

NEPAL

MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS LAND RIGHTS IN THE SDGs



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



GLOBAL LAND GOVERNANCE INDEX

INTERNATIONAL LAND COALITION



Land and land governance are woven throughout the SDGs, underlying social, economic and environmental goals

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A SPOTLIGHT ON LAND

For the first time, land and land governance have been included in global monitoring frameworks, confirming their centrality to the livelihoods, wellbeing and opportunities for all. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), beyond setting goals explicitly related to land, include a number of goals and targets where the importance of land is implicit, if hidden. Climate action, reduced inequalities, food systems to end hunger and gender equality are all bound to the achievement of land rights. *Without land, inclusive, sustainable development that “leaves no one behind” cannot be achieved.*

Beyond land-related goals, Agenda 2030 calls for timely, reliable data on a number of key land indicators. But monitoring of land in the SDGs remains limited. It is limited in its scope, as core land indicators often fail to capture complexities of land governance on the ground. It is limited in the data and data sources employed, relying heavily on government and official data with priority given to documented land rights. And it is limited by the fact that reporting remains voluntary, meaning that many countries simply do not report on land and land governance.

In a review of 42 of the 47 countries presenting Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in 2020, the SDG Land Momentum Group found that none of the 42 countries had reported data on key land indicator 1.4.2, 10 had reported data for 5.a.1, five for 5.a.2 and seven for 15.3.¹

The need for complementary land monitoring initiatives that can promote broad data systems has become clear. Working with its members and partners, the International Land Coalition (ILC) has endeavored to build a land ecosystem that responds to these limitations. Using LANDex, its tool for people-centred land monitoring, it seeks to make land monitoring more inclusive, accessible, and to overcome single-source data dependence while capturing the complexity of land governance in various contexts.

THIS REPORT AIMS TO CONTRIBUTE TO MONITORING OF SDGs IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

- Assessing a country's political commitment to land SDGs
- Reviewing available data for key land indicators
- Integrating a broader data system to contribute to land monitoring

¹ Referred to as key land indicators, 1.4.2 measures documentation and perceptions of tenure security, 5.a.1 measures proportion of agricultural land owned or controlled by women, 5.a.2 measures the strength of the legal framework to provide equal land rights for women and 15.3.1 tracks the portion of land in a country that is degraded as part of total area. See full report here: [HTTPS://WWW.LANDCOALITION.ORG/EN/RESOURCES/PROGRESS-TOWARDS-SDG-LAND-RIGHTS-COMMITMENTS/](https://www.landcoalition.org/en/resources/progress-towards-sdg-land-rights-commitments/)



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NEPAL REPORTS: LAND IN THE SDGs

TAKEAWAY

LANDex confirms important gains in documented land rights in rural Nepal and an *increasingly strong legal framework* for equal land rights for men and women. *Family farmers* need increased recognition and financial support if they are going to be central to a sustainable food system. *Women* feel less secure than men in their land tenure and better data is needed to track progress towards equal land rights

Increased local *control over land* and the implementation of participatory, sustainable land use plans are needed to achieve a number of land-related goals in Nepal. Land information is robust but must be made more accessible to the public. Strong laws to protect *human rights* must be extended in practice to those defending their land.

In 2020, Nepal presented its second VNR at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) and used the occasion to underscore its commitment to the full achievement of the SDGs: several goals had been integrated into medium-term expenditures, annual budgets and sectoral strategies. While Nepal has never reported data on key land indicators, the country has made *a number of political commitments to achieve land-related objectives of Agenda 2030*. Likewise, it is one of the few countries to have submitted *proxy data for documentation rates (SDG 1.4.2.a)* and, as we'll see below, has reported *substantial data related to a broad set of land-related goals*.

TRANSLATING THE SDGs INTO POLICY

At the highest level, the Constitution of Nepal provides for equal inheritance and property rights for men and women, and for the right to safe housing and land rights for dalits. Since the inception of the SDGs in 2015, Nepal has enacted the *National Land Policy*, the *Land Use Act* and the *8th Amendment to the Land Related Act of 1964*, which call for land reform and aim to increase ownership of land by all women and men, particularly in vulnerable communities. The 2015 Finance Bill provides for discount land registration for women, including single women, based on their geographic region. In addition, the government created a *Land Issues Resolving Commission (LIRC)* in March, 2020 with the goal of providing land to the landless, including dalits, and supporting informal settlers to gain tenure rights. Moreover, the 8th Amendment to the Land Related Regulations of 1964 includes a provision for a joint land ownership (JLO) certificate to be provided to landless and informal settlers receiving land from the LIRC.

