

**Suryodaya Municipality**  
**Sustainable Development Goals Localization Roadmap**  
**(2024 to 2030)**



**Suryodaya Municipality**  
**Fikkal, Ilam District**  
**Koshi Province, Nepal**  
**Asad 1, 2081**

**Mailing Address:**

Suryodaya Municipality  
Fikkal Bazar, Ilam  
Koshi Province, Nepal  
Contact: +977 (27) 540473  
Email: [suryodayamun@gmail.com](mailto:suryodayamun@gmail.com)

**Publisher:**

Government of Nepal, Suryodya Municipality, Fikkal, Ilam  
Koshi Pradesh, Nepal  
Contact: +977 (27) 540473  
**Email:** [suryodayamun@gmail.com](mailto:suryodayamun@gmail.com)  
**Website:** <https://www.suryodayamun.gov.np/en>

**Published Year:**

2080  
All rights reserved: Suryodaya Municipality  
Printed copy: 1,000

## **Message from the Mayor**

In alignment with the global community's steadfast commitment to fostering peace and prosperity, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were officially adopted at the historic United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. The Government of Nepal has fully embraced this global agenda, committing to the realization of these critical goals.

The SDGs represent a universal agenda, with targets for achieving by 2030. To support this endeavor, the Government of Nepal, through the National Planning Commission, has published "Sustainable Development Goals, Current Status, and Future Roadmap: 2016-30." In keeping with the guidelines outlined in the "SDGs Localization Resource Handbook," this roadmap has been meticulously crafted to guide our efforts.

The "SDGs Localization Roadmap" serves as a strategic framework for implementing the SDGs at the local level. By striking a balance between economic development, social equity, and environmental sustainability, and by optimizing our local resources and capacities, this roadmap is designed to facilitate the successful attainment of the SDGs. It will chart a clear path for the future of our municipality, and its successful execution will necessitate the active participation and collaboration of all stakeholders. This document comprehensively outlines various sector-specific strategies, policies, and implementation plans to ensure that our development initiatives are both outcome-focused and impactful.

The roadmap has established specific targets across key areas, including economic growth, social development, environmental conservation, infrastructure development, and social justice, offering clear guidance on how these objectives can be achieved. It is poised to significantly enhance the quality of life for our citizens and contribute to the overall prosperity of the municipality. We have emphasized the importance of coordination and partnership among civil society, the private sector, cooperatives, and local communities to ensure the effective implementation of the SDGs. Addressing local needs and priorities, the concerted efforts of elected officials, municipal staff, and residents will be instrumental in realizing our shared goals.

Through the strategic approaches, policies, and action plans detailed in the "SDGs Localization Roadmap," we are committed to ensuring the successful achievement of the SDGs and to building a more inclusive, just, and secure society for all. This roadmap will serve as a vital tool in advancing sustainable development across the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of our municipality. I have full confidence that, with the unified efforts of all elected representatives, municipal employees, and the citizens of Suryodaya Municipality, we will accomplish our goals. I extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all the elected officials, staff members, and stakeholders who have contributed to the development of this essential document.

**Ran Bahadur Rai**  
Mayor

## Table of Content

<b>CHAPTER - 1</b> .....	1
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
<b>CHAPTER – 2</b> .....	6
<b>BASELINE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</b> .....	6
<b>CHAPTER - 3</b> .....	9
<b>ROADMAP TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</b> .....	9
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) - 1</b> .....	10
<b>NO POVERTY</b> .....	10
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) -2:</b> .....	15
<b>ZERO HUNGER</b> .....	15
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) -3:</b> .....	21
<b>GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b> .....	21
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 4:</b> .....	28
<b>QUALITY EDUCATION</b> .....	28
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-5:</b> .....	38
<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b> .....	38
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 6:</b> .....	43
<b>CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES</b> .....	43
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 7:</b> .....	46
<b>ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</b> .....	46
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 8:</b> .....	49
<b>DECENT WORK AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH</b> .....	49
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 9:</b> .....	53
<b>INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b> .....	53
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 10:</b> .....	58
<b>REDUCED INEQUALITY</b> .....	58
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 11:</b> .....	62
<b>SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</b> .....	62
<b>Sustainable Development Goal 12:</b> .....	66
<b>RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</b> .....	66
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 13:</b> .....	72
<b>CLIMATE ACTION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b> .....	72
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 15:</b> .....	76
<b>LIFE ON LAND (CONSERVATION OF FORESTS, WATERSHEDS, AND BIODIVERSITY)</b> .....	76
<b>Sustainable Development Goal 16:</b> .....	80

<b>PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS .....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 17: .....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>PARTNERSHIPS FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>CHAPTER 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....</b>	<b>86</b>



# CHAPTER - 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

With the promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal, reflecting the aspirations of the people's movement, the country has established a federal democratic republic. The Constitution plays a pivotal role in this, defining the structure of the federal democratic republic of Nepal at three levels: federal, provincial, and local. Each level exercises state power by the Constitution and the law. The Constitution delineates the responsibilities of the governments at all three levels, granting them the autonomy to operate within their respective jurisdictions as prescribed by the Constitution and the law. This includes the authority to enact laws, formulate plans and budgets, and independently implement and measure outcomes within their areas of jurisdiction. In line with these constitutional provisions and the federal structure, the Government of Nepal, seven provincial governments, and 753 local governments, led by elected representatives for the second elected term, are actively engaged in governance, service delivery, and development activities.

To implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Government of Nepal, as a signatory nation, has committed to integrating the SDGs into the policies, plans, and programs of the different levels of government. Several efforts are underway to ensure the implementation of these goals. At the federal level, the National Planning Commission serves as the primary coordinating body for SDG implementation and coordination. In accordance with this mandate, the National Planning Commission has developed the "Current Status and Future Roadmap for Sustainable Development Goals: 2016-2030" and conducted several studies related to the SDGs. These documents have identified the need for strategies to localize the SDGs, potential investment opportunities, and the necessity of improving governance systems and establishing effective partnership mechanisms to achieve multifaceted sustainable development outcomes in the country.

Since establishing Suryodaya Municipality as a local government, this municipality has been actively implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Fifteenth Plan and Sixteenth, and the Provincial Government's First Periodic Plan (2019/20–2023/24). Over the past three years, it has formulated and executed sector-specific plans and a medium-term expenditure framework aligned with the SDGs. In collaboration with the UNDP Federal Government, the municipality prepared a voluntary local-level review (VLR) and assessed its current status concerning the SDGs in 2022. Committed to integrating and localizing the SDGs into its policies, plans, and programs, the municipality has developed the "SDG Localization Roadmap (2024/25–2029/30)" to incorporate and implement the SDGs within its policy, planning, and programmatic frameworks, aligning with national and provincial goals and commitments.

### 1.2 The Necessity of Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals

By the year 2100, Nepal aims to transition into an upper-middle-income country and achieve the shared national aspiration of "Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali" through long-term strategic planning. This involves identifying 13 areas for structural transformation, which has guided the development of the Sixteenth National Plan. Similarly, the Koshi Province has completed

its First Periodic Plan with a vision of a clean, happy, and progressive province and is now preparing its Second Periodic Plan. In alignment with this vision, the municipality is advancing toward the final phase of implementing its First Periodic Plan and preparing its Second Periodic Plan, with a long-term focus on "Prosperity for Suryodaya Municipality: Organic Agriculture, Sustainable Tourism, and Economic Equality."

Since the commencement of the Fourteenth Plan, Nepal has been actively integrating and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to align with the country's economic, social, and environmental contexts. The Constitution of Nepal underscores the critical roles that all levels of government—central, provincial, and local—must play in achieving these goals. Provincial and local governments must embed the SDGs into their policies, plans, programs, and processes for implementation, monitoring, and reporting. To support this, the National Planning Commission has provided a resource manual for SDG localization, and the Koshi Province Government has developed an SDG Localization Roadmap, which is currently being implemented. In alignment with these efforts, Suryodaya Municipality has also crafted its own SDG Localization Roadmap, designed to facilitate coordination among tiered governments, civil society, cooperatives, the private sector, and communities. This roadmap aims to strengthen the local government's role in directly addressing the SDGs and sectoral issues, as detailed in the accompanying table.

**Table 1:** The local government's role in directly addressing the SDGs and sectoral issues

Sustainable Development Goals	Sub-sector	Sector
No Poverty	Poverty Alleviation, Social Protection, Land Management, and Cooperatives	Economic Sector
Zero Hunger	Agriculture, Food Security, and Livestock Services	Economic Sector
Good Health and Well-being	Health and Nutrition	Social Sector
Quality Education	Education, Science, Art, and Literature	Social Sector
Gender Equality	Gender Equality	Social Sector
Clean Water and Sanitation	Drinking Water and Sanitation	Social Sector
Affordable and Clean Energy	Water Resources, Electricity, and Clean Energy	Infrastructure Sector
Decent Work and Economic Growth	Labor and Employment	Economic Sector
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Industry, Infrastructure and Innovation, Information and Communication	Infrastructure Sector



Reduced Inequalities	Social Inclusion	Social Sector
Sustainable Cities and Communities	Building and Housing	Infrastructure Sector
Responsible Consumption and Production	Tourism and Heritage, Environment and Waste Management	Forest and Environment Sector
Climate Action and Impacts	Disaster and Climate Resilience	Forest and Environment Sector
Life on Land	Forest, Greenery, and Land Conservation	Forest and Environment Sector
Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Law, Justice, Good Governance, Organization, and Service Delivery	Institutional Development and Governance Sector
Partnerships for the Goals	Revenue Mobilization and Planning Management	Institutional Development and Governance Sector

### 1.3 Objective of the SDG Localization Roadmap

The primary objective of this roadmap is to develop a comprehensive plan for localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within Suryodaya Municipality. The specific objectives are as follows:

- 1) Present the current status and future roadmap for SDG implementation in the municipality.
- 2) Establish milestones for each SDG indicator for the period from 2024 to 2030.
- 3) Ensure the development policies, plans, and budget formulation are integrated, inclusive, results-based, and effective. This is fine
- 4) Present the standards and framework for monitoring the implementation and progress of the SDGs within the municipality.
- 5) Provide a roadmap and boundary assessment for integrating the SDGs into periodic plans, sectoral plans, medium-term expenditure frameworks, and annual budgets and programs.
- 6) Enhance provincial and local investment and the latest research to achieve the SDGs.

### 1.4 Concept and Formulation Method

#### 1.4.1 Concept

This roadmap integrates 16 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 301 updated indicators and 179 targets, aligning them with the jurisdiction and responsibilities of local governments. It considers the 2030 SDG agenda, ensuring alignment with local authority roles. The roadmap is based on the current status and 2016-2030 roadmap of SDGs in Nepal, prepared by the National Planning Commission, along with relevant study and research reports. It also incorporates the provincial government's roadmap and the SDG localization efforts of other local governments. The following concept has been adopted in the preparation of this roadmap.

- a) **Integrated Approach:** This roadmap presents an integrated overview of relevant Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators within the jurisdiction of the municipality.
- b) **Participatory Approach:** The municipality's SDG localization roadmap has been prepared through a participatory process. This process involved studying and reviewing subject-specific policies, periodic plans, sectoral plans, annual policies and programs, the medium-term expenditure framework, and voluntary SDG reports. It also included discussions with elected representatives, municipal staff, and stakeholders.
- c) **Learning and Experience-Based Approach:** The roadmap leverages past learnings and experiences by reviewing long-term, periodic, and sector-specific plans, policies, the medium-term expenditure framework, and annual budgets and programs at the federal, provincial, and local levels. Successful practices from the federal government, Koshi Province, and other local governments have also been considered.
- d) **Knowledge and Skill Transfer Approach:** The proposed roadmap was developed through discussions, consultations, and workshops with relevant municipal committees and branches. Efforts have been made to facilitate the transfer of skills and experiences by engaging closely with the mayor, deputy mayor, subject committee coordinators, branch heads, representatives, and stakeholders.
- e) **User-Friendly Approach:** The roadmap has been designed using simple, user-friendly methods, tools, and instruments, informed by studies, consultations, and workshops.
- f) **Gender and Social Inclusion-Sensitive Approach:** In line with the principle of "leaving no one behind," the roadmap has given special attention to issues, policies, strategies, and indicators related to women, children, disadvantaged groups, and communities, and gender and sexual minorities.

#### 1.4.2 Roadmap Preparation Methods and Procedures

The SDG localization roadmap for the municipality has been developed based on Nepal's current status and future roadmap for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2016–2030), relevant sectoral policies and plans, the municipality's first periodic plan, sector-specific policies and plans, voluntary SDG reports, the medium-term expenditure framework, and annual policies and programs. This roadmap was prepared with the active participation and engagement of the mayor, deputy mayor, subject committee and branch heads, representatives, relevant staff, and stakeholders. The following methods and procedures were adopted in the preparation of the municipality's SDG localization roadmap:

- a) **Roadmap Preparation Meeting:** The Municipal Executive Office organized a preliminary meeting and discussion involving all relevant stakeholders to discuss the roadmap's methods, procedures, timeline, and content. This meeting aimed to establish a common understanding of the roadmap's necessity, content, preparation methods, and timeline, leading to the development of an initial draft.

- b) **Review of Relevant Policy, Legal, and Planning Documents and Study Materials:** With the collaboration and participation of elected officials, relevant staff, and stakeholders, relevant policies, laws, planning documents, and study materials were reviewed and analyzed. This review identified and analyzed important and relevant provisions for the preparation of the SDG localization roadmap. The review included Nepal's Constitution, Long-term Vision 2100, the Fifteenth Plan, and the Sixteenth Plan documents, Nepal's SDG Status and Future Roadmap (2016–2030), Koshi Province's sectoral policies, laws, and first periodic plan (FY 2076/77–2080/81), the municipality's voluntary SDG report, periodic plans, medium-term expenditure framework, and annual policies, budgets, and programs.
- c) **Development of SDG Localization Roadmap Content and Tools:** An initial draft of the SDG localization roadmap's methods, tools, and content was prepared and discussed with the executive office, subject committees, branches, staff, and stakeholders.
- d) **Submission of Initial Report and Work Plan:** An initial report was prepared, incorporating relevant information and data obtained from the review of documents related to the SDG localization roadmap. The initial report included the proposed methods, tools, and roadmap content. Feedback and suggestions from relevant provincial government bodies and stakeholders were also included.
- e) **Consultation with Subject Committees and Branches:** Discussions and consultations were held with the municipal executive, subject committee officials, relevant staff, and representatives of stakeholder bodies regarding the SDG localization roadmap's structure, past trends, baseline status, milestones, targets for 2030, and related data and information. These consultations provided detailed information on the past trends, current situation, priorities, policy provisions, investments, and institutional arrangements for implementing the municipality's SDG roadmap.
- f) **Drafting of SDG Localization Roadmap Document:** Based on the information and data obtained from desk studies, workshops, and consultations, a draft document in the proposed format was prepared for the municipality's SDG localization roadmap.
- g) **Presentation and Collection of Feedback on the Draft Document:** The draft SDG localization roadmap document was presented in a meeting with the municipal executive office, subject committee heads and representatives, and local stakeholders. Discussions were held to address any gaps in the data, and necessary suggestions were obtained to finalize the report.
- h) **Collection of Suggestions and Feedback:** On Asar 2, 2081, a workshop was organized to present and collect suggestions on the draft SDG localization roadmap document. The participants included the mayor, deputy mayor, chief administrative officer, subject committee and branch heads, and representatives of relevant stakeholder bodies. These participants provided necessary suggestions and feedback.

- i) **Preparation and Submission of the Final Roadmap Report:** The final version of the SDG localization roadmap for the municipality was prepared by incorporating the suggestions and feedback from the mayor, deputy mayor, chief administrative officer, subject committee and branch heads, and other supportive bodies and stakeholders.

## 1.5 Report Structure

The SDG localization roadmap for the municipality is divided into four chapters:

**Chapter 1:** This chapter provides an overview of the roadmap, including its purpose, significance, and overall context.

**Chapter 2:** Current Development Status and Baseline for SDGs: This section outlines the municipality's current development status and establishes the baseline for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It includes an analysis of existing conditions and the municipality's initial position towards achieving the SDGs.

**Chapter 3:** SDG Localization Roadmap: This section is strategically designed to detail the roadmap for localizing the SDGs within the municipality. It includes specific strategies, actions, and initiatives that will be undertaken to align local development efforts with the SDGs.

**Chapter 4:** Implementation, Institutional Arrangements, Investment, Monitoring, and Evaluation Framework for SDGs. This chapter presents a comprehensive framework for implementing the SDG localization roadmap. It outlines the institutional arrangements, investment plans, and the mechanism for monitoring and evaluating progress towards achieving the SDGs.

## CHAPTER – 2

### BASELINE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

#### 2.1 Thematic Policies, Laws, and Standards

The municipality has developed and implemented a total of 169 policies across 25 sub-sectors relevant to its jurisdiction. These policies guide various activities such as planning, service delivery, development, construction, revenue collection, monitoring, and evaluation.

Under these adopted policies, the municipality is committed to integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into local policies, plans, and programs based on the Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports. This commitment includes regular monitoring, evaluation, and improvement processes to ensure the timely achievement of the SDGs.

Additionally, to effectively implement the "Leave No One Behind" principle of the SDGs in the local context, the municipality has formulated the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy, 2079 (2022 AD). Furthermore, the municipality has enacted and implemented a total of 140 laws, procedures, and standards. This includes 30 Acts, 8 Regulations, 84 Procedures, 15 Directives, 2 Standards, and 1 Internal Audit Charter.

#### 2.2 First Periodic Plan

The municipality's ongoing First Periodic Plan (FY 2077/078–2081/082) aligns with the long-term vision of the Government of Nepal's "Prosperous Nepal: Happy Nepali" and Koshi Province's "Clean, Happy, and Prosperous Province." Adopting "Prosperity of Municipality: Organic Agriculture, Eco-Tourism, and Economic Equality" as its long-term vision, the overarching goal of the First Periodic Plan is to "Enhance economic, social, physical, environmental, institutional service delivery, financial management, and good governance, thereby improving the quality of life for municipal residents."

Despite the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which emerged globally at the beginning of the plan period, and the economic contraction starting in the second year, along with challenges in mobilizing expected resources and changing priorities, significant progress has been made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the mid-term review.

