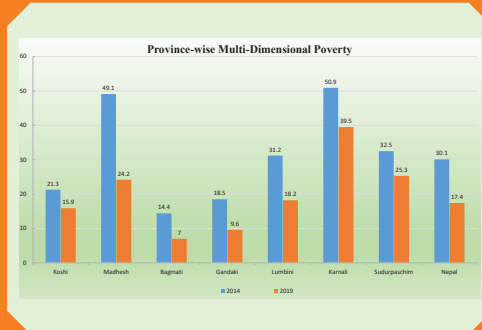
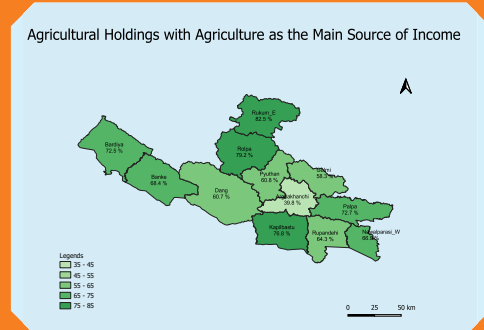
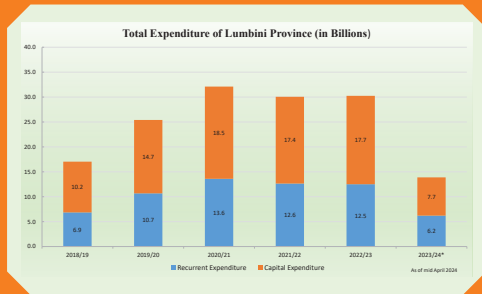
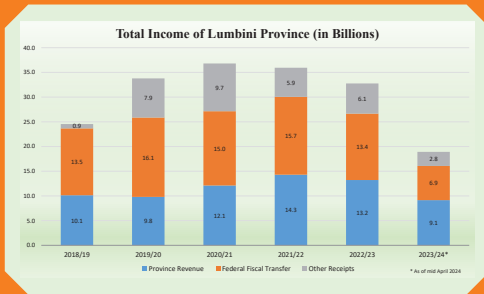
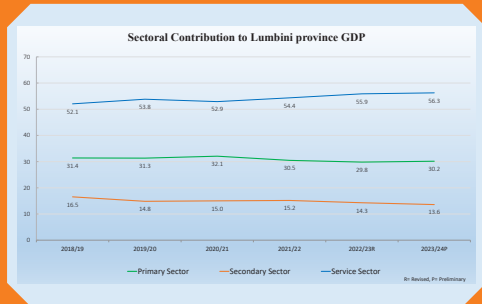
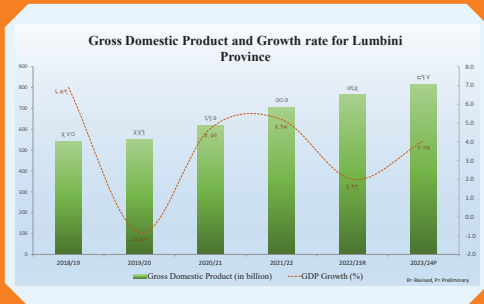


Economic Survey 2023/24



Government of Lumbini Province

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning

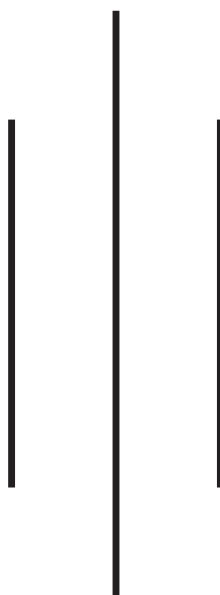
Rapti Valley (Deukhuri), Nepal

2024



Unofficial Translation

Economic Survey 2023/24



Government of Lumbini Province
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning
Rapti Valley (Deukhuri), Nepal
2024

FOREWORD



The Economic Survey 2030/2024 aims to play a pivotal role in the formulation of provincial policies and plans by studying and analyzing the overall economic and financial systems, physical infrastructure development, and social development statistics and information of Lumbini Province. In line with the goal of making public administration and public interest policies more scientific, the Government of Lumbini Province has embraced the principle of evidence-based policy formulation. This Economic Survey presents the current status of economic and social indicators, revenue mobilization, and financial management within the province, along with the existing state of the national and provincial economy. The publication includes indicators of the overall economic situation as well as of the financial sector, public finance, poverty, employment, good governance and general administration, agriculture, forestry, industry, commerce and supply, health, education, and tourism, as well as physical infrastructure and water resources.

The Economic Survey has been prepared by collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing data from the Federal Economic Survey 2023/24, the National Population and Housing census 2021, the provincial profile published by the Provincial Planning Commission, the concept paper of the Second Periodic Plan, and the latest statistics issued by bodies such as the Nepal Rastra Bank and the Nepal Insurance Authority. Additionally, primary and secondary statistics obtained from relevant provincial ministries and agencies were considered as reference indicators.

Given the recency of federalism in Nepal, including fiscal federalism, there is lack of province-specific data. Despite of this, the Economic Survey has been prepared based on the data, information, and resources so far available from various sources. However, acknowledging the potential errors in the publication, I am committed to making further improvements and enhancing its quality from the next fiscal year onward, and I would like to welcome everyone's constructive suggestions to promote data-driven budgeting in the coming days.

Finally, I express my sincere gratitude to the staff of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, the Office of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers, the relevant ministries of the provincial government, the Provincial Planning Commission, the Provincial Treasury Controller's Office, and other agencies and officials who contributed to the publication of the Economic Survey 2023/24.

June 2024

Hon. Chet Narayan Acharya
Minister

PREFACE



It is essential to formulate and implement development plans, policies, strategies, and programs aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of its citizens, while also fostering balanced development across the province. This requires the collection, processing, analysis, and synthesis of sectoral data and information. In this context, the Government of Lumbini Province has published the Economic Survey 2023/34 this year as well, following the practice of the previous fiscal year.

The Economic Survey has been prepared to provide comparative information and analysis of international, national, and inter-provincial data, alongside the actual situation in this province. It includes detailed information on the regional economic and social conditions, infrastructure, and governance, based on data received from provincial ministries and bodies as well as various federal government agencies. Efforts have been made to ensure that the publication is fact-based, with data collected as of mid-May of 2024, and compared with previous economic and social data using classified tables, charts, and schedules.

In the Current fiscal year 2023/24, the national Gross Domestic Product is estimated to be NRP 57.005 trillion, with Lumbini Province contributing 14.3% to it. The national GDP growth (in consumer prices) is estimated to be 3.87%, while that of this province is at 4.05%, slightly higher than the national growth rate, indicating a positive outlook for the province. However, more effort is required to achieve SDGs targets.

Finally, I hope this publication will be useful to all stakeholders interested in the overall economic situation of the province. The Ministry is committed to incorporate feedback and suggestions in future editions. I express my gratitude to the Honorable Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning for motivating us to prepare the English Edition of the Economic Survey 2023/24. The staff in the Economic Policy Analysis and Financial Sector Management Division who have worked tirelessly on this project deserve a special gratitude. Similarly, I would like to thank the overall staff of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning as well as the staff of other provincial government agencies.

June, 2024

Ram Bahadur K.C.
Province Secretary

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List of Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini
ANC	Antenatal Care
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BFI's	Bank and Financial Institutions
BMIS	Budget Management Information System
C-GAS	Computerized Government Accounting System
CIAA	Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority
COPOMIS	Cooperative and Poverty Related Management Information System
CPR	Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation
DPR	Detailed Project Report
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistic
GNP	Gross National Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KG	Kilogram
KM	Kilometers
LMBIS	Line Ministry Budget Information System
MT	Metric Tons
MW	Mega Watt
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NP	National Product
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
NSO	National Statistic Office
PAMS	Public Assets Management System
PLMBIS	Province Line Ministry Budget Information System
PTSA	Province Treasury Single Account
QR code	Quick Response Code
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEE	Secondary Education Examination
SuTRA	Sub National Treasury Regulatory Application
TSA	Treasury Single Account
USD	United State Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax

Executive Summary

1. In the current fiscal year 2023/24, Nepal's economic growth is estimated to be 3.87 percent in terms of consumer prices and 3.54 percent in terms of basic prices. The national Gross Domestic Product (at consumer prices) is estimated to be NPR 57.004 trillion for the current fiscal year.
2. In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the economic growth rate of Lumbini Province is projected at 4.05 percent and 3.69 percent in terms of consumer price and basic price, respectively. The total GDP of Lumbini Province at consumer prices is estimated to be NPR 8.143 billion.
3. In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, Lumbini Province contributed 14.3 percent to the national GDP, a share expected to remain constant in the current fiscal year as well. The agricultural sector is estimated to grow by 3.59 percent, while the non-agricultural sector is expected to grow by 3.74 percent. Primary, secondary, and service sectors are estimated to contribute 30.2 percent, 13.6 percent, and 56.1 percent, respectively, to the province's GDP.
4. As of mid-May of the current fiscal year, the total provincial income has reached to NPR 18.91 billion. Of this, provincial revenue contributed the highest share at 48.36 percent, followed by fiscal transfers from the federal governments (36.59 percent), and other receipts (15.05 percent). In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, fiscal transfers constituted 41.04 percent of the total provincial income.

5. Capital expenditure has consistently been a significant part of Lumbini Province's total expenditure. As of the mid-April of current fiscal year 2023/2024, capital expenditure accounted for 55.2 percent and current expenditure for 44.8 percent of the total provincial expenditure.
6. In the fiscal year 2022/23, Lumbini Province received NPR 13.44 billion in grants from the federal government, which is 15.37 percent less than the previous year. As of mid-April of the current fiscal year, the province received Rs. 6.92 billion in federal grants, accounting for 44.99 percent of the targeted receipts.
7. All 109 local levels of Lumbini Province have access to the branches of commercial bank. As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/2024, the province had a total of 2,192 branches of BFIs, including 735 commercial bank branches, 257 development bank branches, 47 finance company branches, and 1,153 microfinance institution branches.
8. As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, 37 insurance companies were providing services in Lumbini Province which comprised 14 life insurance companies, 14 non-life insurance companies, 7 micro insurance companies, and 2 reinsurance companies.
9. As of mid-May of the current fiscal year 2023/24, there were 802 cooperatives registered under the jurisdiction of Lumbini Province. These includes 268 savings and loan cooperatives, 253 multi-purpose cooperatives, and 144 agricultural cooperatives.

10. According to Nepal Living Standards Survey 2022/23, the poverty line in Nepal is set at NPR 72,908. 24.35 percent of the population lives below the poverty line in this province, which is higher than the national average.
11. According to the National Population and Housing census 2021, Karnali Province has the highest average life expectancy at 72.5 years. However, Lumbini Province has the lowest average life expectancy at 69.5 years, with male averaging 66.1 years and female 72.5 years.
12. Agriculture is the main source of income for 66.3percent of farming families in Lumbini Province. In Rukum East, 82.5percent of farming families rely on agricultural income, while in Arghakhanchi, 60.2percent of farming families rely on non-agricultural income.
13. The production of annual crops, including rice, oilseeds, and vegetables, is expected to increase in the current fiscal year. As of mid-April 2024, estimates indicate the production of 1.296 million metric tons of rice, 65 thousand metric tons of oilseeds, and 585 thousand metric tons of vegetables.
14. As of mid May of the current fiscal year 2023/24, a total of 69,471 metric tons of chemical fertilizers had been supplied in Lumbini Province, which is 4,686 metric tons less than the previous fiscal year.
15. Lumbini Province has a total of 5,421 forest areas, including 4,037 community forests, 406 confessional forests, 932 private forests, 320 religious forests, 2 intermediate areas, and 5 forest

conservation areas. Community forests cover the largest area at 429,000 hectares.

16. As of mid-May 2024, 3,033 micro, cottage, and small industries were registered in Lumbini Province, while 1,114 industries were deregistered. The highest number of registered industries were in Rupandehi district (679), and the highest number of deregistered industries were in Dang district (226).
17. According to the Immigration Office Statistics, 48,239 tourists from third countries visited Lumbini Province by mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, which is 8,528 fewer than the previous fiscal year.
18. Dang district has the highest urban population (27.13percent) in Lumbini Province, followed by Rupandehi (26.71percent). Kapilvastu has the highest urban-oriented population (82.5percent), while Rukum (East) has the highest rural population (100percent), followed by Rolpa (95.83percent).
19. The provincial government completed the construction of 104 settlements, including 4 new integrated settlements, as of mid-May of the current fiscal year 2023/2024. An additional 398 houses were completed under the New Housing (Janata Awas) program for vulnerable communities.
20. As of mid-May of the current fiscal year 2023/24, an additional 125 kilometers of roads had been constructed, bringing the total to 4,543 kilometers of provincial roads since the province's establishment.

21. As of mid-May of the current fiscal year 2023/24, a total of 365 irrigation headwork/intake, 747 km of lined canals, 94 lift irrigation projects, 219 deep tube wells, 314 pump houses, 663 km of pipelining, and 149 km of river training and embankment construction had been completed in this Province.
22. As of mid-May of the current fiscal year, 45,828 vehicles had been registered in Lumbini Province, with motorcycles, scooters, and mopeds making up the majority (40,148). Additionally, 99,158 new driver's licenses were issued, and 32,038 licenses were registered for additional categories.
23. By mid-May 2024, 386 drinking water projects were completed, benefiting 695,000 people across 133,579 households. Additionally, 378 deep water wells, 1,220 intake constructions, and 189 lift drinking water sump wells were completed.
24. Out of 35,876 schools registered for the academic session of 2023 in the country, 5,811 were in Lumbini Province, accounting for 16.2 percent of the total. In Lumbini Province, 71.9 percent of students attend public schools, while 28.1 percent attend private schools. Analyzing the SEE result of 2023, it is found that 15 public schools had more than 30 percent of their students scoring more than or equal to 3.2 GPA. Out of those 15 schools, 5 belong to the Lumbini Province
25. 87 percent of children have been fully immunized, 89 percent pregnant women have received 4 ANC check-ups as per protocol, and 92 percent expected pregnant women have received delivery

services from SBA. Modern methods of family planning device usage rate (CPR adjusted) is 37 percent in this province.

