

WHO ARE LEFT BEHIND?

TRACKING
PROGRESS
ON THE
**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**
IN NEPAL



EVIDENCE FROM
**NEPAL SOCIAL
INCLUSION SURVEY**

2018

Central Department of Anthropology
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

WHO ARE LEFT BEHIND?

TRACKING PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NEPAL

EVIDENCE FROM
NEPAL SOCIAL INCLUSION SURVEY 2018

Meeta S. Pradhan
Yogendra B. Gurung

SOSIN RESEARCH TEAM

Project Coordinator

Dr. Dambar Chemjong

Research Director

Dr. Mukta S. Tamang

Team Leaders

Dr. Yogendra B. Gurung

Dr. Binod Pokharel

Dr. Meeta S. Pradhan

Dr. Mukta S. Tamang

Team Members

Dr. Dhanendra V. Shakya

Mr. Mohan Khajum

Advisors/Reviewers

Dr. Manju Thapa Tuladhar

Mr. Prakash Gnyawali



WHO ARE LEFT BEHIND?

TRACKING PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NEPAL

Evidence from Nepal Social Inclusion Survey 2018

Copyright © 2020

Central Department of Anthropology
Tribhuvan University

This study is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government or Tribhuvan University.

Published by

Central Department of Anthropology (CDA)
Tribhuvan University (TU)
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, NEPAL
Tel: + 977 – 01 – 4334832
Email: info@cda.tu.edu.np
Website: <http://anthropologytu.edu.np>

First Published: October 2020

500 Copies

Cataloguing in Publication Data

Pradhan, Meeta S.

Who are left? Tracking progress on the sustainable development goals in Nepal. Evidence from Nepal social inclusion survey 2018 / Meeta S Pradhan, Yogendra B. Gurung. - Kirtipur: Central Department of Anthropology Tribhuvan University , 2020.

128p. : ill. Col.

Includes references

ISBN 978-9937-0-7865-8

1. Economic conditions- Nepal. 2. Sustainable development goals. 3. Minorities
i. Pradhan, Meeta S. ii. Gurung, Yogendra B. iii. Title.

338.927095496–dc20

Reproduction

This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided acknowledgement of the source is made. No use of this publication may be made for resale or for any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission in writing from CDA.

Printed in Nepal by: DigiScan Pre-Press Pvt. Ltd.



Tribhuvan University
OFFICE OF THE VICE CHANCELLOR
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

Ref. No.:



Foreword

I am delighted to introduce this report of the study on the “State of Social Inclusion in Nepal (SOSIN),” which is a result of collective endeavors of our academics, professional experts, associates and students at Tribhuvan University.

Tribhuvan University is the first national institution of higher education in Nepal and has a history of commitment to academic inquiry geared to the needs and expectations of the Nepalese people and international partners. One of the main objectives of the University is to be involved in the production and dissemination of empirical research and knowledge in the fields of arts, science and technology.

In this context, we promote systematic research on various themes. The SOSIN study, carried out by the Central Department of Anthropology at Tribhuvan University, aims to foster scientific understanding of the issue of social inclusion in Nepal. Social inclusion is a national agenda for Nepal and is also a key part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Many policymakers and scholars have cited the lack of empirical data on the subject of social inclusion in Nepal. This research addresses this lacuna by providing scientific and comprehensive data on the gender and social inclusion at the national level and insights on inclusive governance and disaster resilience.

I hope that this contribution will generate vibrant scholarly debate, furthering the cause of intellectual discovery and the tradition of independent analysis. I also hope that it will assist policymakers to find solutions to the complex problems of exclusion and inequality in Nepal.

I would like to thank the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Nepal for providing valuable support for this research. This was a unique opportunity to synchronize research, teaching and policy application. I express gratitude to the National Planning Commission, Nepal for supporting the research and for the Commission’s commitment to institutionalizing data use in planning processes. I would also like to congratulate the Central Department of Anthropology for making such a valuable and timely contribution to the field of social science research in Nepal.

Prof. Dr. Dharma Kant Baskota
Vice Chancellor
Tribhuvan University



FOREWORD

Since 1961, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has partnered with the people and Government of Nepal. Our partnership has contributed to some of Nepal's most dramatic and remarkable development successes, including: laying Nepal's first roads; installing its first telephone exchange; supporting the elimination of malaria from the Tarai region; enabling agriculture to flourish across the country; increasing literacy rates; drastically reducing child mortality; and facilitating peace and democracy in the later decades. Today, USAID is building on these successes and continues to support Nepal's efforts to become more prosperous, democratic, and healthier.

Nepal's constitution envisions a nation that is inclusive, without any forms of inequality or discrimination. Inclusive development is also at the core of everything that USAID does and it is a hallmark of our work in Nepal. We believe in a future where all people, irrespective of caste, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, class, religion, area of origin, language, or disabilities, can exercise full and meaningful participation in their social, economic, cultural, and political lives; enjoy the benefits and opportunities of development; and contribute to their society. Our activities in Nepal are thus guided by the principles of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and achieving the sustainable development goal of Leaving no one behind.

USAID, therefore, partnered with the Central Department of Anthropology of Tribhuvan University to generate comprehensive knowledge and evidence on the social inclusion status of 88 caste and ethnic groups. The information was disaggregated by sex in various dimensions of social, economic, cultural and political lives, including electoral processes and civil service. The State of Social Inclusion in Nepal (SOSIN) study has consequently produced a wealth of empirical data and analysis on the current state of social inclusion in Nepal that can be used to measure progress in ending gender inequality and caste and ethnicity-based exclusion, as well as the remaining challenges. The data is also useful for designing new policies and interventions that help to achieve sustainable GESI outcomes, and to track progress in Nepal's graduation from least developed country to middle-income country status.

We hope that the research will help everyone understand the extent to which inequalities remain pervasive and deep-rooted in Nepali society and identify practical ways to Reach the furthest behind first. It is USAID's goal that the study drives evidence-based monitoring of social inclusion, and that this in turn promotes not only understanding of social inclusion, but also advances equity and opportunity for Nepalis who have been excluded for far too long.

Sepideh Keyvanshad

Mission Director

USAID/Nepal

PREFACE

Over the last decade, Nepal has witnessed a major political transformation. The country moved from a centralized monarchical system to a federal republic. The new constitution promulgated in 2015 envisions equality and social inclusion as major goals for creating a democratic and just society. Yet deeply-rooted social, economic, and political inequalities based on gender, caste and ethnicity remain major challenges.

With this background, the Central Department of Anthropology (CDA) at Tribhuvan University undertook this study on the “State of Social Inclusion in Nepal (SOSIN).” The study aims to produce a nuanced understanding of the situation and dynamics of social inclusion and gender equality. Using both quantitative surveys and qualitative assessments, this research generates empirical data about the current state of equality and social inclusion in Nepal and allows for the tracking of progress. This research is a sequel to the research project “Social Inclusion Atlas and Ethnographic Profile (SIA-EP)” implemented by the then joint Department of Sociology/Anthropology at TU in 2012-2014 with support from the Norwegian Embassy in Nepal. The SIA-EP established a comprehensive national database disaggregated by gender, caste and ethnicity, built a Multidimensional Social Inclusion Index through re-analysis of major national surveys, and produced profiles of 42 highly marginalized caste/ethnic groups to understand the micro-dynamics of exclusion.

SOSIN, carried out in 2018-2019, builds on the previous work and engages with emerging issues related to the theme. The SOSIN research has four major components, all of which use a common lens of social inclusion to understand Nepal’s democratic institutions and development progress.

The first component of SOSIN is an output of the Nepal Social Inclusion Survey (NSIS) 2018, which collected detailed data from 17,600 sample households across the country. The report, “State of Social Inclusion in Nepal: Caste, Ethnicity and Gender,” contains analysis covering a wide range of topics related to social inclusion, including household assets, health and social security, work and livelihood, language and education, social, cultural and gender relations, inclusive governance and women’s empowerment and reproductive health. This study is unique in the sense that its results are disaggregated

by sex, eleven main social groups and by 88 distinct caste/ethnic groups. The findings also provide evidence for tracking changes on a number of key indicators between 2012 and 2018.

The second SOSIN component is a socially disaggregated analysis of Nepal's progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The report "Who Are Left Behind? Tracking Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals in Nepal" presents sex-, caste- and ethnicity-disaggregated data from NSIS 2018 on selected SDG indicators. Data for a total of 40 indicators are presented, including 36 indicators from the National Planning Commission's SDG framework and four additional indicators proposed based on their relevance to rights and social justice. This report will be valuable for institutionalizing planning and targeting left-behind gender and social groups in order to achieve the SDGs, in line with the spirit of "leaving no one behind."

The third component of SOSIN is an analysis of the state of inclusive governance in Nepal in the new, post-federalization political context. The report "State of Inclusive Governance in Nepal" examines how inclusive governance policies have been translated into practice. Based on the NSIS 2018 survey data, ethnographic field work and secondary data, this report examines the representation of different castes, ethnicities and genders in the bureaucracy, elected local bodies and various committees related to education, health services and community-level development works. It presents perceptions, awareness and practices regarding inclusion within five key 'pillars' of governance, namely: the rule of law; participation; representation; transparency; and accountability. The report analyzes disparities between different caste, ethnic, religious and minority groups, as well as gender differences across these groups and examines possible hindrances to inclusion.

The fourth SOSIN component is a study on community disaster resilience. The report "Community Resilience Capacity: A Study on Nepal's 2015 Earthquakes and Aftermath," provides empirical data on disaster effects, recovery and resilience in the 14 most-affected districts. The study pays particular attention to disproportionate impacts, differential resilience capacities and social inclusion. As global climate change makes Nepal increasingly prone to multiple types of disasters, the results of this study help to enhance understanding of resilience capacity, improve on-going recovery tasks and strengthen disaster risk reduction and management planning.

Exclusion of certain groups of people from meaningful participation in the social, political and economic life of the nation can contribute to inequality and instability. Exclusion is a costly impediment to economic growth, perpetuating poverty and

powerlessness among the marginalized. Disparities based on gender and social identity have persisted and may continue to widen, especially when compounded by disasters like the earthquakes and the ongoing economic downturn due to COVID-19. This study is expected to help policy-makers plan, promote and monitor progress on social inclusion as both a desired outcome and a required strategy for sustainable growth and inclusive democracy. As an academic enquiry, this study will also be helpful for researchers, teachers and students interested in the theoretical contemplations and practical applications for the betterment of human conditions.

Mukta S. Tamang, Ph.D.

Research Director, SOSIN

Central Department of Anthropology,
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

With a commitment to integrating social research with teaching and combining academic analysis with policy application, the Central Department of Anthropology (CDA) at Tribhuvan University has been involved in systematic research on pertinent themes such as social inclusion in Nepali society over the last 15 years. The set of studies under the title “The State of Social Inclusion in Nepal (SOSIN)” is the most recent addition to the series and constitutes the flagship of the CDA’s research program.

The successful completion of the SOSIN research was made possible with the generous support of various institutions and the efforts of around 200 individuals. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to all for their valuable contributions.

More than 38,000 men and women from different social backgrounds across the country shared their information, experiences and insights for this research. We express our deep gratitude to the respondents for their time and contributions in building the foundation for this research and analysis.

We express our special thanks to Prof. Sudha Tripathi, former Rector of Tribhuvan University, for giving permission to undertake this research project. Mr. Dilli Ram Uprety, the former Registrar, Prof. Dr. Shiva Lal Bhusal, the former Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, and Prof. Neelam Kumar Sharma, the ex-Executive Director of the Center of Research, Tribhuvan University deserve special thanks for their continuous support from conception to completion of the research. We would also like to extend our appreciation to Prof. Umesh Mandal, current Executive Director, Center of Research, for his passion and support.

We extend our sincere thanks to Prof. Pushpa Raj Kandel, Vice-Chairperson, National Planning Commission (NPC) for his guidance on the SOSIN research. We are deeply thankful to Mr. Min Bahadur Shahi, Member of NPC for his invaluable support to the research and his expressed commitment to utilization of the data in national planning and monitoring systems. We are grateful to the SOSIN Advisory Committee members: Ms. Mohana Ansari, National Human Rights Commission; Dr. Teertha Dhakal, Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; Mr. Dilli Raj Joshi, Deputy Director General, Central Bureau of Statistics; Dr. Surendra Labh, Member, Policy Research Institute; Dr. Bimala Rai Poudyal, Member of Parliament; Mr. Rudra Singh Tamang,

Secretary, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development; and Dr. Ganesh Yonjan, social development expert and former Nepal Ambassador to Japan. These advisors provided guidance and support throughout the entire process of this study.

We are thankful to the expert reviewers Dr. Lynn Bennett, Dr. Dyuti Baral, Dr. Tone Bleie, Dr. Teertha Dhakal, Dr. Magnus Hatlebakk, Dr. David Holmberg, Dr. Sambriddhi Kharel, Dr. Kathryn S. March, Mr. Mukti Rijal, Dr. Brigitte Steinmann, Dr. Chaitanya Subba, and Mr. Deepak Tamang for their insightful comments and suggestions which significantly helped improve the quality of the SOSIN research reports. We express our sincere appreciation to Catherine Bollinger, Senior Gender Advisor in the USAID Asia Bureau, Kai Spratt, Senior Regional Gender Adviser at the Regional Development Mission for Asia and other experts at USAID/Nepal for their reviews and insightful suggestions on the report.

We owe gratitude to representatives of various government ministries, the National Reconstruction Authority, international development partners, civil society organizations and independent experts who participated and provided their valuable inputs over a series of consultation workshops on designing the research, analyzing the data and disseminating the results.

We would like to extend our thanks to the Nepal Health Research Council and the Ethical Review Board for review and approval of the SOSIN research.

We express our special thanks to Prof. Laya Prasad Uprety, former Head of the Central Department of Anthropology, who served as the SOSIN Project Coordinator during the first half of the research project. His support and guidance were crucial in successfully conceptualizing, designing and implementing the research. We would also like to express our appreciation for his continuous help and careful review of the reports and research papers.

This study was made possible by the generous support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). We would like to express our deep gratitude to Ms. Kristin Ray at USAID/Nepal for her crucial support during the early stages of conceptualization and for her endorsement of the significance of the research. Special thanks and appreciation go to Dr. Manju Thapa Tuladhar at USAID/Nepal for her encouragement and sustained pursuit of gender equality and social inclusion in Nepal over the last one-and-a-half decades. We are deeply thankful to Mr. Prakash Gnyawali for his untiring assistance and attention to meticulous detail in supporting the work. These USAID representatives' support extended from the research design phase through to technical monitoring, providing incisive reviews of the reports and coordinating with the government, international development partners and civil society organizations.

USAID partners also helped resolve problems as they arose during the entire period of implementation of the project. Without their valuable support, this work would not have been successful.

Finally, our heartfelt thanks go to the field enumerators, supervisors and ethnographic field researchers who took part in collecting information, and research fellows and associates who provided inputs at various stages in the research. We thank Mera Publications for their careful editing and Dr. Dovan Rai for assistance with data visualization. Credit is due to the SOSIN statistical team who provided technical support to all research components. We also thank the staff members at the SOSIN office for taking the very important responsibility of everyday management for the work.

Dambar Chemjong, Ph.D.

Project Coordinator, SOSIN and Head of the Department
Central Department of Anthropology,
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	III
FOREWORD	IV
PREFACE	VI
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	IX
ACRONYMS	XVI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XVII
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Leave No One Behind	1
1.2 Nepal and the 2030 Agenda	3
1.3 Leaving No One Behind in Nepal	4
1.4 Measuring Progress Towards Leaving No One Behind in Nepal	6
1.5 Purpose of the Study and Organization of the Report	9
CHAPTER 2: STUDY METHODOLOGY	10
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 Sample Design	10
2.3 Survey Instrument	11
2.4 Data Collection and Analysis	12
CHAPTER 3: WHO ARE LEFT BEHIND? TRACKING PROGRESS OF AGENDA 2030 DISAGGREGATED BY SEX, CASTE AND ETHNICITY	13
3.1 Overall National-Level Progress on SDGs based on NSIS 2018 Data	13
3.2 Progress on SDGs Based on NSIS 2018 Data Disaggregated by Sex, Caste and Ethnicity	14
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	15
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	19
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	21
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	26
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	33
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	40
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	43
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	45
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	47
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	51
SDG 16: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	55

CHAPTER 4: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	59
4.1 A Framework for Agenda 2030: Addressing Intersecting Inequalities	59
4.2 Strengthening disaggregated data collection, analysis, and use for evidence-based planning, monitoring, and accountability	63
4.3 Addressing and valuing the agenda for gender equality, diversity and inclusion	65
4.4 Delving deeper, targeting more specifically	69
4.5 Accountability towards national and international commitments	70
REFERENCES	73
Annex 1: Tracking National-Level Progress on the SDGs, NSIS 2018	77-83
Annex 2: Disaggregation of SDGs Related Data by 88 Caste/Ethnic Groups, NSIS 2018	84-128

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1:	Nepal's main caste and ethnic groups with regional divisions	8
Table 3.1:	SDG Indicators for Target 1.4 by social groups, NSIS 2018	16
Table 3.2:	SDG 1 – Caste/ethnic groups with the least market access, access to financial services, and property/tangible assets in women's names (bottom quintiles), NSIS 2018	17
Table 3.3:	SDG 2 – Caste/ethnic groups spending the highest proportion of consumption on food (top quintile), NSIS 2018	20
Table 3.4:	Frequency of antenatal care visits, institutional deliveries, infants receiving Hepatitis B vaccine, and children receiving all vaccines in the national program by social groups, NSIS 2018	23
Table 3.5:	SDG 3 – Caste/ethnic groups with highest rates of diarrhea among children (top quintile) and caste/ethnic groups with lowest overall/ Hepatitis B vaccination rates (bottom quintiles), NSIS 2018	24
Table 3.6:	SDG 3 – Caste/ethnic groups with the lowest rates of antenatal care visits and institutional deliveries (bottom quintiles), NSIS 2018	25
Table 3.7:	SDG Indicator for Target 4.2 - Percent of attendance in early childhood education programs by social groups and sex, NSIS 2018	27
Table 3.8:	SDG Indicators for Target 4.6 – Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds by sex and social groups, NSIS 2018	28
Table 3.9:	SDG Indicators for Target 4.4 – Percentage of the population with technical and vocational training, by social groups and gender, NSIS 2018	29
Table 3.10:	SDG 4 – Caste/ethnic groups with the lowest GPI scores for secondary education and adult literacy, and lowest literacy rates among 15- to 24-year-olds (bottom quintiles), NSIS 2018	31
Table 3.11:	SDG 4 – Caste/ethnic groups with the lowest rates of technical/ vocational training (bottom quintile), NSIS 2018	32
Table 3.12:	SDG Indicators, Target 5.3 – Women and girls' early marriage by social groups, NSIS 2018	35

Table 3.13:	SDG Indicators for Target 5.5a – Women’s ownership of property by social groups, NSIS 2018	36
Table 3.14:	SDG Indicator for Target 5.5b – proportion of households who own a mobile phone by social groups, NSIS 2018	37
Table 3.15:	SDG 5a – Caste/ethnic groups with the highest rates of girls’ child-marriage (top quintile), NSIS 2018	37
Table 3.16:	SDG 5b – Caste/ethnic groups with the lowest women’s participation in the cooperative sector (bottom quintile), NSIS 2018	38
Table 3.17:	SDG 5c – Caste/ethnic groups with lowest rates of women’s land and house ownership, and lowest rates of mobile phone ownership (bottom quintiles), NSIS 2018	39
Table 3.18:	SDG Indicators for Target 6.1 – Percentage of households with access to piped water by social groups, NSIS 2018	41
Table 3.19:	SDG Indicators for Target 6.2 – Percent of households using latrines, NSIS 2018	41
Table 3.20:	SDG 6 – Caste/ethnic groups with lowest rates of latrine use (bottom quintile), NSIS 2018	42
Table 3.21:	SDG Indicators for Target 7.1 – Percentage of households with access to electricity and use of different sources of energy for cooking, NSIS 2018	43
Table 3.22:	SDG 7 – Caste/ethnic groups with the least access to electricity and LPG (bottom quintiles), and highest rates of solid fuel use (top quintile), NSIS 2018	44
Table 3.23:	SDG 8 – Caste/ethnic groups with the least access to financial services (bottom quintile), NSIS 2018	46
Table 3.24a:	SDG Indicators for Target 10.3 – Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against by social groups, NSIS 2018	48
Table 3.24b:	SDG Indicators for Target 10.3 – Proportion of the population reporting that they were not allowed to enter into or participate in various sites/ events in the community by social groups, NSIS 2018	49
Table 3.25:	SDG 10 – Caste/ethnic groups experiencing discrimination most frequently (top quintile for composite score), NSIS 2018	50
Table 3.26:	SDG Indicators for Target 11.1 in SDG 11 – Percentage of households living in safe houses by social groups, NSIS 2018	51
Table 3.27:	SDG 10 – Caste/ethnic groups with the highest rates of thatched/ straw roofs (top quintile) and lowest rates of safe housing (bottom quintile), NSIS 2018.	53
Table 3.28:	SDG 10 – Caste/ethnic groups with the least access to paved roads (bottom quintile) and largest household sizes (top quintile), NSIS 2018	54
Table 3.29:	SDG Indicators for Target 16.1 – proportion of population that feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood by social groups, NSIS 2018	56
Table 3.30:	SDG Indicators for Target 16.9 – percentage of children under five whose birth has been registered and those over 16 years who have citizenship certificates, NSIS 2018	56
Table 3.31:	SDG 16 – Caste/ethnic groups with the lowest rates of feeling safe while walking alone, birth registrations for children under age five, and citizenship certificates for persons over age 16 (bottom quintiles), NSIS 2018	58

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1:	Percentage of population spending more than two-thirds of total consumption on food by social groups, NSIS 2018	19
Figure 3.2:	Percentage of children under 5 years who had diarrhea during the last 30 days by social groups, NSIS 2018	22
Figure 3.3:	Percentage of households within 30 minutes' walking time to a health facility by social groups, NSIS 2018	22
Figure 3.4:	Gender Parity Index for Primary and Secondary School Attendance and Adult Literacy by social groups, NSIS 2018	27
Figure 3.5:	Percentage of households with internet connections by social groups, NSIS 2018	30
Figure 3.6:	Percentage of men and women who reported that men get more wages than women in their community by social groups, NSIS 2018	34
Figure 3.7:	Percentage of women who have participated in the cooperative sector by social groups, NSIS 2018	36
Figure 3.8:	Households with access to financial services within 30 minutes' walk by social groups, NSIS 2018	45
Figure 3.9:	Percentage of households that can reach the nearest place to access public transportation within 30 minutes of walking by social groups, NSIS 2018	52
Figure 3.10:	Percentage of households with five or more members by social groups, NSIS 2018	53

LIST OF BOXES

Box 1:	Caste/ethnic households with NO Internet connection, NSIS 2018	32
Box 2:	SDG 6 – Caste/ethnic groups with lowest rates of access to piped water (bottom quintile), NSIS 2018	42
Box 3:	Good Practices in Nepal: Equity and Multidimensional Impacts	63

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HC	Hill Chhetri
HD	Hill Dalit
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MBC	Madhesi Brahmin Chhetri
MOC	Madhesi Other Caste
MD	Madhesi Dalit
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoWCSC	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
MHJ	Mountain Hill Janajati
NAPs	National Action Plans
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSIS	Nepal Social Inclusion Survey
OC	Other Castes
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGM	Sexual and gender minorities
SOSIN	State of Social Inclusion in Nepal
TJ	Tarai Janajati
TU	Tribhuvan University
UN	United Nations
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
VNR	Voluntary National Review

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goals set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development carry huge potential to transform the lives of women, girls, marginalized castes, ethnicities, racial groups, indigenous communities, and others who have been historically, socially, economically and politically marginalized throughout the world. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which focus on ensuring that no one is left behind, are highly ambitious but greatly needed.

The Government of Nepal's (GoN's) commitment to the Agenda 2030 closely aligns with its constitutional mandate to build *“an egalitarian society founded on the proportional inclusion and participatory principles in order to ensure economic equality, prosperity and social justice”* for all (GoN 2015). The inclusion of all people from different origins, genders, ages, sexual orientations, religions, races, castes, tribes, classes, physical abilities, mental abilities, languages, regions, and ideologies in all of the country's social, cultural, economic, and political processes is now a non-negotiable top priority, guaranteed by the Constitution. In honoring the government's commitment towards the SDGs and its explicit aim to “leave no one behind”, it has become necessary to measure progress on the SDGs using data disaggregated by multiple markers and identify pockets of the population that are still lagging behind.

The **key purpose** of this report is to provide sex- and caste/ethnicity-disaggregated evidence from the Nepal Social Inclusion Survey (NSIS) 2018 to support the monitoring of the Nepal SDGs. Nepal's National Planning Commission (NPC) has customized the global targets, resulting in a total of 479 indicators for 16 out of 17 Goals. This report presents data for a total of **40 indicators**, including 36 indicators based on the NPC's framework. In some instances, the indicators of NSIS differ slightly from those used by the NPC; all such instances have been duly noted. In addition, four new indicators are proposed based on their relevance to rights and social justice issues. All of these indicators can be used for institutionalizing sex- and caste/ethnicity-disaggregated analysis in planning processes, in line with the spirit of ‘leaving no one behind’.

The NSIS survey uses an innovative **“social sampling technique”** that is based on caste and ethnic groups identified by the 2001 Census, rather than geographical and/or administrative units. Data were collected from respondents from 200 households for each of 88 caste and ethnic groups, for a total of 17,600 sample households. One male and one female were interviewed from each household, with a 98.5 percent response

rate. NSIS 2018 collected data on eight dimensions: 1) demographic characteristics, 2) household assets, 3) health and social security, 4) work and livelihood, 5) language and education, 6) social, cultural and gender relations, 7) inclusive governance, and 8) women's empowerment and reproductive health.

For each of the 40 indicators, this report presents data in four forms:

- National-level aggregate data from NSIS 2018 and, where available, from NSIS 2012. Presentation of data from both surveys allows readers to observe longitudinal changes. Sex-disaggregated data, where available, is also presented at the national level, in Annex 1.
- Data disaggregated by sex and 11 main social groups, i.e. Hill Brahmin, Hill Chhetri, Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri, Madhesi Other Caste, Hill Dalit, Madhesi Dalit, Newar, Mountain/Hill Janajati, Tarai Janajati, Muslim and Other/Marwadi.
- A list of the individual castes/ethnic groups (disaggregated by the 88 groups) that fall in the bottom quintile for each indicator.
- Detailed data for all 88 caste/ethnic groups are presented in Annex 2.

The **indicators** are as follows:

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL¹

SDG 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
1	Households having access to a market center within 30 min walk (% of total)
2	Households covered by formal financial services (% of total) [NSIS 2018: At least one household member having a bank account]
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
3	Households having property/tangible assets in women's name (% of total) [NSIS 2018: Composite index of women's ownership of animals, birds, ornaments, houses, land and savings.]

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

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale
1	Population spending more than two-thirds of total consumption on food (%)

¹ Difference in the measures (household/individual levels) and clarifications related to the NSIS 2018 data and the new indicators proposed are presented within parenthesis and in blue font such as [NSIS 2018].

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL ¹	
SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES	
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
a.	% of children under age 5 with Diarrhea in the last two weeks [NSIS 2018: Percent of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 30 days]
Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services
a.	% of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)
b.	% of institutional delivery
d.	% of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine
i.	% of households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	
Target 3b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases	
3b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program
SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL	
Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre- primary education so that they are ready for primary education	
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
2	Attendance to early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (%)
Target 4.4: By 2030, increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	
4.4.1	Proportion of youth & adults with information & communications technology skills, by type of skill
2	Working age population with technical and vocational training (%)
3	Internet users (% of adult population) [NSIS 2018: Percent of households with internet connection]
Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access	
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
1	Gender Parity Index (GPI) (primary school, classes 1-5)
2	Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school, classes 6-10)
3	Gender Parity Index (GPI) (literacy, above 15 years)

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL¹

Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least 95 percent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
-------	--

1	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%)
---	--------------------------------------

2	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (women) (%)
---	--

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

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
-------	--

1	Wage equality for similar work (ratio of women's wage to that of men) [NSIS 2018: Percentage of respondents reporting that men get more wages than women for the same work in their community.]
---	--

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
-------	---

1	Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in a union (%)
---	--

a	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married/in a union before age 15. [New NSIS 2018 Proposed Additional Indicator]
---	--

b	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married/in a union before age 18. [New NSIS 2018 Proposed Additional Indicator]
---	--

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
-------	---

2	Women's participation in cooperative sector (%)
---	---

Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.a.2	Women's ownership of property (land and house) [NSIS 2018: Ownership reported separately for land and house]
-------	---

Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex [NSIS 2018: Ownership of mobile phone by household head, at the household level.]
-------	---

SDG 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER & SANITATION FOR ALL

Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
-------	---

2	Household with access to piped water supply (%)
---	---

Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.2.1	Proportion population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap & water
-------	---

2	Proportion of population using latrines (%) [NSIS 2018: Use of latrines by family at the household level.]
---	---

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL ¹	
SDG 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL	
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
1	Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (%)
2	People using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)
SDG 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL	
Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
2	Access to Financial Services/Cooperatives [NSIS 2018: Banks, cooperatives within 30 minute walk]
SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES	
Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	
10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.
10.3.1a	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law – a composite index of discrimination. [NSIS 2018: Percentage of respondents reporting - discriminatory treatment in general, in government offices and while accessing services there, no cooperation by neighbor or friend, and discrimination against eating together – composite index]
10.3.1b	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law – a composite of denial of entry/participation. [New NSIS 2018 Proposed indicator: percentage of respondents reporting discrimination in access to/ participating in local markets, water source, milk/dairy farms, school, hom/yagya, public assembly, public places, tea shops and hotels, own religious place – composite index]
SDG 11: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE	
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
1	Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (%)
2	Households living in safe houses (%)
Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
2	Access to paved road within 30 minutes of walking (%) [NSIS 2018: walking time to nearest place to catch public transportation]

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL¹

Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
--------	--

2	Households residing with 5 and more persons (%)
---	---

SDG 16: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.
--------	--

Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a civil authority
--------	---

	[New NSIS 2018: Proposed indicator - Proportion of population aged 16 years and above who have a citizenship certificate.]
--	--

The NSIS 2018 data are not directly comparable with the data used by the NPC in 2017 because of differences in survey methodologies and questions. However, NSIS provides a valuable snapshot of the situation in 2018 and for most indicators, the data can be compared with NSIS 2012. Importantly, NSIS 2018 shows variations among the different social groups and genders, indicating where disparities continue to exist.

Findings based on the data for 40 indicators include the following:

- NSIS 2018 shows that at the national level, **for 16 indicators, Nepal has met or exceeded the 2019 targets set by the NPC.** These indicators relate to antenatal care visits, institutional delivery, gender parity index (GPI) at secondary school level, use of latrines, access to electricity and liquid petroleum gas, and other subjects. **For 13 indicators, progress has not met the NPC's 2019 targets.** The indicators where Nepal is underperforming relate to vaccination coverage, attendance in early childhood education, GPI for literacy, and other topics. For other indicators, NSIS 2018 data are not directly comparable with the NPC's targets.²
- For almost all of the 40 indicators (with the exception of GPI in secondary education) **women fare worse than the men.** However, gender gaps vary greatly between

² In three cases, the NSIS 2018 indicators differed slightly from the NPC's framework, so evaluation based on NPC targets is not directly relevant. The NPC has not set any targets for the following indicators: access to financial services within 30 minutes' walk; individuals who own a mobile phone; experiences of discriminatory behaviors; and proportion of people that feel safe walking alone. The four additional indicators proposed are: (i) proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15; (ii) proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18; (iii) proportion of the population who have their citizenship document; and (iv) discrimination and denial in entry/participation in public places and events.

different caste/ethnic groups. For example, at the national level, women report less knowledge of political and civil rights, functions of local government, participation in local development processes and feelings of inclusion in these processes. However, Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalit and Janajati women from the hills all participate in community development processes at rates above the national average. By contrast, women from Tarai-based groups fare more poorly across the board. Similarly, only five percent of Hill Brahmin women did *not know* about affirmative action provisions for historically excluded groups in education, health care, and government employment. By contrast, nearly half of Muslim women (43.5%) did not know of these provisions.

- For most indicators, **Madhesi Dalits, Hill Dalits, and Muslims lag behind** -- whether it is access to finance (having a bank account), expenditure on food, child health (diarrhea, immunization), maternal and reproductive health, early childhood education, access to safe houses, or access to clean energy. The Madhesi Other Caste and Tarai Janajati groups also frequently fall behind the general population.
- All together there are 51 different sub-groups within the Madhesi Dalit, Hill Dalit, Madhesi Other Caste, Tarai Janajati and Muslim categories, which comprise nearly 40 percent of the entire population (NSIS 2018). Thus, **a large proportion of the population is being left behind.**
- Much of the analysis in this report focuses on the 11 main social groups. Yet it is critically important to remember that **there are intra-group differences.** A stark example is among the Mountain/Hill Janajatis, a category that encompasses 28 different ethnicities in NSIS 2018. Certain groups within this category, such as the Thakali and Gurung, are in much better positions across many different indicators compared to the Chepeng, Bote, Hayu and Yholmo. Almost 90 percent of Thakali households are covered by formal financial services whereas only 38.1 percent of Bhote/Walungs are covered by formal financial services. No Thakali women aged 20-24 years reported that they were married before age 18, whereas over 41 percent of Bote and Chepeng women were married so young. Only 2.5 percent of Thakali households use solid fuels as a primary source of energy whereas over 91 percent of Raji, Hayu, Lepcha, Thami and Sunuwar households do so.
- The differences between the 24 subgroups of the Madhesi Other Caste category are similar. For example, over 80 percent of Kalwar and Sonar women reported having institutional deliveries while less than 53 percent of the Lohar, Nuniya, Kanu, Kewat and Barae, and only 37 percent of Bing, did so. These findings are significant because the conditions of birth can have a major impact on maternal and child health. The differences are likely a result of multiple factors – including class and geographical location – which affect other social and economic outcomes as well.

- National averages serve an important purpose but they can also **mask intra group disparities, leading to further marginalization** of certain groups in the design of policies and programs. NSIS 2018's composite scores for discrimination (which are based on respondents' experiences of discrimination in the community, when visiting government offices, accessing government services, etc.) are a case in point. Nationally, only 7.1 percent of Nepalis report experiencing discrimination, yet among groups that have been historically marginalized and oppressed, the figure is much higher. Over 31 percent of Hill Dalits and 28 percent of Madhesi Dalits report discrimination, followed by almost 14 percent of Muslims as well. The results indicate that social and cultural discrimination are very specific to certain groups and that historically marginalized groups continue to face discrimination in day-to-day life.

Addressing Intersecting Inequalities

In the context of Nepal, the importance of addressing gender-based and other key identity-based forms of exclusion cannot be emphasized enough, given just how deeply social behaviors and systems constrain the life chances of many groups of people. The groups that are most likely to be left behind are those that face “intersecting inequalities” -- those whose economic disadvantages intersect with socially and culturally defined identities, locational disadvantage and lack of political representation (Kabeer 2010; Arauco et al. 2014). Given that caste and ethnicity are ascribed from birth and persist over generations, they have an enduring nature that is not easily addressed by constitutional or political changes alone. Reversing centuries of exclusion and discrimination requires **sustained policy efforts as well as changes in social values and norms** (ibid). The intersection of gender with all other markers of difference – class, caste/ethnicity, disabilities, location, and political participation – requires using a gendered lens in all analytical frameworks, since gender-based disparities are known to be pervasive.

Five ‘key ingredients’ can potentially address such intersecting inequalities: (i) social mobilization, (ii) political changes, (iii) constitutional reform, (iv) increased political participation, and (v) a combination of universal and targeted and affirmative actions (Arauco et al. 2014). Nepal has many of these ingredients in various stages of readiness. Addressing disparities will require strong political will and commitment, accountable monitoring mechanisms, and formal and informal institutional changes. Such changes would lead us closer to reaching many of the targets of Agenda 2030 and beyond.

The authors of this study wish to draw attention to the following observations and recommendations for addressing the gaps in reaching the SDGs:

1. Strengthening disaggregated data collection, analysis, and use for evidence-based planning, monitoring and accountability

- There is some level of disaggregated data available through national-level surveys such as the Nepal Living Standard Survey, Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, Nepal Labor Force Survey, and the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. These surveys and others have collected data disaggregated by sex, caste and ethnic groups and other social dimensions. However, the data collected by these surveys are aimed at their specific objectives, and are based on a sample of administrative and geographical units rather than social groups. Thus, they generally lack data on the core social, political and cultural correlations and more importantly, they lack disaggregated data for many caste/ethnic groups that have smaller populations (Gurung et al. 2020).³ The **collection of data at two levels of disaggregation** — such as NSIS 2018's use of 11 main social groups and 88 specific caste/ethnic categories — needs to be institutionalized in order to identify groups at risk of not reaching the SDG targets.
- Different institutions that collect disaggregated caste/ ethnicity data have used different categories for classification, leading to difficulties in comparing data across the different social groups⁴. A **broad consensus on the classification** of caste and ethnic groups will be extremely useful for comparison of data across surveys and sectors.
- Given the new federal structure of the country, future data collection and analysis should focus on **all three tiers of government**, providing data that is relevant and applicable for their needs.
- Data for sexual and gender minorities and for people with disabilities remain limited. Data on sexual and gender minorities have been contested by critics who argue that prevailing social stigmas lead to under-counting and under-reporting by these minorities. Data on people with disabilities is also contested based on differing definitions for disabilities.
- Data at the household level are likely to hide intra-household differences, such as those between men and women. Efforts need to be made to capture these differences.

³ A GoN rapid assessment of SDG data requirements found that out of 479 committed SDG indicators, data and definitions are available at accepted standards for 214 indicators and 'at moderate scale' for another 105 indicators. Data availability is very poor for nine indicators, and data is not available at all for about 100 indicators. Thus, the report points out that "a large investment will have to be made in generating and improving data sources," and partnerships will be necessary among all the development actors for compiling data and information on the SDGs, across the tiers of the government (NPC, 2018). The 2020 SDG Report also points out that there are serious data gaps in many other countries, making it challenging to assess the progress towards the SDGs (UN, 2020).