Specific political commitments related to land and land governance are seen in the *Fifteenth Plan*² (2019/20-2023/24) and the sector-specific *Agricultural Development Strategy* (2015-2035)³. They are summarized in the table below:

RELATED SDG	COMMITMENT
15TH PLAN (2019/20-2023/24)	
1	Reduce the proportion of landless farmers to zero in 2030, down from 26% in 2015.
1, 5	Increase women's ownership over land and houses from 26% in 2015 to 40% in 2030.
2	Increase the proportion of agricultural land owned by women or jointly to 50% by 2030 from 10% in 2010
2	Increase production of food grain by 40% by 2030 and for the country's Global Food Security Index score to increase from 45 to 90.
2	Increase land productivity to six metric tons per hectare by 2030, up from 3.6 in 2015.
2	Arable land with irrigation capacity will be increased from 40% in 2015 to 80% in 2030.
5	Increase the proportion of budget directly benefiting women will increase from 22% in 2015 to 30% in 2030.
5, 1	Increase women's ownership over property and tangible assets from 19.7% in 2015 to 40% by 2030.
13, 15	Increase forest areas under community management from 39% to 45%.
13, 15	Increase protected land to from 23 to 25% of the total land area.
13, 15	Reduce rate of forest loss and desertification to zero in 2030, from 1.9% in 2015.
13, 15	Conserve 5,000 watersheds by 2030, up from 3,346 that were under conservation in 2015.
13, 15	Increase the number conserved lakes, wetlands and ponds from 1,727 to 5,000
13, 15	Rivers and rivulets conserved will increase to 10,000 square kilometers in 2030, up from 1,675 square kilometers under conservation in 2015.
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2015-2035)	
1, 5	Percentage of agricultural land owned by women or jointly owned to increase to 50% by 2030, up from 10% in 2010.
2	Increase agricultural land productivity from \$1,804 agricultural GDP (AGDP) per hectare in 2010 to \$4,787 in 2030.
2	Annual growth of the AGDP will increase to 6% in 2030, up from 3% in 2010.

LAND DATA REPORTED IN NEPAL

To date, Nepal has not submitted the data called for by the four, key land indicators. In its 2020 VNR, a number of ongoing challenges were cited: in 2015, when the SDG data baseline was established, a number of crucial gaps existed. Furthermore, the VNR noted, problems of disaggregation, standardization, reliability and quality assurance remain. Current data collected on rates of documentation in rural Nepal, for example, make it impossible to separate land assets from other assets, rendering the data incompatible with requirements of *SDG indicator 1.4.2*. Nevertheless, they did report a number of figures that correspond to the expanded set of land SDGs.

SDG TARGET	DATA REPORTED
SDG GOAL 1	
1.4	33.93% of households with assets were in the names of women
SDG GOAL 2	
2.1	Per capita grain production in 2019/2020 was 367 kilograms
SDG GOAL 5	
5.1	33% of national parliament seats are held by women 34.4% of provincial parliament seats are held by women 40.8% of local government seats are held by women
5.a	33.93% of households with assets were in the names of women
SDG GOAL 13	
13.2	68 local climate adaptation plans have been implemented (since 2015) 342 community-level adaptation plans have been developed 42 climate smart villages now exist
SDG GOAL 15	
15.2	Afforestation rates reached 4,000 hectares per annum in 2019 Average forest density in the country is 430 trees per hectare
SDG GOAL 16	
16.5	10% of people reported an instance in the last 12 months where they were required to give a bribe or gift
16.6	80% of the population was reportedly satisfied with their last experience of public service and under
16.a	Three independent national human rights institutions currently exist

² The Fifteenth Plan (2019/20-2023/24):

[HTTPS://WWW.NPC.GOV.NP/IMAGES/CATEGORY/15TH_PLAN_ENGLISH_VERSION.PDF](https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/15th_plan_english_version.pdf)