26. According to the Health Service Department's Trend of Health Service Coverage Fact Sheet FY 2020/21 to FY 2022/23, 13.5 percent of the population and 21.8 percent of families in this province are enrolled in health insurance as of FY 2023/24. The renewal rate of health insurance in the province is 79.3 percent, and the utilization rate is 32.5 percent.
27. Applications were requested for 124 provincial civil service posts and 1,148 local level civil service posts for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23. As of mid-May 2024, the Lumbini Province Public Service Commission had advertised a total of 497 posts, including 384 open and 113 inclusive posts.
28. As of mid-May 2024, the Office of the Chief Attorney, Lumbini Province, defended 140 cases filed against various provincial entities in the Supreme Court, High Court, and other courts.
29. As per 61st Annual Report of the Auditor General, Lumbini province has remaining arrears amounting to NRP 3.56 billion. Additionally, the total outstanding arrears of the local level in this province is NRP 24.18 billion.
30. Reviewing the targets of the first periodic plan of Lumbini Province reveals that the goals have not shown significant progress. The main reason for this is attributed to the negative impact of the global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic and social sectors.

31. The progress of Lumbini Province in achieving Sustainable Development Goals appears to be positive. However, the actual situation has not been fully assessed due to the lack of baseline data and information necessary to measure the SDG targets and indicators.
32. In the current fiscal year 2023/24, 49.66 percent of the total budget is neutral from a gender perspective, which is 15.37 percent more than the previous fiscal year. Similarly, 64.33 percent of the total budget is neutral from a climate change perspective in the current fiscal year.

1. Macroeconomics and the Global Economy

Global Economy

- 1.1 The global economy, despite being affected by disruptions in the supply chain caused by significant geopolitical events such as the Russia-Ukraine war and Gaza-Israel tensions, is gradually recovering. Economic activity is normalizing, with projections indicating stability and resilience from 2023 to 2025. This recovery is driven by a slowdown in global inflation starting from mid-2022. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts a 3.2 percent expansion of the global economy in 2024, a continuation of the same growth rate achieved in 2023. This growth is attributed to increased economic activity, improvements in inflation, as well as ongoing challenges such as low productivity and high credit costs.
- 1.2 The economies of developed countries are expected to grow by 1.7 percent in 2024, a slight increase from the 1.6 percent growth projected for 2023. Emerging and developing economies, which experienced rapid expansion in 2021, have seen an average growth rate of 4.2 percent in subsequent years. These economies are projected to maintain growth rate of 4.2 percent in 2024, following a slightly higher growth rate of 4.3 percent in 2023.

Table 1 (a) : Global Economic Growth Rate (in percent)

Economy	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
World Economy	2.8	-2.7	6.5	3.5	3.2	3.2
Developed Economies	1.8	-3.9	5.7	2.6	1.6	1.7
Emerging and Developing Economies	3.6	-1.8	7.0	4.1	4.3	4.2
Emerging and Developing Asia	5.2	-0.5	7.7	4.4	5.6	5.2
Middle East and North African countries	1.0	-2.7	4.3	5.2	1.9	2.7
Emerging and Developing Europe	2.5	-1.6	7.5	1.2	3.2	3.1

Countries of the European Union	2.0	-5.5	6.1	3.6	0.6	1.1
Low-income Developing Economies	4.6	0.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7

Source: Federal Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, June, 2024

*Projected

- 1.3 Global inflation is projected to decline in 2024 compared to 2023, driven by a drop in energy prices and improvements in supply chains. However, some countries, outside of developed, emerging, and developing economies and Asia, are expected to experience double-digit inflation. In emerging and developing Europe, inflation is estimated to be 19.4 percent in 2023, down from 27.8 percent in 2022, and is projected to further decrease to 18.8 percent in 2024. Inflation in low-income developing economies is expected to be 16.3 percent in 2024. While inflation is projected to decline in most regions in 2024, it is expected to remain stable in emerging and developing Asia, staying on par with 2023 levels.

Table 1(b): Global Inflation (Based on Consumer Price, in percent)

Economy	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Developed Economies	1.6	3.2	5.5	4.2	2.6
Emerging and Developing Economies	5.2	5.9	9.8	8.3	8.3
Emerging and Developing Asia	3.2	2.3	3.9	2.4	2.4
Emerging and Developing Europe	5.4	9.6	27.8	19.4	18.8
Middle East and North African countries	10.7	13.8	14.3	16.0	15.4
Low-income developing economies	12.8	14.9	16.1	18.1	16.3

Source: Federal Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, June, 2024

* Projected

- 1.4 While global economic activity is increasing, its impact on the economic growth of South Asian countries is expected to be mixed. Countries such as the Maldives, Nepal, and Pakistan are projected to experience growth, while other South Asian countries are also projected to grow. Specifically, Nepal's economy is forecasted to grow at 3.1 percent in 2024, up from 0.8 percent in 2023. India's

economic growth is anticipated to be the highest among South Asian countries. In contrast, China's economy is projected by the IMF to decline by 0.6 percentage points, resulting in a growth rate of 4.6 percent in 2024.

Table 1(c): Economic Growth Rate of South Asian Countries and China

country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Bangladesh	3.4	6.9	7.1	6	5.7
Bhutan	-2.5	-3.3	4.8	4.6	4.3
India	-5.8	9.7	7	7.8	6.8
Maldives	-32.9	37.7	13.9	4.4	5.2
Nepal	-2.4	4.8	5.6	0.8	3.1
Sri Lanka	-4.6	3.5	-7.8	#	#
Pakistan	-0.9	5.8	6.2	-0.2	2
Afghanistan	-2.4	-14.5	-6.2	#	#
China	2.2	8.4	3.0	5.2	4.6

Source: Federal Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, June 2024 *Projected # Not projected

1.5 Pakistan is projected to have the highest inflation among South Asian countries in 2024. While inflation in other South Asian countries is expected to remain in single digits, Pakistan's inflation is forecasted to decrease from 29.2 percent in 2023 to 24.8 percent in 2024. In Nepal, inflation is projected to decrease from 7.8 percent in 2023 to 6.3 percent in 2024. Inflation in China is expected to rise marginally from 0.2 percent in 2023 to 1.0 percent in 2024.

Table 1(d): Inflation for South Asian Countries and China (percent in consumer prices)

country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Bangladesh	5.6	5.6	6.1	9.0	9.3
Bhutan	3.0	8.2	5.9	4.6	4.9
India	6.2	5.5	6.7	5.4	4.6
Maldives	-1.6	0.2	2.6	2.6	3.8
Nepal	6.1	3.6	6.3	7.8	6.3
Sri Lanka	4.6	6	45.2	#	#
Afghanistan	5.6	7.8	10.6	#	#
Pakistan	10.7	8.9	12.1	29.2	24.8
China	2.5	0.9	2.0	0.2	1.0

Source: International Monetary Fund, April 2024 *Projected #Not Projected

- 1.6 From 2019 to 2023, average inflation in Nepal was 5.7 percent. During the same period, China and India had average inflation rates of 1.7 percent and 5.7 percent respectively. In 2024, the IMF has projected inflation rates of 6.3 percent for Nepal, 4.6 percent for India, and 1.0 percent for China.
- 1.7 Most South Asian countries are projected to have a current account deficit in 2024, with the Maldives expected to have the largest deficit. Among South Asian countries, Nepal's current account is projected to remain in surplus in 2024. China's current account, which was in surplus at 1.5 percent of GDP in 2023, is projected to decrease slightly to 1.3 percent in 2024.

Table 1(e): Current Account Balance of South Asian Countries and China (percentage of GDP)

country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Bangladesh	-1.3	-1.5	-1.1	-4.1	-0.7	-0.8
Bhutan	-19.2	-14.8	-11.2	-28.1	-34.5	-12.3
India	-0.9	0.9	-1.2	-2.0	-1.2	-1.4
Maldives	-26.6	-34.8	-8.4	-16.1	-22.8	-19.4
Nepal	-6.9	-1.0	-7.7	-12.7	-1.4	1.5
Sri Lanka	-2.1	-1.4	-3.7	-1.0	#	#
Pakistan	-4.2	-1.5	-0.8	-4.7	-0.7	-1.1
Afghanistan	11.7	14.0	#	#	#	#
China	0.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3

Source: Federal Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, June, 2024 * Projected

National Economy

- 1.8 Nepal's economy, which expanded at a low rate in the last fiscal year, is expected to improve slightly in the current fiscal year. This improvement is attributed to increased production in the agriculture and services sectors, although the industrial sector is expected to contract. The current account remains in surplus due to higher

remittance inflows, increased tourism income, and an improved trade deficit. Consequently, foreign exchange reserves have reached an all-time high. Overall, economic stability has been maintained by balancing and strengthening the external sector. Additionally, consumer inflation, which has been high in the past, is now declining due to lower petroleum prices in the international market and reduced inflation in neighboring India.

- 1.9 Public finances in Nepal have been still not free from pressure. Domestic production and the import of construction materials have decreased due to a lack of growth in aggregate demand. The government's capital expenditure has declined, and economic activities in some sectors have slowed down, leading to lower-than-expected revenue collection. Consequently, the size of public debt is increasing as federal spending rise and revenue collection falls short. Maintaining financial stability is challenging, as it requires reducing the government's increasing reliance on debt and improving resource management. Additionally, financial management at the Province and local levels heavily depends on transfers from the federal government due to low internal resource mobilization.

Table 1(f): Macroeconomic Indicators

Particular	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Gross Domestic Product (at producer's price, in billions)	4352.55	4976.56	5348.53	5704.84
Total Domestic Product per capita (NPR)	15050	17051	18157	19189
Gross National Income per Capita (NPR) (at prevailing prices)	15130	17149	18369	19483

Gross disposable national income per capita (NPR) (at prevailing prices)	18834	20979	22946	24665
Total Domestic Production per capita	1277	1411	1389	1434
Total National Income per capita	1284	1419	1405	1456
Total National Income per capita	1598	1736	1755	1843
Total Consumption Expenditure	93.63	93.42	92.59	92.38
Total Household Savings	6.37	6.58	7.41	7.62
Total National Savings	31.52	29.63	33.79	36.15
Export of goods and services	5.12	6.7	6.96	7.94
Import of goods and services	37.93	42.27	34.68	33.7
Total Fixed Capital Formation (Total Fixed Investment)	29.34	28.98	25.08	24.45
Source Difference (Total National Savings-Cool Investment)	-7.67	-12.53	-1.35	2.78
Remittance Income	22.08	20.24	22.82	22.96
Indirect Tax (Tax on Goods and Services)	14.7	14.53	11.44	11.51
Total Tax Revenue	20	19.8	16.2	16.7

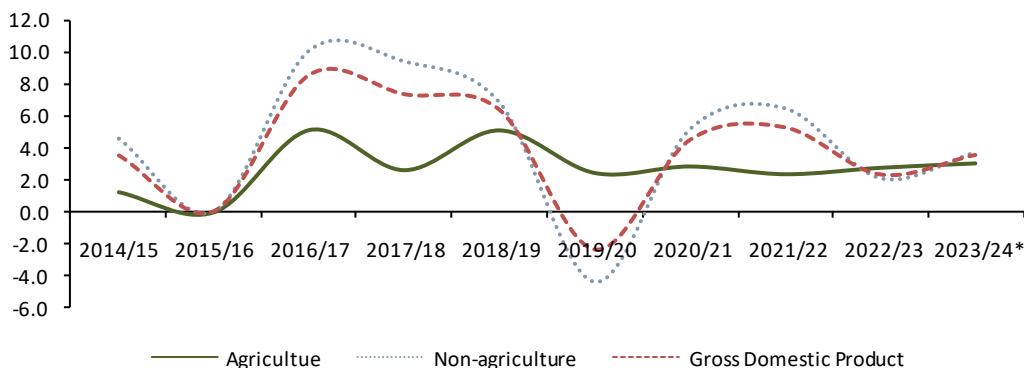
Source: Federal Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, June, 2024

* Projected

1.10 In the current fiscal year, production of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors (total value added) in Nepal is expected to increase by 3.05 percent and 3.75 percent, respectively. In the previous financial year, the agricultural sector's production increased by 2.76 percent, while the non-agricultural sector's production grew by 2.13 percent. Paddy production is projected to rise by 4.33 percent this fiscal year. Additionally, increases in winter crops, cash crops, and livestock production are expected to enhance the total value

addition of the agricultural sector. Among non-agricultural sector, production of various sectors of the economy is expected to increase despite the contraction in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

Chart 1 (a): Nepal's GDP Growth Rate (in percent)

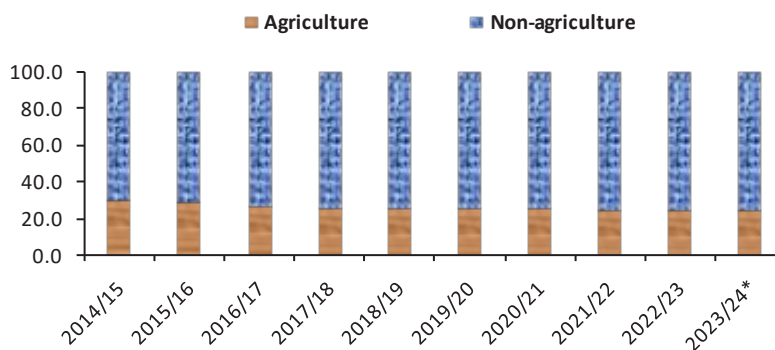


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Estimated

1.11 The country's economy is undergoing a transformation towards the non-agricultural sector. As the contribution of the non-agricultural sector to GDP continue to increase, the share of agricultural sector is continuously declining. In the current fiscal year, the agriculture sector is estimated to contribute 24.1 percent to GDP, while the non-agricultural sector is expected to contribute 75.9 percent. In the last financial year, these contributions were 23.9 percent and 76.1 percent, respectively. Over the past decade, the average contribution of the agriculture sector to GDP has been 25.9 percent, whereas the non-agricultural sector has averaged 74.1 percent.

