.4 Key Informant Interviews

The views of 20 policymakers and experts on the status of SDG delivery, progress, challenges and the ways forward were also collected through key informant interviews.

2.3.5 Desk research

Various documents published by the government, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, research institutions and academia were also reviewed systematically to analyze data coherence, triangulation and data gaps.

2.3.6 Analysis of data, validation and report writing

The notes, data and other materials coming from all sources were classified, summarized and presented in the table (details in annex 2). This data and information were reviewed, combined into themes and presented thematically in a cohesive manner, and then turned into a report. Despite challenges posed by COVID-19, validation of findings and recommendations were carried out with youth through Zoom meetings.

III. SDGs Implementation in Nepal: Overall Progress

3.1 Preparation of the government to implement SDGs

The Government of Nepal is responsible for leading the implementation of the SDGs at all levels within Nepal. However, it is fully within the vision and spirit of the SDG agenda for stakeholders including non-government actors to play a role in the implementation and accountability of the SDG agenda. We can all acknowledge that progress in implementing the SDGs has to date not been fast enough, with Nepal spending most of the past five years in preparations. Therefore, achieving the SDG 2030 agenda in the remaining ten years requires accelerated and innovative action and scalable pathways which need to be developed based on evidence and learnings, and which have been tried and tested as effective ways to achieve the 2030 agenda.

The progress captured in this section comes mostly from reports and documents published by the government of Nepal. This is to acknowledge some of the good work done by the government and to give CSOs' observations and perspectives on those achievements.

The government of Nepal has developed a strategy on the status and roadmap of SDGs for 2016 to 2030 which was published in 2017[1]. This has been developed to adopt global goals and targets as per the national context to achieve SDGs in four phases, with targets for 2019, 2022, 2025, and 2030. Despite the efforts of the government, there is still a huge gap on indicators and targets, with more than 100 targets not having been adopted, and the indicators not reflecting the real context of Nepal, especially the perspectives of marginalized communities. There is not enough evidence that the targets tabulated in the document are achievable by 2030, considering current trends of resource allocation, institutional capacity, and the situation created by COVID-19 pandemic.

3.2 Review of SDGs and VNR in Nepal

Nepal submitted its first VNR report in July 2017. However, that report contained many gaps when it came to the participation and contribution of CSOs. This year, the GoN has committed to send and present its second VNR to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development in July 2020, though it is likely to be virtual. There are issues around the processes and contribution of CSOs in this VNR report due to reason including government hesitation on being open and transparent and the complexities created by COVID-19. Despite some challenges, CSOs have submitted their recommendations to be included in the government official report, and CSOs are waiting to see how the government will address those recommendations. Despite government obligation to conduct the first phase of the overall review of SDGs by 2020, the government has failed to do so, perhaps due to COVID-19. However, there are several ways to conduct reviews with the participation and contribution of CSOs and citizen.

3.3 Government bodies in charge of the SDGs and their roles and responsibilities

The GoN has assigned the National Planning Commission (NPC) as an apex advisory body to the Government, charged with formulating a national vision, periodic plans and policies to implement the government's commitment to SDGs. The NPC is a focal institution for the planning, monitoring, coordinating and implementation of the SDGs in Nepal. The government has also set up a Steering Committee under the leadership of Prime Minister, an Implementation and Coordination Committee under the leadership of the Vice President of the NPC, and a total of nine thematic committees under the leaderships of the NPC for the effective implementation of the SDGs. Despite the significant roles of local authorities, local actors and CSOs in working towards the SDGs, there are no

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1   National Planning Commission (NPC). (2017). Sustainable Development Goals, Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030 (http://sdg.npc. gov.np/resource/)

clear structures and mechanisms and no representation of CSOs in those committees to ensure their engagement and contributions.

3.4 Policy measures to implement SDGs in Nepal

The government has endorsed various policies, plans, strategies and programs to achieve the SDGs. It has incorporated components of the SDGs in the three year 14th Periodic Plan (2016-2019) and also in the five year 15th Periodic Plan (2019-2022). The government has also started preparing annual policy and programs, and formulated a comprehensive strategy called "Sustainable Development Goals, Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030" with targets, indicators and monitoring framework.

Sectoral policies such as the National Health Policy 2017[2], the National Education Policy (2016-23)[3], the National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction[4], among others adopted by the government also incorporate the core elements of the SDGs. However, these policies have not been implemented effectively at local levels due to lack of resources and poor planning. Although the periodic plan has hinted at the need for provincial and local governments to incorporate the principles and elements of SDGs in their planning and programming, due to a lack of awareness on SDGs and capacity gaps at provincial and local governments, this has not been materialized. This could also be due to the new set up in federal structures.

The government, in terms of endorsing various policies, programme and strategies to facilitate the SDGs, is in a progressive stage. However, there are still a lot of gaps in those policies as they have not given clear attention to the SDGs as several policies were enacted before the SDGs were endorsed globally and adopted nationally. Hence, these policies require amendment in the days to come. The implementation of policies, strategies and programmes at the local level is not satisfactory due to budget and capacity constraints, a lack of coordination and collaboration, the unwillingness of leadership, a lack of strong engagement of CSOs, and other factors. There have been some successes through government interventions, including the provision of social security to disadvantaged people, skills development for young people, a mid-day meal program to reduce the dropout rate in schools, adult learning education programmes, and community forest management. However, these have not contributed greatly overall to addressing poverty, exclusion and inequality.

3.5 Ensuring "Leave no one behind" in Nepal

Despite the "Leave No One Behind" agenda, the government has not worked substantially to transform the lives of those who are socially, politically and economically excluded. The Constitution and legal documents are clear that women should have proportional representation in each organ of political, economic and social systems. However, in a real sense, their meaningful participation in the decision-making process is very limited. Women have very limited access to financial resources, and a high unemployment rate compared to men, which hinders their influence in the decision-making process on economic matters. While women work in the home from day until night, but their contribution is not counted in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Discrimination and various forms of violence against women are the dominant features of Nepali society, with persistent patriarchal norms which oppress women and girls. Socially constructed harmful norms and practices perpetuate violence against women and girls, including child marriage, dowry and discrimination based on caste, gender, disability, cultural stigma, and unpaid care work, among others. These are deeply rooted in Nepalese society. Even though the government has enacted some laws to remove violence and discrimination against women, the status of implementation of these laws is not promising.

The Dalit Community, including Pahadi, Madhesi and Newari peoples is one of the most marginalized and vulnerable communities in Nepal, and has experienced discrimination and untouchability in public and private places for a long time. While the government enacted the Caste-based discrimination and Untouchability Act

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2   Nepal National Health Policy 2017, Government of Nepal
3   Nepal School Sector Development Plan 2016-2023 (https://www.globalpartnership.org/content/nepal-school-sector-development-plan-2016-2023)
4   National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2018, Nepal (https://floodresilience.net/resources/item/national-policy-for-disaster-risk-reduction-2018-nepal)

in 2011, the implementation of this law has been very weak as the leaders and service providers are not serious about the issues faced by Dalits. Besides discrimination and untouchability, the Dalit Community faces various problems in society such as limited representation in authoritative bodies, unemployment, and low education access including literacy and so on. The research conducted by various institutions shows that government programs targeted to uplift the status of Dalit Community have not been as successful as expected.

Other marginalized and vulnerable communities include people with disabilities, LGBTIQ individuals, Madhesis, Muslims, Indigenous people, among others, who have also been experiencing various forms of discrimination and exclusion in the political, economic, social and cultural sectors. Despite constitutional provisions and commitments to uplift the living standards of marginalized communities and groups, the government has not been able to achieve its commitments to SDGs in relation to them. Overall, we consider that the VNR has not followed the 'leave no one behind' principle, as the government has not ensured adequate inclusion of a range of voices, has not adequately addressed the agenda of marginalized communities, and has failed to ensure local level ownership in overall SDG processes.

3.6 COVID-19 and its impact

COVID-19 is causing unprecedented social, economic and political disruption across the country. Gender-based violence has increased significantly, with the protection of the most marginalised and vulnerable including in terms of health services, protecting livelihoods, and access to education have all being compromised. The impact of COVID 19 in social and economic sectors has not been assessed yet. However, public intellectuals and economists claim that the achievement gained by Nepal on SDGs will be reversed in the years to come due to the impact of coronavirus, with the facing a prolonged lockdown which will not address the above issues.

3.7 Progress on each SDG

3.7.1 SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

In order to eradicate poverty in Nepal, the government has developed a few policies and programs, including income generation for poor and marginalized people, social insurance, free basic education, and primary health care services. Besides government initiatives, civil society organizations, cooperative and private sectors are also engaged to eradicate poverty through a range of measures and capability building initiatives. In addition, foreign remittances sent by migrant workers, especially those working in the Middle East, have played a critical role in reducing levels of poverty in Nepal, although, in the long run, this threatens the development and prosperity agenda of Nepal.

Using an international benchmark for extreme poverty (US$ 1.25 per day), Nepal has made substantial progress in reducing poverty, with nationally defined poverty standing at 21.6 percent in 2015 compared to 31 percent in 2004 (NPC, 2017)[5]. In recent years, poverty has also been measured from multi-dimensional perspectives covering a broad range of areas rather than focusing on income alone. According to a study by NPC (2018)[6], 28.6 percent of Nepalese are multi-dimensional poor as of 2018. Despite a significant decrease in monetary poverty and multi-dimensional poverty in total, the distribution of poverty across the country based on region, social groups and gender varies (Pokhrel, 2015)[7].

Economic growth is expected to fall in Nepal to a range between 1.5 and 2.8 in FY 2020 (World Bank, 2020)[8]. Economists speculate that due to negative impact of COVID-19 on foreign remittance, job losses in informal sectors, agricultural productivity, tourism, trade and industry, the level of poverty will increase over the coming year, which will primarily impact on marginalized and vulnerable communities and people.

In order to mitigate the challenges imposed by COVID-19, special policies and strategies should be put in place immediately targeting to address the issues of marginalized and vulnerable people. Moreover, in the long run to address the above problems, power, structure and income distribution system should be transformed.

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5   National Planning Commission (NPC). (2017). Sustainable Development Goals, Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030
6   National Planning Commission (NPC). (2018). Multidimensional Poverty Index. NPC
7   Pokhrel.T. (2015). Poverty in Nepal: Characteristics and Challenges. Journal of Poverty, Investment and Development. Vol.11
8   https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nepal/overview

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

The GoN claims that Nepal has made relatively good progress on reducing hunger, food security and improving nutrition status. Despite this claim, there are still many children aged between 6 months and five years who are underweight. Among children aged under 5, 27% are underweight, and 5% are severely underweight. The proportion of children who are underweight is greater in rural areas (31%) than in urban areas (23%) (MOH 2016)[9]. Malnutrition is a major problem in developing countries like Nepal, which has an adverse impact on the physical and mental well-being of children under five years. In order to address the issues of nutrition, the government has launched various programs through the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan. Nepal has one of the highest prevalence of stunting among children. NPC (2018)[10] illustrates that 37.4 % of the children under five years has stunting, with 11.3 percent wastage in Nepal.

At present, many people, particularly living in Karnali province suffer from hunger and food insecurity. The International Food Policy Research Institute (2017)[11] states that almost two million people are considered undernourished in Nepal. Due to a lack of modernization in the agricultural sector, many farmers have been dependent on subsistence farming, resulting in low productivity. In the past, various land reform processes were initiated. However, the issues related to land have not been addressed yet as many agricultural workers don't have land and the people who own land don't work on it, which has an adverse impact in reducing inequality and poverty.

Issues related to land reforms should be addressed as quickly as possible so that the ratio of inequality and poverty can be addressed. In order to respond to hunger and nutrition for marginalized and vulnerable people, special policies and programs should be developed with adequate resources. Likewise, there is a need to adopt clean technology in the agricultural sector for sustainability.

3.7.3 SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

The constitution of Nepal (under article 35) has ensured the right to health as fundamental human rights. Policies including health policy (2014)[12] and National Health Sector Strategies (2015-2020)[13] have been developed to implement the constitutional provisions.

Nepal has significantly reduced child under 5 mortality from 91 per 1000 live births in 2000 to 38 per 1000 live births in 2015 (NPC 2018)[14] Likewise, the infant mortality rate reduced from 64 per 1000 live births in 2000 to 33 in 2015 and then to 32 in 2016 in the first year of the SDGs (MOH 2017)[15]. Like other targets of SDGs, Nepal has also made progress in maternal health. According to MOH (2017), the total fertility rate of women aged 15-49 declined from 4.1 children in 2000 to 2.3 in 2016. Similarly, Nepal has made good progress in ensuring pregnant women receive antenatal care check-ups. According to the report produced by MOH in 2017, the proportion of pregnant women getting antenatal care (ANC) check-ups has increased from 68% in 2014 to 84 % in 2016. With all the reforms introduced by the Government of Nepal, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has dropped from 850/100000 in 1990 to 258 in 2015.

Despite the above progress in the health sector, Nepal still faces several challenges in the health system. Most health facilities are centred in urban areas. Owing to this, the people living in remote areas are deprived of adequate healthcare information and accessible and affordable health facilities. Privatization in the health sector has imposed serious problems as it focused on making profits rather than providing services and outreach to the most marginalized. Investment in public health is less than 5 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Nepal, which is below World Health Organization (WHO) standards.

In order to address health related challenges, investment in public health should be increased, to more than 5 percent of GDP. Health is a human right, and the state should take responsibility to providing accessible health

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9   Ministry of Health and Population.2016. Demographic and Health Survey
10   National Planning Commission (NPC).2018. Towards Zero Hunger in Nepal. A strategic review of Food Security & Nutrition
11   International Food Policy Research Institute. (2017). Global Food Policy Repot
12   Nepal Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). (2014). National Health Policy 2071
13   Nepal Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). (2015). National Health Sector Strategies (2015-2020)
14   National Planning Commission (NPC). (2018). National Review of Sustainable Development Goals
15   Ministry of Health and Population. (2017). Demographic and Health Survey

services to marginalized communities and groups and should control and regulate the private sector in healthcare. In addition, health facilities, as well as health professionals should be decentralized into more remote areas, so that marginalized and vulnerable communities can receive proper and adequate health services and facilities.

3.7.4 SDG 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and lifelong learning opportunities for all

The Constitution of Nepal ensures free, universal and compulsory education up to a basic level and free education up to secondary level including for the most marginalized communities such as Dalits, Janajatis, and other minorities through affirmative provisions. Parliament has enacted the right to Free and Compulsory Education Act in 2018 to execute the provision of article 31 of the constitution. According to the provisions of the Act, the state has an obligation to guarantee compulsory and free basic education up to grade eight and free education up to the secondary level (up to grade 12). Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education has reached 96.6 percent in 2015. Similarly, the numeracy rate for 15 years and above reached 62.2 percent and literary rate of the population of age 15-24 years reached to 88.6 percent in 2015 (NPC 2017)[16].

Despite the above progress in access and polices development, the country still has many challenges to tackle. Issues that persist in education include poor quality and inequity in access caused by geographical remoteness, gender, caste, and socio-economic and ethnic status. Key barriers to enrolment and attendance include poverty, social exclusion, discrimination, disability, migration, child labour, social norms and gender bias[17]. Public investment is pivotal to deliver equitable, inclusive and quality free education for all. Nepal has committed to allocate at least 15-20 percent of the national budget and 4-6 percent of the GDP to the education sector. Despite the commitment of government nationally and internationally to allocate sufficient funding in education, national funds for the education have decreased from 17.1 % to the 10.20 % in the past seven years (NCE Nepal 2018)[18].

To achieve this SDG, a wide range of issues need to be tackled including teacher management and professional development, governance, quality education, disaster-resilient infrastructures, technical and vocational education, lifelong learning for all, and politicization, among others. Additionally, the influence of the private sector is huge and there are several initiatives which caused privatization to flourish, including the government budget speech in 2020 which included regressive steps in terms of handing over management responsibility to the private sector.

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

In order to achieve gender equality, Nepal has made some efforts constitutionally and legally including ensuring female representation of 33% of in the federal and provincial parliaments. According to NPC (2017), Nepal has narrowed the gender gap in important socio-economic domains, notably in education, health, and participation in political decision-making processes. In addition, the government has enacted some laws including the Gender Equality Act 2006, the Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention) Act 2014, and Witchcraft related accusation (Crime and Punishment Act), to address gender-related issues. In 2015, Nepal ranked 110th globally on gender parity in the labour force, and on the participation and political empowerment of women.

Despite some progress in gender equality and empowerment, women have experienced various challenges in their daily lives. More than a quarter (26 percent) of women aged between 15-49-year experience physical and sexual violence in public and private spaces (NPC 2017). Besides domestic violence, other practices such as trafficking, patriarchal norms, social abuse, malpractices such as an allegation of witchcraft, Chaupadi, dowry, early marriage, and so on have worsened the conditions of women.

Gender inequality has been the dominant characteristic of Nepalese society. In order to address these challenges, various measures are necessary to make a drastic change. First and foremost, equal power relations and equal access to financial resources between men and women should be considered. Likewise, effective implementation of laws and policies enacted by the government should be ensured.

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16 National Planning Commission (NPC). (2017). Sustainable Development Goals, Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030

17 https://www.unicef.org/nepal/education

18 National Campaign for Education Nepal (NCE Nepal). (2018). Education financing Brief

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

According to the government, Nepal has made progress in ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation. Basic water supply coverage in the country reached 87 percent of the population in 2015, while sanitation reached 82 percent. However, less than half (49.5 percent) of the households have access to a piped water supply. Access to such supply varies across social groups and place of residence. Access to piped water is positively associated with household wealth, with almost all (99 percent) of households having access to piped water being located within 30 minutes of the water source, and access for them is uniform during both rainy and dry seasons (NPC 2017).

According to UNICEF, 10.8 million people in Nepal do not have access to improved sanitation, and 3.5 million do not have access to basic water services[19]. Although two-thirds (67.6 percent) of the population use a latrine, only 30 percent of urban households are connected to sewer systems. There is a particular challenge to close the sanitation gap in the Terai region (NPC 2017).

Although Nepal is very rich in water and natural resources, it has not been able to manage and utilize these properly. Due to limited awareness, many people have not paid attention towards sanitation and hygiene. As a result, various types of waterborne diseases have affected people across Nepal. In order to address these challenges, a massive awareness campaign should be organized, and, adequate financial resources should be allocated to ensure the right to drinking water and sanitation is realised.

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

Nepal is rich in water and natural resources, but social and economic development has been hindered due to a lack of proper utilization of these resources. According to the NPC (2017), nearly 74 percent of households have access to electricity. Around 74.7 of households in the country use solid fuels as the primary source of energy for cooking, while 18 percent use liquified petroleum gas for cooking.

We, therefore, recommend that Nepal should invest adequate financing in hydropower, so that water resources to generate electricity can be exploited in a proper way, which would contribute not only towards socio-economic development but also towards combatting climate change.