The ongoing First Periodic Plan incorporates strategies to include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within sector-specific and annual policies, programs, and budgets, along with a localization strategy for the SDGs. The plan has set quantitative targets that directly align with the SDGs. The baseline status of the First Periodic Plan (2019), achievements up to the review period (2022), overarching quantitative targets, and the revised targets of the plan are presented in the following table:

**Table 2:** The baseline status of the First Periodic Plan (2019), achievements, overarching quantitative targets, and the revised targets of the plan

SN	Indicator	Unit	Status in 2019	Mid-term Target (2022)	Achievement by 2022	Plan Target for 2025	Revised Target
1	Human Development Index	Score	0.50	0.55	0.58	0.60	-
2	Economic Growth	Percent	6.50	8.50	9	9.70	-
3	Gross Domestic Product	Rs. Crore	586.46	797.05	-	977.96	-
4	Per Capita Annual Income	Rs. Thousand	102	139	142	170	-
5	Population Engaged in Agriculture and Livestock	Percent	81.39	75	75.80	70	70
6	Average Annual Growth Rate of Agriculture Sector	Percent	6.50	9.70	9	10	12
7	Families Spending More Than Two-thirds of Their Income on Food	Percent	80	75	71	65	75

SN	Indicator	Unit	Status in 2019	Mid-term Target (2022)	Achievement by 2022	Plan Target for 2025	Revised Target
8	Households Selling Agricultural Products	Percent	13	20	40	25	50
9	Houses Built According to Standards	Percent	59	66	72	74	80
10	Roads Usable by Vehicles Throughout the Year	Km	20	40	122.60	60	223
11	Forest and Bush Area	Percent	55	58	57	60	58
12	Unemployment Rate	Percent	10.30	5	7	4	4
13	Population Engaged in Foreign Employment	Number	273	-	0	341	0
14	Women Owning Property in Their Name	Percent	11.60	15	0	20	20
15	Households with Access to Piped Drinking Water	Percent	94	97	86	98	99
16	Population Below the Poverty Line	Percent	12.40	11.70	12	11	11
17	Average Life Expectancy	Years	70	-	72.10	80	75
18	Literacy Rate	Percent	90.40	-	92	95	96
19	Population Satisfied with Municipal Services	Percent	30	-	92	70	95

**Source:** First Periodic Plan Mid-Term Review Report, 2023

## 2.3 Sectoral Strategic and Master Plans

In line with the strategy to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into sectoral plans and annual policies, programs, and budgets, the municipality has developed a master plan. Accordingly, prioritization is being given to constructing and upgrading the roads. The municipality has prepared and implemented the Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan, 2079 (2022 AD) to mitigate disaster damage and build a disaster-resilient community.

Similarly, by the directives of the policy and program for the fiscal year 2076/077 (2019/2020 AD), the municipality has expanded its role as a center for advanced cattle breeding. It has implemented a policy to attract farmers to livestock farming, aiming to support economic development. This policy, which aims to gradually replace traditional livestock farming with advanced cattle farming, promises long-term benefits for the community.

## **2.4 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework**

Since the fiscal year 2079/080, the municipality has been working on developing a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to align it with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Efforts have been made to ensure maximum coherence between the SDGs, indicators, medium-term outcomes, programs, and budgets.

In the MTEF, the economic framework and result framework include indicators that are directly or indirectly related to the SDG indicators. Additionally, the budget allocation based on the SDGs has been studied, projected, and forecasted. The sectoral vision, objectives, strategies, and programs presented in the MTEF are designed to contribute directly or indirectly to achieving the SDGs. Special attention has been given to prioritizing projects and programs that contribute to the SDGs and ensuring investment for these initiatives during the formulation of the MTEF.

## **2.5 Annual Policies, Budget, and Programs**

For the fiscal year 2080/081, the annual policies and programs have integrated a strategic approach to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This approach, based on the Voluntary National Review (VNR) report, is a testament to our unwavering commitment to the SDGs. It emphasizes the development of a Sustainable Development Goals localization roadmap, engaging all stakeholders in the effective realization of these goals through the formulation and implementation of relevant policies, programs, and projects, complemented by regular monitoring, evaluation, and improvement processes.

The previous fiscal year's policies, programs, and budget were centered around several key objectives. These include fostering economic growth and ensuring financial stability, enhancing the transportation network to improve internal mobility, and promoting sustainable urban development. Additionally, there was a focus on increasing social welfare and inclusivity, improving service quality, and strengthening governance and accountability. The policies also addressed environmental and waste management issues and prioritized disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.

The annual budget and programs emphasized various priority areas to meet these objectives. These include agricultural and livestock development, infrastructure enhancement, economic prosperity and job creation, and education and skill development. Social welfare and inclusivity, disaster risk reduction, environmental sustainability, cultural preservation, and tourism were highlighted as key focus areas. Furthermore, technological and digital transformation, capacity development, and good governance were identified as critical elements for driving progress and achieving the set goals.

# **CHAPTER - 3**

## **ROADMAP TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

This chapter includes the constitutional and legal jurisdiction of the local level, the background of relevant Sustainable Development Goals for the municipality, past trends, current situation, problems and challenges, quantitative targets, transformative strategies, programs and projects, and appropriate indicators and their targets.

# **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) - 1**

## **NO POVERTY**

### **1.1 Background**

The municipality prioritizes poverty alleviation in its policies and programs as an interconnected issue. Currently, with the primary objective of poverty alleviation, the federal government runs the Small Enterprise Development Program and the Prime Minister Employment Program. Efforts are underway to regulate and organize land management according to the local context through intergovernmental partnerships. As part of this process, the data collection of unorganized settlers, landless Dalits, and landless squatters has been completed, and the land measurement work of the unorganized settlers, landless Dalits, and landless squatters in wards 8, 9, and 11 has also been completed. The classification of land within the municipality area has also been completed. The Land Use Procedure, 2079, of Suryodaya Municipality has been prepared and implemented.

Similarly, a total of 146 cooperatives are functional in Suryodaya municipality. The municipality regulates 126, and the province regulates the remaining 20. The total share amount of the cooperatives under the municipality's regulation is NPR 63,758,585 (\$475,639.04), the savings amount is NPR 306,510,974 (\$2,286,571.87), and the loan investment amount is NPR 754,130,598 (\$5,625,814.26). The other funds of the cooperative institutions amount to NPR 3,836,9148 (\$286,233.84), and the reserve fund amounts to NPR 39,494,549 (\$294,629.34). Out of the total 12,488 share members of the cooperative institutions, the number of women is 8,829 and the number of men is 3,659. The external loan in the cooperative institutions amounts to NPR 458,020,950 (\$3,416,836.29). A total of 10 commercial banks and financial institutions are providing financial services in this area. Approximately 85 percent of households residing in this municipality area have bank accounts.

### **1.2 Past Trends**

Suryodaya Municipality has embraced poverty alleviation as an interconnected issue and engaged in multi-dimensional efforts towards planned development. Programs such as the Bishweshwar with the Poor Program, the Small Enterprise Development Program, and the Prime Minister Employment Program have been implemented to contribute to poverty alleviation directly. The municipality's first periodic plan aimed to reduce the number of families below the poverty line from 12.4 percent to 11 percent, and as of 2022, the poverty rate in this area stands at 11.7 percent.

The District Cooperative Office in Ilam regulated cooperatives in the past. In 2017, 126 cooperatives and their files were transferred to this municipality. Since then, the municipality has been conducting regulation, inspection, monitoring, and capacity-building training for cooperative institutions. To systematize land use, the Land Use Procedure, 2079 (2023 AD), has been prepared, and the work of land classification has been completed.

### **1.3 Current Situation**



At the end of 2023, the poverty rate in Suryodaya Municipality was approximately 11.4%. To address the needs of 11.4% of poor and marginalized communities, the municipality has created income-generating opportunities in agriculture, tourism, trade, and service sectors. The city is making strides in identifying underprivileged households and implementing targeted programs for poverty alleviation. The number of landless Dalits, landless squatters, and unorganized settlers is 65, 117, and 2250, respectively, with a total population of 9,814 among squatters and unorganized settlers.

The cooperative sector has emerged as a beacon of hope within the municipality area. A total of 146 cooperative institutions are active, with 20 regulated by the provincial government, including ten agricultural, two tea, five dairy, two multipurpose, and one saving and credit cooperative. The municipality itself regulates 126 cooperative institutions. These cooperatives, including 100 productive ones, are a testament to the community's resilience and spirit of cooperation. They include 2 cardamom cooperatives, 1 coffee cooperative, 32 agricultural cooperatives, 14 tea cooperatives, 50 dairy cooperatives, 13 multipurpose cooperatives, 9 savings and loan cooperatives, and 5 small farmer cooperatives.

## **1.4 Problems and Challenges**

Poverty exists in Suryodaya Municipality, and it has both urban and rural characteristics. Despite significant achievements in poverty alleviation over the past six decades, the goal of poverty eradication remains challenging. The shrinking of traditional employment sectors, the lack of skills and competencies to engage in new income-generating areas, the rise of practical consumer culture, and the loss of income opportunities due to disasters and economic recessions have made poverty alleviation difficult. Major challenges include reducing poverty as per targets, reducing inequality, and creating sustainable employment opportunities. Identifying and managing unorganized settlers and squatters is challenging. There are difficulties in resolving the problem of encroachment on public land and in preparing and implementing land use plans.

The municipality has yet to be able to update any details of cooperatives regulated by the provincial government. Additionally, cooperatives that have expanded their working area to include branches and service centers in this municipality, with their main offices at other local levels, have yet to provide detailed information. Despite the high number of banks, financial institutions, and cooperatives, transactions are notable in the informal sector. Nationally, governance issues and misappropriation of savings in some cooperatives have weakened trust in the cooperative sector. Investments by banks, financial institutions, and cooperatives need to be sufficiently focused on productive sectors. Due to geographical diversity, cooperatives need help in utilizing modern information technology. Cooperatives lack more financial expertise and collateral, are unable to prepare business project proposals independently, and lack service centers for necessary support. Economically and socially disadvantaged communities have limited access to financial services in the banking and financial sector.

## **1.5 Goal**

To end poverty in all its forms in every sector.

## 1.6 Objectives

- 1) To create robust policy structures at the local level to support increasing investments in poverty alleviation programs.
- 2) To reduce the proportion of men, women, and children in poverty by at least half.
- 3) To ensure equal rights for poor and disadvantaged citizens to social security and economic resources.
- 4) To mitigate the economic and social impacts and hazardous risks people face in poverty and deprivation.
- 5) To ensure access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all.
- 6) To support cooperative institutions' institutional capacity, financial literacy, capital formation, and entrepreneurship development.

## 1.7 Strategies

- 1) To identify poor households and update related details.
- 2) To enhance productive employment opportunities for poor households.
- 3) To address the immediate and long-term needs of marginalized and poor households.
- 4) Coordinating with intergovernmental and private sectors for poverty alleviation and social protection.
- 5) To strengthen intergovernmental partnerships and cooperation to address the problems of encroachment on public land and the issues of squatters and unorganized settlers.
- 6) To enhance intergovernmental partnerships and cooperation to resolve the problems of squatters and unorganized settlers.
- 7) To promote financial literacy and encourage formal transactions to establish easy access for residents to banks and financial institutions.

## 1.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 3 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.N.	Major Program and Project	Investment Estimate (In thousands of NPR)
1	Mapping and Statistical Management of Unemployed, Poor, and Landless	959
2	Social Security and Protection Program	3,838
3	Poverty Alleviation Program	5,756
4	Program for Poor People	5,117

S.N.	Major Program and Project	Investment Estimate (In thousands of NPR)
5	Entrepreneurship Development and Self-Employment Promotion Program	5,756
6	Economic and Social Integration Program for Returnee Migrant Workers	3,838
7	Business Development Service Center/Flow Program	2,878
8	Financial Service and Cooperative Promotion Program	6,716
9	Financial Literacy and Service Expansion Program	2,878
10	Land Management Program	7,675
11	Skill Development, Income Generation, and Business Development Program	959
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,371</b>

**Table 4 (B): Total Investment Projection**

S.N.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousands of NPR)
1	Municipality	46,371
2	Federal Government	2,340,000
3	Provincial Government	117,000
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, and NGOs)	217,684
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,721,055</b>

## 1.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 5: Quantitative Targets**

SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Population below the National Poverty Line	Percent	4.9	4.1	11.70	11.5	4
2	Poor Households	Number	-	-	1301	1030	500
3	Population in Multidimensional Poverty	Percent	6.48	6.5	12.9	12.7	5
4	Households with Access to Market Centers within 30 Minutes	Percent	90	93.5	50	52	94
5	Population with Access to Cooperative Services	Percent	80	82.50	50	50	60
6	Population with Access to Financial Services	Percent	-	85	80	-	-
7	Households Included in Formal Financial Services	Percent	-	81.3	62.48	70	80
8	Households with Bank Accounts	Percent	50	-	46	55	65
9	Number of Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 Adults	Number	36	-	8	31	36
10	Number of ATMs per 100,000 Adults	Number	33	-	8	31	33
11	Participants in Financial Literacy Classes	Number	-	-	100	305	1000
12	The proportion of Government Resources	Percent	-	-	2.9	3.00	5.00

SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
	Allocated Directly for Poverty Reduction						
14	Proportion of Total Government Expenditure by Local Governments on Essential Services (Education, Health, Social Security)	Ratio	-	-	43.44	43.70	50.00

## Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) -2: ZERO HUNGER

### 2.1 Background

The economy of Suryodaya Municipality is largely driven by agriculture, which serves as the primary source of livelihood for the majority of its population. The municipality is widely recognized for its production of cash crops under commercial agriculture. It is a well-known hub for the production of the "six A's" (*aduwa-ginger, alaichi-cardamom, olan-milk, amriso-broom grass, and akabare khursani-round chili*) with the addition of Chiya-Tea as a popular cash crop. Farmers in this region have been successful in generating significant income by cultivating seasonal and off-season vegetables, fruits, potatoes, and livestock, particularly dairy farming. Industries and processing centers based on agricultural and livestock products have been established. Although the production of grain crops is limited from a food security perspective, the local market has ample and readily available supplies. The expansion of irrigation facilities has been progressing to develop the agricultural sector further.

The ease of access to road transportation has facilitated marketing efforts. To increase farmers' incomes and the productivity of the agricultural sector, the municipality has been promoting the cultivation of high-value crops and the rearing of improved breeds of livestock. The municipality has adopted a policy to develop infrastructures such as cold storage facilities, collection centers, and sales centers necessary for agricultural and livestock production and to facilitate the market for local agricultural products. To encourage organic agricultural production, the municipality is preparing to effectively manage and operate municipality-level sales and collection centers and agricultural ambulances for the marketing of farm products.

### 2.2 Past Trends

In the past, most farmers practiced traditional farming, relying on physical labor and basic tools. However, significant achievements have been made in the agricultural sector. The use of improved seeds, irrigation facilities, technical and skilled workforce, infrastructure, and modern technologies has been expanded. Efforts are underway to commercialize agriculture and livestock farming. Advanced dairy farming, grass cultivation, commercial poultry, and fish farming have been initiated.

In the base year of the first periodic plan, land with year-round irrigation was 708 hectares, which increased to 1,091 hectares by 2079/080 (Nepali calendar year). During the same period, the number of operating tea industries decreased from 63 to 62, agricultural pocket areas increased from 3 to 5, and daily milk production rose from 37,439 to 40,000 liters.

## **2.3 Current Situation**

The total agricultural land within this municipality is 9,834.4 hectares. Out of the total 11,959 farming families in the municipality, 97.63% farm on their land. In terms of area, 96.35% of the land is owned by farming families, with the remainder owned by others. Agriculture is the primary source of income for 88.13% of the total farming families. Of the total farming families, 6,075 primarily cultivate vegetables, while 4,301 families focus on cash crops. The development of commercial agriculture is progressing within the municipality. Due to market and road expansion and increased income sources, food security availability and access have become more accessible.

Approximately 10% of farmers have adopted modern mechanization in agriculture. About 20% of farmers have adopted modern agricultural technologies (such as tunnels, mulching, and drip irrigation). The number of farmers adopting modern agricultural practices and technologies is on the rise. In this municipality, irrigation facilities are available throughout the year on 1,091 hectares of land. More than 350 agriculture farms are currently in operation, and 1,593 farmers are associated with 63 active farmer groups. The annual production within this municipality includes:

- 900 metric tons of grains.
- 5,922 metric tons of squash.
- 2,858 metric tons of potatoes.
- 15,000 metric tons of tea.
- 297 metric tons of cardamom.

Of the total 8,745 farming families engaged in dairy farming, over 90% rear improved breeds (Jersey/Holstein) of cows. The annual production includes 2,584,400 liters of milk, 470 metric tons of meat, and 5 metric tons of fish. The practice of cultivating improved grasses is increasing, with approximately 300 hectares of land under grass cultivation.

## **2.4 Problems and Challenges**

Although the development of commercial agriculture is progressing, the region faces challenges such as geographical remoteness and a scarcity of fertile land. There is a significant gap between the production cost and consumer price of agricultural products, and market price uncertainty persists. The increasing attraction to non-agricultural sectors, the growing proportion of fallow land, and the expansion of physical infrastructure on arable land present challenges. The monopoly of limited traders in the agricultural market creates issues of artificial shortages and price hikes, making it challenging to resolve these problems.

The supply of fertilizers is insufficient to meet demand, irrigation facilities are lacking, and there is a shortage of technical and skilled workforce in the agricultural sector. In the livestock farming sector, producing high-yielding grasses suited to the geographical and environmental conditions is challenging. The quality of imported feeds is inconsistent. The prevalence of diseases in agriculture and livestock farming is high. The lack of laboratories for diagnosing livestock diseases makes identification difficult, and there needs to be more essential medicines and equipment required for treatment. There is a high dependence on external sources for food grains and food items, and there is a lack of quality control and monitoring for imported and locally available products.

## **2.5 Goal**

To promote food security, improved nutrition, and sustainable agriculture.

## **2.6 Objectives**

- 1) Ensure all citizens have year-round access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food.
- 2) Enhance sustainable and resilient agricultural practices, soil quality, and land.
- 3) Increase livestock production and productivity.
- 4) Specialize and commercialize agriculture and livestock farming.
- 5) Provide high-quality services and facilities for the development of agriculture and livestock farming.
- 6) Create high-income and self-employment opportunities through agriculture and livestock farming.

## **2.7 Strategies**

- 1) Develop food production, high-value crops, and commercial and specialized agriculture.
- 2) Organize the processing, storage, and marketing of agricultural and livestock products.
- 3) Promote and encourage cooperative farming systems in agricultural areas according to market demand.
- 4) Effectively expand and manage irrigation facilities in partnership with inter-governmental and community collaboration.

- 5) Expand irrigation facilities in areas where irrigation from canals and channels is not possible through alternative methods.
- 6) Improve the economic and social conditions of poor and socially marginalized groups through livestock farming.
- 7) Advanced livestock farming should be developed as a primary source of income for farming families.