Chart 1(b): Contribution of Agriculture and Non-agricultural Sectors to GDP (in percent)

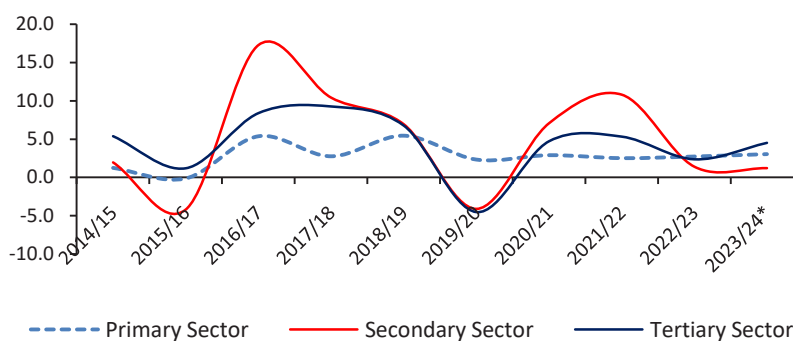


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Estimated

1.12 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the primary, secondary, and service sectors of the economy are projected to grow at rates of 3.03 percent, 1.20 percent, and 4.50 percent respectively. In the previous fiscal year, the growth rate for these sectors were 2.72 percent, 1.40 percent, and 2.36 percent respectively. Over the past decade, the annual average growth rates for the primary, secondary, and service sectors have been 2.8 percent, 4.9 percent, and 4.3 percent, respectively.

Chart 1(c): Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP (in percent)

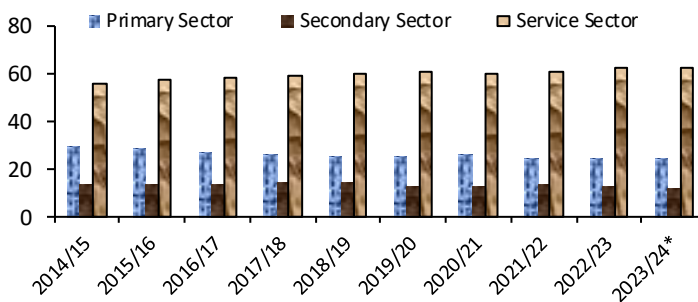


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Estimated

1.13 GDP composition of Nepal reflects a shift away from the primary sector towards the service sector, with the secondary sector being relatively stable. In the previous fiscal year, the contributions to GDP were 24.42 percent from the primary sector, 13.10 percent from the secondary sector, and 62.48 percent from the service sector. In the current fiscal year, these contributions are expected to be 24.56 percent from the primary sector, 12.53 percent from the secondary sector, and 62.90 percent from the service sector. Over the past decade, the average contributions to GDP have been 26.4 percent from the primary sector, 13.6 percent from the secondary sector, and 60.0 percent from the service sector. This indicates a gradual decline in the primary sector's share, a stable share for the secondary sector, and an increasing share for the service sector in Nepal's economy.

Chart 1(d): Contribution of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors to GDP (in percent)



Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Estimated

1.14 In the current fiscal year, the agriculture sector (including agriculture, forestry, and fisheries) is expected to contribute 24.09 percent to Nepal's GDP, slightly up from 23.92 percent in the previous fiscal

year. The total value addition of the sector is projected to increase from a growth rate of 2.76 percent in the previous fiscal year to 3.05 percent in the current fiscal year. This improvement in total value addition is anticipated due to increased production in annual crops such as paddy, pulses, vegetables, cash crops, as well as in livestock products and other related sectors.

1.15 In the current fiscal year, the mining and quarrying sector in Nepal is expected to show improved growth, with the total value addition increasing from a growth rate of 0.98 percent in the previous fiscal year to 2.31 percent. Despite a decline in the construction sector, the mining and quarrying sector is anticipated to benefit from increased royalty collections, which will enhance its value addition. The contribution of the mining and quarrying sector to GDP was 0.51 percent in the previous fiscal year and is estimated to decrease slightly to 0.47 percent in the current fiscal year. This indicates a slight decrease in its relative contribution to the overall GDP, despite the improved growth in value addition.

1.16 In the current fiscal year, the industrial sector in Nepal is expected to see negative total value addition (production) contributed by several factors: contraction in industry and construction activities, decreased demand for goods and services, and increase in operational cost. Specifically, the production of manufacturing industries, which saw a negative growth of 1.98 percent in the last fiscal year, is projected to continue contracting by 1.60 percent in the current fiscal year.

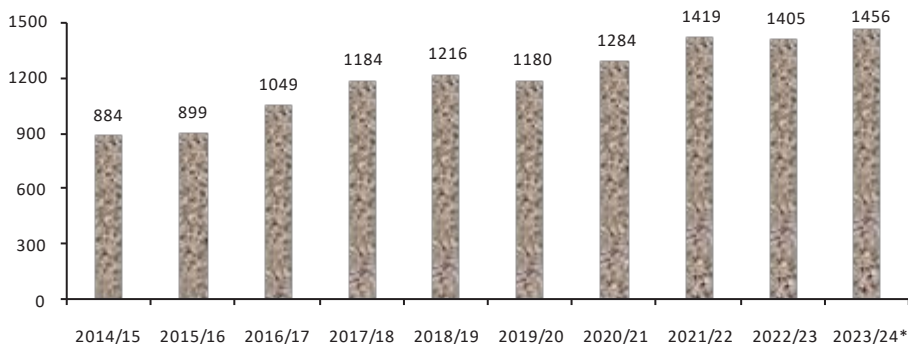
Over the past decade, the average growth rate of total value addition in the manufacturing industry sector has been 2.59 percent. However,

the current negative growth reflects the challenges faced by the sector in recent years, including economic slowdowns and capacity utilization issues.

1.17 In the current fiscal year, the contribution of manufacturing industries to Nepal's GDP is estimated to decrease to 4.87 percent from 5.16 percent in the previous fiscal year. This decline reflects the broader trend of decreasing contribution from the productive industrial sector, which encompasses manufacturing and other industries. The slowdown in economic activity has directly impacted the production output of these industries, leading to a reduced share in GDP.

1.18 In the current fiscal year, Nepal's GDP per capita at prevailing prices is projected to rise from NPR 181,569 to NPR 191,888, marking a growth rate of 5.7 percent. Over the past decade, the annual average growth rate of GDP per capita has been 9.1 percent. Similarly, in US dollar terms, GDP per capita is expected to increase from USD 1,389 to USD 1,434. This reflects a gradual improvement in per capita national income, with Gross National Income (GNI) per capita anticipated to grow by 3.6 percent compared to a previous year decline of 1.0 percent. The expected per capita national income is set to reach USD 1,456 up from USD 1,405 in the previous fiscal year. Furthermore, total disposable income per capita is projected to increase from USD 1,755 in the previous fiscal year to USD 1,843 in the current fiscal year. These trends indicate positive economic growth and increasing income levels for individuals in Nepal.

Chart 1 (e): Per Capita National Income (in US Dollar)



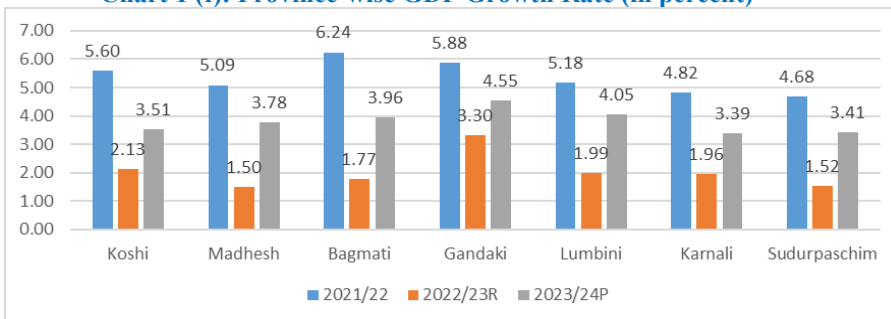
Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Estimated

Provincial Economic Status

1.19 According to initial estimates for the current fiscal year 2023/24, Nepal's national economic growth rate is projected to be 3.58 percent in consumer prices. Among the provinces, Gandaki Province leads with the highest economic growth rate at 4.55 percent, while Karnali Province has the lowest at 3.39 percent. Lumbini Province is expected to maintain an economic growth rate of 4.05 percent during the same period. Comparatively, Lumbini Province achieved an economic growth rate of 5.18 percent in fiscal year 2021/22, which decreased to 1.99 percent in the previous fiscal year 2022/23. These figures illustrate varying growth rates across different provinces of Nepal, reflecting provincial economic dynamics and development challenges.

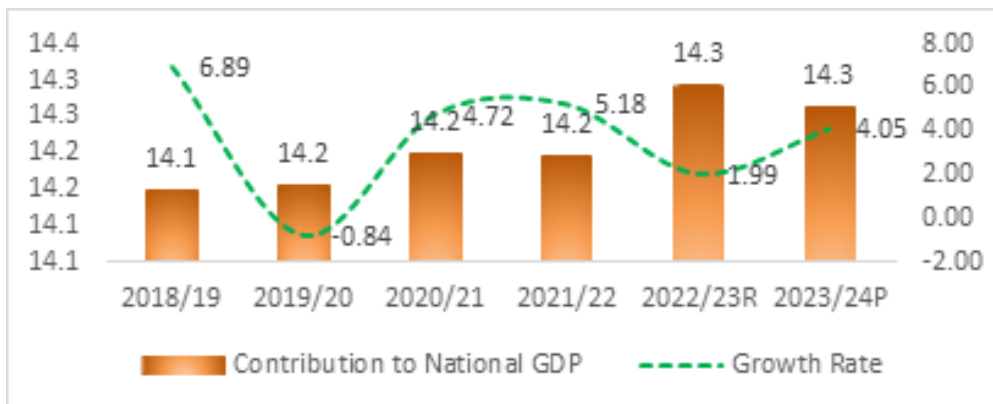
Chart 1 (f): Province-wise GDP Growth Rate (in percent)



Source: National Statistics Office, 2024 P = Preliminary, R = Revised

1.20 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, GDP of Lumbini Province in Nepal was NPR 764 billion. For the current fiscal year, it is estimated that Lumbini Province's GDP will increase to NPR 814 billion. This growth indicates a positive economic trajectory for the province. In terms of national contribution, Lumbini Province is expected to account for 14.3 percent of Nepal's GDP during this period, highlighting its significant role in the overall economic landscape of the country.

Chart 1 (g): Lumbini Province's Growth Rate and Contribution to the National GDP (in percent)

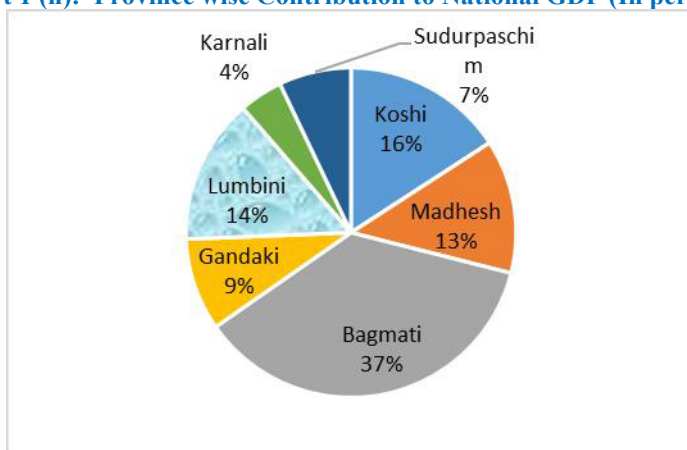


Source:- National Statistics Office, 2024

p = Preliminary, R = Revised

1.21 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, Bagmati Province is projected to make the highest contribution to Nepal's national GDP, accounting for 36.4 percent. Conversely, Karnali province is expected to have the lowest contribution at 4.3 percent. Lumbini province's contribution to the national GDP has remained relatively stable over the past five years, indicating consistent economic performance and contribution to national economy.

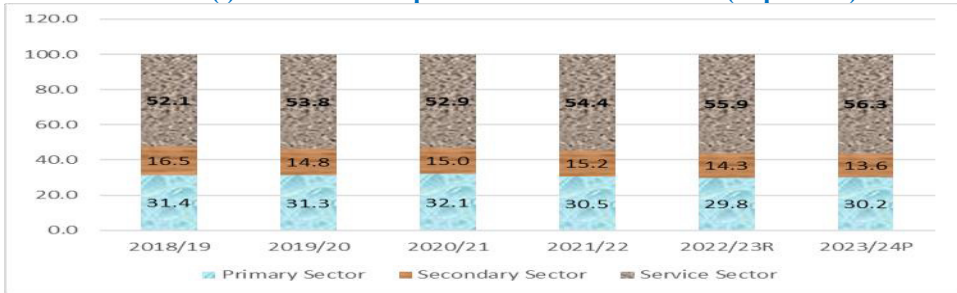
Chart 1 (h): Province wise Contribution to National GDP (In percent)*



Source: National Statistics Office, 2024 * Estimated for the current fiscal year

1.22 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the gross domestic product (at basic price) of Lumbini Province is projected to be NPR 720.21 billion. The breakdown of this GDP by sectors is expected to be as follows: the primary sector is estimated at NPR 217.15 billion, the secondary sector at NPR 0.9789 billion, and the service sector at NPR 405.16 billion. These figures illustrate the economic contribution of each sector within Lumbini Province, reflecting the diverse economic activities and sectors driving its GDP.

Chart 1 (i): Sectoral Composition of Provincial GDP (in percent)

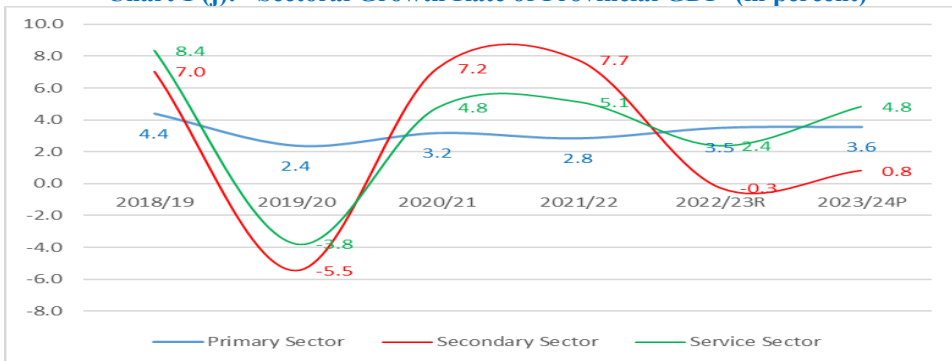


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

p = Preliminary, R = Revised

1.23 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the contribution of the primary sector, secondary sector, and service sector to the GDP is expected to be 30.2 percent, 13.6 percent, and 56.3 percent respectively for this province. This represents a slight change from the contributions in the previous fiscal year, which were 29.8 percent for the primary sector, 14.3 percent for the secondary sector, and 55.9 percent for the service sector. These figures indicate a stable overall structure of the provincial economy, with the service sector maintaining the largest share followed by the primary sector, while the secondary sector's contribution has slightly decreased.