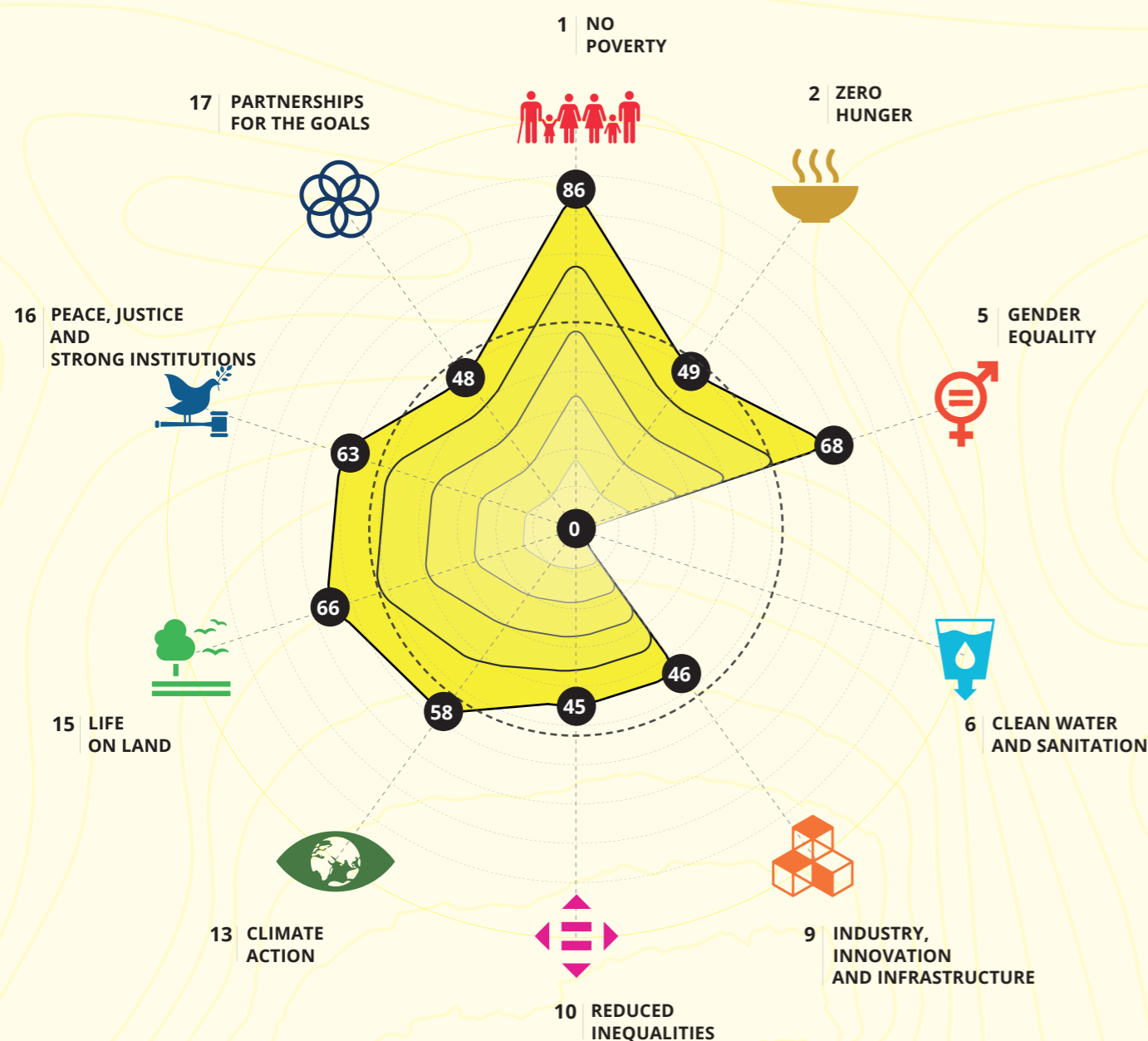
³ [HTTP://NNFSP.GOV.NP/PUBLICATIONFILES/BF53F040-32CB-4407-A611-D891935D2E97.PDF](http://nnfsp.gov.np/publicationfiles/bf53f040-32cb-4407-a611-d891935d2e97.pdf)

PEOPLE-CENTRED MONITORING OF THE SDGs

LANDEX RESULTS IN

NEPAL

52.97



LANDEX MONITORS 10 SDGs LINKED TO LAND, LAND GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

- 1 NO POVERTY** depends on secure tenure rights for all
- 2 ZERO HUNGER** requires food systems that support family farmers
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY** means equal rights to and control over land
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION** depends on sustainable use and management of land
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE** means financial support to family farmers
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES** means equal distribution of land
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION** depends on local control of land
- 15 LIFE ON LAND** depends on participatory management
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS** mean accessible land information and the protection of human rights
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS** require multi-stakeholder platforms and dialogue

The scores and framework use data from LANDex to report on progress towards people-centred land governance in 10 SDGs. *The Nepal country score - 52.97 - is an average of its individual SDG scores*, represented in the spider graph. These SDG scores reflect an average of SDG target scores, which are calculated according to scores from the corresponding LANDex indicators. For more on Nepal scores and an overview of the methodology, see the [TECHNICAL ANNEX](#). For more information, visit the [LANDex WEBSITE](#).

THE BIG PICTURE

High documentation rates and relatively high perceptions of tenure security among rural men and women give Nepal its *highest score on SDG 1: No Poverty*, which depends on secure land rights for all.

A strong legal framework for equal land rights contributes to a relatively good score for *SDG 5: Gender Equality*, though better data is needed to track progress towards equal control of land.

Lacking support for family farmers, in the form of technical assistance and access to credit programs, bring down scores for *SDG 2: Zero Hunger* and *SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure*.

A lack of existing plans for sustainable land management and low levels of local land control has negative impacts on *SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation*, *SDG 13: Climate Action* and *SDG 15: Life on Land*.