## 2.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 6 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.N.	Major Program and Project	Investment Estimate (In thousands of NPR)
1	Policy, Act, Regulation, Procedure, Standard, and Statistics, Plan Formulation, and Updating related to Agriculture and Livestock	4,979
2	Organic Agriculture Promotion Program	82,979
3	Soil Quality Improvement Program	4,149
4	Cash Crop Promotion Program	27,660
5	Farmer Skill and Capacity Enhancement Program	8,298
6	Agriculture and Livestock Infrastructure and Market Development and Promotion	69,149
7	Irrigation Service and Facility Development, Expansion, Maintenance, and Management Project	207,447
8	High Potential Agricultural Business Promotion Program (Bee, Mushroom, Flowers, Fruits, and Herbs)	20,745
9	Regulation and Management of Agricultural Land, Grazing Land, and Public Pasture Land	830
10	Agricultural Extension Program (Distribution and Marketing of New and High-Value Agricultural Products, Crop Protection, Agricultural Mechanization)	103,724
11	Livestock Farming and Development Program (Livestock Breed Improvement and Management, Barn Improvement, Livestock Insurance and Credit Facilitation, Livestock Services, Livestock Mechanization, Livestock Health Service Management, Livestock Product Production, Processing, and Diversification)	165,958



S.N.	Major Program and Project	Investment Estimate (In thousands of NPR)
12	Fisheries Promotion Program	695,916
13	Livestock Feed Management Program	8,298
14	Livestock Market, Slaughterhouse, and Cold Storage Construction and Management	27,660
15	Identification of Food Security and Nutrition Status at Local Level, Management of Information and Statistics System	4,149
16	Nutrition Program through Schools and Health Institutions	4,149
17	Agricultural Innovation and Climate Adaptation System Development	41,489
18	Capacity Building Program	4,284
	<b>Total</b>	<b>806,690</b>

**Table 7 (B): Total Investment Projection**

S.N.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousands of NPR)
1	Municipality	806,690
2	Federal Government	24,201
3	Provincial Government	16,134
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, and NGOs)	564,683
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,411,707</b>

## 1.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 8: Quantitative Targets**

SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Population Spending More Than Two-Thirds of Total Consumption on Food Population Spending More Than Two-Thirds of Total Consumption on Food	Percent	3	-	-	20	15
2	Per Capita Food Grain Production	Kilograms (kg)	530	-	17.29	17.34	18
3	Underweight Children (Under Five Years)	Percent	9	-	0.3	0.72	0.2
4	Existing Agricultural and Private Forest Areas	Thousand Hectares	2,641	-	68.8	68.8	70
5	Irrigated Area Throughout the Year (of Total Arable Land)	Percent	80	-	11.97	12.30	20
6	Organic Matter in Soil (Percentage of Cultivated Land)	Percent	4	-	3.9	3.9	4
7	Government Spending on Agriculture (as a Percentage of Total Budget)	Percent	-	-	5.91	4.86	8
8	Daily Milk Production	Liters	-	-	70,000	75,000	200,000
9	Annual Meat Production	Metric Tons (MT)	-	-	465	470	485

SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
10	Annual Production	Fish Metric Tons (MT)	-	-	2	5	15

## Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) -3:

### GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

#### 3.1 Background

By implementing federal, provincial, and local policies, plans, and programs related to health services as specified in the Constitution of Nepal, the municipality is actively working to bring about improvements in public health. This includes analyzing health conditions, formulating plans, implementing them, and conducting monitoring and evaluations to ensure public health development efforts and outcomes are delivered to the residents. To make health services systematic, practical, and citizen-friendly, Suryodaya Municipality has prepared several guidelines and acts such as the Health Act 2078; Health Insurance Program Operating Procedure 2076; Health Insurance Operating Procedure for Persons with Disabilities 2077; Health Treatment Assistance Fund Operating Procedure for Extremely Poor Citizens 2077; Suryodaya Municipality Alcohol and Tobacco Control and Regulation Act 2080; Municipal Hospital Operation and Management Procedure 2079; Local Insurance Coordination Procedure 2079; Ambulance Operation Directive 2079; and Health Institution Registration, Permission, and Renewal Directive 2075.

#### 3.2 Past Trends

Despite the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic during the current periodic plan, significant improvements have been observed in health indicators. In the base year of the plan (2019), the percentage of children in the target group receiving complete vaccination was 63%, which has now increased to 95.9%. The number of pregnant women receiving health check-up services according to protocol has risen from 33.6% to 64.10%. The percentage of underweight children under five years old reached 0.28%. Additionally, the number of family members with health insurance increased from 21% to 42%.

#### 3.3 Current Status

As for the health facilities within the municipal area, there is a robust infrastructure in place. This includes 1 municipal hospital, 1 primary health center, 6 health posts, 5 basic health service centers, and 1 urban health center. Additionally, a district Ayurvedic health center under

Koshi Province is also located within this municipality. Among the health institutions under this municipality, five have birthing centers, six have lab services, and there are 35 village clinics and 34 vaccination centers in operation. The annual number of maternal deaths during pregnancy and childbirth is 2.

In the fiscal year 2079/080, it was found that skilled birth attendants assisted 10% of safe deliveries in birthing centers within the municipality, and 0.77% of deliveries occurred at home. According to statistics gathered with the help of female community health volunteers, the total number of institutional deliveries, both inside and outside the municipality, is 96.4%. The annual mortality rate for children under five years old is 0.57 per thousand. By the end of the current fiscal year 2080/081, 57.10% of households are enrolled in the health insurance program. The density of health workers is 1:721, doctors 1:18748, nursing staff 1:1607, and paramedics 1:1406.

### **3.4 Problems and Challenges**

While there have been significant strides in the health sector, there are still challenges that need to be addressed. These include shortcomings in the capacity to provide health services, available manpower, physical infrastructure, and the management of health equipment and technical materials. The quality and effectiveness of regular services provided by health institutions have also deteriorated. The main problems in this area include the lack of access to health insurance for all municipal residents, a shortage of specialized health services, and a lack of health-related public awareness. Controlling non-communicable diseases, improving unhealthy lifestyles, ensuring access to specialized health services, and guaranteeing quality health services are the main challenges in the health and nutrition sector. Ensuring the provision of services according to the Basic Health Services Act 2075 of the Government of Nepal remains a challenging task.

### **3.5 Goal**

To ensure a healthy life for all age groups and promote a prosperous standard of living.

### **3.6 Objectives**

- 1) To make essential and emergency health services accessible to all citizens.
- 2) To promote partnerships, collaborations, and community participation with governmental, non-governmental, and private sectors.
- 3) To ensure that services provided by health institutions at all levels are safe, effective, and of high quality.
- 4) To strengthen the social health security system by including the disadvantaged and priority target groups.

### **3.7 Strategies**

- 1) Develop and expand promotional, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and relief services according to universal access to health.

- 2) Provide essential health services for free through ward health institutions.
- 3) Link curative services not covered by essential health services to health insurance.
- 4) Based on the principle of social justice, disadvantaged and priority target groups, including the formal sectors within the municipality, should be included in the municipal subsidy and health insurance framework.
- 5) Ensure the regular provision of specified emergency health services through municipal health institutions by arranging dual referrals.
- 6) Organize public health promotion programs and rapid treatment facilities in at least one health institution within the municipality, targeting road accidents and other disasters (fire, lightning, floods, landslides, etc.).
- 7) Arrange a well-equipped ambulance service to facilitate easy access to emergency services for pregnant and postpartum women and the municipality's priority target groups.
- 8) Integrate the health management information system, make it technology-friendly, develop and expand telemedicine, mobile health, and other modern technologies, and fully digitize the health information system with electronic recording (e-recording).
- 9) Implement minimum service standards and quality treatment procedures to improve the quality of health services provided by governmental, non-governmental, community, and private health institutions.
- 10) Promote healthy lifestyles through health awareness, emphasizing that maintaining health is the citizen's responsibility.
- 11) Expand school health programs and nutrition education in coordination with the education sector, and regularly update local curricula to include relevant health-related subjects.
- 12) Produce, broadcast, and disseminate health-related messages and materials scientifically, systematically, and effectively to address local health needs and behaviors.
- 13) Implement environmental, sanitation, drinking water, and food monitoring systems with relevant stakeholders.
- 14) Deploy and manage volunteer concepts in health services, including doctors, health workers, female community health volunteers, and other interested individuals and institutions.
- 15) Identify, protect, and promote medicinal herbs and traditional medicine services, including Ayurveda, Panchakarma, and Yoga, listing, organizing, and regularizing them according to specific standards.
- 16) Create necessary positions and provide services for emergency treatment, lab services, pharmacy services, nursing services, and public health services in the municipal hospital with MDGP medical service.

- 17) Promote and enhance the capacity of health personnel through higher education, in-service training, continuous professional training, and career development, and encourage health research.
- 18) Ensure service providers' compliance with codes of conduct to make them responsible and professional towards the health of service recipients.
- 19) Arrange remuneration and facilities based on efficiency to make health workers accountable for their work.
- 20) Prepare specifications for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and organize the procurement, transportation, quality storage, and distribution system effectively.
- 21) According to the International Health Regulations 2005, monitor, prevent, control, treat, and eliminate infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and others.
- 22) Establish mechanisms for immediate response to disasters and pandemics, develop capacity, prepare response plans, and arrange mobile health services.
- 23) Control substance abuse through multi-sectoral coordination, discourage alcohol consumption and effectively regulate the sale, distribution, and use of tobacco products.
- 24) Discourage the use of processed and ready-made food products harmful to human health, and regulate the mixing and use of chemicals, pesticides, and inedible substances during food items' production, storage, processing, and distribution.
- 25) Update multi-sectoral nutrition-related policies and food security programs and implement them with high priority.
- 26) Ensure the right to health information and the right of service recipients to receive treatment-related information.
- 27) Develop and expand specialized health services such as mental, oral, eye, nose, ear, and throat health services, as needed.
- 28) Arrange for public hearings and social audits regarding the health services provided by all levels of health institutions.
- 29) According to the life course concept, safe motherhood, child health, adolescent and reproductive health, and elderly services are more effective.
- 30) Increase investment in the health sector to achieve sustainable development goals.
- 31) Prepare health and nutrition profiles at the ward and municipal levels and formulate and implement targeted programs based on actual data.
- 32) Formulate and implement necessary policies, laws, procedures, directives, plans, and programs related to health services.

### **3.8 Major Programs and Projects**

**Table 9 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.N.	Program/Project Name	Estimated Investment (In thousands of NPR)
1	Health Education, Information, and Communication	7,407
2	Capacity Building	6,060
3	Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Program	6,060
4	Tuberculosis Control	2,283
5	Primary Health Services	490,198
6	Disease and Epidemic Control Programs	8,014
7	Family Welfare Program	43,968
8	Health Management Program	69,901
9	Curative Services	46,702
10	Nursing and Social Security Services	36,459
	<b>Total Investment Estimate:</b>	<b>717,054</b>

**Table 10 (B): Overall Investment Projection**

S.N.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousands of NPR)
1	Municipality	717,054
2	Federal Government	179,264
3	Provincial Government	116,294
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, INGOs)	1,518,917
	<b>Total Investment Projection:</b>	<b>2,531,529</b>

### 3.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 11:** Quantitative Targets

SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Annual maternal mortality rate	Per 100,000 births	70	-	0	297	149
2	Births assisted by skilled attendants	Ratio	90	92.3	11.3	9.5	98
3	Under five annual child mortality rates	Per 1,000 births	20		1	1	1
4	The annual neonatal mortality rate	Per 1,000 births	12	10.1	1	1	1
5	New HIV infections (adults aged 15-49)	Per 1,000 population	0.014	87	0	0	0
6	Tuberculosis case notification rate (CNR)	Per 100,000 population	20	25	41.4	33.8	25
7	Malaria incidence rate	Per 100,000 population	0.01	0.006	0	0	0
8	Leprosy cases	Cases	0	0	0	2	0
9	Dengue cases	Cases	0	-	0	406	50
10	Children under five with diarrhea in the last two weeks	Percentage	1	-	0.91	0.94	0.50



SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
11	Suicide mortality rate	Per 100,000 population	4.7	-	0.049	1.81	1
12	Road traffic accident mortality rate	Per 100,000 population	4.96	-	2	3.62	1.5
13	Use of modern family planning methods	Percentage	60	60.3	23.8	24.9	45
14	Women receiving antenatal care four times as per protocol	Percentage	90	-	66.30	64.10	90
15	Pregnant women delivering in health facilities	Percentage	90	79.3	95.69	90.25	95
16	Women receiving postnatal care three times as per protocol	Percentage	90	50	5.29	57.14	90
17	Children receiving three doses of Hepatitis B vaccine	Percentage	95	93.5	93.82	96	98
18	Adults above 15 years on regular hypertension medication via local health facilities	Percentage	-	-	10.20	12.33	40
19	Households within 30 minutes of a health facility	Percentage	90	85.2	-	-	90
20	Household members enrolled in health insurance programs	Percentage	60	-	21	42	60

SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
21	Population covered by all vaccines included in the national immunization program	Ratio	95	-	96.8	96	100
22	Health sector budget as a percentage of the total government budget	Percentage		-	6.26	6.36	9.75
24	Government health facilities without stockouts of essential medicines	Percentage	100	-	100	100	100
25	Health worker density and distribution (per 1,000 population)	Number per thousand	4.45	-	1.4	1.68	2
26	Health sector expenditure as a percentage of the total budget	Percentage	-	-	74.48	85.16	95

## Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 4:

### QUALITY EDUCATION

#### 4.1 Background

Under the jurisdiction of the local government, this municipality has been managing basic and secondary education by approving and amending the Municipality's Basic and Secondary Education Act 2076 and Regulations 2076, respectively. In addition, the municipality has implemented several directives and guidelines, such as the Community School Financial Management Procedure 2077, School Performance Directive 2078, Mayor's Education Reform Fund Operation Procedure 2078, Child Savings Account Operation Directive 2079, Volunteer Teacher Mobilization Procedure 2079, and the 100-Day Employment Procedure 2080.

In this municipality, there is one campus offering graduate-level education, six community secondary schools running classes from 1 to 10, and 8 community secondary schools running classes from 1 to 12, making a total of 14 community secondary schools. There are also 11

community basic schools running classes from 1 to 8, 34 community basic schools running classes from 1 to 5, 41 community basic schools running classes from 1 to 3, and 2 religious community basic schools running classes from 1 to 5, making a total of 65 community schools. Additionally, there are seven institutional basic schools running classes from 1 to 5, 8 institutional basic schools running classes from 1 to 8, 1 secondary school associated with a trust running classes from 1 to 10, 2 secondary schools running classes from 9 to 12, and 3 preschools, making a total of 32 institutional schools. Currently, three community learning centers, named Swavlamban, Suryodaya, and Hatemalo, are operational within the municipality. At the beginning of the academic year 2080, there were a total of 11,354 students enrolled, with 6,533 in community schools and 4,821 in institutional schools.

This region, with a historical background rooted in Kirat/Yakthung and Lepcha culture, has cultural heritage sites such as the Lepcha Museum, monasteries, Gurukul education centers, various temples, shrines, and cultural practices like Sakela, Dhan Naach, Damphu Naach, Chyabung Naach, and Nau-Mati Baja. Ethnic groups like Lepcha, Thami, Yalmu, etc., also possess linguistic and cultural heritage, including artistic monasteries. Languages like Nepali, Yakthung, Rai, Lepcha, and Sherpa are practiced.

The municipality is also moving forward to develop quality sports grounds, training centers, gymnasiums, and covered halls. Youths actively participate in social campaigns, entrepreneurship, sports development, community development, innovation, and positive transformation.

## **4.2 Past Trends**

The municipality has prioritized education as a primary focus area to contribute to building a prosperous municipality through quality education. Following the national and international commitments and declarations made by the Government of Nepal, along with education policies, constitutional and legal provisions, and the Local Government Operation Act of 2074, the municipality has managed education up to the secondary level.

Although the local government has been responsible for managing education up to the primary and secondary levels, by 2022, the municipality has completed issuing and implementing the necessary Acts, regulations, procedures, directives, and standards within its jurisdiction. Additionally, the municipality has increased investments in schools' physical and educational development, developed and implemented local curricula and textbooks, and actively engaged in monitoring and evaluation. The municipality has initiated and continued efforts to make administrative and educational activities technology-based by providing electrification, information technology usage, and material availability in schools. Efforts have been made to match staffing, manage human resources, adjust and merge schools, and add subjects and classes as needed. After the local government managed education up to the secondary level, steps were taken to activate the Municipal Education Committee, Ward Education Committees, and other decision-making and regulatory provisions. In 2075 B.S., the overall literacy rate in this municipality reached 90.4%, while the number of illiterate individuals was 9.6%.

The current periodic plan has adopted a strategy to preserve and promote local languages, cultures, arts, and religious heritage. The plan includes preserving and promoting local arts, languages, literature, culture, and spiritual heritage. The municipality has prioritized implementing programs to transform the youth into a skilled workforce according to market

demand for self-employment. Various programs have been conducted to develop the skills of players interested in different sports within the municipality. The municipality is moving forward in creating quality sports grounds, training centers, gymnasiums, and covered halls.

### **4.3 Current Status**

By the educational session 2079/080, the literacy rate of individuals over five years old in this municipality has reached 92%, while the literacy rate for those over 15 years old is 93.5%, and the youth literacy rate has reached 97.5%. Compared to 2075, the literacy rate has increased by 2%. Similarly, all children of the appropriate age have been enrolled in early childhood development classes, and 99% of those in grade 1 have had pre-primary level experience. While the net enrollment rate at the primary level has reached 100%, the net enrollment rate at the secondary level is lower, and the enrollment rate in higher education is less than 50%. When analyzing the national average target, the net enrollment rate at the primary level appears satisfactory. However, the challenge of increasing access to secondary education is more significant than that of the basic level, as the student retention rate is higher at the primary level compared to the secondary level.

In all 14 wards of this municipality, community and institutional schools have been established and are operational. An analysis of student attendance shows that the number of students per school ranges from 13 to 950. Apart from some secondary and primary schools, most schools have a low student population. In community schools, the student-teacher ratio at the basic level is 1:11. At the secondary level, it is 1:26, indicating that a slight increase in investment in human resource management would be sufficient. However, more attention needs to be given to managing subject-specific teachers. Improvement in classroom and furniture management is required to facilitate student learning. The percentage of professionally trained teachers in community schools is above 97%, while the percentage of professionally trained teachers in institutional schools is significantly lower. Although the overall learning achievement percentage in grade 8 and the S.E.E. is above 50%, the learning achievement in mathematics is only 43%.