Chart 1 (j): Sectoral Growth Rate of Provincial GDP (in percent)

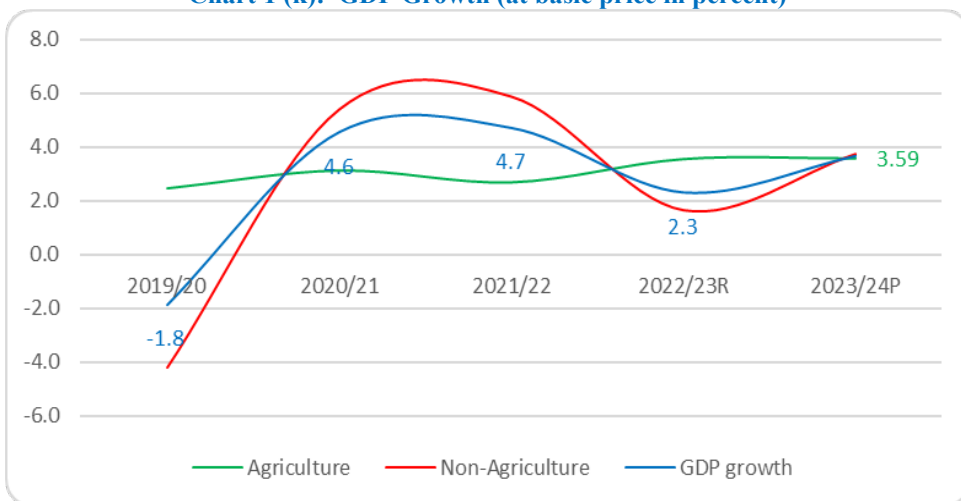


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

R=Revised P= Preliminary

1.24 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the contribution of the agriculture sector to the provincial GDP of Lumbini Province is estimated to be 29.6 percent, while the non-agricultural sector is expected to contribute 70.4 percent. This reflects a slight increase in the share of the agriculture sector compared to the previous fiscal year 2022/23, where its contribution was 29.3 percent. Conversely, the non-agricultural sector's contribution decreased from 70.7 percent in the previous fiscal year to 70.4 percent in the current fiscal year. These figures indicate the ongoing importance of both agriculture and non-agricultural activities in driving the economy of this province, with agriculture maintaining a significant but stable share.

Chart 1 (k): GDP Growth (at basic price in percent)



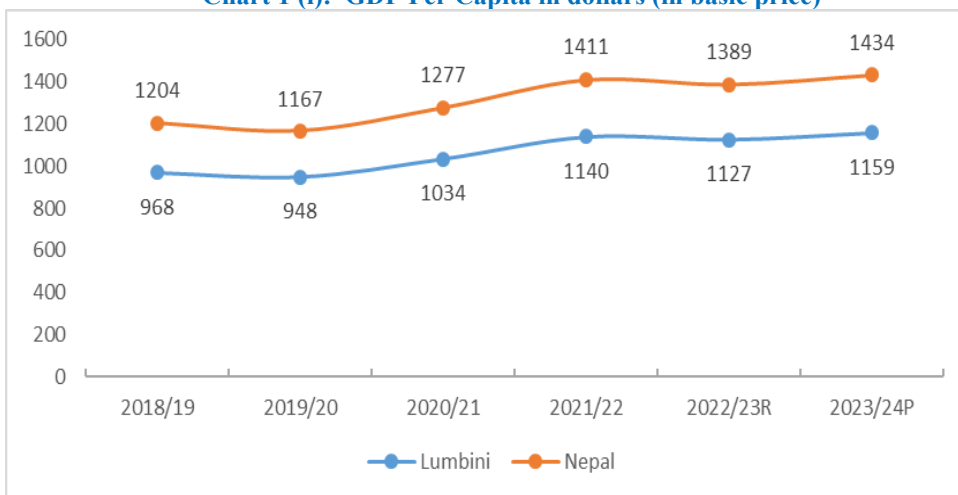
Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

R=Revised P=Preliminary

1.25 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the agriculture sector in this province is expected to grow at a rate of 3.59 percent at basic prices, while the non-agricultural sector is projected to grow at a slightly higher rate of 3.74 percent. Comparatively, in the previous fiscal year

2022/23, the agriculture sector grew at a similar rate of 3.6 percent, while the non-agricultural sector had a lower growth rate of 1.6 percent. These growth rates indicate positive momentum in both sectors, with the non-agricultural sector showing stronger growth compared to the previous fiscal year.

Chart 1 (I): GDP Per Capita in dollars (in basic price)



Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

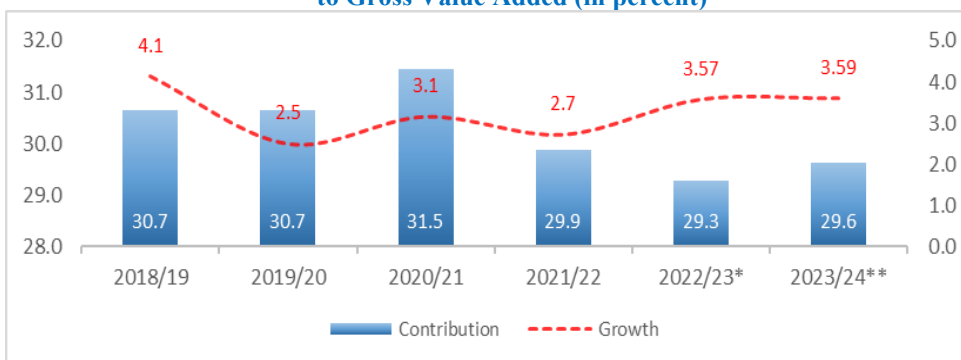
R=Revised P=Preliminary

1.26 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, Nepal's per capita GDP is projected to reach USD 1,434. Specifically, Lumbini Province's per capita income is expected to be USD 1,159. Comparatively, Bagmati Province is estimated to have the highest per capita income at USD 2,484, while Madhesh Province is expected to have the lowest at USD 892. These figures highlight significant regional disparities in economic prosperity within Nepal, with Bagmati Province notably leading in terms of per capita income, while Lumbini and Madhesh Provinces demonstrate lower but distinct economic profiles.

Value Addition of Lumbini Province according to Industrial Classification

1.27 According to preliminary estimates, the contribution of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector to the GDP of Lumbini Province is expected to increase slightly by 0.3 percentage points to 29.6 percent in the current fiscal year 2023/24. The growth rate of this sector is projected to be 3.59 percent in the current fiscal year, a slight increase from 3.57 percent in the previous fiscal year. These figures indicate a stable and gradually improving performance of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector in this province, contributing positively to its economic output and development.

Chart 1 (m): Growth rate and Contribution of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries to Gross Value Added (in percent)



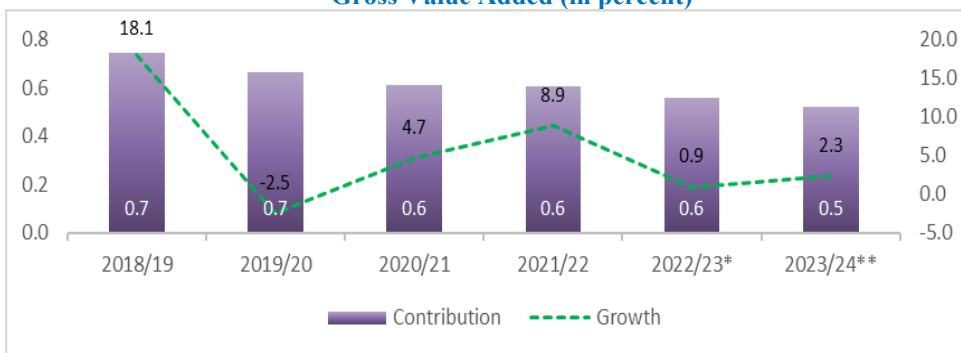
Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Revised, ** Preliminary

1.28 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the contribution of the mining and excavation sector to the GDP of this Province is estimated to be 0.5 percent. This sector is expected to grow at a rate of 2.3 percent during this period. Despite this growth, the contribution of the mining and excavation sector has not seen significant increases over the past seven years. This suggests that while there is some growth in

output from this sector, its overall share in the provincial GDP remains relatively small and stable.

Chart 1 (n): Growth rate and Contribution of Mining and Quarrying Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)

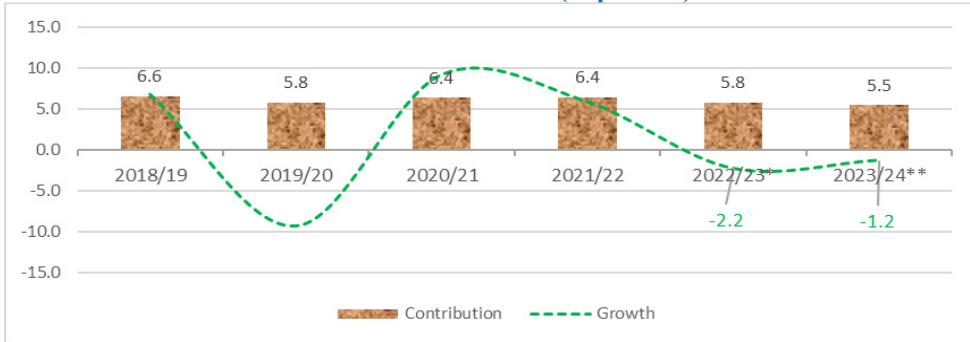


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Revised, ** Preliminary

1.29 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the contribution of the industry sector to the GDP of Lumbini Province is expected to decline further to 5.5 percent. Additionally, the growth rate of this sector is projected to be -1.2 percent, indicating a contraction in industrial output. This continuous trend of declining contribution and negative growth rate was observed over the past three years. Such negative growth rate suggests challenges and contractionary pressures within the industrial sector, impacting its overall economic performance and contribution to provincial GDP.

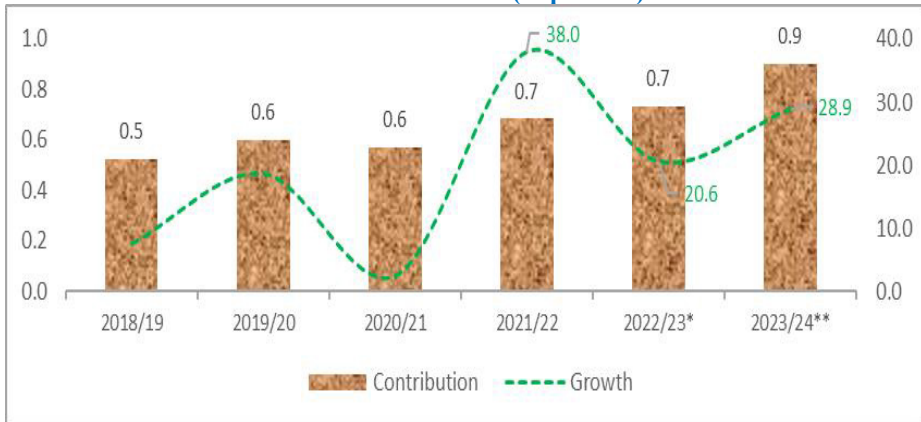
Chart 1 (o): Growth rate and Contribution of Manufacturing Industries to Gross Value Added (in percent)



Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 *Revised, ** Preliminary

1.30 The contribution of the electricity, gas, vapor, and air-conditioned supply service sectors to the GDP is on an upward trend. Preliminary estimates indicate that this sector will contribute 0.9 percent to the provincial GDP in the current fiscal year 2023/24. The growth rate of value addition in this sector has been particularly strong in recent years, with a projected growth rate of 28.9 percent in the current fiscal year. This robust growth is attributed to expansions in transmission and distribution infrastructure rather than an increase in electricity generation alone. Despite the proportion of electricity generation remaining stable, the sector's substantial growth rate underscores its expanding role in provincial economy.

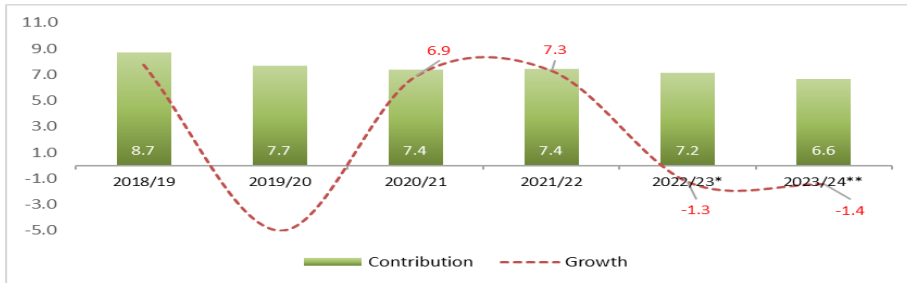
Chart 1 (p): Growth rate and Contribution of Electricity and Gas Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)



Source: National Statistics Office, 2024 *Revised, ** Preliminary

1.31 In the current fiscal year, the contribution of the construction sector to the GDP of Lumbini Province is anticipated to decline by 0.6 percentage points, reaching 6.6 percent. This decrease follows a trend of steady decline in the sector's contribution. Furthermore, the growth rate of the construction sector is expected to be -1.4 percent in the current fiscal year, a slight decrease from -1.3 percent observed in the last fiscal year. Factors contributing to this decline include reduced imports of construction materials and decreased domestic production. These factors are projected to shrink the overall value addition of the construction sector, reflecting ongoing challenges and contractionary pressures within construction industry.