LANDex ON KEY LAND INDICATORS

LANDex uses SDG methodologies to report on three key land indicators, offering important insights where data was available:

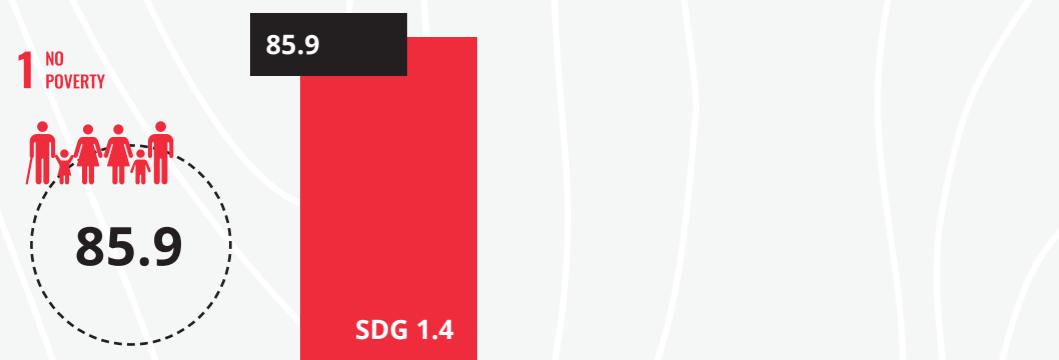
- ▶ **1.4.2:** LANDex *indicators 1B and 1C* tells us that 96 percent of rural men and women have some form of documentation to prove land rights (*1.4.2.a*) while 82% of rural men and women felt their land rights were secure (*1.4.2.b*).
- ▶ **5.A.1:** LANDex *indicator 4B* depends on official data for its reporting on *5.a.1*, which is currently unavailable in Nepal.
- ▶ **5.A.2:** Data from LANDex *indicator 4A* awarded three of the possible six *5.a.2 proxies* for women's land rights: joint registration of land is compulsory or encouraged, equal inheritance for women and girls is supported and quotas for women's participation in land management and administration exist.

GOING DEEPER: LANDex SDG RESULTS

Beyond key land indicators, LANDex offers important insights into how progress towards people-centred land governance informs progress towards 10 SDGs. This report uses data available in the LANDex platform as of December 31, 2020. An overview of Nepal scores is available in the Technical Annex, with more detail on methodology available on the website.

SDG 1: NO POVERTY

- ▶ 96% of men and women in rural Nepal report some form of document proving their right to land (*SDG 1.4; LANDex 1B*)
- ▶ 82% of rural men and women in Nepal perceive their land tenure to be secure (*SDG 1.4; LANDex 1C*).
- ▶ Rural women in Nepal report a lower sense of perceived tenure security than men, at 79% (*SDG 1.4; LANDex 4C*).
- ▶ Of those living on rural community land, 86% perceived their land tenure to be secure (*SDG 1.4; LANDex 3C*)

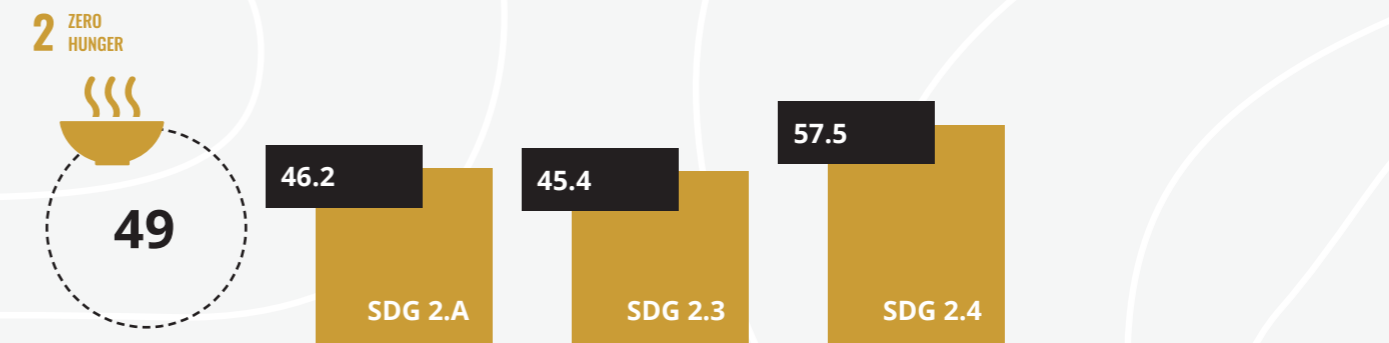


Documented land rights do not guarantee tenure security in rural Nepal and women feel less secure than men in their rights.

To achieve zero hunger in Nepal, we must define family farmers as an essential group and ensure that state-led support programs reach them.

SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

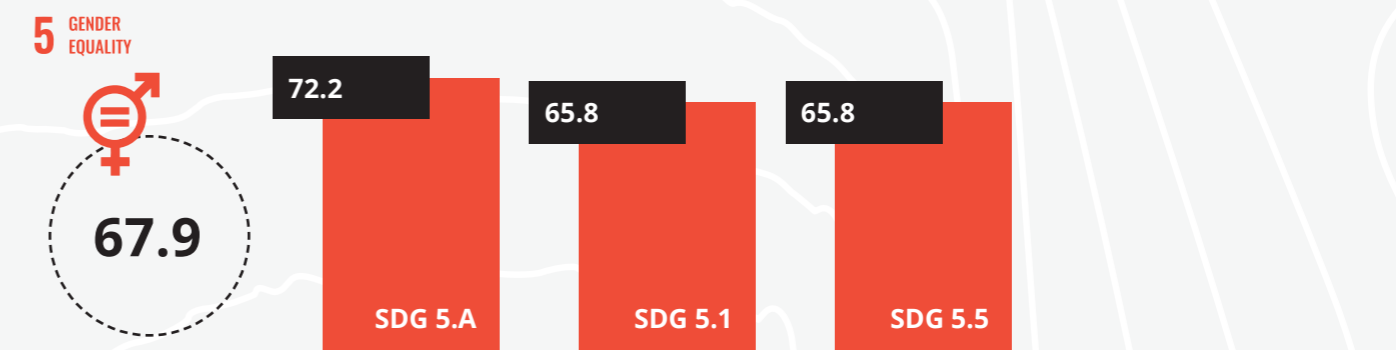
- ▶ A relatively strong legal framework to support family farming has contributed to a sustainable food system in Nepal (*SDG 2.4; LANDex 2A*).
- ▶ There is no state registry of family farmers in Nepal and land reform has only been partially implemented (*SDG 2.4; LANDex 2A*).
- ▶ While financial supports targeting farmers exist, we are unable to determine how much is reaching small-scale, family farmers (*SDG 2.a; LANDex 2B*)
- ▶ Production gaps remain for a number of primary crops, including rice, vegetables and fish (*SDG 2.3; LANDex 2C.2*)



To achieve gender equality in Nepal we need data that tells us how much land women control and more budget allocated to programs that secure their land rights.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

- ▶ The legal framework in Nepal has made meaningful advances towards the provision of equal land rights (*SDG 5.a; LANDex 4A*).
- ▶ Nepal has met at least three of the six SDG proxies for women's land rights (*SDG 5.a.2, LANDex 4A*):
 - ▶ Mandatory or incentivized joint registration of land
 - ▶ Mandatory quotas for women's participation in land management
 - ▶ Equal inheritance for women and girls
- ▶ Despite increasingly equal rights to land ownership and control, little support is offered for tenure disputes (*SDG 5.a; LANDex 4A*).
- ▶ Current data cannot determine the proportion of women among agricultural owners and rights bearers (*SDG 5.a.1, LANDex 4A*).



EFFORTS BY NES NEPAL TO SECURE JOINT LAND TITLES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO A STRONG LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR EQUAL LAND RIGHTS, INCREASING THEIR CONTROL OVER LAND.

"This joint land ownership certificate has provided me self-esteem and created a good harmony in my family."

SEE GOOD PRACTICE.

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- ▶ None of Nepal's rural administrative districts have sustainable land use plans in place, threatening efforts to secure clean water and sanitation (SDG 6.b; LANDex 6B).
- ▶ This lack of sustainable land use plans also limits mechanisms by which communities participate in the management of land, with impacts on water and other natural resources.

COVID-19 HAS EXPOSED AND EXACERBATED THE WATER AND SANITATION CRISIS IN RURAL NEPAL, LEAVING LOCAL COMMUNITIES MORE VULNERABLE TO THE DISEASE.

"The recommended practices of self-protection can hardly be maintained in existing housing and settlements."

SEE STORY HERE.

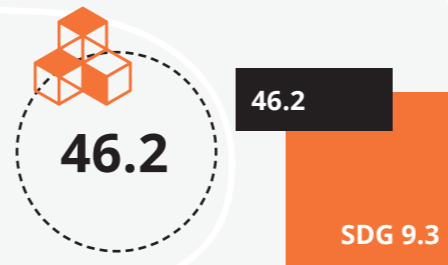
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Nepal cannot guarantee clean water and sanitation without regional plans for the sustainable and participatory management of land and resources.

Family farmers must be among those with access to financial support, including small-scale credit.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Unequal land distribution in Nepal remains a concern, underlying other forms of social and economic inequality.

SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- ▶ The government of Nepal does provide small-scale credit loans to farmers and attempts to connect family farmers to financial institutions (SDG 9.3; LANDex 2A).
- ▶ Lacking data on beneficiaries of these programs makes it difficult to determine whether they are reaching family farmers (SDG 9.3; LANDex 2A).

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

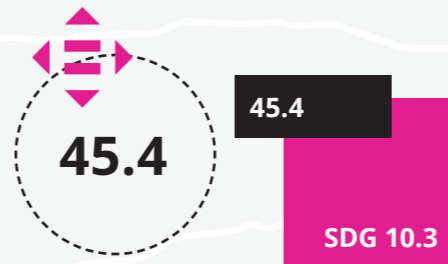
- ▶ Unequal land distribution remains a problem in Nepal, with best available data giving the country a Gini coefficient for land of 0.49. (SDG 10.3; LANDex 2C.1).

NES NEPAL REPORTS THAT THE 53% OF FAMILIES WHO OCCUPY LESS THAN 0.5 HECTARES OF LAND OCCUPY ONLY 18 PERCENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LAND.

"Equitable land distribution remains a distant dream for Nepal."