The municipality has ceased using handwritten letters and other documents to upgrade public schools and manage information technology-based materials. In community secondary schools, various activities such as the availability of computer labs, the installation of interactive panel boards, the facilitation of learning, the implementation of e-attendance, the establishment and operation of science and math laboratories, the establishment and operation of e-libraries, classroom and toilet construction, and maintenance work are regularly carried out. From this fiscal year, school counseling courses and training programs have been advanced to provide psychosocial counseling training for teachers and students in schools.

Technological training for teachers and staff from classes 1 to 8 at the primary level is progressing rapidly. Priority has been given to the construction of school buildings, toilets, and their maintenance, as well as the management of fencing. All community schools have developed and are implementing school improvement plans. The performance contract agreement process, where all school principals sign performance contracts with the head of the Education, Youth, and Sports Branch, and teachers sign contracts with principals, is in place, and the assessment of result-based performance is ongoing. Efforts to make classrooms child-friendly and dust-free have been accelerated, and the implementation of the local curriculum for classes 1 to 8 started in the academic sessions 2079 and 2080.

A Municipal Education Ie ha'' bee' established to improve and develop education and provide quality educational services for all in an efficient, prompt, and cost-effective manner. The committee's role in strengthening and developing the education sector has laid the foundation for the Education, Youth, and Sports Branch to function as an effective, accountable, and technically competent educational pillar. The municipality has taken initiatives to develop and promote arts, language, and culture. With infrastructure and encouragement in the sports sector, there are nine national-level athletes.

#### **4.4 Problems and Challenges**

The primary problems in school education include low retention rates among socioeconomically disadvantaged students and failing to achieve the expected educational indicators. Challenges include the inability to manage teachers across all schools according to grade and subject requirements, the failure to integrate technical education into mainstream school education, and insufficient resources for implementing educational rights. Low completion rates within the stipulated academic sessions, underdeveloped reading culture, lack of a public library system for lifelong learning, and the inability to ensure good governance at all levels of the education sector have negatively impacted the quality of education. Issues such as improper management of private educational institutions and failing to transform teachers' roles from merely teaching to facilitating learning have also affected school education. Challenges include:

- Increasing the appeal of public education through accessibility, infrastructure development, equitable access, and quality assurance.
- Aligning and redistributing teacher quotas according to student numbers.
- Enhancing educational governance and accountability.
- Creating attractive learning environments with proper infrastructure in all schools.

Ensuring access to quality education is a significant challenge in the education sector. Making teaching and learning practices practical, child-friendly, and technology-based has been difficult. Other challenges for the municipality include improving governance and accountability in education, creating opportunities for capable youth to participate in municipal development activities, mapping educational institutions considering population structure and migration trends, and utilizing various opportunities brought by information technology.

There needs to be more necessary infrastructure, training, and opportunities for professional sports development in sports. The migration of youth and skilled workers is a significant problem in this area. Critical issues in the youth and sports sector include a lack of employment opportunities, youth addiction, brain drain, and a lack of professionalism in sports. Creating conditions for youth to enhance their capacities and participate in employment and engaging returning migrants and locally skilled youth in entrepreneurship are challenges. Despite high attraction towards foreign employment, youth participation in local businesses still needs to grow.

#### **4.5 Goal**

Create opportunities for the development of educated and skilled human resources.

## **4.6 Objectives**

- 1) Ensure access to quality early childhood education focused on the holistic development of all children.
- 2) Ensure equitable access to free, just, and quality primary and secondary education for all students.
- 3) Make school education safe, inclusive, quality-focused, life-relevant, and technology-friendly.
- 4) Ensure access to lifelong continuous education through informal, alternative, and open learning.
- 5) Increase inclusive and equitable access to and improve the quality of technical and vocational education and skills development.
- 6) Eliminate gender inequality in education and ensure equal access.
- 7) Develop human resources that are motivated towards science and technology, competitive, and entrepreneurial.
- 8) Enhance the quality and competitive capacity in the sports sector.
- 9) Develop a learning-responsible system in all educational institutions and promote good governance.

## **4.7 Strategy**

- 1) Increase participation in inclusive, equitable, quality early education, basic, and secondary education for all children.
- 2) Develop early childhood education as an integral part of school education.
- 3) Conduct mapping, establishment, restoration, adjustment, and redistribution of schools within the municipality to ensure access and participation of children.
- 4) Develop educational institutions' physical, financial, academic, and institutional capacities in collaboration, cooperation, and partnership with intergovernmental bodies, the private sector, and NGOs.
- 5) Ensure qualified, professionally skilled, motivated, dedicated, committed, and student-learning-responsible teachers are provided.
- 6) Foster a sense of ownership, leadership transformation, improvement in teaching-learning and technology, promotion of professional ethics, and increase in investment.
- 7) Revise local curriculum and learning materials and integrate career guidance training into school education.
- 8) Implement motivational measures to enroll all children in school, ensure continuity in education, and improve quality.
- 9) Make technical and vocational education and skills development opportunities relevant, helpful, and high-quality.

- 10) Improve secondary schools' institutional capacity and educational quality in coordination and partnership with the federal and provincial governments.
- 11) Provide appropriate educational opportunities as per the needs of children with disabilities through special and inclusive education and resource classes.
- 12) Expand and strengthen community learning centers and increase continuous education and lifelong learning opportunities through engagement in professions, businesses, and social life.
- 13) Strengthen and enhance structures and educational institutions related to the education, youth, and sports sectors.
- 14) Develop competitive sports capabilities by providing sports infrastructure, materials, and training.
- 15) Develop the capacity of the youth and engage them in social, economic, and sports activities.
- 16) Implement programs to develop social spirit, creativity, entrepreneurship, and leadership skills among youth.
- 17) Make the inspection, monitoring, and evaluation of educational institutions objective, practical, and results-oriented.

#### 4.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 12 (A): Municipal Investment Projection**

S.N.	Program/Project Name	Estimated Investment (In thousands of NPR)
1	Early Childhood Development and Education Program	2,269
2	Basic Education Program	1,488,139
3	Secondary Education Program	461,984
4	Secondary and Higher Education Interrelationship Development Program	35,522
5	Skills Project for Sustainable and Dignified Employment (ENSURE)	40,283
6	Local Curriculum and Evaluation Program	18,896
7	Teacher Management and Capacity Development Program	320,161
8	Non-formal Education and Lifelong Learning Program	9,307
9	Educational Equity and Inclusion Program	16,049
10	Midday Meal with Health and Nutrition Program	64,194
11	Scholarship Program	28,837

S.N.	Program/Project Name	Estimated Investment (In thousands of NPR)
12	Emergency and Crisis Educational Program	3,781
13	School Physical Development Program	47,635
14	School Information and Communication Technology Program	10,204
15	Technical and Vocational Education and Skills Program	113,363
16	Institutional Capacity Development Program	172,303
17	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	759
18	Science, Technology, Language Arts, and Literature Promotion Program	11,339
19	Study, Research, and Knowledge Management Program	15,115
20	Youth Development and Mobilization Program	38,824
21	Sports Development and Promotion Program	58,233
	<b>Total Investment Estimate:</b>	<b>2,957,198</b>

**Table 13 (B): Overall Investment Projection**

S.N.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousands of NPR)
1	Municipality	2,957,198
2	Federal Government	7,800
3	Provincial Government	17,160
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, INGOs)	4,473,238
	<b>Total Investment Projection:</b>	<b>7,455,396</b>



## 4.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 14:** Quantitative Targets

SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Primary Level Net Enrollment Rate	Percentage	99.5	99.1	100	100	100
2	Primary Level Completion Rate	Percentage	99.5	-	97.1	98.2	100
3	Students Reaching Grade 8	Percentage	95	-	95	95.1	98.2
4	Ratio of Girls to Boys (Grade 1 to 8)	Ratio	1	-	0.90	0.90	1
5	Ratio of Girls to Boys (Grade 1 to 12)	Ratio	1	-	0.59	0.61	0.86
6	Learning Achievement in Grade 5 (Mathematics)	Percentage	65%	-	61%	62%	66%
7	Learning Achievement in Grade 5 (Nepali)	Percentage	75%	-	64%	64%	76%
8	Learning Achievement in Grade 5 (English)	Percentage	68%	-	62%	62%	69%
9	Pre-Primary Education Grant Recipients	Number	700	-	517	712	742
10	Scholarship Recipients (Ratio to Total Students)	Percentage	33%	-	33%	36%	42%

SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
11	Female Enrollment in Technical and Vocational Education	Percentage	0.13%	-	0.13%	0.16%	0.22%
12	Total Enrollment in Secondary Education (Grades 9-12)	Percentage	99%	99%	-	80%	99%
13	Female Enrollment in Higher Education (Undergraduate)	Ratio	0.89	-	0.89	0.90	0.94
14	Attendance in Pre-Primary Level	Percentage	92%	-	92%	100%	100%
15	Students Receiving Scholarships	Percentage	-	-		39.61%	49%
16	Gender Parity Index (Primary School)	Index	1	1	0.94	0.94	0.97
17	Gender Parity Index (Secondary School)	Index	1	-	0.91	0.91	0.93
18	Gender Parity Index in Literacy (Age 15+)	Index	1	-	0.97	0.97	0.98
19	Literacy Rate (Age 15-24)	Percentage	99	-	97.1	97.8	98.2
20	Female Literacy Rate (Age 15-24)	Percentage	99	-	97.30	97.31	99
21	Male Literacy Rate (Age 15-24)	Percentage	99	-	99	99	99

SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
22	Literacy Rate (Age 15-49)	Percentage	99	-	98.85	98.85	99
23	Female Literacy Rate (Age 15-49)	Percentage	99%	99%	98.7%	98.7%	99%
24	Male Literacy Rate (Age 15-49)	Percentage	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
25	Public Expenditure per Student  Basic Education Secondary Education	NPR Thousand	30	-	43822	51.5 42.3	65.2 53.1
26	Schools with Electricity Access	Percentage	99	-	100	100	100
27	Schools with Internet Access	Percentage	99	-		100	100
28	Basic Schools with WASH Facilities	Percentage	99	-	100	100	100
29	Disability-Friendly Schools	Percentage	99	-	30	31.2	43
30	Trained Teachers in Basic Education	Percentage	100	-	98.3	98.3	100

SN	Indicators	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status and future targets of the municipality		
			National	Koshi Province	Baseline (2022)	Present Status (2023)	Targets by 2030
31	Trained Teachers in Secondary Education	Percentage	100	-	97	97.6	100%
32	National-Level Players	Number	-	-	7	9	15

## Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-5: GENDER EQUALITY

### 5.1 Background

Suryodaya Municipality has taken policy, legal, and practical initiatives in gender equality and mainstreaming. To effectively implement this, a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Mainstreaming Strategy, 2079 (2022 AD), has been prepared and is currently being executed. The municipality has been declared a Child-Friendly Municipality and a child-labor-free city. Awareness programs are being conducted to eliminate child marriage and gender-based violence and to build a gender-equitable municipality.

A Human Trafficking and Smuggling Reduction Ie was formed under the Human Trafficking and Smuggling Reduction Act, 2077 (2020 AD), and committees have been established at the ward and municipal levels to address these issues. Additionally, the municipality has developed and is implementing policies targeting impoverished families, including the Single Women Health Insurance Procedure, 2075 (2018 AD); the Gender-Based Violence Prevention Fund Operation Procedure, 2077 (2020 AD); and the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Assessment Procedure, 2080 (2023 AD).

For the empowerment and self-reliance of women, groups, committees, and women's cooperatives have been formed, providing leadership and capacity-building training along with skill development for income generation. Seed capital and operational grants have also been provided for business ventures. A Gender-Based Violence Victim Rehabilitation Center has been established and is operational.

In the municipality declared as child-friendly, policies for Child Rights Protection and Promotion Procedure, 2077 (2020 AD); Child Savings Account Operation Procedure, 2079 (2022 AD); and Child Rights Protection and Promotion Procedure, 2077 (2020 AD) have been passed. A child welfare officer has been appointed at the municipal executive office, and child clubs have been established in all schools, child networks in all wards, and municipal-level child networks are operational. The municipality is working to maintain sustainability according to the Child-Friendly Local Governance Implementation Directive, 2078 (2021 AD).

## 5.2 Historical Trends

Since the introduction of federalism, the municipality has established a Women, Children, and Social Welfare Branch, which has been playing a role in mainstreaming and promoting the interests of women, children, persons with disabilities, marginalized groups, and senior citizens. Collaborating with stakeholders, the municipality has declared itself a child-friendly and child-labor-free city.

Health insurance programs have been implemented for single widows under fifty and unmarried single women under seventy. The municipality has also initiated the Suryaodaya Mother Declaration and Award Program to honor senior women. Campaigns against gender-based violence, training for gender equality, domestic violence awareness programs, and human trafficking prevention programs have been launched. Skill development and employment opportunity programs for women have been conducted, and regular cervical cancer screening for women has been established. Funds of NPR 200,000 each have been allocated for violence victim support and child funds.

During the current periodic plan period, the municipality was declared a Child-Friendly Municipality in the fiscal year 2079 BS (2022 AD). Initially, there were 41 child laborers, but this number was reduced to zero by the end of the last fiscal year. Simultaneously, the number of children under five with birth registration certificates increased from 72% to 87%.

## 5.3 Current Status

The municipality has 607 women's groups, 70 committees, and six women's cooperatives, totaling 2,851 active women members. Throughout the year, 146 women with disabilities have received sanitary pads. Entrepreneurship training has been conducted for single women, and 30 single women's groups have been registered, with seed capital provided. Five hundred nine single women receive social security allowances, and 665 receive widow pensions.

To enhance access to justice, the municipality's Women and Children Branch facilitates the registration of violence complaints and forwards them to relevant authorities for hearings. Arrangements are made to provide child counseling services based on needs. The free health insurance program for impoverished single women is ongoing. Programs aimed at making women socially and economically strong are operational. The municipality is also working on the rescue and rehabilitation of abandoned women and children. Child clubs are active in all schools, child networks in all wards, and municipal-level child networks are functional. Priority is given to leadership and capacity development for children and establishing a municipal child garden. Clean drinking water arrangements are made in schools. An adolescent information center has been established in secondary schools for teenage empowerment. Free sanitary pads are available for girls in all community and institutional schools.

The allocated budget for the current fiscal year 2080/081 BS (2023/2024 AD) of Suryaodaya Municipality, classified based on gender-responsiveness, shows that 1.59% of the total budget directly contributes to women and children's sectors, 3.44% contributes indirectly, and 94.97% of the budget remains neutral. A gender equality and social inclusion assessment for the fiscal year 2079/080 BS (2022/2023 AD) has been conducted, and the report has been made public. The evaluation showed that out of 100 points across various areas, the municipality scored 87 points.

## **5.4 Problems and Challenges**

The burden of multitasking on women persists. There is a lack of gender-friendly workplaces and infrastructure in the municipal area. Violence against women is emerging in new forms. Ensuring meaningful participation of women in social, economic, and political activities remains a challenge. There is a tendency to undervalue the role of local government in plan formulation and monitoring processes. Ending all forms of discrimination, exploitation, and violence against women to build an equitable society is challenging. Ensuring equality in the labor sector and linking women's labor with productivity is also difficult. Despite the declaration of a Child-Friendly Municipality, the practical implementation of fundamental child-friendly values by families, society, and schools has not been fully realized. Implementing all indicators of child-friendly local governance practically remains a challenge.

## **5.5 Goal**

To build a city with gender equality and child-friendly environments.

## **5.6 Objectives**

- 1) To end all forms of violence, human trafficking, sexual and other forms of exploitation, and discrimination against women, adolescents, and children.
- 2) To ensure meaningful participation of women and children at decision-making levels in political, economic, and public sectors.
- 3) To create opportunities for self-esteem for women and children.

## **5.7 Strategies**

- 1) Empower women and children to increase participation in all sectors.
- 2) Adopt gender-responsive governance practices in local government operations.
- 3) Enhance access to justice through preventive and protective measures to end all forms of violence, exploitation, and discrimination.
- 4) Continue to develop and expand child-friendly local governance following the declaration of child-friendly local governance.
- 5) Implement child-friendly city initiatives through practical collaboration among schools, communities, and all stakeholders.
- 6) Effectively mobilize institutional structures and mechanisms related to child rights, child protection, and child welfare.
- 7) Establish a tradition of dedicated budget allocations for the development of women and children.

## **5.8 Major Programs and Projects**

**Table 15 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Women's Empowerment and Development Program	23,397
2	Child-Friendly Local Governance Promotion Program	20,055
3	Adolescents Management Program	13,369
4	Gender-Based Violence Prevention Program	16,043
5	Women's Self-Employment and Self-Reliance Promotion Program	18,717
	<b>Total</b>	<b>91,580</b>

**Table 16 (B): Overall Investment Projection**

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	91,580
2	Federal Government	5,495
3	Provincial Government	7,326
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperative, NGOs)	2,131
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106,532</b>

## 5.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 17: Quantitative Targets**

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Women aged 15 to 49 who have experienced physical/sexual violence (registered cases)	No.	6.5	5	0	0	0

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
2	Registered incidents/cases of sexual violence	No.	-	-	12	6	0
3	Trafficking of women, adolescents, and girls	No.	325		1	0	0
4	The proportion of positions held by women in local government structures	Percentage	42	50	29.96	29.96	35
5	Women's participation in cooperatives	Percentage	50	-	46		
6	The proportion of women in policy-making positions in public services (percentage of total employees)	Percentage	33	50	13.79	13.79	20
7	Number of women-owned enterprises	Percentage	-	-	4.28	5	10
8	The proportion of women with ownership of land, houses, and property	Percentage	40	45	15.73	20	35
9	Number of targeted households covered by health insurance	No.	-	-	763	800	900
10	Women aged 15 to 59 who received vocational training for income	Person	-	-	280	300	600



SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
11	Women who received leadership and capacity development training	No.	-	-	120	140	200
12	Proportion of budget directly contributing to gender equality	Ratio	-	2	8.15	10.20	20
13	Incidents of child marriage	No.	0	-	2	0	0
14	Children receiving counseling services	No.	-			7	150

## **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES**

### **6.1 Background**

This municipality has enacted the Drinking Water Management Act 2076 and the Waste Management Act 2076, along with other policies and legal provisions, to provide reliable, organized, quality, and accessible drinking water and sanitation services to the residents. To promote the drinking water and sanitation sector, the municipality has formulated the Waste Management Act 2076, the Procedure for Registration, Renewal, and Listing of Drinking Water and Small Irrigation 2076, the Procedure for Management and Operation of Drinking Water Services 2079, and the Guidelines for Drinking Water Conservation and Distribution 2075. Declared an open defecation-free area, this municipality is seeing qualitative improvements in the drinking water and sanitation sector. The Suryodaya Municipality Drinking Water Service Management Committee has actively organized drinking water management within the municipality.