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

The GoN claims that it has made progress in promoting economic growth and generating job opportunities. Over the past two decades, average growth GDP was around 4 percent, but since 2016, Nepal has witnessed a GDP growth rate of around 7% (NCP 2017). Economists claim that the growth rate will decrease in the days to come due to COVID-19. According to the estimation of tthe World Bank, GDP will decrease to a range between 1.5 and 2.8 in FY 2020[20]. Employment and underemployment continue to be the dominant feature in Nepali society. According to NPC (2017), underemployment for those between 15-59 years old is as high as 27.8 percent.

The Nepalese economy is largely dependent on informal sectors without social protection and security. According to the ILO, more than 70 percent of the economically active population are involved in the informal economy[21]. Due to various challenges, including an unfavourable policy environment, the industrial, agricultural and tourism sectors have not grown in a way which generates more jobs in the labour market. Hence, Nepal should focus on addressing the above gaps in developing policies and creating more job opportunities.

3.7.9 SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and infrastructure

Nepal faces a severe deficit in physical infrastructure. According to the government, by the end of the 2015/16, about 13,000 km of strategic roads were in operations. The length of the District Road Core Network (DRCN) and Village Roads has now reached 25728 and 31,904 km respectively. However, the existing road density

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19   https://www.unicef.org/nepal/water-and-sanitation-wash

20   https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nepal/overview

21   https://www.ilo.org/kathmandu/areasofwork/informal-economy/lang--en/index.htm

(km/sq. km) is very low at less than 0.5 km/sq. km, despite so much priority being accorded to this sector by politicians (NPC 2017).

Nepal is a very vulnerable country in terms of natural calamities, with a lack of disaster-resilient infrastructure and planning. Following disasters, roads, the building of schools and hospitals, and private houses are in critical condition. Proper planning, trained human resources, budget constraints and topography are some significant challenges for durable infrastructures which Nepal should address as a priority.

3.7.10 SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Despite the government's claims of reducing inequity within the country, it is deeply rooted socially, culturally, politically, and economically across Nepalese society. Inequality in consumption, measured by the Gini coefficient, is estimated at 0.33 in 2015 while income inequality is 0.46. Out of total consumption, the share of the bottom 40 percent of the population is only 18.7 percent. Similarly, the bottom 40 percent share only 12 percent (NPC 2017) of the country's total income. Apart from inequity in consumption, Nepal experiences various types of inequality including disparity in education, health, income, and participation in the decision-making process within the country based on class, caste, gender, sex, ethnicity, disabilities, among others.

Inequality and democracy cannot go together, but we see, examples of discrimination based on caste, ethnicity, gender and others increasing every day in Nepal. In order to eradicate all types of inequality, the government should take serious action in Nepal.

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

Nepal has made some efforts to make cities and human settlement safer and more resilient. However, the current efforts towards keeping houses in urban areas safe and resilient are not enough. According to a report published by NPC (2018), less than 30 percent of homes are considered to be safe. In urban areas, infrastructure including transportation systems, electricity, roads etc are not disaster resilient, and many people don't have their own houses. About 500,000 people are living in slums or as squatters and 46.7 percent of households have five or more people in one house (NPC 2017).

Sustainable cities are the foundation of the modern world. Hence, Nepal should develop a special integrated plan to make cities sustainable ensuring the participation of people in planning processes.

3.7.12 SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The GoN claims that Nepal has made significant progress towards sustainable consumption and production. However, although Nepal has abundant water resources, only 10 percent of them have been used to generate commercial hydropower (NPC 2017). Forest, which covers 44.74 percent of Nepal[22], has been used sustainably in collaboration between government and community. According to NPC (2017), 80 percent of cultivated land has been used for cereal production and cultivable land is shrinking due to urbanization and other alternative uses. In recent decades, the food habits of the Nepalese have been changed, due to influence from other countries, particularly westerns[23].

Sustainable consumption and production practices are essential for human survival. The government should therefore develop special policies and strategies to conserve land, water resources and other essential natural resources, and should raise awareness to promote local food habits.

3.7.13 SDGs 13: Take urgent action to combat climate and its impacts

The GoN claims that Nepal has made progress in mitigation and adaptation responses to reduce the impact of climate change, with policies, strategies and programs have been executed to combat climate change. Legislative and policy frameworks which have significantly contributed to sectoral integration of climate change adaptation issues include the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 2010, Climate change Policy 2011, Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) 2011, Local Government Operation Act (LGOA) 2017, Disaster Risk Reduction

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22   https://thehimalayantimes.com/nepal/forest-cover-increased-nepal-late
23   http://cinomsaz.blogspot.com/2014/11/change-in-food-habit-in-context-of-nepal.html

and Management Act 2017, and National REDD+ Strategy 2018 (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). However, the lack of a Climate Change Act in order to implement these policies into practice is one of the major obstacles to achieve the goal (Nepal 2019)[24].

According to the GoN, various awareness raising, and educational programs have been implemented in the community. However, various sectors still emit greenhouse gases, one of the major causes of climate change. The agriculture sector is the largest GHG emitter (68%). Transport and industrial sectors each emitted about 12%, while only 5% of GHG is being emitted by the commercial sectors (NPC 2017). Although Nepal has contributed a negligible amount of emissions of GHG of global greenhouse gases, it is the fourth most vulnerable country in the world (Nepal 2019).

Climate change has had adverse impact on various sectors. It impacts on agriculture, hydroelectricity, food security, tourism, and so on. Further, it is also expected to cause many climate-induced hazards like flood, droughts, and landslides (Nepal 2019). Considering the impact of climate change, Nepal should allocate adequate resources with adaptation and mitigation strategies, and robust awareness on early warning systems through youth and volunteer mobilization.

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

According to the NPC (2017), Nepal has made progress in conservation, restoration and the sustainable use of forests, wetlands and mountains. In doing so, communities have played a crucial role, for example, communities managing 39 percent of Nepal's dense forests. The conservation of forests has also played very important role in generating the livelihood opportunities thereby decreasing poverty and inequality. In terms of conservation of biodiversity, Nepal has played a very positive role, with 23.2 percent of the total land area declared as protected areas (NPC 2017). Moreover, the country has also protected 1,727 lakes, wetlands and ponds. More than two-thirds (67.8 percent) of the mountain ecosystem is covered by the conservation areas. In addition, 3,346 watersheds have been protected. Similarly, 1,675 Kilometres of rivulets and riverbank have been conserved through bio-engineering processes.

Forests, biodiversity and ecosystems are essential for human survival. Hence, Nepal should make continuous efforts with an additional focus to manage forests, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss in the years to come.

3.7.15 Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

The government claims that it has institutionalized good governance, accountability and transparency by adopting various policy measures including good governance policy, a right to information act and establishing institutional mechanisms including the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA), National Vigilance Centre, among others. However, there are a lot of issues of governance, accountability and transparency almost in every sector at all levels.

The policies and laws have not been implemented effectively due to political unwillingness and cultures of corruption prevailing in society. Even after 16 years of the peace agreement, activities to truth and reconciliation have not been carried out. As a result, victims are deprived from obtaining justices and perpetrators continue to move freely in the country without hesitation and obstacles. Marginalized and vulnerable sections of society including Dalit, Madhesi, indigenous, people with disabilities, LGBTIQ, among others have been facing social exclusion and discrimination in the society for a long time. Citizens have been discriminated and killed due to their gender, caste and ethnicity, and women experience gender-based violence and discrimination in public and private spaces. Even after the conclusion of the peace process, the incidences of violence have not stopped. The rate of direct death from armed and violent conflict was 1628 in 2015 (NPC 2017). In addition, freedom of assembly, expression and the association of citizens and civil society organizations have been compromised due to shrinking CSO spaces.

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24   Nepal. P. (2019). The Geographical Journal of Nepal. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into sectoral policies in Nepal: A review.Vol.12. Central Department of Geography, TU

The government should pay serious attention to carrying out the activities of the peace process, holding perpetrators accountable and repatriating the victims of the conflict between the time from 1996 to 2006. Policy measures enacted to curb corruption should be implemented effectively. In order to address the issues of marginalized and vulnerable people, social inclusion policies and programs should be implemented properly. In order to achieve sustainable development within the stipulated timeframe, a conducive environment to a flourishing civil society is needed in Nepal.

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

Nepal claims that its tax effort is relatively strong, as revenue collection stood nearly 20 percent of GDP in 2015 (NPC 2017), and it has made some efforts to enhance the capacity of people and institutions to deliver the SDGs, adopting various policy measures and establishing institutional mechanisms in the federal and provincial levels. However, the GoN has a limited understanding of how to achieve this goal and has not adequately considered the partnership element of this goal, which will be vital to achieve SDGs. At a local level, there is a lack of awareness and capacity, poor implementation mechanisms and practices, and a lack of resources to implement policy commitments. The effort of technology innovation and transfer has not been smooth, and as a result, agriculture, tourism and other sectors are not making full use of clean technology. Several commitments made by the global community in trade, aid, investment and financing for the development of LDCs like Nepal have not been fully realised in significant proportions, meaning that the global commitment towards SDG achievement in Nepal is in reality limited (NPC 2017).

Volunteerism was recognised by the UN Secretary General in 2015 as a "powerful and cross-cutting means of implementation' for the SDGs"[25], and globally, a huge proportion of the civil society workforce is made up of volunteers[26]. Volunteers are an essential means by which the 2030 Agenda will be sustainably implemented. They support the delivery of a range of SDG related public services and play a very specific role in extending the reach of these services to the poorest and most marginalized and ensuring that the leave no-one behind agenda is achieved. Additionally, volunteerism is more than a means of implementation for the SDGs. For many people, it is a crucial step in becoming more active citizens and taking a more active role in the decisions that affect their lives[27]. The government needs to embrace this as a means of implementation.

Exploring and enhancing means of implementation will be crucial to the achievement of SDG targets. Therefore, the government should create an enabling environment to explore different models of implementation which support improving institutional mechanisms and capacity development including reliable data generation. As per the commitments by the international community to transfer the technology and provide official development assistance, the government should use political and diplomatic channels to attain this support and localize them to achieve SDGs in Nepal.

3.8 Institutional mechanisms, structure, roles and responsibilities to implement SDGs

For the implementation of the SDGs, Nepal started improving its mechanisms by forming the following committees:

- **A High-Level SDG Steering Committee** has been formed under the leadership of the Prime Minister of Nepal. CSOs' representative, private sector and media are invited to attend the meetings. This body is the leading body for developing policies, building partnerships and ensuring the financial, human and technical resources required for the SDGs.

- **A Coordination and Implementation Committee** has been formed under the leadership of the Vice President of the NPC. The major responsibilities of this committee are to guide the ministries on mainstreaming the SDGs into national, provincial and local levels plans, and to arrange the financial,

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25   http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/publications/files/2015/01/SynthesisReportENG.pdf
26   https://www.vsointernational.org/sites/default/files/Volunteerism%20and%20the%20post%202015%20Agenda%20-%20full%20 report.pdf
27   https://www.vsointernational.org/sites/default/files/the_role_of_volunteering_in_sustainable_developme 2015_vso_ids.pdf

human and technical resource to monitor and evaluate their progress, including preparing and presenting reports to the United Nations.

- **SDG Implementation and Monitoring Thematic Committees** have been formed under the leadership of members of the NPC. A total of nine SDG Implementation and Monitoring Thematic committees have been formed. The major functions of the committees are in preparing plans, policies, programs, budget, monitoring and evaluation, and coordinating with line ministries, civil society, private sectors, and development partners.

- **SDG Provincial and Local Implementation Mechanisms:** policy and planning commissions have been established in all provinces under the leadership of chief ministers. However, they don't have any designated units and structures at the provincial level, and don't have any specified units and structures to facilitate the SDGs at local level.

- **Parliamentary Committee:** the parliamentary committee known as the Sustainable Development and Good Governance Committee under the Federal Parliament (Upper House) has been formed. It attempts to integrate elements of SDGs when passing legislation.

- **Planning and Budgeting:** since the fourteenth plan (2016-2019), the GoN has started to incorporate elements of the SDGs in a periodic plan. However, no serious attention has been paid to address the needs and challenges of communities. Further, specific budget codes have been assigned for all the notational annual programs. Last year, Nepal prepared its 15th five-year National Periodic Plan (2019-2024), which attempted to mainstream the SDGs. In addition, Nepal has prepared the SDG status and Road Map (2016-2030), with 479 national indicators to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Moreover, Nepal has prepared the SDGs need assessment, costing and financing strategy in 2017. However, these policy measures have not been implemented. These policies and sectoral policies and strategies need to be reviewed and aligned with the SDGs targets and indicators.

In the above mechanisms, CSOs have very limited access and influence. However, civil society organizations are active from the local to the central level, playing active roles in awareness raising, capacity development, coordination and collaboration, knowledge generation, policy advocacy, and so on for the achievement of SDG targets.

IV. Voices and Perspective of CSOs

The Nepal SDG Forum, Citizens' Initiatives for Sustainable Development Nepal, SDG National Networks and other CSOs are very active in localizing the SDGs in Nepal, supporting the government to reach out to the most marginalized communities and groups, and playing critical roles in holding the government accountable. CSOs have the following perspectives on their engagement in the VNR/SDG process in Nepal which is coordinated by the GoN Nepal:

- There has been a challenge for all the CSOs to gain clarity on the VNR processes and find a way to be a part of the process and support the government for the VNR. The government was not open and transparent and did not make the process clear to stakeholders.

- The government claimed that they follow robust consultations. However, on the contrary, the consultations were limited to central level officials of line ministries, and no consultations were done at a local level with local actors.

- VNR processes did not follow the 'leave no one behind' principle, as the government did not ensure the voices of marginalized communities and groups in the reviews and did not ensure local level ownership.

- CSOs are aware of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which has influenced the government plan of organizing VNR and impacted on the involvement of local actors and civil society. However, more could still be done to respond to this crisis, if proper coordination takes place with CSOs.

- Meaningful participation and contribution of CSOs in the consultations has remained a big challenge as the Government had chosen few CSO representatives for the consultation.

- Although CSOs submitted their recommendations to the VNR report, it is not clear to them whether their feedback would be included in the report and whether the government would consider those recommendation as part of the implementation of SDGs.

- VNR processes failed to recognize the valuable contributions made by communities and volunteers for the implementation of SDGs, with little clarity on the roles of different stakeholders, as the VNR process didn't give much priority towards partnerships as a one of the means of implementation.

V. Voices and evidences from the ground

The study was conducted in five provinces (Biratnagar, Janakpur, Nawalpur, Nepalgunj, and Kanchanpur). Findings from a series of consultations with various stakeholders at local and national levels were included to get the perspective and views of various stakeholders on SDG implementation and reviews. The locations were selected strategically to cover a diverse geography, and to include the perspectives of people from those places to ensure the voices and representation of youth and marginalized people throughout the country, as we consider their voices are often left out of VNR and SDG processes in Nepal. The study reached out to the most marginalized communities, as most other research is done with more accessible educated sections of the population of Nepal and is therefore not representative.

The research has also been specific in identifying its scope as many researches are too generic and have failed to capture the stories and perspective of marginalized groups on specific SDGs. As outlined previously, the major

specific SDGs and specific indicators with the SDGs identified are SDG1, specifically around issues of social protection, SDG3, focused on sexual and reproductive health rights, SDG4, focused on lifelong learning, active citizenship and technical and vocational education, SDG5, gender equality, SDG8, focused on skills development, SDG10 , reduced inequality, SDG13, climate action, SDG16, focused on participation and governance, and SDG17, with a focus on volunteering. It was decided to cover those SDGs which are directly linked to youth; those that will impact most on their lives, and those that youth can make a contribution towards achieving. For details and specific evidence and examples, please see Annex 2.

5.1 Perspective and views of youth on SDG implementation and reviews

SDG 1: 'The social protection and security' indicator has been selected under the SDG1 for this study. This includes social protection programme of the Government of Nepal, good aspects and implementation status of social protection, and the major challenges for its implementation.

Social protection programme of the GoN:

- Social protection programmes such as senior citizen allowance, disability allowance, single women's allowance and health insurance are available for people. There are some free medicines from the health post for people. However, employees from the formal sector and the government receive various benefits, which shows disparity.

- There is a distribution of bicycles to schoolgirls in Province 2, scholarships provided for Dalit and Freed Kamaiya children, and the Prime Minister's Employment Programme for youth.

Good aspects and implementation status of social protection:

- Social protection schemes have made positive contributions to people's lives.
- The distribution of bicycles to schoolgirls has helped girls stay in school and minimized dropout in Province 2. The enrollment of Dalit children in schools has been increased in Province 5 and 6, and Scholarships have supported Dalit and Freed Kamaiya children to continue schools in Province 7.
- The Prime Minister's Employment Programme has reached youth from some parts of the country.

Major challenges for the implementation of social protection schemes

- The social security schemes, which are mainly health insurance and employment schemes, are scattered, and coverage is very low. Coordination and collaboration amongst government bodies is very weak and complex for the implementation of these schemes.
- Due to the prevalence of the informal economy, people who need such schemes remain outside the system and the government does not pay serious attention towards reaching out to those most marginalized.
- The provisions of social protection are not at all sufficient for addressing the needs of marginalized groups including people with disabilities, and the Raute which are very nominal in addressing poverty, inequality and exclusion.

SDG 3: Indicator of 'Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights' has been selected under the SDG3 for this study. This includes government services around Sexual and Reproductive Health, successes in the implementation and challenges.

Government services around Sexual and Reproductive Health

- Comprehensive sex education is included in the school curriculum.
- Contraceptive methods such as condoms, pills, vasectomy, Depo-Provera, implants, sterilization etc. are provided by the government.
- Free checkups for HIV AIDS and Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STD) are available for people.
- Counselling of SRH is also available in medical facilities. Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV) are mobilized in communities throughout the country.

Successes in implementation

- Family planning services are used widely, and more young people are made aware of SRH advice, leading to a decrease in unwanted pregnancy, and the childbearing and birth rate.
- Traditional norms around sexual behavior and early marriage have decreased.
- The knowledge, skills and behavior of young people have changed in the area of SRH, and the next generation are open to talking about SRH issues.

Challenges in SRH

- While SRH services are increasing, discussion about this issue is limited within the family.
- Taboo, stigma and stereotypes still exist in communities. There is a lack of adequate service for the LGBTIQ community and other marginalized young people including people with disabilities.
- The implementation of service provisions including in the school curriculum is very weak.
- The government has no targeted programmes and interventions on SRHR.
- The capacity of FCHV is very weak as they don't receive adequate capacity building support.

SDG 4: Lifelong learning, technical & vocational education, and active citizenship have been considered within education for the purpose of this study where an understanding of lifelong learning and active citizens among youth has been explored. Initiatives and services from the government, good aspects and implementation status, and challenges were discussed.

Understanding of lifelong learning and active citizens among youth

- Youth have some level of understanding of lifelong learning and active citizens and they consider this as an essential part of their life.
- Participants in the dialogues said: *"learning never stops. We learn new ideas every day. We also need to learn life skills that support us to live in society and to cope with emerging challenges."*
- Participants in the FGD said: *"youth have bigger role to play when there is violence and discrimination in the community, and we need to play the role of an active citizen."*

Government service and its implementation status

- The study found some evidence of support for marginalized youth including Dalit, indigenous, Madeshi, LGBTIQ and people with disabilities to increase their literary and life skills.
- The participants in dialogues and FGD expressed that the skills and knowledge they have gained have supported to get jobs in markets which would potentially support the economic development of the nation.
- Private institutions affiliated with CTEVT are providing vocational and technical training.