⁴ The NSIS 2012 and 2018 surveys use a framework of caste, ethnicity and regional divisions with 11 main categories. However, the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens uses eight different categories: Brahmin/Chhetri, Relatively Disadvantaged Janajatis Hills, Relatively Advantaged Janajatis, Dalits Hill, Dalits Tarai, Relatively Disadvantaged Janajatis Tarai, Religious Minorities and Disadvantaged non-Dalit Tarai caste groups. On the other hand, the Ministry of Health and Population uses just six categories: Dalit Hill and Tarai, Disadvantaged Janajatis, Upper Caste, Disadvantaged non-Dalit Tarai, Religious Minorities, and Relatively Advantaged Janajatis.

- With over 479 indicators, monitoring Nepal's progress on the SDGs requires an enormous amount of data. As the NPC acknowledges, the Government of Nepal is not currently in a position to produce all of the necessary data and statistics (NPC 2018). Therefore, it will be crucial to **strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems**. An overall monitoring and evaluation framework that focuses on equity and gender-responsiveness will support evidence-based planning, monitoring, decision-making, and accountability. Collaboration and trust between the government and other academic, non-government, and private institutions can expand data availability, analysis and usage.
- The formulation, adaptation or assessment of any socio-economic policy will be relevant and strong when it is based on the analysis of evidence rather than priorities of political parties alone. Further analysis of the NSIS 2012 and 2018 data will also allow for **deeper understanding** of the **intersectionality between caste, ethnicity and gender**, along with other social and economic correlates. Investment in evidence-based analysis among students, scholars, and practitioners needs to become the new norm for policy feedback and formulation.

2. Addressing and valuing the agenda of gender equality, diversity and inclusion

- Evidence clearly suggests that gender should not be understood in isolation as an “aggregate segregation”; it cuts across ethnicity, caste, class, age, disabilities, and positions within the household, and it is also relevant at the community level, where women and girls are positioned subordinate to men and boys. The **intersection of gender with economic and other inequalities** explains the intensified nature of disadvantage faced by poorer women and girls, pointing to the crucial need to understand and address “intersecting inequalities.” This understanding will also help to identify those groups that are “left behind” based on multiple levels of exclusion.
- A framework that **systematically values women's productive work** – for instance, unpaid care work and informal-sector work – is necessary to create visibility and recognition of women's contributions to the local and national economy. The progress in health and education sectors is noteworthy and will make a contribution towards women's overall empowerment and a shift in gender relations. However, acknowledging and accounting for women's economic contributions is also crucial.
- Impunity in the implementation of laws relating to gender discrimination is often a result of historical and traditional norms, attitudes and values. The NSIS 2018 data show that overall, only 45 percent of men and women have egalitarian attitudes towards economic, household, and general gendered roles. The differences in attitudes are much more visible between different social groups rather than between men and women from the same caste/ethnic groups (Gurung et al. 2020). Patriarchal norms and systems continue to have a deep-seated influence on both rights-holders as well as responsibility/duty-bearers. **Policy and programmatic**

- interventions that address embedded, discriminatory, patriarchal and patrilineal norms** are necessary but not sufficient. These efforts need medium- to long-term attention and investments in key socio-economic sectors to instill attitudes, norms and values that are more equitable and equality-focused.
- The discourse on gender equality and inclusion often tends to exclude sexual and gender minorities, who face economic and social discrimination and experience exclusion, insecurity and violence. Women's and sexual and gender minorities' rights advocates have called for gender-neutral citizenship to replace legal provisions based on physical characteristics (using categories such as men, women, or transgender individuals). It is necessary to **eliminate the stigma attached to such identities** in order to ensure that their rights as citizens in all spheres of life are protected.
 - Instances of caste-based discrimination, oppression and atrocities (including murder) are increasingly brought to light by the media, yet many more cases are probably never reported. A combination of **sustained community mobilization efforts, active political participation, and monitoring of law enforcement** and local leaders is likely to bring justice to the victims of systematic human rights violations.
 - The implementation of a gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) approach requires that each program and policy be vetted to identify possible barriers that women, the poor, or members of any caste, ethnic, regional, linguistic or religious subgroup of the population might face while accessing services and benefits intended to be universal. **Barriers to access must be removed** and the situation must be monitored to ensure equitable access. Engaging boys and men in GESI-related activities is crucial. In this sense, **GESI provides a powerful template** for implementing the core of the SDGs' commitment to "leave no one behind".
 - Instituting a GESI approach requires acknowledging that policies alone do not automatically result in change. Rather, existing economic and political institutions and socio-cultural attitudes have actively, though often unconsciously, excluded certain groups in the past. GESI units within the federal and provincial bureaucracies need to be **integrated more closely** within the other departments and divisions within each Ministry so that a wider group of bureaucrats have the skills, space and opportunities needed to perform their duties. Bureaucrats also need to be given the authority and financial resources to back their efforts.
 - Apart from gender and caste/ethnicity, categories like **economic class, disability, and region** (mountains, hills, Tarai, rural, urban) need to be considered as dimensions of exclusion from socio-economic progress and dignified livelihoods. Provincial and local governments are best positioned to create a balance between universal and targeted approaches that are responsive to the needs of the excluded populations within their constituencies. They need to be given adequate skills and technical and financial resources to do so.

3. Delving deeper, targeting more specifically

- Affirmative action is not a substitute for **strong general policies** and their implementation. But a combination of ‘active targeting within universal provisions’ is likely to be a middle ground in the medium term. Targeted programs should be intended for the distinct, specific groups who are at the bottom quintile for various indicators.
- Expanding coverage of **formal financial services** for the poor and marginalized households can provide additional benefits, such as by facilitating any future cash transfer program for a specific need, such as a natural disaster or a public health crisis.
- Maternal and child health programs will benefit from **specific targeting** in addition to the **universal benefits**, since data have shown that certain caste/ethnic groups have been consistently lagging behind.
- Gender parity in educational attainment is promising, but disparities between caste/ethnic groups persist, leading to differential outcomes. The need to focus on **education, knowledge and skills** that can be turned into **employment and entrepreneurial opportunities** cannot be emphasized enough. This requires an equity focused and targeted approach for reaching youth, especially those from the most marginalized social groups.
- Legislative changes that require political representation and participation of women and excluded groups have been encouraging. However, without transformative changes within the system of governance, political parties, and the bureaucracy, changes in laws will not be effective. Especially critical are the **changes needed in informal institutions, values, norms and practices** that continue to stand as barriers despite progressive legislation. This requires a medium- to long-term focus and investment in collaborations between the state, civil society, and the media in order for new equity-focused systems, structures, and practices to take root.
- Addressing caste/ethnicity-based discrimination also needs a more targeted approach that receives medium to long-term focus and investment. A combination **of equity, human rights and social justice-focused** education, social mobilization, evidence-based advocacy and accountability mechanisms are needed within the bureaucracy, political parties and the community at large.

4. Accountability towards national and international commitments

Nepal is signatory to 23 international conventions and commitments related to human rights, the rights of women and children, and combatting discrimination. Over the years, numerous governments have made legislative changes and introduced policies and programs that support these commitments. In line with these international commitments, the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens alone has endorsed several **National Action Plans and strategies** over the years, yet only two such plans have been evaluated by the government so far – ‘Trafficking in Children and Women for Sexual and Labour Exploitation’, and the ‘National Action Plan for Children’.

- The government received support from bilateral and multilateral agencies to develop many of these national action plans – based on their own priorities – but the fact that the responsible **government agencies have not implemented, monitored or evaluated many of these plans** points to limited buy-in and ownership. The commitments have not all been honorably transformed from paper into practice. Evidence has shown how seeking to impose reforms without domestic support will not work.
- The SDGs’ agenda to “leave no one behind” can be successfully achieved only through **stronger partnerships** between the government, development partners, civil society, the private sector, political parties, trade unions, academia and the media. Collaborative dialogue, planning, implementation and monitoring of joint efforts need to be based on common and collective goals for inclusive economic growth and social change, rather than based on nepotism, cronyism and/or benefits for individuals or political parties.
- The international response, on the other hand, needs to continue to be consistent, coordinated and comprehensive, particularly in supporting low and middle-income countries like Nepal, many of which are bearing the impact of challenges like climate change and income inequality that is primarily due to the actions of the high-income countries.

The availability of data for the SDGs, disaggregated by sex and social groups, presents an opportunity for Nepal to identify areas and groups in need of special targeting in order to meet constitutional and Agenda 2030 commitments. With sustained efforts, Nepal can ensure that no group is left behind, setting an example for other nations. The GoN and development partners need to strategize, plan, implement and monitor programs that are customized and targeted to ensure a **level playing field** for all groups.

The *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020* shows that even before the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world in December 2019, progress towards the SDGs remained uneven and the world was not on track to meet the Goals by 2030. There was some progress globally – such as a decrease in the share of children and youth out of school, a decline in many communicable diseases, improved access to drinking water, and an increase in women’s representation in leadership roles. Yet there were also many shortcomings. For example, the number of people suffering from food insecurity was on the rise, the natural environment continued to deteriorate at an alarming rate, and dramatic levels of inequality persisted in all regions (UN 2020). Thus, the anticipated changes were not happening at the speed or scale required. With COVID-19, all countries will face even greater challenges to meet the SDG targets over the coming decade.

IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE COVID-19 GLOBAL PANDEMIC

“... COVID-19, an unprecedented health, economic and social crisis, is threatening lives and livelihoods, making the achievement of Goals even more challenging Although the novel coronavirus affects every person and community, it does not do so equally. Instead, it has exposed and exacerbated existing inequalities and injustices. In advanced economies, fatality rates have been highest among marginalized groups. In developing countries, the most vulnerable – including those employed in the informal economy, older people, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, migrants and refugees – risk being hit even harder. Across the globe, young people are being disproportionately affected, particularly in the world of work. Women and girls are facing new barriers and new threats, ranging from a shadow pandemic of violence to additional burdens of unpaid care work.”

- António Guterres Secretary-General of the UN
The SDG Report 2020



INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER

1.1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Leave No One Behind

In 2000, the UN General Assembly adopted the “Millennium Declaration 2000-2015”, which included eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) focused on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and improving education, health, environmental sustainability and development partnerships around the world. The MDGs represented the first time in history that the world community agreed upon a shared set of goals regarding poverty reduction⁵. By providing clear, concise, time-bound and measurable targets, the goals helped galvanize a global effort by governments, development partners, civil society organizations, research institutions and individuals. Least-developed and developing countries were encouraged to mobilize policies, knowledge and networks to ensure concrete actions on the ground; high-income countries shared expertise, experience, and technology while also providing much-needed financing to attain the goals. Not all of the MDGs were met by 2015, but the world nonetheless made significant progress, including: reducing extreme poverty (measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day); reducing the proportion of undernourished people; achieving greater gender parity in primary education through increased enrollment of girls; improving maternal and infant health; improving access to drinking water; and increasing terrestrial and marine protected areas (UN Women 2018).

In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the successor to the Millennium Declaration, known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 related targets and 232 indicators used to measure progress. The MDGs had been defined by the UN agencies, without public consultations or engagement of civil society, and only targeted low-income and developing countries (Fehling et al. 2013)⁶. The SDGs, on the other hand,

⁵ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/03/why-the-sustainable-development-goals-matter/>

⁶ <https://disabilitydevelopment.com/2017/11/06/limitations-of-the-mdgs/>

were agreed upon through wider consultation and they apply to all countries. The SDGs tackle a wide range of global challenges, aiming to eradicate poverty, reduce multiple and intersecting inequalities, address climate change, end conflict and sustain peace throughout the world.

While building upon the MDGs, the SDGs pay closer attention to environmental sustainability and social equity globally and within each country. They take into consideration the perspectives of indigenous groups as “a powerful counter-narrative to current practices of extraction, exclusion and division” (Feiring et al. 2017). An important pledge of the 2030 Agenda is to ‘leave no one behind’, reflecting the fundamental human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, addressing universality and solidarity, and acknowledging “intersecting inequalities” (Kabeer 2010; Arauco et al. 2014). Based on this pledge, all countries are to implement the SDGs by ensuring achievements for all groups and sectors of the population. Another important strategy the SDGs has adopted is on achieving and sustaining income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average – a target of SDG 10 aimed at also reducing inequalities within and among countries. The 2030 Agenda also addresses the interconnectedness of all countries, recognizing that many challenges cut across political borders.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development carries huge transformative potential for lasting positive changes especially in the lives of women, girls, and marginalized castes, as well as ethnic, racial, and indigenous communities, and others who have been historically, socially, economically and politically marginalized within each country. The universality of the attempted reach of the SDGs is both greatly needed and highly ambitious. If countries continue to focus on average impact and results across the 17 different goals and targets, then certain groups could be left out. By aiming for impact for all groups within each country, the 2030 Agenda represents a challenge as well as an opportunity for each country today.

“We continue to maintain our rights as peoples despite centuries of deprivation, assimilation and genocide. We maintain our inalienable rights to our lands and territories, to all our resources – above and below – and to our waters. We assert our on-going responsibility to pass these on to the future generations. We cannot be removed from our lands. We, the Indigenous peoples are connected by the circle of life to our lands and environments. We, the Indigenous peoples, walk to the future in the footprints of our ancestors.”

- The Kari-Oca Declaration and the Indigenous People’s Earth Charter, 1992⁷

⁷ <http://www.dialoguebetweenations.com/IR/english/KariOcaKimberley/KOEaEarthCharter.html>

1.2 Nepal and the 2030 Agenda

Nepal met almost all of the MDGs set for achievement between 2000 and 2015, although its record is uneven across social groups, genders, and geographical regions (NPC 2017, p 3). Some key factors contributing to the achievements were: (i) sustained public spending in the social sector and the mobilization of female community health volunteers to facilitate ante-natal care with incentives during pregnancy for institutional delivery; (ii) remittances that directly augmented household welfare and encouraged private provisioning of social services; (iii) expansion of supporting physical infrastructure, especially roads and trails, access to piped water, sanitation infrastructure and rural electrification, which aided delivery of social services by the state as well as NGOs; and (iv) the priority given to poverty reduction in national plans and programs⁸.

Building on the MDGs, Nepal will have to strive to meet most of the SDGs by 2030 given its commitment to the global agenda (NPC 2017a). The Constitution of Nepal 2015 lays a strong foundation to build upon in order to meet the SDGs. It institutionalizes a Federal Republic and envisions an inclusive state, inclusive democracy and inclusive society as well as broad-based prosperity (GoN 2015). The Preamble of the Constitution states among its goals:

“Ending all forms of discrimination and oppression created by the feudalistic, autocratic, centralized, unitary system of governance, recognizing the multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-religious, multi-cultural and diverse regional characteristics, resolving to build an egalitarian society founded on the proportional inclusive and participatory principles in order to ensure economic equality, prosperity and social justice, by eliminating discrimination based on class, caste, region, language, religion and gender and all forms of caste-based untouchability.”

Under its section on fundamental rights, the Constitution guarantees the right to equality and non-discrimination, stating: *“the state shall not discriminate citizens on grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, economic condition, language, region, ideology or on similar other grounds.”* Thus, the nation has a strong constitutional mandate to ensure that all development and growth processes are not only sustainable, but adhere to the principles of non-discrimination, social inclusion, and social justice for all segments of the population. This commitment lays the foundation for Nepal to build on and strive ahead to meet the SDGs by 2030, without leaving **anyone** behind.

⁸ Based on personal communication with Dr. Teertha Dhakal, Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Nepal and Member, SOSIN Advisory Committee.

In its report entitled “Sustainable Development Goals Status and Roadmap 2016-2030,” Nepal’s National Planning Commission (NPC) states that, “while all the 17 SDGs and 169 targets are legitimate development objectives seen through a global lens, a resource-strapped country like Nepal needs to prioritize, localize and motivate a bottom-up path towards greater progress. Nepal needs a home-grown roadmap that is consistent with the SDGs, yet rooted in quintessentially Nepali events and milestones” (NPC 2017, p. 1). For example, Goal 14 – to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development – is not directly relevant to Nepal. Others, such as Goal 13 – to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts – are most relevant to developed and neighboring countries that are large carbon emitters and need to play a greater role. The NPC framework also states that certain additional targets would be necessary to address country-specific challenges. For example, in SDG 5 (gender equality) - *chhaupadi* (the practice of untouchability during menstruation) is added to the global list of harmful practices targeted for reduction or elimination. Altogether, the NPC framework outlines the baseline status for 16 out of 17 Goals, and over 169 Targets and 425 Indicators⁹ as of 2015. It also projects results for the period leading up to 2030.

Additionally, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has taken the following steps: (i) conducted an SDGs Needs Assessment and Costing exercise in 2018-19; (ii) made efforts to internalize and localize the agenda in the national periodic plans and government budgets; (iii) initiated coordinating with relevant stakeholders in the private sector, civil society and cooperatives for efforts to realize the SDGs; (v) developed an Integrated National Evaluation Action Plan of Nepal (2016-2020) (NPC 2017b); and (vi) engaged in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process through the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

1.3 Leaving No One Behind in Nepal

Nepal has long experienced high levels of inequality and discrimination against certain segments of society based on traditional, historical, economic, political and socio-cultural norms. The GoN’s commitment towards Agenda 2030 is an important opportunity for the country to fulfill its Constitutional mandate of instituting an egalitarian society, ensuring “*economic equality, prosperity and social justice, by eliminating discrimination based on class, caste, region, language, religion and gender and all forms of caste-based untouchability.*”

⁹ The Global SDGs have 169 Targets but Nepal has customized some of them and has added others. The 2017 NPC SDG Roadmap report identifies 425 indicators, 10 of which have been repeated under a few targets. However, the NPC report on the costing for the SDGs presents additional indicators, resulting in a total of **479** indicators under the Nepal SDGs (NPC 2018).

In Nepal, patriarchal and patrilineal systems marked by consistent paternalistic behavior towards women are intertwined with religious ideologies that prescribe strict conventions, norms and behaviors, leading to deep-rooted discrimination against women and girls (Höfer 1979; Acharya & Bennett 1981). Additionally, discrimination based on caste and ethnicity have historical and political roots in the country where the political processes of nation-building guided by powerful, upper-caste men encouraged Hinduization of the traditionally non-Hindu population, promoting restrictions on women even among the relatively more egalitarian ethnic groups (ibid; Pradhan 2002). Additionally, the intersections of gender, caste, ethnicity and other categories (such as class, sexuality, disability, geography/location) continue to result in some groups facing multiple levels of exclusion, leading to “intersectional inequalities” (Kabeer 2010) and further marginalization.

For a decade between 1996 and 2006, a Maoist insurgency caused severe political, economic and social instability throughout the country. The insurgents maintained an ideological commitment to gender equality and against caste and ethnic-based discrimination, attempting to enforce egalitarian social changes related to women, Dalits and ethnic minorities. Many young women participated in the insurgency, including in combat, which thrust them into unprecedented roles (Pettigrew & Shneiderman 2004). However, the gap between rhetoric and practice was apparent in the insurgents’ leadership structure, which was dominated by Hindu Hill Brahmin/Chhetri men.

National debates and legislative changes over the years have thrust issues of social exclusion, discrimination and inequality into the limelight. Legislation related to citizenship, property rights, women’s reproductive rights, and gender-based violence in the domestic sphere and workplace have been put in place, all of which have strengthened women’s *de jure* rights. The 2015 Constitution calls for inclusive governance at the local, provincial and federal levels, mandating reservations in political representation for women and marginalized castes and ethnic groups, which has ensured their increased representation. However, the degree to which political leaders have allowed those representatives to effectively and meaningfully participate and exercise their voices to represent their constituents, is still questionable. In many cases, politicians from marginalized groups feel obliged to adhere to their political party positions. As some studies have shown, social exclusion is the result of structural problems and cannot be resolved solely by legislative changes or by a social welfare approach alone (Tamang 2018). It will require changes in social values, norms and behaviours.

Deep-seated *informal* institutions – unwritten, shared “rules” that are practiced and enforced beyond the formal institutions – continue to influence social attitudes, norms and behaviors (Waylen 2017). The acceptance and practice of such social norms often lead to social ostracism, social pressures and even violence, despite the presence of

official norms, sanctions and a legal framework to prevent it. Such violence is often met with impunity. Thus, structural, informal institutions and intersectional forms of discrimination have, over decades, continued to negatively affect the life conditions of Nepali Dalits, certain Janajati groups, and women, girls and sexual and gender minorities (SGMs) across most caste and ethnic groups.

As Nepal works towards achieving the SDGs and fulfilling its constitutional mandates, the compulsion to ‘leave no one behind’ requires a sharper focus on all extant forms of inequality and discrimination.

1.4 Measuring Progress Towards Leaving No One Behind in Nepal

Properly monitoring progress on the SDGs requires data that are accurate, timely, sufficiently disaggregated, relevant, accessible and easy to use (UN 2017). Quality data is essential not only for evidence-based policy making and planning, but also to increase accountability for the realization of global commitments such as the SDGs.

Despite the fact that GESI has become an integral part of the development agenda, the GoN lacks sufficient disaggregated data for monitoring progress on the SDGs. So far, ethnic, caste and sex-disaggregated data have been generated through secondary analysis of national surveys produced for other purposes (Bennett 2013; Das et al. 2014). In order to meet the demand of disaggregated data to measure progress against the goals, there is a great need for studies that use high levels of disaggregation within multiple dimensions to understand social inclusion.

In Nepal, the NPC set out a framework for monitoring the SDGs in its report, “Sustainable Development Goals Status and Roadmap 2016-2030” (NPC 2017a). Five timeframes have been identified for presenting the data to track the progress of the SDGs. Baseline data for 2015 was published in the GoN’s 14th Plan, drawn from national-level censuses and surveys, the Annual National Accounts of the government, administrative data from government agencies, and publications by non-governmental organizations. The next round of SDG data was required in 2019 in order to facilitate the Voluntary National Review (VNR), which was submitted to the UN in 2020.¹⁰

The expanded scope and inclusion of 54 gender-specific indicators across the global SDG monitoring framework was a notable achievement, yet many hurdles remain (UN Women 2018). Monitoring progress disaggregated by gender is difficult due to the

¹⁰ The GoN submitted a report on the “National Review of Sustainable Development Goals” (NPC 2020), where the national-level targets and progress for 2019 have been outlined. However, none of the data is further disaggregated by sex or caste/ethnicity. Also see https://www.un.int/nepal/statements_speeches/nepal-presented-second-voluntary-national-review.

insufficient integration of a gender perspective across all SDGs, gaps in gender data, quality concerns, and lack of trend data. A 2017 analysis found that globally, only 23 percent of the available data for gender-specific indicators was from 2010 or later, and only 16 percent was available for two or more points in time (ibid). Three main challenges constraining monitoring of the SDGs from a gender equality perspective were identified: i) uneven coverage of gender-specific indicators, with some goals lacking indicators to capture gender equality outcomes; ii) gaps in gender data including data on women and girls experiencing multiple and intersecting inequalities; and iii) challenges in quality and comparability of available data across countries and time (ibid).¹¹

As in the global context, in Nepal too, data reflecting the various challenges faced by women in their daily lives, including in undervalued areas such as time spent on caring for family members, remain inadequate. These challenges are compounded in Nepal when considering the need for data disaggregated across all the caste and ethnic groups in the country, over a period of time. Though the NPC identifies the indicators where the level of disaggregation will be based on social groups, so far it has not planned necessary sources of information to track them.¹² The 2011 census identified 125 different caste and ethnic groups in the country. The Nepal Social Inclusion Survey (NSIS) 2012 was the first of its kind where data on demographics, social and culture practices, economic conditions, and to some extent, gender relations, were collected on a nationwide survey, for 98 different caste and ethnic groups. To date, none of the government agencies have ever collected data that is disaggregated to this level. Similarly, data disaggregated by disabilities and by sexual and gender minorities is also limited and contested in places where such data is available.

NSIS 2012 and 2018 make important contributions to the GoN and Nepal's people by providing data on almost all castes, ethnic groups, and genders regarding their life conditions, access to resources and opportunities, and meaningful participation and representation across various sectors. NSIS covered 98 different caste and ethnic groups in 2012, and 88 groups in 2018, disaggregated by sex. Both rounds of the surveys present data in aggregated form under broader social groups as well as in disaggregated form, for each specific caste and ethnic group. As can be seen in Table 1.1 below, the classifications are based on caste, ethnicity, regional and religious categories drawn from past studies

¹¹ The SDG Report 2020 reveals that for four of the 17 Goals, less than half of the world's 194 countries or areas have internationally comparable data. This lack of country-level data is particularly worrisome for Goal 5 (gender equality), where, on average, only about 4 in 10 countries have data available (UN 2020, p 4). In 2017, the NGO Beyond Beijing Committee, with support from the Women Major Group for Sustainable Development in Nepal, conducted a review of the SDGs from a gender perspective, engaging 23 different constituents. Their report presented a set of recommendations focusing on building capacity and allocating resources for appropriate policies, programs and disaggregated monitoring of the SDG indicators (Shrestha 2017).

¹² The Integrated National Evaluation Action Plan of Nepal (2016-2020) aims to coordinate efforts among various agencies in Nepal to enhance the national evaluation capacity and produce evaluation-based evidence useful for better targeting and effective implementation of the SDGs. In identifying different activities to fulfill this goal, it also sets plans for conducting annual social inclusion surveys (NPC 2017b, p 9).

and state policy documents (See Table 1.1, Gurung 1998; Acharya and Subba 2008; CBS 2011; Pandey et al. 2013). Thus, NSIS 2012 and 2018 will help the government assess its progress towards inclusive development as stipulated by the new Constitution and the GoN's policy on GESI.

TABLE 1.1: NEPAL'S MAIN CASTE AND ETHNIC GROUPS WITH REGIONAL DIVISIONS

3 Major Social Groups	11 Main Social Groups**	130 Caste and Ethnic Groups* (Census 2011)	
		88 Groups included in NSIS 2018	40 Groups not included in NSIS 2018
Hindu caste groups (59.4%)	Hill Brahmin (12.2%)	Hill Brahmin [1]	
	Hill Chhetri (19.1%)	Chhetri, Thakuri and Sanyasi/ Dashami [3]	
	Madhesi Brahmin/ Chhetri (0.8%)	Brahmin, Kayastha, Rajput [3]	Nurang [1]
	Madhesi Other Caste (14.5%)	Badhae/Kamar*, Baniya/Kathabaniya, Baraee, Bin/Binda, Bhediyar/Gaderi, Hajam/Thakur, Haluwai, Kahar, Kalwar, Kanu, Kewat, Koiri/Kushwaha, Kumhar, Kurmi, Lodha, Lohar, Mali, Mallah, Nuniya, Rajbhar, Sonar, Sudhi, Teli, Yadav [24]	Amat, Dev, Dhandi, Dhankar/Dharikar, Dhuniya, Kalar, Kori, Natuwa, Rajdhob, Sarbaria, Tarai others [11]
	Hill Dalit (8.1%)	Badi, Damai/Dholi, Gaine, Kami, Sarki [5]	
	Madhesi Dalit (4.7%)	Bantar/Sardar, Chamar/Harijan/ Ram, Dhobi, Dom, Dusadh/ Pasawan/Pasi, Halkhor, Khatwe, Musahar, Tatma/Tatwa [9]	Chidimar, Dalit others [2]
Adivasi Janajati (Indigenous Nationalities) (35.8%)	Newar 5.0%)	Newar [1]	
	Mountain/ Hill Janajati (22.2%)	Bhote/Walung*, Bote, Brahmu, Byasi, Chepang, Chhantyal, Danuwar, Darai, Dura, Bhujel, Gurung, Hayu, Yholmo, Jirel, Kumal, Lepcha, Limbu, Magar, Majhi, Pahari, Rai, Raji, Sherpa, Sunuwar, Tamang, Thakali, Thami, Yakha [28]	Aathpariya, Bahing, Bantawa, Chamling, Dolpo, Ghale, Khaling, Kulung, Kusunda, Lhopa, Lohorung, Mewahang Bala, Nachhiring, Raute, Samgpang, Thulung, Topkegola, Yamphu, Janajati others [20]
	Tarai Janajati (8.6%)	Dhanuk, Dhimal, Gangai, Jhangad, Kisan, Koche, Meche, Munda/Mudiyari, Rajbansi, Santhal, Tajpuriya, Tharu [12]	Pattharkatta/Kushwadiya, Khawas [2]
Other (4.8%)	Muslim (4.4%)	Muslim [1]	Bengali, Punjabi/
	Other (0.4%)	Marwadi [1; 0.2%]	Sikh, Foreigners and Unidentified others [4]

Source: Adapted from Gurung 1998; Acharya and Subba 2008; CBS 2011; Gurung et al. 2014; Gurung 2014; Bennett and Parajuli 2013.

Notes:

- * Badhae and Kamar are merged into Badhae/Kamar; Bhote and Walung into Bhote/Walung. Thus the 88 groups actually included 90 groups and with the 40 groups not included in the study, the total adds up to 130.
- ** Newari society inspite of being Janajati is comprised of many distinct caste groups but they have not been disaggregated in the NSIS.
- *** Percentages displayed in the tables are from the National Population and Housing Census 2011.
- **** Blue shading for groups who have traditionally lived in Hills and Mountain (Pahari) and red shading for Tarai/Madhesi groups who have traditionally lived in the plains belt (Madhesis).

The NSIS 2018 survey also makes a valuable contribution in its ability to track and measure numerous indicators of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, particularly in its focus of ‘leaving no one behind.’ Data for 36 indicators from the Nepal SDG Framework (NPC 2017a) are available at a level of caste, ethnic and sex disaggregation not seen before, while data for four new proposed indicators are also included. This report will provide a clear picture of which groups are being left behind in the different sectors, giving the government and non-government service providers an opportunity to craft policies and programs targeted to reach the critical populations. The fact that this data is also disaggregated by sex for all the caste and ethnic groups provides a valuable opportunity to better understand and address the underlying structural, attitudinal and normative challenges in re-balancing power relations between people of different genders, castes and ethnicities, and to ensure basic human rights for all.

1.5 Purpose of the Study and Organization of the Report

The key purpose of this report is to provide sex- and caste/ethnicity-disaggregated evidence from the Nepal Social Inclusion Survey 2018 to support the monitoring of the Nepal SDGs. This evidence can be used for institutionalizing sex-disaggregated analysis in planning processes, in line with the spirit of ‘leaving no one behind’. Data for 36 indicators of the Nepal SDGs are presented following the NPC’s framework (NPC 2017a), with a few exceptions. Additionally, the report includes data for additional proposed indicators that are currently not included by the Nepal SDG framework. These include: (i) the percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15; (ii) the percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18; (iii) the percentage of the population who have a citizenship certificate, and (iv) discrimination and denial in entry/participation in public places. The research team believes that these are meaningful additions to the national monitoring framework, and recommends adding them to the Nepal SDGs.

Following this introductory chapter, Chapter Two briefly discusses the methodology of the NSIS 2018 study. Chapter Three presents NSIS 2018 data disaggregated by caste/ethnicity and sex for 40 indicators, representing 12 of the 17 SDGs. Where available, data from NSIS 2012 are also presented to demonstrate longitudinal change between the two waves of the survey (for side-by-side data from 2012 and 2018 for each indicator, see Annex 1). The caste/ethnicity data is presented in the following manner: (i) by the 11 main social groups that take into consideration caste, ethnicity, region and religion, to give a larger picture of social inclusion; (ii) details of the disaggregated castes/ethnicities that lie at the bottom quintiles for each indicator are also presented; and finally (iii) data disaggregated by all 88 caste/ethnic groups are presented for the 40 indicators in Annex 1. Chapter Four presents some discussions, conclusions and recommendations.

2
CHAPTERSTUDY
METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The data used to monitor the Nepal SDGs is derived from NSIS 2018, which uses the same methods as NSIS 2012, with some modifications. Like NSIS 2012, NSIS 2018 uses an alternative approach of sampling known as “social sampling.” The sampling is based on caste and ethnic groups used in NSIS 2012¹³ rather than geographical and/or administrative units, such as regions or districts, which are typically used in government surveys. Social sampling is a better method to document social inclusion and exclusion in Nepal (Gurung et al. 2014: 8). For more details of the NSIS 2018 study methodology, including the sampling strategies, sampling weight, and sampling error, please refer to the Nepal Social Inclusion Survey 2018 Final Report (Gurung et al. 2020).

2.2 Sample Design

The NSIS 2018 collected data from respondents from 88 caste and ethnic groups. Each of the 88 groups was treated as a separate stratum, or estimation “domain” of the study. The total population sizes ranged from a high of 943,726 Hill Chhetri households to a low of 347 Koche households. In addition, seven other groups had less than 1,000 households. Because a proportionate sample size would not be sufficiently representative for the smaller groups, a disproportionate sample design was adopted in which the same number of households was sampled from each group (see Gurung et al. 2014). This approach is generally recommended when separate statistics for different domains of the study are to be produced (Kish 1995: 77; Turner 2003: 10) and

¹³ NSIS 2012 used the caste and ethnicity classifications from the 2001 Census because results for the 2011 Census were not ready at the time the study began. NSIS 2018 also uses the same classification of caste and ethnic groups for compatibility and to follow-up with the same groups.

the population size is not an important determinant of the sample size (Cochran 1977: 73). Such a design allows for an equal level of sampling efficiency (level of precision) for each caste/ethnic group, which is considered better for a comparative study. The design features an oversample of smaller groups and under-sample of the larger groups, resulting in a differential sampling rate across the caste/ethnic groups. It is considered the best option when each estimation group would not require equal reliability in the survey measurement (Turner 2003: 11; Yansaneh 2005: 25).

Two hundred households were sampled from each of the 88 caste/ethnic groups, for a total of **17,600 sample households**, with 200 households each for all the 88 groups. The NSIS 2018 interviewed two respondents, one male and a female, from each household. Male respondents were, in general, the household head. Female respondents were selected based on marital status (currently married), age (between 18 and 49 years), and ability to answer questions, particularly those related to gender relations, empowerment and reproductive health. The enumerators were able to conduct **34,723 interviews with 17,247 males and 17,476 females**; the response rate was 98 percent for males and 99 percent for females.¹⁴

Sampling Weight and Sampling Error: In the national-level distribution, the actual proportion of households differs for each of the 88 caste/ethnic groups. The NSIS, however, drew an equal sample, which is ‘unequal probability’, for all 88 groups. So, the sample weight was calculated for the sample size of each group to adjust the unequal probability in household selection in order to make them representative to the national distribution. Finally, sampling errors were computed to calculate confidence intervals, design effect and relative error for some selected key variables of the survey, separately for each caste/ethnic groups.

2.3 Survey Instrument

The current study utilized a modified version of the questionnaire used in NSIS 2012. Modifications were made mainly to cover as many indicators of the SDGs as possible and to capture evidence on inclusion in the current context of social, economic and political development in Nepal. In addition to identification of sample location, the household roster comprised information on the demography of household population, household assets, health and social security and work and livelihoods. This was followed by thematic sections that covered education and language, socio-cultural and gender relations, inclusive governance, and women’s empowerment and reproductive health.

¹⁴ The NSIS 2018 asked the main respondent (head of household) about the gender (male, female or other) of all household members living in the same house. None of the respondents identified themselves as a sexual or gender minority, nor did they identify any of their household members as such.

2.4 Data Collection and Analysis

A total of 72 field staff (19 males and 53 females, from diverse social groups) with experience in quantitative data collection conducted the interviews after rigorous training that included thematic as well as practical sessions and pretests of the survey using paper and electronic tablets. The data collection program was designed using an Android version of CSPro software.

The State of Social Inclusion in Nepal (SOSIN) research received ethical clearance approval through the Ethical Review Board within the GoN's National Health Research Council in order to ensure the respect and protection of participants' rights, dignity and privacy, as well as to prevent physical and/or psychological harm against human subjects. Survey interviewers read out the informed consent statement to respondents and provided a written copy before requesting permission for the interview. Respondents' anonymity was protected by not using their names or other identity markers in any of the analysis. Respondents were also given the option to stop the interview at any time if they needed to.

Data analysis was carried out for each caste/ethnic group individually and by categorizing the 88 groups into 11 broad social groups – Hill Brahmin, Hill Chhetri, Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri, Madhesi Other Castes, Hill Dalit, Madhesi Dalit, Newar, Mountain/Hill Janajati, Tarai Janajati, Muslim and Marwadi (see Table 1.1, Chapter 1). Data were summarized primarily in terms of bivariate descriptive statistics such as percentages and means. In some cases, multiple variables were indexed into a composite form for analysis of trends. The 11 social groups or 88 caste/ethnic groups were ranked based on the scoring, helping to identify the relative status of each group.

3
CHAPTERWHO ARE LEFT BEHIND?
TRACKING PROGRESS OF
AGENDA 2030 DISAGGREGATED
BY SEX, CASTE AND ETHNICITY

3.1 Overall National-Level Progress on SDGs based on NSIS 2018 Data

Following the monitoring framework of the GoN national-level data for 40 indicators within 12 SDGs are presented, disaggregated by caste/ethnicity and sex, where data is available. Where available, data is also presented from the NSIS 2012 to demonstrate changes over the period of the two surveys. By providing disaggregated data, this report allows for the identification of social groups that are progressing well and others that need to receive more attention in order to reach targeted goals. **Annex 1** presents the national-level data.

However, there are a few **caveats** that need to be highlighted in relation to the NSIS data:

- In some instances, data for 2018 has been collected at the *household* level and not at the *individual* level. In other instances, the questions posed to respondents used different timeframes than those used by NPC. These instances have been clearly noted within Annex 1 as well as in the main body of the report.¹⁵
- In four instances, NSIS presents data on indicators that have not been identified in the Nepal SDG monitoring framework: (i) proportion of women aged 20-24 years

¹⁵ To point out a few of these instances: (i) Indicator 3.3.5a seeks the percentage of children with diarrhea in the *last two weeks*, while data from NSIS 2018 is for *the last 30 days*; (ii) Indicator 4.4.1.3 seeks internet users (*percent of adult population*) while NSIS 2018 has data for the *percent of households* with internet connections; (iii) Indicator 5.1.1.1 seeks wage equality for similar work (*ratio* of women's wage to that of men) while NSIS 2018 presents data on the *percent* of respondents reporting that men get more wages than women for the same work in the community; (iv) Indicator 5.a.2 reports women's ownership of property (land and house) whereas NSIS 2018 reports *ownership separately* for land and for house; (v) Indicator 5.b.1 seeks proportion of *individuals* who own a mobile telephone (by gender) while NSIS reports on ownership of mobile phone by household head, at the *household level*.

who were married or in a union before age 15;¹⁶ (ii) proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18; (iii) proportion of the population who have their citizenship document; and (iv) discrimination and denial in entry/participation in public places and events. The research team believes that these are meaningful additions to the national monitoring framework and proposes adding them to the Nepal SDGs.