Chart 1 (q): Growth rate and Contribution of Construction Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)

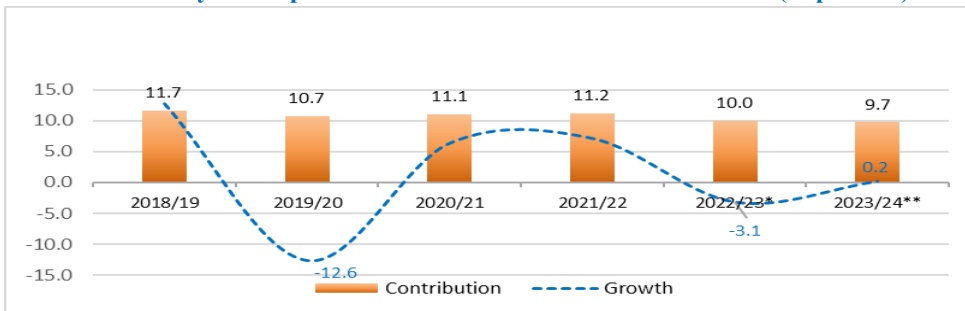


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Revised, ** Preliminary

1.32 In the current fiscal year, the wholesale and retail trade, vehicle, and motorcycle maintenance services sectors in this province are projected to have a total value addition rate of 0.2 percent and contribute 9.7 percent to the provincial GDP. The growth of this sector is expected to be negligible, primarily due to several contributing factors such as the decline in imports of trade goods, reduced industrial production, and overall subdued trade activities. These conditions indicate a challenging economic environment for the wholesale and retail trade sectors

Chart 1 (r): Growth rate and Contribution of Wholesale, Retail Trade and Vehicle and Motorcycles Repair Service Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)

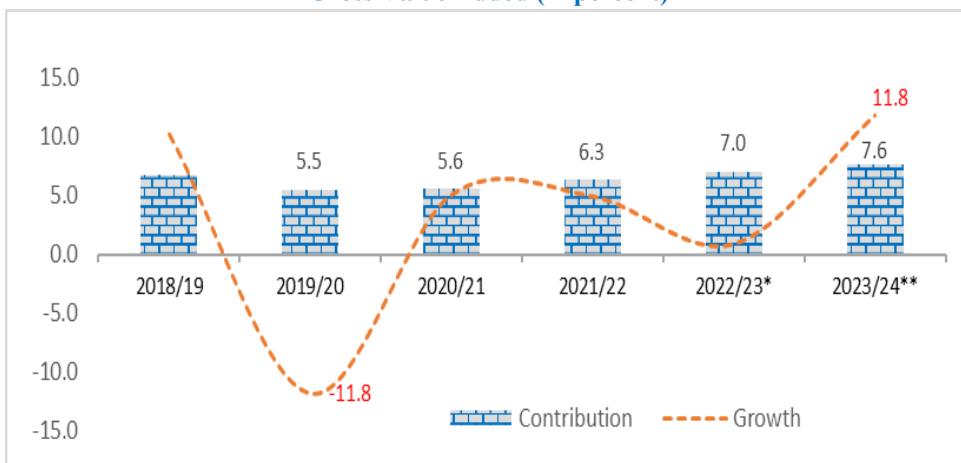


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Revised, ** Preliminary

1.33 The transport and storage sector's contribution to the GDP of Lumbini Province is expected to increase in the current fiscal year 2023/24, reaching 7.6 percent. This reflects a positive trend in the sector's economic impact within the province. Additionally, the sector is anticipated to grow at a robust rate of 11.8 percent during this period. This growth is attributed to increased imports of vehicles and higher tourist movement compared to the last fiscal year, which are expected to enhance the sector's value addition. These factors underscore the sector's expanding role and contribution to economic activity in this province, driven by improved transportation infrastructure and heightened economic activity related to tourism and trade.

Chart 1 (s): Growth rate and Contribution of Transportation and Storage Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)



Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Revised, ** Preliminary

1.34 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the contribution of the housing and food services sector to the GDP of this province is projected to be 2 percent with a notable growth rate of 22.3 percent. Recent

developments such as the expansion of the hotel industry and increased domestic and foreign tourist movements are anticipated to substantially enhance the sector's value addition. These activities underscore the growing importance of tourism-related services, highlighting opportunities for economic growth and development in the hospitality and food services sectors.

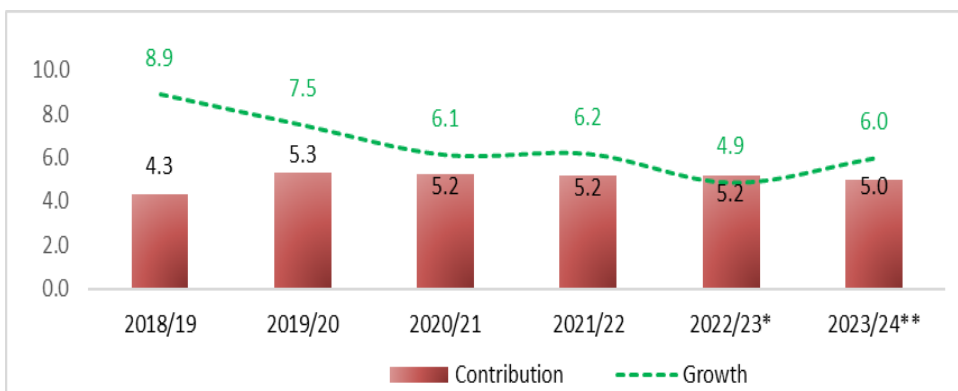
Chart 1 (t): Growth rate and Contribution of Housing and Food Service Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)



Source: National Statistics Office, 2024 *Revised, ** Preliminary

1.35 According to preliminary estimates, the financial and insurance sector is expected to contribute 5.0 percent to the GDP of this province in the current fiscal year 2023/24. The sector is also projected to achieve a growth rate of 6.0 percent during this period, an improvement from 4.9 percent growth observed in the previous fiscal year. This indicates positive momentum and expansion within the financial and insurance services industry, driven by increased financial activities, investments, and insurance services.

Chart 1 (u): Growth rate and Contribution of Financial and Insurance Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)

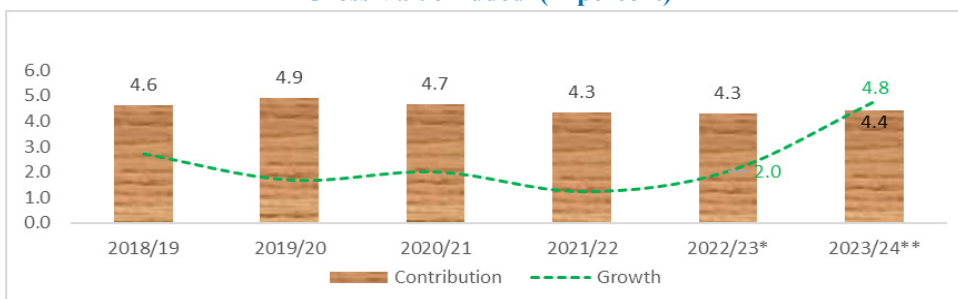


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Revised, ** Preliminary

1.36 According to preliminary estimates, Lumbini Province's contribution to the GDP is expected to improve to 4.4 percent in the current fiscal year 2023/24. Additionally, the growth rate of the province's GDP is projected to increase to 4.8 percent, reflecting an improvement from the 2.0 percent growth rate observed in the previous fiscal year. These figures indicate a positive economic trajectory for this province, suggesting increased economic activities and productivity across various sectors

Chart 1 (v): Growth rate and Contribution of Real Estate Transaction Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)

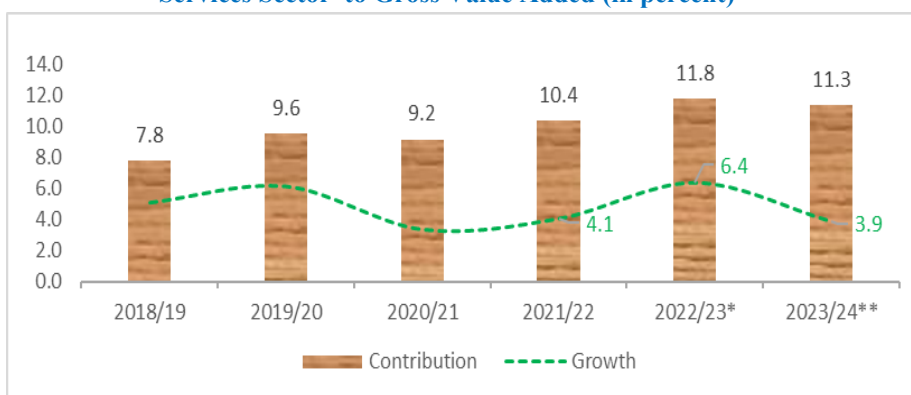


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Revised, ** Preliminary

1.37 According to preliminary estimates, contribution of the public administration and defense sector to the GDP of this province is projected to be 11.3 percent in the current fiscal year. Additionally, the growth rate for this sector is expected to be 3.9 percent during the same period. This sector encompasses government operations, public services, and defense-related activities, reflecting its importance in supporting economic stability and development within the province.

Chart 1 (w): Growth rate and Contribution of Administrative and Support Services Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)

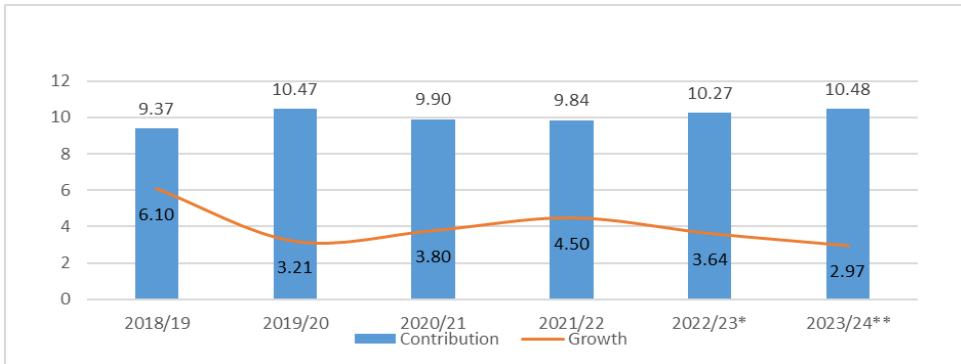


Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Revised, ** Preliminary

1.38 According to preliminary estimates, the contribution of the education sector to the GDP of this province is expected to be 10.5 percent in the current fiscal year 2023/24. The growth rate for the education sector during this period is projected to be 3.0 percent. In comparison to the previous fiscal year, this sector's contribution to the GDP was estimated to be slightly lower at 10.3 percent, with a higher growth rate of 3.6 percent.

Chart 1 (x): Growth rate and Contribution of Education Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)

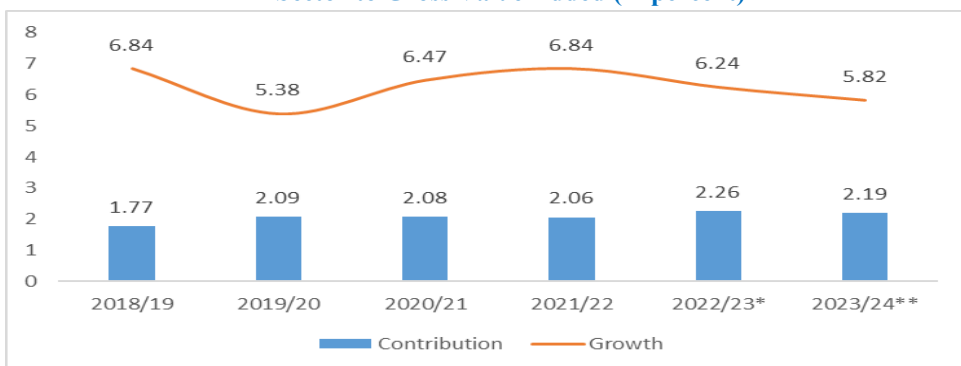


Source: National Statistics office, 2024

*Revised, ** Preliminary

1.39 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the contribution of the health and social work sector to the GDP of this province is estimated to be 5.8 percent. The growth rate for this sector during this period is projected to be 2.2 percent. Comparatively, in the last financial year, the sector's contribution to the GDP was estimated to be slightly higher at 6.2 percent, with a growth rate of 2.3 percent.

Chart 1 (y): Growth rate and Contribution of Human Health and Social Work Sector to Gross Value Added (in percent)



Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

*Revised,

** Preliminary

2. Public Finance

- 2.1 The policy, legal, institutional and procedural reforms implemented by the Lumbini province government since its inception have ensured good governance in the overall budgetary system and public finance management. Institutional and structural pillars have also been prepared for the implementation of fiscal federalism by increasing transparency and quality in public spending.
- 2.2 The status of provincial treasury as of mid may of 2024 has been a mixed bag. There has been challenges due to increased provincial expenditure compared with the same period in the previous fiscal year. Despite improvements in revenue administration and the removal of government restrictions on imports have contributed to a gradual increase in revenue mobilization since the beginning of the current fiscal year. However, revenue mobilization has still fallen short of targets, resulting in reduced revenue distributions among the three-tier of government and consequently shrinking provincial revenues. This indicates ongoing efforts and challenges in balancing fiscal management and resource allocation within the province economy.
- 2.3 With the implementation of fiscal federalism, Lumbini Province has been exercising its rights over expenditure and revenue as guaranteed by the constitution. However, despite an increase in spending capacity, there has been no significant reduction over dependence in the federal government, primarily due to ineffective internal resource mobilization. Several challenges persist, including

the underutilization of revenue rights guaranteed by the constitution, a minimal share of internal revenue in total revenue mobilization, and inadequate institutional and legal frameworks for internal debt mobilization. These factors underscore ongoing obstacles in achieving financial autonomy and sustainable fiscal management within Lumbini Province, highlighting the need for enhanced governance and economic policies to strengthen provincial financial independence.

2.4 Provincial government has implemented policy to gradually adopt austerity measures by reducing current expenditures that do not directly support capital formation. To boost capital expenditure, provisions have been made to allocate bundled budgets for various bodies by mid-September, with the contract process required to be completed within November. Additionally, new criteria for multi-year contracts for projects has been issued since 2024. Standards have been set for monitoring large projects having investments of more than Rs 1 billion, enhancing oversight and accountability. Furthermore, electronic fund transfer systems have been implemented in government payment processes to enhance efficiency and transparency in public spending. These initiatives collectively aim to strengthen public finance management in the province, making it more robust and technology-driven.

2.5 To enhance the effectiveness and transparency of public finance, provincial government has adopted several technology-driven systems and frameworks: PLMBIS and P-TSA have been established. Additionally, information systems such as C-GAS,

BMIS, RMIS, and PAMS have been implemented to streamline financial operations.

- 2.6 A medium-term expenditure framework has also been adopted to streamline budget with periodic plan, fostering fiscal discipline and allocation efficiency. Furthermore, several standards and directives, including the Province Pride Project Standards, 2076; Multi-Year Project Approval and Contract Criteria, 2080; and the State Monitoring and Evaluation Directive, 2075. Currently, the formulations of province project bank guidelines is in process to prioritize programs that directly support capital formation while eliminating duplication across projects at all three tiers of the governments. These initiatives collectively aim to streamline and enhance the project's selection and implementation process, ensuring better alignment with provincial development goals.