Challenges in lifelong education, active citizen and TVET

- The implementation status of lifelong learning and technical and vocational education is not satisfactory for youth due to various problems including lack of coordination, low investment, quality control and skilled trainers.
- There are limited community learning centers. There is low investment in technical and vocational education and lifelong learning, and young people are aware of the lack of diversification in the training curriculum.
- The Government lack clarity on how life-long learning and active citizenship can be promoted. These could be promoted through volunteering, as for many people, it is the first step in becoming more active citizens and taking a more active role in the decisions and communities that affect their lives and support those in need.

SDG 5: Gender-based violence, discrimination, harmful social norms and practices, and unpaid care work are some of the key issues in Nepal which have been covered in this study where different types of gender-based violence and responses from the government have been explored initially. Furthermore, the role of youth network and organizations in reducing GBV and harmful social norms and practices, and perception of unpaid care work have been looked at.

Different types of gender-based violence and responses from the government:

- The respondents expressed that the women are discriminated in various forms. Domestic violence against women remains widespread in society, as does and harassment in public places. Discrimination based on sex and sexuality is also seen, with LGBTIQ people facing even more discrimination.
- Practices of so-called witchcraft exist, and these traditional practices lead to women being discriminated by family and society.
- The government has adopted some policy and programmes to address inequality and the challenges faced by women. However, the implementation of those policies is very weak as there are a lot of evidence of discrimination and violence in communities.

Role of youth networks and organizations

- Youth networks are active in society to eliminate GBV by organizing various programmes including awareness raising, street drama, pressurizing programmes, among others.

- Youth in FGD and dialogues said: *"We can work as active citizen and volunteers to challenge inequality, GBV, discrimination and harmful social norms and practices."*

Perception on unpaid Care work

- Unpaid care work and household chores are mostly done by women. The value of this work has not been recognized by wider society.

- Wages for the same work between men and women are different; women are paid less than men, and there is no appreciation for their work.

Challenges

- The implementation of government policies and programmes are not up to the satisfactory level of youth in the five provinces.

- There is an unequal power and wealth distribution between male, female and others including LGBTIQ.

- There are persistent patriarchal norms which oppress women and girls. Socially constructed harmful norms and practices perpetuate violence against women and girls, including child marriage, dowry and discrimination based on caste and gender, disability, cultural stigma, and unpaid care work, among others. These are deeply rooted in Nepalese society.

- Inadequate and low access to public services, poor participation and voice of women in policy and decision-making processes, and the attitude and behaviour of service providers, who provide limited response to women's demands are major challenges to improve equality in Nepal.

SDG 8: Under SDG8, indicators on youth skills and employability have been considered focusing on the services available to promote youth skills and employability, successes in the implementation and challenges.

Services in the area of youth skills and employability

- Few training courses, for example, Plumbing, Electricity Wiring, Leadership Development, Cooking, Computer Courses, Certified Medical Assistant (CMA) are available for youth from the government and non-government actors.

Successes in implementation

- To some extent, the above training courses support young people to get jobs and promote entrepreneurship.

Challenges

- Relevant training opportunities are limited and there are a lot of gaps in information dissemination as the information does not reach out to marginalized youth.

- Budget allocation in this area is also low.

- There is still a challenge in attaining jobs, as even as certified youth with training face unemployment.

- Many youth without proper skills have migrated to Gulf countries for work and they reported that they are treated badly.

SDG 10: Under this goal, social, economic and political inclusion of marginalized youth have been explored in this study. This includes evidences in the community, and government programmes and policies to reduce discrimination and promote inclusion (as inclusion is at the heart of 'leave no one behind' principle), and challenges of inclusion.

The situation of youth in communities

- Marginalized youth (Dalit, Indigenous, Madhesi, people with disabilities, Tharu and Muslim) expressed that they are discriminated against based on language, caste, religion and ethnicity in social, economic and political sectors.
- The youth feel they are discriminated as youth participation, particularly participation by the most marginalized, is poor.

Government programme to reduce discrimination

- There are programmes related to social security such as allowance for Dalit children and people with disabilities, and reservations and affirmative action in government jobs for marginalized and vulnerable people. However, the participants expressed that there are no special programmes to ensure social, economic and political inclusion of marginalized youth.

Challenges

- There is a lack of adequate policies, programmes and budget to reduce the inequality in social, economic and political sectors to address the issues and needs of young people.
- Even in the twenty-first century, traditional power and wealth distribution practices are followed which increase the gap between rich and poor. Decision makers are more likely to be rich, with access to existing power structures, and they do not use this power to address issues of inequality and exclusion.
- There is a lack of good governance and accountability in government institutions, which has failed to drive inclusive development in Nepal.

SDG 13: Issues related to disaster, climate change and resilience are covered in the consultation processes. While going through indicators in this scope, government programmes to minimize the impact of climate change and disaster risk, good aspects in government programmes, and challenges have been considered as important factors.

Issues related to disaster and climate change

- Climate change is affecting communities in different forms, and the impact is very high. Some of the key issues related to climate change and disaster are changes in weather patterns, earthquake, landslide, flood, windstorm, droughts, thunderbolt, hailstorm, forest fires, epidemic, and so forth. There has been damage to crops and livestock due to climate change, with an overall increase in temperatures also being experienced widely.

Government programmes to minimize the impact of climate change and disaster risk

- Climate change issues and disaster preparedness plans are included in local level development plans.
- The Government is raising awareness among people in some areas. Community level disaster risk reduction plans are in place, although without enough budget on disaster preparedness.
- Some investment on human capacity development has been made including the formation of committees at various levels, from community to national level.
- Volunteers with limited training are mobilized for disaster preparedness and response.

Challenges

- There has been a lack of effective implementation of policy and programmes related to adaptation and mitigation.
- There has been weak follow-up and capacity building interventions.
- There has been a lack of resources and capacity of service providers on disaster, climate change and resilience.

SDG 16: Youth empowerment, participation and influence in the decision-making processes, and governance and accountability have been considered under this goal.

Youth participation in planning and implementation

- All youth expressed that they have limited participation in decision-making processes from the community to national levels.
- Even where youth participation was considered, the participation was done only for formality, without giving an opportunity to contribute and their agenda were not given due attention.
  Challenges
- There is stereotyping towards young people's participation in the decision-making process as service providers and policymakers think that young people are not experienced, and they cannot contribute.
- There is a lack of coordination and collaboration among the government institutions and between CSOs and government.
- There is a low allocation of budget and resources to ensure the participation and contribution of youth.

SDG 17: Youth as primary actors (beneficiaries), as volunteers and as leaders play vital roles and contribute to SDGs forming innovative partnerships to achieve SDGs. This study focuses on getting evidence on community and local ownership, roles of volunteers in achieving the SDGs and challenges faced by youth volunteers and leaders.

Role of volunteers in achieving SDGs

- Participants expressed that volunteers have been playing a very significant role in achieving the SDGs. This has involved raising awareness, empowering community people and delivering goods and services to people.
- Volunteers are supporting infrastructure development including road construction, piper water supply work, and among others.
- Volunteers are engaged in action against gender-based violence and harmful social norms and practices.
- Young people are organized in taking various initiatives and becoming volunteers in delivering those initiatives.

Challenges

- There are a lack of policies and institutional mechanisms to promote a culture of volunteerism to support SDG implementation.
- Safety, security and safeguarding of volunteers are major concerns and there is a lack of standards to promote volunteering.
- There is a lack of acknowledgement and support for volunteerism.
- There is no clarity on certification and accreditation of volunteering.

5.2 Community specific voices and evidence

This section includes community-specific voices and evidences from people within the Badi, Dalit, Madhesi, Kamaiya, Tharu Muslim, Chepang, Rajbanshi, and Raute communities, as well as from LGBTQI and PwD individuals.

Badi

Overall programmes for Badi community
- In the Badi community, training on food production, skill-based training, animal husbandry and agriculture, and orientation and access to SRHR facilities have been organized and conducted.
- The government has run initiatives and provided funding on issues like child protection, social security and pregnancy fund, as well as counselling to victims of sexual harassment, and raising awareness against discrimination.

Major challenges
- Domestic violence and discrimination between men and women is very high.
- There is a lack of access to training and awareness programmes by the government.
- There is a lack of implementation of the policies, good governance and accountability mechanisms towards the community, and a lack of monitoring of activities conducted by the government.
- There are no measures to either raise awareness or plan for adaptive and mitigative actions to minimize and manage the disaster risk for this community, particularly those in close proximity to disaster-prone areas who are highly vulnerable.

Chepang

Overall programmes for Chepang community
- Chepang youth have some level of awareness of educational scholarships available in the community school, free access to medicines in the governmental health facility and subsidized seed & fertilizer for farmers.
- There is some availability of Health check-up camps and family planning schemes as well as distribution of different means of contraception.
- Government and NGOs have implemented some employment generation programmes.
- Chepang young volunteers have got involved in Cultural Celebrations.

Major challenges
- Programme coverage is very limited, hence poverty and hunger continue to be widespread. The Chepang continues to lack official documents such as citizenship certificates, needed to claim government services and facilities.
- There is a lack of awareness about SRH and limited utilization of services. In addition, there is nepotism and favouritism when it comes to accessing the government services, and politicization while getting services of vocational training.
- Many Chepang people are not aware of development programmes and have no participation in planning, monitoring and evaluation of those programmes.
- There is a lack of knowledge on volunteerism and no encouragement from family and community for volunteering work.

Dalit

Overall programmes for Dalit community

- For Dalit youth, some social protection programs are in place such as scholarship schemes at public schools, and scholarship provision in private schools. However, it is not easy to access scholarships from private schools and many schools do not offer this provision.

- Services that are available around sexual and reproductive health in Dalit communities include family planning measures and access to contraceptives like condoms, sterilization Implant, Vasectomy, Depo-Provera, etc.

- There are some vocational education services, such as training to become an Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), and Diplomas in Agriculture and Civil engineering etc.

- There are some projects being implemented by NGOs at the community level which aim to empower the Dalit community's skills. However, there are no specific government interventions to uplift the Dalit community.

- The government has a policy to end caste-based discrimination and untouchability, however the implementation of this policy is not effective.

Major challenges

- Poor implementation of policies and a lack of will by service providers to implement policies has led to weak governance system and poor accountability.

- There are persistent caste-based norms, and socially constructed harmful practices which oppress Dalits and perpetuate violence against them. Discrimination based on caste, cultural stigma and taboos are deeply rooted in Nepalese society.

- There are limited programs to raise awareness about SRHR, a lack of well-equipped health facilities and a lack of friendly health care workers.

- There is a lack of programmes in education, health, livelihoods and limited allocation of resources.

- There is a lack of initiation to promote traditional and indigenous skills and knowledge and no accreditation and validation provision. There is limited participation of the Dalit community in the decision-making process

- There is a limited understanding of volunteerism.

Kamaiya (Dalit and Tharu)

Overall programmes for Kamaiya community

- To promote social security, the government has launched some social protection programmes targeting Kamaiya youth such as a safe food program, vocational training, support for pregnant women and scholarships for children's education.
- Some organizations are working towards awareness raising, capacity building, counselling and legal aid services.

Major challenges

- There is limited discussion about SRHR, which is a social taboo within families and communities.
- Kamaiya youth lack understanding of lifelong learning and are not accessing TEVT services.
- Kamaiya youth don't have access to opportunities and there is a limited quota distributed by the government.
- Kamaiyas have no access and opportunities to promote youth skills and employability.
- The biggest challenge for Kamaiya is lack of education and illiteracy.
- The community depends on agriculture but do not own their own land. They have been facing excessive rainfall, irregular hailstorm and wind, domestic fires, flood and landslide, and a rise in average temperatures.
- Peoples from this community have no access to government programmes.
- Young people lack understanding of SDGs.

LGBTIQ

Overall programmes for LGBTIQ community

- The government has no initiative to address the issues faced by this community.
- Government services are hard to receive because of the peoples' perception towards LGBTIQ community which is hostile and discriminatory.
- Due to discriminatory laws, the Government does not have a special provision in terms of technical and vocational education for LGBTIQ, which promotes lifelong learning and personal independence.
- Participants in the focus group discussion said: *"The LGBTIQ community still faces violence, sexual harassment and stigmatization from police and other people, including the widespread use of using abusive language such as Chhakka, Hijada etc."*

Major challenges

- The LGBTIQ community faces various forms of discrimination in Nepalese society. Due to patriarchal norms and values, the person who plays the role of the male in our community dominates the person who is playing the role of the female. In addition, transgender males and females both face additional discrimination compared to others.
- There is a gap in terms of promoting volunteering and equal opportunities. There is limited wider awareness on the issues faced by this community.
- This community is excluded from the social, cultural, economic and political sphere of the society.
- The government has no programmes and initiations to address the needs of this community.

Madhesi

Overall programmes for Madhesi community

- There are some supports for economic empowerment to Musahar community such as skills-based training to local people.
- There are some availability of ambulance services, female Community Health volunteers, a safe motherhood programme (including incentives for new mother), free check-ups for HIV AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD).
- There has been a campaign to "Protect and Educate Girl Children" *(Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan)*, the distribution of bicycles to girls and international border checks to reduce trafficking of women and girls.
- There have been awareness raising programs to educate women and girls on their rights.

Major challenges

- The major challenge is the lack of a proper education system, and a lack of specific programmes to improve the lives of people in this community.
- This community faces discrimination and ongoing practices of social exclusion.
- Patriarchy, harmful social norms, and practices, lack of education and awareness, child marriage and dowry system still exist in this community.
- This community lives in areas prone to disasters, and the government has no preparation to support this community on this issue.
- Young people are used as a resource by political movements to drive momentum, but their needs afterwards are then forgotten. There are a lack of policies and programs focused on youth volunteers and little recognition of their contribution.

Majhi and Musahar Communities

Overall programmes for Majhi and Musahar communities

- Pregnant women and new mothers are provided with a 'Delivery Incentive' comprising medicine and food to assist with their nutrition. However, this is very nominal to assist with their nutrition.
- There are education scholarships for girls, awareness raising programs on SRHR and free sanitary pads provided in schools.
- There is skills development and training for youth and some men from this community, who have gained training on driving heavy vehicles, electrical skills, wood carving and to become beauticians.
- Volunteers are active in the community when needed.

Major challenges

- There are very limited opportunities and a lack of access to government schemes and programs for these communities.
- Vocational education and training services are not available, and many people lack access and pre-information regarding various programs and training.
- Youth of these communities lack proper information about the SDGs.
- Economic discrimination exists along with cross-community discrimination and unequal pay for women.

Muslim

Overall programmes for the Muslim community

- Despite having reserved places for government jobs there are no specific social security programs targeted to Muslim youth.
- CTEVT provides limited training courses in the community.
- There is a lack of government targeted programs for the Muslim community.

Major challenges

- There are disparities in education based on gender and religion.
- There are a lack of job opportunities and no targeted programmes to uplift this community.
- There are no meaningful participation and representation of the Muslim community in planning and implementation process of development due to discriminatory social structures, norms and values.
- Muslim young people are very active in religious services but there is no documentation mechanism and they lack the inspiration for volunteerism.

People with Disabilities (PwD)

Overall programmes for PwD

- There is a monthly allowance for PwD.
- Scholarship schemes are available from primary to higher levels within the education sector.
- Some youth organizations are active in mainstreaming the issues of people with disabilities.

Major challenges

- Inadequate resource allocation from the government and the monthly allowance is not accessible to all PwD.
- Lack of disable friendly infrastructure, in both private and public sector and contexts make PwDs more vulnerable and disadvantaged.
- There is barriers for PwDs in receiving government SRH services.
- PwDs are not made aware of lifelong learning opportunities.
- Support from friends and community in the time of disaster is low, therefore PwD community does not feel empowered.
- PwDs are often discriminated against by families and wider society, and often perceived as a burden and economically inactive.
- There is a lack of opportunities for PwD to volunteer and work professionally.
- There are different categories of disability such as vision impairment, hearing impairment, mental health conditions, intellectual disability, physical disability and so forth. It is important for the government to launch targeted programmes to address the different needs of people with disabilities.

Rajbanshi

Overall programmes for Rajbanshi community

- Rajbanshi youth feel that there is no such social protection programme for them, and local government has not reached out to them yet.
- The Rajbanshi community does not have access to SRHR services and people are not aware of their rights including where they can access it.
- There are few vocational education and training programmes available to this community.
- Community Police have been running programmes to raise awareness among people about Gender-Based Violence.
- Meaningful participation of youth is a major issue, including their participation in school committees, cooperatives, forest users' group, municipalities, etc.
- Youth from this community lack proper information regarding SDGs.

Major Challenges

- They are not aware of government programmes.
- There are lack of policies, good governance, transparency, accountability and resources/budget in addressing the issues and needs of this community.
- There are low awareness levels and lack of an enabling environment to discuss SRHR issues within families, schools and communities, with cultural and religious barriers, and low literacy level posing particular challenges.
- Rajbanshi youth are not aware of Lifelong Learning and Active Citizenship.
- Women are still limited to household activities, with limited participation in decision-making processes.
- There is a lack of economic empowerment, employment opportunities and platforms for youth to start their own business or self-employment.

Raute

Overall programmes for Raute community

- The Raute community is provided with a monthly allowance to support their livelihoods, and free access to medicines at the local hospital, as well as access to mobile health camps. However, the Raute community expressed that the allowance provided to them is very low.
- There is no culture of obtaining technical and vocational training and the government do not have any programmes for Raute community to bring them into mainstream development.

Challenges

- There is a lack of permanent settlement.
- There is no culture of sending Raute children to formal schools, and the government has not taken any serious action on this.
- There are few facilities near Raute settlements and no culture of attending hospitals.
- Raute women are not allowed to visit the market alone and have no role in decision making.
- The Raute community is not aware of deforestation, landslides and heavy rain and impact of climate change.
- The Raute community has no culture of participating in decision-making processes and implementation, even if they are invited to do so. The government doesn't want to involve them in these processes.
- Overall, there is little government involvement to mainstream development within the Raute community.

VI. Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

The conclusions of this study are drawn from the voices and evidences from marginalized communities and youth, who are rarely considered in SDG processes. A participatory approach was followed in the entire process of evidence generation which mobilized youth volunteers and facilitators to reach out to the most marginalized communities. Based on the evidences, the following conclusions have been drawn:

Policy level

- Nepal is very diverse, due to people's issues and needs. The GoN has developed policies to implement government commitments to the SDGs, but these policies have not always recognized the country's diversity and do not specifically address the issues and needs of marginalized communities and groups.

- The 'Happy Nepalese and Prosperous Nepal' vision will not be achieved without addressing the issues of exclusion, inequality and discrimination which are deeply rooted socially, politically and economically in Nepalese society.