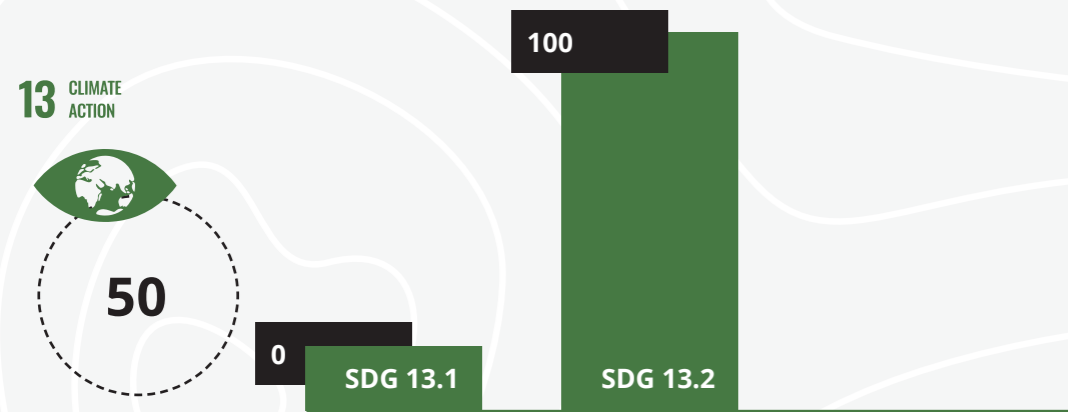
SEE STORY HERE.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

- ▶ Nepal has taken important steps to integrate climate change measures into national policies and is among countries who have made official commitments to land degradation neutrality (LDN) (SDG 13.2; LANDex 6A).
- ▶ However, the design and implementation of sustainable land use plans that envision local participation are absent, undermining the country's adaptive capacity to climate hazards and other natural disasters (SDG 13.1; LANDex 6B).
- ▶ Limited local control of land and ecosystems further limits the country's ability to enact meaningful climate action (SDG 13.1; LANDex 6C).



SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

- ▶ Low levels of local control limit management of land and ecosystems in Nepal. Of a total 14.34 million hectares (mha) only 1.92 are designated for local communities and indigenous peoples (SDG 15.2; LANDex 6C).
- ▶ In Nepal, land can only be designated for – not owned by – these communities, further limiting sustainable management of resources and potential for afforestation (SDG 15.2; LANDex 6C).
- ▶ Government commitments to achieve land degradation neutrality (LDN) in the framework of UNCCD signals an intention to limit desertification and restore degraded land (SDG 15.3; LANDex 6A).

DESPITE THE ENACTMENT OF THE LAND ACT OF 1964 CALLING FOR THEIR LAND RIGHTS, MANY INDIGENOUS TENANT FARMERS HAVE BEEN DENIED LAND OWNERSHIP.

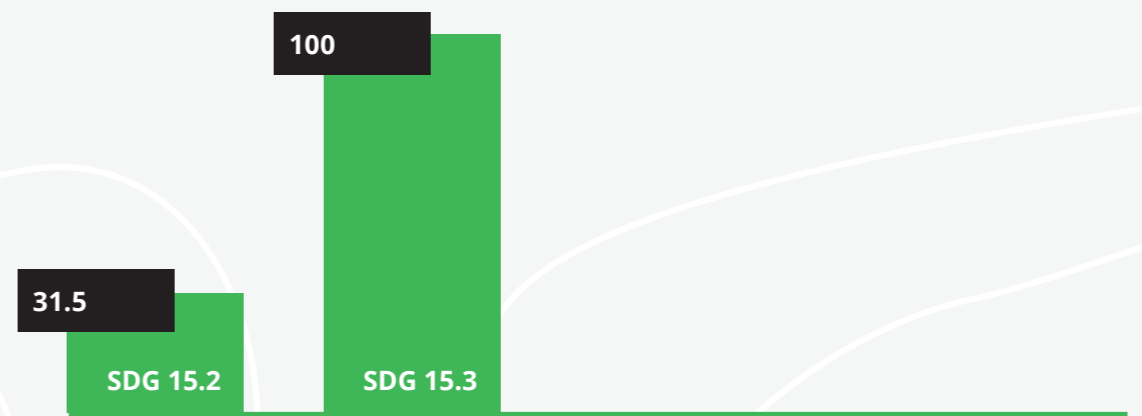
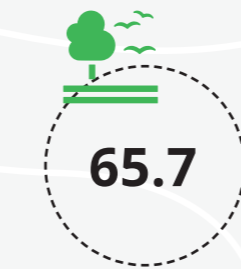
"I've been struggling to get my own land for a long time", says indigenous tenant farmer Sukadev Chaudary, from the Dang district in midwest Nepal.

[SEE STORY HERE.](#)

To make climate action a reality in Nepal, political commitments must be translated into sustainable land use programs, implemented locally.

Granting greater recognition and control to local communities and indigenous peoples is a crucial step towards sustaining life on land.