State Consolidated Fund

- 2.7 In the fiscal year 2022/23, amount received in the State Consolidated Fund decreased by 8.8 percent to Rs 32.76 billion compared to the previous fiscal year. In the previous fiscal year 2021/22, the amount received in the fund was Rs 35.94 billion, showing a decrease of 3 percent from the fiscal year 2020/21.

Table 2(a): Status of Lumbini Province Consolidated Fund (in billions)

SN	Details	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
1	Total Regional Revenue and Grants (2+3+4)	24.6	33.8	36.8	35.9	32.8	18.9
2	Total Regional Revenue	10.1	9.8	12.1	14.3	13.2	9.1

3	Grants received from the federal government	13.5	16.1	15.0	15.7	13.4	6.9
4	Other Receipts	0.9	7.9	9.7	5.9	6.1	2.8
5	Regional expenditure (current expenditure+capital expenditure)	17.0	25.4	32.1	30.1	30.2	13.9
	Current Expenses	6.9	10.7	13.6	12.6	12.5	6.2
	Capital Expenditure	10.2	14.7	18.5	17.4	17.7	7.7
	Accumulated Fund Savings(+)/Low(-)	7.5	8.4	4.7	5.9	2.5	5.0

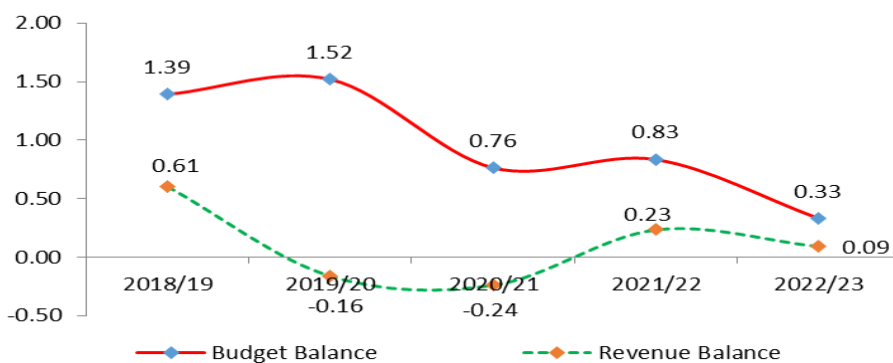
Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024

*As of mid April

Size and Trend of Provincial Finance

2.8 Lumbini Province has maintained a positive fiscal health, consistently showing a higher income-to-expenditure ratio at the end of almost all fiscal years. However, despite seven years of fiscal federalism, the province has been unable to mobilize public loans due to a lack of necessary legal and institutional frameworks. The public expenditure to provincial GDP ratio was 4.25 percent in fiscal year 2021/22 and slightly decreased to 3.96percent in fiscal year 2022/23. Meanwhile, the provincial gross income, including other receipts and grants, constituted 4.28percent of the provincial GDP in fiscal year 2022/23. These figures indicate efficient financial management, though the inability to leverage public loans highlights an area needing reform to potentially enhance developmental initiatives.

Chart 2(a): Trends in Provincial Government Budget and Revenue Balance (in provincial GDP)



Source: Provincial Treasury Controller's Office, Lumbini Province, 2024 and National Statistics Office's Provincial National Accounts Estimates 2024

Note:- Budget balance = total income of the province - total expenditure and revenue balance = provincial revenue - current expenditure

- 2.9 Although Lumbini Province's budget balance (in terms of GDP) has been positive over the previous five fiscal years, there is a noticeable gradual decline. The revenue balance was negative for the previous two fiscal years but turned positive in fiscal year 2021/22 and 2022/23. In the previous fiscal year, the federal government's current expenditure exceeded federal revenue by Rs 157.45 billion, which is 2.94 percent of GDP. In contrast, the federal revenue balance was negative by 0.33 percent of GDP in FY 2021/22.
- 2.10 In the fiscal year 2021/22, provincial government's budget was 0.83 percent of the provincial GDP, while in fiscal year 2022/23, the savings decreased further to 0.33 percent, amounting to 2.51 billion 9 million. Since the establishment of the province, the revenue balance has been negative in the fiscal years 2019/20 and 2020/21.

- 2.11 The total provincial income and grants received from the federal government, in proportion to the provincial GDP, have been gradually decreasing over the last four fiscal years. While the share of internal revenue to GDP ratio has been gradually improving, it experienced a decline in the previous fiscal year 2022/23. Several factors could contribute to these trends, including a reduction in federal grants due to budget constraints or reallocation of funds, an overall economic slowdown, increasing public expenditure without a corresponding increase in revenue. Additionally external factors such as natural disasters or pandemics, administrative inefficiencies in tax collection, and over-reliance on federal transfers all play a role in the observed financial trends.
- 2.12 In the last two fiscal years, Lumbini Province's total expenditure as a percentage of provincial GDP has decreased from 4.25 percent in fiscal year 2021/22 to 3.96 percent in fiscal year 2022/23. This decline likely reflects efforts to control public spending amidst budget constraints and economic challenges, including potential reductions in federal transfers and external economic pressures.

Table 2(b): Size of Provincial Finance (Percent of Provincial GDP)

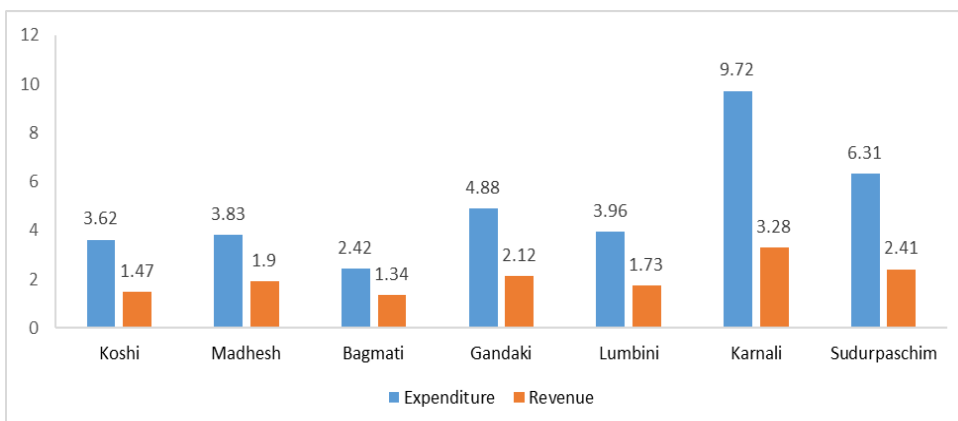
An Account	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Regional Expenses	3.15	4.61	5.20	4.25	3.96	1.71
Current Expenses	1.27	1.94	2.20	1.79	1.64	0.76
Capital Expenditure	1.88	2.67	3.00	2.46	2.32	0.94
Regional Revenue	1.88	1.78	1.96	2.02	1.73	1.12
Internal Revenue	0.53	0.51	0.56	0.61	0.54	0.38
Revenue from allocation	1.35	1.26	1.40	1.42	1.19	0.75
Financial transfer from the Union	2.51	2.91	2.44	2.23	1.76	0.85
Other Receipts	0.16	1.44	1.57	0.83	0.80	0.35
Regional Income	4.55	6.13	5.97	5.09	4.28	2.32
Budget savings, +)/low(-)	1.39	1.52	0.76	0.83	0.33	0.62
Regional Savings Funds	1.39	1.52	0.76	0.83	0.33	0.62

(+)/Reduced(-)						
Revenue Balance Saving	0.61	-0.16	-0.24	0.23	0.09	0.36
(+)/Min(-)						

Source: Federal Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, June, 2024 * Projected

2.13 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, Lumbini Province's expenditure-to-GDP ratio was 3.96 percent, and its revenue-to-GDP ratio was 1.73 percent. Comparatively, Karnali Province recorded the highest expenditure-to-GDP ratio at 9.72 percent and the highest revenue-to-GDP ratio at 3.28 percent. Bagmati Province, on the other hand, had the lowest expenditure-to-GDP ratio at 2.42 percent and the lowest revenue-to-GDP ratio at 1.34 percent. Notably, Bagmati Province had the highest GDP among the provinces while Karnali had the lowest GDP.

Chart 2(b): Province-wise Expenditure and Revenue Status (in proportion to province-wise GDP)



Source: Federal Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, 2024

Provincial Expenditure

2.14 Provincial expenditure has decreased by 0.9 percentage points in proportion to the allocated budget until mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24 compared to the same period in the previous

fiscal year. By the mid-April of previous fiscal year 2022/23, the total expenditure was NPR 15.03 billion, whereas NPR 13.88 billion has been spent so far during the same period of current fiscal year.

2.15 As of mid-April in the previous fiscal year 2022/23, NPR. 7.76 billion was spent on capital expenditures while NPR 7.66 billion has been expended during the same period of the current fiscal year. Despite an overall decrease in expenditure relative to the allocated budget during this review period, capital expenditure has increased by 1.3 percentage points. This indicates a prioritization of capital projects or a shift in expenditure patterns towards long-term investments despite budgetary constraints.

2.16 The current expenditure until mid-April of the previous fiscal year 2022/23 was NPR 7.27 billion, whereas NPR 6.21 billion has been spent so far during the same period of the current fiscal year. This represents a decline of 3.95 percent in current expenditure based on the allocated budget during this review period. This reduction likely stems from efforts to streamline operational costs and optimize spending efficiency.

Table 2(c): Budget and Expenditure Pattern for the three Consecutive Fiscal Year (As of mid April)

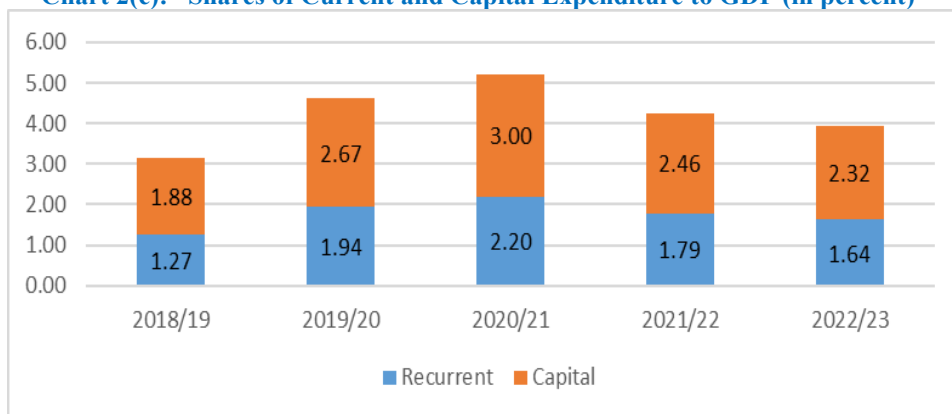
an account	Initially Allocated Budget (in billions)			Budget Expenditure Percentage (upto Mid April)		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Current	18.5	18.2	17.2	34.3	40.0	36.1
Capital	22.5	24.5	23.3	31.7	31.7	33.0
Total	41.0	42.6	40.5	32.9	35.2	34.3

Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024

2.17 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the provincial total expenditure was 3.96 percent of provincial GDP, down from 4.25 percent in

fiscal year 2021/22. Specifically, in fiscal year 2022/23, current expenditure and capital expenditure were 1.64 percent and 2.32 percent of provincial GDP, respectively compared to 1.79 percent and 2.46 percent in fiscal year 2021/22.

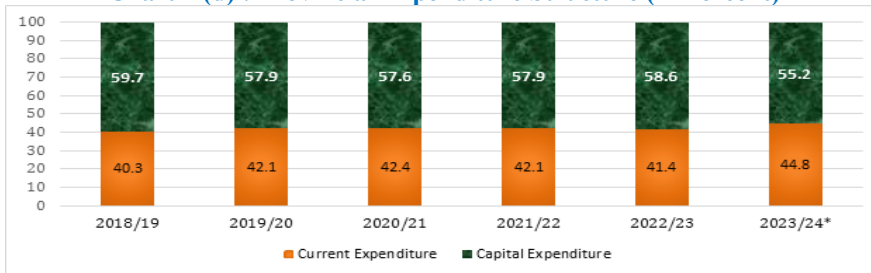
Chart 2(c): Shares of Current and Capital Expenditure to GDP (in percent)



Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024

2.18 As of mid April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, the Lumbini Provincial government's total expenditure composition shows a significant share of capital expenditure at 55.2 percent, with current expenditure accounting for 44.8 percent. This marks an increase from the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year 2022/23, where capital expenditure constituted 48.35 percent and current expenditure was 51.65 percent. With capital expenditure trending to increase in the final quarter of the fiscal year, it is expected that the ratio of capital expenditure for the entire fiscal year will continue to rise.

Chart 2 (d) : Provincial Expenditure Structure (in Percent)



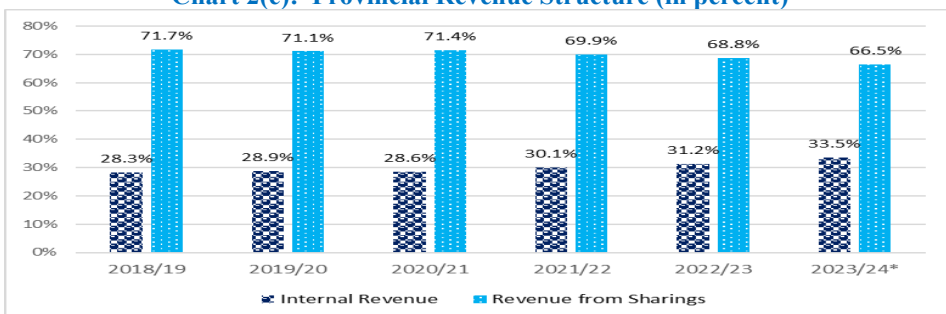
Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024 *As of mid April 2024

Provincial Revenue

2.19 As of mid April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, the provincial government's revenue mobilization amounted to NPR 9.14 billion, compared to Rs 8.57 billion in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Such increase likely reflects improved economic activities or enhanced efficiency in tax collection and revenue administration by the federal and provincial government.

2.20 As of mid April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, internal revenue accounts for 33.5 percent and shared revenue constitutes 66.5 percent of this province's total revenue composition. In contrast, these shares were 31.2 percent and 68.8 percent respectively at the end of the previous fiscal year 2022/23.