- A commitment to the SDGs requires policy, including a yearly review of progress towards the SDGs. Apart from two VNRs (in 2017 and in 2020), the GoN has not conducted annual reviews along the principle of 'leave no one behind'. The government has not defined processes and mechanisms for the review of SDGs both for VNR and annual reviews.

- The impact of COVID-19 in Nepal will further delay the achievement of SDG targets, so there needs to be accelerated action and innovative pathways to achieve the targets within the stipulated time. However, the GoN has not recognized this fact and has not prepared for this.

- There is not a clear resource allocation strategy to implement the GoN commitment to SDGs. What has been done so far is not adequate to reach most the marginalized people, with policy provisions made using a blanket approach, and too-small allocations of resources, which is inadequate to solving the complex issues faced by the people of Nepal.

- There is a huge gap of awareness on the needs for policies at the local level to implement government commitments to the SDGs.

- The understanding of policy makers on the issues and needs faced by youth is limited, and the youth agenda is insufficiently incorporated into different SDGs and is treated as a separate element. There is inadequate engagement of youth on SDGs, who are considered to be unable to contribute as they don't have skills and experiences.

System level

- Although high-level committees have been formed, they are not very active with a limited clarity on their roles including the engagement of CSOs for taking the SDG agenda and VNR processes forward. The government has not formed any committees at local levels, despite the local level playing a crucial role in effective implementation of the SDGs.

- The implementation of the 2030 agenda of sustainable development demands multi-stakeholders and innovative partnerships. However, the GoN is not clear on the partnership element of the SDGs which is one of the crucial means of implementation as prioritized under SDG17.

- There are no clear plans and mechanisms for the delivery of the SDGs at federal, provincial and local levels. The government has not allocated sufficient resources to fulfil its commitment to SDGs.

- The GoN has claimed that it has made progress to reduce inequality within the country. However, there are a lot of evidences of discrimination and exclusion in the social, political, and economic spheres of Nepal.

- Youth play crucial roles for the implementation of SDGs and hold duty bearers to account on the SDGs. They are one of the beneficiaries of SDGs and can work as volunteers and leaders to drive the transformation agenda of SDGs. However, the power of youth and volunteers is not recognized and harnessed with enabling environments.

- Volunteerism has been recognised by the UN Secretary General as a 'powerful and cross-cutting means of implementation' for the SDGs.[1] However, the GoN has not fully embraced volunteers as a means of implementation and formally recognized volunteer's contribution in achieving SDGs.

- The participation of communities and youth in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SDGs will be very crucial to ensure the government response is realistic to address the real issues and needs of marginalized communities and youth. However, the government did not ensure the voices and agenda of marginalized communities and groups and didn't ensure the local ownership in the SDG processes.

Practice level

- There is a huge gap between policies and practice. The policies adopted for the SDGs are not effectively implemented, and local actors have limited awareness and influence over the delivery of the SDGs.

- CSOs are active from the local to the central level. They are playing active roles in awareness raising, capacity development, coordination and collaboration, knowledge generation, policy advocacy, and so forth. However, their contribution is not fully recognized in official processes.

- The provisions for social protection for youth, scholarships for girls, children with disabilities and Dalit children, TEVT and employment opportunity for youth, and SRHR for youth, are not sufficient to address their issues and needs.

- The Government lacks clarity on how life-long learning and active citizens can be promoted. These could be promoted through volunteering as for many people, it is the crucial step in becoming more active citizens and taking a more active role in the decisions and communities that affect their lives and support those in need.

- Many youths without proper skills have migrated to Gulf countries for work and they reported that they are treated badly there.

- There are no special programmes to ensure social, economic and political inclusion of marginalized youth.

- Inequalities based on gender, sex, religion, class, caste, geography, physical and mental condition remain major challenges in society.

- Although the right to participation in governance processes is a human right; youth, particularly marginalized and vulnerable sections have very limited access to decision-making processes of development and its implementation. As a result, their concerns and aspirations have been excluded.

- Despite the significant contribution of youth and volunteers in achieving the SDGs especially on SDG awareness, GBV, discrimination, inequality, gender, disability, and so on, they are not valued and respected as expected. There is a gap of the government recognizing and engaging youth and volunteers on the SDG processes.

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1   http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/publications/files/2015/01/SynthesisReportENG.pdf

Our call for actions

Improving policies

- The government should adopt policy measures at all levels (federal, provincial and local) as per its constitutional and SDGs commitments, and ensure they have sufficient resource allocation.

- The government should reform policies with meaningful participation of marginalized communities and youth in order to address the adverse impact created by COVID-19 in a short period of time.

- The government should develop policies with clear provisions which respond to the needs of marginalized youth especially from Dalit, Madhesi, Tharu, Raute, Chepang, Badi, Kamaiya, Rajbanshi, Majhi, Musahar, and Muslim communities and groups, as well as disabled and LGBTQI groups.

- The government should develop resource allocation policies to implement the SDG commitments.

- The donor community should allocate additional resources for supporting Nepal to bring back the economy a new normal.

- The government should adopt policy and programs to integrate lifelong learning into the school curriculum at a community level to ensure effective delivery.

- The government should endorse integrated comprehensive social security and protection provisions and systems for youth from all marginalized and vulnerable communities.

- The government should adopt proper policies and programs with adequate resources to promote technical and vocational education for all young people.

- The government should develop special policy and program and mobilize youth as beneficiaries, as volunteers and as leaders to eliminate inequality, untouchability, harmful social norms and practices, and discrimination in Nepal.

- The government should recognize the roles and contribution of volunteers and youth and provide enabling environments including policy formulation to harness the power of volunteers and youth, as volunteerism is more than a means of implementation of the SDGs.

Improving systems and services

- The government should establish systems and mechanisms with adequate resources to take accelerated actions and innovative and transformative pathways for the implementation of the SDGs at all levels (federal, provincial and local).

- The government should allocate adequate resources to empower young people, ensuring good governance and decentralized structures at all levels. While providing services to youth, enabling environment and easy access should be ensured.

- The government should be accountable to the issues of women and girls, Dalit, PwD, Madhesi, Tharu, Raute, Chepang, Badi, Kamaiya, LGBTIQ, Rajbanshi, Majhi, Musahar, and Muslim communities and groups in implementing the SDGs.

- The government should adopt youth friendly implementation mechanisms and programmes with adequate resources to promote technical and vocational education for youth.

- The government should create an enabling environment for young people through active citizenship initiatives at all civic and public affairs.

- The government should ensure a conducive environment to increase the meaningful participation of young people, particularly from marginalized and other vulnerable sections, in governance and inclusive development processes at all levels.

- The government should provide and adopt specific measures to provide Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRHR) services and facilities to all young people, especially targeting people with disabilities and LGBTIQ individuals.

- The government should have systems and mechanisms to mobilize youth and volunteers to support SDG implementation including active citizenship and lifelong learning as for many young people, it is the crucial step in becoming more active citizens and taking a more active role in the decisions and communities that affect their lives.

Improving implementation

- The government should strictly implement all policies related to SDGs including Caste-based discrimination and the Untouchability Act.

- The government should localize all the SDGs at local level and ensure participation of local actors, communities and youth. This includes improving awareness, capacity and ownership.

- The government should allocate adequate resources to implement the SDGs at local levels.

- The government should implement laws and policies to eliminate gender-based violence and discrimination against women, LGBTIQ and challenge harmful social norms and practices.

- The government should develop implementation guidelines to mobilize youth as beneficiaries, as volunteers and as leaders to eliminate inequality, untouchability, harmful social norms and practices and discrimination in Nepal.

- The government should involve youth and volunteers in achieving the SDGs especially around SDG awareness, GBV, discrimination, inequality, gender, disability, and so on to harness the power of youth and volunteering.

- The government should ensure the participation and contribution of local actors, communities, youth and CSOs in the planning, implementation, review and evaluation of SDGs annually including in the VNR.

Annex – 1: Marginalized groups reached for consultation

The **Badi** is one of the communities within Dalits in Nepal. They have their own traditions, way of speaking Nepali and forms of social organization. The term Badi is derived from the Sanskrit word Vadyabadak and means "one who plays musical instruments". Currently almost forty thousand Badis live in Nepal, the majority in the Tarai districts of the Mid and Far Western Regions. The Badis are excluded in all the dimensions of development and they face multiple layers of discrimination. They even face discrimination within the Dalits in Nepal. Badi women in particular are affected by discriminatory practices and social stigma due to their perceived association with prostitution. [1]

Number of Badi people involved in this initiative:

41

Chepang is one of Nepal's most excluded indigenous groups. Chepangs are known for shifting cultivation practice (slash and-burn agriculture), which is their main source of livelihood. Farming alone is not enough for them to sustain their families, so they also depend on hunting, fishing and collecting Githa and Vyakur (shoots and roots), wild yams, as well as catching bats and wild birds. Of late, they have also started working as manual workers in towns near their settlements. According to the 2011 Census, their population stands at 68,399. They are spread across Makawanpur, Dhading, Chitwan, Gorkha, Lamjung and Tanahun districts. They had different kingdoms in an ancient time, which is evident from the fact that they utter names of different kings such as King Poni, Gil, Rini, Ponthe and Raji during ritual performances. Chepangs had Kipat system, which allowed them to use and tax lands until the first half of the 19th century.[2]

Number of Chepang people involved in this initiative:

18

The Dalits refer to a group of people who are religiously, culturally, socially, economically and historically oppressed and excluded. They belong to different geographical region, language, culture and castes. According to National Dalit Commission (NDC), Dalit are defined as "those communities who, by virtue of atrocities of caste-based discrimination, are most excluded in social, economic, educational, political and religious fields, and are deprived of human dignity and social justice. Dalits face an estimated 205 forms of discriminatory practices in their daily life. The Dalit community occupies 13% of the total population (although Dalit activists claim this is over 20%) and comprise 21 castes; such as Badi, Damai, Gaine, Kami, Sarki, Bantar, Chamar, Dhobi(Hindu), Dom, Dusadh, Halkaihiya, Kakaihiya, Khatbe, Khatik, Kori, Tatma, Musahar, Pattharkatta, Pasi and Sarvanga.[3]

Number of Dalit people involved in this initiative:

70

Kamaiya is the oldest living traditional system of bonded labour in southern Nepal. The people who work as laborers under this system are also called Kamaiyas. This system was similar to most of the bondsman systems

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1   https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/1282438/1226_1357136650_field-bulletin-the-badi-community-of-nepal-issue-50.pdf

2   https://www.indigenousvoice.com/en/indigenous-peoples/23/chepang.html

3   http://dwo.org.np/v1/dalit.php

in the 17th century, where people without land or work could take land in loan (saunki) from landowners, giving them a source of income to sustain minimum livelihood in exchange to working and living in the landowner's land as slaves until the time the loan was cleared, which took generations. The exorbitant debts charged made them bonded to their lenders and were forced to sell labour to repay the loan taken. The Kamaiya system of bonded labour was abolished by the Nepal government in 2000, following years of protests from the community. The government announced official ban on the system and ordered all Kamaiyas to be freed and their debt be cancelled.

Number of Kamaiya people involved in this initiative:

42

Following the plague that affected the southern Terai region of Nepal in 1950, the area saw a great number of migrants from hilly regions. Naturally resistant to Malaria, the Tharus lived undisturbed for generations in the swampy marshlands of Western Nepal. The hill tribes moved to the fertile marshlands and displaced the Tharus, taking their land. This marginalized the Tharu tribe which traditionally owned the land, since they had no records of their land ownership. The settlers registered lands in their names and got the Tharus to work as farming laborers. The practice of getting the people from the tribe to help in the family business was gradually transformed into a forced labour system. This system was most prevalent in the central and western region of Terai, where there are more indigenous tribes living in the areas. This system most affected people from ethnic groups are Tharu and Dalit.[4]

Number of LGBT people involved in this initiative:

37

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer **(LGBTIQ)** are one of the most excluded groups in Nepal. The Nepalese Constitution recognizes LGBT rights as fundamental rights. Although the Constitution does explicitly include that "marginalized" communities are to be granted equal rights under the law and also mentions that LGBT people in Nepal particularly fall under that marginalized group, it appears to not address the legalization of same-sex marriage explicitly. Despite these supportive laws and provisions, LGBT people still face societal discrimination in Nepal and there is significant pressure to conform and to marry a partner of the opposite sex.[5]

The Madheshi people are those people residing in the Terai of Nepal and comprising various cultural groups such as Hindu caste groups, Muslims, Marwaris and indigenous people of Terai. Since the late 1940s, the term 'Madhes' was used by politicians in the Nepal to differentiate between the interests of the people of the Terai and of the hills. In recent times, some politicians and journalists use the term for all Nepali citizens of the Terai. Madheshi people comprise Brahmin and Dalit caste groups as well as ethnic groups such as Maithili, Bhojpuri and Bajjika speaking people. Many of these groups share cultural traditions, educational and family ties with people living south of the international border in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Tharu people and Pahari people living in the Terai do not consider themselves as Madheshi.[6]

Number of Madhesi people involved in this initiative:

143

Number of Musahar people involved in this initiative:

26

The Musahar community is a poor, landless and excluded community living in plain southern area of Nepal. Daily wage labour is the main

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4 	https://sites.google.com/a/mtholyoke.edu/slaveryinnepal/kamaiya-2
5 	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_rights_in_Nepal
6 	 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madheshi_people

Number of Muslim people involved in this initiative:

57

occupation and source of income of this community. Level of education and access on services is very low. So, they are dominated from the so-called upper caste and economically rich society.[7]

Nepalese Muslims are people residing in Nepal who follow the religion of Islam. Their ancestors arrived in Nepal from different parts of South Asia, Central Asia and Tibet during different epochs, and have since lived amidst the numerically dominant Hindus and Buddhists. About 97% of the Muslim community live in the Terai region, while the other 4% are found mainly in the city of Kathmandu and Gorkha and the western hills. The community numbers 971,056, about 5% of the total population of Nepal.[8]

There are variations in consensual opinion about the exact statistics and situation of **people with disabilities** in Nepal. Though the National Census 2011 claims approximately 2 per cent of Nepalese live with some kind of disabilities. But human rights activists working on this issue do not agree upon this data because this ratio is very negligible in comparison to developed countries.

Number of People with disability involved in this initiative:

22

According to the government statistics, there are 600,000 people living with disabilities throughout the country but only about 200,000 have received the disability identity card. Among them 3700 have received red card (complete disability) and 49000 have received blue card (severe disability). Those persons with disability having red card receive Rs. 2000 ($20) every month and those with blue receive Rs. 600 ($6) as social security allowance. But among the blue-cardholders, 60% are either not provided with the allowance or have not taken it because they feel ashamed of receiving the grant as it is very minimal; even not sufficient for medicines. Therefore, most of the people with severe disability have announced to relegate this allowance.

% of women involved in this initiative:

44%

The access of **women** in Nepal remains low in terms of health, education, income, decision-making, and access to policy making. Patriarchal practices, which control women's lives, are reinforced by the legal system. Women face systematic discrimination throughout the country. Literacy rates are substantially lower than men's, and women work longer hours. Violence against women is still found in Nepal. Women's representation has been ensured by the constitution, but women's equal participation in all state mechanisms is far from ideal.[9]

The **Rautes** are one of the most typical indigenous groups of Nepal and have sustained their unique cultural identity for generations. They are the only nomadic people in the country who never settle permanently in any particular place. The Rautes deny any idea of permanent settlement, education or agriculture. The fact that the Rautes, the last fulltime nomads of Nepal, have survived into this century is truly remarkable in our current period of diminishing cultural diversity. It is estimated that the total population of Rautes in Nepal is about 180, or roughly 52 families. The mid-western region of Nepal remains their only sanctuary.[10]

Number of Raute people involved in this initiative:

27

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7   http://nprc.com.np/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Changing-Practices-in-Culture-of-Musahar-Community-Dhanusa-Nepal-...-Badri-Poudel-Prof.-Dr.-Shambhu-Prasad-Kattel.pdf

8   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepalese_Muslims

9   https://www.sarokar.com.np/?p=3783

10   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_rights_in_Nepal

Rajbanshis live in the Nepal-India borderlands of the districts of Jhapa and Morang of east Nepal. Though having Mongoloid features - they consider themselves as a branch of the Kirants - their language is akin to Bengali and Assamese. They wear clothes conforming to their climate and weather. They worship Thakur Brahmani and also practice shamanism. They play with mud and water during their major festivals. The groom's side makes monetary payment to the bride's family during their marriage. This custom also prevails among some other ethnic groups of Nepal. Their principal occupation is agriculture. The Rajbanshis were the indigenous people of Jhapa and Morang before the hill migrants of Nepal overwhelmed them. [11]

Number of Rajbanshi people involved in this initiative:

28

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11   UNDP. (2011). Rautes The Last Nomads of Nepal. Kathmandu: UNDP

Annex – 2: Evidences from the ground and marginalized people (Multi stakeholder dialogues)

1 NO POVERTY

Social security

Province	What kind of social protection programme are you aware of especially for youth?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Biratnagar **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **5th March 2020** **(Province 1)**	• Social Security for civil servants • Senior Citizen allowance start from 70 years age • Allowance for single women and peoples with disabilities • Child Protection Grant for Dalit community • Nutrition allowance for HIV infected children • Some free medicines at local health posts • Maternity leave for women for working in offices	• Improvement in basic social services • Contribution on the living of disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable peoples • To some extent, it helps reduce the level of discrimination • Support medicine, clothes and food is free of cost for elderly peoples • Though the provisions are not sufficient but is good to have something, but implementation part is not that satisfactory	• Lack of adequate policies, programmes and resources • Scattered social security protection provisions – not sufficient and less coverage, many more to reach out • Lack of good governance, transparency and accountability mechanisms • Complex administrative procedures • Lack of good level of awareness of needy peoples regarding government provisions • Lack of clear provision of specific social security for unemployed young people
Kailali **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,**	• Social security allowance (cash) to senior citizens above 70, a person with disabilities, single women (widow), Dalit children under five, women with delivery in government hospitals • Medicine available (Sixty types) in free of cost in local health posts • Some insurance for agriculture farming and livestock	• The provision of social assistance and insurance to the government employees has secured their life and families • Social assistance to vulnerable people including senior citizens, single women, a person with disability, among others have supported them to reduce their risks	• Lack of access to information for all the peoples • It is very complex process to grab the opportunity • politicization in social security funds distribution and programmes related to this