The municipality has adopted a policy of expanding cooperation and partnerships with intergovernmental bodies, communities, and development partner organizations to ensure all residents access to clean drinking water. Since its establishment, the municipality has prioritized drinking water and sanitation services. The municipality's first periodic plan aims to increase access to and quality of clean drinking water and sanitation services, targeting 100% household toilet facilities and 97% household access to basic drinking water services.

## **6.2 Past Trends**

This municipality was declared an open defecation-free area in 2070 BS. Drinking water and sanitation have been managed through consumer committees since 2076 BS. Since FY 2077/078, the municipality has been implementing a large-scale drinking water project with the support of the federal government. The first periodic plan (FY 2077/078 to 2081/082) aimed to increase access to essential drinking water services from 94% to 99%, achieving 97% by FY 2079/080. The target to provide toilet facilities to 100% of households was set, with 99% achieving this by FY 2079/080, up from 83.84%.

## **6.3 Current Status**

Currently, 54 drinking water and sanitation consumer committees manage the sector. By FY 2079/080, 97% of households in the municipality had access to drinking water facilities through piped systems. There are 12 public toilets in the area. Only about 60% of households have easy access to drinking water facilities. The municipality has 99% household toilet coverage, with 91% of these having septic tanks.

## **6.4 Problems and Challenges**

There needs to be more public awareness regarding sanitation, and maintaining cleanliness in densely populated and tourist areas is challenging. There needs to be more sanitation and public toilet facilities in market areas and places with high gatherings. The primary problems include the drying up of water sources, pollution of water sources due to inadequate sewage management, lack of water sources, insufficient sanitation practices, and lack of universal access to clean drinking water. Although a large-scale drinking water project is being implemented with federal government support, access to clean drinking water for all residents has yet to be established. The sustainable management of sanitation and clean drinking water remains challenging.

## **6.5 Goals**

Ensure sustainable management of clean drinking water and sanitation services for all.

## **6.6 Objectives**

- 1) Ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all citizens.
- 2) Develop sanitation and healthy lifestyle practices.

## **6.7 Strategies**

- 1) Expand access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation facilities.
- 2) Identify, conserve, and manage drinking water sources and springs.
- 3) Support the construction of permanent toilets for households without proper sanitation facilities and below the poverty line.
- 4) Arrange public toilets in markets and public places with high gatherings of citizens.

## 6.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 18 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Drinking Water Project Construction, Maintenance, and Expansion Program	22,100
2	Water Purity and Testing Program	1,767
3	Wastewater Treatment and Management Program	8,840
4	Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Program	1,326
5	Drinking Water Source Conservation Program	2,210
6	Public Toilet Construction and Operation	13,260
7	Toilet Construction Assistance for Impoverished Families	3,536
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53,040</b>

**Table 19 (B):** Overall Investment Projection

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	53,040
2	Federal Government	755,820
3	Provincial Government	105,300
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, and NGOs)	48,114
	<b>Total</b>	<b>962,274</b>

## 6.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 20:** Quantitative Targets

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water	Percentage	90	25	60	62	90
2	Families with Access to Water Distributed via Pipes	Percentage	90	85.5	94	95	100
3	Households with Access to Basic Drinking Water Services	Percentage	99	-	97	97.5	100
4	Ratio of Population Using Toilets	Percentage	98	-	98.77	99	100
5	Population Benefiting from Sanitation Facilities	Percentage	99	-	51.25	55	99
6	Households with Organized Toilets (with Water Seal)	Percentage	-	-	93	94	100
7	Public Toilets	Number	-	-	10	12	21

## Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 7: ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

### 7.1 Background

Major water resources include the Mechi River, Jogmai Stream, Karphok Stream, Siddhi Stream, Yang Stream, Biring Stream, Shri Stream, Mayu Stream, Rame Stream, Kali Stream, Katyang Stream, Kalkale Stream, Ambi Stream, Andheri Stream, Bhallu Stream, Sundar Stream, Langling Stream, among others. There are a total of 6 wetlands and ponds covered by the wetland management plan. The primary sources of energy are firewood, electricity, LPG, and biogas. The population with access to electricity is 98.5%, and the use of electric vehicles has begun. Solar energy is used for private purposes, street lighting, and temples. The

municipality has prepared the Solar Street Light Program Implementation Procedure, 2074, and the Bio Gas Plant Construction and Operation Directive, 2075, to effectively use clean energy.

## **7.2 Past Trends**

In the municipality, significant strides have been made in improving energy access. Electricity and solar lights are now the primary sources of lighting. Out of 14,032 households, 13,573 use electricity, and 334 use solar energy. The municipality has distributed 154 induction stoves through renewable energy programs in previous years. In the base year of the first periodic plan, 92% of households had electricity connections, which increased to 95.5% by the last fiscal year. During the same period, the number of households with solar energy systems increased from 1.77% to 2.7%.

## **7.3 Current Status**

The municipality is proactive in the conservation and management of water catchment areas. The primary energy sources are firewood, electricity, LPG, and solar energy. The population with access to electricity is 98.5%. The number of households using solid fuels such as coal, firewood, and dung cakes for cooking is 71.4%. Cost-sharing for the distribution of induction stoves and support for establishing biogas plants through alternative energy promotion centers are available. To date, 96 biogas plants have been established. Solar energy is used for private purposes, street lighting, and temples.

## **7.4 Problems and Challenges**

Human negligence has increased the risk of encroachment and pollution in river and wetland areas. Climate change has started showing negative effects on primary water sources and catchment areas. Problems with power supply due to droughts and storms persist. Regular electricity supply, management of street lighting, and efficient use of energy are challenges. Rising prices and use of petroleum products have negatively impacted the local economy. There is a lack of incentives and promotion for the use of electricity and alternative energy while discouraging traditional energy use.

## **7.5 Goal**

Ensure reliable, sustainable, and modern energy access for all.

## **7.6 Objectives**

- 1) Facilitate the use of clean energy.
- 2) Increase the proportion of renewable energy usage.

## **7.7 Strategies**

- 1) Implement and regulate local electricity distribution systems and services.
- 2) Promote energy-efficient buildings and investments in healthy energy sources in the construction of public buildings (government offices, schools, etc.).
- 3) Increase the consumption of electricity and renewable and clean energy.

- 4) Collaborate and partner with federal and provincial government bodies to increase the production and use of clean energy.
- 5) Expand the use of alternative energy to reduce reliance on imported fuels.
- 6) Engage community, private sector, and NGOs in water resource conservation and use.

## 7.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 21 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Water Resource Conservation and Management Program	4,200
2	Street Lighting and Bright Sunrise Promotion Program	4,100
3	Electricity Usage Promotion Program	560
4	Renewable and Clean Energy Promotion Program	6,910
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,770</b>

**Table 22 (B):** Overall Investment Projection

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	15,770
2	Federal Government	200,000
3	Provincial Government	2,200
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, NGOs)	6,760
	<b>Total</b>	<b>224,730</b>

## 7.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 23:** Quantitative Targets

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	The proportion of the population with access to electricity	Ratio	99	99	98.5	98.5	100
2	Households using solid fuels (coal, wood, dung) as the primary energy source for cooking	Percent	30	40.5	77.25	71.4	40
3	Population using LPG for cooking and heating	Percent	39	-	21.75	26.3	39
4	Electricity consumption per capita (kWh)	Kilowatt	1500	-	20	20	30
5	Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption	Percent	50	-	32	35	50

## Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 8:

### DECENT WORK AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

#### 8.1 Background

The Labor and Employment Promotion Branch has been established to provide integrated labor and employment services, which includes Employment Service Centers, the Safe Migration (SAM) Program, the Reintegration of Returnees from Foreign Employment (REMI) Project, and Migrant Resource Sub-centers. The Safe Migration Guidelines, Safe Migration Emergency Fund Operation Guidelines, and Self-Employment Program Operation Guidelines-2080 (REMI) have been approved and implemented. The process of drafting the local employment strategy for municipalities has begun. The procedure for establishing and operating municipal labor teams in 2076 has been prepared. Similarly, updating the unemployed registration list and initiating the listing of employers has started. Employment exchange services are being delivered using the “Labor World” portal operated from Koshi Province and the Employment Management Information System managed by the Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Social Security.

## **8.2 Past Trends**

In the past, there needed to be a more integrated national policy regarding employment creation, leading to insufficient intergovernmental cooperation and coordination. Limited employment opportunities and the failure to identify new job sectors resulted in a rapid outflow of youth and skilled labor. Opportunities for skills and capacity development were minimal, and achieving the goals of targeted programs took time due to disasters and political-economic instability. There were difficulties in creating productive employment and collecting and managing unemployment statistics. In the base year of the current periodic plan, the number of people temporarily living outside for employment was 8,186, which has now reduced to 4,796. The number of key sectors for job creation at the local level, such as hotels, lodges, homestays, and tea shops, has increased from 290 to 401 during this period.

## **8.3 Current Situation**

According to the National Census 2078, the total number of households in Suryodaya Municipality is 14,032, with a population of 54,727. The economically active employment population is 62.95%. The number of registered unemployed in this municipality is 1,098. The general active population is 11.76%, while the economically inactive population is 23.77%. Major employment sectors within the municipality include agriculture, tourism, industry, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, and information and communication technology. The attraction towards foreign employment remains unchanged. Out of the total 14,032 households in this municipality, 1,332 are engaged in foreign employment, 1,638 in trade and business, 634 in government jobs, 537 in private sector employment, and 360 in other types of employment. Additionally, 10,890 households are involved in agriculture and animal husbandry, while 2,250 households are engaged in daily wage labor.

## **8.4 Problems and Challenges**

There needs to be more availability of self-employment skill and capacity development opportunities, creation of sustainable and decent work opportunities, and identification of new job sectors. There needs to be more intergovernmental cooperation and coordination regarding employment creation, and there is a lack of integrated national policy. There are difficulties in creating productive employment and collecting and managing unemployment information.

## **8.5 Goal**

Promote stable, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth through full and productive employment and decent work.

## **8.6 Objectives**

- 1) Increase productive activities, create decent employment, and enhance entrepreneurship and creativity.
- 2) Provide opportunities for all municipal residents to engage in sustainable, productive employment and decent work.
- 3) Create employment through sustainable tourism and preserve local culture.



## 8.7 Strategies

- 1) Conduct skill-based training and capacity development programs for the youth labor force according to market demand.
- 2) Create a conducive environment for youth to participate in the local labor market.
- 3) In collaboration with federal states and the private sector, conduct in-depth studies on necessary professions, skills, and competencies for the local labor market and prepare a profile of labor demand and supply.
- 4) Enhance coordination, collaboration, and communication among government bodies, non-governmental organizations, cooperatives, and the private sector, and undertake integrated efforts for employment creation.
- 5) Create job opportunities through area-based training, employment information flow, consultation, and financial support.
- 6) Conduct capacity development and awareness campaigns to attract working-age local youth towards self-employment and the labor market.
- 7) Ensure the inclusion and participation of youth in the development process.
- 8) Strengthen Employment Service Centers and Employment Management Information Systems.

## 8.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 24 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Employment Service Center and Integrated Employment Information System Management Program	989
2	Vocational Education, Skill Development, and Livelihood Promotion Program	1,022
3	Minimum Employment Program	4,394
4	Safe Migration Program	5,492
5	Self-employment/Entrepreneurship Promotion Program	3,295
6	Reintegration Program	2,197
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,486</b>

**Table 25 (B): Overall Investment Projection**

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	18,486
2	Federal Government	8,319
3	Provincial Government	2,218
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, NGOs)	9,674
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,697</b>

## 8.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 26: Quantitative Targets**

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Listed Unemployed Individuals	Quantity	-	-	1098	630	400
2	Employment Created from the Tourism Sector	Quantity	-	-	1760	2020	5000
3	Listed Unemployed Individuals Receiving Minimum Employment	Quantity	-	-	105	94	400
4	Projects Operated Under Employment Program	Quantity	-	-	9	11	30
5	Employment Created from the Program	Quantity	-	-	10034	7480	40000
6	Employers (Preliminary Data Collection – Ward Numbers 4, 9, 10, 12, and 14)	Quantity	-	-		465	300
7	Individuals Who Have Gone for Foreign Employment	Quantity	-	-	1332	2550	2000

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
8	Individuals Who Have Returned from Foreign Employment	Quantity	-	-	475	787	1500
9	Individuals Receiving Welfare Services and Financial Assistance from the Foreign Employment Board	Quantity	-	-	25	39	100
10	Beneficiaries of Labor Approval Facilitation	Quantity	-	-	-	100	2000

## **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **9.1 Background**

The municipality has prepared a road and transport master plan and is carrying out road expansion, upgrading, and regular maintenance work accordingly. For the regular maintenance and upgrading of roads, the municipality has procured and put into operation a tipper, a loader, and a roller. To make infrastructure development systematic, resilient, and sustainable, the municipality has implemented the Local Road Management, Operation, and Regulation Act 2078; Development Construction Standards, 2073; Solar Street Light Program Operation Procedure Based on Public Participation, 2074; House Map Regularization (for old buildings already constructed) Procedure, 2075; and Road Protection (Caregiver) Procedure of Sunrise Municipality, 2079.

To create a suitable environment for entrepreneurship development, the municipality has prepared the One Educational Institution One Enterprise Program Operation Procedure, 2079; Enterprise Development Fund Operation Procedure, 2074; Sunrise Municipality Enterprise Development Fund Operation Directive, 2075; and Sunrise Municipality Enterprise Development Fund Operation Directive, 2078.

### **9.2 Past Trends**

Since the fiscal year 2077/78, 445 people have been provided with entrepreneurship training, 354 with skill development training, 75 with advanced skill development training, 57 have received business grants, and 277 members have received technology transfer under the micro-enterprise development program operated within the municipality. Eight wards where this

program has been implemented have formed 34 micro-entrepreneur groups with 453 members. After skill development training, 464 people are running businesses collectively and individually. During the review period of the current periodic plan, the number of hotels, lodges, homestays, and tea shops increased from 290 to 401.

During the mid-term review period of the current periodic plan, the length of the paved road increased from 107 km to 112.88 km, black-topped roads from 41.9 km to 61 km, and rural earthen roads from 59 km to 881.7 km. There are 18 suspension bridges within the municipal area, of which 15 have been assigned to the local residents for regular maintenance. So far, 132 three-wheeled vehicles have been registered in the municipality. The roads included in the municipal transportation master plan have been named.

### **9.3 Current Situation**

Large, medium, and small industries are operating within Suryodaya Municipality. The municipality, known for industries based on cash crops and animal products, has more than 200 industries, including 65 tea industries and 80 dairies. Annually, approximately 50 million kg of orthodox tea is produced by the tea industries in this area.

Small entrepreneurs from wards 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 have taken entrepreneurship and skill development training from the micro-enterprise development program for poverty alleviation and are running businesses. The municipality has 3272 businesses operating, with a total business tax revenue of NPR 5.35 million.

The national highway length is 48.21 km, the feeder and district roads are 48.87 km, and the municipal-level road network is 881.71 km, of which 126.24 km are operational year-round, and the remaining 755.47 km are earthen roads. The road density is 3.5 km per square km, with 48.21 km of national highway and 13.09 km of municipal black-topped roads totaling 61.3 km, 113.15 km of municipal gravel roads, and 755.47 km of earthen roads. The population with access to transportation within 30 minutes is 88%, and there are 13 suspension bridges. Internet access usage is 70%, with 99% of the 15-24 age group using it.

All schools, ward offices, and health institutions have internet access. The municipality has prepared an urban development plan and is carrying out various activities under the integrated urban infrastructure development project funded by the federal government, including a model village with a 2 km road, a bus park construction in Pashupatinagar, an agricultural produce collection center, construction of the Fikkal ring road, Rishimod-Manebhanjyang agriculture road, and Kanyam park. An organized animal slaughterhouse has been set up in ward number 12. Internet density is 68.2 per 100 people, and 99% of the population aged 15-24 years use the internet. The expansion of modern information technology facilities is making internet and mobile services available in all areas.

### **9.4 Problems and Challenges**

Due to the global economic slowdown in recent years, there has been a negative impact on the industrial and commercial sectors. The need for a more skilled workforce and capital has weakened the pace of industrial and business expansion. Market uncertainty and an unstable price system have hindered the provision of quality and competitive goods and services. Difficulties in determining the price of green tea have not created a favorable environment for

the tea business. There is a lack of updating the details of businesses operating in the municipal area. The scientific marketing and pricing of produced goods have yet to be achieved.

Due to the weak terrain and high rainfall areas, maintaining the quality of roads has been challenging. More resources and regular maintenance in road construction are needed due to seasonal adversities.

The absence of a bus park has caused parking management issues. In the rainy season, transportation difficulties arise on rural earthen roads. The Fikkal-Shrilantu road, with high traffic pressure, is narrow, making transportation difficult. There is a lack of drainage and sewer management in roads built in market and market-oriented areas. Environmental aspects, quality, and standards have yet to be followed in road construction and transport operations. Road construction is increasing without the adoption of environmental protection measures and without economic and social analysis.

Expanding information, communication, and technology in scattered and remote areas is difficult and expensive. There is a lack of awareness about cybercrime, and technology-based criminal activities are increasing. All types of service delivery have not been linked to electronic information technology to facilitate service delivery. The challenge is to encourage wireless technology while discouraging wired technology and to make communication mediums reliable and accountable while providing quality services.

## **9.5 Goal**

Develop adaptable and resilient infrastructure and promote sustainable industrialization.

## **9.6 Objectives**

- 1) Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure.
- 2) Create, develop, and upgrade inclusive and sustainable enterprises.
- 3) Establish access to accessible credit facilities and financial services.

## **9.7 Strategies**

- 1) Encourage the production of quality and competitive goods in line with market demand, creating employment opportunities.
- 2) Build legal and institutional mechanisms for the sustainable promotion of the industrial, business, and trade sectors.
- 3) Make public-private partnerships more effective in promoting industries and businesses based on local raw materials.
- 4) Create an environment for entrepreneurship and creativity development in inter-government cooperation.
- 5) Construct and upgrade road infrastructure in public-private partnerships and inter-government cooperation.
- 6) Make necessary studies (BIS, IEE, EIA) mandatory to make road construction environment-friendly.