Chart 2(e): Provincial Revenue Structure (in percent)



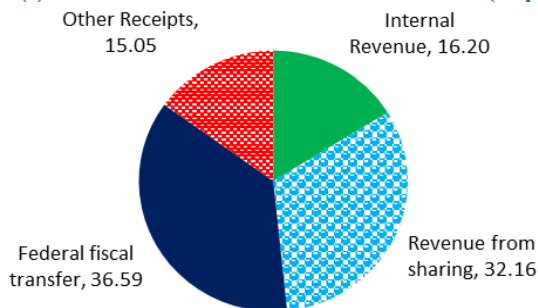
Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024 *As of mid April

2.21 Tax and non-tax revenue accounted for 87.1 percent and 12.9 percent of the total revenue generated till mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24. At the end of the the previous fiscal year, such share share was 89.0 percent and 11.0 percent respectively.

Provincial Income

2.22 As of mid-April in the current fiscal year 2023/24, the total provincial income has reached NPR 18.91 billion. Out of which, provincial revenue constitutes the largest share at 48.36 percent, followed by 36.59 percent from fiscal transfers received from the federal government, and 15.05 percent from other receipts. In contrast, at the end of the previous fiscal year 2022/23, fiscal transfers received from the federal government accounted for the highest share of total provincial income at 41.04 percent.

Chart 2(f): Structure of total Provincial Income (in percent)



Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024.

2.23 The share of fiscal transfers and other receipts of total provincial income has been decreasing in recent years, while the share of provincial revenue, including shared revenue, appears to be gradually increasing. This shift can be attributed to potential changes in funding mechanisms, economic policies emphasizing

greater reliance on provincial revenue sources, and variations in the allocation and distribution of fiscal transfers.

Table 2 (d): Trends of Provincial Income (in percent)

an account	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Internal Revenue	11.67	8.37	9.40	11.98	12.60	16.20
Revenue from allocation	29.61	20.63	23.52	27.82	27.73	32.16
Territorial Revenue (a)	41.28	29.00	32.92	39.80	40.33	48.36
Financial transfer from the Union (b)	55.13	47.56	40.82	43.81	41.04	36.59
Other Receipts (c)	3.59	23.44	26.25	16.39	18.62	15.05
Regional Income (A+B+C)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024

* As of mid-April

2.24 As of the mid April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, cash (internal resources of the provincial government) accounts for 63.58 percent of provincial expenditure, while fiscal transfers received from the federal government constitute 36.42percent. In contrast, at the end of the previous fiscal year 2022/23, fiscal transfers (grants) received from the federal government made up 43.47 percent of total provincial expenditure, with the provincial government contributing 56.53 percent.

Table 2(e): Sources of Expenditure (in percentage of total provincial expenditure)

Source	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Cash (Internal Source)/Province Government	53.78	56.50	56.58	56.53	63.58
Fiscal Equalization Grant	12.66	20.49	19.80	23.72	20.85
Conditional Grant	32.21	21.93	21.24	17.70	12.52
Supplementary Grant	0.60	0.99	1.27	1.26	2.31
Special Grants	0.75	0.10	1.10	0.79	0.74
Total Expenditure of the Province (in billions)	25.41	32.10	30.05	30.24	13.89

Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024

*As of mid-April

Grants Received from the Federation (Fiscal Transfer)

2.25 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, Lumbini Province received Rs 15.02 billion in grants from the federal government, marking a decrease of 15.37 percent compared to Rs 17.75 billion received in fiscal year 2021/22 . The federal grants consisted primarily of financial equalization grants, followed by conditional grants.

Table 2(f): Details of Grants Received from the Federal Government (in billions)*

Federal Grants	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fiscal Equalization Grant	6.87	7.54	7.64	8.03	7.47
Conditional Grant	6.61	8.19	7.04	6.98	5.35
Special Grant	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.34	0.24
Supplementary Grant	0.05	0.15	0.32	0.41	0.38
Total	13.54	16.07	15.03	15.75	13.45

Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024 *Actual received amount after return

Status of Shared revenue

2.26 The total shared revenue allocated to the State Consolidated Fund as of mid April of the current fiscal year 2023/24 is Rs. 8.19 billion, reflecting a 7.1percent increase compared to Rs. 7.65 billion shared revenue allocated in the same period of the previous fiscal year 2022/23.

Table 2(g): Details of Shared Revenue of Lumbini Provincial Government (in thousands)

Revenue Title	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23*	2023/24*
Sharing of revenue from the Federal government				
Value Added Tax	7323445	6664798	4099795	4434706
Excise duty	2382091	2420742	1508976	1459539
Total	9705536	9085539	5608771	5894246
Royalty received from the Federal government				
Forest Royalty	76252			34565
Mining and Mineral Royalty	133957			68457

Water Resources Royalty	-			
Electrical Royalty	83129			87004
Royalty of Mountaineering	78			16
Total	293417	-		190042
Revenue to be Distributed between the Province and Local Levels (collected by the Province)				
Vehicle Tax	1541749	1553481	1293310	1463553
Revenue to be Distributed between the Province and Local Levels (collected by the Local Level)				
Housing Registration Practice	1480589	1109090	672386	612744
entertainment tax	876	4313	245	1597
announce	1768	6919	734	602
Tourism Service Fee Royalty	-	-		-
Sales income of seventy-two	249517	231269	79358	30865
Total	1732750	1351591	752723	645808
Grand Total	13273451	11990612	7654804	8193649

Source : Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024 *As of Mid-April

2.27 As of mid April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, shared revenue received from the federal government amounts to NPR 5.89 billion, compared to NPR 5.6 billion during the same period of the previous fiscal year. Revenue collected from VAT stands at Rs 4.43 billion, marking a 7.9 percent increase, while revenue from excise duty distribution (internal) totals NPR 1.46 billion, reflecting a 3.2 percent decrease compared to the same period of previous fiscal year.

2.28 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, Lumbini Province has received NPR 190 million as shared revenue from the federal government in royalties. However, no such amount was received during the same period of the previous fiscal year.

- 2.29 By mid-April of the current fiscal year, NPR 1.46 billion as revenue from vehicle tax, has been allocated to the province after distribution among province and local levels. This marks a 13.2 percent increase in revenue collected from vehicle tax collection compared to the same period in the previous fiscal year.
- 2.30 By mid-April of the current fiscal year, the Provincial Government has received NPR 612.7 million through the Land Revenue office, shared between the province and local levels. This reflects an 8.9 percent decrease in shared revenue received from real estate registration fees compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Province-wise Expenditure Status

- 2.31 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, total expenditure based on the budget appropriation amounted to NPR 30.24 billion, marking a 2.5 percentage point decrease in expenditure growth compared to the fiscal year 2021/22. Current expenditure accounted for 41.36 percent of the total, amounting to approximately NPR 12.53 billion and capital expenditure constituted 58.64 percent of the total expenditure totaling around NPR 17.71 billion.
- 2.32 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the provincial government allocated 58.6 percent of its total expenditure towards capital expenditure. This allocation continues a trend observed over the last three fiscal years, where the province consistently allocated more than 55.0 percent of its budget to capital expenditure on average. This strategic emphasis on capital expenditure signifies the

provincial government's deliberate fiscal policy aimed at enhancing public infrastructure and fostering economic development.

Table 2(h): Trend of Provincial Government Capital Expenditure (in billions)

an account	2020/21		2021 /22		2022/23	
	total expenditure	Part of capital expenditure	total expenditure	Part of capital expenditure	total expenditure	Part of capital expenditure
Koshi	27.95	56.8	29.97	56.2	30.76	58.89
Madhesh	22.55	61.7	22.26	53.6	26.87	60.29
Bagmati	35.60	56.2	38.00	55.3	46.86	60.35
Gandaki	25.62	68.7	22.04	65.6	23.61	64.63
Lumbini	32.10	57.6	30.06	57.9	30.24	58.64
Karnali	22.04	61.6	24.28	62.1	22.27	57.38
Sudurpaschim	22.97	54.9	20.88	57.2	24.06	65.72
Total	188.83	59.3	187.48	58	204.68	60.67

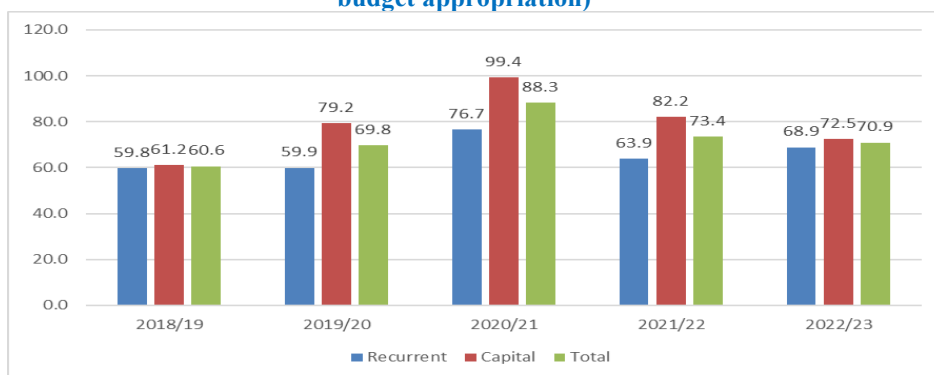
Source: Federal Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, 2024.

2.33 From fiscal year 2017/18 to fiscal year 2022/23, the average capital expenditure across all provinces was 55.3 percent of the total expenditure. In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, Lumbini province allocated 58.64 percent of its total expenditure towards capital projects, indicating a slightly above-average investment in infrastructure and development initiatives compared to the national average. Conversely, Sudurpaschim province allocated a higher proportion, with 65.72 percent of its total expenditure directed towards capital projects, reflecting a strong emphasis on infrastructure development and economic growth within that province.

Provincial Expenditure Absorption

2.34 In the fiscal year 2021/22, 73.4 percent of the total allocated budget was utilized, and this rate slightly decreased to 70.9 percent in the subsequent fiscal year 2022/23. Throughout these years, capital expenditure consistently outpaced current expenditure in utilization. During the previous fiscal year 2022/23, 72.5 percent of the allocated capital budget and 68.9 percent of the allocated current budget were spent.

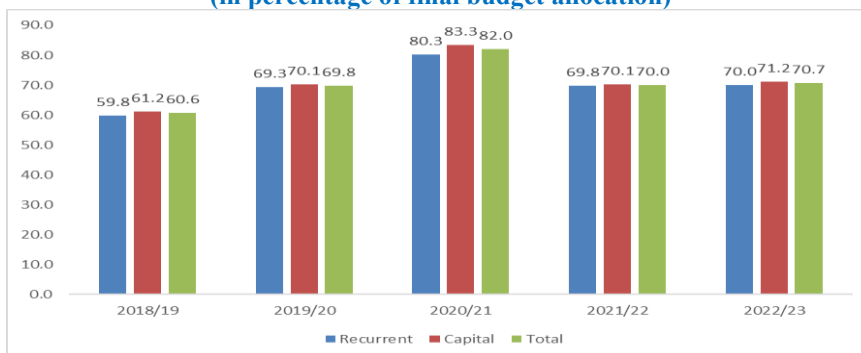
Chart 2(g): Provincial Expenditure Utilization Capacity (in percentage of budget appropriation)



Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024.

2.35 During the fiscal year 2020/21, 82 percent of the total allocated budget was expended, marking a high utilization rate. This figure decreased to 70 percent in the subsequent fiscal year 2021/22 and remained steady at 71 percent in the previous fiscal year 2022/23. Throughout these years, capital expenditure consistently exceeded current expenditure in terms of utilization. Specifically, in the previous fiscal year 2022/23, 71 percent of the allocated capital budget and 70 percent of the allocated current budget were spent.

**Chart 2 (h): Provincial Expenditure Utilization Capacity
(in percentage of final budget allocation)**



Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024.

2.36 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, this province received a total of NPR 15.17 billion from the federal government as fiscal equalization, conditional, supplementary, and special grants. Out of which, expenditure accounts for NPR 13.14 billion.

2.37 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, 81.3 percent of the grant received from the federal government was expended, showing a slight decrease from 82.9 percent in the fiscal year 2021/22. Over the past five years, there has been a notable trend where the expenditure ratio of financial equalization and conditional grants has been relatively high. This trend suggests that a significant portion of these specific grants has been effectively utilized for their designated purposes. Moreover, the overall expenditure percentage of the total federal grant received has been increasing, indicating improved efficiency and capacity in utilizing federal funding.

Table 2(i) : Expenditure status of Federal Grants (Percentage of total grants received)

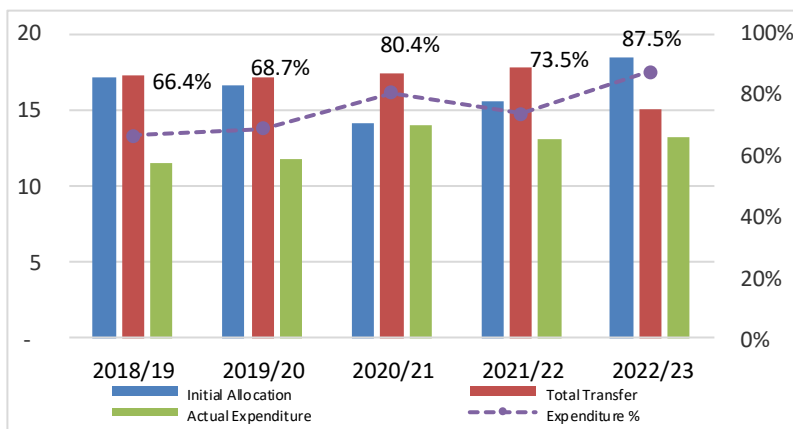
Federal Grants	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fiscal Equalization Grant	69.7	42.7	86.2	74.1	96.0
Conditional Grant	68.2	99.0	77.8	76.3	84.7
Supplementary Grant	7.2	21.5	66.2	53.0	51.5

Special Grant	-	33.0	14.3	52.1	49.4
Total Grants	66.4	68.7	80.4	73.5	87.5

Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024

2.38 During the early period of fiscal federalism, federal grants to this province were disbursed in line with or exceeding the federal appropriation ceiling. However, in the fiscal year 2022/23, this province received less than the designated amount specified in federal fiscal transfers. Initially NPR 18.47 billion was allocated as fiscal transfer for this province, but only NPR 15.17 billion was actually received. Out of which, NPR 13.14 billion was spent. After returning unspent funds to the federal consolidated fund, the net fiscal transfer amounted to NPR 13.44 billion.

Chart 2(i) : Federal Fiscal Transfer and Expenditure Status (in billions)



Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024

Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfer

2.39 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the provincial government allocated total of NPR 4.1237 billion as fiscal transfer to local levels, accounting for 9.7 percent of the total budget appropriation. This included NPR 850 million as fiscal equalization grants, NPR

1.27 billion as conditional grants, NPR 1.35 billion as supplementary grants and NPR 889.8 million as special grants.. Similarly, NPR 1.74 billion has been disbursed to the local levels in the form of fiscal transfer as of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24.