Province	What kind of social protection programme are you aware of especially for youth?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
7th March 2020 **(Sudurpashchim Province)**	• Medical treatment for deprived citizens for Cardiovascular diseases, Cancer, Renal failure, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Head and Spinal injury, Sickle Cell Anemia and Stroke up to amount of NPR 100,000 (Hundred Thousand) • Tax exemption for women, Dalit, Person with disabilities, poor people in establishing industry and land registration • Educational scholarship for some girls, a person with disabilities, Dalit children, children from Mukta Kamaiya	• Insurance to crops and livestock has boosted the confidence of poor farmers for securing their livelihoods in agriculture • The scholarship to Dalit children, children of Mukta Kamaiya has helped to continue their education	• Lack of coordination among government organizations that provide various types of social security • Lack of proper data management and information management system • Some schemes announced, but effective implementation is a challenge and coverage such as insurance is very low
Janakpur **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **29th February 2020** **(Province 2)**	• Social allowance to senior citizen above 70 years, and a person with disabilities • Pensions to government staffs • Prime Minister Employment Programmes for youth • Free medicines provided by local health posts • Educational scholarship for girls • Day meals for children in school from deprived community • Distribution of bicycle to girls for retaining them in schools	• Social security allowance contributed to senior citizens and a person with disabilities to buy medicines and other essential things • Schemes have helped to buy day to day essential to some degree • Employability programme has increased the employability of some young people • Bicycles have supported girls to retain in the schools	• Low coverage of service of the government • Embezzlement in social security funds • Lack of proper data management system • Weak institutional mechanism and governance system • Lack of coordination and collaboration among government institutions
Nawalparasi **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th February 2020** **(Gandaki Province)**	• Social allowance to senior citizen above 70 years, person with disabilities and single women • Pensions facility to the former government employees • Education scholarship for Dalit children and girls • Distribution of bicycle to girls for sustaining them in school	• Social security allowance contributed to support the livelihood and promote the dignity of elderly people, peoples with disability and single women in the community • Increased the enrollment of Dalit children in school • Reduce the vulnerability of marginalized people	• Limited coverage by social protection provisions • Weak governance at different levels • Lack of data management • Weak implementation of policy and programme related to social security

Province	What kind of social protection programme are you aware of especially for youth?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Nepalgunj Multi-stakeholder dialogue 12th March 2020 (Province 5)	• Social allowance to senior citizen • Social insurance and assistance to government employees • Social Assistance to a person with disabilities and single women (widow) • Scholarship for Dalit children • Insurance for people who are working in offices such as Banks, corporates, NGOs • Prime Minister Employment Fund and other programmes from the government	• Decrease poverty • Boost the confidence of a person with disabilities, single women and government employees	• Prevalence of informal economy (90%) • Lack of data presented from the government to monitor the benefits of social security • Weak governance, accountability and transparency at all the levels • Low social assistance to needy people • Limited coverage of government services • Inadequate social security and budget allocation in the yearly national budget

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

Province	What kind of social protection programme are you aware of especially for youth?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Biratnagar Multi-stakeholder dialogue 5th March 2020 (Province 1)	• Comprehensive sexuality education in school textbooks • Counselling about SRHR • Provisions for contraceptives and screening for sexually transmitted diseases	• Use of Family Planning • Use of modern contraceptive measures • Use of antenatal services • Increased knowledge of HIV and AIDS • Availability of IEC materials regarding safe motherhood • Availability of female community health volunteers	• Low level of public awareness, inadequate supplies, equipment and staffs • Uneven use of SRHR services and facilities based on social groups (PwD, LGBTIQ) • Pre-marital sex usually leads to unsafe sexual practices • Unwanted and unplanned pregnancy • Limited discussion about SRHR within the family, school, and community • Child marriage and early childbearing • Taboo, stigma and stereotype concept in society towards SRHR • Inadequate health posts and ambulance in Ward level • Limited communication and transportation facilities • Cultural and religious factors restrict youth to access SRH services

Province	What kind of social protection programme are you aware of especially for youth?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Kailali **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th March 2020** **(Sudurpashchim Province)**	• Comprehensive sexuality education in the school curriculum • Counselling services related to family planning at primary health care centers, district hospitals and health posts • Availability of Female Community Health Volunteers • Availability of contraceptive methods such as condoms, pills, vasectomy, Depo-Provera, implants, sterilization etc. • Free checkup for HIV AIDS and Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STD) • Availability of safe abortion centers	• More young people have been aware of family planning, HIV AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases • Unwanted pregnancy, childbearing and birth rate have been decreased	• Lack of adequate information to marginalized and vulnerable community due to poor communication and transportation facilities • Lack of quality health services at the community level • Limited skilled human resources • Traditional social practices of child marriage and childbearing • Prevalence of stigma and taboos to discuss SRHR in family, school and community
Janakpur **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **29th February 2020** **(Province 2)**	• Availability of services for family planning and maternal health • Availability of Female Community Health Volunteers • Availability of contraceptive methods • Free checkup for HIV AIDS and Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STD)	• Compared to old aged people and adults, young people have mentioned having conversations openly about SRH rights • Child marriage and childbearing have been deceased with the enhanced knowledge and skills of SRH rights • The use of modern contraceptives has been increased compared to the past • The schoolteachers have started teaching SRHR openly to some extent • The family planning services are increased	• Inadequate services for LGBTIQ community and other marginalized young people including the PwD • Low investment in SRHR • Traditional taboos towards SRHR • The practices of child marriage and childbearing • Limited public information about SRHR • Lack of quality health services • Limited health facilities and lack of professional staffs • Lack of specific laws and programme of actions to promote the SRHR
Nawalparasi Multi-stakeholder dialogue, **7th February 2020** **(Gandaki Province)**	• Family planning services are provided by the government • Availability of contraceptive methods such as condoms, pills, vasectomy, Depo-Provera, implants, sterilization etc.	• The knowledge, skills and behaviour of young people have been changed • The health of child and mothers have been improved • The society is open towards SRHR	• Taboos attached with SRHR still exist in society • Early and Child Marriage issue • Inadequate program of actions to promote SRHR • Limited flow of information to people • Lack of quality SRHR services with privacy

Province	What kind of social protection programme are you aware of especially for youth?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Nepalgunj **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **12th March 2020** **(Province 5)**	• Contraceptives like condoms, pills, vasectomy, Depo-Provera, implants, sterilization etc. • Free of cost delivery of newborn in government hospitals • Psycho-social counselling • Comprehensive sexuality education in the school curriculum	• The knowledge, skills and behaviour of young people have been changed • Improvement of child and maternal health	• Traditional perception towards SRHR • Limited discussion about SRHR at family, community and the school • Inadequate governance and institutional capacity • Fear due to stigma and taboos for a checkup the health status of young people • SRH issues are not openly discussed

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Lifelong learning
Technical and vocational education
Active citizenship

Province	What do you understand by Lifelong learning and active citizenship? Are there any initiatives from the government in this area?	What services are available around vocational education?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Biratnagar **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **5th March 2020** **(Province 1)**	• Lifelong learning is the process starting from birth to end of the life. It is very important for everyone to strengthen the livelihoods. • Active citizenship is the consciousness of people in which people play an active role in public affairs. • Initiatives from the government to lifelong learning are Community learning centers and adult learning centers	• There are not any specific technical and vocational training programmes being provided by government of Nepal. However, some private institutions affiliated to CTEVT are providing some technical and vocational education such as CMA, LAB Technician, ANAMI, Plumbing, electrician, Computer technician etc.	• The provisions of community learning centres, adult learning and technical vocational education are helping reduce the illiteracy in the community. Further it has also helped upgrade the livelihoods of community people creating various job opportunities. • The implementation status of lifelong learning and technical and vocational education is not promising as per the expectations of people.	• Limited concept about lifelong learning in the community • Budget constraints • Lack of skilled trainers and required training opportunities based on the national and international job markets for youth • Lack of integrated programmes • Lack of coordination and collaboration between the government and private institutions • The trend of over emphasizing on general education in school curriculum

Province	What do you understand by Lifelong learning and active citizenship? Are there any initiatives from the government in this area?	What services are available around vocational education?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Kailali **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th March 2020** **(Sudurpashchim Province)**	• Learning process from birth to end of the life • Skilled based training • Informal education • Active Citizen is the trend to participate in decision-making process promoting the rights of citizens. • Community learning centres, skills development training, adult and female literacy programmes are government initiatives	• There are some private institutions affiliated to CTEVT that provides some technical and vocational training. • Sometimes, NGOs and INGOs also organize skills-based training including tailoring, livestock farming, computer, beautician among others to engage people in income-generating activities. • Provision of one technical school in one village	• The provisions of lifelong learning have supported to increase the literacy rate. • Skills-based training has supported to generate job opportunities in the community level	• Limited community learning centers • Low investment in technical and vocational education • Limited skilled human resource to train the aspirant people • Lack of diversification in the training curriculum
Janakpur **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **29th February 2020** **(Province 2)**	• Knowledge and skills gained throughout the life which is relevant for livelihoods. • Active citizenship is the civic awareness of people who raise the political and civic affairs effectively. It promotes lifelong learning and civic values in society. • Functional literary programme • Adult literacy programme • Female literary programme • Education for out of school children	• Some technical and vocational education trainings are available under government and private institutions such as plumbing, electrician, lab technician, masons, barber, hospitality etc. • I/NGO's also conduct some technical training to promote income generation	• It has supported, to some extent, to increase the literacy skill and income of the marginalized and vulnerable people, including Dalit, indigenous group, Madeshi, LGBTIQ and PwD. • The implementation status of lifelong learning and technical and vocational education is not satisfactory due to various problems including lack of coordination, low investment, quality control and skilled trainers.	• Unequal access to equitable quality TVET programme for all sections of young people • Lack of adequate policy and programme formulation related to lifelong learning and TVET • Lack of coordination and facilitation by government agencies • Limited training institutions and trained human resource to train the participants • Low level of public information about the training opportunities • Low investment in lifelong learning and TVET

Province	What do you understand by Lifelong learning and active citizenship? Are there any initiatives from the government in this area?	What services are available around vocational education?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Nawalparasi **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th February 2020** **(Gandaki Province)**	• The person having the capacity to analyze the political, economic and social and cultural aspects and advocating the rights of marginalized and vulnerable people is called the active citizenship. • Adult literacy programme • Female literacy programme • Education for out of school children	• Market-oriented training such as plumbing, masons, electrician training, engineering, cooking, tourism and hospitality for poor people, women, unemployed youth and out of school youth by CTEVT and private institutions	• The skills and knowledge gained from these trainings has helped people in income generation and build a better life • The implementation of lifelong learning and technical and vocational training is not to the satisfactory level and needs some serious plans and programs.	• Quality TVET programs are still far from marginalized youths. • Limited trained professionals and institutions for running programs. • Lack of policy and programs to address the needs of TVET and lifelong learning. • Lack of information regarding these programs to the public. • Lack of interest and prioritization to TVET and lifelong learning by the various levels of governments.
Nepalgunj **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **12th March 2020** **(Province 5)**	• Lifelong learning is the desire to learn knowledge and skills throughout life. • Active citizen citizenship refers to a concept where a person actively participates in the social and political process, such as voting, demonstration etc. • Community learning centers, literacy programme, adult and female literary programme	• The available services are electrician, CMA, nursing, masons, plumbing etc.	• Increase employment and self-entrepreneurship • Growth of income in a family • Reduce the illiteracy	• Lack of adequate programme and budget • Weak governance and accountability • Lack of relevance training necessary for national and international job markets • Lack of skilled human resources to train the aspirants • Unequal access to quality training opportunities for marginalized and vulnerable young people • Lack of coordination and facilitation by government institutions

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Gender based violence
Discrimination
Harmful social norms
Unpaid care work

Province	What are different types of gender-based violence existing in your community/municipality/province?	What are the responses from the government?	How active are youth network/ organizations working to reduce GBV and harmful social norms? How unpaid care work of women are valued?	What are the challenges?
Biratnagar Multi-stakeholder dialogue 5th March 2020 (Province 1)	• Women treated as a second-class citizen • Discrimination in choosing the school based on gender - sons are sent to private schools and daughters to public school • Domestic violence, cultural violence, harassment and sexual abuse in public spaces (including LGBTIQ) • Dowry systems • Limited participation of women in the decision-making process • Limited access of women to economic resources	• The government has adopted various policy and programmes to address the challenges faced by women. However, the implementation has not been effective.	• Youth/networks are active in the society to eliminate the GBV by organizing various programmes including awareness raising, street drama, pressurizing programmes, among others. • Women spend most of their time in the home being engaged in domestic works. However, their engagement in domestic works have not been valued and counted in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	• Unequal power and wealth distribution between male, female and others (LGBTIQ) • Discriminatory norms, values, perceptions and culture towards women and LGBTIQ • Limited participation in the decision-making process

Province	What are different types of gender-based violence existing in your community/municipality/province?	What are the responses from the government?	How active are youth network/organizations working to reduce GBV and harmful social norms? How unpaid care work of women are valued?	What are the challenges?
Kailali Multi-stakeholder dialogue, 7th March 2020 (Sudurpashchim Province)	• Discrimination between son and daughter in family • Prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional abuses and violence in public spaces and workplaces, domestic violence (Beating, slapping, hair pulling, kicking, burning, beating with stick) and mental torture (Threats, verbal abuse and neglect) • Polygamy and dowry related violence • Forced and early marriage • Trafficking of women and girls • Harmful social practices like Chhupadi (practices of keeping a menstruating woman in a small shed away from the main house), an accusation of witchcraft • Increased the reporting of GBV in media and survivors in the forefront • Discrimination in education and job opportunity • Unequal access to financial resources	• Availability of laws, policies and institutional mechanisms to address the GBV • Helpline and network of service providers for GBV • Limited psycho-social counselling services for survivors • Skills development programmes to empower women and girls • Boarder check to contain the girls trafficking	• Public awareness programs through demonstration and roleplay, knowledge building programs, psycho-social counselling and distribution of educational and communication materials along with legal aid to victims • Unpaid care work has not been recognized by the government	• Traditional norms, values and culture • Low public awareness and capacity development • Lack of effective implementation of laws and policies made to end the gender-based violence and discrimination • Unequal power and wealth distribution • Low investment in ending the gender-based violence • Open border to India • Lack of quality services • Non-cooperation of family members towards survivors • Lack of proper investigation on women rights violation • Tendency to compromise even in serious crimes • Tendency not to report the case due to stigma and fear in the society • Difficulty in the registration of the case in the police

Province	What are different types of gender-based violence existing in your community/municipality/province?	What are the responses from the government?	How active are youth network/ organizations working to reduce GBV and harmful social norms? How unpaid care work of women are valued?	What are the challenges?
Janakpur Multi-stakeholder dialogue 29th February 2020 (Province 2)	• Polygamy and dowry related violence • Structural violence resulting from gendered practices, laws and traditions • Prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional abuses and violence • Prevalence of domestic violence • Child Marriage • Trafficking of women and girls due to open border • Harmful social practices like an accusation of witchcraft • Discrimination in education between son and daughter. • Violence towards LGBTIQ youth	• *Beti Bacho Beti Padhao* campaign • Psycho-social counselling services for survivors • Awareness raising programmes to educate women and girls for their rights • Boarder check to contain the girls trafficking	• Awareness raising activities through various means like drama, radio programs and psycho-social counselling. • Legal support to survivors. • Unpaid care work has not yet been recognized and valued.	• Patriarchal and social norms, values, role division and culture • Unequal power distribution between the male and female • Low investment to end the GBV and discrimination • No practice of reporting the sexual violence and discrimination in police office due to stigma and taboos prevailing in the society • Lack of fast track court system • Unfriendly psycho-social counselling services • Practices of child marriage and dowry system • Improper implementation of policy and programmes

Province	What are different types of gender-based violence existing in your community/municipality/ province?	What are the responses from the government?	How active are youth network/ organizations working to reduce GBV and harmful social norms? How unpaid care work of women are valued?	What are the challenges?
Nawalparasi **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th February 2020** **(Gandaki Province)**	• Polygamy and dowry related violence • Physical, sexual and emotional abuses and violence in public • Domestic violence and mental torture • Forced marriage • Trafficking of women and girls • Discrimination in education opportunity	• Psycho-social counselling services for survivors • Awareness raising programmes to educate women and girls • Collaboration with other agencies and organization to tackle girls trafficking	• Programs aimed at awareness and knowledge building through various media like radio, television and social media • Unpaid care work is not valued	• Unequal economic and power distribution among male and female • Inadequate allocation of budget to tackle GBV and discrimination. • Patriarchal society • Social stigma preventing from reporting violence and crimes. • Child marriage and dowry system • Weak implementation of policy and programmes from the local government
Nepalgunj **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **12th March 2020** **(Province 5)**	• Domestic physical and mental violence • Gender-based sexual harassment and abuse in public spaces (School, Park, Street, Hospital) • Practices of so-called witchcraft • Unequal wage labour on the same work between male and female	• Psycho-social counselling services for survivors • Awareness raising programmes to educate women and girls their rights • Provision of fund for GBV issue • Boarder check to reduce girls trafficking from Nepal	• Awareness raising and capacity development of youth • Psycho-social counselling • Networking • Distribution of Information Education and Communication Materials • Legal aid to survivors • Unpaid care work has not been recognized and valued	• Society is unable to accept LGBTIQ, female and male as equal due to patriarchal norms • Limited investment from various sectors to end discrimination and GBV • Lack of trust towards the police and court • Programmes against GBV is introduced but cases are not reduced

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Youth skills and employability

Province	What services are available to promote youth skills and employability? (Provincial and local government facility)	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Biratnagar **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **5th March 2020** **(Province 1)**	• There are training courses for Plumbing, Electricity Wiring, Leadership Development, Cooking, computer courses, Certified Medical Assistant (CMA) etc.	• This is promoting youth employability and youth entrepreneurship	• Relevant training opportunities are limited with limited information dissemination • Insufficient budget allocation • Lack of skilled and certified trainers, and lack of decent job opportunities in the domestic job market (after training) • Facilities such as insurance is not able to reach small scale enterprise
Kailali **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th March 2020** **(Sudurpashchim Province)**	• There are the availability of a few kinds of skills and employability training (in coordination with private sectors, NGOs & INGOs),	• Promotion of decent jobs for underemployed and unemployed youth but the quality is poor for national and international job market • It is supporting income generation of youth	• Unplanned employability programmes • Lack of market-based training opportunities • Lack of proper flow of information • Unequal distribution of resources for youth development
Janakpur **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **29th February 2020** **(Province 2)**	• Various types of skilled-based training are available in our community such as CMA, LAB, ANM, AAHW, Electrical, B. Surveying, Vet. JTA, Social Mobilization etc.	• Employability increases among youth • Decrease in the participation of young people in criminal activities • Increase in entrepreneurship	• Huge unemployment • Lack of information regarding training opportunities • Only a limited group of people are getting benefits of the training • Lack of capacity to invest capital in starting new enterprises
Nawalparasi **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th February 2020** **(Gandaki Province)**	• Skill-based training such as electrical, wood craving, beautician, lab, Vet. JTA, driving etc. are conducted for youth	• Increase employment and entrepreneurship • Development of local economy • Decrease the participation of young people in criminal activities	• Lack of proper training opportunities • Lack of public awareness about the opportunities • Unemployed youth and tendency to go abroad for a job • Lack of adequate policy, programme and budget to enhance the employability trainings at the local level

Province	What services are available to promote youth skills and employability? (Provincial and local government facility)	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Nepalgunj **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **12th March 2020** **(Province 5)**	• Skill-based training is available in our community such as LAB, Electrical, Vet. JTA, Social Mobilization, driving, electrical, mobile repair, etc.	• Increase in employment and entrepreneurship among youth • Increase the participation of young people in decision-making process • Local economy developed • Decrease in the participation of young people in criminal activities	• Huge unemployment rate among youth • Lack of public awareness about the training opportunities in the community • Unplanned and unmanaged programs and activities where coordination among different government institutions is weak • Lack of follow up programs and training