- 7) Strengthen the transport operation and management system.
- 8) Regularly and systematically maintain roads and drains.
- 9) Update and implement the municipal-level road network master plan (MTMP).
- 10) Increase transportation access and promote local road infrastructure (bridges, culverts, footpaths, street lights, etc.) for market and trade promotion.
- 11) Ensure access to modern information technology for all.
- 12) Register and monitor local commercial institutions within the local government jurisdiction.
- 13) Promote industrial and other local economic activities.

## 9.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 27 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (in thousand Rs.)
1	Road Construction Policy, Plan Formulation, and Regulation Program	6,700
2	Road and Bridge Construction, Upgradation, and Maintenance Program	1,355,500
3	Alternative Transport Development and Expansion Project	223,300
4	Road Structure Construction, Development, Expansion, and Maintenance Program (retaining wall, footpath, street light, waiting shed, signage, etc.)	2,23,300
5	Information and Communication Technology Development, Expansion, and Utilization Program	290300
6	Entrepreneurship Development Program	69,150
7	Industrial Promotion Program	64,850
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,233,100</b>

**Table 28 (B): Overall Investment Projection**

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	2,233,100
2	Federal Government	936,000
3	Provincial Government	624,000
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, NGOs)	421,400
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,214,500</b>

## 9.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 29: Quantitative Targets**

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Road Density (km/sq. km)	(km/sq. km)	1.50	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.7
2	Paved/Blacktopped Road Density (km/sq. km)	(km/sq. km)	0.25	-	0.23	0.24	0.4
3	Access to Gravel Roads within 30 Minutes Walking Distance	Percentage	80	-	100	100	100
4	Employment Ratio in Large/Construction Industries	Percentage	13	-	0.98	6.48	10
5	Number of Productive Industries	Quantity	-	-	-	225	250

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
6	Number of Businesses Operating within the Municipality	Quantity	-	-	3170	3272	4000
7	Proportion of Population Connected to Mobile Network	Ratio	100	100	100	100	100
8	Proportion of Population Connected to the Internet	Ratio	-	-	68	70	90
9	Internet Density (per 100 people)	Percentage	95	79.5	68.2	90	98

## **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 10: REDUCED INEQUALITY**

### **10.1 Background**

The municipality has implemented the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Mainstreaming Strategy- 2079 to integrate these principles into its policies, laws, standards, plans, and programs. Additionally, since the fiscal year 2079/080, annual gender equality and inclusion assessments have commenced. Committees for the protection of senior citizens and endangered ethnic groups have been formed and are active.

To promote the interests of economically and socially marginalized groups, the following acts and guidelines are in place and being implemented:

- Social Security Program (Operational Procedure) Act, 2075, for orphans and at-risk children,
- Health Insurance Procedures for Persons with Disabilities, 2076,
- Identity Card Distribution Procedures for Persons with Disabilities, 2075, and
- Health Insurance Operation Procedures for Persons with Disabilities, 2077.

### **10.2 Past Trends**



During the first periodic plan period, strategies and procedures related to gender equality and social inclusion were prepared, and programs directly benefiting socially and economically marginalized groups were implemented. During this period, 53 individuals benefited from the Public Service Commission preparatory classes for indigenous people, and 83 from the Education Service Commission preparatory classes. Under the “Municipality’s Desire, Education for Daughters-in-law” program (“नगरको इच्छा छोरी बुहारीलाई शिक्षा”), 153 daughters-in-law received support for their education. Health insurance for 57 impoverished Dalit households was provided. During this period, 101 Dalit children received social security allowances, 102 individuals received full disability allowances, and 4,576 senior citizens received all types of senior citizen allowances.

Programs to increase skills development and employment opportunities for target groups were implemented. Free health insurance programs for people with disabilities and impoverished Dalit members were also implemented. A total of 2,505 individuals from targeted poor households benefited from the free health insurance program. In the base year of the first periodic plan, the number of children under 18 years old in child marriages was 183, which decreased to just two by the last year.

### **10.3 Current Situation**

Four committees for the protection of Dalits, indigenous peoples, endangered ethnic groups, and senior citizens are active. Additionally, there are 14 ward-level groups, one municipal-level committee, and one cooperative institution for people with disabilities that are active. Over 18 committees and structures formed by the municipal assembly and executive body are inclusively constituted and operational.

Starting from Baisakh 080/081, a total of 384 people with disabilities were provided with assistive devices, and 416 people were provided medical assistance. A total of 4,068 senior citizens were issued identity cards. A municipality-level committee for senior citizens has been formed within the municipality. Various skills exhibitions and intergenerational transfer programs are conducted, where senior citizens’ skills are recognized, and their products are sold through ward offices.

The municipality has provided skills development training to 223 people, technology transfer to 45, assistive devices to 384, and medical assistance to 416 individuals with disabilities and their family members. The municipality is also involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of abandoned women and children. Programs targeting education, health, employment, participation, and empowerment of people with disabilities, along with disability prevention and rehabilitation programs, are in operation. Social security programs are becoming more effective and target-group-friendly.

### **10.4 Problems and Challenges**

The meaningful participation and influential presence of marginalized groups in economic, social, and political sectors remain weak. There is still a lack of positive attitudes and behaviors towards single women, persons with disabilities, Dalits, senior citizens, and women. Violent behaviors related to targeted groups persist in various forms. Awareness of rights and duties among the target groups is insufficient. The effectiveness of mainstreaming programs for economically and socially marginalized groups is weak. Ending all forms of discrimination and

building an equitable society remain major challenges. Women's access to dignified employment and property remains low.

More information is necessary to forecast resources for social security. Social security and protection programs provided by government agencies at various levels may overlap, and these programs need coordination. Integrating social security with policies and programs in other economic and social development areas, and establishing easy access to social security and protection programs for truly marginalized and at-risk groups and communities are major challenges.

## **10.5 Goals**

Reduce socio-economic inequality.

## **10.6 Objectives**

- 1) Develop the capacity of socio-economically marginalized groups and provide income-generating opportunities.
- 2) Reduce existing inequalities and end discrimination in society.
- 3) Develop the municipality as a target-group-friendly city.

## **10.7 Strategies**

- 1) Develop the capacity and mainstream socio-economically marginalized groups.
- 2) Increase the participation of deprived groups and communities in political, economic, social, and administrative sectors.
- 3) Enhance partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders for the effective implementation of legal provisions.
- 4) Protect, respect, and encourage children, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities.
- 5) Implement integrated programs targeting education, health, employment, participation, and empowerment for people with disabilities, along with disability prevention and rehabilitation programs.
- 6) Transfer senior citizens' valuable experiences, insights, and knowledge to future generations.
- 7) Develop and expand disability-friendly, child-friendly, and senior citizen-friendly infrastructure.

## 10.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 30 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Disability Protection and Rehabilitation Program	19,153
2	Dalit Empowerment and Upliftment Program	23,941
3	Indigenous/Tribal Language, Art, and Culture Preservation Program	23,941
4	Upliftment Program for Endangered and Backward Classes and Communities	16,758
5	Inclusive Structure Strengthening Program	4,788
6	Protection Program for Helpless and Disabled People	9,576
7	Senior Citizen Protection and Service Promotion Program	13,404
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111,560</b>

**Table 31 (B):** Overall Investment Projection

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (in thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	111,560
2	Federal Government	10,041
3	Provincial Government	13,385
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, NGOs)	5,625
	<b>Total</b>	<b>140,610</b>

## 9.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 32: Quantitative Targets**

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Insured Dalit families	Number	-	-	57	85	100
2	Insured persons with disabilities	Number	-	-	333	525	800
3	Trained individuals from Indigenous/Janajati, Dalit, Endangered, Persons with Disabilities, and LGBTQ+ communities	Number	-	-	169	300	500
4	Skill-based and income-generating training for Indigenous/Janajati, Dalit, Endangered, Persons with Disabilities, and LGBTQ+ communities	Number	-	-	473	550	1000
5	Construction of disabled-friendly toilets	Number	-	-	1	3	12
6	Senior citizen meeting centers	Number	-	-	1	2	5

## Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

### 11.1 Background

Across the Suryodaya Municipality, the practice of building construction standards, earthquake-resistant techniques, and modern technologies is expanding. According to the Land Use Act of 2017, land classification work has been completed, initiating the development of organized settlements. To promote sustainable cities and organized settlements, the Housing Map Regularization Procedure (2018), Building Code and Construction Standards (2016), and Land Use Procedure (2022) are being implemented.

The use of local materials in building construction is decreasing, while the practice of constructing modern houses (built with cement and concrete) is increasing. Standards and

modern technologies are increasingly being applied in building construction. The land classification work has been completed and is in the implementation phase. Although the use of local materials in building construction is decreasing, the practice of constructing modern houses (built with cement and concrete) is increasing. However, the tradition of building houses with stone and mud remains the same in rural areas, whereas cement and concrete buildings are becoming widespread in urban and semi-urban areas.

## **11.2 Past Trends**

The municipality is working to regulate settlement development through land classification to control the unplanned expansion of settlements within its area. Since the fiscal year 2019/2020, 97 building maps have been approved for construction. During this period, the number of ward office buildings increased from 10 to 13, and health post buildings increased from 7 to 10. However, adherence to building construction standards and codes remains weak.

Initially, permanent buildings were constructed for all ten ward offices, and seven health posts were built. An additional 14 health posts were completed during the review period. Agreements for safe citizen housing were completed with 484 individuals.

## **11.3 Current Status**

The newly constructed buildings/structures fully comply with the National Building Code of 2003, as the approval of the house map is mandatory for the public to get in before constructing their houses. To build a resilient city, the municipality is committed to meeting indicators of the ten essentials of UNDRR's MCR 2030, and programs are being advanced accordingly. Programs have been initiated to build safe housing for low-income families, and the process of documenting and listing old structures has begun. Revenue concessions are provided when obtaining permits to construct buildings using local materials. The method of obtaining approval for road inventories has started.

About 90% of the buildings constructed according to standards are child-friendly and disabled-friendly office, school, and health facility buildings. Approximately 70% of households in this area reside in safe houses. So far, the roofs of over 600 thatched houses have been replaced. To further streamline the map approval process, efforts are being made to develop an electronic building permit system using information technology.

## **11.4 Issues and Challenges**

Identifying and managing unplanned settlers and squatters remains challenging. Significant challenges include:

- 1) Implementing land use zoning.
- 2) Ensuring adherence to building construction standards.
- 3) Developing organized and safe settlements.

The expansion of unplanned settlements and technically poor road and market infrastructure construction practices have significantly increased financial and environmental risks and raised safety issues for public life. Uncontrolled land fragmentation and unplanned building construction continue to increase the risk. Dispersed and unorganized settlements have made

development and service delivery challenging. Adequate attention has yet to be given to preserving cultural and natural heritage.

### **11.5 Goal**

To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

### **11.6 Objectives**

- 1) Ensure access to safe housing and essential services for all.
- 2) Upgrade slums and informal settlements.
- 3) Make cities and settlements inclusive and sustainable.
- 4) Provide protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage.

### **11.7 Strategies**

- 1) Make housing and habitation safe, participatory, and resilient.
- 2) Strengthen and make efforts to protect and preserve cultural and natural heritage effectively.
- 3) Adopt the concept of a unified city with consistent color schemes for market and highway areas to enhance their appeal as tourist destinations.
- 4) Promote integrated and sustainable human settlement development plans and management.
- 5) Protect people in poverty and crises.
- 6) Raise awareness and develop capacity among stakeholders to effectively implement the national building code for disaster resilience.
- 7) Develop and implement action plans to make land use effective as per land classification.
- 8) Encourage appropriate skills and technologies to promote building construction based on local materials.
- 9) Promote disaster risk reduction measures in building construction.
- 10) Expand the use of modern information technology to effectively implement the building code.
- 11) Update existing standards of building and infrastructure development to suit the times.
- 12) Expand intergovernmental and community partnerships and cooperation for safe settlement development.

### **11.8 Major Programs and Projects**

**Table 33 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Land Consolidation and Integrated Settlement Development Program	17,900
2	Earthquake-Resistant Building and Housing Construction Program	13,830
3	Public Land and Heritage Conservation and Management Program	4,840
4	Planned Urban Development and Physical Development Program	53,900
5	Public Construction Improvement Program	30,400
6	Promotion of Earthquake-Resistant Buildings and Use of Local Materials	7,200
7	Building Documentation and Service Delivery Digitization Program	11,000
8	Organized and Uniform City Program	8,800
9	Public Building Maintenance	11,100
10	Building Code and Standards Implementation and Regulation	6,200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>165,170</b>

**Table 34 (B):** Overall Investment Projection

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	165,170
2	Federal Government	234,000
3	Provincial Government	156,000
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, NGOs)	61,700
	<b>Total</b>	<b>616,870</b>

## 11.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 35:** Quantitative Targets

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Population living in slums/illegal land	Number (000s)	125	-	1.02	1.02	0.226
2	Families living in houses with thatched/straw/leaf roofs	Percentage	5	6.5	1.1	0.9	0.5
3	Families living in safe housing	Percentage	60	-	42.94	36.7	60
4	Families with five or more members	Percentage	20	22.5	50.64	49	35
5	Budget allocated for natural and cultural heritage	Percentage	2	-	0.94	1.03	2.0
6	Number of public open spaces (by type)	Number	-	-	52	56	70
7	Buildings with approved construction maps	Number	-	-	84	97	500

## Sustainable Development Goal 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

### 12.1 Background

Suryodaya Municipality has strengthened the policy, legal frameworks, institutional structures, and infrastructure development for waste management and environmental protection. In this regard, the municipality has enacted the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2075, the Environment Protection Act 2076, the Waste Management Act 2076, the Environment and Natural Resource Conservation Act 2076, the Disaster Management Fund Operation Procedures 2075, the Environment Development Fund Operation Procedures 2075, the Environmental Study and Initial Environmental Examination Procedures 2077, the Environment-Friendly Local Governance Procedures 2080, and the Pesticides Reduction, Control, and Regulation Directive 2075. Community and municipal awareness regarding waste



management and maintaining environmental beauty has been increasing. Despite positive efforts in waste management, the emission of waste has also been increasing due to population growth and increased tourist flow in market areas, highways, and tourist spots.

This municipality is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in the country. Every year, around 500,000 to 800,000 external and internal tourists visit major tourist sites such as Shreeantu, Kanyam, Fikkal, Pashupatinagar, Panchakanya, Buddha Park, Gufapatal, Chitregumba, Swami Park, and Panchakanya Temple. The scenic tea gardens of Kanyam, sunrise viewing at Shree Antu, Antu Pond, Lapcha culture, rural life observation, and Sukumari flower farming are the main attractions. There is a good practice of homestay systems as infrastructure for rural tourism. Agricultural tourism and rural tourism are well organized.

## **12.2 Past Trends**

In 2075 BS, the municipality temporarily utilized Rai Tol of Ward No. 7 and Ramite of Ward No. 10 for systematic waste management. Since 2078 BS, Malim Lumke of Ward No. 12 has been used as a dumping site to organize this work further. The municipality has prepared the Environment Protection Act 2076, Waste Management Act 2076, Environment and Natural Resource Conservation Act 2076, Pesticides Reduction, Control, and Regulation Directive 2075, Environmental Study and Initial Environmental Examination Procedures 2077, and Environment-Friendly Local Governance Procedures 2080 to make environmental protection and waste management sustainable, organized, and effective. Positive initiatives have been taken at the institutional and community levels to maintain the municipality's environmental cleanliness and waste management.

Partnerships with inter-government, community, and private sectors have been prioritized for tourism development. Tourism is becoming the primary source of employment and income generation. The municipality emphasizes sustainable tourism development. Auxiliary infrastructure development and beautification work have been completed in Antu and Kanyam areas to promote tourism. Within the past five years, a 15-meter road authority area has been maintained in Kanyam, a stable for 50 horses has been constructed, a tourist information center has been established, and beautification and establishment of organized commercial sites have been completed at Shree Antu Hill and Antu Pond. Additionally, a tea tasting and promotion center, Buddha Park, Swami Park, Rani Forest, a three-tier waterfall, and Fensong Gumba Park have been constructed as tourist sites.

## **12.3 Current Situation**

The municipality has prepared the Environment-Friendly Local Governance Procedures 2080 to raise awareness about environmental cleanliness and reduce environmental risks from industrial and physical development, thereby making environmental protection and waste management effective. The municipality is collaborating with other levels of government, community, private sectors, and development partner organizations for waste management. Support is available for installing biogas plants through the distribution of induction stoves and the Alternative Energy Promotion Center in cost-sharing. The land has been acquired in Ward No. 10 to establish an integrated waste management center, and construction and operation are underway. The municipality purchased and operated a suction machine for cleaning septic tanks. Household waste is collected and managed in Malim, Ward No. 12, with two vehicles and ten employees deployed daily.

The municipality is advancing towards strengthening social, cultural, and economic aspects through tourism development to change living standards positively. The construction of a 13.5 km long cycle track has begun. To preserve and promote the culture and traditions of the

endangered Lapcha ethnic group, a museum has been established in the historical Fensong Gumba complex. Regular maintenance of cultural heritage is ongoing. A total of 43 tourist sites have been identified in the municipal area. The construction of a 150 km long glass suspension bridge, the first of its kind in Nepal, is underway. A typical facility center has been established and operated. Currently, 130 households are involved in community homestay, with new families continuously joining. In recent years, more than 800,000 tourists visit the area annually. Organized hotels and resorts have reached 450 as tourist services and facilities expand. To promote cross-border tourism, the construction of a trail from Nagrigadhi in West Bengal, India, to Gadhithumka in Ilam Municipality through Khalanga of Suryodaya Municipality has started.

## **12.4 Issues and Challenges**

Increased population and movement in the market areas of the municipality have led to increased waste production. More practice is needed in managing waste by separating biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. The increase in non-biodegradable waste like plastic and glass in tourist areas has made collection and management difficult. Scientific waste management has not been achieved due to the lack of encouragement for waste segregation, processing, and reuse at the source. Significant challenges include managing biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste separately, collecting and managing plastic and glass waste, and promoting waste segregation, processing, and reuse at the source. Major issues in the tourism sector include:

- 1) Seasonal and unstable tourist arrivals.
- 2) Short stays.
- 3) Low attraction of third-country tourists.
- 4) Lack of entertainment infrastructure.
- 5) Unhealthy competition in the tourism business.
- 6) Increased pollution, disaster risks, social distortions, and expanding consumption patterns in tourist areas pose significant challenges.

## **12.5 Goals**

Enhance sustainable tourism and environmental protection.

## **12.6 Objectives**

- 1) Reduce pollution and maintain environmental cleanliness.
- 2) Develop tourism as a source of local employment and income generation.
- 3) Develop and expand infrastructure and facilities to meet tourism market demands.