- This report uses the targets and indicators identified in the NPC Status and Roadmap report (NPC 2017a). The baseline data for 2015 for many of the indicators have been drawn from a variety of sources, while for some indicators there were no data. The NSIS data provide a snapshot of the status of 36 indicators in 2018, disaggregated by sex and caste/ethnicity, and thus cannot be compared directly with the NPC baseline data to measure progress. The data can, however, be compared to the findings from NSIS 2012. Both NSIS 2012 and 2018 data is presented in Annex 1.

The NSIS data presents a very good opportunity to assess the progress on the SDGs and will help to lay out plans for areas of focus in the coming years, ensuring that no segment of the population is left behind.

3.2 Progress on SDGs Based on NSIS 2018 Data Disaggregated by Sex, Caste and Ethnicity

The discussions in this chapter focus on 11 main social groups, within which lie 88 different caste and ethnic groups. As mentioned earlier, the classification into 11 main categories is based on caste, ethnicity, religion and region (see Table 1.1). A detailed look at this level of disaggregation will help in identifying (i) the specific groups that are being left behind and (ii) the intergroup variations. It is very important to keep in mind that there are many **intragroup variations**, which can only be seen when the data are further disaggregated by the 88 different caste and ethnic groups. For each SDG, a section is included that discusses the specific castes and ethnic groups that have been “left behind” – i.e. the groups that perform in the bottom quintile (or top quintile, as the case may be) for the indicators under that SDG.

A detailed breakdown of data for all the SDG-related indicators by 88 caste and ethnic groups is presented in Annex 1–Tracking National-Level Progress on the SDGs, NSIS 2018. The NSIS 2018 full report – “The State of Social Inclusion in Nepal: Caste, Ethnicity and Gender” – provides more analysis on indicators and sectors not covered by the SDGs (Gurung et al. 2020). Furthermore, another SOSIN study – “State of Inclusive Governance in Nepal” (Pokharel & Pradhan 2020) – presents detailed analysis of survey and ethnographic data related to governance issues at the local and national levels.

¹⁶ The Census in Nepal tracks child marriage from age 15 onwards. UNICEF defines child marriage as marriage of a girl before age 18 and until recently this was the legal age of marriage for girls in Nepal too. The Civil Code of Nepal 2019 made changes which forbids girls to get married before the age of 20.



SDG 1:

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

This goal proposes to (i) eradicate, by 2030, extreme poverty for all people everywhere, (ii) reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty as nationally defined, (iii) implement appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, (iv) ensure equal rights to economic resources, natural resources, and technology as well as access to basic services, and (v) build the resilience of the poor and the vulnerable people to economic, social and environmental shocks, disasters, and climate-related extreme events. NSIS 2018 has data for three indicators within Target 1.4 for SDG 1:

1. Indicator 1.4.1.1: Households having access to a market center within 30 minutes' walk (% total)
2. Indicator 1.4.1.2: Households covered by formal financial services (% of total)
3. Indicator 1.4.2.3: Households having property/tangible assets in women's names (% total)

Table 3.1 presents the data for the three indicators disaggregated by the 11 main social groups. Nationally, 56.9 percent of households have access to market centers within a 30-minute walk. Over 99 percent of Marwadis have such access, reflecting the fact that many Marwadis live in urban areas. However, the figure is only 43.3 percent among the Mountain /Hill Janajati groups and is 46 percent for Hill Dalits and Hill Chhetris.

Access to formal financial institutions is an important indicator of economic status. The SDG indicator seeks percent of total households covered by formal financial services whereas NSIS 2018 asked respondents if anyone in their household had an account in his/her name at a bank/financial company/cooperative/etc. Nationally, only 59.2 percent of households had individual(s) with an account. Historically marginalized groups – the Hill and Madhesi Dalits, Madhesi Other Castes and Muslims – have the lowest proportion of households with bank accounts in their names.

TABLE 3.1: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 1.4 BY SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018

Social Groups	1.4.1 (1) Households having access to market centers within 30 minute walk (% of total)	1.4.1 (2) Households covered by formal financial services (% of total) (Bank Account)	1.4.2 (3) Households having property/ tangible assets in women's name (% of total) (Composite % of animals, birds, ornaments, house, land and savings)
Hill Brahmin	69.5	83.9	33.7
Hill Chhetri	53.2	67.3	33.6
Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri	76.1	65.5	22.4
Madhesi Other Caste	56.4	44.0	21.9
Hill Dalit	46.0	41.6	26.5
Madhesi Dalit	51.7	24.5	16.5
Newar	75.5	77.7	32.2
Mountain/Hill Janajati	43.3	56.4	29.1
Tarai Janajati	75.1	56.1	29.3
Muslim	77.0	35.8	20.4
Marwadi	99.5	85.7	24.8
ALL NEPAL	56.9	59.2	28.8

Women across almost all social groups in Nepal have a low status, in part because they have very limited access to economic resources. This has multiple knock-on effects on their life conditions and situations. The SDG indicator looks at households having property/tangible assets in women's names. The NSIS computed a composite index¹⁷ of all assets in the women's names – animals, birds, ornaments, houses, land and savings. As can be seen, this kind of access and control over economic resources is very low among women across all social groups in the country, ranging from a high of 33.7 percent among Hill Brahmin women, to a low of only 16.5 percent among Madhesi Dalit women (Table 3.1).

The SDG monitoring framework shown in Annex 1 presents the baseline status of all these three indicators: households having access to a market center within 30 minutes' walk (45%), households covered by formal financial services (40%) and households having property/tangible assets in women's names (19.7%). As mentioned earlier, though the NSIS data is not directly comparable with the data sources within the NPC monitoring framework, it gives a good indication of what the current status is, and in

¹⁷ A Composite Index is constructed by combining several variables or indicators together to summarize complex or multidimensional issues and facilitate ranking. Here, all variables related to ownership of animals, birds, ornaments, houses, land and savings in women's names within the household (response of 'yes' ownership of one or more) is computed to make a single variable that represents the total percent of property/tangible assets in a woman's name.

particular, it shows the variations among the different social groups, indicating that wide disparities continue to exist.

In the case of access to market centers and formal financial services, limited access to such services is also a function of households' geographic locations. The hills and mountain regions in the country (and some areas of the Tarai plains too) have limited road and transportation access, with household members having to walk longer distances to access such services. Additionally, studies have shown how the rural poor face constraints in accessing formal financial services due to financial illiteracy and other problems (Sen & De 2017).

The low percentage of assets in women's names is primarily due to the patrilineal system of inheritance. Most women only own what is given to them as gifts or dowry when they get married. Having limited tangible assets affects women's ability to make financial decisions, gain financial independence and access loans (due to lack of collateral). Inequality in access to financial resources is one of the biggest factors perpetuating gender discrimination and oppression of women in Nepal.

Who are left behind?

A more detailed look into the specific caste/ethnic groups that lie in the bottom quintile for the selected indicators under SDG 1 gives a chance to identify the groups that have been 'left behind'¹⁸ (Table 3.2).

TABLE 3.2: SDG 1 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE LEAST MARKET ACCESS, ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES, AND PROPERTY/TANGIBLE ASSETS IN WOMEN'S NAMES (BOTTOM QUINTILES), NSIS 2018

Access to market center within 30 minutes' walk: Bottom 20% (45-14.5%)		Households with a bank account: Bottom 20% (40-11.8%)		Tangible assets in women's name: Bottom 20% (21-10.6%)	
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	35.0	Dhobi (MD)	37.3	Jirel (MHJ)	20.0
Sunuwar (MHJ)	34.0	Mallah (MOC)	37.2	Sudhi (MOC)	19.3
Majhi (MHJ)	34.0	Jhangad (TJ)	36.9	Dhanuk (TJ)	19.0
Chhantyal (MHJ)	33.5	Kami (HD)	36.8	Nuniya (MOC)	18.9
Thakuri (HC)	32.5	Muslim	35.8	Lohar (MOC)	18.8
Yakha (MHJ)	31.5	Nuniya (MOC)	35.0	Mali (MOC)	18.5
Baramu/Brahmu (MHJ)	31.0	Kumhar (MOC)	34.8	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	18.4
Bhote/Walung (MHJ)	30.0	Kahar (MOC)	34.8	Sonar (MOC)	18.3
Badi (HD)	29.5	Lodha (MOC)	33.8	Santhal (TJ)	17.5

¹⁸ We use the lowest quintile (bottom 20 percent) as a cut-off point to identify the specific caste/ethnic groups that have the lowest value on the indicators. But in many cases the variance between the lower two quintiles is not very high. Please refer to Annex 2 for details of all the 88 groups.

Access to market center within 30 minutes' walk: Bottom 20% (45-14.5%)		Households with a bank account: Bottom 20% (40-11.8%)		Tangible assets in women's name: Bottom 20% (21-10.6%)	
Sherpa (MHJ)	24.0	Lohar (MOC)	32.8	Bing/Binda (MOC)	17.3
Thami (MHJ)	23.0	Tatma (MD)	32.5	Tatma (MD)	16.8
Sarki (HD)	21.5	Santhal (TJ)	30.8	Khatwe (MD)	16.3
Byasi (MHJ)	19.0	Bing/Binda (MOC)	28.3	Mallah (MOC)	16.2
Raji (MHJ)	18.0	Dom (MD)	26.4	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	15.2
Magar (MHJ)	16.0	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	25.0	Dom (MD)	14.1
Lepcha (MHJ)	14.5	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	24.0	Halkhor (MD)	12.0
Hayu (MHJ)	14.5	Khatwe (MD)	23.6	Musahar (MD)	10.6
		Musahar (MD)	11.8		

Apart from five groups from the plains, it is mostly the hill and mountain groups that have more difficult access to market centers. Less than 20 percent of Byasi, Raji, Magar, Lepcha and Hayu households have access to a market center within 30 minutes' walk.

Most of the groups with the lowest percentages bank accounts and assets in women's names fall under the Madhesi Dalit and Muslim categories. Yet it is clear that there are **intra-group differences** within the 11 main groups. For example, several Madhesi Other Caste (MOC) groups also fall in the bottom quintile. The Mallah, Nuniya, Kumhar, and Lohar (all MOCs) and the Tatma, Dom, Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi, Chamar/Harijan/Ram, Khatwe, and Musahar (all Madhesi Dalit groups, or MDs), and Muslims are at the bottom rungs in the case of both of the variables (Table 3.2). Certain Hill Dalit (HD) groups, like the Badi and Kami, and Tarai Janajati (TJ) groups, like the Jhangad and Dhanuk, are also in the bottom quintile. When it comes to households with tangible assets in women's names, intra-group differences are quite stark. For example, within the Mountain/Hill Janajati (MHJ) group, the Jirel falls in the bottom quintile, with only 20 percent female ownership of assets, while the Baramu/Brahmu, Dura and Thakali are in the top quintile, with 43-44 percent female ownership of assets.



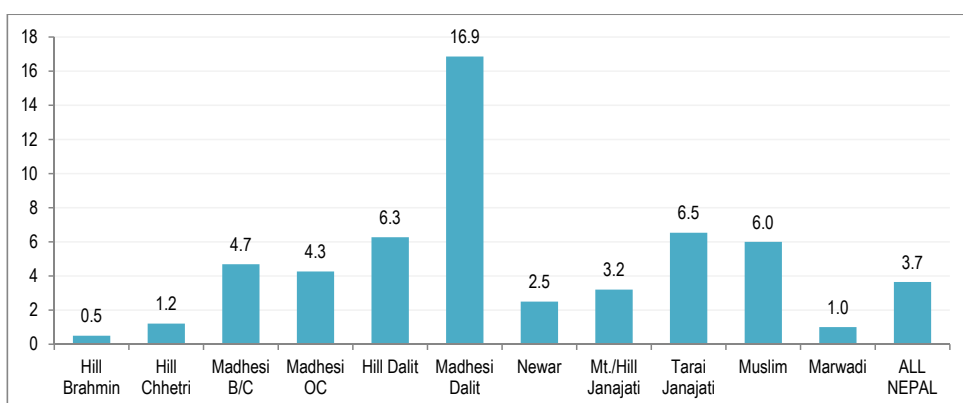
SDG 2:

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

SDG 2 sets major targets of (i) ending hunger by 2030 and ensuring access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, (ii) ending all forms of malnutrition, (iii) doubling agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, (iv) ensuring sustainable food production systems and implementing resilient agricultural practices, and (v) maintaining by 2020 the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species. NSIS 2018 has data for one of the indicators within Target 2.1 under this SDG:

Indicator 2.1.2.1: Population spending more than two-thirds of total consumption on food (%).

FIGURE 3.1: Percentage of population spending more than two-thirds of total consumption on food by social groups, NSIS 2018



The proportion of families spending over two-thirds of total consumption on food is a good indicator of living standards because in general, the higher the income of a household, the lower the proportion of consumption that it spends on food. The indicator also predicts vulnerability to food price increases, since families that spend most of their income on food will have the hardest time paying more for it.

Figure 3.1 shows that nationally, only 3.7 percent of households spend two-thirds of their total consumption on food. This represents a huge improvement from NSIS 2012, when the proportion was 20.5 percent (Annex 1). However, there is wide variation between different social groups. Almost 17 percent of Madhesi Dalits spend two-thirds of total consumption on food, whereas less than one percent of Hill Brahmins do so. Higher expenditure on food leads to relatively less spending on health, education, and other consumer items that can improve life conditions, thereby having multiple impacts.

Who are left behind?

Among the 11 broad social groupings, Madhesi Dalits spend the most on food, with 16.9 percent of families spending more than two-thirds of consumption on nourishment (Figure 3.1). However, when the broad groups are disaggregated into 88 castes/ethnicities, even wider inequalities become apparent. Among caste/ethnic groups in the top (i.e. most food-insecure) quintile, the proportion of households spending more than two-thirds of consumption on food ranges from 10.5 percent among the Nuniya to 34.5 percent among the Koche (Table 3.3). Over 30 percent of Koche, Santhal and Kisan families (all TJ groups) spend over two-thirds of consumption on food. Thus, wide disparities within the social groups need to be taken into consideration for designing targeted policies and programs.

TABLE 3.3: SDG 2 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS SPENDING THE HIGHEST PROPORTION OF CONSUMPTION ON FOOD (TOP QUINTILE), NSIS 2018

Households spending more than two-thirds of total consumption on food: Top 20%

Koche (TJ)	34.5	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	19.0	Chepang (MHJ)	15.5
Santhal (TJ)	33.5	Tajpuriya (TJ)	18.5	Jhangad (TJ)	15.5
Kisan (TJ)	29.5	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	17.5	Rajbansi (TJ)	13.0
Musahar (MD)	24.5	Dom (MD)	17.0	Meche (TJ)	12.0
Bote (MHJ)	21.5	Kahar (MOC)	16.0	Gaine (HD)	11.5
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	20.0	Rajbhar (MOC)	16.0	Nuniya (MOC)	10.5



SDG 3:

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

This goal has nine targets relating to reducing maternal, neonatal, child and premature mortality due to non-communicable diseases, ending epidemics, and strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse. NSIS 2018 contributes data for six indicators under SDG 3 using NPC's SDG monitoring framework. Within Target 3.3, Target 3.8 and Target 3.9 NSIS 2018 has data for six indicators:

1. Indicator 3.3.5 a: Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea in the **last two weeks** [NSIS 2018: Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea in the **last 30 days**]
2. Indicator 3.8.1 a: Percent of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)
3. Indicator 3.8.1 b: Percent of institutional delivery
4. Indicator 3.8.1 d: Percent of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine
5. Indicator 3.8.1 i: Percent of households within 30-minutes travel time to health facility
6. Indicator 3.9.3b 1: Percentage of children **aged 21-23 months** covered by all vaccines included in their national program by their first birthday [NSIS 2018: Percentage of children under five who received all vaccines in their national program.]

Nationally, 17 percent of Nepali children under age five were reported to have had diarrhea in the last 30 days (Figure 3.2). In the 2015 baseline, the figure was 12 percent (see Annex 1). Since the baseline collected data on caregiver recall of diarrhea incidence in the *two weeks* before the survey (as opposed to the last 30 days in this NSIS 2018 survey), the two surveys are not statistically comparable. However, the survey team notes that: (i) the NSIS 2018 survey was conducted during the summer months, when diarrhea is most widespread, and (ii) NSIS 2018 collected data from a larger sample of caste/ethnic groups concentrated in the Tarai plains, where incidence of diarrhea is higher than in the hills.¹⁹ Diarrhea continues to be one of the leading factors that affect the lives of young children, despite the fact that it is preventable. The prevention and treatment of diarrhea is related to the economic status of the family, access to latrines/toilets, and access to knowledge as well as simple treatment solutions. Thus, it becomes an important indicator of overall exclusion as well.

¹⁹ The NDHS also states that children who reside in the Tarai zone are more likely to suffer from diarrhea than those in the hill and mountain zones (MoH et al. 2017, p. 38).

FIGURE 3.2: Percentage of children under 5 years who had diarrhea during the last 30 days by social groups, NSIS 2018

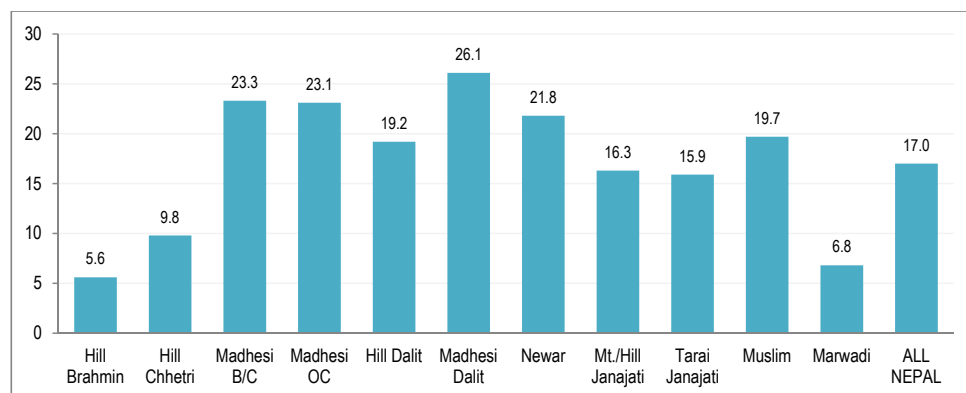
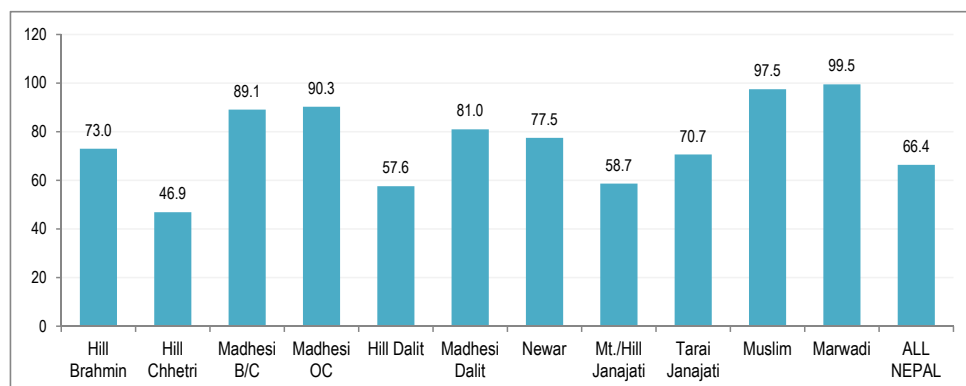


FIGURE 3.3: Percentage of households within 30 minutes' walking time to a health facility by social groups, NSIS 2018



The progress data for the five indicators under SDG 3 Targets 3.8 and 3.9 are presented in Figure 3.3 and Table 3.4, disaggregated by the 11 main social groups.²⁰ The NSIS 2018 data shows that 66.4 percent of households nationally can reach a health facility within 30 minutes of travel time (walking), with wide disparities between social groups. Predictably, populations living in the hills and mountains have more difficult access to health facilities (Figure 3.3).

²⁰ The 2015 baseline figures for the indicators are as follows (refer to Annex 1): Percent of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births) (59.5%); percent of institutional delivery (55.2%); percent of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (88%); percent of households within 30 minutes' travel time to a health facility (61.8%); percentage of children **aged 21-23 months** covered by all vaccines included in their national program by their first birthday (88%).

TABLE 3.4: FREQUENCY OF ANTENATAL CARE VISITS, INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERIES, INFANTS RECEIVING HEPATITIS B VACCINE, AND CHILDREN RECEIVING ALL VACCINES IN THE NATIONAL PROGRAM BY SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018

Social Groups	3.8.1.a % of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)	3.8.1.b % of institutional delivery	3.8.1.d % of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	3.9.3 % children under 5 covered by all vaccines included in their national program
Hill Brahmin	94.6	98.2	83.3	73.3
Hill Chhetri	94.6	78.4	89.7	80.0
Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri	89.0	87.2	67.5	55.1
Madhesi Other Caste	64.1	67.3	72.8	60.7
Hill Dalit	82.0	70.6	77.4	68.9
Madhesi Dalit	54.2	47.4	62.6	53.7
Newar	91.2	82.5	87.3	77.8
Mountain/Hill Janajati	83.1	68.4	80.3	70.7
Tarai Janajati	83.6	78.2	75.3	63.8
Muslim	63.8	59.1	65.9	52.8
Marwadi	100.0	97.1	85.4	66.7
ALL NEPAL	82.0	73.9	78.7	68.4

NSIS 2018 data on indicators related to maternal and child health are presented in Table 3.4. NSIS asked currently married women aged 15-49 how many times they had received antenatal care during their pregnancy with their youngest child. Among them, 82 percent had had all four recommended antenatal care visits. Additionally, 73.9 percent of women aged 15-49 had had a live birth in a health facility (i.e. they had an “institutional delivery”) in their most recent delivery.

When the data are disaggregated by social groups, it can be seen that only a little over half of Madhesi Dalit women (54.2%) had the recommended four antenatal visits, and even fewer (47.4%) had institutional deliveries. Similarly, only 60 percent of Muslim women reported having institutional deliveries. This is a reminder of the danger of focusing only on the overall national averages: nation-wide figures may be encouraging, but they mask inequalities, with detrimental impacts for maternal and child health among excluded and marginalized groups.

NSIS 2018 found that nationwide, 68.4 percent of children under five years of age had received all vaccines covered in the national program, and 78.7 percent had received the third dose of the Hepatitis B vaccine. Because of the methodological difference in the age range for which data was collected, the NSIS 2018 data and the NPC baseline data are not statistically comparable. However, each survey can individually provide useful information about immunization status at the time that survey data was collected. In NSIS 2018, we see Tarai-based caste/ethnic groups and Muslims falling far short of

targets as well as the national average, a pattern confirmed by other studies (Pandey et al. 2013)²¹. Thus, it is imperative to design strategies, actions and messages that focus on regional groups who endure economic hardships and whose socio-cultural practices and beliefs do not support immunization.

Who are left behind?

The specific caste/ethnic groups in the bottom quintile for the indicators related to child health and maternal reproductive health are presented in Table 3.5. Most are Tarai-based caste/ethnic groups. Some groups like the Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi, Chamar/Harijan/Ram, Halkhor and Dom (all MDs), as well as the Lohar, Nuniya and Rajbhar (all MOCs) are in the bottom quintile for two of the three indicators related to child health. This points to a need for greater understanding of the specific challenges these groups face in attaining basic child health services, as well as devising special means to reach them.

TABLE 3.5: SDG 3 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH HIGHEST RATES OF DIARRHEA AMONG CHILDREN (TOP QUINTILE) AND CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH LOWEST OVERALL/ HEPATITIS B VACCINATION RATES (BOTTOM QUINTILES), NSIS 2018

Children under 5 who had diarrhea during last 30 days: Top 20%		Children under 5 covered by all vaccines: Bottom 20%		Infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B: Bottom 20%	
Musahar (MD)	24.4	Jhangad (TJ)	53.9	Koche (TJ)	66.3
Kewat (MOC)	24.6	Mali (MOC)	53.6	Rajbhar (MOC)	66.1
Yadav (MOC)	24.8	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	52.9	Bantar (MD)	66.0
Brahmin – Tarai (MBC)	25.0	Muslim	52.8	Muslim	65.9
Tatma (MD)	25.0	Haluwai (MOC)	52.6	Bhote/Walung (MHJ)	65.9
Dhobi (MD)	25.4	Tatma (MD)	52.4	Halkhor (MD)	65.7
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	25.5	Kisan (TJ)	51.5	Jhangad (TJ)	65.7
Bhote/Walung (MHJ)	25.6	Thami (MHJ)	50.5	Baniya (MOC)	64.7
Lohar (MOC)	27.7	Rajput (MBC)	49.4	Khatwe (MD)	63.7
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	29.3	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	49.0	Rajput (MBC)	62.1
Pahari (MHJ)	29.4	Byasi (MHJ)	48.9	Lohar (MOC)	62.0
Kahar (MOC)	29.6	Lohar (MOC)	48.9	Kahar (MOC)	61.6
Sonar (MOC)	30.5	Nuniya (MOC)	48.4	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	59.5
Nuniya (MOC)	31.4	Rajbhar (MOC)	47.8	Byasi (MHJ)	58.2
Byasi (MHJ)	34.8	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	47.6	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	55.5
Thami (MHJ)	35.2	Halkhor (MD)	45.7	Dom (MD)	54.8
Barae (MOC)	36.6	Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	45.4	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	54.4
Kumhar (MOC)	37.3	Dom (MD)	44.1	Santhal (TJ)	43.0
		Santhal (TJ)	37.0		

²¹ Pandey et al. (2013) also record similar caste/ethnicity variations for institutional delivery and other maternal and child health indicators.

Data disaggregation also reveals patterns in the way certain caste/ethnic groups answered the survey questions about antenatal visits and institutional delivery. Many of the Tarai-based caste/ethnic groups in the bottom quintile for antenatal care visits were also in the bottom quintile for institutional delivery. Such groups include the Tatma, Musahar and Chamar/Harijan/Ram (all MDs), the Kanu, Kewat, Lohar, Bing/Binda and Nuniya (all MOCs) as well as the Santhal and Koche (both TJ) (Table 3.6). These are the groups that have been left behind, with a high likelihood of detrimental impacts on maternal and child health. The data present a paradox: Tarai-based groups have better access to health service centers within a 30-minute walk, yet this does not directly translate into better healthcare access. In other words, physical accessibility is not the only barrier to healthcare faced by these communities.

TABLE 3.6: SDG 3 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE LOWEST RATES OF ANTENATAL CARE VISITS AND INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERIES (BOTTOM QUINTILES), NSIS 2018

Women having 4 antenatal care visits: Bottom 20%				Percent of institutional delivery: Bottom 20%			
Sunuwar (MHJ)	60	Santhal (TJ)	54	Rajbhar (MOC)	51	Lohar (MOC)	43
Mali (MOC)	59	Lohar (MOC)	53	Mallah (MOC)	51	Chamar/Harijan/ Ram (MD)	38
Tatma (MD)	59	Dom (MD)	53	Khatwe (MD)	51	Musahar (MD)	38
Kanu (MOC)	59	Dusadh/Paswan/ Pasi (MD)	49	Kewat (MOC)	51	Byasi (MHJ)	38
Kumhar (MOC)	59	Halkhor (MD)	49	Kanu (MOC)	50	Bing/Binda (MOC)	37
Yadav (MOC)	58	Nuniya (MOC)	49	Nuniya (MOC)	49	Chhantyal (MHJ)	34
Sudhi (MOC)	56	Koche (TJ)	47	Thami (MHJ)	47	Hayu (MHJ)	20
Chamar/Harijan/ Ram (MD)	56	Bing/Binda (MOC)	42	Tatma (MD)	44	Koche (TJ)	18
Kewat (MOC)	55	Musahar (MD)	41	Santhal (TJ)	44		
Hayu (MHJ)	55						



SDG 4:

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

The targets under SDG 4 aim at ensuring (i) all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes, (ii) all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education, (iii) equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university, (iv) a larger percent of youth and adults have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship, and (v) elimination of gender disparities in education, ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, among others; and (vi) ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy. The NSIS 2018 contributes data to measure eight indicators that are related to Targets 4.2, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 under SDG 4, within the NPC's monitoring framework:

1. Indicator 4.2.2.2 Attendance in early childhood education programs (Gross Enrollment) (%)
2. Indicator 4.4.1.2 Working age population with technical and vocational training (%)
3. Indicator 4.4.1.3 Internet users (percent of adult population) [NSIS 2018: Percent of **households** with internet connection]
4. Indicator 4.5.1.1 Gender Parity Index (GPI) (primary school, classes 1-5)
5. Indicator 4.5.1.2 GPI (secondary school, classes 6-10)
6. Indicator 4.5.1.3 GPI (literacy, above 15 years)
7. Indicator 4.6.1.1 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds (%)
8. Indicator 4.6.1.2 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-old women (%)

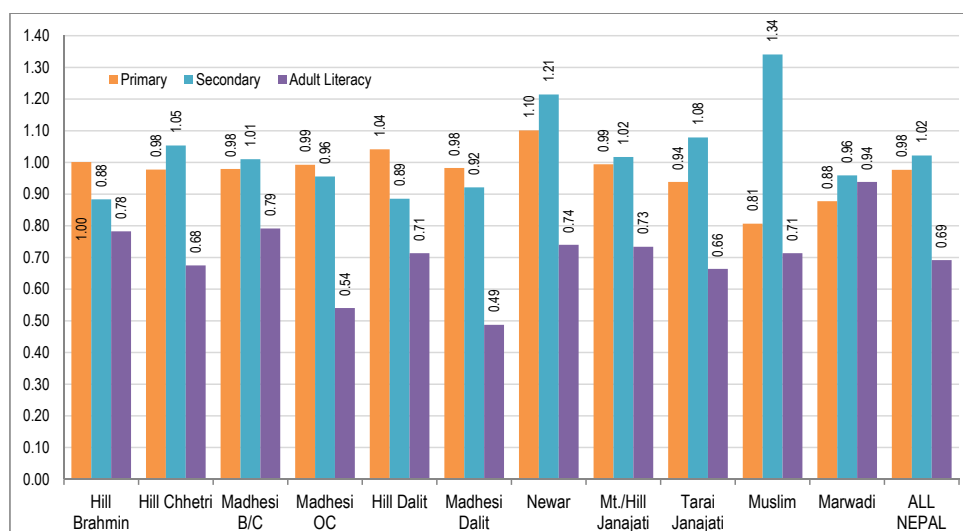
NSIS 2018 data related to these indicators are presented below. Over the years, Nepal has been narrowing the gender gap in many of the socio-economic indicators and parity in education, especially at the primary level. The GoN has made provisions for children aged 3-5 to attend school-based and community-based Early Childhood Development (ECD) classes to provide a head start in formal education. The Ministry of Health tracks ECD attendance through a census of the service facilities, whereas the NSIS data are based on attendance reported by households. The NSIS data show that gender-based differences in ECD attendance are small but large inequalities exist between different caste/ethnic groups. Such inequalities in ECD are likely to have repercussions in groups'

social-economic performance later in life (Table 3.7). Over 90 percent of Hill Brahmin, Newar and Marwadi children attend ECD classes compared to less than 55 percent of Madhesi Other Caste, Madhesi Dalit and Muslim children.

TABLE 3.7: SDG INDICATOR FOR TARGET 4.2 - PERCENT OF ATTENDANCE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY SOCIAL GROUPS AND SEX, NSIS 2018

Social Groups	4.2.2 Attendance in early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Hill Brahmin	96.0	96.2	96.1
Hill Chhetri	79.1	92.5	84.7
Madhesi B/C	70.7	67.2	69.4
Madhesi Other Caste	57.3	50.5	53.9
Hill Dalit	78.7	74.2	76.5
Madhesi Dalit	46.1	50.8	48.5
Newar	96.6	95.2	96.0
Mt/Hill Janajati	81.2	83.5	82.3
Tarai Janajati	76.6	88.8	83.3
Muslim	53.2	51.4	52.1
Marwadi	91.7	88.1	90.2
ALL NEPAL	73.4	72.7	73.1

FIGURE 3.4: Gender Parity Index for Primary and Secondary School Attendance and Adult Literacy by social groups, NSIS 2018



NSIS also measured school attendance at the primary level (up to class 5, ages 6-10) and at the secondary level (classes 6-10, ages 11-16). The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in education – the ratio of females to males – is 0.98 at the primary level, nearing the government’s target level, and 1.02 at the secondary level (Figure 3.4). Notably, the attendance of girls is higher than that of boys among many social groups at the secondary level. This pattern holds true even among Muslim children, among whom girls outnumber boys in secondary school by a ratio of 1.34. It is possible that more Muslim girls are now attending madrassas, the religious schools for Muslims.

Gender-based inequality is more readily apparent in adult literacy, measured as the literate population 16 years old and above. Nationally, only 69 women are functionally literate for every 100 men who are. All caste/ethnic groups have adult literacy GPI scores significantly below 1 (Figure 3.4). But here too, variation among the different groups is a cause for concern. Madhesi Dalits, Madhesi Other Castes, and Hill Dalits are lagging behind other groups in achieving gender parity for adult literacy.

TABLE 3.8: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 4.6 – LITERACY RATE OF 15- TO 24-YEAR-OLDS BY SEX AND SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018

Social Group	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (NSIS 2018)		
	Male	Female	Both
Hill Brahmin	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri	100.0	98.6	99.2
Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri	98.9	98.3	98.5
Madhesi Other Caste	90.3	78.0	83.8
Hill Dalit	96.8	92.4	94.3
Madhesi Dalit	73.2	55.8	63.8
Newar	100.0	97.8	98.8
Mountain/Hill Janajati	98.2	97.2	97.6
Tarai Janajati	97.9	93.2	95.3
Muslim	86.3	78.8	82.3
Marwadi	99.1	98.3	98.7
ALL NEPAL	95.0	90.8	92.6

TABLE 3.9: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 4.4 – PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION WITH TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING BY SOCIAL GROUPS AND GENDER, NSIS 2018

Social Groups	4.4.1a: Percent of working age population (16-64 yr.) with technical and vocational training		
	Male	Female	Total
Hill Brahmin	22.8	13.5	17.9
Hill Chhetri	15.2	10.3	12.6
Madhesi B/C	22.3	12.3	17.3
Madhesi Other Caste	10.7	4.8	7.8
Hill Dalit	6.6	5.9	6.2
Madhesi Dalit	7.6	3.6	5.6
Newar	28.8	19.8	24.1
Mt/Hill Janajati	19.6	10.3	14.6
Tarai Janajati	22.3	12.5	17.3
Muslim	19.5	5.6	12.1
Marwadi	12.1	9.3	10.7
ALL NEPAL	17.1	9.7	13.2

Literacy rates are more encouraging among 15-24 year-olds, with an overall national average of 92.6 percent (Table 3.8). However, some of the same groups with low literacy GPI scores among adults also show gender-based inequalities among 15- to 24-year-olds. Overall, the lowest adolescent literacy rates are found among Madhesi Dalits, Muslims and Madhesi Other Castes.

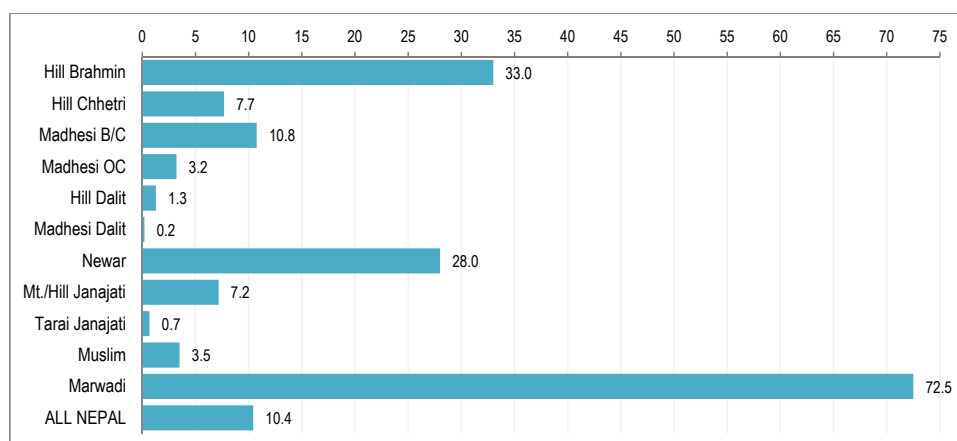
Target 4.4 under SDG 4 focuses on increasing the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. NSIS 2018 found that slightly over 13 percent of Nepalis aged 16-64 have received vocational or technical education, with more men than women having received such training (Table 3.9). This falls significantly short of the GoN's target of 38% by 2019 (see Annex 1). The NSIS results also show considerable variations between different caste/ethnic groups.

There is a great need to teach and extend skills that can be turned into employment and entrepreneurial opportunities. While the national economy could potentially reap a “demographic dividend” due to the large youth population, many youths are instead forced to seek employment abroad, often at high personal cost. International migration can be expensive and risky, especially for those who have limited education and skills. Many Nepalis work in low-paying, labor-intensive jobs in harsh climates amid cultures different from their own, where work-related injuries and deaths are all too common.²²

²² <https://www.dw.com/en/migrant-deaths-the-human-cost-of-nepals-remittance-dependent-economy/a-53452622> (Downloaded on 7 July 2020)

Internet connections are reported by only 10.4 percent of Nepali households, with wide gaps between the different social groups in the NSIS sample. For example, 72.5 percent of Marwadi households have internet access compared to only 0.2 percent of Madhesi Dalit households (Figure 3.5). The internet allows individuals to access information important to their life conditions and their ability to participate in democracy, but home internet connections are limited due to high cost. It should be noted that while the NSIS 2018 tracks *households'* internet connections, the NPC's SDG monitoring framework tracks *individual level* usage, which is likely to be higher due to access through mobile phones.

FIGURE 3.5: Percentage of households with internet connections by social groups, NSIS 2018



Who are left behind?

As discussed earlier, the GPI for primary-level school attendance is nearing the government's target level (at 1.01), with only three groups scoring below 0.90 – the Tharu (TJ), Marwadi and Badhae/Kamar (MOC) (Annex 2). However, in secondary education, many groups perform more poorly. The lowest secondary education GPI scores are found among groups from the Tarai/plains; these include the Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi and Khatwe (both MDs), Koche (TJ) and Bing/ Binda and Lodha (MOCs). Even among the Hill Brahmins, who have relatively better socio-economic outcomes, the GPI score for secondary education is low, placing them in the bottom quintile of all castes/ethnicities (Table 3.10).