15 LIFE ON LAND



To ensure transparent, accountable institutions, the public must be granted greater access to land data and information.

Strong protections of fundamental human rights must be extended to defenders of the land and the environment, including those with informal tenure.

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

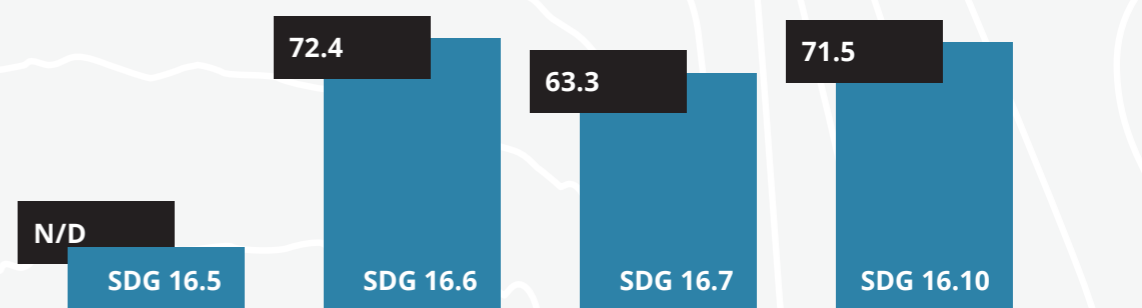
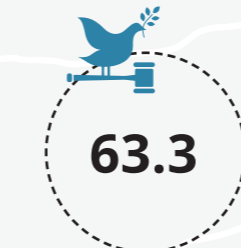
- ▶ Strong multi-stakeholder processes in Nepal provide for decision-making that is participatory and inclusive (SDG 16.7; LANDex 7C).
- ▶ The land register contains a robust set of information, but public access to it remains restricted, limiting the transparency and accountability of land institutions (SDG 16.5, 16.5; LANDex 8A and 8B).
- ▶ The legal framework in Nepal provides strong protection of fundamental freedoms, extending to human rights defenders and those who defend the land and environment. (SDG 16.10; LANDex 10A).
- ▶ Currently, no data is reported for attacks on human rights defenders, including those who defend land and the environment (SDG 16.10.1; LANDex 10C).

THE DEFENDING LAND AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS COALITION (DDCOALITION) DOCUMENTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST DEFENDERS DURING COVID-19, INCLUDING THE ALLEGED BURNING OF INDIGENOUS HOME AND THE DEMOLITION OF A DALIT COMMUNITY IN NEPAL.

"New types of risks have emerged."

[SEE STORY HERE.](#)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- ▶ A multi-stakeholder platform working on land has built meaningful partnerships in Nepal that will be crucial to achieving land-related SDGs (SDG 17.16; LANDex 7C).
- ▶ Representation of vulnerable sectors and leadership positions provided for them, however, remain somewhat limited (SDG 17.17; LANDex 7B).

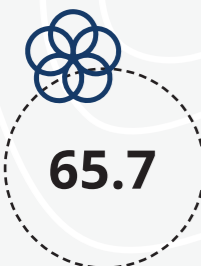
The national land platform in Nepal has been key in building strong, multi-stakeholder partnerships, but more space for vulnerable groups should be provided.

THE FORMATION OF THE LAND GOVERNANCE WORKING GROUP (LGWG) IN 2018

Led by the Nepal National Engagement Strategy and formalized under the leadership of the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation (MOLMCPA) it has been crucial in promoting inclusive policy dialogue on land.

[SEE STORY HERE.](#)

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific recommendations per SDG are provided below, reflecting on the opportunities for improvement identified through LANDex.

SDG 1: No Poverty



- ▶ High documentation rates in rural Nepal cannot be considered in isolation as a guarantee of tenure security, indicating that further measures must be taken to secure land rights.
- ▶ On average, rural women feel less secure in their tenure rights than rural men, highlighting the need for better programs and data to track and ensure equal land rights and tenure security.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger



- ▶ Technical assistance and financial support fail to sufficiently reach family farmers, raising doubts about who benefits from commitments to increase production.
- ▶ Further investments in infrastructure and market information systems for family farmers are needed.
- ▶ Developing a register of family farmers is a first important step in recognizing the central role that they play in a sustainable food system.

SDG 5: Gender Equality



- ▶ Existing programs that aim to advance women's land rights need further budget allocation in order to ensure their functioning.
- ▶ Data that shows the proportion of agricultural land – separated from other assets – that is held by women is necessary to measure progress towards equal land rights.
- ▶ Increased legal support for tenure disputes would help to uphold existing laws that ensure equal rights.

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation



- ▶ The creation of sustainable, inclusive and participatory land management plans is a crucial step towards the achievement of clean water and effective sanitation.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- ▶ Data tracking the beneficiaries of financial support programs is needed to understand whether they are reaching family farmers and how they can be made more accessible.



SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

- ▶ New methods of calculating land inequality with most recent survey data, considering multiple properties, landlessness and land value, could provide more meaningful insights.