## **12.7 Strategies**

- 1) Implement scientific waste management.
- 2) Promote waste segregation and management at the source.

- 3) Mainstream environmental assessment in local development processes.
- 4) Promote environmental education in communities and schools.
- 5) Create income generation and employment opportunities through tourism expansion.
- 6) Develop and expand tourist destinations, ensuring essential services and facilities.
- 7) Establish and operate suitable policy and institutional structures for tourism development.
- 8) Expand coordination and cooperation with public-private partnerships and inter-governmental and private sectors for tourism development.
- 9) Establish an integrated tourism information system to collect data on tourist activities.
- 10) Regularly and effectively regulate to maintain service quality and dignity in the tourism sector.
- 11) Promote tourism through electronic information technology and other means.
- 12) Involve various ethnic groups' art and culture in tourism development.
- 13) Preserve and promote culture and heritage while expanding demand-based tourist infrastructure and services.

## 12.8 Major Programs and Projects:

**Table 36 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Environment Conservation and Management Program	8,386
2	Sustainable Waste Management Program	27,253
3	Sanitary Landfill Site Construction and Management Program	6,289
4	Tourism Sector Infrastructure Development Program	100,075
5	Identification and Development of New Tourist Areas Program	50,038
6	Tourist Infrastructure Upgrade and Development Program	25,019
7	Cultural Heritage Conservation and Promotion	12,509

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
8	Integrated Information System Development and Tourism Promotion Program	25,019
9	Development, Expansion, and Upgrading of Tourist Services and Facilities Program	37,528
	<b>Total</b>	<b>292,115</b>

**Table 37 (B): Overall Investment Projection**

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	292,115
2	Federal Government	156,000
3	Provincial Government	156,000
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, NGOs)	906,173
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,510,289</b>

## 12.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 38: Quantitative Targets**

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Managed Landfill Site	Number	-	-	1	1	2
2	Daily Waste Production	Metric Tons	-	-	1.5	1.5	0.5
3	Households Managing Waste at Source	Percentage	-	-	10	12	70
4	Tourist Arrivals (in millions)	Number	3	-	0.5	0.8	3
5	Managed and Quality Tourist Sites	Number	-	-	4	5	10
6	Managed Homestays	Number	-	-	80	130	250
7	Managed Hotels/Resorts	Number	-	-	400	450	550
8	Revenue from Tourism (in millions of Rupees)	Rupees	-	-	70	75	250
9	Employment Generated from Tourism	Number	-	-	1760	2020	5000

# **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 13:**

## **CLIMATE ACTION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

### **13.1 Background**

Climate change is rapidly increasing the risks of disasters such as heavy rainfall, floods, landslides, droughts, and pandemics. These events have already had a significant negative impact on human life, social and economic development, biodiversity, and tourism. The most significant adverse effects include increased floods and landslides, drying water sources, and unusual rainfall.

In Nepal, the average temperature is going high at an average of 0.04 degrees Celsius per year, higher than the global average. Thus, it is necessary to prepare to mitigate the effects of climate change and the rise in global temperature. The government of Nepal has formulated the National Climate Change Policy 2076, contributing to Nepal's economic and social prosperity. The Municipality has implemented various laws, policies, and regulations to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and reduce disaster risks. These include the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2075, the Disaster Management Fund Operation Procedure 2075, the Environment Development Fund Operation Procedure 2075, the Brief Environmental Study and Initial Environmental Examination Procedure 2077, the Fire Engine Management and Operation Procedure 2077, the Pesticide Reduction, Control and Regulation Directive 2075, the Local Climate and Disaster Resilient Plan 2080, the Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan 2079, and the Environment-Friendly Local Governance Procedure 2080.

### **13.2 Past Trends**

The main disasters in this Municipality are water-induced landslides, snowfall, hail, fires, windstorms, and pandemics. The Municipality, with dozens of rivers and weak terrain, is also highly prone to earthquakes and landslides. There needs to be proper management and preparation of the necessary tools, equipment, and materials to minimize damage from potential disasters, as well as a lack of basic knowledge and skills in disaster management at the local level. The Municipality has initiated policy and legal reforms and planned efforts for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and management.

The Municipality has established an environment and disaster management department and has been taking positive steps to reduce the risk of disasters and climate change. The Municipality's first periodic plan aims to adopt a climate-adaptive and environment-friendly development system and reduce all kinds of potential damages from disasters. A sustainable development-friendly medium-term expenditure structure and annual budget and program formulation practices have been established in line with this goal.

### **13.3 Current Status**

Climate change has negatively impacted biodiversity, agricultural production, and watersheds in Suryodaya. The Municipality is committed to achieving high-level climate adaptation and disaster management achievements by improving policy and legal frameworks. The Municipality collaborates with inter-governmental bodies, security agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector for climate adaptation and disaster

management. The Municipality has prepared the Environment-Friendly Local Governance Procedure 2080 to promote environment-friendly local governance. The Municipality is developing a climate adaptation action plan to implement climate adaptation systematically and effectively.

An emergency service operation center has been established in the municipal executive office. Two fire engines are in operation to reduce the damage caused by fires. To minimize earthquake damage, earthquake-resistant buildings and the safe zone concept have been implemented in community and institutional schools. Comprehensive awareness and orientation programs, including expert exhibitions, have been conducted for students, parents, teachers, school management committee officials, and community leaders to reduce climate change and disaster risks. A climate and disaster resilient plan has been prepared and is being implemented.

The Municipality has adopted the policy of identifying and mapping risk areas within the municipal area and preparing programs accordingly to advance disaster management effectively. There are 90 trained local search, rescue, and first aid workers in the municipal area. There are high landslide risks in Ward No. 14's Thulo Bardu, Ward No. 9's Pandam area, Ward No. 11's Maghe Suntale Puchhar, and Bhalukhop, and Ward No. 1's Sirikhola, Charghare, and Bangin areas.

### **13.4 Problems and Challenges**

Climate change has negatively impacted biodiversity, agricultural production, and watersheds, posing significant challenges to disaster risk reduction. The Municipality needs to improve its emergency preparedness and response plans, as well as its risk information collection and communication systems, to fully mainstream disaster risk reduction.

Disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response have yet to be fully mainstreamed. The lack of emergency preparedness and response plans or risk information collection and communication systems makes it challenging to mainstream them fully.

### **13.5 Goal**

To reduce the impacts of climate change and disasters.

### **13.6 Objectives**

- 1) Integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into the Municipality's policies, laws, and plans.
- 2) Adopt preventive measures and adapt to reduce the impacts of climate change.
- 3) Reduce disaster risks and damages caused by disasters.

### **13.7 Strategies**

- 1) Mainstream climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk management into local policies, laws, and plans.
- 2) Establish and implement a disaster risk reduction learning center for disaster risk reduction.
- 3) Arrange fire control motorcycles for areas where fire engines cannot reach.

- 4) Enhance education, awareness, and human and institutional capacity on greenhouse gas emission reduction and climate change adaptation.
- 5) Form and develop rapid response teams in each ward to reduce the impacts of disasters.
- 6) Make intergovernmental coordination effective to integrate disaster risk reduction with development activities.
- 7) Enhance the capacity of the local community for climate change adaptation and disaster resilience.

### 13.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 39 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Carbon Project Development and Operation	5532
2	Climate Change Impact Adaptation and Disaster Mitigation Education, Awareness, and Capacity Development Programs	9681
3	Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Promotion Programs	8298
4	Disaster Management Program (Overall Activities)	17979
5	Wildlife and Human Conflict Management	2766
6	Structural and Management Improvements (Legal Reforms, Local Adaptation Plans, Community-Level Adaptation Plans, Climate-Friendly Villages)	2545
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,800</b>

**Table 40 (B):** Overall Investment Projection

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	46,800
2	Federal Government	6552
3	Provincial Government	4212



S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, NGOs)	3030
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,594</b>

### 13.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 41:** Quantitative Targets

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Formulation of Local Adaptation Plans	Number	120	137	0	0	1
2	Formulation of Community-Level Adaptation Plans	Number	750	80	0	0	1
3	Climate-Smart Villages/Settlements	Number	170	-	0	0	7
4	Climate-Smart Farming Systems	Number	500	-	5	5	7
5	Schools Incorporating Climate Change Education	Number	100	99	30.52	90	100
6	Individuals Trained in Climate Change Mitigation	Number	3000	137	0	5	50
7	Number of Directly Affected Individuals, Missing Persons, and Deaths Due to Disasters (per 100,000 population)	Lakhs	0.00658	-	8	7	3
8	Economic Damage Due to Disasters	Number	-	-	425	400	200
9	Human Casualties/Deaths from Disaster Events	Number	100	365	1	1	0

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
10	People Affected by Disasters (per 100,000 population)	Number	50	-	1	1	0

## **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 15: LIFE ON LAND (CONSERVATION OF FORESTS, WATERSHEDS, AND BIODIVERSITY)**

### **15.1 Background**

The temperate climate of Suryodaya Municipality is renowned for its attractive and scenic tea gardens and unique biodiversity. This area also originates from the Mechi and Tangting rivers, which serve as major watershed regions. There are 19 community forests within the municipality. Due to numerous rivers and fragile terrain, the risk of soil erosion is high. The area is often covered in fog, making the weather generally cold.

The municipality has enacted various environmental protection laws and guidelines to make environmental conservation and waste management sustainable, organized, and effective, including the Environment Protection Act, 2076; Environment and Natural Resources Conservation Act, 2076; Environmental Study and Initial Environmental Examination Procedures, 2077; Environment Development Fund Operating Procedures, 2075; Pesticide Reduction, Control, and Regulation Guidelines, 2075; and Environment-Friendly Local Governance Procedures, 2080.

### **15.2 Past Trends**

As the area covered by tea plantations has increased, the municipality's greenery has expanded. In 2019, the base year of the first periodic plan, forests covered 53.11% of the total area of the municipality, which increased to 57.2% by 2022. Positive initiatives have been taken at both institutional and community levels to maintain environmental cleanliness in the municipality.

The temperate climate of Suryodaya Municipality, known for its attractive and scenic tea gardens and biodiversity, also houses the origin of the Mechi and Tangting rivers. The municipality has 19 community forests, but the risk of soil erosion is high due to numerous rivers and fragile terrain. The area is often covered in fog, making the weather generally cold. The municipality prioritizes collaboration with intergovernmental bodies, communities, and development partners to conserve forests, the environment, and soil.

### **15.3 Current Situation**

Currently, 57.2% of the total area is covered by forests, and about 40,000 trees are planted annually. The municipality collaborates with other levels of government, communities, the private sector, and development partners for forest, environment, and soil conservation. There is an increasing awareness among communities and residents about maintaining environmental beauty.

Tree species such as pine, chestnut, chilaune, alder, champ, and rhododendron are primarily found in this area. Endangered animals, birds, and medicinal plants unique to Nepal, such as the red panda, are also found here, along with birds like the Himalayan monal, Munal, woodpecker, piura, and sparrows. Medicinal plants such as Paachaule, Chiraito, Satuwa, Lauth Salla, Khokim, Chifing, Khinappa, Boke Timur, Hadcho, Pakhanved, Sugandhawala, Binajari, Kurilo, Asuro, Tulsi, and Chutro, among others, are found here. The area is also home to animals like the red panda, leopard, thar, deer, wild boar, porcupine, pangolin, and bear.

### **15.4 Problems and Challenges**

Climate change has negatively impacted forests and biodiversity, while forest encroachment has challenged biodiversity conservation and soil erosion control. The high tourist footfall and pollution in tourist destinations have adversely affected the local ecosystem. The region, at risk of soil erosion and riverbank cutting, needs to receive adequate attention for erosion control. Residents need more awareness about the services provided by their forest's biodiversity and environmental systems. Sustainable and scientific forest management has yet to be fully embraced. Activities to identify and conserve endangered species and plants still need to be included.

### **15.5 Goal**

To ensure the sustainable management of forests, control desertification, prevent soil erosion, and conserve biodiversity.

### **15.6 Objectives**

- 1) To ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of forests, lands, wetlands, and watersheds.
- 2) To ensure the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, including mountainous ecosystems.
- 3) To reduce the degradation of natural habitats.
- 4) To halt the decline of biodiversity.

### **15.7 Strategies**

- 1) To sustainably use land, ecosystems, and services according to international agreements and obligations.
- 2) To enhance capacities for conserving and promoting biodiversity, including mountainous ecosystems.
- 3) To increase local community participation and ownership in the sustainable management of forests, lands, wetlands, and watersheds.

- 4) To expand collaboration with stakeholders in the study, documentation, and biodiversity conservation.
- 5) To expand partnerships and collaboration with intergovernmental bodies, communities, and development partner organizations to conserve forests, biodiversity, lands, wetlands, and watersheds.
- 6) To make tree planting and greenery promotion regular and effective through cooperation with intergovernmental bodies and communities.
- 7) To immediately start necessary actions to reduce the degradation of natural habitats.
- 8) To conserve and protect endangered species from extinction.
- 9) To ensure the effective conservation of watershed areas.
- 10) To make soil erosion control scientific and sustainable.

## 15.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 42 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Tree Plantation, Sustainable Forest Management, and Income-Generating Programs	4200
2	Watershed Conservation and River Regulation Programs	7446
3	Lake, Pond, and Wetland Area Conservation and Management Programs	5344
4	Soil Conservation and Erosion Control Programs	4100
5	Biodiversity Study and Conservation Programs	2110
	Total	23,400

**Table-43 (B):** Overall Investment Projection

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	23,400
2	Federal Government	8,190
3	Provincial Government	28,080

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, NGOs)	3,140
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62,810</b>

## 15.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 44:** Quantitative Targets

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Area of Dense Forest under Community-Based Management	Percentage	42	45.05	4.51	4.51	7
2	Conservation of Lakes, Wetlands, and Ponds	Number	5000	375	7	9	13
3	Number of Trees Planted (in Millions)	Number	5000	700	0.4	0.4	3
4	Area Covered by Forests and Bushes	Percentage	-	50.5	57.7	57.7	62
5	Area Sustainably Managed for Landslide Prevention	Square Kilometers	-	-	5	5.2	7

# **Sustainable Development Goal 16:**

## **PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

### **16.1 Background**

Suryodaya Municipality has enacted several laws and conducted various programs to promote a just, peaceful, and inclusive society. These include the Suryodaya Municipality Good Governance Operation and Management Act 2076, the Act on Procedures to be Followed by the Judicial Committee when Processing Complaints 2074, the Suryodaya Municipality Alcohol and Tobacco Control and Regulation Act 2080, the Children's Act 2076, the Consumer Rights Protection Act 2080, the Suryodaya Municipality Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Evaluation Procedure 2080, the Suryodaya Municipality Community Development Organization (Formation and Operation) Procedure 2080, and the Social Security Program (Operation) Procedure for Orphaned and At-Risk Children 2075. Additionally, the municipality has been running programs related to psychosocial counseling, daughter-in-law education for women's empowerment, and single women entrepreneurship.

### **16.2 Past Trends**

The municipality has been periodically creating laws as needed. In the past, various indicators were observed, such as a homicide and suicide rate of 0.219 per thousand, 12 cases of sexual violence, 1 case of human trafficking, and a 37% resolution rate of registered cases in the local government. Personal events are registered electronically in the municipality's wards. A detailed record of event registration by ward since 2077 B.S. is included in the annex.

### **16.3 Current Status**

With the creation, amendment, and effective implementation of laws as needed, as well as the empowerment of 234 community development organizations within the municipality, there has been significant improvement in the indicators. So far, The municipality has created 62 laws, 108 procedures, 16 directives, and various regulations, standards, and charters. Currently, incidents of sexual violence have halved, homicide cases have decreased, human trafficking has dropped to zero, justice delivery has become more effective, and a robust campaign is underway to ensure 100% birth registration within 35 days.

In the fiscal year 2079 B.S., 1,197 births, 440 deaths, 65 divorces, 518 marriages, and 2507 events were registered, including 143 incoming and 144 outgoing migrations. This year, from Baisakh to Falgun, 1,923 events were registered, including 865 births, 399 deaths, 52 divorces, 429 marriages, and 85 incoming and 93 outgoing migrations.

### **16.4 Problems and Challenges**

Policy and practical complexities remain in the area of good governance. Organizational restructuring and workforce management are lacking in facilitating service delivery. Preparing policies, laws, and procedures necessary for local government and fully implementing approved laws remain challenging. Stakeholders, including the general public, must be more effectively informed about the regulations, policies, rules, and procedures, hindering their effective implementation.

There is a shortage of workers, which corresponds to the workload, and implementing the organizational structure pointed out by the organization and management survey has yet to be practical. Opportunities for regular capacity development for the workforce in the municipal executive office are limited. The challenge remains to make the work output from the existing structure and workforce result-oriented and citizen-focused. Violent activities persist in some form and are emerging in new and different forms. Event registration has not been able to cover everyone regularly. There is a workforce shortage for the work performed by the judicial committee. Cases of family breakdown are on the rise.

## 16.5 Goal

To promote a just, peaceful, and inclusive society.

## 16.6 Objectives

- 1) To promote good governance and accountability,
- 2) To build a just and equitable society,
- 3) To make service delivery technology-friendly and customer-friendly.

## 16.7 Strategy

- 1) To promote a peaceful and inclusive society,
- 2) To ensure access to justice for all,
- 3) To improve capacity development and create a customer-friendly environment for quality service,
- 4) To improve workforce management and organizational structure according to the times, making service delivery and work output swift and efficient,
- 5) To establish and develop transparent, accountable, ethical, and inclusive local institutions.