TABLE 3.10: SDG 4 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE LOWEST GPI SCORES FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION AND ADULT LITERACY, AND LOWEST LITERACY RATES AMONG 15- TO 24-YEAR-OLDS (BOTTOM QUINTILES), NSIS 2018

GPI Secondary Education: Bottom 20%		GPI Adult Literacy: Bottom 20%		Literacy rate among 15- to 24-year-olds: Bottom 20%	M	F
Badi (HD)	0.92	Chamar/Harijan/ Ram (MD)	0.51	Dhanuk (TJ)	94	72
Koiri (MOC)	0.92	Sonar (MOC)	0.50	Koche (TJ)	88	72
Mallah (MOC)	0.92	Kewat (MOC)	0.49	Kahar (MOC)	86	71
Mali (MOC)	0.92	Dusadh/Paswan/ Pasi (MD)	0.49	Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)	93	70
Santhal (TJ)	0.91	Kurmi (MOC)	0.49	Kewat (MOC)	89	68
Rajbhar (MOC)	0.90	Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)	0.49	Kanu (MOC)	81	67
Yadav (MOC)	0.89	Kanu (MOC)	0.48	Khatwe (MD)	87	63
Brahmin - Hill	0.88	Mallah (MOC)	0.47	Lohar (MOC)	94	63
Kami (HD)	0.86	Dhobi (MD)	0.47	Lodha (MOC)	88	60
Gurung (MHJ)	0.85	Kahar (MOC)	0.47	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	76	60
Bhote/Walung (MHJ)	0.84	Lohar (MOC)	0.44	Mallah (MOC)	78	59
Kumhar (MOC)	0.84	Halkhor (MD)	0.44	Tatma (MD)	81	57
Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)	0.83	Tatma (MD)	0.43	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	71	56
Halkhor (MD)	0.82	Khatwe (MD)	0.42	Nuniya (MOC)	86	56
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	0.74	Nuniya (MOC)	0.41	Halkhor (MD)	67	46
Koche (TJ)	0.72	Dom (MD)	0.40	Bing/Binda (MOC)	72	44
Lodha (MOC)	0.71	Lodha (MOC)	0.40	Dom (MD)	50	31
Khatwe (MD)	0.68	Bing/Binda (MOC)	0.39	Musahar (MD)	55	31
Dom (MD)	0.67	Musahar (MD)	0.38			
Bing/Binda (MOC)	0.61					

All the castes/ethnic groups with the lowest adult-literacy GPI scores belong to two Tarai-based groups - the MD and MOC (Table 3.10). Most of these groups have GPI scores below 0.50, indicating stark disparities between the literacy rates of men and women. The gender gap among the youth population is of even more concern.

While overall literacy rates for both male and female 15- to 24-year-olds are over 90 percent, there are wide disparities between groups. It is worrying that among caste/ethnic groups in the bottom quintile, female youth literacy rates range from 70 to just 31 percent (Table 3.10). Likewise, the Dom, Musahar, and Halkhor male youths (all Madhesi Dalits) have literacy rates of only 50, 55 and 67 percent, respectively.

NSIS 2018 shows that overall, levels of technical/vocational training are low (only 13.2%) and as with most other indicators, the caste/ethnic groups in the bottom quintile are all from the Tarai plains (Table 3.11). Across all groups, many fewer women than men have had opportunities to learn technical/vocational skills, a pattern that holds true even among the groups in the bottom quintile for both genders. With the lack of marketable skills and training, these vulnerable groups are likely to suffer even more economically.

TABLE 3.11: SDG 4 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE LOWEST RATES OF TECHNICAL/ VOCATIONAL TRAINING (BOTTOM QUINTILE), NSIS 2018

Population with technical/vocational training: Bottom 20%							
Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Total	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Total
Kumhar (MOC)	6.1	3.6	4.8	Musahar (MD)	1.4	2.6	2.0
Kahar (MOC)	15.0	3.6	9.4	Nuniya (MOC)	9.8	2.5	6.1
Mallah (MOC)	4.5	3.5	4.0	Khatwe (MD)	4.4	2.4	3.3
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	9.2	3.4	6.4	Santhal (TJ)	2.9	2.2	2.6
Lohar (MOC)	5.5	3.3	4.4	Bing/Binda (MOC)	3.1	2.2	2.7
Dhobi (MD)	9.6	3.0	6.3	Halkhor (MD)	1.9	2.0	1.9
Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)	6.2	2.8	4.4	Koche (TJ)	3.3	1.6	2.4
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	7.5	2.7	5.0	Dom (MD)	3.7	1.5	2.6
Baramu (MHJ)	11.3	2.7	6.5	Tatma (MD)	5.4	1.4	3.4

BOX 1

CASTE/ETHNIC HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO INTERNET CONNECTION, NSIS 2018

Sarki (HD)	Dushad/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	Koche (TJ)	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	Sunuwar (MHJ)	Tatma (MD)	Jhangad (TJ)
Majhi (MHJ)	Tajpuriya (TJ)	Gangai (TJ)	Bantar (MD)
Kumhar (MOC)	Dom (MD)	Lodha (MOC)	Lepcha (MHJ)
Chepang (MHJ)	Baramu/Brahmu (MHJ)	Bing/Binda (MOC)	Kisan (TJ)
Santhal (TJ)	Badi (MD)	Raji (MHJ)	

Overall, only 10.4 percent of Nepali households have internet connections, with wide disparities between social groups – e.g. 72.5 percent of Marwadi households have internet access compared to only 0.2 percent of Madhesi Dalit households (Figure 3.5). Box 1 lists the households from different caste/ethnic groups that reported they had no internet connection at home. Unless they are able to use the internet at the individual level on their mobile phones, for instance, this population is completely cut off from access to information through the internet.



SDG 5:

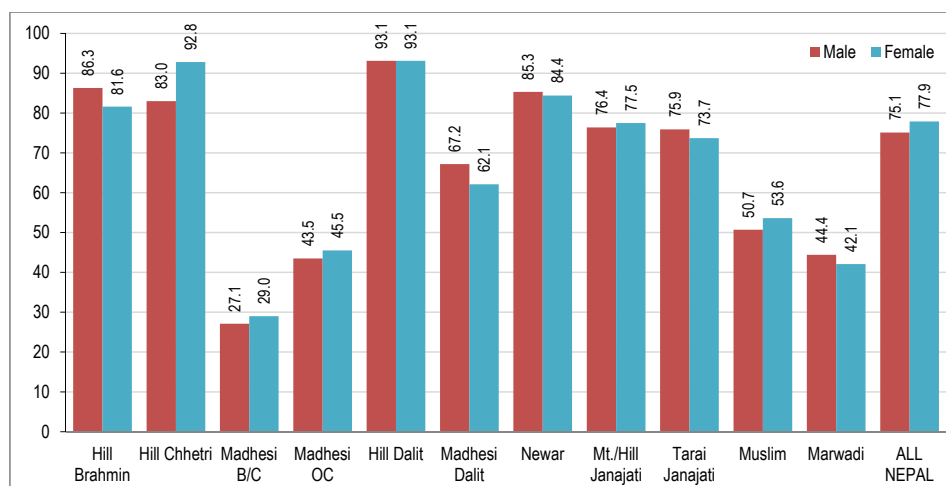
ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

The targets under SDG 5 include (i) ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, (ii) eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, (iii) eliminating all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, (iv) recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work, (v) ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life, and (vi) ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. NSIS 2018 contributes data to five indicators for Targets 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5 and for two new proposed indicators as well:

1. Indicator 5.1.1-1. Wage equality for similar work (ratio of women's wages to those of men) [NSIS 2018: **Percentage** of respondents reporting that men get more wages than women for the same work in their community.]
2. Indicator 5.3.1-1. Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (%)
3. 1.a. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 [**NEW** NSIS Proposed Additional Indicator]
4. 1.b. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 [**NEW** NSIS Proposed Additional Indicator]
5. Indicator 5.5.2-2 Women's participation in cooperative sector (%)
6. Indicator 5.a.2 Women's ownership of property (land and house) [NSIS 2018: Ownership reported separately for land (L) and house (H)]
7. Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex [NSIS 2018: Ownership of mobile phone by household head, at the [household level](#).]

The NSIS 2018 asked all respondents if there was a wage difference between men and women for the same work in their community. Over three-quarters of respondents reported that men get paid more than women in their community for the same work (Figure 3.6). Interestingly, fewer Madhesi Brahmin-Chhetris, Madhesi Other Castes, Muslims and Marwadis reported wage discrimination than other social groups. Within each social group, men's answers were generally consistent with women's answers, reflecting shared perceptions of wage inequality. However, it should be noted that the NSIS data does not exactly match the SDG indicator. Whereas the SDG indicator looks at the *ratio* of women's wages to men's wages, the NSIS data measures respondents' perceptions of whether wage discrimination exists in their community.

FIGURE 3.6: Percentage of men and women who reported that men get more wages than women in their community by social groups, NSIS 2018



Early marriage and subsequent childbirth by young women have negative impacts on social and economic outcomes for both mothers and children. Nepal ranks among the top ten countries in the world for high rates of child marriage, and it ranks third in South Asia, after Bangladesh and India (UNICEF 2016). The GoN has outlawed child marriage and in 2018 it raised the legal age of marriage (without consent from parents) from 18 years to 20 years, for both males and females. However, NSIS found that almost 20 percent of women between ages 15-19 were currently married or in a union (Table 3.12).

NSIS presents additional data on the proportions of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. Madhesi Dalit women reported marriage before age 15 most frequently (7.8%), followed by Madhesi Other Caste women (3.5%) and Muslim women (2.2%). Overall, over 17 percent of women were married before age 18, with the highest proportions found among Madhesi Dalits, Hill Dalits and Madhesi Other Castes.

Target 5.5 within SDG 5 tracks women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. One of the indicators towards this target is related to women's participation in the cooperative sector, which signifies their access to economic resources and participation in economic decision-making. Data from the NSIS 2018 show that 49.3 percent of Nepali women have participated in the cooperative sector (Figure 3.7), yet once again, there is wide variation by caste/ethnicity. Even though the Marwadi community has a reputation for involvement in trade and in industry, women from this community participate in the cooperative sector least frequently, followed by Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetris, Muslims, and Madhesi Dalits.

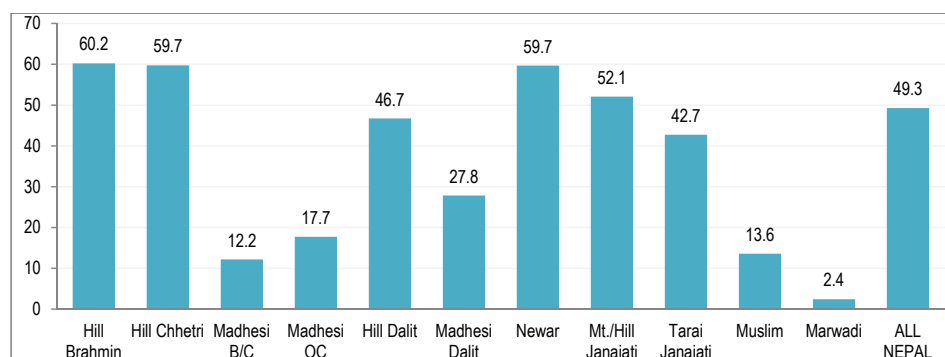
TABLE 3.12: SDG INDICATORS, TARGET 5.3 – WOMEN AND GIRLS' EARLY MARRIAGE BY SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018

Social Group	5.3.1a Proportion of women aged 15-19 years who are married or in a union (%)	5.3.1b Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 (%)	5.3.1c Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)
Hill Brahmin	9.2	0.0	7.7
Hill Chhetri	9.9	0.1	13.7
Madhesi B/C	9.8	0.0	11.1
Madhesi OC	29.9	3.5	27.8
Hill Dalit	27.6	0.4	30.6
Madhesi Dalit	43.5	7.8	32.1
Newar	0.0	0.0	4.5
Mt/Hill Janajati	23.2	1.8	16.7
Tarai Janajati	14.3	0.2	12.8
Muslim	19.5	2.2	12.6
Marwadi	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL NEPAL	19.9	1.5	17.1

The GoN has undertaken reforms to increase women's access to economic resources and access to ownership and control over land by introducing tax rebates ranging from 20-40 percent for land registered under women's names. This policy led to a slight increase in *de jure* female land ownership from only eight percent to 20 percent between 2001 and 2011 (CBS 2012), but it is unclear if this has actually bolstered women's roles in economic decision-making in day-to-day life. While the NPC's SDG framework tracks women's ownership of land and houses together, NSIS 2018 has data on women's ownership of houses and land *separately*.

NSIS 2018 found that nationally, only 7.3 percent of households own houses in females' names, while 21.4 percent own land in females' names (Table 3.13). As mentioned earlier, due to differences in data sources and methodologies of data collection, these figures cannot be directly compared with the GoN 2015 baseline and targets.²³

²³ The NPC monitoring framework reports women's ownership of property as 26 percent in the 2015 baseline and the target for 2019 is 29.7 percent.

FIGURE 3.7: Percentage of women who have participated in the cooperative sector by social groups, NSIS 2018**TABLE 3.13: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 5.5A – WOMEN'S OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY BY SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018**

5.a: Proportion of households reporting women's ownership of property (house) (%)	Social Group	5.a: Proportion of households reporting women's ownership of property (land) (%)
10.6	Hill Brahmin	25.0
11.2	Hill Chhetri	23.2
5.9	Madhesi B/C	32.6
3.9	Madhesi OC	20.2
3.0	Hill Dalit	12.4
4.6	Madhesi Dalit	24.8
8.5	Newar	19.9
6.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	19.4
4.0	Tarai Janajati	21.6
9.1	Muslim	30.5
8.6	Marwadi	24.5
7.3	ALL NEPAL	21.4

Target 5.b of SDG 5 tracks access to and use of technology to promote women's empowerment, and one of the indicators assesses the proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone. NSIS 2018 found that the vast majority of Nepali household heads (97.6% of male heads and 98.1% of female heads) own a mobile telephone (Table 3.14). This is one of the very few indicators that show little variation by caste/ethnicity and sex, demonstrating the wide reach of mobile phones and access to communication technology. It should be noted that the NPC's SDG indicator measures the proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, while NSIS 2018 collected this information

by household. The data suggest there is a huge opportunity to disseminate knowledge and information using such technology for public health, education, agriculture, and other sectors.

TABLE 3.14: SDG INDICATOR FOR TARGET 5.5B – PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO OWN A MOBILE PHONE BY SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018

Social Group	5.b: Proportion of households who own a mobile telephone	
	Male HH Head	Female HH Head
Hill Brahmin	98.9	100.0
Hill Chhetri	98.4	100.0
Madhesi B/C	99.6	95.2
Madhesi OC	98.1	99.5
Hill Dalit	95.3	97.8
Madhesi Dalit	89.9	91.7
Newar	99.4	100.0
Mt/Hill Janajati	97.3	96.7
Tarai Janajati	97.8	99.0
Muslim	98.9	94.1
Marwadi	97.9	100.0
ALL NEPAL	97.6	98.1

Who are left behind?

With a few exceptions like the Badi and Halkhor (both HD) and the Bote (MHJ), most of the castes/ethnic groups in the top quintile for most-frequent girls' early marriage are from the Tarai region. The highest rate of early marriage is found among the Dom, at over 75 percent, followed by the Tatma, at 68 percent (Table 3.15). However, other Tarai-based groups such as the Munda/Mudiyari, Tharu, Gangai, Kisan, and Rajbansi (all TJ) and the Haluwai and Baniya (both MOC) have some of the lowest percentages of early marriage among girls, ranging from 7 to 15 percent (Annex 1). Such intra-group differences should be taken into careful consideration when designing child marriage-related interventions at the family and community level.

TABLE 3.15: SDG 5A – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE HIGHEST RATES OF GIRLS' CHILD-MARRIAGE (TOP QUINTILE), NSIS 2018

Child Marriage - women aged 15-19 years who are married or in a union: Top 20%					
Mallah (MOC)	37.0	Lohar (MOC)	42.3	Halkhor (MD)	49.2
Kurmi (MOC)	38.0	Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)	42.6	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	50.0
Khatwe (MD)	38.2	Bote (MHJ)	43.5	Nuniya (MOC)	50.0
Musahar (MD)	38.9	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	44.2	Bing/Binda (MOC)	52.2
Kewat (MOC)	39.1	Lodha (MOC)	47.9	Tatma (MD)	67.9
Meche (TJ)	39.1	Santhal (TJ)	48.4	Dom (MD)	75.8

NSIS 2018 found that less than half of women participate in the cooperative sector. The majority of castes/ ethnicities in the bottom quintile for women's participation in cooperatives are from the MOC and MD groups (Table 3.16). This is likely an indicator of women's lack of access to financial resources. Some other groups like the Marwadi, Tarai Brahmin, Rajput and Kayastha also have low women's participation, possibly because women from these groups are more likely to utilize the services of banks than cooperatives.

Disaggregating the data on women's land ownership by individual caste/ethnicity reveals a high degree of intra-group variation. For example, more than half of the groups in the bottom quintile for women's land ownership are from the Mountain Hill Janajati category, yet other MHJ groups like the Thakali, Sherpa and Gurung are in the highest quintile (Table 3.17 and Annex 1). The Kayastha (a Madhesi Brahmin Chhetri, or MBC, group) have the highest rate of women's land ownership, at nearly 48 percent, whereas the Yholmo, Lepcha, Chepang, Baramu/Brahmu and Byasi (all MHJ) have the lowest rates, ranging from 4.5-8.5 percent. Rates of women's house ownership are even lower. Among the groups in the lowest quintile, three percent or less of women own their family's house. The Baramu/Brahmu, Raji, Chepang and Bote (all MHJ), the Sarki (MD), Santhal and Rajbhar (MOCs) have the lowest rates of female house ownership (all less than two percent).

TABLE 3.16: SDG 5B – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE LOWEST WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE COOPERATIVE SECTOR (BOTTOM QUINTILE), NSIS 2018

Women's participation in the cooperative sector: Bottom 20%

Dom (MD)	17.6	Muslim	13.6	Kayastha (MBC)	10.5
Tatma (MD)	17.0	Mali (MOC)	13.5	Teli (MOC)	10.3
Hajam/Thakur (MOC)	15.8	Brahmin-Tarai	13.3	Kahar (MOC)	7.9
Yadav (MOC)	15.6	Kumhar (MOC)	12.2	Halkhor (MD)	7.2
Mallah (MOC)	14.2	Nuniya (MOC)	11.8	Barae (MOC)	7.2
Lodha (MOC)	14.1	Rajput (MBC)	10.9	Kalwar (MOC)	7.0
				Marwadi	2.4

Ownership of mobile phones is, however, a fast-growing phenomenon as the technology has become more accessible and affordable. In more than half of the 88 caste/ethnic groups sampled, all women (100%) reported owning a mobile phone. However, there is a gender gap among groups in the lowest quintile, where slightly fewer women report owning a mobile phone than men (Table 3.17). Among women, the Badi (50%) and Byasi (76%) report the least phone ownership while among men, the Musahar (79.5%) and Santhal (82.3%) have the lowest rates of phone ownership.

TABLE 3.17: SDG 5C – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH LOWEST RATES OF WOMEN'S LAND AND HOUSE OWNERSHIP, AND LOWEST RATES OF MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP (BOTTOM QUINTILES), NSIS 2018

Women's ownership of land: Bottom 20%		Women's ownership of house: Bottom 20%		Own a mobile telephone: Bottom 20%	Male	Female
Koche (TJ)	14.7	Darai (MHJ)	2.5	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	97.3	93.8
Hayu (MHJ)	14.5	Sonar (MOC)	2.5	Nuniya (MOC)	95.7	93.3
Musahar (MD)	14.4	Tatma (MD)	2.5	Danuwar (MHJ)	98.9	93.3
Majhi (MHJ)	14.3	Koiri (MOC)	2.5	Bing/Binda (MOC)	95.1	93.3
Kumal (MHJ)	14.0	Lodha (MOC)	2.5	Tajpuriya (TJ)	95.9	93.3
Damai/Dholi (HD)	13.2	Damai/Dholi (HD)	2.1	Magar (MHJ)	96.0	92.0
Yadav (MOC)	13.1	Dhanuk (TJ)	2.0	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	92.6	91.9
Kami (HD)	12.7	Dom (MD)	2.0	Brahmin - Tarai	99.5	91.7
Raji (MHJ)	12.6	Sudhi (MOC)	2.0	Santhal (TJ)	82.3	90.3
Lodha (MOC)	11.6	Yadav (MOC)	2.0	Majhi (MHJ)	96.8	86.7
Thami (MHJ)	11.3	Khatwe (MD)	2.0	Lepcha (MHJ)	93.9	85.7
Darai (MHJ)	11.2	Sarki (HD)	1.6	Koche (TJ)	84.9	85.7
Kahar (MOC)	10.9	Baramu/Brahmu (MHJ)	1.6	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	92.9	82.4
Sarki (HD)	9.2	Rajbhar (MOC)	1.5	Kisan (TJ)	87.1	81.1
Yholmo (MHJ)	8.5	Santhal (TJ)	1.5	Musahar (MD)	79.5	80.0
Lepcha (MHJ)	8.2	Raji (MHJ)	1.5	Badi (HD)	91.0	76.1
Chepang (MHJ)	6.2	Chepang (MHJ)	1.5	Byasi (MHJ)	83.0	50.0
Baramu/Brahmu (MHJ)	5.1	Bote (MHJ)	1.0			
Byasi (MHJ)	4.5					



SDG 6:

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

The SDG 6 targets for 2030 include (i) achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, (ii) achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and ending open defecation, (iii) improving water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, (iv) substantially increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors, (v) implementing integrated water resources management at all levels, and (vi) protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes, among other targets. NSIS 2018 has data for two indicators related to Targets 6.1 and 6.2:

1. Indicator 6.1.1-2. Households with access to piped water supply (%)
2. Indicator 6.2.1-2. Proportion of the population using a latrine (%)

Only half (50.2%) of all Nepali households have access to piped water supply, but there is huge variation among the different social groups (Table 3.18). Tarai-based groups like Tarai Janajatis (1.4%), Madhesi Dalits (2%), Madhesi Other Castes (6.8%), Muslims (9%), and Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetris (13.6%) have the least access to piped water. However, this is most probably due to the fact that tube wells – rather than pipes – are the most common source of water in the Tarai.²⁴

NSIS 2018 shows that 96 percent of households use latrines (Table 3.19).²⁵ Madhesi Dalits reported latrine use least frequently (73.7%), followed by several other Tarai-based groups. Nonetheless, almost all groups exceed the government target for 2019 (75.7%), likely a result of ongoing campaigns across the country to make communities “open-defecation free.”

²⁴ This reality leads to questioning the relevance and practicality of this indicator unless the government plans on increasing access to piped water nationally.

²⁵ The NPC has used the 2011 Census data for the baseline for this indicator, which is 67.9 percent (NPC, 2017a).

TABLE 3.18: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 6.1 – PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO PIPED WATER BY SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018

Social Groups	6.1.1b: Household with access to piped water supply (%)
Hill Brahmin	69.5
Hill Chhetri	65.5
Madhesi B/C	13.6
Madhesi OC	6.8
Hill Dalit	69.2
Madhesi Dalit	2.0
Newar	73.5
Mt/Hill Janajati	65.7
Tarai Janajati	1.4
Muslim	9.0
Marwadi	43.5
ALL NEPAL	50.2

TABLE 3.19: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 6.2 – PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS USING LATRINES, NSIS 2018

Social Groups	6.2.1: Proportion of households using latrines
Hill Brahmin	100.0
Hill Chhetri	99.6
Madhesi B/C	98.8
Madhesi OC	86.2
Hill Dalit	98.8
Madhesi Dalit	73.7
Newar	100.0
Mt/Hill Janajati	98.5
Tarai Janajati	92.6
Muslim	91.5
Marwadi	100.0
ALL NEPAL	96.0

Who are left behind?

A look at the castes/ ethnicities in the bottom quintile for access to piped water shows that lack of access is concentrated among Tarai-based groups (Box 2). Yet as discussed earlier, this is probably due to the fact that these communities use tube wells as their primary source of water.

The bottom quintile of caste/ethnic groups for latrine use has a preponderance of Tarai or plains-based groups. The Dom and Musahar (at less than 58%) and Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (at 63%) have the lowest rates of latrine use (Table 3.20). Among the 11 broad groups, Madhesi Dalits have the lowest latrine usage, at 73.7 percent.

BOX 2**SDG 6 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH LOWEST RATES OF ACCESS TO PIPED WATER (BOTTOM QUINTILE), NSIS 2018****Households with access to piped water: Bottom 20% (1.5-0%)**

Kurmi (MOC)
Tajpuriya (TJ)
Musahar (MD)
Khatwe (MD)
Bantar (MD)

Dhanuk (TJ)
Kewat (MOC)
Koche (TJ)
Barae (MOC)
Gangai (TJ)

Lodha (MOC)
Bing/Binda (MOC)
Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)
Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)

Tharu (TJ)
Kahar (MOC)
Santhal (TJ)
Jhangad (TJ)

TABLE 3.20: SDG 6 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH LOWEST RATES OF LATRINE USE (BOTTOM QUINTILE), NSIS 2018**Households using latrines: Bottom 20%**

Khatwe (MD)	80.0	Gangai (TJ)	71.5	Bing/Binda (MOC)	63.0
Kanu (MOC)	78.5	Rajbhar (MOC)	71.5	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	62.5
Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	78.0	Kewat (MOC)	68.0	Nuniya (MOC)	62.0
Badi (HD)	78.0	Mallah (MOC)	68.0	Dom (MD)	57.5
Koche (TJ)	75.0	Santhal (TJ)	65.5	Musahar (MD)	55.5
Kahar (MOC)	74.0				



SDG 7:

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

SDG 7 encompasses many targets that include (i) achieving universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, (ii) increasing substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix and (iii) doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. NSIS 2018 has tracked data related to three indicators under Target 7.1:

1. Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of the population with access to electricity
2. Indicator 7.1.2-1 Households using solid fuel as the primary source of energy for cooking (%)
3. Indicator 7.1.2-2 People using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)

While Nepal has demonstrated progress in overall access to electricity, firewood remains the most widely used cooking fuel, causing indoor air pollution that has detrimental effects on the health of women and children in particular. It can also have an impact on the natural environment by contributing to deforestation and carbon emissions. NSIS data show that almost 86 percent of households have access to electricity. However, 60 percent still use solid fuel (mostly firewood) for cooking and heating while less than 40 percent use LPG (Table 3.21). LPG use is less common among groups who live in the hills and mountains, where a lack of road access makes transporting LPG cylinders difficult and costlier. LPG use is also low among the Madhesi Dalits and Madhesi Other Castes, for many of whom the high cost of LPG is unaffordable.

TABLE 3.21: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 7.1 – PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY AND USE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR COOKING, NSIS 2018

Social Groups	7.1.1 Proportion of households with access to electricity	7.1.2-1 Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (%)	7.1.2-2 Households using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)
Hill Brahmin	100.0	15.0	84.5
Hill Chhetri	69.4	70.2	29.2
Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri	98.7	30.5	68.4
Madhesi Other Caste	94.8	74.2	24.9
Hill Dalit	68.5	79.0	20.6
Madhesi Dalit	81.3	90.6	8.0
Newar	90.0	33.0	67.0
Mountain/Hill Janajati	87.4	64.1	34.6
Tarai Janajati	97.5	72.6	27.3
Muslim	95.0	50.0	48.0
Marwadi	99.5	0.0	97.5
ALL NEPAL	85.9	59.8	39.4

Who are left behind?

Table 3.22 presents the specific caste/ethnic groups in the bottom quintile for least access to electricity and least use of LPG gas for cooking, as well as those in the top quintile for most frequent use of solid fuels. For all three indicators, the bottom quintiles contain a mix of different caste/ethnic groups. Among the Santhal, Kami, Byasi and Raji groups, 60 percent or less of households have access to electricity. The top quintile for most frequent use of solid fuel is entirely made up of Tarai-based groups, among whom 88-99 percent of household cook using solid fuel.

Overall, very few households use LPG for cooking/heating, but there are large differences between groups, from 90 percent among the Marwadi, Kayastha and Thakali, to less than 12 percent among bottom-quintile groups. Among the Musahar, less than one percent of households use LPG.

TABLE 3.22: SDG 7 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE LEAST ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY AND LPG (BOTTOM QUINTILES), AND HIGHEST RATES OF SOLID FUEL USE (TOP QUINTILE), NSIS 2018

Households with access to electricity: Bottom 20%		Households using solid fuel: Top 20%		Households using LPG for cooking/heating: Bottom 20%	
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	79.5	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	90.0	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	9.0
Sherpa (MHJ)	79.5	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	91.0	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	8.5
Sunuwar (MHJ)	79.5	Sunuwar (MHJ)	91.0	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	8.5
Sarki (HD)	78.5	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	91.0	Sunuwar (MHJ)	8.5
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	76.5	Nuniya (MOC)	93.5	Nuniya (MOC)	6.5
Badi (HD)	76.0	Gangai (TJ)	94.5	Thami (MHJ)	5.5
Bote (MHJ)	75.5	Thami (MHJ)	94.5	Hayu (MHJ)	5.5
Koche (TJ)	73.5	Tajpuriya (TJ)	94.5	Tajpuriya (TJ)	5.0
Musahar (MD)	71.5	Lepcha (MHJ)	94.5	Lepcha (MHJ)	5.0
Sanyasi (HC)	70.5	Hayu (MHJ)	94.5	Gangai (TJ)	4.5
Chhetri (HC)	69.5	Bantar (MD)	95.0	Bantar (MD)	4.0
Hayu (MHJ)	69.5	Koche (TJ)	95.0	Santhal (TJ)	3.5
Thakuri (HC)	67.5	Santhal (TJ)	95.5	Bing/Binda	3.5
Lepcha (MHJ)	63.5	Bing/Binda (MOC)	96.0	Koche (TJ)	3.0
Rai (MHJ)	62.0	Khatwe (MD)	96.5	Khatwe (MD)	2.5
Santhal (TJ)	60.5	Raji (MHJ)	96.5	Raji (MHJ)	2.5
Kami (HD)	59.0	Musahar (MD)	97.0	Jhangad (TJ)	1.5
Byasi (MHJ)	45.5	Jhangad (TJ)	98.5	Musahar (MD)	0.5
Raji (MHJ)	34.0				



SDG 8:

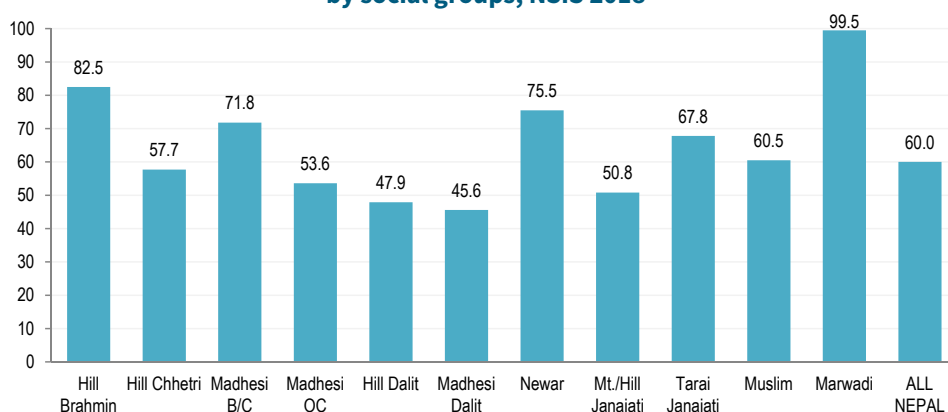
PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

SDG 8 focuses on sustained and inclusive growth, economic productivity through full and productive employment, decent work for all, elimination of the worst forms of child labor, and expanding financial services for all. NSIS 2018 has tracked only one indicator under SDG 8 based on the NPC 2017 framework.

1. Indicator 8.3.1.2 Access to Financial Services/Cooperatives [NSIS 2018: Banks, cooperatives, etc. within 30 minutes' walk]

Access to financial services is an important precursor to investment in productive activities and control over financial resources. NSIS 2018 found that overall, 60 percent of households have access to financial services (banks, cooperatives, etc.) within 30 minutes' walk. While cooperatives are widespread in both urban and rural areas, there are few bank branches in the more hard-to-reach hills and mountain areas. This is likely to be one reason for the variations along geographical regions in the data (Figure 3.8). But geography is not the only factor at play. Madhesi Dalits households, who overwhelmingly live in the Tarai, have the lowest access to banks and cooperatives. While cooperatives and banks may exist in their communities, it is possible that Madhesi Dalits live in villages that are a far walk from the bazaars where such services are available, and when they are available they lack awareness and the necessary skills to avail themselves of these services.

FIGURE 3.8: Households with access to financial services within 30 minutes' walk by social groups, NSIS 2018



Who are left behind?

Disaggregating the data into 88 groups makes clear that certain castes/ethnicities have very limited access to financial services (Table 3.23). More than half of the groups in the bottom quintile for access to financial institutions within 30 minutes' walk belong to the Mountain Hill Janajati category. For example, only 18 percent of Lepcha households are able to reach a financial institution within 30 minutes' walk. By contrast, 92 percent of Thakalis (also an MHJ group) have such access (see Annex 2). Thus, while among the 11 main groups, Madhesi Dalits report the lowest levels of access to banks and cooperatives overall, wide intra-group variances exist. Many MHJ groups are in the bottom quintile for access to financial services, probably because of their concentration in the hills and mountains.

TABLE 3.23: SDG 8 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE LEAST ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES (BOTTOM QUINTILE), NSIS 2018

Access to Financial Services (within 30 min walk): Bottom 20%

Lodha (MOC)	42.5	Munda/Mudiyari (TJ)	35.0	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	29.5
Baramu (MHJ)	37.5	Chhantyal (MHJ)	33.5	Sunuwar (MHJ)	23.5
Badi (HD)	37.5	Raji (MHJ)	32.5	Sherpa (MHJ)	21.5
Bhote/Walung (MHJ)	37.0	Rai (MHJ)	31.5	Hayu (MHJ)	21.5
Magar (MHJ)	36.5	Bing/Binda (MOC)	30.5	Lepcha (MHJ)	18.0
Yakha (MHJ)	35.5				



SDG 10:

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

This goal includes targets of (i) progressively achieving and sustaining income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average, (ii) empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, (iii) ensuring equal opportunity and reducing inequalities of outcome, (iv) eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard; and (4) adopting policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieving greater equality. The NSIS 2018 data contributes to one indicator under Target 10.3 included in the NPC framework and to one additional proposed indicator. Both focus on discrimination that is prohibited under national and international human rights laws to which Nepal is a signatory.

1. Indicator 10.3.1a Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law - **a composite index of discrimination**. [NSIS 2018: Percentage of respondents reporting discriminatory treatment in general, in government offices and while accessing services there, no cooperation from a neighbor or friend, and discrimination against eating together]
2. Indicator 10.3.1b Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law - **a composite index of denial of entry/participation**. [New NSIS 2018 Additional Proposed Indicator: Percentage of respondents reporting discrimination in access to/participating in local markets, water sources, milk/dairy farms, schools, hom/yagya, public assemblies, public places, tea shops and hotels, religious sites of one's own religion]

Table 3.24a presents data on the frequency with which different social groups reported different types of discrimination in different situations - in the community; eating together during meals; when visiting government offices and getting services there - as well as a composite score for all types. The composite score is constructed by combining several variables or indicators together, facilitating ranking. It is an average of all the scores on the different variables measured. While the composite score for discrimination nationally is 7.1 percent, there is very high variation across caste and

ethnicity, especially among groups that have been historically and traditionally marginalized, oppressed and discriminated against. Hill Dalits (31.6%) and Madhesi Dalits (28%) consistently report much higher levels of discrimination than average, as do Muslims (13.8%) (Table 3.24a). The results indicate that historically marginalized groups continue to face discrimination in day-to-day life.

TABLE 3.24A: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 10.3 – PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION REPORTING HAVING PERSONALLY FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BY SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018

Social Groups	How are you treated in the village by other people of the community? (Bad)	Have you ever lost out by not getting cooperation from a neighbor or friend...? (Yes)	Do people of your community sit together with you while eating if invited...? (Not allowed to sit together while eating)	To what extent do you feel discrimination when you access government services...? (Very much or a little bit)	To what extent do you feel discrimination when you go to government offices...? (Very much or a little bit)	COMPOSITE INDEX
Hill Brahmin	0.0	6.0	4.3	1.8	1.5	2.7
Hill Chhetri	0.3	5.5	2.4	1.4	1.2	2.2
Madhesi B/C	0.8	5.4	12.6	4.2	4.0	5.4
Madhesi OC	0.2	4.7	10.4	4.1	4.2	4.7
Hill Dalit	15.3	7.8	80.1	28.2	26.5	31.6
Madhesi Dalit	11.3	9.5	61.9	28.8	28.6	28.0
Newar	0.0	4.1	7.7	3.3	3.1	3.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	0.1	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.2
Tarai Janajati	0.2	3.4	12.7	4.4	6.0	5.3
Muslim	1.0	5.3	39.4	12.3	11.3	13.8
Marwadi	0.0	1.7	19.6	3.0	3.0	5.5
ALL NEPAL	1.9	5.1	15.4	6.5	6.5	7.1

NSIS 2018 also collected data on other types of discrimination, including experiences of access to various sites and events in the community – such as local markets, water sources, milk/dairy farms, schools, religious events (*Hom/Yagya*), public places, tea shops/hotels and religious sites. Overall, the national composite score for discrimination in entry to these types of locations and events is 3.5 percent, but again, Hill Dalits, Madhesi Dalits and Muslims report more frequent experiences of discrimination and barriers to access in a number of public places that provide a range of different social, economic or religious services (Table 3.24b). While Hill and Tarai Dalits face marginalization due to their so-called “untouchability,” Muslims face discrimination based on their religion in the context of a Hindu-majority country and in their traditional placement on the lower rungs of the caste/ethnic hierarchy.