SDG 13: Climate Action

- ▶ To mitigate the worst effects of the climate crisis, political commitments to LDN must be accompanied by sustainable land use plans that call for local participation.



SDG 15: Life on Land

- ▶ To protect and sustain life on land, laws should allow indigenous peoples and local communities to own land, beyond having it designated for them.
- ▶ Recognizing land used and held by these groups is an important step towards stewardship and management of land and increasing its potential for afforestation



SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- ▶ Public access to information in the land register should be improved, while requests for records should be met with more timely responses and made more affordable.
- ▶ State-led measures to protect human rights defenders, including those who defend the land and environment, should focus on prevention and give more consideration to the context in which these defenders work, as well as their affiliations to at-risk communities and organizations.
- ▶ Regular reporting on attacks and acts of violence against land and environmental defenders would help to measure the effectiveness of current protections.



SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

- ▶ An already strong multi-stakeholder platform in Nepal could be further strengthened by providing designated leadership roles for smallholders, women and members of marginalized communities.
- ▶ Increased financial and human resources provided by the government would ensure its sustained functioning as a space for policy dialogue.



TECHNICAL ANNEX

LANDex, the global land governance index, is a monitoring tool that collects and generates data through people-based assessments, the calculation of existing data and the analysis of global survey data at the national level. Each indicator employs a standard methodology, generating data that is comparable across countries while building a data ecosystem that prioritizes people-centered data.

By establishing relationships between LANDex indicators and the indicators, targets and goals of the SDGs, LANDex is able to highlight the centrality of land to sustainable development beyond key land indicators. These relationships are quantified on a 1:1 basis, using the 0-100 scale employed by all LANDex indicators where 100 represents the highest score possible. In cases where more than one LANDex indicator applies to an SDG target or goal, these scores are averaged.

Three kinds of relationships between LANDex and the SDGs are considered:

- ▶ **PRECISE**, in *yellow*
Where LANDex indicators and the corresponding SDG indicators employ the same methodology for one or all elements of the indicator and can be directly compared.
- ▶ **APPROXIMATE**, in *gray*
Where LANDex indicators measure something closely related to what is being measured by the SDG indicator with a slightly different methodology or goal.
- ▶ **EXPANSIVE**, in *blue*
Where LANDex indicators shine new light on a land-related dimension of an SDG goal and target where considerations of land are not explicit.

ALIGNMENT OF LANDex INDICATORS AND THE SDGS

LANDex INDICATOR	SDG INDICATOR	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL RELATED TO LAND	
1B	1.4.2	1.4	1	
1C	1.4.2			
3C	1.4.2			
4C	1.4.2			
5C.1	1.4.2			
2B	2.a.2	2.a	2	
2C.2		2.3		
2A		2.4		
4B	5.a.1	5.a	5	
4A	5.a.2			
4A	5.1.1	5.1		
4A	5.5.1	5.5		
6B	6.b.1	6.b		6
2B	9.3.2	9.3	9	
2C.1		10.3	10	
6B		13.1	13	
6C				
6A		13.2		
6C		15.2	15	
6A		15.3		
8C		16.5		
8A		16.6	16	
8B				
7C	16.7.2	16.7		
10A		16.10		17
10B				
10C	16.10.1			
7C		17.16		
7B		17.17		

LANDex-SDG SCORES IN NEPAL


LANDex INDICATOR	SDG INDICATOR	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	COUNTRY SCORE					
1B	96.24	1.4.2	96.24	85.90					
1C	82.03	1.4.2	82.03						
3C	86.49	1.4.2	86.49						
4C	78.83	1.4.2	78.83						
5C.1	N/D	1.4.2	N/D						
2B	46.15	2.a.2	46.15	2.a	46.15	2	49.00		
2C.2	45.38			2.3	45.38				
2A	55.48			2.4	55.48				
4B	N/D	5.a.1	N/D	5.a	72.22	5	67.96		
4A	72.22	5.a.2	72.22						
4A	65.83	5.1.1	65.83	5.1	65.83				
4A	65.83	5.5.1	65.83	5.5	65.83				
6B	0	6.b.1	0	6.b	0			6	0
2B	46.15	9.3.2	46.15	9.3	46.15	9	46.15		
2C.1	45.38			10.3	45.38	10	45.38		
6B	0			13.1	15.75	13	57.88		
6C	31.5								
6A	100			13.2	100				
6C	31.5			15.2	31.5	15	65.75		
6A	100			15.3	100				
8C	N/D			16.5	N/D				
8A	68.38			16.6	72.39	16	63.34		
8B	76.39								
7C	63.34	16.7.2	63.34	16.7	63.34				
10A	88.11			16.10	71.54			17	48.34
10B	54.96								
10C	N/D	16.10.1	N/D						
7C	63.34			17.16	63.34				
7B	33.34			17.17	33.34				



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*This report seeks to make
land monitoring more
inclusive, accessible,
and to overcome single-source
data dependence while
capturing the complexity
of land governance
in various contexts.*



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