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Social, economic and political inclusion

Province	What types of discriminations are within youth in your community?	What are government programmes to reduce the discrimination prevailing within youth at your community?	What are the challenges?
Biratnagar **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **5th March 2020** **(Province 1)**	• The youth living with poverty is treated differently by the wealthy youth • Female youth experience discrimination and sexual abuses by male youth • Female youth living with poverty and so-called lower caste are discriminated in social and other affairs by the so-called upper caste and wealthy youth • Youth belonging to Dalit, Indigenous, Madhesi, PwD, Tharu and Muslim are treated differently by general youth in terms of language, caste, and ethnicity, among others. • Youths who belong to LGBTIQ are discriminated in all the social affairs	• There are some programmes related to social security like an allowance to Dalit children and PwD	• Unequal power and wealth distribution • Traditional and unscientific norms, values and cultures • Lack of targeted policy and programmes to enhance the living standards of marginalized and vulnerable community

Province	What types of discriminations are within youth in your community?	What are government programmes to reduce the discrimination prevailing within youth at your community?	What are the challenges?
Kailali **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th March 2020** **(Sudurpashchim Province)**	• Wealth and income inequality between general youth and others • Discrimination and untouchability towards Dalit youth • Sexual harassment and abuse to female youth in public spaces • Discrimination and injustice against youth with disabilities, LGTIQ, Tharu community, Badi Community, Mukta Kamaiya, other endangered indigenous community • Limited participation in the decision-making process for marginalized and vulnerable people • Discrimination in education for disadvantaged youth • Chhaupadi practices for female youth	• Social security for PwD and Dalit children under five year • Some targeted training like beautician, tailoring, plumbing and so on for marginalized and vulnerable youth • Scholarship for Mukta Kamaiya girls and Dalit • Reservation/ affirmative action in government jobs for marginalized and vulnerable people	• Low economic growth and poverty reduction due to inequality • Lack of adequate policy, programme and budget to reduce inequality prevailing within young people • Traditional power and wealth distribution • Traditional and harmful social practices • Lack of good governance and accountability in government and non-governmental institutions • Influence of wealthy and powerful class in the decision-making process • Lack of effective implementation of laws, policy and programmes • Weakness in the institutional mechanism
Janakpur Multi-stakeholder dialogue 29th February 2020 (Province 2)	• Unequal access to equitable access to quality education and affordable health • Wealth and income inequality between general youth and marginalized community • Issue of untouchability towards Dalit youth • Discrimination against disabilities, LGBTIQ, Madhesi Dalit, Tharu community, other endangered indigenous community	• Strict legal policies to end discrimination • Collaboration with organizations and agencies to tackle discrimination	• Unequal power and wealth distribution in the community • Poverty and exclusion • Influence and bias in policymaking • Lack of good governance, transparency and accountability • Lack of effective implementation of policy and programmes targeted to uplift the marginalized and vulnerable community

Province	What types of discriminations are within youth in your community?	What are government programmes to reduce the discrimination prevailing within youth at your community?	What are the challenges?
Nawalparasi **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th February 2020** **(Gandaki Province)**	• Wealth and income inequality between youth groups • Discrimination and untouchability towards Dalit youth • Sexual harassment and abuse • Lack of acceptance from the people towards youth with disabilities, LGBTIQ • Madhesi Dalit, Tharu community, other indigenous community are not invited for community-level decision making	• Social security schemes for people from excluded communities and groups • Youth development programs • Public awareness programs through public-private participation	• Weak governance and lack of proper implementation plan to end discrimination • Education and unemployment • Poverty • Harmful social and traditional practices • Accessibility to quality health services is also a challenge for marginalized youth
Nepalgunj **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **12th March 2020** **(Province 5)**	• Discrimination based on caste, religion, income • Harassment, abuse and GBV in families • Very limited participation in the decision-making process for marginalized and vulnerable people	• Affirmative action and positive discrimination in government jobs for the marginalized community	• Weak laws and policies formed with influence and bias. • Unequal power and wealth structure in a community • Poverty and exclusion • Lack of good governance, transparency and accountability

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Youth and resilience
Climate change

Province	What are the issues related to disaster and climate change in your community	What are the government programmes to minimize the impact of climate change and disaster risk in your community?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Biratnagar **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **5th March 2020** **(Province 1)**	• Some issues related to climate change and disaster are changes in weather patterns, extreme weather, earthquake, landslide, flood, windstorm, droughts, thunderbolt, hailstorm, forest fires, epidemic, relocation of local people.	• Integration of mitigating and adapting elements at local-level development plan • Conduct knowledge sharing and skills development programs to local authorities and common people	• Implementation status is not satisfactory	• Disaster prone areas in terms of natural disasters like earthquake, landslides and flood • Low investment in adaptation and mitigation measures • Lack of skill development programmes at the community level • Lack of effective implementation of policy and programme related to adaptation and mitigation
Kailali **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th March 2020** **(Sudurpashchim Province)**	• Damage of crops and livestock • Temperature increase • Landslides and flood • Earthquake • Unsafe drinking water • Change in agriculture patterns • Forest fire • Droughts • Extinction of water resources • Heavy monsoon rains	• Establishment of community Disaster management committee • Community-based disaster risk reduction plan • Collaboration between various agencies and government • Human Resource for preparedness and response	• Decrease in human causalities and property loss • Disaster Resilient Community model has been prepared • Skill and knowledge enhancement on DRR	• Disaster prone terrain • Lack of effective implementation and plan prepared by the local government and inadequate budget allocation

Province	What are the issues related to disaster and climate change in your community	What are the government programmes to minimize the impact of climate change and disaster risk in your community?	What are the good aspects and implementation status?	What are the challenges?
Janakpur **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **29th February 2020** **(Province 2)**	• Damage of crops and livestock • Temperature increase • Flood • Unsafe drinking water • Change in agriculture patterns • Domestic fire • Droughts • Extinction of water resources • Heavy monsoon rains	• Calamity relief fund at district level • Community Disaster management committee formation with community based DRR plan • DRR information, vulnerability mapping • Human Resource for preparedness and response (Volunteers group and trained professionals for response)	• Disaster Resilient Community model has been prepared • Response activities are not strong	• Low budget allocation for DRR preparedness • Ineffective plans in case of a flood which is a reoccurring disaster • Weak in follow-up and capacity building activities
Nawalparasi **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th February 2020** **(Gandaki Province)**	• Landslides and flood • Earthquake • Change in agriculture patterns • Forest fire and domestic fire • Droughts • Extinction of water resources • Heavy monsoon rains	• Establishment of community Disaster management committee with plan and budget • Availability of DRR information, vulnerability mapping • Public-private partnership in DRR programmes	• Change in knowledge, skills and behaviour regarding DRR • Decrease in human causalities	• Prone to disaster • Lack of effective implementation and plan prepared by the community • Low investment in DRR preparedness • Low engagement of youth in DRR
Nepalgunj **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **12th March 2020** **(Province 5)**	• Rise in Temperature • Landslides and flood • Earthquake • Change in agriculture patterns • Displacement of wild animals • Droughts • Extinction of water resources	• Local action plan in place to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and adaptation strategies during a natural calamity • Capacity building workshop and training for disaster preparedness	• Community resilience • Skilled human resource pool is developed in some places	• Low investment in disaster preparedness, response and reconstruction • Weak governance and accountability • Lack of policy for DRR • Lack of voluntary community engagement in DRR

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Governance and Accountability
Youth empowerment and
Participation in decision making

Province	What is the level of youth participation in planning and implementation at your community?	What are the challenges?
Biratnagar Multi-stakeholder dialogue 5th March 2020 (Province 1)	• Youth have limited participation in the decision-making process in the community level. They are merely engaged in the actions rather than in decision making process. As a result, their genuine agendas are left in the planning processes	• Lack of policy and good institutional mechanism for the implementation of policies • Stereotype concepts towards young people' participation in the decision-making process that youth will get turn in future • Lack of enabling environment and culture to promote youth participation at all the levels
Kailali Multi-stakeholder dialogue, 7th March 2020 (Sudurpashchim Province)	• Participation of youth are assured at some of the decision-making processes, but participation is done for the shake of formality, and not satisfactory at the implementation level • Lack of participation of all kinds of youth in terms of gender, sex, physical and mental disability	• Lack of adequate policies, programmes to ensure youth participation in the decision-making process • Disparity and inequality among young people • Lack of understanding among youth about the importance of participation in the decision-making process • Lack of family support • Social norms, values, cultures and practices that discourage youth to speak in front of their elders
Janakpur Multi-stakeholder dialogue 29th February 2020 (Province 2)	• Limited participation of young people, particularly Madhesi, Dalit, Janajati, PwD, women and LGBTIQ in the decision making and implementation process	• Lack of coordination and collaboration between government institutions • Low allocation of budget to promote the participation of young people in the governance process • Lack of institutional capacity to mainstream the issues of youth • Negative perception of society towards young people in terms of participation

Province	What is the level of youth participation in planning and implementation at your community?	What are the challenges?
Nawalparasi **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th February 2020** **(Gandaki Province)**	• Very limited participation of young people in both the planning and implementation of programmes	• Insufficient policy, programme and budgets to promote youth participation • Limited knowledge and opportunities among youth about their rights and responsibilities • Lack of institutional mechanisms within government offices • Lack of space for youth in the decision- making process • Lack of youth partnerships • Inequality within young people based on sex, gender, geography, religion and caste • Polarization among young people
Nepalgunj **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **12th March 2020** **(Province 5)**	• Low participation of young people in the decision-making process	• Lack of institutional mechanism within the government institutions • No adequate policy, programme and budget for youth empowerment and participation • Limited knowledge of young people on their rights

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Community and local ownership and partnership
Volunteering (as primary actors, as volunteers, and as leaders)

Province	What are the roles of volunteer of volunteer in achieving the SDGs in your community?	What are the challenges?
Biratnagar **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **5th March 2020** **(Province 1)**	• Volunteers have played a very significant role to achieve the SDGs. In order to contribute to implementing the SDGs, they have involved in raising awareness, empowering community people and delivering goods and services	• Lack of institutional mechanism to promote the culture of volunteerism in executing the SDGs • Safety and security concerns of volunteers • Lack of acknowledgement towards volunteerism • Poverty, unemployment and Lack of education • Lack of volunteering policies

Province	What are the roles of volunteer of volunteer in achieving the SDGs in your community?	What are the challenges?
Kailali **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th March 2020** **(Sudurpashchim Province)**	• Delivery of services and goods to needy people • Awareness-raising about SDGs to community people • Teaching in public school about the concept and importance of SDGs • Raising awareness about water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and impact of climate change and ways to stay safe from its adverse effects • Supporting to infrastructure development including road construction, piper water, among others • Initiatives to end the gender-based violence and harmful social practices including Chhaupadi (*Chhaupadi* is a form of menstrual taboo which prohibits Hindu women and girls from participating in normal family activities while menstruating, as they are considered so-called "impure")	• Lack of adequate policy, programme, institutional mechanism to engage the young volunteers for community services • Poverty and unemployment • Lack of acknowledgement by concerned authorities • Practices of profit-oriented mindset • Lack of volunteering policies
Janakpur **Multi-stakeholder dialogue** **29th February 2020** **(Province 2)**	• Building a principle of sustainability through young people • Awareness raising about SDGs to community people • Making people aware about the importance of all the 5 pillars of SDGs i.e. People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership • Inclusion of sustainable approach in developmental works by educating the leaders and representatives of the community and government	• Poverty and unemployment • Lack of appreciation towards voluntary work from family and community • Profit-oriented mindset towards voluntary works • Lack of skill for voluntary services • Lack of volunteering policies and provisions
Nawalparasi **Multi-stakeholder dialogue,** **7th February 2020** **(Gandaki Province)**	• Youth are taking various awareness raising activities like workshops, interactions, street drama, etc. to educate the community people about the SDGs • To eliminate the literary, young volunteer are teaching in some public school voluntarily • Youth volunteer are taking various initiatives like plantation, banning plastic bags, etc. to reduce the carbon emissions • Young volunteers are supporting peace building initiatives by organizing various peacebuilding workshops and training in the community • Young volunteers are supporting development works like water pipe, road, irrigation etc. • Young volunteers are organizing various campaigns to eliminate bad dogma, blind faith and superstitions	• Time management • Lack of appropriate knowledge and skills • Lack of value for volunteering in society • Lack of certification, accreditation and validation • Lack of full family support • Lack of volunteering policies and budget constraints • Fading the culture of volunteerism

Province	What are the roles of volunteer of volunteer in achieving the SDGs in your community?	What are the challenges?
Nepalgunj **Multi-stakeholder** **dialogue** **12th March 2020** **(Province 5)**	• Awareness-raising to community people about SDGs • Teaching at public school • Conducting the skilled-based training to reduce poverty • Advocacy and campaign to eliminate the gender-based discrimination, untouchability and girls trafficking • Plantation	• No reward and punishment mechanism • Lack of adequate laws, policies, programmes and institutional mechanism to promote volunteering • Lack of coordination and collaboration among the volunteers • Time and budget constraints • No value given in society for this position

Annex – 3: Evidences from the ground and marginalized people
(Focus Group Discussion)

Social security

Questionnaire	Kamaiya Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	Madhesi Youth, Janakpur (Province 2)	Badi Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	LGBTIQ Youth, Kathmandu (Bagmati Province)
What kind of social protection programme are you aware of especially for youth? (respective marginalized youth)	• Safe Food Programme • Skill development training • Pregnancy Incentive • Scholarship/reservation for education	• Economic support to the Musahar in establishing their own business • Providing skill-based training to local people • Distribution of bicycle to girls • Opportunities in PM employment programmes	• Safe Home • Safe Food Programme • Skill development training • Children Protection Fund (Rs.400/month) • Pregnancy Fund • Scholarship for education	• There are not any specific social security provisions for LGBTIQ Youth
What are the good aspects and implementation status?	• People are aware of the programmes and their implementation • Not everyone has been able to equally access the facilities	• Everything is good and the government also keeps track of its activities by doing surveys • Helps people in reducing poverty	• People are aware of the programmes • Not everyone has been able to equally access the facilities	• We believe that it helps to live the dignified life However, we don't know what the status of implementation will be
What are the challenges?	• People who receive incentive have difficulty in reaching to the authority due to transportation issue, old age and disability • Many youths are unaware of the schemes	• Discrimination is still on its peak on the basis of poverty and disability • Some practices of social exclusion have also been seen	• Due to poverty, some people cannot attend the training as they must support their family economically by doing daily wage work	• Many people that need to be reached

Questionnaire	Rajbanshi Youth, Jhapa (Province 1)	Chepanag Youth, Makawanpur (Bagmati Province)	Raute Youth, Surkhet (Karnali Province)	Muslim Youth (Karnali Province)
What kind of social protection programme are you aware of especially for youth? (respective marginalized youth)	• No specific social security for Rajbansi people • Have heard about many schemes and programmes from the government but the local government has not been able to reach out to locals	• Scholarship at public school • Some free medicines at local health posts • Subsidized seeds and fertilizers for those who are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry	• Monthly allowance • Some free medicines at local hospitals • Some gifts like a goat at the time of festivals	• Reservation in government jobs
What are the good aspects and implementation status?	• Various programmes in the name of social security have been heard from the radio and TV but the local government has yet to implement them or reach to this community	• Creation of positive hope for Chepang youth • Politicization in scholarship distribution	• Developing livelihood support programmes • Minimize vulnerability	• In the law, Muslims are categorized in the Madhesi category. Due to this reason, Muslims rights in government jobs have not been secured.
What are the challenges?	• Little coverage • Lack of good governance, transparency and accountability in the institutional mechanism • Limited awareness about the programmes to needy people	• Limited beneficiary coverage • Existing poverty and hunger • Lack of official documents and legalities, including citizenship to claim rights	• Low allowance • Lack of authentic documents • Lack of permanent settlement	• Biased laws • No specific targeted social security programmes for Muslim Youth • Partial information flows
Questionnaire	**Majhi and Musahar Nawalparasi (Province 5)**	**Dalit Youth (Karnali Province)**	**People with disability (Bagmati Province)**	
What kind of social protection programme are you aware of especially for youth? (respective marginalized youth)	• Pregnant women delivery incentive • Skill development and training for youth • Educational scholarship for girls	• Scholarship at public schools • Reservation seats at private schools • Works for food programme	• Person with disabilities having red card who get NPR 3,000 monthly allowance to support necessary daily activities and NPR 16,000 monthly allowance with the blue card • Scholarship from primary to a higher level • 5% reservation in job opportunities • 50 % discounts at public transportation • Tax reduction to buy materials for disability materials like white sticks • Free health services in government hospitals • Rehabilitation facility for some PwDs	

What are the good aspects and implementation status?	• Helped promote self-employment and skills for household women • Very limited opportunity and lack of access of many more schemes and programs for the people of this community	• It increases the enrollment of Dalit Youth at formal education • It reduces the poverty, vulnerability, risks and inequality • The implementation status is not satisfactory	• The perspective of family and society has been slowly changing towards a person with disabilities
What are the challenges?	• Access to information and rights • Weak governance	• Weak governance system and capacity constraints • Lack of proper data management system	• Administrative hurdles • Lack of scientific basis to distribute the social security schemes • Weak implementation • Blaming by society regarding the merit-based approach • Misuse of cards • Lack of disabled-friendly infrastructures, both in the private and public sector

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

Questionnaire	Kamaiya Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	Madhesi Youth, Janakpur (Province 2)	Badi Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	LGBTIQ Youth, Kathmandu (Bagmati Province)
What services are available around Sexual and Reproductive Health in your community?	• Health Post has been providing all the facilities and information regarding the SRHR services. Also aware of the Health Insurance but not applied due to various factors. • Facilities for HIV infected person.	• Ambulance services for the people • Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV) to check the health status of people • Pregnant women get a small amount of money from the local level government • Free checkup for HIV AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases	• HSRH services are available in health posts • Aware of health insurance, but limited people are using this	• Limited SRHR information dedicated to LGBTIQ, available information is not friendly

What are its good aspect and implementation status?	• People know about the facilities available around SRHR and the ways to access it, but they are not doing so because of the taboos attached to it • Run by FCHVs	• The services and facilities are good, but the government is not able to end the social stigma attached to it • Child marriage has been deceased • Increase in use of Contraceptives	• SRH issues are not discussed openly • Social stigma and taboos still play a big role in being able to use these facilities with ease	• It has supported our community to address HIV AIDS and other sexual diseases
What are the challenges?	• Limited discussion about SRHR at family, community and schools • Fear of stigma and taboos to check up the health status of young people • Low investment in SRHR • Not enough skilled manpower	• Sex and sexuality are still a big thing to discuss and the government is unable to aware people about it • Lack of special program for LGBTIQ group	• Limited discussion about SRHR at family, community and school • Fear of stigma and taboos to get SRH services • Low investment in SRHR	• Discrimination at the hospital due to LGBTIQ status • No special services and facilities by the Government of Nepal • Limited awareness of LGBTIQ about SRHR • High risk of HIV in the LGBTIQ community
Questionnaire	**Rajbanshi Youth, Jhapa (Province 1)**	**Chepanag Youth, Makawanpur ((Bagmati Province)**	**Raute Youth, Surkhet (Karnali Province)**	**Muslim Youth (Karnali Province)**
What services are available around Sexual and Reproductive Health in your community?	• This community do not have access to sexual and reproductive health services and are not very aware of their rights and where they can get it	• Health camps for a checkup • Family planning schemes • Contraceptives	• Mobile health camp sometimes by social organizations • No specific services by state	• Contraceptives • SRHR information at schools
What are its good aspect and implementation status?	• Sex and sexuality is still a big issue • Government is not able to make this issue a common one	• Very limited Chepangs are using the facilities	• Some support to live a healthy life	• Control the teenager pregnancy • Healthy lifestyles • Family planning