TABLE 3.24B: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 10.3 – PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION REPORTING THAT THEY WERE NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER INTO OR PARTICIPATE IN VARIOUS SITES/ EVENTS IN THE COMMUNITY BY SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018

Social Groups	Local Market	Water Source	Milk/ Dairy Farm	School	Hom/ Yagya	Public Assembly	Public Places	Tea Shops/ Hotels	Religious Site of Own Religion	COMPOSITE INDEX
Hill Brahmin	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Hill Chhetri	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Madhesi B/C	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Madhesi OC	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Hill Dalit	3.9	37.2	38.7	1.9	73.6	19.4	3.7	19.7	39.9	26.4
Madhesi Dalit	2.0	22.1	12.2	2.0	23.2	11.0	4.0	12.0	13.2	11.3
Newar	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	4.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0
Tarai Janajati	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Muslim	1.8	7.8	4.3	0.5	28.6	2.3	0.3	3.5	1.0	5.5
Marwadi	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.6
ALL NEPAL	1.2	4.9	4.4	0.7	9.7	2.6	0.8	2.6	4.3	3.5

Who are left behind?

It is clear from Table 3.24a that Hill and Madhesi Dalits report much higher levels of discrimination than average, as do Muslims. However, a closer look at the 88 disaggregated groups shows some variability within the broader categories. More than half of the caste/ethnic groups in the bottom quintile for the composite discrimination score are either Hill or Madhesi Dalits; others are Madhesi OC groups, Tarai Janajati groups, and Mountain Hill Janajati groups (Table 3.25). Madhesi Dalit groups as well as the Muslims and Tarai Janajati groups report experiencing discriminatory commensal relations (not being allowed to share a meal with people of a so-called “higher caste”) most frequently. Following this, the same groups report high levels of discrimination when visiting government offices and accessing government services. Despite the abolition of caste-based discrimination and the promulgation of laws making it punishable, discrimination continues to be reported at the community level as well as in government offices.

Mountain Hill Janajati groups like the Bhote/Walung and Byasi report experiencing discrimination most commonly when visiting government offices and accessing government services. This is likely a function of discrimination due to language, since members of these groups often face difficulty in understanding, writing and speaking the official Nepali language. There may be additional reasons.

TABLE 3.25: SDG 10 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS EXPERIENCING DISCRIMINATION MOST FREQUENTLY (TOP QUINTILE FOR COMPOSITE SCORE), NSIS 2018

Caste/Ethnicity Highest 20%	Treated badly in the village by other people of the community	Lost out by not getting cooperation	Not allowed to sit together while eating	Feel discrimination when visiting government service	Feel discrimination when you go to government offices	COMPOSITE of discrimination in various spheres in society
Jhangad (TJ)	5.8	3.8	25.9	7.5	7.5	10.1
Bhote/Walung (MHJ)	0.3	3.3	1.8	23.0	35.1	12.7
Byasi (MHJ)	7.4	4.3	9.1	23.9	23.6	13.7
Muslim	1.0	5.3	39.4	12.3	11.3	13.8
Dhobi (MD)	3.5	3.3	33.8	16.3	16.5	14.7
Badi (HD)	3.3	16.2	42.3	8.9	9.2	16.0
Khatwe (MD)	8.0	10.8	52.4	10.8	11.0	18.6
Tatma (MD)	2.0	8.0	57.0	22.0	21.3	22.1
Gaine (HD)	8.7	1.8	68.2	20.4	20.6	23.9
Damai/Dholi (HD)	10.8	5.5	72.4	25.4	21.6	27.1
Musahar (MD)	9.8	7.0	73.3	31.8	30.5	30.5
Sarki (HD)	13.5	8.6	83.8	29.4	26.9	32.4
Kami (HD)	18.0	8.3	83.0	29.5	28.8	33.5
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	10.5	10.3	73.0	38.8	39.5	34.4
Dom (MD)	24.4	18.3	62.8	33.4	33.2	34.4
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	20.5	14.0	68.8	36.0	36.0	35.1
Halkhor (MD)	20.5	8.3	90.5	31.5	34.5	37.1



SDG 11:

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

The targets under SDG 11 include: (1) access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums; (2) access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport; (3) inclusive and sustainable urbanization; (4) safeguarding the world's cultural and national heritage; (5) access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities in all countries; and a number of additional targets. NSIS 2018 provides data for four indicators based on Targets 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3:

1. Indicator 11.1.1-1. Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (%)
2. Indicator 11.1.1-2. Households living in safe houses (%)
3. Indicator 11.2.1-2. Access to paved road within 30 minutes of walking (%) [NSIS 2018: Public transportation available within 30 minutes' walk]
4. Indicator 11.3.2-2. Households residing with five and more persons (%)

NSIS 2018 reports that only 6.6 percent of households have thatch or straw roofs.²⁶ Madhesi Dalit (20.7 percent) and Hill Dalit (12.3%) households were among those reporting the highest levels of thatch or straw roofs (Table 3.26).

TABLE 3.26: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 11.1 IN SDG 11 – PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SAFE HOUSES BY SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018

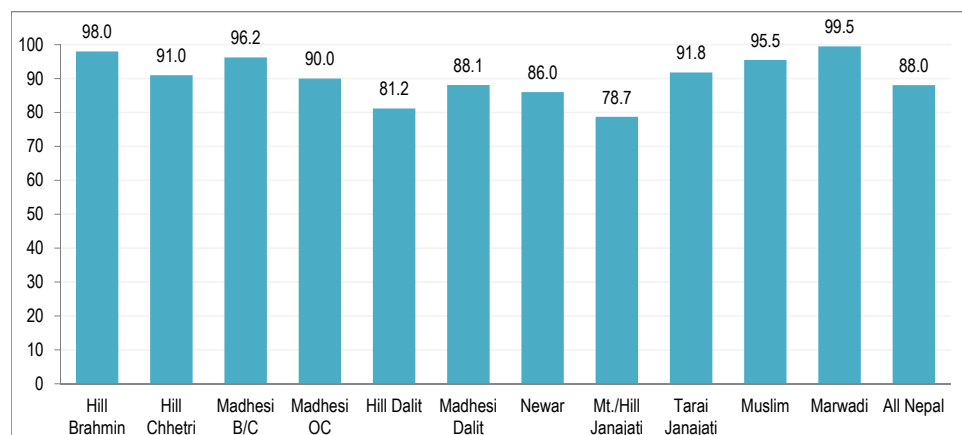
Social Groups	11.1.1-1 Percent of household units roofed with thatched/ straw	11.1.1-2 Percent of households living in a safe house
Hill Brahmin	0.0	82.0
Hill Chhetri	8.5	43.8
Madhesi B/C	2.8	70.8
Madhesi OC	6.7	40.9
Hill Dalit	12.3	23.5
Madhesi Dalit	20.7	15.2
Newar	2.0	71.5
Mt/Hill Janajati	7.0	39.2
Tarai Janajati	3.7	27.2
Muslim	6.0	60.5
Marwadi	0.0	100.0
ALL NEPAL	6.6	46.1

²⁶ The 2015 baseline data for this indicator was 19 percent (NPC 2017).

Overall, 46.1 percent of Nepali households have safe housing, with significant variations between caste/ethnic groups. Only 15 percent of Madhesi Dalits, 23.5 percent of Hill Dalits and 27.2 percent of Tarai Janajatis reported living in safe housing. A “safe house” was defined as one in which: (i) the roof is made from concrete/cement, tin/plate/galvanized iron, or tile/steel/ stone/slate; (ii) walls are made from brick/stone/bloc with cement/mud; and (iii) floors are made from concrete/cement or stone. The safety of housing materials correlates with households’ economic status within each of these caste/ethnic groups.

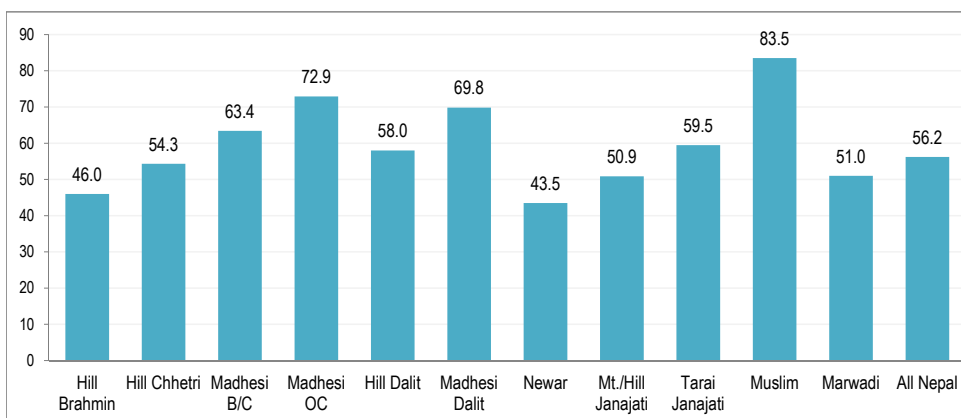
NSIS 2018 also found that overall, 88 percent of households can access public transportation within 30 minutes of walking (Figure 3.9). This high overall figure obscures some geographic differences. In the Tarai region, road access is relatively better than in the hills and mountains. Marwadis, who live mostly in urban areas, report the best access to public transportation. Muslims, who also primarily live in urban areas in the Tarai, report good access to public transport.

FIGURE 3.9: Percentage of households that can reach the nearest place to access public transportation within 30 minutes of walking by social groups, NSIS 2018



Nationally, NSIS 2018 found that 56.2 percent of households have five or more members, with a high degree of variation between the different social groups (Figure 3.10)²⁷. While the joint-family structure is common in Nepal, with many married and unmarried siblings and their children often living together and eating in the same kitchen, the increase in larger households was unexpected. On the contrary, family separations, migration and urbanization were expected to cause a decrease in the proportion of households over five people in size.

²⁷ The GoN 2015 baseline for households with five or more residents is 46.7 percent and the 2019 target is 39.6 percent (see Annex 1).

FIGURE 3.10: Percentage of households with five or more members by social groups, NSIS 2018**Who are left behind?**

Overall, Madhesi Dalits and Hill Dalits report the highest levels of homes with a thatch/straw roof (Table 3.26). An examination of the specific castes/ethnicities in the lowest quintile for this statistic shows some Madhesi OC, Tarai Janajati, and Mountain Hill Janajati groups also have high levels of thatch/ straw roofs, with the Byasi (MHJ – 67%) reporting the highest levels. On the other hand, less than 10 percent of the Musahar (MD), Raji, Santhal and Munda/Mudiari (all TJ) households report living in safe houses (Table 3.27).

TABLE 3.27: SDG 10 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE HIGHEST RATES OF THATCHED/ STRAW ROOFS (TOP QUINTILE) AND LOWEST RATES OF SAFE HOUSING (BOTTOM QUINTILE), NSIS 2018

Household units roofed with thatched/ straw roof: Top 20%				Households living in safe houses: Bottom 20%			
Santhal (TJ)	13.5	Bing/Binda (MOC)	19.5	Lohar (MOC)	22.0	Tajpuriya (TJ)	13.0
Jhangad (TJ)	13.5	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	21.0	Rajbhar (MOC)	21.0	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	12.5
Bantar (MD)	13.5	Nuniya (MOC)	21.5	Yakha (MHJ)	21.0	Jhangad (TJ)	12.5
Dom (MD)	14.0	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	23.0	Lepcha (MHJ)	21.0	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	11.0
Bote (MHJ)	14.0	Musahar (MD)	33.0	Bantar (MD)	20.5	Koche (TJ)	10.0
Rai (MHJ)	14.5	Raji (MHJ)	37.0	Sarki (HD)	18.0	Munda/Mudiari (TJ)	8.5
Kami (HD)	15.0	Badi (HD)	48.5	Byasi (MHJ)	18.0	Santhal (TJ)	7.0
Thakuri (HC)	17.5	Byasi (MHJ)	67.0	Khatwe (MD)	16.0	Raji (MHJ)	7.0
Yakha (MHJ)	18.0			Bing/Binda (MOC)	15.5	Musahar (MD)	4.0
				Nuniya (MOC)	13.0		

A majority of groups in the lowest quintile for access to a paved road within 30 minutes' walk are from the Mountain Hill Janajati category, with the Byasi (MHJ) reporting the least access, at only 17 percent (Table 3.28).

In general, Tarai-based groups report larger households than other groups. Over 83 percent of Muslims report households with five or more persons (Table 3.28). The Raji (MHJ) are the only non-Tarai-based group in the bottom quintile for household size.

TABLE 3.28: SDG 10 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE LEAST ACCESS TO PAVED ROADS (BOTTOM QUINTILE) AND LARGEST HOUSEHOLD SIZES (TOP QUINTILE), NSIS 2018

Paved road within 30 minutes' walk: Bottom 20%				Households with 5 and more persons: Top 20%			
Kami (HD)	75.5	Limbu (MHJ)	61.5	Teli (MOC)	73.0	Koiri (MOC)	76.0
Barae (MOC)	75.0	Yakha (MHJ)	56.0	Dhobi (MD)	73.0	Sonar (MOC)	76.5
Lepcha (MHJ)	75.0	Raji (MHJ)	47.0	Barae (MOC)	73.0	Nuniya (MOC)	76.5
Magar (MHJ)	74.0	Chhantyal (MHJ)	46.5	Rajbhar (MOC)	73.0	Kumhar (MOC)	78.0
Sunuwar (MHJ)	73.5	Yholmo (MHJ)	45.5	Raji (MHJ)	73.0	Dusadh/Paswan/ Pasi (MD)	79.0
Khatwe (MD)	73.5	Sherpa (MHJ)	40.0	Sudhi (MOC)	74.0	Kanu (MOC)	79.0
Thakuri (HC)	70.0	Bhote/Walung (MHJ)	30.0	Bing/Binda (MOC)	74.0	Lohar (MOC)	80.0
Rai (MHJ)	69.5	Hayu (MHJ)	23.0	Lodha (MOC)	74.5	Kahar (MOC)	80.0
Thami (MHJ)	65.0	Byasi (MHJ)	17.0	Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)	75.0	Muslim	83.5



SDG 16:

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

This SDG focuses on numerous targets that aim at enhancing inclusive, safe and resilient cities, including significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against, and torture of, children. NSIS provides data for two indicators under Targets 16.1 and 16.9 as well as for one proposed new indicator:

1. Indicator 16.1.4 Percentage of the population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live.
2. Indicator 16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a civil authority.
3. **NEW** Additional proposed indicator: Percentage of the population aged 16 years and above who have a citizenship certificate.

NSIS tracks the proportion of the population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (Table 3.29). It is important to note that a majority of men (94.9%) and women (94.6%) across all caste/ethnic groups report that they feel safe walking alone around the area where they live. Muslims and Madhesi Dalits reported feeling safe *least* frequently (86.5% and 94.8%, respectively). Muslims are a religious minority who often face religious violence in South Asia, including sometimes in Nepal. Madhesi Dalits are among the most socially and economically marginalized groups. Continuing practices of discrimination likely contribute to the lower levels of security reported by these groups.

In order to ensure official documentation for all Nepalis, the GoN initiated the vital events registration system in 1995 for five vital events – births, deaths, marriages, divorces and internal migration. However, despite government efforts, not all births are registered. There remains a lack of popular awareness about the importance of birth registration. Many people consider birth registration to be a bureaucratic nuisance rather than an important means of establishing the legal identity of the child. Nonetheless, birth registration has been increasing over the years.

TABLE 3.29: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 16.1 – PROPORTION OF POPULATION THAT FEEL SAFE WALKING ALONE IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD BY SOCIAL GROUPS, NSIS 2018

Social Groups	16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live		
	Female	Male	Both
Hill Brahmin	95.5	91.5	93.5
Hill Chhetri	96.0	96.8	96.4
Madhesi B/C	89.3	94.7	92.0
Madhesi OC	90.9	92.9	91.9
Hill Dalit	95.2	95.8	95.5
Madhesi Dalit	84.6	88.7	86.6
Newar	97.5	96.9	97.2
Mt/Hill Janajati	96.4	97.1	96.8
Tarai Janajati	96.3	96.1	96.2
Muslim	84.5	88.4	86.5
Marwadi	96.0	93.7	94.8
ALL NEPAL	94.6	94.9	94.7

NSIS 2018 found that overall, 69.1 percent of boys and 67.5 percent of girls under age five have completed birth registration (Table 3.30). Madhesi Other Castes (51.5) and Muslims (51.1) report the lowest levels of birth registration for children under five years of age. Surprisingly, Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetris (63.3%) and Hill Brahmins (67.8%) also report lower-than-average levels of birth registration, despite the fact that these groups are generally more educated and would presumably understand the importance of official documentation.

TABLE 3.30: SDG INDICATORS FOR TARGET 16.9 – PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE WHOSE BIRTH HAS BEEN REGISTERED AND THOSE OVER 16 YEARS WHO HAVE CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES, NSIS 2018

16.9a Proportion of children under 5 having birth registration (%)			Social Groups	16.9b Proportion of population aged 16 years and above who have a citizenship certificate (%)		
Female	Male	Both		Female	Male	Both
67.9	67.8	67.8	Hill Brahmin	93.8	97.5	95.9
76.3	81.2	78.2	Hill Chhetri	90.1	91.5	91.3
67.5	58.7	63.3	Madhesi Brahmin/Chhetri	84.4	93.9	89.1
53.0	49.8	51.5	Madhesi Other Caste	74.4	91.2	83.2
88.0	82.2	85.2	Hill Dalit	83.0	90.4	87.6
69.6	68.0	68.9	Madhesi Dalit	69.3	87.4	78.6
82.5	83.2	82.8	Newar	96.9	96.7	96.9
73.5	71.0	72.3	Mountain/Hill Janajati	87.7	92.9	90.7
73.9	84.0	79.0	Tarai Janajati	83.4	92.7	88.5
55.0	47.3	51.1	Muslim	74.4	87.6	81.1
86.7	73.1	81.5	Marwadi	75.1	82.3	76.9
69.1	67.5	68.4	ALL NEPAL	85.1	92.3	89.7

The NPC has not included access to citizenship certificates as an indicator in Nepal's SDG monitoring framework. NSIS 2018 tracked data on this indicator because citizenship certificates are the foundation for legal identity in Nepal, serving as a gateway to almost all social, economic and political opportunities as mandated by the Constitution. Overall, possession of citizenship certificates among Nepalis aged 16 and above is significantly more common than birth registration among children, across all caste/ethnic groups. Overall, only 85.1 percent of Nepali women and 92.3 percent of Nepali men have citizenship certificates. Citizenship identification is essential for almost all kinds of official work, including enrolment in high schools, colleges, national-level employment, opening a bank account or conducting any national-level financial transactions, etc. Madhesi Dalits, Muslims and Marwadis report the lowest rates of citizenship documentation among both men and women, while Madhesi Dalits and Muslims also have the lowest proportions of individuals with birth registration.

Overall, Nepali women as well as SGM groups continue to face innumerable legal hurdles to getting citizenship certificates for themselves as well as for their children, due to provisions that are not only discriminatory but are also an affront to women's dignity. Single mothers continue to face difficulties in passing citizenship on to their children if they do not want to acknowledge the father, or if the father refuses to acknowledge his relationship with the mother. Single mothers also risk being penalized for failing to correctly identify the father's identity.²⁸ Nepal is still listed by the UN as one of the countries that has discriminatory provisions on citizenship (FWLD 2016).²⁹

Who are left behind?

The caste/ethnic groups falling in the bottom quintiles for the three indicators under SDG 16 are presented in Table 3.31. Importantly, there is a significant gap between men and women in each of the groups regarding feeling safe while walking alone around the area they live. Only 77 percent of Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD) women report that they feel safe walking alone.

²⁸ <https://kathmandupost.com/national/2019/09/12/citizenship-debate-has-reached-another-low-rights-activists-say> (Downloaded 7 July 2020)

²⁹ Nepal is the only country in South Asia listed among 27 States where equality between men and women relating to conferral of nationality upon children has not yet been attained (UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Background Note on Gender Equality, Nationality Laws and Statelessness*, 2016, 8 March 2016 (FWLD 2016, p3).

TABLE 3.31: SDG 16 – CASTE/ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE LOWEST RATES OF FEELING SAFE WHILE WALKING ALONE, BIRTH REGISTRATIONS FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE FIVE, AND CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES FOR PERSONS OVER AGE 16 (BOTTOM QUINTILES), NSIS 2018

Population that feel safe walking alone: Bottom 20%			Children under 5 with birth registration: Bottom 20%			Population with citizenship certificate: Bottom 20%		
Caste/ethnicity	M	F	Caste/ethnicity	M	F	Caste/ethnicity	M	F
Jhangad (TJ)	90	89	Baniya (MOC)	64	52	Koche (TJ)	85	73
Barae (MOC)	93	88	Mali (MOC)	50	52	Jhangad (TJ)	88	72
Bhote/Walung (MHJ)	91	88	Badhae/Kamar (MOC)	62	51	Muslim	90	72
Bing/Binda (MOC)	89	88	Kahar (MOC)	52	50	Rajbhar (MOC)	87	72
Dhanuk (TJ)	93	88	Lodha (MOC)	48	49	Lohar (MOC)	90	72
Dom (MD)	92	87	Kurmi (MOC)	66	47	Nuniya (MOC)	90	71
Musahar (MD)	91	87	Bing/Binda (MOC)	33	47	Sonar (MOC)	88	71
Kurmi (MOC)	90	86	Kewat (MOC)	40	46	Mallah (MOC)	84	69
Nuniya (MOC)	90	85	Haluwai (MOC)	61	46	Bing/Binda (MOC)	87	69
Muslim	88	85	Bhediya/Gaderi (MOC)	58	45	Kurmi (MOC)	91	69
Kanu (MOC)	93	84	Bhote/Walung (MHJ)	57	44	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	84	69
Sherpa (MHJ)	86	83	Sonar (MOC)	48	43	Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	90	68
Lohar (MOC)	89	83	Yadav (MOC)	51	41	Kahar (MOC)	87	68
Tatma (MD)	88	82	Nuniya (MOC)	54	40	Lodha (MOC)	85	66
Chamar/Harijan/Ram (MD)	86	81	Dom (MD)	28	39	Musahar (MD)	82	65
Rajput (MBC)	88	81	Santhal (TJ)	54	37	Halkhor (MD)	83	63
Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi (MD)	82	77	Halkhor (MD)	38	32	Santhal (TJ)	81	60
						Dom (MD)	77	59

Except for the Bhote/ Walung (MHJ), all the groups in the bottom quintile for birth registration and citizenship certificates are Tarai plains-based groups. Across all groups, possession of birth registration for children under five years is much less common than citizenship certificates for people above 16 years (Table 3.31). Most groups display a gender gap for both birth registration and citizenship certificates, with far fewer females possessing proper documentation than males.

4

CHAPTER

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The GoN's commitment to the Agenda 2030 comes at an opportune time for the country to fulfill its constitutional mandate of building “*an egalitarian society founded on the proportional inclusion and participatory principles in order to ensure economic equality, prosperity and social justice*” for all (GoN 2015). The inclusion of all people from different origins, genders, ages, sexual orientations, religions, races, castes, tribes, classes, physical abilities, mental abilities, languages, regions, and ideologies in all of the country's social, cultural, economic, and political processes is now a non-negotiable top priority, guaranteed by the Constitution. The country has long experienced high levels of systemic inequality and discrimination against different segments of society based on traditional, historical, economic, political, socio-cultural, legal and informal norms. Disparities have led to wide variations in life situations and conditions across social groups. Thus, in honoring the government's commitment towards the SDGs and its explicit aim to “leave no one behind”, it has become necessary to measure progress on the SDGs disaggregated by multiple markers and to identify pockets of the population that are still lagging behind.

NSIS 2018 presents evidence that is disaggregated by sex and 88 different caste/ethnic groups, thereby fulfilling a critical gap in the ability of the government as well as its development partners to track progress towards the equality and inclusion of all citizens and to ensure that no one is left behind.

4.1 A Framework for Agenda 2030: Addressing Intersecting Inequalities

In the context of Nepal, the importance of addressing gender-based and other key identity-based forms of exclusion cannot be emphasized enough, given just how deeply social behaviors and systems constrain the life chances of many groups of people. The groups that are most likely to be left behind are those that face “intersecting inequalities”

-- those whose economic disadvantages intersect with socially and culturally defined identities, locational disadvantage and lack of political representation (Kabeer 2010; Arauco et al. 2014). Given that caste and ethnicity are ascribed from birth and persist over generations, they have an enduring nature that is not easily addressed by constitutional or political changes alone. Reversing centuries of exclusion and discrimination requires sustained policy efforts as well as changes in social values and norms (ibid).

In trying to address gender equality and social inclusion within a framework of intersecting inequalities, this study does not seek to “treat all grounds of discrimination equally” (Bhadra 2016). Rather, it seeks to bring attention to the manner in which forms of discrimination and oppression – either rooted in patriarchy or feudalism – manifest and intersect, resulting in enduring disparities in life outcomes. The intersection of gender with all other markers of difference – class, caste/ethnicity, disabilities, location, and political participation – requires using a gendered lens in all analytical frameworks, since gender-based disparities are known to be pervasive.

In a multi-country study (which included Nepal), Arauco and colleagues (2014) identify five ‘key ingredients’ required to address intersecting inequalities: (i) social mobilization, (ii) political changes, (iii) constitutional reform, (iv) increased political participation, and (v) a combination of universal, targeted and affirmative actions. “The combined existence of these ingredients is what characterizes an ‘inclusive political settlement’ – one in which social justice is an explicit concern of both politics and policy-making” (ibid, p. 61). Nepal has many of these ingredients in various stages of readiness. Addressing disparities will require strong political will and commitment, accountable monitoring mechanisms, and formal and informal institutional changes.

Nepal already has a **strong constitutional mandate** to ensure that all development and growth processes are not only sustainable, but adhere to the principles of non-discrimination, social inclusion, and social justice for all segments of the population. Over the years since 1990, but particularly since the Interim Constitution of 2007 and the 2015 Constitution, various governments have made bureaucratic reforms, legislative changes, legal safeguards and political commitments to ensure the social, political and economic rights of women and historically marginalized groups.³⁰ The GoN has also set up certain institutional structures and systems to support the implementation of legislation that promotes social inclusion.³¹ Periodic plans, including the current

³⁰ For details on the various Constitutional provisions including legislation that supports the rights and inclusion of women in various sectors, refer to the following publications: National Network for Beijing-Review Nepal (NNBN), 2020. “Civil Society Report on Beijing +25,” Kathmandu, Nepal.

³¹ For the protection of the rights of historically marginalized groups, the 2015 Constitution established seven commissions, namely the National Women Commission, National Dalit Commission, Indigenous Nationalities Commission, National Inclusion Commission, Madhesi Commission, Tharu Commission and Muslim Commission. However, key positions in the first three of these Commissions have still not been filled (<https://thehimalayantimes.com/nepal/chiefs-of-five-constitutional-commissions-named/>).

Fifteenth Plan 2020-2024, reiterate the government's commitment to end all kinds of discrimination, poverty and inequality, and to promote economic prosperity, social justice and social security (NPC 2019).

As the rhetoric of diversity and inclusion gained widespread political acceptance, provisions were made for inclusion of hitherto marginalized groups in two Constituent Assemblies (in 2007 and 2013). The constitutional changes gave rise to unprecedented levels of representation of women and marginalized groups at different tiers of government, but men from Hill Brahmin and Chhetri groups filled in the majority of leadership positions.³² The 2008 Public Service Act required that 45 percent of vacancies in the civil service be reserved for competition among women, marginalized groups, Dalits, Madhesi, persons with disabilities, indigenous groups and people from the so-called “backward” areas. However, the most current data from SOSIN’s study on The State of Inclusive Governance (Pokharel et al. 2020) show that though the laws have been followed in the letter, they have not always been followed in spirit.³³ Minimum requirements for inclusion have been met, but the most marginalized groups remain excluded from powerful decision-making positions.

Nepal also has a long history of **social mobilization** in sectors such as health, forestry, rural infrastructure, and women’s socio-economic empowerment to support community-led development efforts. Many of these efforts have had promising results, the most well-known being the movement towards local conservation and management of forests. After 1990, and particularly after the post-conflict peace process in 2006, social mobilization in the politics of ethnic identities gathered force. An analysis of a range of social mobilization processes by Jha and colleagues (2009) revealed significant challenges in identifying disadvantaged households to be engaged in community-based processes. The study indicated that the extreme poor have been left out of, or have self-excluded from, such processes. Additionally, Jha and colleagues found weak linkages between citizens/groups and local governments, which function in isolation or parallel to local structures, often missing out on opportunities to strengthen state-citizen relationships and lend voice and agency to change the “rules of the game.”

Nepal has been active in designing and implementing **social protection and affirmative action programs** for targeted populations like senior citizens, single women, pregnant

³² Over 97 percent of Chairpersons and Mayors in local governments are men, while Hill Brahmins and Chhetris make up more than 46 percent of Mayors/Chairpersons and Deputy positions. Over 96 percent of directly elected members of the federal House of Representatives are male, and over 51 percent are Hill Brahmin or Hill Chhetri. No Madhesi Dalits were elected in the first-past-the-post system, and only one Madhesi Dalit was selected through the proportional representation system. In the seven provincial assemblies in the country, the vast majority of the directly elected members are men (95%) and over 51 percent are Hill Brahmin or Hill Chhetri.

³³ For historical background and current data on representation of women and excluded and marginalized groups in the bureaucracy as well as in all three tiers of the government, refer to the SOSIN study “The State of Inclusive Governance.”

women, highly endangered/marginalized groups, women and girls, Dalits, etc. Reservations at all three tiers of government have also increased representation of women and other excluded populations, though their participation is often token rather than truly meaningful. Moreover, many of the social protection schemes are based on social identity, gender, or age; they neglect to take into consideration economic status, which can potentially lead to the exclusion of the poorest individuals.

Affirmative action is designed to redress *group-based inequalities*, not inequalities between individuals. Such policies create avenues for socio-economic and political mobility for marginalized groups. As Arauco et al. (2014, p. 73) states, “From the point of view of group cohesion and group progress, it is an indispensable, if not the only policy tool. However, affirmative action is not a substitute for strong general policies and their implementation. It cannot make up for weak implementation of general policies.” Thus, a combination of ‘active targeting within universal provisions’ is necessary (ibid). While it is important to ensure that all population have good information about, and access to universal programs, added targeted interventions are likely required to address the needs of the marginalized groups.

Nepal has made legislative and policy changes that can support addressing intersecting inequalities, but there is still much that needs to be done in order to achieve the SDGs’ overarching goal of leaving no one behind. NSIS 2018 fills a critical gap in the availability of disaggregated data, providing the government and other development partners with evidence of inequalities across social groups in the country, and opportunities to address them. The GoN recently released the National Review of SDGs (NPC 2020) as part of its second Voluntary National Review. The Review identifies some good practices for promoting equity and presents opportunities to expand such practices in other sectors (Box 3). However, the report clearly mentions that the “lack of data all together, or lack of up-to-date data, impose limitations on SDG tracking and monitoring” (NPC 2020, p 7).³⁴

³⁴ The National Review of SDGs presents national-level data on the progress up to the year 2019. However, there is little reference in the report to progress of different genders or social groups. The report also goes on to mention that the 2021 National Population Census will be closely aligned with the SDGs.

BOX 3**GOOD PRACTICES IN NEPAL: EQUITY AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL IMPACTS**

“The SDGs are ambitious and transformative in nature. Nepal can offer a few examples of good practices that have a strong reflection on equity and multidimensional impacts. The valuable experiences in regard to (i) contributions of the cooperative sector, (ii) the development of and access to sustainable energy, (iii) the community forestry management, and (iv) social protection system in Nepal have been presented in the report”

“It is clear from the examples of good practices that a combination of strong policy initiatives, integrated approach with equity, robust implementation framework, long-term investment and multi-stakeholder partnerships can deliver good results, despite the structural constraints and challenges”

~ National Review of Sustainable Development Goals (NPC 2020, p. xiii)

4.2 Strengthening disaggregated data collection, analysis, and use for evidence-based planning, monitoring, and accountability

NSIS contributes to the GoN’s commitment to the Agenda 2030 by providing data that is disaggregated by sex, caste, and ethnicity. This level of disaggregation allows the GoN and its development partners to focus strategically on those groups that are marginalized from a geo-spatial and socio-cultural perspective and that continue to suffer from historically entrenched discrimination. Moving forward, the GoN and its partners need to continue to collect disaggregated data that fulfills these needs. In doing so, the following issues should be considered:

- There is some level of disaggregated data available through national-level surveys such as the Nepal Living Standard Survey, Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, Nepal Labor Force Survey, and the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. These surveys and others have collected data disaggregated by sex, caste, ethnic groups, and other social dimensions. However, such data are often limited to the set of variables chosen according to each survey’s specific objectives and are based on samples of administrative and geographical units rather than social groups. Thus, the existing studies generally lack data on the core social, political and cultural

correlations and more importantly, they lack disaggregated data for many caste/ethnic groups that have smaller populations (NSIS 2020).³⁵

- The continued use and collection of data at two levels of disaggregation — such as NSIS 2018's use of 11 main social groups and 88 specific caste/ethnic categories — needs to be institutionalized in order to identify groups at risk of not reaching the SDG targets. As this report has shown, Madhesi Dalits, Hill Dalits, and Muslims are among the groups that need specific attention if they are to achieve the SDGs. Moreover, across all the social groups, women lag behind men on important indicators, signaling a need for a more transformative approach to changing gender biases and ensuring equity.
- Given the new federal structure of the country, future data collection and analysis should focus on all three tiers of government, providing data that is relevant and applicable for their needs.
- Data disaggregated by gender are increasingly available, but data for sexual and gender minorities and for persons with disabilities remain limited. Data on sexual and gender minorities have been contested by critics who argue that prevailing social stigmas lead to under-counting and under-reporting by these minorities. Data on persons with disabilities is also contested based on differing definitions for disabilities.
- Data at the household level are likely to hide intra-household differences, such as those between men and women. Efforts need to be made to capture these differences.
- Different institutions that collect disaggregated caste/ethnicity data have used different categories for classification, leading to difficulties in comparing data across the different social groups.³⁶ A broad consensus on the classification of caste and ethnic groups will be extremely useful for comparison of data across surveys and sectors.
- With over 479 indicators, monitoring Nepal's progress on the SDGs requires an enormous amount of data. As the NPC acknowledges, the GoN is not currently in a position to produce all of the necessary data and statistics (NPC 2018). Therefore, it will be crucial to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems. An overall monitoring and evaluation framework that focuses on equity and gender-

³⁵ A rapid costing assessment for the SDGs found that out of 479 committed SDG indicators of GoN, data and definitions are available at accepted standards for 214 indicators and 'at moderate scale' for another 105 indicators. Data availability is very poor for nine indicators, and data is not available at all for about 100 indicators. Thus, the report points out that "a large investment will have to be made in generating and improving data sources," and partnerships will be necessary among all the development actors for compiling data and information on the SDGs, across the tiers of the government (NPC, 2018). The 2020 SDG Report also points out that there are serious data gaps in many other countries, making it challenging to assess the progress towards the SDGs (UN 2020).

³⁶ The NSIS 2012 and 2018 surveys use a framework of caste, ethnicity and regional divisions with 11 main categories. However, the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens uses eight different categories: Brahmin/Chhetri, Relatively Disadvantaged Janajatis Hills, Relatively Advantaged Janajatis, Dalits Hill, Dalits Tarai, Relatively Disadvantaged Janajatis Tarai, Religious Minorities and Disadvantaged non-Dalit Tarai caste groups. On the other hand, the Ministry of Health and Population uses six categories: Dalit Hill and Tarai, Disadvantaged Janajatis, Upper Caste, Disadvantaged non-Dalit Tarai, Religious Minorities, and Relatively Advantaged Janajatis.

responsiveness will support evidence-based planning, monitoring, decision-making, and accountability. Collaboration and trust between the government and other academic, non-government, and private institutions can expand data availability, analysis and usage.

- The formulation, adaptation or assessment of any socio-economic policy will be relevant and strong when it is based on the analysis of evidence rather than priorities of political parties alone. Further analysis of the NSIS 2012 and 2018 data will also allow for deeper understanding of the intersectionality between caste, ethnicity and gender, along with other social and economic correlates. Investment in evidence-based analysis among students, scholars, and practitioners needs to become the new norm for policy feedback and formulation.

4.3 Addressing and valuing the agenda for gender equality, diversity and inclusion

Gender Equality: Women's rights and equality have been part of Nepal's development agenda for more than 60 years, since their incorporation into the first Five Year Plan in 1956. Provisions that address gender issues at the legal, policy, and programmatic levels and in the overall governance of the country have also been developed over the years. Yet despite women's political gains, gender-based discrimination and oppression continue across all caste/ethnic groups. Even the inclusive and progressive 2015 Constitution has limited recognition of the rights of Nepali women. For example, "socially backward women" are the only category of women that the Constitution identifies for special treatment. Despite numerous amendments over the years, citizenship provisions for women continue to be discriminatory, since women have only circumscribed rights to confer citizenship by descent to their children.

The NSIS 2018 data presented in this study (including the "State of Social Inclusion in Nepal 2020" and the "State of Inclusive Governance 2020" Report) show that women across all the social groups face barriers due to their gender. With the exception of secondary-level education, women continue to lag behind in almost all areas.

Over the years, bureaucratic reforms have been instituted to address gender inequity, yet today only 25 percent of civil service personnel and only 18 percent of gazetted officers/ executives are women.³⁷ The Constitutions of 2007 and 2015 contained provisions for women and marginalized caste/ethnic groups to be included at all three levels of government, yet less than three percent of the 753 Municipalities' Chairpersons and Mayors are women. Historically entrenched gender norms within all political parties led to the fielding of men in the Chair/Mayor positions in the 2017 elections, relegating

³⁷ Refer to the SOSIN study "The State of Inclusive Governance in Nepal," 2020.

most women to the deputy-level positions. While some changes have been introduced in formal political institutions, commensurate adjustments in changes in the informal, traditional institutions continue to create barriers for women. As Tamang (2018) points out, the focus on women's agency in the new institutions alone is not sufficient – cultural norms, social values, and decision-making capabilities are constraints that women face due to the history of structured inequalities. Informal institutions, rules, and norms continue to influence how men and women behave, often preventing women from asserting their authority, speaking up, or being listened to.