## 16.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 45 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Social Accountability Promotion Program	128,656
2	Justice Promotion and Community Mediation Program	96,492
3	Policy, Law Formulation and Reform Program	64,328
4	Organization, Human Resources, and Service Strengthening Program	1,072,134

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
5	Personal Event Management Information System Management Program	112,575
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,474,184</b>

**Table 46 (B): Overall Investment Projection**

S.No.	Source of Investment	Periodic Investment (In thousand Rs.)
1	Municipality	292,115
2	Federal Government	2340
3	Provincial Government	0
4	Other Sectors (Private, Community, Cooperatives, NGOs)	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,476,524</b>

## 15.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 47: Quantitative Targets**

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Registered Sexual Violence Incidents/Cases	Quantity	-	-	12	6	0
2	Registered Divorces (per 1,000 population)	Quantity	-	-	1	1.24	1
3	Ratio of Resolved Cases to Total Registered Cases at Local Level	Percentage	-	-	-	82.69	99



SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
4	Ratio of Birth Registrations for Children Under 5 Years	Percentage	100	-	85.88	77.81	100
5	Preparation and Adoption of Social Accountability Procedures	Quantity	-	-	9	9	15
6	Citizen Participation in Planning and Monitoring	Quantity	-	-	20	20.25	25
7	Improvements in Local Laws	Quantity	-	-	35	36	45
8	Formulation of Local Service Delivery Directives, Procedures, and Sectoral Plans	Quantity	-	-	120	122	140
9	Citizen Satisfaction with Services Provided by the Municipality	Percentage	-	-	92	92	95

## **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)- 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

### **17.1 Background**

Through partnerships with government, private, non-governmental, community, and cooperative sectors, the municipality has been identifying and expanding revenue sources, managing financial resources appropriately, and promoting innovation, entrepreneurship, and professionalism at the local level. For this purpose, the municipality has enacted and implemented various laws such as the Cooperative Act 2075, Economic Act, Allocation Act, Financial Procedure Regularization Act 2075, Tax and Non-Tax Revenue Collection Act 2075, Local Agricultural Business Promotion Act 2074, Public-Private Partnership Investment Management and Operation Act 2074, House Rent Tax Directive 2075, Business Tax Directive 2077, Resource Mobilization and Management Procedure 2074, Property and Land Tax Procedure 2075, Shared Facility Center Operation and Management Procedure 2080, Revenue Advisory Committee Operation Procedure 2079, among others.

## **17.2 Past Trends**

At the onset of federal governance, the municipality's internal revenue situation was fragile but has since improved and been strengthened compared to other local levels. There is an expansion of partnerships with federal and provincial governments and donor agencies. The Revenue Improvement Plan 2079 has been prepared and is being implemented. Revenue administration has been made technology-friendly and service-oriented. Periodic planning, sectoral strategic planning, and medium-term expenditure frameworks have been prepared to maintain planning discipline.

## **17.3 Current Status**

Within the jurisdiction specified by the Nepal Constitution and Local Government Operation Act 2074, the municipality is cooperating, coordinating, and coexisting with federal and provincial governments while developing and expanding agriculture, tourism, entrepreneurship, and professionalism within its area. This has strengthened internal revenue and ensured expected financial grants from the federal and provincial governments. New sources have been explored to expand the revenue base. Annual budgets and programs have been prepared based on periodic plans, sectoral strategic plans, and medium-term expenditure frameworks.

## **17.4 Problems and Challenges**

There is a significant outstanding amount of land revenue (malpot) from tea estates previously leased and operated under agreements with the Nepal government. Although there is substantial potential for internal revenue growth in this broad revenue area, difficulties in revenue collection have arisen due to a lack of taxpayer education and necessary information among citizens. Not all types of businesses and rental properties have been fully brought into the tax net.

A challenge persists with excess current expenses compared to capital expenses and focusing resource mobilization on employment-generating, production-oriented, and income-generating sectors. Practical difficulties exist in fully adhering to planning discipline. The preparation of detailed project reports, project banks, and medium-term expenditure frameworks based on periodic plans and sectoral strategic plans, as well as the practice of preparing annual budgets and plans accordingly, have yet to commence. More programs and projects must be prioritized and corresponding implementation through yearly budgets and programs. The municipality's long-term vision, objectives, priorities, and strategies have not yet been developed into periodic and master plans for leading development areas.

## **17.5 Goal**

Strengthen measures, tools, and partnerships to implement sustainable development goals.

## **17.6 Objectives**

- 1) Improve internal capacity and strengthen the mobilization of internal resources.
- 2) Mobilize financial resources.
- 3) Maintain planning discipline.

## **17.7 Strategies**

- 1) Strengthen measures and tools for implementing sustainable development goals.

- 2) Improve revenue mobilization and internal capacity.
- 3) Strengthen financial resources and enhance investment.
- 4) Prepare periodic plans, project banks, and medium-term expenditure frameworks, and prepare annual budgets and programs accordingly.

## 17.8 Major Programs and Projects

**Table 48 (A):** Municipal Investment Projection

S.No.	Major Programs and Projects	Investment Estimate (In thousand Rs.)
1	Innovation Promotion Program	2,340
2	Revenue Improvement and Resource Mobilization Program	15,600
3	Public, Private, Community, NGO, and Cooperative Partnership Program	1,560
4	Planning Discipline Promotion Program	3,900
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,400</b>

## 17.9 Quantitative Targets

**Table 49:** Quantitative Targets

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
1	Ratio of Internal Revenue in Total Budget	Percentage	80	75	29.06	26.19	30
2	Ratio of Expenditure in Approved Budget	Percentage	-	-	61.59	72.96	90
3	Ratio of Grants Received from Federal and Provincial Governments in Total Budget	Percentage	-	-	52.57	58.47	50
4	Ratio of Revenue Sharing Received in Total Budget	Percentage	-	-	17.2	15.33	25

SN	Indicator	Unit	Targets by 2030		Present status of the municipality and the targets		
			National	Koshi Pradesh	Baseline (2022)	Present status (2023)	Targets by 2030
5	Ratio of Capital Expenditure in Total Budget	Percentage	-	-	44.82	37.98	50
6	Capital Expenditure in Planned Annual Budget	Percentage	-	-	70.84	71	95

## CHAPTER 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 4.1 Investment Requirements and Sources of Funding

#### 4.1.1 Investment Requirements

The proposed investment requirements are based on discussions held in workshops, consultations with thematic committees and branches, technical feasibility studies, and per-unit cost analysis. The estimated resources necessary for the implementation of this roadmap have been proposed in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). During this period, a total of 23.663727 billion NPR is estimated to be required. The estimated cost according to the Sustainable Development Goals is presented in the following table:

**Table 50:** The estimated cost according to the Sustainable Development Goals

SN	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Investment Projections by Source (In NPR Thousands)				Total
		Municipality	Federal Gov.	Provincial Gov.	Others	
1	End all forms of poverty everywhere	46,371	2,340,000	117,000	217,684	2,721,055
2	End hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	806,690	24,201	16,134	564,683	1,411,707
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	717,054	179,264	116,294	1,518,917	2,531,529

SN	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Investment Projections by Source (In NPR Thousands)				Total
		Municipality	Federal Gov.	Provincial Gov.	Others	
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	2,957,198	7,800	17,160	4,473,238	7,455,396
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	91,580	5,495	7,326	2,131	106,532
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	53,040	755,820	105,300	48,114	962,274
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	15,772	200,000	2,200	108,081	326,053
8	Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	18,486	8,319	2,218	9,674	38,697
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation	2,233,267	936,000	624,000	421,474	4,214,741
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	111,563	10,041	13,388	5,625	140,616
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive,	165,360	234,000	156,000	61,707	617,067

SN	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Investment Projections by Source (In NPR Thousands)				Total
		Municipality	Federal Gov.	Provincial Gov.	Others	
	safe, resilient, and sustainable					
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	292,115	156,000	156,000	906,173	1,510,289
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	46,800	6,552	4,212	3,030	60,594
15	Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss	23,400	8,190	28,080	3,141	62,811
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development	1,474,184	2,340	0	4,443	1,480,967
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	23,400	0	0	0	23,400
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,076,280</b>	<b>4,874,020</b>	<b>1,365,312</b>	<b>8,348,114</b>	<b>23,663,727</b>

#### 4.1.2 Sources of Investment

The municipality will lead the implementation of this roadmap in coordination, cooperation, and partnership with the federal and provincial government, the private sector, development partner organizations, local communities, and other stakeholders involved in urban development. The strategic implementation plan, crucial in achieving the targeted goals, includes revenue projections from internal and external sources, potential investments from the Government of Nepal and provincial government bodies, as well as investments from the private sector, community, cooperatives, and other development stakeholders. Over the plan's

period, it is estimated that a total of NPR 21.684353 billion could be made available from internal and external sources, the private sector, community participation, and other sources. The projected details of the resources that could be available during the plan's period are presented in the following table:

**Table 51:** The projected details of the resources that could be available during the plan's period

SN	Budget Sources	Actual for 2079/080	Estimate for 2080/81	Revenue Estimation and Projection						Total
				2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	
A.	Revenue Estimation	1,143,424	1,157,776	1,140,490	1,151,444	1,159,678	1,188,268	1,211,204	1,258,655	7,109,739
1	Internal Revenue	54,140	66,050	58,253	70,721	71,128	83,927	84,181	102,883	471,093
	Property Tax	2,005	1,850	2,035	2,239	2,462	2,709	2,979	3,277	15,701
	Land Revenue/Malpot	16,495	20,000	17,320	21,000	18,186	22,050	19,095	23,153	120,803
	Rental Tax	2,530	1,480	1,776	2,131	2,557	3,069	3,683	4,419	17,636
	Rental Bhetori Fee	912	850	901	955	1,012	1,073	1,137	1,206	6,285
	Small Vehicle Tax	248	300	375	469	586	732	916	1,144	4,222
	Other Entertainment Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Herb, Animal, and Scrap Tax	2	25	26	28	29	30	32	34	179
	Income from Government Property Rental	739	6,000	924	1,109	1,330	1,596	1,915	2,299	9,173
	Income from Other Sales	778	800	864	933	1,008	1,088	1,175	1,269	6,338
	Other Service Fees and Sales	4460	3900	4680	5616	6739	8087	9704	11645	46472
	Judicial Fees	62	55	69	86	107	134	168	210	774

SN	Budget Sources	Actual for 2079/080	Estimate for 2080/81	Revenue Estimation and Projection						Total
				2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	
	Examination Fees	350	300	330	363	399	439	483	531	2546
	Other Administrative Service Fees	140	50	175	63	219	78	273	98	905
	Infrastructure Utilization Service Fees	3673	4000	4200	4410	4631	4862	5105	5360	28566
	Parking Fees	0	800	880	968	1065	1171	1288	1417	6790
	Map Pass Fees	2400	2000	2880	2400	3456	2880	4147	3456	19219
	Recommendation Fees	3800	3500	4200	4620	5082	5590	6149	6764	32406
	Personal Event Fees	626	250	689	660	757	726	833	799	4464
	Relationship Certification Fees	265	600	292	275	321	303	353	333	1875
	Other Fees	207	4300	259	750	323	938	404	1172	3846
	Business Registration Fees	4878	1500	4945	5687	6540	7521	8649	9946	43287
	Judicial Fines and Seizures	0	50	41	0	1650	45	0	1815	3550
	Administrative Fines and Seizures	71	4500	55	61	67	73	81	89	424
	Business Tax	4696	-	5265	6160	7207	8432	9866	11543	48474
	Insurance Claim	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Other Revenue	904	8290	949	997	1046	1099	1154	1211	6456



SN	Budget Sources	Actual for 2079/080	Estimate for 2080/81	Revenue Estimation and Projection						Total
				2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	
	Other Institutional Internal Grants	3899	25	4094	8705	4299	9140	4514	9597	40347
	Miscellaneous	0	25	31	39	49	61	76	95	352
2	Income from Revenue Sharing	129595	174819	185778	197506	210065	223519	237942	253411	1308221
	Government of Nepal (VAT and Excise Duty)	96203	130466	136989	143839	151031	158582	166511	174837	931789
	Provincial Government (Vehicle Tax, Property Registration, Entertainment Tax, etc.)	33392	44353	48788	53667	59034	64937	71431	78574	376431
	Royalty Sharing Revenue	753	850	893	937	984	1033	1085	1139	6071
	Forest Royalty	29	50	53	55	58	61	64	67	357
	Mining and Mineral Royalty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Mountaineering Royalty		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Electricity Royalty	724	800	840	882	926	972	1021	1072	5714
	Water and Other Natural Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Financial Transfers from the Government of Nepal	595750	630268	648647	669778	691689	714412	737977	762416	4224918

SN	Budget Sources	Actual for 2079/080	Estimate for 2080/81	Revenue Estimation and Projection						Total
				2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	
	Financial Equalization Grant	167980	157600	160752	163967	167246	170591	174003	177483	1014043
	Conditional Grant	397849	430668	447895	465811	484443	503821	523973	544932	2970875
	Supplementary Grant	12988	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000
	Special Grant	16933	22000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000
	Financial Transfers from the Provincial Government	106107	39427	46704	49049	51605	54393	57433	60749	319933
3	Revenue from Royalty Sharing	753	850	893	937	984	1033	1085	1139	6071
	Forest Royalty	29	50	53	55	58	61	64	67	357
	Mining and Mineral Royalty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Mountaineering Royalty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Electricity Royalty	724	800	840	882	926	972	1021	1072	5714
	Water and Other Natural Resources	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Government of Nepal Financial Transfer	595,750	630,268	648,647	669,778	691,689	714,412	737,977	762,416	4,224,918
	Financial Equalization Grant	167,980	157,600	160,752	163,967	167,246	170,591	174,003	177,483	1,014,043
	Conditional Grant	397,849	430,668	447,895	465,811	484,443	503,821	523,973	544,932	2,970,875

SN	Budget Sources	Actual for 2079/080	Estimate for 2080/81	Revenue Estimation and Projection						Total
				2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	
	Complementary Grant	12,988	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	120,000
	Special Grant	16,933	22,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	120,000
5	Provincial Government Financial Transfer	106,107	39,427	46,704	49,049	51,605	54,393	57,433	60,749	319,933
	Fiscal Equalization Grant	8,859	10,148	10,858	11,618	12,432	13,302	14,233	15,229	77,673
	Conditional Grant	87,565	13,779	15,846	17,430	19,173	21,091	23,200	25,520	122,260
	Complementary Grant	9,683	13,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60,000
	Special Grant	0	2,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60,000
6	Other Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Inter-Local Government Partnership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Public Participation	9,176	12,500	13,125	13,781	14,470	15,194	15,954	16,751	89,275
9	Internal Loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Reserve Funds	247,903	233,862	187,090	149,672	119,737	95,790	76,632	61,306	456,499
11	Direct Investment by Government of Nepal	629,230	693,411	763,446	840,554	925,450	1,018,920	-	-	4,871,012
12	Direct Investment by Provincial Government	175,100	192,960	212,449	233,907	257,531	283,542	-	-	1,355,489

SN	Budget Sources	Actual for 2079/080	Estimate for 2080/81	Revenue Estimation and Projection						Total
				2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	
B	Other Investment	0	0	1078397	1188393	1308421	1440571	1586069	1746262	8348114
1	Private Sector Investment	-	-	1,013,693	1,117,090	1,229,916	1,354,137	1,490,905	1,641,486	7,847,227
2	Cooperative, Community NGO Investment	-	-	64,704	71,304	78,505	86,434	95,164	104,776	500,887
	Total Investment	-	-	3,023,217	3,226,208	3,443,994	3,703,300	3,980,254	4,307,379	21,684,353

## 4.2 Resource Mobilization Strategy

- 1) Maximize the operation of the municipality's internal income.
- 2) Advocate for increased financial equalization grants from the Government of Nepal and the Provincial Government.
- 3) Maximize the operation of complementary and special grants received from the Government of Nepal and the Provincial Government.
- 4) Develop legal frameworks and project development for debt mobilization.
- 5) Encourage investment from the private sector and public-private partnerships.
- 6) Mobilize joint investments from the federal and provincial governments.
- 7) Operate joint investments between local governments.
- 8) Promote partnerships between the municipality and NGOs, cooperatives, and communities.
- 9) Create an environment for investment in profit-making sectors to maximize the attraction and mobilization of remittances.
- 10) Gather support from institutions and individuals within the country and abroad for development projects related to local pride and prestige.
- 11) Maximize the use of public participation, local resources, and materials in the development process.
- 12) Identify investment areas to increase partnerships with the private sector.
- 13) Mobilize internal loans for specific productive and income-generating projects.
- 14) Mobilize resources for projects of common interest that concern neighboring municipalities or rural municipalities through joint investments.

### 4.3 Roadmap Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation

Strategic sectoral plans will be prepared according to the periodic plan and as required, following the roadmap specified by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This roadmap plays a pivotal role in guiding the preparation of our annual policies, budgets, and programs to implement the SDG roadmap. For this, a project bank and a medium-term expenditure structure will be prepared cyclically, including a three-year projection of expenditure and investment resources. The plan will be implemented by prioritizing programs and projects according to the medium-term expenditure structure through the annual budget and programs.

An integrated action plan with a four-month division, a procurement master plan, and an annual procurement plan will be prepared for the implementation of the annual budget and program. Monitoring and supervision will be carried out during the implementation phase according to the approved action plan. Monitoring and evaluation plans will be developed to evaluate the nature of the program and projects at the start, middle, and final stages and development phases. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted according to the prescribed methods and processes, and the suggestions from the reports will be implemented.

Whether the annual policy, budget, and program are formulated according to the SDG roadmap or not, the subject committee, the relevant branch, the monitoring and supervision committee, the executive, and the monitoring and good governance committee will monitor, collect, and analyze information quarterly, annually, biannually, and finally, providing feedback. The monitoring and evaluation mechanism, along with the implementing bodies according to the SDG roadmap and its timetable, is presented in the following table.

**Table 52:** The monitoring and evaluation mechanism, along with the implementing bodies according to the SDG roadmap and its timetable

SN	Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Implementing Body	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism	Timeline
1	End all forms of poverty everywhere	Employment Promotion Branch, Subject Branch, Ward Office	Economic Development Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Agriculture and Livestock Development Branch, Ward Office	Economic Development Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final

SN	Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Implementing Body	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism	Timeline
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health Branch, Health Institution and Management Committee	Social Development Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Municipal Education Committee, Education, Youth, and Sports Branch, Ward Office	Social Development Committee, Education Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Women, Children, and Social Welfare Branch, Ward Office	Social Development Committee, Municipal Gender Equality Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water Supply and Sanitation Branch, Ward Office	Social Development Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	Urban Planning and Infrastructure Development Branch, Ward Office	Infrastructure Development Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
8	Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	Industry, Cooperative and Employment Promotion Branch, Ward Office	Economic Development Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final

SN	Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Implementing Body	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism	Timeline
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation	Urban Planning and Infrastructure Development Branch, Industry Promotion Branch, Ward Office	Infrastructure Development Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	Women, Children, and Social Welfare Branch, Administration Branch, Ward Office	Social Development Committee, Municipal Gender Equality Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	Urban Planning and Infrastructure Development Branch, Industry Promotion Branch, Ward Office	Infrastructure Development Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Tourism and Environment Branch, Ward Office	Environment and Disaster Management Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		Environment and Disaster Management Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

SN	Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Implementing Body	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism	Timeline
15	Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss	Environment Management Branch, Ward Office	Environment and Disaster Management Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels	Chief Administrative Officer, Law Branch, Administration Branch, Ward Office	Institutional Development and Good Governance Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Chief Administrative Officer, Economic Administration Branch, Administration Branch, and Ward Office	Institutional Development and Good Governance Committee, Monitoring and Supervision Committee, Executive	Quarterly, Annually, Biannually, Final