What are the challenges?	• Low awareness level among youth • Limited discussion about SRHR within family, school and community • Cultural and religious factors • Low literacy level	• Limited awareness about SRHR	• No culture of visiting hospitals for a checkup • No health facilities at Raute's settlement	• Limited knowledge of SRHR • Lack of youth-friendly health facilities
Questionnaire	**Majhi and Musahar Nawalparasi (Province 5)**	**Dalit Youth (Karnali Province)**	**People with disability (Bagmati Province)**	
What services are available around Sexual and Reproductive Health in your community?	• Awareness programmes on SRHR • Free Sanitary Pads to girls attending school • Nutrition and Medicine for Pregnant women	• Family planning • Availability of contraceptives means like condoms, Sterilization implant, Vasectomy, Depo-Provera etc.	• Very limited SRH services and facilities for PwD at public hospitals	
What are its good aspect and implementation status?	• FCHV from the same community • Youth volunteers and FCHV run programs focused on Women	• Support for family planning • Birth control • Reduced number of sexually transmitted diseases like HIV and AIDS	• The implementation of dedicated schemes for PwD is not enough to address a real need	
What are the challenges?	• Lack of programs focused on youth • FCHV as the only health personnel	• Limited programs to raise awareness about SRHR • Lack of youth-friendly health facilities and health professionals	• Lack of specific policy and programmes for PwD • Lack of disabled-friendly infrastructures at public and private hospitals • Lack of sign language facilities for deaf people at hospitals	

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Lifelong learning
Technical and vocational education
Active citizenship

Questionnaire	Kamaiya Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	Madhesi Youth, Janakpur (Province 2)	Badi Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	LGBTIQ Youth, Kathmandu (Bagmati Province)
What do you understand by Lifelong learning and active citizenship?	• Do not know about lifelong learning and active citizenship	• Lifelong learning is useful for life. There is no such provision under lifelong learning. • No lifelong learning programme in the community.	• Do not know about lifelong learning and active citizenship.	• It might be technical education. However, we do not have detail idea about lifelong learning and active citizenship.
What services are available around vocational education?	• People have only heard about vocational education, but no programme has been run in the Kamaiya community	• Not aware of vocational training provision in their community	• There are vocational education and training in the city, but no programme has been run in the Badi community	• There are not any specific technical and vocational educations targeted for LGBTIQ community
What are the good aspects and implementation status?	• Poor implementation as the programme has yet to reach Kamaiya community by focusing on the Kamaiya youth • Concerned authority never give information regarding programmes on vocational education	• Need programme to be launched under vocational education and if there are any existing programmes, it needs to be made widely accessible	• Poor implementation as the programme has yet to reach Badi community	• It supports to generate the jobs in the market • We have no ideas about the implementation status of it
What are the challenges?	• Sharing of training opportunities is very less • Weak governance and accountability towards Kamaiya community • Unequal access to opportunities • Limited Quota	• Lack of proper laws and policies to reach the people from community • No proper monitoring mechanism for any programme • No loan provision to support people in this field	• Information about vocational education and trainings are not easy to access • Weak governance and accountability towards Badi community • Unequal access to opportunities	• No specific and targeted opportunities for LGBTIQ community • Discriminatory laws and practices • Lack of information within the community

Questionnaire	Rajbanshi Youth, Jhapa (Province 1)	Chepanag Youth, Makawanpur (Bagmati Province)	Raute Youth, Surkhet (Karnali Province)	Muslim Youth (Karnali Province)
What do you understand by Lifelong learning and active citizenship?	• Rajbanshi youth are not aware of lifelong learning and its benefits for them	• Lifelong learning is skilled based learning • No idea about active citizenship	• No information about lifelong learning and active citizenship. Further, there is no culture to send the children of Raute to formal school.	• Lifelong learning is skilled-based training. • Active citizenship is to raise the voice of marginalized people
What services are available around vocational education?	• Vocational education and training services are available to the people of this community • Few available trainings are happening nearby places	• Various types of skilled-based training like poultry framing, vegetable farming and goat farming	• There are no government services about technical and vocational education. They have special skills to make varieties of utensils out of soft wood.	• The training courses being provided by CTEVT
What are the good aspects and implementation status?	• Training and other programme related information are not well informed and is limited to those who are close and near to the people of organizers	• Some young people have got job opportunities after taking trainings	• No idea	• It helps to develop the nation economically
What are the challenges?	• Budget constraints • Lack of required training opportunities based on the national and international job markets for young people • Lack of awareness about lifelong learning	• Limited public awareness • Nepotism and favouritism • Politicization	• Low market prices for the utensils made by them • Availability of utensils made by plastic and metals in the market	• Lack of targeted programmes for Muslim Youth • Limited information

Questionnaire	Majhi and Musahar Nawalparasi (Province 5)	Dalit Youth (Karnali Province)	People with disability (Bagmati Province)
What do you understand by Lifelong learning and active citizenship?	• Do not know about Lifelong Learning. Had the facility of Elderly Education • Community learning center has recently turned into primary school • There are no initiatives from the government in this sector	• Lifelong learning is continuous process to learn from birth to end of life • Active citizenship is consciousness about the rights and responsibilities	• Active citizenship is to raise the public issues effectively • There is some initiative for adult education for limited group of people
What services are available around vocational education?	• Vocational education and training services are not available to the people of this community, though there are various programmes under this scheme for women of other community • Some men from this community have gained some training on driving heavy vehicles and wood crafts	• Various trainings like auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), Diploma in Agriculture, Diploma in Civil engineering etc. are available	• Limited training opportunities by CTEVT and Women, Children and Social Welfare ministry • Some training services are also provided by NGOs
What are the good aspects and implementation status?	• Very few men of this community have gained limited amount of training, but majority of the people lack access and pre-information regarding various programmes and training	• Increase the employment and self-employment opportunities • Helped in reducing income inequality	• It has enhanced the capacity of PwD to get a job at market • Implementation is not good as it has a very limited coverage
What are the challenges?	• Access to information related to various trainings and programmes is the main issue here in this community • Limited number of seats and opportunity makes it hard for youth to attend the programmes	• Low investment in technical and vocational education • Limited public awareness about the importance of TVET • Lack of accreditation and validation for traditional and indigenous skills and knowledge	• Limited information • Lack of relevant trainings • Lack of disable friendly infrastructures • Lack of understanding about disability, its type and stigma that disable people are not productive

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Gender based violence
Discrimination
Harmful social norms
Unpaid care work

Questionnaire	Kamaiya Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	Madhesi Youth, Janakpur (Province 2)	Badi Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	LGBTIQ Youth, Kathmandu (Bagmati Province)
What are different types of gender-based violence exists in your community?	• Discrimination between son and daughter on education opportunities • Violence on wife by their drunk husband • Sexual Violence and Abuse • Menstruation has been an impure phenomenon	• Discrimination between girl and boy choosing private and public schools • Girls are restricted in movement while boys are set free • Polygamy and dowry related violence • Rape and sexual abuse • Early marriage • Girls and women trafficking	• Discrimination between son and daughter • Violence on wife by their drunk husband • Sexual Violence and Abuse • Menstruation girls are treated badly and consider impure	• Violence, sexual harassment and stigmatization • Harassment from police personnel • Use of abusive words by public like Chhakka, Hijada etc.
What are the responses from the government?	• Weak implementation of law • Awareness raising programmes	• If the crime is proven, then provision of legal punishment is available • '*Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*' campaign • Border check to address girls trafficking issue • Awareness raising programmes to educate women and girls	• Law is available to protect against these kinds of GBV but is very week in implementation • Awareness raising programmes	• Government has ensured the rights of LGBTIQ community in the constitutions • In recent time, police have been sensitized relatively
How active are youth network/ organizations working to reduce GBV and harmful social norms?	• Awareness programmes • Capacity building programmes • Legal aid to victims • Counselling services	• Awareness raising programmes from NGOs • Legal aid to victims	• Awareness raising programmes to minimize GBV • Capacity building programmes for women • Legal aid to victims	• Youth with LGBTIQ status are active to create awareness about LGBTIQ rights and ending the harmful practices. Although some youth organizations advocate to ensure the rights of LGBTIQ, majority of youth organizations are silent on our issues.

How unpaid care work of women is valued?	• Unpaid care work is not even considered as any form of work; only men work outside their homes.	• Unpaid care work is not recognized in this community as care work is seen as the sole responsibility of women and girls and women	• Unpaid care work is not regarded as a respectful work rather a compulsion	• Women living in LGBTIQ communities are facing discrimination and violence in the society. Their contribution has not been paid attention by government and society as expected.
What are the challenges?	• Taboos and Stigma attached towards Kamaiya community • Lack of proper education and awareness among youth	• Patriarchal society • Harmful social norms and practices • Lack of education and awareness • Child Marriage and Dowry system	• The social norms and taboos existing in this community is hindering the growth of the women and youth • Taboos and Stigma attached towards Badi community • Lack of proper education and awareness among youth	• Discriminatory laws and practices • Stigma and fear • Not being open due to social and family pressure • Unsupportive behaviour of the family and community • Patriarchal norms, values and culture • Limited awareness about rights within LGBTIQ community and others
Questionnaire	**Rajbanshi Youth, Jhapa (Province 1)**	**Chepanag Youth, Makawanpur (Bagmati Province)**	**Raute Youth, Surkhet (Karnali Province)**	**Muslim Youth (Karnali Province)**
What are different types of gender-based violence exists in your community?	• Violence from drunk men to their children and wife (Domestic violence) • Discrimination based on sex; men are preferred more • Harassment and sexual abuses in public spaces • Limited access of women to economic resources	• Child marriage • Domestic violence • Rape • Abuse • Household works • School drop out	• Women have special privileges in the internal households' management. Women have no role in making utensils out of wood, haunting monkey and taking major decision related to marriage, among others. Women don't have right to go out (market) alone.	• Bound to work in household works • Domestic violence • Disparity in education based on gender

What are the responses from the government?	• Community Police has been running programmes in order to raise awareness among people about GBV	• Awareness raising programmes • Gender empowerment programmes • Allocation of budget from local government	• Government has done nothings to address the issues of Raute women	• Availability of laws and mechanisms • Awareness raising programmes
How active are youth network/ organizations working to reduce GBV and harmful social norms?	• No youth network or organizations working with this community to reduce GBV and harmful social norms	• Youth are active in awareness raising	• Raute young people have done nothing to eradicate the harmful practices existing within the Raute community	• Youth are very active to eradicate the harmful social evils by raising the awareness
How unpaid care work of women is valued?	• Women are engaged in care and household works but it does not have a monetary value. People think they are protecting the women by keeping them at home always	• Women are less valued for their domestic works	• Women's works are given importance and loved	• Household works of women is not valued
What are the challenges?	• Women are still limited to household activities and are yet to explore the outer world and activities • Limited participation in decision-making process in the family	• Marginalized by the state • Illiteracy and inequality • Lack of job opportunities	• No programmes by the government	• Patriarchal norms, values and cultures • Illiteracy • Unwillingness of government to address gender-based discrimination
Questionnaire	**Majhi and Musahar Nawalparasi (Province 5)**	**Dalit Youth (Karnali Province)**	**People with disability (Bagmati Province)**	
What are different types of gender-based violence exists in your community?	• Don't think there is any form of GBV in Majhi and Musahar community	• Domestic violence and sexual harassment • The disparity in wage for the same works • Evil practices like so-called witchcraft, untouchability	• Domestic violence • Rape • Divorce due to disability • Discrimination within family and society	

What are the responses from the government?	• Few people experience violence and discrimination from men while they are drunk • Women and men both work equally but women are not well paid and when women seek financial support for employment they are not supported	• Formulation of laws and programmes to eliminate gender-based violence	• Affirmative action • Social Security schemes • Laws and regulation
How active are youth network/ organizations working to reduce GBV and harmful social norms?	• Leaders and chairperson in the community are positive for solving any kinds of discrimination or violence issues	• They are active in raising awareness against evil practices by organizing various programmes at community level	• Some youth organizations are active in mainstreaming the issues of PwD
How unpaid care work of women is valued?	• Unpaid care work of women is not valued monetarily rather it is seen as a responsibility of the women towards the family	• No valued for women's household work	• In recent days, women have been valued due to social security schemes
What are the challenges?	• Local government does not show much enthusiasm towards the community and keeps referring other governmental bodies and organizations as an excuse	• Discrimination and untouchability • Lack of targeted programmes • Unequal wealth and power distribution • Patriarchal norms, values and cultures	• Discrimination within family • Discriminatory laws and policies • Societal perception towards PwD is negative and they are perceived as a burden

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Youth skills and employability

Questionnaire	Kamaiya Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	Madhesi Youth, Janakpur (Province 2)	Badi Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	LGBTIQ Youth, Kathmandu (Bagmati Province)
What services are available to promote youth skills and employability?	• Government has not prioritized Kamaiya community to promote youth skills and employability	• Heard of the words like to introduce technical and vocational skills and employment but not there are no action seen in practice	• Various training programmes are available but is not focused to Badi community	• There is not any skill-based trainings and opportunities for LGBTIQ community
What are the good aspects and implementation status?	• Lack of access to the programmes • Weak flow of information from concerned authority	• Very poor	• Badi youth ae not benefitted from the income generation training provided by the government • Very few opportunities	• It would be good to have income generation training, job creation programmes focused on LGBTIQ
What are the challenges?	• Lack of access to information and opportunities • Lack of policy and plan targeting Kamaiya community	• The major challenge is the lack of a proper education system • Lack of information dissemination mechanism related to programmes	• Lack of budgets • Lack of access to information and opportunities • Lack of policy and plan targeted to Badi community	• Lack of targeted programmes for the LGBTIQ community • Lack of information about the opportunities • No opportunities for LGBTIQ community • Forced to be sex workers
Questionnaire	Rajbanshi Youth, Jhapa (Province 1)	Chepanag Youth, Makawanpur (Bagmati Province)	Raute Youth, Surkhet (Karnali Province)	Muslim Youth (Karnali Province)
What services are available to promote youth skills and employability?	• Skill-based training from the local government to youth (Driving, Electrician, plumbing for men and Beautician, Doll making)	• Skilled-based training is available	• No services	• No specific training opportunities

What are the good aspects and implementation status?	• Lack of investment for youth to start their own business or employment • Very limited coverage of programmes	• It promotes job opportunities • Due to lack of information and coordinated actions, many young people have been deprived to get the training opportunities	• No idea	• No idea
What are the challenges?	• Employment opportunity is limited to male youth • Lack of skilled trainers • Lack of information regarding programmes	• Lack of information for all and its systematic approach • Political influence in all the aspects of government supports	• No policy and programmes by the Government of Nepal • No cultures to get technical and vocational education	• Lack of government programmes for Muslim youth • Lack of good governance

Questionnaire	**Majhi and Musahar Nawalparasi (Province 5)**	**Dalit Youth (Karnali Province)**	**People with disability (Bagmati Province)**
What services are available to promote youth skills and employability?	• Few skill-based trainings available in our community such as electrician, wood craving, beautician training, driving training, etc.	• There are some projects being implemented by NGOs at the community level which aim to empower the Dalit community's skills. However, there are no specific government interventions to uplift the Dalit community.	• Limited training opportunities by CTEVT and Women, Children and Social Welfare Ministry and NGOs.
What are the good aspects and implementation status?	• A family member who receives training opportunity has helped his family • Need more trainings, so that the whole community can get benefit from it	• The capacity-building programmes have enhanced the skills and knowledge of the Dalit community that has supported to generate the employment opportunities at the community level	• Some of the training has helped PwD to get involved in income generation activities • There is a limited cover and only minor population of PwD are getting benefits
What are the challenges?	• The training has provided skills but due to lack of job opportunities and resources for entrepreneurship, people are still unable to use their skills	• Lack of targeted policy and programmes • Weak governance and accountability • Limited information flow • Lack of relevance training	• Limited access to information • Lack of effective implementation of government programmes • A huge portion of the PwD population is not reached for training for income generation activities or linkages to the job market

Social, economic and political inclusion

Questionnaire	Kamaiya Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	Madhesi Youth, Janakpur (Province 2)	Badi Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	LGBTIQ Youth, Kathmandu (Bagmati Province)
What types of discrimination exists in between the youth groups?	• Discrimination between women and men exists • Economic discrimination exists • Kamaiya is yet to be treated as equal by the community	• Discrimination based on the political party that the youth are engaged or inclined towards • Discrimination and untouchability towards Dalits and marginalized youth • Discrimination towards LGBTIQ group	• Cross-community discrimination exists • Discrimination between women and men exists • Economic discrimination exists	• There are some forms of discrimination with the LGBTIQ community too. Due to patriarchal norms and values, the person who plays the role of the male in our community dominates the person who plays the role of the female. In addition to it, transgender male and female both face more discrimination
What initiations has the government taken to end discrimination?	• Policy against discrimination and violence • Empowerment programmes for youth	• Some social security schemes to promote the lives of youth. The social security scheme is launched to promote Madhesi Youth. • Promotion of education to build awareness	• Policy against discrimination and violence • Mass awareness-raising on the issue of gender discrimination and caste-based discrimination	• The government has taken no role to end the discrimination against the LGBTIQ community. However, the organization like Blue Diamond society is working to eliminate the discrimination.
What are the challenges?	• Lack of good governance and accountability towards the Kamaiya community • Lack of awareness and education	• Poverty and lack of education • Lack of good governance and accountability towards society • Societal structures	• Unequal power and wealth in the community • Lack of government initiative to address the problems of the Badi community	• Patriarchal norms and values • No laws and institutions to end the discrimination • Limited awareness within the LGBTIQ community