The severity of gender barriers varies greatly between caste/ethnic groups. For example, in relation to knowledge of political and civil rights, functions of local government, participation in local development processes and feelings of inclusion in these processes, women fall behind men across all social groups. However, Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalit and Janajati women from the hills and Tarai all participate at rates above the national average, whereas the majority of the women from the Tarai/Madhes groups have much lower numbers across the board. The intersection of caste- and gender-based forms of exclusion is also evident in the data on awareness of affirmative action programs. Among Hill Brahmin women, only five percent (same as for men) did *not know* about affirmative action provisions for historically excluded groups in education, health care, and government employment. In contrast, nearly half of Muslim women (43.5%) did not know of these provisions (NSIS 2018). Ethnographic findings from the SOSIN Inclusive Governance study shows how female Muslim representatives in local governments often suffer the double burden of gender and religious discrimination.

Caste and Ethnic Diversity: The caste system was officially abolished in 1964, yet exclusion based on social identities persists, creating unequal access to resources, rights, and opportunities. Structural inequalities between different caste and ethnic groups received explicit government policy attention only after the restoration of multiparty democracy in 1990 and especially after the promulgation of the 2007 Interim Constitution. Since then, there have been changes in the unequal and hierarchical classification of caste/ethnic groups. Many citizens – especially indigenous groups – have strongly advocated for classifications based on their identity. Attempts at remedying discrimination against “Dalits” in particular (given their history of being considered “untouchable”) seem to have relatively greater popular support than similar initiatives to benefit indigenous nationalities or Adivasi Janajatis. Efforts under the latter category are often opposed by the caste/ethnic groups that have long held positions of power in Nepal. However, as all the NSIS 2012 and 2018 data show, certain social groups lag behind consistently.³⁸ This is evidence that discrimination and oppression continue to affect life outcomes.

³⁸ This is also reflected in the Nepal Demographic and Health Surveys of 2006 and 2011.

Three broad groups consistently lag behind: Madhesi Dalits, Hill Dalits, and Muslims. These groups lag behind in access to finance (having a bank account), expenditure on food, child health (diarrhea, immunization), maternal and reproductive health, early childhood education, access to safe houses, access to clean energy, and multiple other indicators of importance. The Madhesi Other Caste and Tarai Janajati groups also frequently fall behind the general population. All together there are 51 different sub-groups within the Madhesi Dalit, Hill Dalit, Madhesi OC, Tarai Janajati and Muslim categories, which comprise nearly 40 percent of the entire population (NSIS 2018). Thus, a large proportion of the population is being left behind.

In undertaking remedies for exclusion, the following points should be taken into consideration:

- Evidence clearly suggests that gender should not be understood in isolation as an “aggregate segregation”; it cuts across ethnicity, caste, class, age, disabilities, and positions within the household, and it is also relevant at the community level, where women and girls are positioned subordinate to men and boys. The intersection of gender with economic and other inequalities is what explains the intensified nature of disadvantage faced by poorer women and girls, pointing to the crucial need to understand and address “intersecting inequalities.” This understanding will also help to identify those groups that are “left behind” based on multiple levels of exclusion.
- A framework that systematically values women’s productive work – for instance, unpaid care work and informal-sector work – is necessary to create visibility and recognition of women’s contributions to the local and national economy. The progress in health and education sectors is noteworthy and will make a contribution towards women’s overall empowerment and a shift in gender relations. However, acknowledging and accounting for women’s economic contribution is also crucial.
- The attitudes, norms, and behaviors that have framed gender relations for centuries are changing in Nepal with support from new legislation. Yet impunity in the implementation of laws relating to gender discrimination is often a result of those historical and traditional norms, attitudes and values. The NSIS 2018 data show that overall, only 45 percent of men and women have egalitarian attitudes towards economic, household, and general gendered roles.³⁹ The differences in attitudes are much more visible between different social groups rather than between men and women from the same caste/ethnic groups (Gurung et al. 2020).

³⁹ To assess the current overall situation on gender relations and get a sense of variation between groups, NSIS 2018 presented a set of 20 statements related to prevailing gender attitudes and behaviors to both female and male respondents focusing on economic, household, and general gendered roles and behavior, as well as violence, security and elitism in gender equality work. See Gurung et al., 2020 for details.

Patriarchal norms and systems continue to have a deep-seated influence on both rights-holders as well as responsibility/duty-bearers. Policy and programmatic interventions that address embedded, discriminatory, patriarchal and patrilineal norms are necessary but not sufficient. These efforts need medium to long-term attention and investments in key socio-economic sectors to instill attitudes, norms and values that are more equitable and equality-focused.

- The discourse on gender equality and inclusion often tends to exclude sexual and gender minorities (SGMs), who face economic and social discrimination and experience exclusion, insecurity and violence. Women's and SGMs' rights advocates have called for gender-neutral citizenship to replace legal provisions based on physical characteristics (using categories such as men, women, or transgender individuals). It is necessary to eliminate the stigma attached to SGM identities in order to ensure that their rights as citizens in all spheres of life are protected.
- Instances of caste-based discrimination, oppression and atrocities (including murder) are increasingly brought to light by the media, yet many more cases are probably never reported. A combination of sustained community mobilization efforts, active political participation, and monitoring of law enforcement and local leaders is likely to bring justice to the victims of systematic human rights violations. There needs to be a synergy between the ideology and *practice* of eliminating untouchability, which needs to be implemented by a willing bureaucracy and citizenry with a commitment to change.
- The implementation of a GESI approach requires that each program and policy be vetted to identify possible barriers that women, the poor, or members of any caste, ethnic, regional, linguistic or religious subgroup of the population might face while accessing services and benefits intended to be universal. Barriers to access must be removed and the situation must be monitored to ensure equal access. Engaging boys and men in GESI-related activities is crucial. In this sense, GESI provides a powerful template for implementing the core of SDGs' commitment to "leave no one behind."
- Instituting a GESI approach requires acknowledging that policies alone do not automatically result in change. Rather, existing economic and political institutions and socio-cultural attitudes have actively, though often unconsciously, excluded certain groups in the past. Therefore, standardized GESI units, roles and functions need to be integrated across the bureaucracy at the federal, provincial and municipal levels so that a wider group of bureaucrats have the skills, space and opportunities to better understand the GESI concepts, their implications for policy design and implementation, and how to best integrate and monitor progress at the micro and macro levels so that groups left behind are being systematically tracked. Bureaucrats also need to be given the authority and financial resources to back their efforts.

- Apart from gender and caste/ethnicity, categories like economic class, disability, and region (mountains, hills, Tarai, rural, urban) need to be considered as dimensions of exclusion from socio-economic progress and dignified livelihoods. (Once again, the intersections between these different factors are likely to intensify the disadvantages that women and girls face.) Provincial and local governments are best-positioned to create a balance between universal and targeted approaches that are responsive to the needs of the excluded populations within their constituencies. They need to be given adequate skills and technical and financial resources to do so.

4.4 Delving deeper, targeting more specifically

Much of the analysis in this report has focused on the 11 main social groups. Yet it is critically important to remember that there are intra-group differences. A stark example is among the Mountain/Hill Janajatis, a category that encompasses 28 different caste/ethnic groups in NSIS 2018. Certain groups within this category, such as the Thakali and Gurung, are in much better positions across many different indicators compared to the Chepeng, Bote, Hayu and Yholmo. Almost 90 percent of Thakali households are covered by formal financial services whereas 38.1 percent of Bhote/Walungs are covered by formal financial services. No Thakali women aged 20-24 years reported that they were married before age 18, whereas over 41 percent of Bote and Chepeng women were married so young. Only 2.5 percent of Thakali households use solid fuels as a primary source of energy whereas over 91 percent of Raji, Hayu, Lepcha, Thami and Sunuwar households do so.

The differences between the 24 subgroups of the Madhesi Other Caste category are similar. For example, over 80 percent of Kalwar and Sonar women reported having institutional deliveries while less than 53 percent of the Lohar, Nuniya, Kanu, Kewat and Barae, and only 37 percent of Bing, did so. These findings are significant because the conditions of birth can have a major impact on maternal and child health. The differences are likely a result of multiple factors – including class and geographical location – which affect other social and economic outcomes as well.

While it is beyond the scope of this report to conduct in-depth analysis of the specific differences among the 88 caste/ethnic groups, a careful review of the details in **Annex 2** will reveal differences by specific groups as well as by categories of caste/ethnic groups in quintiles. A comparative analysis between NSIS 2012 and NSIS 2018 can also reveal how groups in the different quintiles have progressed over the years. Building on the NSIS data for monitoring the SDGs, the following points should be considered:

- Affirmative action is not a substitute for strong general policies and their implementation. A combination of **‘active targeting within universal provisions’** is likely to be a good middle ground in the medium-term. Targeted programs should be intended categorically for the distinct, specific groups who are in the most disadvantaged quintile (either the bottom or the top quintile, depending on the variable), since there is enough evidence of intra-group variations within the main social groups.
- **Expanding coverage of formal financial services for the poor** and marginalized households can provide additional benefits, such as by facilitating any future cash transfer program when there is a specific need, such as a natural disaster or a public health crisis.
- Maternal and child health programs will benefit from specific targeting in addition to the universal benefits, since data have shown that certain caste/ethnic groups have been consistently lagging behind.
- Gender parity in educational attainment is promising, but disparities between caste/ethnic groups persist, leading to differential outcomes. The need to focus on education, knowledge and skills that can be turned into **employment and entrepreneurial opportunities** cannot be emphasized enough. This requires a focused and targeted approach for reaching youth, especially those from the most marginalized social groups.
- Legislative changes that require political representation and participation of women and excluded groups have been encouraging. However, without **transformative changes within the system of governance**, political parties, and the bureaucracy, changes in laws will not be effective. Especially critical are the changes needed in informal institutions, values, norms and practices that continue to stand as barriers despite progressive legislation. This requires a medium- to long-term focus and investment in collaborations between the state, civil society, and the media in order for new equity-focused systems, structures, and practices to take root.
- Addressing caste/ethnicity-based discrimination also needs a **more targeted approach** that receives medium- to long-term focus and investment. A combination of equity, human rights and social justice-focused education, social mobilization, evidence-based advocacy and accountability mechanisms are needed within the bureaucracy, political parties and the community at large.

4.5 Accountability towards national and international commitments

Nepal has become signatory of 23 international conventions and commitments related to human rights, the rights of women and children, and against discrimination. Over the years, numerous governments have made legislative changes and introduced policies and programs that support these commitments. The most recent international commitment is in relation to the SDGs and in particular, a commitment to “leave no one behind” in

fulfilling the Agenda 2030. In line with these international commitments, the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC) alone has endorsed several National Action Plans (NAPs) and strategies.⁴⁰ Yet based on communication with personnel at the MoWCSC, only two NAPs have been evaluated by the government so far – ‘Trafficking in Children and Women for Sexual and Labour Exploitation’, and the ‘NAP for Children’.

The government received support from bilateral and multilateral agencies to develop many of these national action plans – based on their own priorities – but the fact that the responsible government agencies have not implemented, monitored or evaluated many of these plans points to limited buy-in and ownership. The commitments have not all been honorably transformed from paper into practice. Evidence has shown how seeking to impose reforms without domestic support will not work.⁴¹

The SDGs’ agenda to “leave no one behind” can be successfully achieved only through **stronger partnerships** between the government, development partners, civil society, the private sector, political parties, trade unions, academia and the media. Collaborative dialogue, planning, implementation and monitoring of joint efforts need to be based on common and collective goals for inclusive economic growth and social change, rather than based on nepotism, cronyism and/or benefits for individuals or political parties.

The international development response, on the other hand, needs to continue to be **consistent, coordinated and comprehensive**, particularly in supporting low and middle-income countries like Nepal, many of which are bearing the impact of challenges like climate change and income inequality that is primarily due to the actions of the high-income countries.

The availability of data for the SDGs, disaggregated by sex and social groups, presents an opportunity for Nepal to identify areas and groups in need of special targeting in order to meet constitutional and Agenda 2030 commitments. With sustained efforts, Nepal can ensure that no group is left behind, setting an example for other nations. The GoN and development partners need to strategize, plan, implement and monitor programs that are customized and targeted to ensure a level playing field for all groups.

⁴⁰ Some of the key National Action Plans are: (i) National Plan of Action on Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (2060 BS); (ii) National Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2004 (2061 BS); (iii) National Plan of Action – “Year Against Gender Based Violence, 2010 (2076)”; (iv) National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Children and Women for Sexual and Labour Exploitation, 2001 (2068); (v) National Plan of Action for Senior Citizens, 2005 (MoWCSW 2062 BS); (vi) Policy, Strategy & 10 Years Action Plan on Disability Management (2073-2082 BS); (vii) National Action Plan for Children (2004/5-2014/15); (viii) National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage, 2072 BS; and (ix) National Action Plan On Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 (2011/12 – 2015/16).

⁴¹ <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/5934.pdf>

The *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020* shows that even before the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world in December 2019, progress towards the SDGs remained uneven and the world was not on track to meet the Goals by 2030. While globally there was some progress – such as a decrease in the share of children and youth out of school, a decline in many communicable diseases, improved access to drinking water, and an increase in women’s representation in leadership roles – there were also many shortcomings. For example, the number of people suffering from food insecurity was on the rise, the natural environment continued to deteriorate at an alarming rate, and dramatic levels of inequality persisted in all regions (UN 2020). Anticipated changes were not happening at the speed or scale required. With COVID-19, all countries will face even greater challenges to meet the SDG targets over the coming decade.

IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE COVID-19 GLOBAL PANDEMIC

“... COVID-19, an unprecedented health, economic and social crisis is threatening lives and livelihoods, making the achievement of Goals even more challenging..... Although the novel coronavirus affects every person and community, it does not do so equally. Instead, it has exposed and exacerbated existing inequalities and injustices. In advanced economies, fatality rates have been highest among marginalized groups. In developing countries, the most vulnerable – including those employed in the informal economy, older people, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, migrants and refugees – risk being hit even harder. Across the globe, young people are being disproportionately affected, particularly in the world of work. Women and girls are facing new barriers and new threats, ranging from a shadow pandemic of violence to additional burdens of unpaid care work.”

- António Guterres Secretary-General of the UN
The SDG Report 2020

REFERENCES

- Acharya, M. & Subba, C. (2008). *Caste, ethnic and gender dimensions of Nepal's population: a statistical analysis, 1991-2001*. Kathmandu: Tanka Prasad Acharya Memorial Foundation, DFID and the World Bank.
- Acharya, M. & Bennett L. (1981). *The Status of Women in Nepal: The Rural Women of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA), Tribhuvan University (TU).
- Arauco, V.P., H. Gazdar, P. Hevia-Pacheco, Kabeer, N., Lenhardt, Masood, S.Q., Naqvi, H., Nayak, N., Norton, A., Sabharwal, N.S., Scalise, E., Shepherd, A., Thapa, D., Thorat, S., & Tran, D. H. (2014). "Strengthening social justice to address intersecting inequalities". London: ODI <http://www.odi.org/publications/8909-strengthening-social-justice-address-intersecting-inequalities>.
- Bennett, L. & Parajuli, D. (2013). *Nepal Multidimensional Exclusion Index: Making Smaller Social Groups Visible and Providing a Baseline for Tracking Results on Social Inclusion*. Kathmandu: Himal Books, Nepal.
- Bhadra, C. (2016). *Three Decades of Academic Advocacy for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Oxford International Publication, Pvt.
- Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) (2014). *Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014*. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Secretariat, Government of Nepal.
- _____. (2013). *Household Survey*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- _____. (2012). *National Population Housing Census 2012*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- _____. (2011a). *Nepal Living Standard Survey, Volume I and II*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- _____. (2011b). *Poverty in Nepal*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- Cochran, W.G. (1977). *Sampling Techniques*. Third Edition. New York: Wiley.
- Das, Arun K., Gautam, T.R., Subba, C., Gurung, Y., Shakya, K., & Suwal, R. (2014). *The Nepal Multidimensional Social Inclusion Index: Diversity and Agenda for Inclusive Development*. Kathmandu: Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Tribhuvan University.
- Fehling, M., Nelson, B.D. & Venkatapuram, S. 2013. Limitations of the Millennium Development Goals: a literature review. *Global Public Health* Vol. 8, 10: 1109–1122. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2013.845676>.
- Feiring, B., L. Nolle, J. Carling & Wattimena, P. (2017). *Leaving No One Behind. Practical Guide for Indigenous Peoples*. Thailand: Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) Foundation. (<https://www.landcoalition.org/en/regions/asia/resources/leaving-no-one-behind-practical-guide-indigenous-peoples>).
- Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD) (2016). *Legal Analysis of Citizenship Law of Nepal 2016: A comparative study of the Nepal Citizenship Act, 2006 with the constitution, precedents, international human rights obligation and best practices*. Kathmandu, Nepal: FWLD.

- Government of Nepal (GoN) (2015). *Constitution of Nepal*. Singha Durbar, Kathmandu: Constituent Assembly Secretariat, the Government of Nepal.
- Gurung, H. B. (1998). *Nepal Social Demography and Expressions*. Kathmandu: New ERA.
- Gurung, Y.B., Suwal, B.R., Pradhan, M.S. & Lama, M. S. (2014). *Nepal Social Inclusion Survey 2012: Caste, ethnic and gender dimensions of socio-economic development, governance and social solidarity*. Kathmandu: Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Tribhuvan University.
- Gurung, Y.B., Pradhan, M.S., & Shakya, D.V. (2020). *State of Social Inclusion in Nepal: Caste, Ethnicity and Gender*. [Evidence from Nepal Social Inclusion Survey 2018]. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Department of Anthropology, Tribhuvan University.
- Höfer, András. (1979). *The Caste Hierarchy and the State in Nepal: A Study of the Muluki Ain of 1854*. Innsbruck: Universitätsverlag Wagner.
- Jha, C., Prasai, S., Hopley, M., & Bennett, L. (2009). *Citizen Mobilisation in Nepal: Building on Nepal's Tradition of Social Mobilisation to Make Local Governance More Inclusive and Accountable*. Report supported by the World Bank, the UK Department for International Development and the Swiss Development Corporation.
- Kabeer, N. (2010). *Can the MDGs provide a pathway to social justice? The challenge of intersecting inequalities*. UK: Institute of Development Studies.
- Kish, L. (1995). *Survey Sampling*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Ministry of Education (MOE) (2015). *Annual Report*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal.
- Ministry of Education (MOE) (2016). *Flash Report*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal.
- Ministry of Finance (MOF) (2016). *Economic Survey 2015/16*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal.
- Ministry of Health, Nepal; New ERA, & ICF (2017). *Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2016*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Health, Nepal.
- Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation (MWSS). (2016). *WASH Sector Status Report 2016*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation, Government of Nepal.
- National Network for Beijing-Review Nepal (NNBN) 2020. *Civil Society Report on Beijing +25*. Kathmandu, Nepal.
- National Planning Commission (NPC) (2020). *National Review of Sustainable Development Goals*. Kathmandu, Nepal: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- _____. (2019). *Fifteenth Plan 2076/77-2080/81*. Kathmandu, Nepal: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal. (In Nepali)
- _____. (2018). *Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy for Sustainable Development Goals*. Kathmandu, Nepal: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- _____. (2017a). *Nepal Sustainable Development Goals. Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030*. Kathmandu, Nepal: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- _____. (2017b). *Integrated National Evaluation Action Plan of Nepal (2016-2020)*. Kathmandu, Nepal: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- _____. (2016). *MDGs Final Status Report*. Kathmandu, Nepal: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.

- Pandey, J. P., Dhakal, M.R., Karki, S., Poudel, P. & Pradhan, M.S. (2013). *Maternal and Child Health in Nepal: The Effects of Caste, Ethnicity, and Regional Identity: Further analysis of the 2011 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: Nepal Ministry of Health and Population, New ERA, and ICF International.
- Pettigrew, J. & Shneiderman, S. (2004). Women in Maobadi: Ideology and Agency in Nepal's Maoist Movement. *Himal South Asian* 17(1): 19–29.
- Pokharel, B. & Pradhan, M.S. (2020). *The State of Inclusive Governance*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Department of Anthropology, Tribhuvan University.
- Pradhan, R. (2002). Ethnicity, Caste and a Pluralist Society. In *State of Nepal*. Kanak Mani Dixit and Shastri Ramchandaran, eds., pp. 1–21. Kathmandu: Himal Books.
- Sen, G. & De, S. (2017). How Much Does Having a Bank Account Help the Poor? *Journal of Development Studies* Vol. 54-9: 1551-1571. (DOI: [10.1080/00220388.2017.1355455](https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2017.1355455))
- Shrestha, S. L. (2017). *Country Report Status of Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals in Nepal: Women CSOs Perspectives*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Beyond Beijing Committee Nepal.
- Tamang, S. (2018). They've given us the Chair, but bound our hands and feet: Embedding elected female representatives in institutions in Nepal. *Studies in Nepali History and Society* 23(2): 309-352.
- Turner, A. G. (2003). *Sampling Strategies. Expert Group Meeting to Review the Draft Handbook on Designing the Household Sample Surveys*. New York: United Nations Secretariat, Statistics Division.
- UN Women (2018). *Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. NY: USA. (www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/sdg-report).
- UNICEF (2016). *The State of World's Children 2016*. New York: UNICEF.
- United Nations (UN). (2020). *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020*. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
- _____. (2017). *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017*. New York: United Nations.
- Waylen, G. (2017). Analysing Gender in Informal Institutions: An Introduction. In *Gender and Informal Institutions*. UK: Rowman and Littlefield International.
- World Bank (2017). *NEPAL Beyond Connections: Energy Access Diagnostic Report Based on the Multi-Tier Framework*. Executive Summary. Washington DC: World Bank.
- Yansaneh, I. S. (2005). Overview of sample design issues for household surveys in developing and transition countries, Chapter II. *Household Sample Surveys in Developing and Transition Countries*. Pp.11-34. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/96. New York: United Nations. (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/hhsurveys/pdf/Household_surveys.pdf).

ANNEXURE

TRACKING NATIONAL LEVEL PROGRESS ON THE SDGs, NSIS 2018

ANNEX

Tracking national level progress on the SDGs with evidence from the NSIS 2018*

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL		NPC 2015 Baseline	NPC 2019 Target	NSIS 2012	NSIS 2018		
				Total	Total	Female	Male
SDG 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE							
Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance							
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services						
1	Households having access to market center within 30 min walk (% of total)	45.0 a	57	-	56.9	-	-
2	Households covered by formal financial services (% of total) [NSIS 2018: At least one HH member having a bank account]	40.0 a	50.7	-	59.2	-	-
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure						
3	Households having property/tangible assets in women's name (% of total) [NSIS 2018: Composite index of women's ownership of animals, birds, ornaments, house, land and savings.]	19.7 b	25.1	12.8	-	28.8	-

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL		NPC 2015 Baseline	NPC 2019 Target	NSIS 2012 Total	NSIS 2018		
					Total	Female	Male
SDG 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE							
Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round							
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)						
1	Population spending more than two-third of total consumption on food (%)	20.0 a	15.5	20.3	3.7	-	-
SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES							
Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases							
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases						
a.	% of children under age 5 with Diarrhea in the last two weeks [NSIS 2018: Percent of children under age 5 with Diarrhea in the last 30 days]	12.0 c	8.0	-	17.0	-	-
Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all							
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)						
a.	% of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)	59.5 c	71.0	-	-	82.0	-
b.	% of institutional delivery	55.2 c	70.0	-	-	73.9	-
d.	% of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	88.0 c	90.0	-	78.7	-	-
i.	% of households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility	61.8 a	69.3	58.4	66.4	-	-
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination							
Target 3b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full, the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and , in particular provide access to medicines for all.							

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL		NPC 2015 Baseline	NPC 2019 Target	NSIS 2012	NSIS 2018		
				Total	Total	Female	Male
3b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	88.0 c	90.0	-	68.4	-	-
SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL							
Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre- primary education so that they are ready for primary education							
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex						
2	Attendance to early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (%)	81.0 d	85.8	-	73.1	72.7	73.4
Target 4.4: By 2030, increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship							
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill						
2	Working age population with technical and vocational training (%)	25.0 e	38.0	-	14.1	10.5	18.1
3	Internet users (percent of adult population) [NSIS 2018: Percent of households with internet connection]	46.6 d	59.5	-	10.4	-	-
Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access							
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated						
1	Gender Parity Index (GPI) (primary school, classes 1-5)	1.02 d	1.01	0.98	0.98	-	-
2	Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school, classes 6-10)	1.0 d	1.0	0.99	1.02	-	-
3	Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on literacy (above 15 years)	0.62 d	0.72	0.69	0.69	-	-
Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least 95 per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy							
4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex						
1	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%)	88.6 b	91.4	92.4	92.6	-	-
2	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (women) (%)	87.4 b	90.5	88.9	-	90.8	-

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL		NPC 2015 Baseline	NPC 2019 Target	NSIS 2012 Total	NSIS 2018		
					Total	Female	Male
SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS							
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere							
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex						
1	Wage equality for similar work (ratio of women's wage to that of men) [NSIS 2018: Percentage of respondents reporting that men get more wages than women for the same work in their community.]	0.62 f	0.72	63.2	76.0	77.9	75.1
Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation							
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18						
1	Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (%)	24.5 h	18.0	20.1	-	19.9	-
a	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married/in a union before age 15. [New NSIS 2018 Proposed Additional Indicator]	-	-		-	1.5	-
b	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married/in a union before age 18. [New NSIS 2018 Proposed Additional Indicator]	-	-		-	17.1	-
Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life							
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions						
2	Women's participation in cooperative sector (%)	50.0 i	50.0	44.1	-	49.3	-
Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws							
5.a.2	Women's ownership of property (land and house) [NSIS 2018: Ownership reported separately for land (L) and house (H)]	26.0 b	29.7	14.3 (L) -	-	21.4 (L) 7.3 (H)	-
Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women							
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex [NSIS 2018: Ownership of mobile phone by Household Head, at the household level.]	NA		86.0 (T) 86.3 (M) 84.7 (F)	97.7	98.1	97.6

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL		NPC 2015 Baseline	NPC 2019 Target	NSIS 2012 Total	NSIS 2018 Total Female Male		
SDG 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL							
Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all							
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services						
2	Households with access to piped water supply (%)	49.5 j	60.3	50.4	50.2	-	
Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations							
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water						
2	Proportion of population using latrine (%) [NSIS 2018: Use of latrine by family at the household level.]	67.6 k	75.7	68.5	96.0	-	-
SDG 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL							
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services							
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	74.0 a	80.7	74.1	85.9	-	-
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology						
1	Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (%)	74.7 b	65.0	76.9	59.8	-	-
2	People using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)	18.0 a	23.6	22.2	39.4	-	-
SDG 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL							
Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services							
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex						
2	Access to Financial Services/ Cooperatives [NSIS 2018: Banks, cooperatives, etc. within 30 minutes walk]	NA	-	-	60.0	-	-
SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES							
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard							
10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.	NA	-				

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL		NPC 2015 Baseline	NPC 2019 Target	NSIS 2012 Total	NSIS 2018		
					Total	Female	Male
10.3.1a	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law – a composite index of discrimination. [NSIS 2018: Percentage of respondents reporting - discriminatory treatment in general, in government offices and while accessing services there; no cooperation from a neighbor or friend, and discrimination against eating together – composite index]	-	-	10.7	7.4	-	-
10.3.1b	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law – a composite of denial of entry/ participation. [New NSIS 2018 Additional proposed indicator: percentage of respondents reporting discrimination in access to/participating in local markets, water source, milk/ dairy farms, school, hom/yagya, public assembly, public places, tea shops and hotels, own religious place - composite index]	-	-	2.5	3.5	-	-
SDG 11: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE							
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums							
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing						
1	Household units roofed with thatched/ straw roof (%)	19.0 l	15.3	13.7	6.6	-	-
2	Households living in safe houses (%)	29.8 k	37.8	29.6	46.1	-	-
Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons							
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by se, age and persons with disabilities						
2	Access to paved road within 30 minutes of walking (%) [NSIS 2018: time to nearest place to catch public transportation]	51.4 m	59.0	-	88.0	-	-

SDG GOALS, TARGETS and INDICATORS for NEPAL		NPC 2015 Baseline	NPC 2019 Target	NSIS 2012 Total	NSIS 2018		
					Total	Female	Male
Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries							
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically						
2	Households residing with 5 and more persons (%)	46.7 k	39.6	71.6	56.2	-	-
SDG 16: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE							
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere							
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.	-	-	-	94.6	94.6	94.9
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration							
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	58.1 g	66.0	-	68.4	67.5	69.1
	[New NSIS 2018: Additional proposed indicator - Proportion of population aged 16 years and above who has a citizenship certificate.]	-	-		-	85.1	92.3

Sources: a: CBS 2011a; b: NPC 2016; c: NMICS 2014; d: MOE 2016; e: MOE 2015; f: Estimation based on labour force census data; g: CBS 2014; i: NPC 2017; j: MWSS 2016; k: CBS 2013; l: CBS 2012; m: CBS 2011b;

***Notes:**

1. This SDG Monitoring Framework, the 2015 baseline data and the projected data for 2019 are from NPC 2017a.
2. Difference in the measures (household/individual levels) and clarifications related to the NSIS 2018 data and the new indicators proposed are presented within parenthesis and in blue font such as [NSIS 2018:.....]
3. There are a total of 40 indicators that the NSIS has data for, and of these, the study team has suggested four as additions to the Nepal SDG Indicators.

2

ANNEX

DISAGGREGATION OF SDGS RELATED DATA BY 88 CASTE/ ETHNIC GROUPS, NSIS 2018

SDG 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	1. Percent of households having access to market center within 30 min walk
Marwadi	Marwadi	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	96.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	94.5
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	91.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	88.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	86.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	85.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	84.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	82.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	80.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	80.0
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	80.0
Madhesi OC	Koiri	79.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	77.5
Muslim	Muslim	77.0
Newar	Newar	75.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	75.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	74.5
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	71.5
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	71.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	1. Percent of households having access to market center within 30 min walk
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	70.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	69.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	69.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	69.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	67.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	64.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	64.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	64.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	64.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	63.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	63.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	63.0
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	62.0
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	62.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	61.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	60.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	60.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	59.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	59.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	59.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	1. Percent of households having access to market center within 30 min walk
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	59.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	58.5
Madhesi OC	Kahar	58.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	57.5
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	57.0
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	56.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	55.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	55.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	54.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	54.0
Madhesi OC	Lohar	53.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	53.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	52.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	52.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	51.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	50.5
Madhesi OC	Barae	50.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	50.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	49.5
Hill Dalit	Kami	48.5
Madhesi OC	Lodha	48.0
Madhesi OC	Mallah	47.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	46.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	45.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	1. Percent of households having access to market center within 30 min walk
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	45.5
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	45.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	45.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	44.5
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	42.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	41.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	40.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	35.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	34.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	34.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	33.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	32.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	31.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	31.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	30.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	29.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	24.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	23.0
Hill Dalit	Sarki	21.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	19.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	18.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	16.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	14.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	14.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	2. Percent of households covered by formal financial services (Bank Account)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	89.8
Marwadi	Marwadi	85.7
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	83.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	77.8
Newar	Newar	77.7
Tarai Janajati	Meche	77.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	74.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	72.3

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	2. Percent of households covered by formal financial services (Bank Account)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	72.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	69.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	68.8
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	68.5
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	67.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	67.2
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	64.6

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	2. Percent of households covered by formal financial services (Bank Account)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	64.2
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	63.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	63.7
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	61.4
Hill Dalit	Gaine	61.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	61.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	60.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	59.9
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	59.2
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	58.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	58.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	57.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	56.6
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	56.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	56.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	56.4
Madhesi OC	Koiri	56.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	55.5
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	54.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	52.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	52.4
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	51.4
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	51.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	50.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	50.4
Hill Dalit	Sarki	50.3
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	49.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	49.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	48.5
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	47.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	46.2
Madhesi OC	Teli	46.1
Madhesi OC	Barae	46.1
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	46.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	45.9
Madhesi OC	Bhedyar/Gaderi	45.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	44.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	44.1

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	2. Percent of households covered by formal financial services (Bank Account)
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	43.8
Madhesi OC	Mali	43.8
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	43.6
Madhesi OC	Sonar	43.3
Tarai Janajati	Koche	43.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	42.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	42.6
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	42.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	42.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	41.8
Madhesi OC	Yadav	41.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	40.9
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	40.1
Hill Dalit	Badi	40.1
Madhesi OC	Kewat	39.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	38.1
Madhesi OC	Kanu	38.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	37.3
Madhesi OC	Mallah	37.2
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	36.9
Hill Dalit	Kami	36.8
Muslim	Muslim	35.8
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	35.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	34.8
Madhesi OC	Kahar	34.8
Madhesi OC	Lodha	33.8
Madhesi OC	Lohar	32.8
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	32.5
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	30.8
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	28.3
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	26.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	25.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	24.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	23.6
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	11.8

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3. Percent of households having tangible assets in women's name (animals, birds, ornament, house, land and savings)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	44.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	43.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	43.1
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	39.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	38.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	35.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	34.7
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	34.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	33.7
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	33.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	33.1
Hill Dalit	Sarki	32.7
Tarai Janajati	Meche	32.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	32.2
Newar	Newar	32.2
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	31.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	31.5
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	31.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	30.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	30.6
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	30.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	30.4
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	29.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	28.7
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	28.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	28.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepeng	27.8
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	27.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	27.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	26.8
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	26.4
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	26.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	26.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	26.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	25.6
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	25.5
Hill Dalit	Gaine	25.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	25.4
Marwadi	Marwadi	24.8
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	24.8
Hill Dalit	Kami	24.7
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	24.4
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	24.3
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	24.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	24.2

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3. Percent of households having tangible assets in women's name (animals, birds, ornament, house, land and savings)
Hill Dalit	Badi	23.9
Madhesi OC	Baniya	23.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	23.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	23.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	23.3
Madhesi OC	Barae	23.2
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	23.2
Madhesi OC	Yadav	23.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	22.8
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	22.6
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	22.1
Madhesi OC	Lodha	21.7
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	21.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	21.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	21.4
Madhesi OC	Kanu	21.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	21.4
Madhesi OC	Koiri	21.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	21.2
Madhesi OC	Kahar	21.1
Madhesi OC	Teli	21.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	21.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	20.8
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	20.6
Muslim	Muslim	20.4
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	20.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	20.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	19.3
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	19.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	18.9
Madhesi OC	Lohar	18.8
Madhesi OC	Mali	18.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	18.4
Madhesi OC	Sonar	18.3
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	17.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	17.3
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	16.8
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	16.3
Madhesi OC	Mallah	16.2
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	15.2
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	14.1
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	12.0
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	10.6

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

Target 2.1.2: Population spending more than two-third of total consumption on food (%)

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING MORE THAN TWO-THIRD OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION ON FOOD, NSIS 2018					
Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	% households	Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	% households
Tarai Janajati	Koche	34.5	Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	5.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	33.5	Madhesi OC	Kumhar	5.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	29.5	Madhesi OC	Lodha	5.0
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	24.5	Tarai Janajati	Tharu	4.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	21.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	4.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	20.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	4.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	19.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	4.5
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	18.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	4.5
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	17.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	4.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	17.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	4.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	16.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	4.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	16.0	Tarai Janajati	Gangai	4.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	15.5	Hill Dalit	Badi	4.0
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	15.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	3.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	13.0	Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	3.0
Tarai Janajati	Meche	12.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	3.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	11.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	3.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	10.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	3.0
Madhesi OC	Lohar	10.0	Newar	Newar	2.5
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	10.0	Madhesi OC	Yadav	2.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	9.5	Madhesi OC	Teli	2.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	9.5	Madhesi OC	Koiri	2.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	9.0	Madhesi OC	Kanu	2.5
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	9.0	Madhesi OC	Haluwai	2.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	9.0	Madhesi OC	Barae	2.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	8.5	Madhesi OC	Mali	2.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	8.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	2.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	8.0	Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	2.0
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	7.5	Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	2.0
Hill Dalit	Kami	7.0	Madhesi OC	Bhediyar/Gaderi	2.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	7.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	2.0
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	6.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	2.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	6.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	2.0
Muslim	Muslim	6.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	1.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	6.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	1.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	6.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	1.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	6.0	Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	1.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	5.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	1.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	5.5	Marwadi	Marwadi	1.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	5.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	1.0
Hill Dalit	Sarki	5.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	1.0
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	5.0	Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	0.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	5.0	Madhesi OC	Kalwar	0.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	5.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	0.0

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

Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Indicator 3.3.5 a: Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea in the last two weeks [NSIS 2018: Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea in the last 30 days]

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.3.5 % of children under 5 who had diarrhea during last 30 days	Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.3.5 % of children under 5 who had diarrhea during last 30 days
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	4.6	Madhesi OC	Haluwai	18.6
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	5.0	Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	18.7
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	5.9	Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	18.8
Marwadi	Marwadi	6.3	Madhesi OC	Kanu	18.8
Tarai Janajati	Meche	6.9	Madhesi OC	Mallah	19.3
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	8.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	19.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	8.7	Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	19.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	9.2	Madhesi OC	Bhediyar/Gaderi	20.1
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	9.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	20.4
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	9.7	Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	20.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	10.0	Madhesi OC	Baniya	20.7
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	10.0	Madhesi B/C	Rajput	20.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	10.7	Tarai Janajati	Santhal	20.7
Hill Dalit	Sarki	11.3	Madhesi OC	Lodha	20.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	11.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	21.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	12.5	Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	21.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	12.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	21.9
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	12.6	Hill Dalit	Badi	22.1
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	12.7	Newar	Newar	22.2
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	13.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	22.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	13.6	Madhesi OC	Kurmi	23.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	13.7	Muslim	Muslim	23.6
Madhesi OC	Teli	13.8	Hill Dalit	Kami	23.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	14.0	Madhesi Dalit	Dom	23.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	14.1	Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	24.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	14.5	Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	24.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	15.4	Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	24.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	15.4	Madhesi OC	Kewat	24.6
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	15.5	Madhesi OC	Yadav	24.8
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	15.7	Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	25.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	15.7	Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	25.0
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	15.9	Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	25.4
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	16.0	Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	25.5
Hill Dalit	Gaine	16.4	Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	25.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	16.9	Madhesi OC	Lohar	27.7
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	17.1	Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	29.3
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	17.3	Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	29.4
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	17.4	Madhesi OC	Kahar	29.6
Tarai Janajati	Koche	17.4	Madhesi OC	Sonar	30.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	17.6	Madhesi OC	Nuniya	31.4
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	17.8	Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	34.8
Madhesi OC	Mali	18.2	Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	35.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	18.3	Madhesi OC	Barae	36.6
Madhesi OC	Koiri	18.4	Madhesi OC	Kumhar	37.3

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.8.1 % of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)
Marwadi	Marwadi	100.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	96.7
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	95.9
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	94.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	94.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	94.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	92.6
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	91.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	91.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	91.7
Newar	Newar	91.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	90.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	90.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	89.5
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	89.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	89.2
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	89.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	89.1
Hill Dalit	Gaine	89.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	88.9
Tarai Janajati	Meche	87.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	85.9
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	85.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	84.5
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	83.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	82.7
Madhesi OC	Kahar	81.9
Hill Dalit	Kami	81.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	81.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	81.1
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	80.8
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	80.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	80.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	79.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	79.2
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	79.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	78.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	78.4
Hill Dalit	Sarki	77.1
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	74.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	74.7
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	74.6
Madhesi OC	Lodha	74.2
Madhesi OC	Sonar	73.6
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	73.3

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.8.1 % of women having 4 antenatal care visits as per protocol (among live births)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	72.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	72.4
Madhesi OC	Teli	72.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	71.8
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	71.8
Madhesi OC	Koiri	71.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	71.2
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	70.3
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	70.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	69.3
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	68.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	67.6
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	67.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	66.7
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	66.3
Madhesi OC	Mallah	65.4
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	63.9
Muslim	Muslim	63.8
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	63.8
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	63.2
Madhesi OC	Barae	61.3
Hill Dalit	Badi	60.8
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	60.3
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	60.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	59.5
Madhesi OC	Mali	59.4
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	59.2
Madhesi OC	Kanu	59.1
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	58.8
Madhesi OC	Yadav	58.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	56.1
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	55.8
Madhesi OC	Kewat	54.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	54.6
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	54.4
Madhesi OC	Lohar	53.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	52.7
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	48.9
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	48.8
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	48.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	46.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	42.3
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	40.7

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.8.1 % of institutional delivery
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	100.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	98.2
Marwadi	Marwadi	97.1
Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	93.4
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	89.8
Tarai Janajati	Meche	89.5
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	89.1
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	89.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	87.0
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	85.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	85.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	85.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	85.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	84.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	84.3
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	84.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	82.7
Newar	Newar	82.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	80.8
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	80.8
Madhesi OC	Sonar	80.6
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	80.3
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	78.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	78.5
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	78.4
Hill Dalit	Gaine	78.1
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	78.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	77.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	76.2
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	76.2
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	76.1
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	75.9
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	75.3
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	75.0
Madhesi OC	Koiri	74.3
Madhesi OC	Baniya	74.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	74.3
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	74.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	73.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	73.3
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	73.0
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	71.8
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	71.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	70.4
Hill Dalit	Sarki	68.7

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.8.1 % of institutional delivery
Hill Dalit	Kami	68.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	67.3
Madhesi OC	Teli	67.1
Hill Dalit	Badi	67.1
Madhesi OC	Bhediyeir/Gaderi	67.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	65.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	65.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	65.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	64.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	64.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	64.2
Madhesi OC	Mali	62.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	61.8
Madhesi OC	Lodha	61.8
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	61.8
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	60.2
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	59.7
Muslim	Muslim	59.1
Madhesi OC	Kahar	59.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	56.7
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	56.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	55.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	55.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	55.1
Madhesi OC	Barae	53.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	52.4
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	51.3
Madhesi OC	Mallah	51.3
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	50.6
Madhesi OC	Kewat	50.5
Madhesi OC	Kanu	50.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	48.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	47.3
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	43.9
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	43.5
Madhesi OC	Lohar	43.2
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	38.4
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	38.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	37.8
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	37.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	33.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	19.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	18.3

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.8.1 % of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	93.8
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	91.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	91.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	88.0
Newar	Newar	87.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	86.7
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	86.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	86.2
Tarai Janajati	Meche	86.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	85.7
Madhesi OC	Lodha	85.4
Marwadi	Marwadi	85.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	84.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	84.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	84.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	83.5
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	83.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	83.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	82.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	82.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	81.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	81.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	80.8
Hill Dalit	Gaine	80.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	80.2
Hill Dalit	Badi	79.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	79.6
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	79.4
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	79.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	78.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	78.4
Hill Dalit	Kami	78.4
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	78.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	78.1
Madhesi OC	Yadav	78.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	78.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	77.9
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	77.3
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	76.4
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	76.1
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	75.9
Hill Dalit	Sarki	75.3
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	74.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	74.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	74.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.8.1 % of infants receiving 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	73.9
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	73.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	73.3
Madhesi OC	Sonar	73.3
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	72.6
Madhesi OC	Barae	72.4
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	72.2
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	72.2
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	72.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	71.1
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	71.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	70.9
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	70.7
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	70.2
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	70.0
Madhesi OC	Koiri	69.6
Madhesi OC	Kewat	69.6
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	69.1
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	68.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	68.1
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	68.1
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	68.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	67.9
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	67.8
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	67.3
Tarai Janajati	Koche	66.3
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	66.1
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	66.0
Muslim	Muslim	65.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	65.9
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	65.7
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	65.7
Madhesi OC	Baniya	64.7
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	63.7
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	62.1
Madhesi OC	Lohar	62.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	61.6
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/ Pasi	59.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	58.2
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	55.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	54.8
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/ Ram	54.4
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	43.0

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

Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.8.1 % of households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility (2018)	Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.8.1 % of households within 30 minutes travel time to health facility (2018)
Marwadi	Marwadi	99.5	Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	78.5
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	98.5	Madhesi OC	Sudhi	78.0
Muslim	Muslim	97.5	Newar	Newar	77.5
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	97.5	Madhesi OC	Nuniya	77.5
Madhesi OC	Yadav	96.0	Tarai Janajati	Santhal	77.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	94.5	Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	77.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	94.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	75.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	93.5	Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	75.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	93.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	74.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	93.5	Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	73.0
Madhesi OC	Sonar	93.0	Hill Dalit	Badi	73.0
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	92.5	Madhesi OC	Mallah	72.5
Madhesi OC	Mali	92.5	Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	70.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	92.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	68.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	91.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	67.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	91.0	Tarai Janajati	Tharu	66.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	89.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	66.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	89.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	65.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	89.0	Hill Dalit	Gaine	65.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	89.0	Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	65.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	87.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	64.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	87.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	63.0
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	87.0	Tarai Janajati	Kisan	63.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	87.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	61.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	86.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	61.5
Madhesi OC	Lohar	86.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	60.5
Madhesi OC	Kanu	85.0	Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	60.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	85.0	Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	60.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	84.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	59.5
Madhesi OC	Barae	84.0	Hill Dalit	Sarki	58.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	84.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	57.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	83.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	55.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	83.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	55.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	83.0	Hill Dalit	Kami	54.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	82.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	54.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	81.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	53.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	81.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	53.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	81.0	Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	45.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	80.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	42.0
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	80.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	38.0
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	80.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	37.0
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	79.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	37.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	79.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	34.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	78.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	33.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.9.3 % children under 5 covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	84.3
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	82.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	81.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	80.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	78.6
Tarai Janajati	Meche	78.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	78.1
Newar	Newar	77.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	77.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	76.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	76.7
Madhesi OC	Lodha	75.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	74.4
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	73.3
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	73.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	71.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	71.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	71.6
Hill Dalit	Kami	71.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	70.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	70.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	70.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	70.1
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	70.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	69.9
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	68.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	68.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	67.9
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	67.7
Madhesi OC	Yadav	67.2
Hill Dalit	Gaine	67.1
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	67.1
Hill Dalit	Sarki	67.0
Marwadi	Marwadi	66.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	66.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	65.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	65.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	65.3
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	65.1
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	64.8
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	62.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	62.3
Tarai Janajati	Koche	62.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	61.9

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	3.9.3 % children under 5 covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	61.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	61.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	61.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	60.8
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	60.8
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	60.6
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	60.6
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	60.0
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	59.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	58.9
Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	58.6
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	58.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	58.3
Madhesi OC	Mallah	58.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	57.8
Madhesi OC	Barae	57.7
Madhesi OC	Koiri	57.6
Madhesi OC	Kahar	56.8
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	56.3
Madhesi OC	Bhediyar/Gaderi	56.2
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	55.6
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	55.4
Madhesi OC	Baniya	55.2
Madhesi OC	Kanu	54.6
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	54.4
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	53.9
Madhesi OC	Mali	53.6
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	52.9
Muslim	Muslim	52.8
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	52.6
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	52.4
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	51.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	50.5
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	49.4
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	49.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	48.9
Madhesi OC	Lohar	48.9
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	48.4
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	47.8
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	47.6
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	45.7
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	45.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	44.1
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	37.0

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	4.2.2 Attendance to early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (%)		
		Male	Female	Total
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	34.0	31.1	32.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	35.7	27.2	31.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	43.3	23.3	32.9
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	35.5	21.0	28.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	29.1	20.6	24.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	33.0	16.7	25.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	17.9	16.3	17.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	21.5	16.0	18.6
Hill Dalit	Badi	15.8	15.7	15.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	20.9	15.3	18.1
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	25.5	14.9	20.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	23.9	14.8	19.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	28.6	14.8	21.1
Hill Dalit	Gaine	21.4	14.7	17.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	30.4	13.5	21.6
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	20.0	13.4	16.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	17.4	12.5	14.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	17.0	12.4	14.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	28.1	12.0	19.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	19.1	11.8	15.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	22.3	11.5	16.6
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	15.9	11.0	13.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	11.5	10.8	11.1
Marwadi	Marwadi	13.5	10.7	12.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	21.5	10.5	15.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	14.2	9.7	11.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	13.9	9.6	11.6
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	11.4	9.4	10.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	26.3	9.4	17.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	16.8	9.0	12.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	16.8	8.9	12.6
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	15.7	8.8	12.2
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	10.2	8.4	9.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	22.6	8.4	15.2
Hill Dalit	Sarki	10.4	8.3	9.3
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	12.4	8.3	10.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	18.1	8.1	12.9
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	7.6	8.0	7.8
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	7.7	7.9	7.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	10.3	7.9	9.1
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	8.6	7.8	8.2
Madhesi OC	Sonar	11.0	7.1	9.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	10.8	7.0	8.8
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	4.6	6.9	5.8
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	15.9	6.8	11.6

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	4.2.2 Attendance to early childhood education (Gross Enrollment) (%)		
		Male	Female	Total
Muslim	Muslim	19.3	6.8	13.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	12.7	6.7	9.6
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	16.1	6.6	11.4
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	7.2	6.3	6.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	11.6	6.2	8.7
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	7.9	6.1	7.0
Madhesi OC	Barae	14.0	6.1	10.1
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	13.8	5.8	9.9
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	12.2	5.7	9.1
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	9.4	5.5	7.4
Madhesi OC	Yadav	9.8	5.4	7.7
Madhesi OC	Teli	13.2	5.4	9.3
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	14.0	5.4	9.4
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	11.5	5.2	8.3
Madhesi OC	Mali	14.5	5.2	10.1
Tarai Janajati	Mechhe	3.2	5.0	4.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	10.4	4.7	7.6
Madhesi OC	Koiri	11.7	4.7	8.3
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	12.6	4.6	8.6
Hill Dalit	Kami	4.7	4.3	4.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	9.2	4.2	6.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	11.1	4.1	7.5
Madhesi OC	Lodha	8.0	3.8	5.9
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	10.3	3.8	6.9
Madhesi OC	Kanu	6.3	3.7	5.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	6.1	3.6	4.8
Madhesi OC	Kahar	15.0	3.6	9.4
Madhesi OC	Mallah	4.5	3.5	4.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	9.2	3.4	6.4
Madhesi OC	Lohar	5.5	3.3	4.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	9.6	3.0	6.3
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	6.2	2.8	4.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	7.5	2.7	5.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	11.3	2.7	6.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	1.4	2.6	2.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	9.8	2.5	6.1
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	4.4	2.4	3.3
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	2.9	2.2	2.6
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	3.1	2.2	2.7
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	1.9	2.0	1.9
Tarai Janajati	Koche	3.3	1.6	2.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	3.7	1.5	2.6
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	5.4	1.4	3.4

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	4.4.1a % working age population (16-64) with technical and vocational training		
		Male	Female	Total
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	34.0	31.1	32.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	35.7	27.2	31.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	43.3	23.3	32.9
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	35.5	21.0	28.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	29.1	20.6	24.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	33.0	16.7	25.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	17.9	16.3	17.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	21.5	16.0	18.6
Hill Dalit	Badi	15.8	15.7	15.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	20.9	15.3	18.1
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	25.5	14.9	20.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	23.9	14.8	19.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	28.6	14.8	21.1
Hill Dalit	Gaine	21.4	14.7	17.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	30.4	13.5	21.6
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	20.0	13.4	16.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	17.4	12.5	14.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	17.0	12.4	14.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	28.1	12.0	19.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	19.1	11.8	15.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	22.3	11.5	16.6
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	15.9	11.0	13.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	11.5	10.8	11.1
Marwadi	Marwadi	13.5	10.7	12.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	21.5	10.5	15.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	14.2	9.7	11.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	13.9	9.6	11.6
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	11.4	9.4	10.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	26.3	9.4	17.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	16.8	9.0	12.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	16.8	8.9	12.6
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	15.7	8.8	12.2
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	10.2	8.4	9.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	22.6	8.4	15.2
Hill Dalit	Sarki	10.4	8.3	9.3
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	12.4	8.3	10.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	18.1	8.1	12.9
Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	7.6	8.0	7.8
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	7.7	7.9	7.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	10.3	7.9	9.1
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	8.6	7.8	8.2
Madhesi OC	Sonar	11.0	7.1	9.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	10.8	7.0	8.8
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	4.6	6.9	5.8
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	15.9	6.8	11.6

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	4.4.1a % working age population (16-64) with technical and vocational training		
		Male	Female	Total
Muslim	Muslim	19.3	6.8	13.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	12.7	6.7	9.6
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	16.1	6.6	11.4
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	7.2	6.3	6.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	11.6	6.2	8.7
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	7.9	6.1	7.0
Madhesi OC	Barae	14.0	6.1	10.1
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	13.8	5.8	9.9
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	12.2	5.7	9.1
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	9.4	5.5	7.4
Madhesi OC	Yadav	9.8	5.4	7.7
Madhesi OC	Teli	13.2	5.4	9.3
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	14.0	5.4	9.4
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	11.5	5.2	8.3
Madhesi OC	Mali	14.5	5.2	10.1
Tarai Janajati	Meche	3.2	5.0	4.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	10.4	4.7	7.6
Madhesi OC	Koiri	11.7	4.7	8.3
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	12.6	4.6	8.6
Hill Dalit	Kami	4.7	4.3	4.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	9.2	4.2	6.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	11.1	4.1	7.5
Madhesi OC	Lodha	8.0	3.8	5.9
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	10.3	3.8	6.9
Madhesi OC	Kanu	6.3	3.7	5.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	6.1	3.6	4.8
Madhesi OC	Kahar	15.0	3.6	9.4
Madhesi OC	Mallah	4.5	3.5	4.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	9.2	3.4	6.4
Madhesi OC	Lohar	5.5	3.3	4.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	9.6	3.0	6.3
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	6.2	2.8	4.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	7.5	2.7	5.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	11.3	2.7	6.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	1.4	2.6	2.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	9.8	2.5	6.1
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	4.4	2.4	3.3
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	2.9	2.2	2.6
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	3.1	2.2	2.7
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	1.9	2.0	1.9
Tarai Janajati	Koche	3.3	1.6	2.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	3.7	1.5	2.6
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	5.4	1.4	3.4

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	4.4.1b % of households with internet connection
Marwadi	Marwadi	72.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	68.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	33.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	28.0
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	26.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	22.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	22.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	18.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	17.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	15.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	14.0
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	11.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	11.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	10.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	10.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	9.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	8.5
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	8.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	7.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	6.5
Madhesi OC	Kanu	5.5
Hill Dalit	Gaine	5.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	4.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	4.5
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	4.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	4.0
Muslim	Muslim	3.5
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	3.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	3.0
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	2.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	2.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	2.5
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	2.5
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	2.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	2.5
Hill Dalit	Kami	2.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	2.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	2.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	2.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	2.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	2.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	1.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	1.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	1.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	1.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	4.4.1b % of households with internet connection
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	1.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	1.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	1.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	1.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	1.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	1.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	1.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	1.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	0.5
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	0.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	0.5
Madhesi OC	Lohar	0.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	0.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	0.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	0.5
Madhesi OC	Barae	0.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	0.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	0.5
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	0.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	0.5
Hill Dalit	Sarki	0.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	0.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	0.0
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	0.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	0.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	0.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	0.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	0.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	0.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	0.0

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

Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)					
Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	Primary	Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	Primary
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	1.15	Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	0.99
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	1.15	Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	0.99
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	1.09	Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	0.99
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	1.08	Madhesi OC	Mali	0.99
Hill Dalit	Sarki	1.07	Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	0.99
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	1.07	Madhesi OC	Kewat	0.98
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	1.06	Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	0.98
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	1.05	Madhesi OC	Lohar	0.98
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	1.04	Madhesi OC	Barae	0.98
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	1.04	Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	0.97
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	1.04	Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	0.97
Hill Dalit	Badi	1.04	Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	0.97
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	1.04	Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	0.97
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	1.04	Madhesi OC	Bhedyar/Gaderi	0.97
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepeng	1.03	Tarai Janajati	Gangai	0.96
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	1.03	Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	0.96
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	1.03	Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	0.96
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	1.02	Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	0.96
Madhesi OC	Yadav	1.02	Madhesi OC	Kurmi	0.95
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	1.02	Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	0.95
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	1.02	Madhesi OC	Kahar	0.95
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	1.02	Madhesi OC	Sudhi	0.95
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	1.02	Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	0.95
Madhesi OC	Koiri	1.02	Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	0.95
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	1.01	Madhesi OC	Teli	0.94
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	1.01	Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	0.94
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	1.01	Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	0.94
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	1.01	Hill Dalit	Gaine	0.94
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	1.01	Madhesi OC	Kanu	0.94
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	1.01	Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	0.94
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	1.01	Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	0.93
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	1.01	Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	0.93
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	1.01	Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	0.93
Madhesi OC	Sonar	1.01	Madhesi OC	Nuniya	0.92
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	1.01	Madhesi OC	Mallah	0.92
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	1.00	Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	0.92
Hill Dalit	Kami	1.00	Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	0.92
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	1.00	Madhesi B/C	Rajput	0.91
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	1.00	Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	0.90
Madhesi OC	Baniya	1.00	Muslim	Muslim	0.90
Tarai Janajati	Meche	1.00	Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	0.90
Madhesi OC	Lodha	1.00	Tarai Janajati	Tharu	0.89
Tarai Janajati	Koche	1.00	Marwadi	Marwadi	0.88
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	0.99	Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	0.85

GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)					
Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	Secondary	Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	Secondary
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	1.35	Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	1.03
Muslim	Muslim	1.33	Madhesi OC	Sonar	1.03
Madhesi OC	Baniya	1.27	Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	1.02
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	1.23	Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	1.02
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	1.22	Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	1.02
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	1.21	Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	1.01
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	1.21	Hill Dalit	Sarki	1.01
Madhesi OC	Barae	1.19	Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	1.00
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	1.18	Madhesi OC	Sudhi	1.00
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	1.18	Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	1.00
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	1.17	Madhesi OC	Teli	1.00
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	1.17	Madhesi OC	Kewat	1.00
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	1.15	Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	0.98
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	1.14	Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	0.98
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	1.13	Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	0.98
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	1.12	Marwadi	Marwadi	0.96
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	1.12	Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	0.95
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	1.11	Madhesi OC	Kahar	0.95
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	1.11	Madhesi B/C	Rajput	0.94
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	1.11	Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	0.94
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	1.11	Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	0.94
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	1.09	Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	0.94
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	1.09	Hill Dalit	Gaine	0.94
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	1.08	Madhesi OC	Nuniya	0.93
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	1.07	Hill Dalit	Badi	0.92
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	1.07	Madhesi OC	Koiri	0.92
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	1.07	Madhesi OC	Mallah	0.92
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	1.06	Madhesi OC	Mali	0.92
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	1.06	Tarai Janajati	Santhal	0.91
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	1.06	Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	0.90
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	1.06	Madhesi OC	Yadav	0.89
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	1.05	Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	0.88
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	1.05	Hill Dalit	Kami	0.86
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	1.05	Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	0.85
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	1.05	Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	0.84
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	1.05	Madhesi OC	Kumhar	0.84
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	1.04	Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	0.83
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	1.04	Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	0.82
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	1.04	Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	0.74
Tarai Janajati	Meche	1.04	Tarai Janajati	Koche	0.72
Madhesi OC	Lohar	1.04	Madhesi OC	Lodha	0.71
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	1.04	Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	0.68
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	1.03	Madhesi Dalit	Dom	0.67
Madhesi OC	Kanu	1.03	Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	0.61

GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)					
Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	Adult literacy	Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	Adult literacy
Marwadi	Marwadi	0.94	Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	0.69
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	0.90	Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	0.69
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	0.90	Tarai Janajati	Santhal	0.69
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	0.82	Tarai Janajati	Tharu	0.68
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	0.79	Hill Dalit	Kami	0.68
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	0.79	Madhesi OC	Baniya	0.66
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	0.79	Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	0.64
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	0.78	Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	0.64
Tarai Janajati	Meche	0.76	Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	0.62
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	0.76	Muslim	Muslim	0.62
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	0.75	Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	0.61
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	0.75	Madhesi OC	Haluwai	0.61
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	0.75	Madhesi OC	Koiri	0.61
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	0.75	Madhesi OC	Teli	0.61
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	0.75	Hill Dalit	Badi	0.60
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	0.74	Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	0.60
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	0.74	Tarai Janajati	Koche	0.60
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	0.73	Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	0.58
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	0.73	Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	0.57
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	0.73	Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	0.55
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	0.73	Madhesi OC	Kumhar	0.53
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	0.73	Madhesi OC	Barae	0.53
Hill Dalit	Sarki	0.73	Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	0.52
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	0.73	Madhesi OC	Mali	0.52
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	0.73	Madhesi OC	Yadav	0.52
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	0.73	Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	0.51
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	0.72	Madhesi OC	Sonar	0.50
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	0.72	Madhesi OC	Kewat	0.49
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	0.72	Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	0.49
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	0.72	Madhesi OC	Kurmi	0.49
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	0.71	Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	0.49
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	0.70	Madhesi OC	Kanu	0.48
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	0.70	Madhesi OC	Mallah	0.47
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	0.70	Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	0.47
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	0.70	Madhesi OC	Kahar	0.47
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	0.70	Madhesi OC	Lohar	0.44
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	0.70	Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	0.44
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	0.70	Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	0.43
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	0.70	Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	0.42
Hill Dalit	Gaine	0.69	Madhesi OC	Nuniya	0.41
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	0.69	Madhesi Dalit	Dom	0.40
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	0.69	Madhesi OC	Lodha	0.40
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	0.69	Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	0.39
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	0.69	Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	0.38

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

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional: (a) Literacy and (b) Numeracy skills, by sex

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old		
		Boys	Girls	Both
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	98.9	100.0	99.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	98.7	100.0	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	98.4	100.0	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	96.7	100.0	98.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	95.1	99.2	97.6
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	98.9	99.2	99.1
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	97.9	99.1	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	98.8	98.9	98.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	96.6	98.7	97.8
Marwadi	Marwadi	98.8	98.6	98.7
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	100.0	98.2	99.0
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	100.0	98.0	99.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	99.0	98.0	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	100.0	97.9	99.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	99.0	97.9	98.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	98.9	97.8	98.3
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	97.6	97.6	97.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	100.0	97.6	98.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	96.7	97.4	97.1
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	100.0	97.2	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	96.3	97.2	96.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	100.0	96.9	98.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	100.0	96.7	98.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	100.0	96.7	98.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	97.7	96.3	96.9
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	100.0	96.2	97.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	100.0	95.9	98.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	98.2	95.7	96.8
Tarai Janajati	Meche	100.0	95.6	97.3
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	93.5	95.4	94.6
Hill Dalit	Sarki	98.5	95.4	96.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	100.0	95.2	97.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	98.9	95.0	96.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	97.0	93.9	95.3
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	92.2	93.8	93.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	96.0	93.8	94.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	98.5	93.6	95.9
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	96.5	92.8	94.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Wallung	95.4	92.6	93.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	97.4	92.3	94.6
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	97.1	92.0	94.6
Madhesi OC	Teli	96.7	91.5	93.8
Hill Dalit	Kami	98.1	90.6	94.1

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old		
		Boys	Girls	Both
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	94.4	90.6	92.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	95.9	89.3	92.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	87.9	89.2	88.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	96.2	89.2	92.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	93.0	88.5	90.4
Madhesi OC	Koiri	98.2	88.1	93.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	94.4	87.1	90.6
Madhesi OC	Baniya	93.1	86.9	89.5
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	95.1	86.7	90.5
Madhesi OC	Mali	94.0	86.4	90.4
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	91.0	86.3	88.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	97.8	84.5	91.4
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	90.0	84.2	86.9
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	93.8	81.6	87.7
Madhesi OC	Bantar	93.5	81.2	86.3
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	92.6	81.0	86.5
Madhesi OC	Yadav	90.7	80.2	85.4
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	89.8	78.5	83.9
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	91.7	77.3	83.3
Hill Dalit	Badi	89.8	76.0	80.7
Madhesi OC	Barae	89.0	75.8	82.5
Muslim	Muslim	85.1	75.0	80.1
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	94.3	74.6	84.1
Madhesi OC	Sonar	92.4	72.6	83.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	87.5	72.5	79.4
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	94.4	71.6	81.8
Tarai Janajati	Koche	88.1	71.6	79.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	86.0	70.5	78.6
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	93.3	70.1	80.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	89.1	67.5	78.2
Madhesi OC	Kanu	80.5	66.7	73.6
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	86.7	63.3	74.2
Madhesi OC	Lohar	93.7	62.8	77.1
Madhesi OC	Lodha	88.2	60.3	74.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	76.4	60.0	67.8
Madhesi OC	Mallah	77.6	58.6	68.8
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	81.0	56.8	68.2
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	71.1	55.8	63.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	85.6	55.5	70.6
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	67.0	46.4	56.8
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	71.8	43.7	57.6
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	49.5	30.8	39.8
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	54.8	30.6	41.7

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

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED THAT MEN GET MORE WAGE THAN WOMEN IN THEIR COMMUNITY									
Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	Male	Female	Both	Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	Male	Female	Both
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	26.2	9.5	20.0	Tarai Janajati	Tharu	77.0	73.8	76.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	44.6	19.7	37.0	Madhesi OC	Lodha	74.8	73.8	74.5
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	40.9	21.6	36.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	79.0	74.2	77.5
Madhesi OC	Mali	33.1	22.9	29.5	Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	68.0	74.5	69.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	16.8	23.5	19.5	Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	85.9	75.0	83.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	27.0	23.7	26.0	Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	64.9	75.4	68.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	43.2	24.6	37.5	Madhesi OC	Kahar	69.2	77.2	71.5
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	47.0	25.5	41.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	84.4	78.2	81.0
Madhesi OC	Sonar	33.7	27.0	32.5	Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	87.2	78.4	85.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	37.6	27.1	34.5	Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	86.3	81.6	84.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	67.5	32.6	60.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	67.5	82.5	73.5
Madhesi OC	Barae	41.4	32.8	38.5	Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	80.9	83.5	82.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	31.8	34.8	32.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	87.4	83.7	86.5
Madhesi OC	Lohar	58.1	35.6	53.0	Tarai Janajati	Meche	88.2	84.3	86.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Wallung	34.2	35.7	34.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	85.3	84.4	85.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	24.8	35.8	28.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	88.1	85.4	87.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	30.3	38.2	32.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	82.3	85.7	83.5
Madhesi OC	Kanu	58.5	41.4	53.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	83.1	87.8	85.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	29.6	41.5	32.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	74.0	88.0	81.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	63.4	41.7	59.5	Hill Dalit	Kami	91.0	89.1	90.5
Marwadi	Marwadi	44.4	42.1	44.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	96.0	90.5	94.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	46.5	45.2	46.0	Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	96.8	90.7	93.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	48.6	46.6	48.0	Tarai Janajati	Kisan	91.2	90.7	91.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	53.8	49.1	52.5	Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	85.8	90.9	87.5
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	59.3	53.3	57.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	93.0	92.9	93.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	48.6	53.3	50.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	87.4	93.2	89.5
Muslim	Muslim	50.7	53.6	51.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	89.3	93.3	90.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	45.9	53.8	49.0	Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	89.1	93.3	91.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	54.0	54.1	54.0	Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	81.9	93.5	85.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	67.6	56.3	64.0	Tarai Janajati	Gangai	93.7	94.4	94.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	75.2	56.4	70.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	87.3	94.6	90.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	61.9	57.4	60.5	Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	94.5	95.9	95.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	59.4	57.9	59.0	Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	99.0	96.0	97.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	45.9	58.1	48.5	Tarai Janajati	Koche	96.8	96.2	96.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	44.1	58.9	49.5	Hill Dalit	Badi	95.0	96.7	96.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	38.1	59.0	44.5	Hill Dalit	Gaine	91.9	97.8	94.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	48.5	64.1	53.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	94.6	98.1	95.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	54.5	65.2	57.0	Tarai Janajati	Santhal	95.3	98.2	97.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	66.0	67.9	66.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	92.3	98.3	94.0
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	66.4	68.8	67.0	Hill Dalit	Sarki	98.4	98.6	98.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	75.8	69.1	73.5	Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	96.9	98.6	97.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	53.1	70.9	58.0	Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	99.0	99.0	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	66.4	71.0	68.5	Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	97.8	100.0	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	80.6	73.2	78.0	Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.3.1a Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (%)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	0.0
Marwadi	Marwadi	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	3.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	4.2
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	7.1
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	7.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	7.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	8.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	9.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	9.1
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	9.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	9.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	9.7
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	10.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	11.5
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	12.5
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	12.5
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	13.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	13.9
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	14.3
Madhesi OC	Baniya	14.8
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	14.9
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	15.3
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	15.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	16.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	16.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Wallung	18.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	18.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	18.2
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	18.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	19.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	19.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	20.4
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	20.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	21.4
Madhesi OC	Mali	22.2
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	22.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	22.8
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	23.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	23.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	24.1
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	24.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	24.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	25.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.3.1a Women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union (%)
Hill Dalit	Sarki	25.4
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	25.7
Madhesi OC	Barae	26.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	26.1
Muslim	Muslim	26.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	26.9
Hill Dalit	Kami	27.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	27.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	27.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	27.7
Madhesi OC	Yadav	27.8
Madhesi OC	Kanu	29.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	30.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	30.9
Madhesi OC	Kahar	31.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	32.3
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	32.9
Madhesi OC	Sonar	33.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	33.3
Madhesi OC	Teli	33.8
Hill Dalit	Gaine	33.9
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	34.2
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	34.7
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	34.8
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	35.6
Hill Dalit	Badi	35.9
Madhesi OC	Mallah	37.0
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	38.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	38.2
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	38.9
Madhesi OC	Kewat	39.1
Tarai Janajati	Meche	39.1
Madhesi OC	Lohar	42.3
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	42.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	43.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	44.2
Madhesi OC	Lodha	47.9
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	48.4
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	49.2
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	50.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	50.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	52.2
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	67.9
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	75.8

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.3.1b Married before 15 among women of 20-24 yrs.
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	0.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	0.0
Hill Dalit	Kami	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	0.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	0.0
Hill Dalit	Sarki	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	0.0
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	0.0
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	0.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	0.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	0.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	0.0
Marwadi	Marwadi	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	0.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	0.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	1.4
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	1.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	1.4
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	1.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	1.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	1.6
Madhesi OC	Baniya	1.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	1.6
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	1.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	1.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	1.9
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	2.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	2.1
Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	2.1
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	2.2
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	2.2

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.3.1b Married before 15 among women of 20-24 yrs.
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	2.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	2.2
Madhesi OC	Sonar	2.3
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	2.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Wallung	2.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	2.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	3.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	3.2
Madhesi OC	Koiri	3.3
Madhesi OC	Yadav	3.4
Muslim	Muslim	3.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	3.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	3.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	3.5
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	3.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	3.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	4.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	4.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	4.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	4.6
Tarai Janajati	Koche	4.7
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	4.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	4.8
Madhesi OC	Mali	5.0
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	5.6
Madhesi OC	Lohar	5.9
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	6.7
Madhesi OC	Kanu	6.8
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	6.8
Madhesi OC	Kewat	7.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	7.3
Madhesi OC	Teli	7.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	7.9
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	8.8
Madhesi OC	Mallah	8.9
Madhesi OC	Lodha	9.3
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	9.6
Madhesi OC	Barae	9.8
Madhesi OC	Bhediyar/Gaderi	12.3
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	14.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	17.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	19.3
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	22.2

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.3.1c Married before 18 among women of 20-24 yrs.
Marwadi	Marwadi	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	6.7
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	6.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Wallung	6.8
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	7.7
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	8.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	11.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	11.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	11.1
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	11.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	11.9
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	12.1
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	12.3
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	12.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	13.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	14.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	15.2
Muslim	Muslim	15.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	15.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	15.9
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	16.0
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	16.4
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	16.7
Madhesi OC	Kahar	16.9
Tarai Janajati	Dhimel	17.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	17.2
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	17.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	18.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	19.2
Hill Dalit	Gaine	19.6
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	20.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	20.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	20.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	21.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	21.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	22.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	22.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	22.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	22.9
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	23.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	23.9
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	24.5
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	25.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	26.2

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.3.1c Married before 18 among women of 20-24 yrs.
Madhesi OC	Barae	27.5
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	28.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	28.1
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	28.2
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	28.3
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	28.3
Madhesi OC	Kanu	28.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	28.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	29.1
Madhesi OC	Koiri	29.5
Madhesi OC	Mali	30.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	30.2
Madhesi OC	Sonar	30.2
Hill Dalit	Sarki	30.4
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	30.4
Hill Dalit	Kami	31.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	31.6
Madhesi OC	Lodha	32.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	32.7
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	33.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	33.3
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	33.3
Madhesi OC	Yadav	33.9
Madhesi OC	Kewat	33.9
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	33.9
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	33.9
Tarai Janajati	Koche	34.9
Madhesi OC	Mallah	37.8
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	38.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	40.6
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	40.9
Madhesi OC	Lohar	41.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepeng	43.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	43.8
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	43.9
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	44.2
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	45.6
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	48.4
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	52.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	54.4
Hill Dalit	Badi	57.9
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	70.2
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	74.1

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

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.5.2 Women's participation in cooperative sector (%)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	77.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	73.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	68.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	65.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	64.4
Hill Dalit	Gaine	64.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	63.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	63.6
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	62.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	62.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	61.9
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	60.9
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	60.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	59.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	58.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	57.7
Hill Dalit	Sarki	57.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Wallung	55.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	55.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	55.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	55.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	53.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	52.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	52.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	52.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	51.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	51.3
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	50.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	50.4
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	47.7
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	47.3
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	46.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	46.1
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	45.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	45.2
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	44.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	44.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	44.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	43.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	43.2
Tarai Janajati	Meche	43.2
Hill Dalit	Kami	42.6
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	42.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	42.2
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	40.8

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.5.2 Women's participation in cooperative sector (%)
Hill Dalit	Badi	40.0
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	39.7
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	38.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	37.3
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	36.3
Tarai Janajati	Koche	34.8
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	34.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	31.1
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	30.8
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	27.3
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	27.1
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	26.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	26.2
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	25.4
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	25.4
Madhesi OC	Koiri	24.6
Madhesi OC	Kanu	23.5
Madhesi OC	Lohar	22.8
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	22.3
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	20.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediyar/Gaderi	19.9
Madhesi OC	Sonar	19.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	18.8
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	18.3
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	17.6
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	17.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	15.8
Madhesi OC	Yadav	15.6
Madhesi OC	Mallah	14.2
Madhesi OC	Lodha	14.1
Muslim	Muslim	13.6
Madhesi OC	Mali	13.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	13.3
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	12.2
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	11.8
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	10.9
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	10.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	10.3
Madhesi OC	Kahar	7.9
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	7.2
Madhesi OC	Barae	7.2
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	7.0
Marwadi	Marwadi	2.4

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.a Women's ownership of property (house)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	23.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	17.5
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	11.9
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	10.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	10.6
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	10.4
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	10.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	9.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	9.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	9.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	9.3
Muslim	Muslim	9.1
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	9.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	8.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	8.6
Marwadi	Marwadi	8.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	8.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	7.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	7.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	7.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	7.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	6.8
Madhesi OC	Kanu	6.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	6.6
Madhesi OC	Kahar	6.6
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	6.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	6.4
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	6.4
Hill Dalit	Badi	6.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	6.3
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	6.2
Madhesi OC	Barae	6.2
Madhesi OC	Baniya	6.1
Madhesi OC	Bhediyar/Gaderi	6.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	6.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	5.8
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	5.7
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	5.6
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	5.6
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	5.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	5.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	5.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	5.2

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.a Women's ownership of property (house)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	5.2
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	5.1
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	5.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	5.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	4.7
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	4.6
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	4.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	4.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	4.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	4.1
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	4.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	4.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	4.0
Tarai Janajati	Meche	4.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	3.9
Hill Dalit	Kami	3.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	3.6
Madhesi Dalit	Lohar	3.6
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	3.5
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	3.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	3.2
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	3.1
Madhesi OC	Mali	3.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	3.1
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	3.0
Madhesi OC	Mallah	2.6
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	2.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	2.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	2.5
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	2.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	2.5
Madhesi OC	Lodha	2.5
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	2.1
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	2.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	2.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	2.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	2.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	2.0
Hill Dalit	Sarki	1.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	1.6
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	1.5
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	1.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	1.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	1.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	1.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.a Women's ownership of property (land)
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	47.6
Hill Dalit	Badi	43.7
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	39.2
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	34.9
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	34.8
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	33.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	33.2
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	33.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	32.8
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	32.1
Madhesi OC	Baniya	31.3
Muslim	Muslim	30.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	30.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	29.7
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	29.2
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	28.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	28.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	27.8
Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	27.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	27.2
Madhesi OC	Sonar	27.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	26.9
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	26.8
Madhesi OC	Bhediyar/Gaderi	26.7
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	26.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	26.6
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	26.5
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	26.3
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	26.2
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	26.2
Hill Dalit	Gaine	26.1
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	26.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	26.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	25.8
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	25.4
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	25.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	24.9
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	24.7
Marwadi	Marwadi	24.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	24.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	24.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	23.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	23.7