Questionnaire	Rajbanshi Youth, Jhapa (Province 1)	Chepanag Youth, Makawanpur (Bagmati Province)	Raute Youth, Surkhet (Karnali Province)	Muslim Youth (Karnali Province)
What types of discrimination exists in between the youth groups?	• Youth play a big role to address discrimination • Hierarchy also plays a role towards discrimination • Young girls are always in threat of discrimination • Based on the ethnic dress too, Rajbanshi people are discriminated	• Cultural identify of Chepang community has not been ensured • Language barrier • Landlessness, poverty, hunger, lack of citizenship and access to natural resources • Inequality • Lack of proper housing and sanitation facilities • Access to quality education	• They discriminated by others. However, there is no substantial discrimination within the Raute Community.	• Disparity in education • Limited participation of Muslim community in social and political affairs • Language barriers • Poverty and inequality
What initiations has the government taken to end discrimination?	• Not aware of any programmes to end discrimination in Rajbanshi community	• The government and non-governmental organizations have introduced some employment programmes. However, they are not able to address the traditional discrimination issues faced by them.	• No idea	• The government does not have special programmes to eliminate the discrimination prevailing in the Muslim community
What are the challenges?	• Distribution of wealth and resources • Lack of education and awareness • Lack of proper policy at local level	• Poverty and inequality • Limited budget allocation to empower the Chhepang community • Not enough food	• No initiatives are taken by the government.	• Lack of job opportunities • No targeted programmes of the government

Questionnaire	Majhi and Musahar Nawalparasi (Province 5)	Dalit Youth (Karnali Province)	People with disability (Bagmati Province)
What types of discrimination exists in between the youth groups?	• No discrimination exists between youth in Majhi and Musahar community. Though cross-community discrimination exists.	• Due to traditional Barnasharm system, for a long time, the Dalit community has witnessed caste-based hierarchy, untouchability and discrimination. • Within the Dalit community also, youth experiences hierarchy and untouchability.	• Discrimination in the language (For deaf people) • Class exploitation between rich and poor • Discrimination between physical and mental disability • Gender-based discrimination
What initiations has the government taken to end discrimination?	• Economic discrimination exists which needs to be reduced by providing education and job opportunity • Government has not taken any initiations to end discrimination	• The government has adopted some awareness programmes to end caste-based discrimination and untouchability. However, the implementation of these programmes is not effective.	• No special interventions by the government to eliminate the inequality among the disabled people
What are the challenges?	• Getting Governmental job is not easy for our community members, it seems the priority is giver for other people.	• Caste-based system • Practices of discrimination and untouchability • Politicization • Limited participation of Dalit community in the decision-making process • Unemployment and illiteracy	• Discriminatory laws and policies • Wrong perspectives from the community • Lack of regulations • Reduction for public spending from the government in the disability sector

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Youth and resilience
Climate change

Questionnaire	Kamaiya Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	Madhesi Youth, Janakpur (Province 2)	Badi Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	LGBTIQ Youth, Kathmandu (Bagmati Province)
What are the issues related to climate change and disasters in your community?	• Excessive rainfall • Irregular hailstorm and wind • Domestic fire • Flood and Landslide • A rise in average temperature	• Damaged crops due to climate change • Increase in temperature • Unusual rainfall and storm	• Extreme heat • Excessive rainfall • Irregular hailstorm and wind • Wildfire and domestic fire • Flood and landslide	• Partial awareness about disaster and climate change • Lack of preparedness training • Lack of disaster-resistant infrastructures • Floods, earthquake and global warming
What types of programmes has the government initiated in order to deal with climate change and natural disaster?	• Not aware of government programmes and plan on this issue • Few NGOs are working on mitigation measures but lacks the engagement of youth from the community	• Community-based disaster risk reduction plan has been introduced • Establishment of community Disaster management committee	• Not aware of government programmes and plan on this issue • Few NGO working on mitigation measures	• Some capacity-building programmes • Local-level planning
What are its positive aspects and implementation status?	• Weak implementation status • Need to produce more programmes and activities	• The plan and policy in this aspect are not widely implemented, the participation of youth is minimal.	• Weak implementation of policies on environment conservation	• Involvement of the LGBTIQ community in climate change issues are not assured
What are the challenges?	• Prone to disasters in all forms • weak governance in this sector • Lack of effective policy and plan • Lack of awareness on this issue	• Always prone to disasters • Lack of investment and proper engagement of people • Weak implementation of the plan	• Prone to disasters in all forms • Weak governance in this sector • Lack of effective policy and plan	• Carelessness • Disaster prone country • Lack of capacity

Questionnaire	Rajbanshi Youth, Jhapa (Province 1)	Chepanag Youth, Makawanpur (Bagmati Province)	Raute Youth, Surkhet (Karnali Province)	Muslim Youth (Karnali Province)
What are the issues related to climate change and disasters in your community?	• Not much has been done by the government on the issue of climate change and action. • Few programmes focused towards the college youth are observed	• Landslides, steep hilly areas to settlement • Heavy rain and droughts • Land degradation • Temperature rising • Forest fires	• Deforestation • Landslides • Heavy rain	• No capacity building programmes for the Muslim community on climate change • Lack of disaster-resistant houses • Floods • Limited awareness
What types of programmes has the government initiated in order to deal with climate change and natural disaster?	• Lack of programmes related to climate action and disaster management	• Plantation programmes • Local planning to be safe from landslides	• No idea	• Government has adopted laws and established institutional mechanisms
What are its positive aspects and implementation status?	• Unsatisfactory implementation due to lack of programmes in the community, only a few programmes by NGO to college going youth	• People are more aware than earlier	• No idea	• No effective implementation
What are the challenges?	• Lack of awareness on climate change and disaster preparedness	• Steep hill areas • Illiteracy	• Lack of information and awareness on the impact of climate change	• Limited awareness and lack of capacity building programme • Disaster prone country
Questionnaire	Majhi and Musahar Nawalparasi (Province 5)	Dalit Youth (Karnali Province)	People with disability (Bagmati Province)	
What are the issues related to climate change and disasters in your community?	• Extreme heat • Excessive rainfall • Hailstorm and wind have become unpredictable	• Landslides, hailstorms, floods, earthquake etc.	• Lack of disabled-friendly housing • Lack of adequate information and awareness among disabled people • Support from friends and community at the time of disaster is low, therefore PwD community does not feel empowered	

What types of programmes has the government initiated in order to deal with climate change and natural disaster?	• One awareness programme on Natural disaster has been conducted in this community	• Training programmes like disaster preparedness • Community planning to reduce the impact of climate change and disaster	• Some training and awareness programs related to disaster
What are its positive aspects and implementation status?	• Youth volunteers actively work to prevent the disasters and minimize the negative impact of climate change	• It supports to save the lives and property	• Implementation is very weak
What are the challenges?	• Youth do not have a leadership role in the issues of climate change	• Deforestation • Lack of scientific urbanization • Disaster prone country	• Issues of PwD are provided least priority • Absence of dedicated budget for PwD considering possible disaster

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Governance and Accountability
Youth empowerment and
Participation in decision making

Questionnaire	Kamaiya Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	Madhesi Youth, Janakpur (Province 2)	Badi Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	LGBTIQ Youth, Kathmandu (Bagmati Province)
How are youth voices considered in planning, implementation and review processes about development initiative?	• Few youths have been engaged in decision making process • Youth engagement in community-level development works, voluntarily work through committee	• Though youth constitute 40.33 % of the total population their space and meaningful participation have not been ensured • Youth have been utilized more as a resource to ignite political movements and later forgotten	• Few youths have been engaged politically in the decision-making • Youth engagement in every committee is required such as school management committee, cooperative, forest, municipality, etc.	• LGBTIQ youth have no opportunities to participate in the decision making and implementation process

What are the learning and challenges?	• Lack of education is still a challenge • There is no meaningful participation of youth • Lack of awareness and information	• Participation of youth from the various background is still a major issue • Lack of awareness and youth empowerment for youth from different backgrounds	• Gradually things are changing but lack of education is still a challenge in the community • Meaningful participation is still an issue • Lack of awareness and opportunities	• Lack of laws and mechanisms • Wrong perception of society and government staffs towards the LGBTIQ community
Questionnaire	Rajbanshi Youth, Jhapa (Province 1)	Chepanag Youth, Makawanpur (Bagmati Province)	Raute Youth, Surkhet (Karnali Province)	Muslim Youth (Karnali Province)
How are youth voices considered in planning, implementation and review processes about development initiative?	• Youth have been engaged politically in decision making (local level) body, but they don't have power to influence decision • Youth engagement mainly young girls are not involved in development initiative compared to boys	• Very limited members of the Chepang community have representation at planning, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes	• Raute community has no culture to participate in the decision-making process and implementation, even if they are invited, and the government neglects them	• No meaningful participation and representation of the Muslim community in the planning and implementation process of development
What are the learning and challenges?	• Slowly things are changing but lack of education is still hampering them. • Youth are not yet trusted in decision making and in leadership	• Social exclusion • Discriminatory laws • A weak mechanism to ensure the participation of the Chepang community in planning and implementation of development initiatives at local level	• No culture of participating in the decision-making processes	• Discriminatory social structures, norms and values

Questionnaire	Majhi and Musahar Nawalparasi (Province 5)	Dalit Youth (Karnali Province)	People with disability (Bagmati Province)
How are youth voices considered in planning, implementation and review processes about development initiative?	• Youths have been engaged politically in decision making at local level, but no influences	• Dalit community has very limited participation in the planning and implementation processes • Generally, their genuine voices are left out of the process	• A limited voice heard at central level but not in provincial and local levels • Less coordination and collaboration • While PwD youth wants to involve in decision-making process, their presence is not assured in the planning process and there is no enabling environment for PwD to participate

| What are the learning and challenges? | Youth are not always active in attending public meeting and platform but when they attend such platform, they make sure their voices are heard
• Slowly things are changing but lack of education is a big challenge | • Illiteracy
• Hierarchical caste-based system
• Untouchability and discrimination
• Unemployment and social inequality | • Lack of policy and institutional mechanism
• Access to information among PwD is very low
• Lack of trust to the disabled community
Issues of PwD are not considered as the rights, but intervention are done on charity basis
• Symbolic representation, or no representation |

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Community and local ownership and partnership
Volunteering (as primary actors, as volunteers, and as leaders)

Questionnaire	Kamaiya Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	Madhesi Youth, Janakpur (Province 2)	Badi Youth, Kailali (Sudurpashchim Province)	LGBTIQ Youth, Kathmandu (Bagmati Province)
How volunteers are contributing for the achievement of SDGs?	• Volunteers are active in the community when needed • Female youth are more active in social work	• Youths plays a significant role in advocating the SDGs provision. They can make every individual understand the importance of SDG and ways to act on it. • Raise awareness among youth and hold government accountable to policies and programmes	• Volunteers are active in the community when needed • Both male and female are active for social cause, for example, tree plantation event	• They are playing an active role in achieving the SDGs in the community by investing their time
What are its challenges?	• Youth of the community lack proper information on SDGs in order to support the achievement of its targets • Monetary constraints	• Youth have invested their valuable time in volunteering. However, their work is less recognized and lacks mechanisms to sustain volunteering • Poverty and unemployment • Lack of policies and programmes focused on youth volunteers	• Youth of the community lack proper information on SDGs in order to support the achievement of its targets • Youth have not been organized and are not well recognized • budgetary constraints	• Unequal opportunity for volunteerism • No special plans and programmes for the LGBTIQ community to volunteer in the community

Questionnaire	Rajbanshi Youth, Jhapa (Province 1)	Chepanag Youth, Makawanpur (Bagmati Province)	Raute Youth, Surkhet (Karnali Province)	Muslim Youth (Karnali Province)
How volunteers are contributing for the achievement of SDGs?	• Volunteers are mobilized for community development • Volunteering towards tree plantation	• The Chepang youth are engaged in income-generation activities involving in animal husbandry and vegetable cropping • They are involved in celebrating the cultures as volunteers	• By protecting the forests	• Young Muslim people are very active in religious services
What are its challenges?	• Youths of the community lack proper information regarding SDGs in order to support the achievement of its targets • Education is the key to every issue of youth and nation	• No definition of volunteerism • Lack of encouragement from family and community to do volunteerism	• No knowledge about SDGs • Lack of the government plan, policies and programmes to engage the Raute community to achieve SDGs.	• No documentation • No values • No pocket money • No inspiration for volunteerism • No special policy and programmes to engage Muslim youth in voluntary works

Questionnaire	Majhi and Musahar Nawalparasi (Province 5)	Dalit Youth (Karnali Province)	People with disability (Bagmati Province)	
How volunteers are contributing for the achievement of SDGs?	• Volunteers are spontaneously involved in community events.	• They are generating employments by using traditional skills	• Supporting in communication (translation for deaf people) • Awareness raising of SDGs • Advocacy and lobby with different levels of government	
What are its challenges?	• Youth of the community lack proper on regarding SDGs in order to support the achievement of SDGs • Youth groups are not organized, and they haven't registered as a voluntary group and their works are not well recognized	• Lack of certification • Lack of respect for volunteerism	• Lack of support system from the government and NGOs • Lack of language barrier for deaf people • Lack of opportunities for PwD to volunteer as well as work professionally • A negative perception of society and family towards volunteerism for disabled people	

Annex - 4: Scope, global target, Global Indicators, National Indicators and Questionnaire

Scope	Global Target	Global Indicators	National Indicators	Questions for multi stakeholder dialogue and FGDs
1 NO POVERTY Social security	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Social protection expenditure in total budget (%) 1.3.2 Population covered by social protection 1.3.3 Employed people living below US$ 1.25 per day in total employment (%)	What kind of social protection programme are you aware of especially for youth? What are the good aspects and implementation status? What are the challenges?
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights	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 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	3.7.1 Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) (%) 3.7.2 Proportion of births attended by Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) (%) 3.7.3 Adolescent Fertility Rate (births per 1,000 women age 15-19 years) 3.7.4 Institutional delivery (%) 3.7.5 Postnatal Care (PNC) for mothers (mothers who received care within two days of childbirth, (%) 3.7.6 Unmet need for family planning (%) 3.7.7 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (births per women aged 15-49 years) (%) 3.7.8 Households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility (%) 3.7.9 Uterine prolapsed among women of reproductive age (15-49 years) (%	What services are available around Sexual and Reproductive Health? What are its good aspect and implementation status? What are the challenges?

Scope	Global Target	Global Indicators	National Indicators	Questions for multi stakeholder dialogue and FGDs
4 QUALITY EDUCATION Lifelong learning Technical and vocational education Active citizenship	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations 4.7 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	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill 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 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	4.3.1 Ratio of girls enrollment in technical and vocational education 4.3.2 Ratio of girls enrollment in tertiary education (graduate level) 4.3.3 Scholarship coverage (% of total students) 4.4.1 Youth & adults with technical & vocational training (number in '000, annual) 4.4.2 Working age population with technical and vocational training (%) 4.4.3 Internet users (percent of adult population) 4.5.1 Gender parity index (GPI) (primary school) 4.5.2 Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school) 4.5.3 Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on literacy (above 15 years) 4.7.1 Human assets index 4.7.2 Gender development index 4.7.3 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels.	What do you understand by Lifelong learning and active citizenship? Are there any initiatives from the government in this area? What services are available around vocational education? What are the good aspects and implementation status? What are the challenges?

Scope	Global Target	Global Indicators	National Indicators	Questions for multi stakeholder dialogue and FGDs
5 GENDER EQUALITY Gender based violence Discrimination Harmful social norms Unpaid care work	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 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 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation 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 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	5.1.1 Wage equality for similar work (ration of women's wage to that of men) 5.1.2 Gender Inequality Index 5.1.3 Gender Empowerment Measurement (Index) 5.2.1 Sex ratio at birth (female to male) 5.2.2 Ratio of women to men in health life expectancy 5.2.3 Women aged 15-49 years' experience Physical/sexual violence (%) 5.2.4 Girls Trafficking in number 5.3.1 Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (%) 5.3.2 Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual violence (%) 5.3.3 Discrimination for Chaupadi and menstruation 5.3.4 Children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month 5.4.1 Ratio of women to men participation in labor force 5.4.2 Average hours spent in domestic work by women 5.4.3 Social protection coverage of women in informal market 5.5.1 Seats held by women in the national parliament (%) 5.5.2 Seats held by women in the national parliament (%) 5.5.3 Seats held by women in provincial parliament (%) 5.5.4 Women's participation in decision making level in the private sector (%) 5.5.5 Women's participation in cooperative sector (%) 5.5.6 Women in public service decision making positions (% of total employees) 5.5.7 Ratio of women to men in professional and technical workers (%)	What are different types of gender-based violence existing in your community/ municipality/province? What are the responses from the government? How active are youth network/ organizations working to reduce GBV and harmful social norms? How unpaid care work of women are valued? What are the challenges?

Scope	Global Target	Global Indicators	National Indicators	Questions for multi stakeholder dialogue and FGDs
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH Youth skills and employability	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 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Underemployment rate (15-59 year) (%) 8.6.1 Youth underemployment rate (%)	What services are available to promote youth skills and employability? (Provincial and local government facility) What are the good aspects and implementation status? What are the challenges?
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES Social, economic and political inclusion	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 age, sex and persons with disabilities	10.2.1 Social Empowerment Index 10.2.2 Economic Empowerment Index 10.2.3 Political Empowerment Index	What types of discriminations are within youth in your community? What are government programmes to reduce the discrimination prevailing within youth at your community? What are the challenges?
13 CLIMATE ACTION Youth and resilience Climate change	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	13.3.1 Proportion of schools covered by climate change education (%) 13.3.2 Number of trained persons in climate change mitigation 13.3.3 Number of trained persons (local planners) in climate change Adaptation	What are the issues related to disaster and climate change in your community? What are the government programmes to minimize the impact of climate change and disaster risk in your community? What are the good aspects and implementation status? What are the challenges?

Scope	Global Target	Global Indicators	National Indicators	Questions for multi stakeholder dialogue and FGDs
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Governance and Accountability Youth empowerment and Participation in decision making	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services 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	16.6.1 Actual budget expenditure as percent of budget estimate 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services 16.7.1 Proportions of positions by female in public institution 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	What is the level of youth participation in planning and implementation at your community? How is the participation of different communities?
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS Community and local ownership and partnership Volunteering (as primary actors, as volunteers, and as leaders)	17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships Data, monitoring and accountability	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals 17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships		What are the roles of volunteer of volunteer in achieving the SDGs in your community? What are the challenges?

Annex – 5: Partners and participating organizations

ActionAid Nepal
ADWAN
AYON
Baas Nepal
Blue Diamond Society
Cahurast Nepal
CDV Global
Dalit Welfare Organization (DWO)
Dalit Youth Alliance
Female Youth Nepal
FNB Nepal
Four H Nepal
Girls Empowerment by Travel Nepal
Global Peace Foundation Nepal
GoGo Foundation
Green Organization
Hami Dajubhai
HomeNet Nepal
Human Rights Herald
IM Swedish Development Partner
INSEC
JuRI Nepal
Karvi Consultancy
KOSHISH
LAHURNEP
LOONIVA
LRC
Mitini Nepal
NAFAN
NYAR
National Campaign for Sustainable Development
National Youth Federation Nepal
NCE Nepal
NDYN Nepal
Nepal SDG Forum
NGO Federation

NIWF
Prerana (MAM)
ReDeF Nepal
Restless Development Nepal
SADED
Sap Nepal
Sexual and Gender Minorities Students' Forum
Society for International law and public policy
Sunita Foundation
Tharu Student's Society
Track Nepal
United Youth for World Peace
VSO Nepal
YNPD
Youth Advocacy Nepal
Youth Initiative
YUWA
Yuwalaya