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.a Women's ownership of property (land)
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	23.6
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	23.1
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	22.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	22.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	21.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	21.7
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	21.4
Madhesi OC	Mali	21.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	21.0
Madhesi OC	Koiri	20.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	20.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	19.9
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	19.9
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	19.8
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	19.7
Madhesi OC	Mallah	19.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	18.8
Madhesi OC	Kanu	18.6
Madhesi OC	Barae	18.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	17.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	17.8
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	17.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	16.7
Madhesi OC	Lohar	16.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	15.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	15.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	14.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	14.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	14.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	14.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	14.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	13.2
Madhesi OC	Yadav	13.1
Hill Dalit	Kami	12.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	12.6
Madhesi OC	Lodha	11.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	11.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	11.2
Madhesi OC	Kahar	10.9
Hill Dalit	Sarki	9.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	8.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	8.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	6.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	5.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	4.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.b Proportion of male respondents who own a mobile telephone	5.b Proportion of female respondents who own a mobile telephone
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	98.3	100.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	98.9	100.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	98.4	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	99.4	100.0
Hill Dalit	Kami	94.5	100.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	99.0	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	99.4	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	98.0	100.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	95.5	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	98.2	100.0
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	98.4	100.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	99.0	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	88.3	100.0
Madhesi OC	Koiri	99.5	100.0
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	98.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	98.9	100.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	98.3	100.0
Madhesi OC	Sonar	98.0	100.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	96.2	100.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	98.9	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	99.4	100.0
Madhesi OC	Mallah	93.1	100.0
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	99.5	100.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	97.5	100.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	97.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	95.4	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	96.5	100.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	99.0	100.0
Madhesi OC	Lohar	99.5	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	99.5	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	97.2	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	95.8	100.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	98.5	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	91.4	100.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	99.0	100.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	99.5	100.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	100.0	100.0
Marwadi	Marwadi	98.0	100.0
Madhesi OC	Barae	97.3	100.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	93.9	100.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	96.7	100.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	93.8	100.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	89.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	99.5	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	96.4	100.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	5.b Proportion of male respondents who own a mobile telephone	5.b Proportion of female respondents who own a mobile telephone
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	96.8	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	99.4	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	98.3	100.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	98.4	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	97.1	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	89.4	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	95.2	100.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	93.1	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	100.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	Meche	98.3	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	91.2	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	92.1	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	97.9	98.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	98.1	97.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	97.6	97.0
Hill Dalit	Sarki	98.2	96.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	97.6	96.8
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	95.4	96.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	92.0	96.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	97.4	95.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	94.0	95.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	98.9	95.7
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	96.1	95.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	97.2	95.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	92.9	94.4
Muslim	Muslim	98.9	94.1
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	97.3	93.8
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	95.7	93.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	98.9	93.3
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	95.1	93.3
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	95.9	93.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	96.0	92.0
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	92.6	91.9
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	99.5	91.7
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	82.3	90.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	96.8	86.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	93.9	85.7
Tarai Janajati	Koche	84.9	85.7
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	92.9	82.4
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	87.1	81.1
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	79.5	80.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	91.0	76.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	83.0	50.0

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

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	6.1.1b Household with access to piped water supply (%)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	98.5
Hill Dalit	Sarki	92.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	89.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	87.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	86.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	84.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	84.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	82.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	81.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	79.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	79.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	79.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	78.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	77.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	76.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	75.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	74.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	73.5
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	69.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	68.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	66.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	66.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	66.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	65.5
Hill Dalit	Kami	65.5
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	64.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	63.5
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	61.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	59.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	59.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	58.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	56.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	55.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	53.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	48.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	44.5
Marwadi	Marwadi	43.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	35.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	32.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	21.5
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	20.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	19.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	18.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	17.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	16.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	6.1.1b Household with access to piped water supply (%)
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	14.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	14.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	12.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	11.5
Muslim	Muslim	9.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	8.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	8.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	7.0
Madhesi OC	Lohar	7.0
Tarai Janajati	Meche	6.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	6.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	5.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	5.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	4.5
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	4.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	3.5
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	3.5
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	3.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/ Ram	3.0
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	3.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	3.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	2.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/ Pasi	2.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	2.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	2.0
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	1.5
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	1.5
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	1.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	1.0
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	0.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	0.5
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	0.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	0.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	0.0
Madhesi OC	Barae	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	0.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	0.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	0.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	0.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	6.2.1 Proportion of households using latrine (%)
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	100.0
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	100.0
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	100.0
Marwadi	Marwadi	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	100.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	99.5
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	99.5
Hill Dalit	Sarki	99.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	99.0
Hill Dalit	Kami	99.0
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	99.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	99.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	98.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	98.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	98.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	98.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	97.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	97.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	96.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	96.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	96.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	96.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	95.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	95.5
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	95.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	95.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	92.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	6.2.1 Proportion of households using latrine (%)
Madhesi OC	Teli	92.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	92.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	92.0
Muslim	Muslim	91.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	91.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	91.0
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	91.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	91.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	90.5
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	90.5
Madhesi OC	Bhediyar/Gaderi	90.5
Madhesi OC	Yadav	89.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	89.5
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	88.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	87.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	87.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	87.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	87.0
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	87.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	86.5
Madhesi OC	Mali	85.0
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	84.0
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	84.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/ Ram	82.5
Madhesi OC	Lohar	82.5
Madhesi OC	Barae	82.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	81.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	80.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	78.5
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	78.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	78.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	75.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	74.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	71.5
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	71.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	68.0
Madhesi OC	Mallah	68.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	65.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	63.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/ Pasi	62.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	62.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	57.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	55.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	6.2.1 % households with improved latrine
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	100.0
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	100.0
Marwadi	Marwadi	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	100.0
Hill Dalit	Sarki	99.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	99.5
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	99.0
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	99.0
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	98.5
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	98.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	97.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	97.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	97.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	96.5
Hill Dalit	Kami	96.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	96.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	96.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	96.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	96.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	96.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	96.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	96.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	95.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	95.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhimial	95.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	95.5
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	95.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	94.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	93.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	93.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	93.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	93.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	93.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	92.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	91.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	6.2.1 % households with improved latrine
Muslim	Muslim	91.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	91.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	90.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	89.5
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	89.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	89.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	89.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	88.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	88.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	87.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	85.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	85.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	85.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	85.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	84.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	84.0
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	82.5
Madhesi OC	Lohar	82.0
Madhesi OC	Barae	82.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	82.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/ Ram	81.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	80.5
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	80.5
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	79.5
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	79.5
Madhesi OC	Kanu	78.5
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	77.5
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	76.0
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	75.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	75.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	74.5
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	71.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	71.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	69.5
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	69.0
Madhesi OC	Mallah	68.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	64.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	60.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	58.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	57.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/ Pasi	56.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	55.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	51.0

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

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	7.1.1 Proportion of households with access to electricity
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	100.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	100.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	100.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	99.5
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	99.5
Marwadi	Marwadi	99.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	99.0
Madhesi OC	Koiri	98.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	98.5
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	98.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	98.0
Tarai Janajati	Meche	98.0
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	97.5
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	97.5
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	97.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	97.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	97.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	96.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	96.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	95.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	95.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	95.5
Muslim	Muslim	95.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	95.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	95.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	95.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	95.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	95.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	95.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	94.0
Madhesi OC	Barae	93.5
Madhesi OC	Lohar	93.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	93.0
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	92.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	92.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	7.1.1 Proportion of households with access to electricity
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	92.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	91.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	91.0
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	90.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	90.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	90.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	90.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	90.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	89.0
Madhesi OC	Sonar	88.5
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	88.5
Madhesi OC	Kahar	88.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	87.5
Hill Dalit	Gaine	87.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	86.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	86.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	84.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	84.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	83.5
Madhesi OC	Lodha	83.0
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	82.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	80.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	80.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	80.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	79.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	79.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	79.5
Hill Dalit	Sarki	78.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	76.5
Hill Dalit	Badi	76.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	75.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	73.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	71.5
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	70.5
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	69.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	69.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	67.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	63.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	62.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	60.5
Hill Dalit	Kami	59.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	45.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	34.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	7.1.2a Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (%)
Marwadi	Marwadi	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	2.5
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	9.5
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	15.0
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	21.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	22.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	32.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	33.0
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	34.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	39.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	39.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	40.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	40.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	41.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	42.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	43.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	43.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	48.5
Muslim	Muslim	50.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	50.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	51.5
Hill Dalit	Gaine	52.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	62.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	64.0
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	64.5
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	65.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	65.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	65.5
Madhesi OC	Kahar	66.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	67.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	68.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	68.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	68.5
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	69.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	69.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	71.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	71.5
Madhesi OC	Kanu	73.0
Madhesi OC	Barae	73.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	73.0
Madhesi OC	Koiri	74.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	74.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	75.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	75.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	75.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	7.1.2a Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (%)
Hill Dalit	Kami	76.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	76.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	76.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	77.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	77.0
Madhesi OC	Lohar	78.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	78.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	80.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	81.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	81.0
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	81.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	81.5
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	83.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	83.0
Madhesi OC	Mallah	83.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	83.5
Madhesi OC	Yadav	84.5
Madhesi OC	Lodha	84.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	85.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	86.0
Hill Dalit	Sarki	87.0
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	87.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	87.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	88.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	88.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	90.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	91.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	91.0
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	91.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	93.5
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	94.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	94.5
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	94.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	94.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	94.5
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	95.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	95.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	95.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	96.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	96.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	96.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	97.0
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	98.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	7.1.2b Households using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)
Marwadi	Marwadi	97.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	96.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	90.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	84.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	76.5
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	76.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	67.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	67.0
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	64.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	60.5
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	60.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	59.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	59.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimai	58.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	56.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	55.5
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	55.5
Madhesi OC	Mali	51.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	48.5
Muslim	Muslim	48.0
Madhesi OC	Sonar	47.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	46.0
Tarai Janajati	Meche	36.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	35.5
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	35.0
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	34.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	34.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	33.5
Madhesi OC	Kahar	32.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	32.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	31.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	31.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	30.5
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	30.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	29.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	28.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	28.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	27.0
Madhesi OC	Barae	26.0
Madhesi OC	Koiri	25.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	24.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	24.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	24.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	24.0
Hill Dalit	Kami	23.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	7.1.2b Households using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	23.5
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	21.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	21.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	21.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	21.0
Madhesi OC	Lohar	21.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	21.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	19.5
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	18.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	18.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	18.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	17.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	16.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	16.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	16.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	15.5
Madhesi OC	Yadav	14.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	13.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	13.5
Hill Dalit	Sarki	13.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	13.0
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	12.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	11.5
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	11.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	10.5
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	9.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	8.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	8.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	8.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	6.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	5.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	5.5
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	5.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	5.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	4.5
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	4.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	3.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	3.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	3.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	2.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	2.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	1.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	0.5

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

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	8.3.1a Access to Financial Services (within 30 min walk)
Marwadi	Marwadi	99.5
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	93.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	92.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	85.5
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	82.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	82.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	81.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	80.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	79.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	79.5
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	78.5
Madhesi OC	Mali	77.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	75.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	75.0
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	74.7
Madhesi OC	Baniya	74.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	72.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	72.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	71.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	70.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	69.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	68.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	68.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	68.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	68.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	68.0
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	67.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	66.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	65.5
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	65.5
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	65.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	63.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	62.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	61.0
Muslim	Muslim	60.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	60.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	59.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	59.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	58.2
Madhesi OC	Koiri	57.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	57.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	57.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	56.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	56.0
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	55.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	8.3.1a Access to Financial Services (within 30 min walk)
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	55.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	55.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	54.5
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	54.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	53.5
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	53.5
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	53.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	53.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	52.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	51.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	51.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	50.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	49.5
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	49.0
Madhesi OC	Lohar	49.0
Hill Dalit	Sarki	48.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	48.5
Madhesi OC	Barae	48.5
Hill Dalit	Kami	47.5
Madhesi OC	Kahar	46.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	45.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	43.5
Madhesi OC	Kanu	43.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	43.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	43.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	43.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	43.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	42.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu	37.5
Hill Dalit	Badi	37.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Wallung	37.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	36.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	35.5
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	35.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	33.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	32.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	31.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	30.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	29.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	23.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	21.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	21.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	18.0

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

10.3.1a Discrimination in various sphere of the society

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	How are you treated in the village by other people of the community? (Bad)	Have you ever lost out by not getting cooperation from a neighbor or friend...? (Yes)	Do people of your community sit together with you while eating if invited...? (Not allowed to sit together while eating)	To what extent do you feel discrimination when you visit government service...? (Very much and a little bit)	To what extent do you feel discrimination when you go to government offices...? (Very much and a little bit)	Composite of discrimination in various sphere in society
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.6
Tarai Janajati	Meche	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	0.0	2.0	0.3	1.8	1.5	1.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	1.0	2.8	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	0.0	3.1	0.3	1.6	2.1	1.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	0.5	4.5	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	1.0	1.0	4.1	0.3	1.0	1.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	0.3	4.3	2.5	0.5	0.5	1.6
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	0.3	2.0	3.5	1.3	1.0	1.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	0.3	3.5	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.7
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	0.0	4.0	0.8	2.3	2.5	1.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	0.5	2.8	0.0	3.5	3.5	2.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	0.5	3.3	3.8	1.3	1.8	2.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	0.0	1.3	2.0	3.3	4.6	2.2
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	0.3	5.8	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.2
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	0.0	3.8	0.8	3.8	3.0	2.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	0.0	2.5	4.0	2.0	2.8	2.3
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	0.0	4.5	0.5	4.0	3.5	2.5
Madhesi OC	Lodha	0.0	0.8	0.8	5.8	5.3	2.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	1.0	3.9	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	0.3	5.8	0.3	3.5	3.8	2.7
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	0.0	6.0	4.3	1.8	1.5	2.7
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	0.0	5.8	4.5	2.3	1.8	2.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	0.0	7.6	3.2	1.8	2.1	2.9
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	0.3	4.3	1.5	4.0	4.8	3.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	0.0	2.5	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	0.0	3.3	7.9	2.0	2.3	3.1
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	0.0	8.1	3.5	1.8	2.3	3.1
Madhesi OC	Mallah	0.3	5.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	0.3	1.8	0.3	7.3	7.3	3.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	0.3	4.6	5.9	2.8	3.3	3.4
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	0.0	4.3	7.0	3.0	3.0	3.5
Madhesi OC	Bhediye/Gaderi	0.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	0.0	4.1	7.7	3.3	3.1	3.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	0.8	4.3	3.0	4.3	6.3	3.7
Madhesi OC	Kewat	0.3	5.0	6.8	3.8	3.3	3.8
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	0.5	6.1	9.7	1.8	1.8	4.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	0.5	5.3	3.0	4.3	7.0	4.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	0.3	5.9	2.6	5.4	6.1	4.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	0.3	3.5	9.0	3.5	4.8	4.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	0.0	3.8	1.0	4.5	11.8	4.2

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	How are you treated in the village by other people of the community? (Bad)	Have you ever lost out by not getting cooperation from a neighbor or friend...? (Yes)	Do people of your community sit together with you while eating if invited...? (Not allowed to sit together while eating)	To what extent do you feel discrimination when you visit government service...? (Very much and a little bit)	To what extent do you feel discrimination when you go to government offices...? (Very much and a little bit)	Composite of discrimination in various sphere in society
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	0.0	3.6	0.5	7.4	10.3	4.4
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	0.0	2.5	8.3	5.3	6.0	4.4
Madhesi OC	Mali	1.5	11.1	7.1	1.0	1.8	4.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	0.5	2.8	15.9	1.5	2.0	4.5
Madhesi OC	Yadav	0.0	4.3	11.0	4.0	3.5	4.6
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	0.0	5.9	3.6	6.9	6.6	4.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	0.0	1.3	18.0	2.1	1.6	4.6
Madhesi OC	Kahar	0.0	1.0	6.5	8.0	8.0	4.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	0.3	4.3	2.5	6.6	10.1	4.7
Madhesi OC	Koiri	0.5	2.0	17.0	2.0	2.3	4.8
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	1.0	5.3	11.2	4.3	4.3	5.2
Madhesi OC	Sonar	0.3	3.5	18.3	2.5	2.8	5.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	0.3	4.0	6.0	7.8	9.3	5.5
Marwadi	Marwadi	0.0	1.7	19.6	3.0	3.0	5.5
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	0.3	6.0	14.3	3.8	3.0	5.5
Madhesi OC	Barae	0.0	9.9	14.0	1.8	2.0	5.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	0.0	6.0	13.8	4.3	4.0	5.6
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	0.0	3.0	14.0	4.8	6.8	5.7
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	0.8	4.8	15.2	4.1	4.1	5.8
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	1.5	8.0	19.3	1.5	1.8	6.4
Madhesi OC	Kanu	0.0	8.8	12.0	5.5	6.5	6.6
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	0.5	5.3	19.6	4.3	4.0	6.7
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	0.5	5.3	13.4	7.6	7.1	6.8
Madhesi OC	Lohar	1.8	3.8	10.3	9.0	9.8	6.9
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	1.8	8.3	14.0	5.8	6.0	7.2
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	0.0	4.3	9.0	12.0	12.0	7.5
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	2.0	2.8	23.0	5.5	6.0	7.9
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	1.0	3.9	28.7	3.9	5.5	8.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	0.5	5.5	1.8	18.3	21.2	9.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	5.8	3.8	25.9	7.5	7.5	10.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	0.3	3.3	1.8	23.0	35.1	12.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	7.4	4.3	9.1	23.9	23.6	13.7
Muslim	Muslim	1.0	5.3	39.4	12.3	11.3	13.8
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	3.5	3.3	33.8	16.3	16.5	14.7
Hill Dalit	Badi	3.3	16.2	42.3	8.9	9.2	16.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	8.0	10.8	52.4	10.8	11.0	18.6
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	2.0	8.0	57.0	22.0	21.3	22.1
Hill Dalit	Gaine	8.7	1.8	68.2	20.4	20.6	23.9
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	10.8	5.5	72.4	25.4	21.6	27.1
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	9.8	7.0	73.3	31.8	30.5	30.5
Hill Dalit	Sarki	13.5	8.6	83.8	29.4	26.9	32.4
Hill Dalit	Kami	18.0	8.3	83.0	29.5	28.8	33.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	10.5	10.3	73.0	38.8	39.5	34.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	24.4	18.3	62.8	33.4	33.2	34.4
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	20.5	14.0	68.8	36.0	36.0	35.1
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	20.5	8.3	90.5	31.5	34.5	37.1

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 10.3.1 *Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law*

10.3.1b Not allowed to entry into or participate in various spheres in the community

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	Local market	Water source	Milk/Dairy farm	School	Hom/Yagya	Public assembly	Public places	Tea shops and hotels	Own religious place	Composite of denial of entry/participate
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhesi OC	Koiri	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Madhesi OC	Mallah	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Madhesi OC	Sonar	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Madhesi OC	Yadav	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Madhesi OC	Baniya	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Madhesi OC	Teli	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Madhesi OC	Kanu	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
Madhesi OC	Barae	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Madhesi OC	Lohar	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Tarai Janajati	Meche	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6
Madhesi OC	Kahar	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6
Marwadi	Marwadi	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	Local market	Water source	Milk/ Dairy farm	School	Hom/ Yagya	Public assembly	Public places	Tea shops and hotels	Own religious place	Composite of denial of entry/ participate
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8
Tarai Janajati	Koche	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Madhesi OC	Mali	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	6.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.5	5.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	3.2	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.4
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	4.9	4.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	9.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	3.3	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.6
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	0.5	8.8	1.0	0.3	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	10.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	9.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.1	16.8	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	2.6
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.3	13.1	6.0	1.3	1.0	2.0	3.3
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	0.5	3.3	2.8	0.5	10.8	3.8	2.0	2.0	4.5	3.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	19.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.8	23.9	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	3.6
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	1.0	5.0	2.5	1.0	7.0	3.3	3.3	4.0	5.3	3.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	0.8	0.3	2.5	0.5	28.0	5.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	4.4
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	0.3	11.5	7.3	0.5	9.8	4.0	0.5	8.5	3.3	5.1
Muslim	Muslim	1.8	7.8	4.3	0.5	28.6	2.3	0.3	3.5	1.0	5.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	1.3	16.8	6.5	1.8	19.5	6.3	4.0	4.3	7.0	7.5
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	1.3	17.8	12.0	2.0	19.0	8.3	3.5	10.0	8.5	9.1
Hill Dalit	Badi	0.6	8.1	5.9	0.8	51.3	3.3	1.1	3.3	12.3	9.6
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	2.1	17.7	19.5	1.8	26.8	20.1	5.5	10.7	18.8	13.7
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	4.8	33.8	20.5	2.8	34.3	17.0	3.5	12.5	18.5	16.4
Hill Dalit	Gaine	1.3	26.7	20.6	1.8	55.5	16.3	5.1	8.9	16.8	17.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	1.8	32.0	17.0	2.3	33.0	17.5	5.5	22.8	23.8	17.3
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	4.0	36.4	28.9	1.3	63.6	15.3	2.3	17.8	26.6	21.8
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	8.5	44.7	36.9	10.8	32.2	23.9	16.8	32.2	20.9	25.2
Hill Dalit	Kami	2.0	34.8	39.8	2.0	77.5	19.3	3.3	17.5	47.8	27.1
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	12.3	44.0	38.8	7.0	37.5	37.8	26.0	44.0	29.3	30.7
Hill Dalit	Sarki	10.2	48.7	50.5	2.3	75.9	26.1	6.9	30.7	33.8	31.7

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

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	11.1.1 Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (%)
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	0.0
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	0.0
Marwadi	Marwadi	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Mechhe	0.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	0.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	0.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	0.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	0.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	1.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	1.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	1.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	1.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	1.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	1.5
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	1.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	1.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	2.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	2.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	2.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	2.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	2.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	2.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	2.5
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	2.5
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	2.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	2.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	2.5
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	3.0
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	3.0
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	3.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	3.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	3.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	3.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	4.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	4.0
Madhesi OC	Barae	4.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	4.5
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	4.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	5.5
Hill Dalit	Sarki	5.5
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	5.5
Muslim	Muslim	6.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	6.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	11.1.1 Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (%)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	6.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	6.5
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	7.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	8.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	8.0
Madhesi OC	Sonar	8.0
Madhesi OC	Lohar	8.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	8.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	8.5
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	8.5
Madhesi OC	Lodha	8.5
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	8.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	9.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	9.5
Madhesi OC	Mali	9.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	9.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	10.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	10.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	11.0
Madhesi OC	Mallah	11.5
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	11.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	11.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	12.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	12.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	13.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	13.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	13.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	13.5
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	13.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	14.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	14.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	14.5
Hill Dalit	Kami	15.0
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	17.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	18.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	19.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	21.0
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	21.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	23.0
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	33.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	37.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	48.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	67.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	11.1.1 Households living in safe house (%)
Marwadi	Marwadi	100.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	83.5
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	82.0
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	77.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	76.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	73.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	71.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	68.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	66.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	65.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	65.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	62.0
Tarai Janajati	Meche	61.0
Muslim	Muslim	60.5
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	60.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	59.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	59.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	58.5
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	57.5
Madhesi OC	Mali	56.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	55.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	54.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	53.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	52.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	51.5
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	50.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	47.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	47.5
Madhesi OC	Barae	47.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	44.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	44.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	43.0
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	42.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	41.0
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	39.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	39.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	38.5
Madhesi OC	Yadav	38.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	38.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	38.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	37.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	36.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	36.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	35.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	33.5

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	11.1.1 Households living in safe house (%)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	33.0
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	32.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	31.5
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	31.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	31.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	30.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	30.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	29.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	28.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	28.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	27.5
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	27.5
Hill Dalit	Badi	27.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	26.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	26.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	26.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	25.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	25.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	24.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	23.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	23.0
Madhesi OC	Kewat	23.0
Hill Dalit	Kami	22.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	22.5
Madhesi OC	Lohar	22.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	21.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	21.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	21.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	20.5
Hill Dalit	Sarki	18.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	18.0
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	16.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	15.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	13.0
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	13.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	12.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	12.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	11.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	10.0
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	8.5
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	7.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	7.0
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	4.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	11.2 Access to paved road within 30 minutes of walking (%)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	100.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	100.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	99.5
Marwadi	Marwadi	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	99.5
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	99.0
Tarai Janajati	Meche	99.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	98.0
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	98.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	98.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	98.0
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	98.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	97.5
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	97.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	97.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	97.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	97.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	97.0
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	97.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediyar/Gaderi	96.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	96.0
Muslim	Muslim	95.5
Madhesi OC	Koiri	95.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	95.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	95.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	95.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	95.0
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	95.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	95.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	94.5
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	94.5
Madhesi OC	Sonar	94.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	93.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	93.5
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	93.5
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	93.5
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	93.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi	93.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	93.0
Madhesi OC	Lohar	92.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	91.5
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	91.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	11.2 Access to paved road within 30 minutes of walking (%)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	90.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	90.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	90.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	89.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	88.5
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	88.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	87.5
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	87.5
Madhesi OC	Lodha	87.0
Madhesi OC	Mallah	86.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	86.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	86.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	85.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	84.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	84.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	82.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	81.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	80.5
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	80.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	80.0
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	79.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	79.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	78.5
Hill Dalit	Sarki	77.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	77.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	76.0
Hill Dalit	Kami	75.5
Madhesi OC	Barae	75.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	75.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	74.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	73.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	73.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	70.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	69.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	65.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	61.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	56.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	47.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	46.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	45.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	40.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	30.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	23.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	17.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	11.3.2 Households residing with 5 and more persons (%)
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	31.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	31.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	31.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	36.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	40.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	40.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	41.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	42.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimial	42.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	43.5
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	44.0
Hill Dalit	Sarki	44.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	45.5
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	46.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	46.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	46.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	46.5
Tarai Janajati	Koche	46.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	47.5
Hill Dalit	Gaine	48.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	49.5
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	50.5
Marwadi	Marwadi	51.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	51.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	51.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	52.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	52.5
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	53.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	53.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	53.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	54.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	55.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	55.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	55.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	55.5
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	55.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	55.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	57.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	57.5
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	58.5
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	59.0
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	59.0
Tarai Janajati	Meche	59.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	60.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	60.0

Social Group	Caste/Ethnicity	11.3.2 Households residing with 5 and more persons (%)
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	60.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	61.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	61.5
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	63.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	63.0
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	63.5
Hill Dalit	Kami	64.0
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	65.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	65.0
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	66.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	67.0
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	68.0
Madhesi OC	Baniya	68.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	68.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	69.5
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	70.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	70.5
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	70.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	71.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	71.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	72.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	72.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	72.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	72.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	72.5
Madhesi OC	Teli	73.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	73.0
Madhesi OC	Barae	73.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	73.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	73.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	74.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	74.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	74.5
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	75.0
Madhesi OC	Koiri	76.0
Madhesi OC	Sonar	76.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	76.5
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	78.0
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	79.0
Madhesi OC	Kanu	79.0
Madhesi OC	Lohar	80.0
Madhesi OC	Kahar	80.0
Muslim	Muslim	83.5

SDG 16: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Target 6.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	
		Male	Female
Tarai Janajati	Meche	99.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	Koche	98.9	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	99.4	99.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	97.9	99.5
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	100.0	99.0
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	99.0	99.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	98.5	99.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	98.5	99.0
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	99.0	98.5
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	99.0	98.5
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	98.5	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	97.4	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	96.5	98.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	98.5	98.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	98.5	98.0
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	98.5	97.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	98.0	97.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	96.9	97.5
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	96.5	97.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	98.5	97.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	98.0	97.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	97.5	97.0
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	97.0	97.0
Hill Dalit	Badi	96.9	97.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	96.5	97.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	96.3	97.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	95.9	97.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	95.2	96.9
Hill Dalit	Sarki	98.5	96.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	97.9	96.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepeng	97.5	96.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	97.0	96.5
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	95.5	96.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	97.1	96.4
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	97.4	96.0
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	96.9	96.0
Madhesi OC	Teli	96.5	96.0
Hill Dalit	Gaine	95.9	96.0
Marwadi	Marwadi	93.7	96.0
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	91.5	95.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	95.4	95.4
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	92.1	95.4
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	98.5	95.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	94.9	95.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	95.5	94.5

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	
		Male	Female
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	94.9	94.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	95.0	94.0
Hill Dalit	Kami	94.5	94.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	96.9	93.5
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	94.0	93.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	94.0	93.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	94.8	92.9
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	97.0	92.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	95.0	92.5
Madhesi OC	Kahar	93.5	92.5
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	92.5	92.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	96.9	92.4
Madhesi OC	Sonar	94.0	91.5
Madhesi OC	Baniya	93.4	91.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	85.5	91.4
Madhesi OC	Mali	94.9	91.0
Madhesi OC	Yadav	93.0	91.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	91.5	91.0
Madhesi OC	Mallah	89.8	90.8
Madhesi OC	Koiri	92.5	90.5
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	91.5	90.5
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	91.5	90.5
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	96.9	90.0
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	90.9	90.0
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	93.0	89.5
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	87.9	89.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	90.4	88.5
Madhesi OC	Barae	92.8	88.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	91.4	88.4
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	89.4	88.0
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	92.8	87.9
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	92.0	87.4
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	91.0	87.0
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	90.0	85.5
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	90.4	84.5
Muslim	Muslim	88.4	84.5
Madhesi OC	Kanu	92.5	84.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	85.9	82.8
Madhesi OC	Lohar	89.0	82.5
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	88.0	82.0
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	85.5	81.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	87.8	80.9
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	82.0	76.5

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	16.9a Proportion of children under 5 having birth registration	
		Male	Female
Tarai Janajati	Meche	97.3	100.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	97.9	98.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	96.5	96.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	87.8	95.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	85.3	94.5
Hill Dalit	Gaine	89.7	94.1
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	82.5	91.7
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	73.0	90.7
Hill Dalit	Sarki	92.2	89.1
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	74.4	86.2
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	89.6	85.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	81.8	85.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	77.5	84.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	79.5	83.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	71.4	82.1
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	78.0	81.8
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	81.6	81.4
Hill Dalit	Kami	95.9	81.3
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	77.5	79.7
Marwadi	Marwadi	82.8	78.9
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	76.9	77.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	65.6	77.1
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	75.9	76.7
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	72.7	76.7
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	75.6	75.6
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	69.8	74.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	86.7	74.3
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	82.5	74.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	70.8	74.1
Hill Dalit	Badi	75.0	73.8
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	75.4	73.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	80.0	73.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	86.5	72.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	85.4	71.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	71.7	70.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	61.4	70.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	85.2	70.3
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	75.6	70.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	70.3	69.6
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	78.1	69.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	89.5	69.2
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	50.7	68.3
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	59.1	67.9
Madhesi OC	Barae	51.5	66.7

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	16.9a Proportion of children under 5 having birth registration	
		Male	Female
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	60.0	66.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	78.2	66.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	74.4	64.7
Madhesi OC	Koiri	51.4	64.7
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	72.4	64.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	67.4	63.6
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	76.3	61.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	73.3	61.3
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/ Harijan/Ram	70.0	61.2
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	58.9	60.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	60.0	60.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	58.5	59.0
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	68.3	58.8
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	65.8	58.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lumbu	47.5	57.6
Madhesi OC	Lohar	62.0	57.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	61.3	56.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	61.0	56.9
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	51.7	56.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	79.5	55.8
Madhesi OC	Kanu	67.1	54.7
Tarai Janajati	Koche	71.7	54.3
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	48.7	54.2
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	53.3	54.1
Madhesi OC	Mallah	59.4	52.7
Muslim	Muslim	59.8	52.2
Madhesi OC	Teli	58.8	52.1
Madhesi OC	Baniya	63.6	52.0
Madhesi OC	Mali	50.0	52.0
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	61.5	50.7
Madhesi OC	Kahar	52.3	50.0
Madhesi OC	Lodha	47.8	48.5
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	66.2	47.0
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	32.9	46.5
Madhesi OC	Kewat	39.8	45.8
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	61.2	45.8
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	58.3	44.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	56.8	44.4
Madhesi OC	Sonar	48.4	43.3
Madhesi OC	Yadav	50.7	40.9
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	54.0	40.3
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	27.8	39.1
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	54.3	36.9
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	38.2	31.9

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	16.9b Proportion of population aged 16 years and above who have citizenship certificate	
		Male	Female
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thakali	95.4	97.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Newar	96.9	96.9
Hill Brahmin	Brahmin - Hill	97.2	94.6
Tarai Janajati	Meche	98.4	94.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sherpa	92.6	93.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Rai	94.5	93.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yholmo	96.8	92.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Yakha	94.8	92.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Jirel	93.9	92.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Lepcha	96.4	92.2
Hill Chhetri	Thakuri	91.1	91.8
Tarai Janajati	Dhimal	95.4	91.4
Hill Chhetri	Chhetri	91.2	91.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Darai	94.2	91.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gurung	93.7	91.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Gharti/Bhujel	92.8	91.0
Hill Chhetri	Sanyasi	92.6	90.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Baramu/Brahmu	92.9	90.2
Madhesi B/C	Kayastha	94.0	90.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Hayu	90.2	89.8
Mt./Hill Janajati	Limbu	90.3	89.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Kumal	91.6	88.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chhantyal	91.6	88.4
Mt./Hill Janajati	Magar	93.1	88.2
Mt./Hill Janajati	Sunuwar	95.0	88.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Raji	88.9	87.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Pahari	89.7	87.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Dura	95.5	87.1
Mt./Hill Janajati	Thami	94.8	87.0
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bhote/Walung	92.0	86.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Tamang	93.2	86.6
Hill Dalit	Kami	89.9	86.6
Mt./Hill Janajati	Byasi	92.1	86.3
Hill Dalit	Gaine	94.9	86.2
Tarai Janajati	Rajbansi	91.8	86.1
Madhesi B/C	Brahmin - Tarai	94.1	86.0
Tarai Janajati	Tharu	93.8	85.8
Hill Dalit	Sarki	93.1	84.9
Madhesi OC	Kalwar	91.8	84.5
Madhesi OC	Haluwai	94.6	84.5
Mt./Hill Janajati	Danuwar	91.8	84.3
Tarai Janajati	Tajpuriya	92.5	83.8
Tarai Janajati	Gangai	91.4	83.3
Madhesi OC	Sudhi	94.4	81.9
Mt./Hill Janajati	Bote	89.6	81.6

Social Group	Caste/ Ethnicity	16.9b Proportion of population aged 16 years and above who have citizenship certificate	
		Male	Female
Madhesi OC	Koiri	94.7	80.7
Madhesi OC	Teli	93.0	80.3
Tarai Janajati	Kisan	91.0	79.9
Tarai Janajati	Munda/Mudiyari	87.4	79.8
Hill Dalit	Badi	88.7	79.7
Hill Dalit	Damai/Dholi	93.3	78.7
Mt./Hill Janajati	Chepang	89.9	78.4
Madhesi Dalit	Khatwe	91.2	78.3
Mt./Hill Janajati	Majhi	89.5	78.0
Madhesi Dalit	Bantar	90.5	77.8
Madhesi OC	Baniya	90.4	76.4
Madhesi OC	Kanu	89.7	75.9
Madhesi OC	Hajam/Thakur	90.5	75.7
Madhesi OC	Badhae/Kamar	88.7	75.6
Madhesi OC	Yadav	90.2	74.9
Madhesi Dalit	Tatma	91.1	74.3
Madhesi OC	Barae	90.5	74.3
Marwadi	Marwadi	79.7	74.0
Madhesi B/C	Rajput	91.3	73.9
Madhesi OC	Mali	92.2	73.9
Tarai Janajati	Dhanuk	93.2	73.8
Madhesi OC	Kumhar	92.5	72.8
Madhesi OC	Bhediya/Gaderi	91.9	72.8
Madhesi OC	Kewat	89.2	72.7
Madhesi Dalit	Dhobi	91.0	72.6
Tarai Janajati	Koche	85.4	72.5
Tarai Janajati	Jhangad	87.9	72.4
Muslim	Muslim	90.2	72.2
Madhesi OC	Rajbhar	87.2	72.2
Madhesi OC	Lohar	89.8	72.1
Madhesi OC	Nuniya	89.6	71.1
Madhesi OC	Sonar	88.0	70.5
Madhesi OC	Mallah	83.6	69.2
Madhesi OC	Bing/Binda	87.4	69.1
Madhesi OC	Kurmi	90.5	68.5
Madhesi Dalit	Dusadh/ Paswan/Pasi	83.7	68.5
Madhesi Dalit	Chamar/Harijan/ Ram	90.3	68.1
Madhesi OC	Kahar	86.8	67.6
Madhesi OC	Lodha	84.6	66.3
Madhesi Dalit	Musahar	82.3	64.5
Madhesi Dalit	Halkhor	83.0	62.8
Tarai Janajati	Santhal	81.4	59.9
Madhesi Dalit	Dom	77.2	59.3

WHO ARE LEFT BEHIND? 2018

ABOUT SOSIN RESEARCH

This volume represents one part of a research project on the “State of Social Inclusion in Nepal (SOSIN),” undertaken by the Central Department of Anthropology at Tribhuvan University in 2018-2019. The SOSIN research is a sequel to research on “Social Inclusion Atlas and Ethnographic Profile” that the then the Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology carried out in 2012-2014. The SOSIN research has four major thematic components and associated reports.

The first is a report on the “Nepal Social Inclusion Survey (NSIS) 2018,” a national sample survey, that presents data and analysis disaggregated by sex, 11 broad social groups, and 88 distinct caste and ethnic groups. The NSIS provides data for tracking changes in a number of key indicators between 2012 and 2018. The second is a report on “Who Are Left Behind?” which presents sex, caste and ethnicity disaggregated data from the NSIS 2018 on selected Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators. This will be helpful in monitoring the SDGs across gender and social groups, in line with the spirit of “leaving no one behind.” The third report is on the “State of Inclusive Governance in Nepal” that examines the current state of governance policies, practices and hindrances to inclusion. This report presents current representation of the people in bureaucracy, elected local bodies and other institutions, and analyzes disparities by gender, and caste, ethnic, religious and minority groups. The fourth report on “Community Resilience Capacity,” a study on Nepal’s 2015 earthquakes and its aftermath, provides empirical data on disaster effects, recovery, and resilience in the 14 worst-affected districts. It analyzes disproportionate impact, differential resilience capacity and social inclusion. The results of this study can be useful for better understanding resilience capacity, for improving on-going recovery efforts, and for strengthening disaster risk reduction and management planning. The lens of social inclusion weaves through all the four studies as a common thread.



Central Department of Anthropology
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: + 977 – 01 – 4334832
Email: info@cda.tu.edu.np
Website: <http://anthropologytu.edu.np>