Table 2(j): Fiscal Transfer from Provincial Government to Local Levels

Grants	Details of fiscal transfer to local level (in millions)					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Fiscal Equalization	500	500	600	700	850	752.51
Complementary	385.21	1424.7	1741	1578.8	1356.2	521.75
Conditional	994.12	1343.3	1987.8	1139	1027.7	467.13
Special	0	964.35	1043.5	858.65	889.8	0
Total Fiscal Transfers	1879.3	4232.3	5372.3	4276.5	4123.7	1741.4

Source : Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024

*As of Mid April

2.40 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, 4.3 percent of the total allocated budget has been transferred to the local level through fiscal transfers. In comparison, 5.7 percent of the allocated budget was transferred to the local level through fiscal transfer during the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Table 2(k) : Grants Disbursements to Local Level (based on the initial budget allocation)

Fiscal Year	Total Budget (billion)	Grants to local level (crore)	Percentage of Grants (in total budget)	Fiscal Transfers (Crore)	(Disbursement/ of initial budetpercent)
2018/19	28.09	1.5	5.3	1.88	6.7
2019/20	36.41	4.39	12.1	4.23	11.6
2020/21	36.45	5.14	14.1	5.37	14.7
2021/22	40.96	4.84	11.8	4.28	10.4
2022/23	42.64	4.83	11.3	4.124	9.7
2022/23*	42.64	4.83	11.3	2.42	5.7
2023/24*	40.49	3.59	8.9	1.741	4.3

Source : Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province, 2024,

*As of mid-April

3. Monetary and Financial Sector

Banks and Financial Institutions

- 3.1 With the transformation of the country towards a federal setup, BFIs have expanded in this province. Policy initiatives and interventions from the federal and provincial governments for strengthening the financial system has stabilized the financial sector even during unfavorable economic circumstances such as the post-earthquake crisis, COVID-19, the Russia-Ukraine war, the Gaza-Israel conflict, and other challenges. The development of the insurance sector, cooperatives, the capital market, and deposit-mobilizing organizations, along with the expansion of their services, is on the rise. Additionally, the establishment of securities broker offices at the provincial level has significantly increased the overall scope of securities transactions, and investor participation.
- 3.2 There has been a significant increase in payments made through QR codes, along with a rise in transactions through other electronic payment. In the current fiscal year, liquidity in the banking system is sufficient, and interest rates have been declining. However, credit flow has been slow due to weak domestic demand. Institutional and structural reforms in the insurance sector have also broadened the scope of insurance in recent years.

Financial Structure and Financial Services

Financial Structure

- 3.3 As of mid-April of this fiscal year 2023/24, a total of 110 BFIs are operating in this province including 20 commercial banks, 17

development banks, 17 finance companies, 55 microfinance institutions, and one infrastructure development bank. Additionally, the financial system in the province also includes 37 insurance companies, 802 cooperative societies, Employees' Provident Fund, Citizen Investment Fund and offices of the Deposit and Credit Guarantee Fund.

3.4 Branches of commercial banks have been established in all 109 local levels of this province. As of mid-April of 2024, a total of 2,192 BFIs branches operate in the province, including 735 branches of commercial bank, 257 branches of development bank, 47 branches of finance company and 1,153 branches of microfinance institution.

Table 3:(a) Number of BFIs Branches in Lumbini Province**

Detail/Fiscal year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23*	2023/24*
Commercial Banks	657	726	740	748	752	735
Development Bank	262	227	256	257	257	257
Finance companies	36	35	46	46	46	47
Microfinance Institutions	917	1085	1170	1162	1170	1153
Total	1872	2073	2212	2113	2225	2192

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank, 2024 **End of fiscal year *As of mid-April

3.5 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/2024, financial access in the province has been steadily expanding, evidenced by increasing numbers across several key indicators. The province boasted 693 ATM machines, with 23,217 credit card holders and 1,774,296 debit card holders. Furthermore, the number of active bank accounts reached to 8,415,945. These figures highlight a growing accessibility to financial services within the province,

supported by infrastructure development and increasing adoption of electronic payment methods.

Table 3 (b): Status of Banking Services of BFIs in Lumbini Province**

Particulars	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23*	2023/24*
Number of ATM machines	534	575	613	658	633	693
Number of credit card holders	7264	9721	14726	20189	18951	23217
Debit Card Record Number	911577	1132121	1453358	1654860	1595692	1774296
Number of bank accounts in operation	5013697	5774888	6864065	7845581	7582773	8415945

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank, 2024 **At the end of the financial year *As of mid-April

3.6 The deposit collection of BFIs in this province increased by 5.8 percent to NPR 533.9 billion by mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, up from NPR 504.62 billion in the previous fiscal year. This growth reflects a positive trend in savings and deposits within the province, indicating increasing confidence in the financial system and possibly boosted by economic stability and expanding financial services.

Table 3(c): Status of Credit Flow and Deposit Collection**

Particulars	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Collection of deposits (in Rs. crore)	338.683	400.984	430.201	504.623	533.902
Credit flow (Rs. crore)	383.473	473.674	540.404	552.011	558.894

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank, 2024 **At the end of the financial year *As of mid-February

3.7 The loan flow from BFIs increased marginally by 1.2 percent to NPR 558.89 billion as of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, up from NPR 552.1 billion at the end of the previous fiscal year. Despite the observed growth in deposit collection, the expansion in credit flow has remained limited. This suggests that

factors such as cautious lending practices, economic activities, or regulatory considerations may have influenced the pace of credit extension by financial institutions in this province.

Table 3 (d): Households and Population with Bank Accounts

Province	Family with at least one account (percent)	Male with bank account (percent)	Female with bank account (percent)	Population with bank account (percent)
Koshi	55.89	22.92	22.91	22.92
Madhesh	50.79	16.4	14.6	15.5
Bagmati	72.54	43.22	37.05	40.1
Gandaki	72.4	33.95	35.35	34.68
Lumbini	61.52	22.71	23.15	22.94
Karnali	55.53	20.99	18.07	19.49
Sudur Paschim	60.34	21.5	20.77	21.11
Nepal	61.89	26.42	24.74	25.56

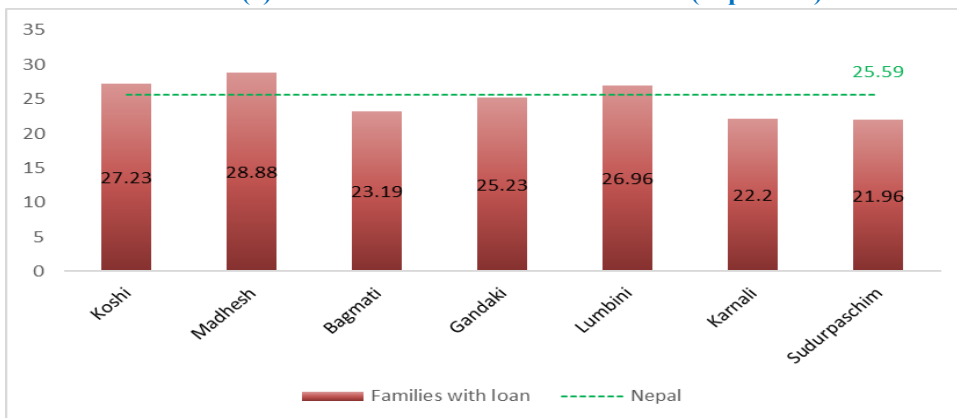
Source: National Population and Housing census, 2021

3.8 61.52 percent of households have at least one bank account in this province. Among individuals, 22.71 percent of males and 23.15 percent of females have a bank account. This indicates that more than three-fourths of the population in this province still do not have bank accounts, highlighting ongoing challenges in achieving universal financial inclusion despite significant progress in banking access.

3.9 According to the National Population and Housing census 2021, 15.5 percent of the population in Madhesh province and 40.1 percent of the population in Bagmati province have bank accounts. Interestingly, in Gandaki and Lumbini provinces, women hold more bank accounts than men, indicating a higher level of financial inclusion among females compared to males. This trend suggests

varying patterns of financial access and gender dynamics across different provinces in Nepal.

Chart 3(a): Households with Loans from BFIs (in percent)



Source : Nepal Population and Housing census, 2021

3.10 According to the National Housing and Population Census 2021, 25.59 percent of Nepalese households have borrowed loans from BFIs. Madhesh province has the lowest percentage of households with at least one bank account, at 50.79 percent, compared to other provinces. However, it has the highest percentage of households that have borrowed loans, standing at 28.88 percent. Similarly 26.96 percent of households have borrowed loans from BFIs in this province. These statistics highlight varying levels of financial engagement across provinces in Nepal.

Insurance

3.11 As of mid-April of current fiscal year 2023/24, this province is served by a total of 37 insurance companies, comprising 14 life insurance companies, 14 non-life insurance companies, seven microinsurance companies, and two reinsurance companies. These

entities collectively contribute to the insurance services available in the province, covering various aspects of life, non-life, microinsurance, and reinsurance needs for the population and businesses.

Table 3(e): Insurance Structure in Lumbini Province

Particulars	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Total number of insurers	41	31	37
Number of non-life insurers	20	14	14
Number of life insurers	19	14	14
Number of Small Insurers		1	7
Number of reinsurers	2	2	2
Bearer Branch Number	548	464	491
Life insurance	368	297	305
Non-life insurance	180	167	186
Number of employees	1521	1514	1561
Life insurance	821	811	812
Non-life insurance	700	703	749
Percentage of the population who have received insurance services	19.07	18.69	17.75

Source: Nepal Insurance Authority, 2024

*As of mid April, 2024

3.12 As of Mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, the total number of branches of life and non-life insurers in this province is 491, which marks an increase of 27 branches compared to previous fiscal year. Specifically, there are 305 branches of life insurers and 186 branches of non-life insurers operating in the province. This expansion in branch networks reflects the growing presence and accessibility of insurance services across province.

3.13 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the life insurance premiums collected amounted to NPR 21.19 billion. As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, NPR 17.29 billion has been collected in

life insurance premiums. Similarly, for non-life insurance, NPR 3.51 billion was collected in premiums in the previous fiscal year, while NPR 2.72 billion has been collected by mid-April of the current fiscal year. These figures illustrate the ongoing collection of insurance premiums, reflecting both the stability and activity within the insurance sector.

- 3.14 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the life insurance premiums amounted to NPR 21.19 billion. As of the mid April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, NPR 17.29 billion has been collected in life insurance premiums. Similarly, NPR 3.51 billion was collected as non-life insurance premiums in the previous fiscal year, and NPR 2.72 billion has been collected by mid-April of the current fiscal year for non-life insurance. These figures indicate the ongoing collection of insurance premiums, reflecting the activity and financial transactions within the life and non-life insurance sectors.

Table 3(f): Insurance Business in Lumbini Province

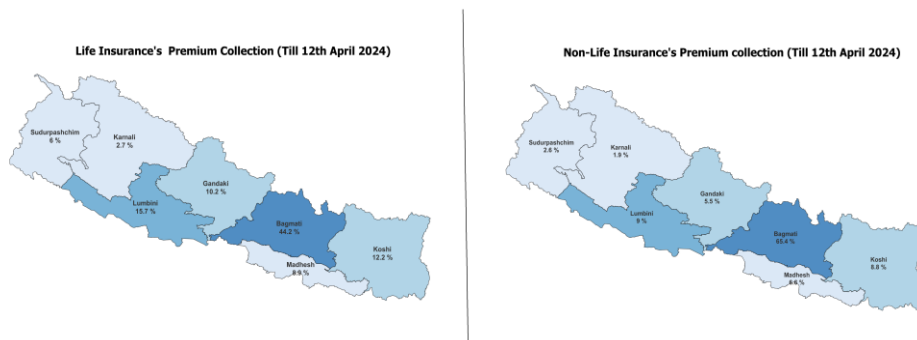
Particulars	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Active Life Insurance Number	10,38,969	10,26,782	9,82,113
Issued Life Insurance Number	4,26,154	4,32,497	3,65,707
Collection of Life Insurance Fee (in Rs.billions)	20.9122	21.1932	17.2921
Percentage of Lumbini Province (Life Insurance)	15.08	14.89	15.70
Non-life insurance fee collection (in Rs.billions)	3.1485	3.5173	2.7286
Percentage of Lumbini Province (Non-Life Insurance)	8.04	8.75	9.05

Source: Nepal Insurance Authority, 2024 *As of April 2024

- 3.15 The total of NPR 110.16 billion life insurance premium has been collected throughout the country from various insurance policies as of mid-April of the current fiscal year. During the same period,

Lumbini province has collected NPR 17.29 billion, while Bagmati province has collected the highest amount of NPR 48.74 billion. These figures highlight the significant contributions of Lumbini and Bagmati provinces to the total life insurance premium.

Chart 3 (b): Province 's Shares in Insurance Fee Collection



Source: National Insurance Authority, 2024

3.16 The total of NPR 30.15 billion non-life insurance premium has been collected throughout the country from various insurance policies as of mid-April of the current fiscal year. During the same period, Lumbini province alone has collected NPR 2.72 billion, while Bagmati Province has collected the highest amount of NPR 19.73 billion. These figures illustrate the significant contributions of Lumbini and Bagmati provinces to the total non-life insurance premium, reflecting strong insurance activity and coverage in these provinces.

3.17 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, Lumbini Province accounts for 15.7 percent of the total life insurance premium and 9 percent of the total non-life insurance premium collected throughout the country. This distribution indicates a

higher share of contributions from life insurance compared to non-life insurance within this province.

Cooperatives

3.18 The provincial government has promoted reliability and transparency in the cooperative sector through adoption of online system known as Cooperative and Poverty Information Management System (COPOMIS). This system facilitates efficient and transparent management, governance and service delivery within the cooperative sector.

Table 3(g): Details of Cooperatives in Lumbini Province

Type of Co-operative	Number	Type of Co-operative	Number
Covenant and Credit Cooperatives	268	Sana Kisan Agricultural Cooperative	8
Multi-purpose cooperative	253	Coffee Cooperative	6
Agricultural Cooperative	144	Vegetable and Fruit Cooperatives	4
Milk Cooperative	33	Mauri rearing cooperative	4
Consumer Cooperative	14	Power Cooperative	4
sanchar co-operative	12	Animal Husbandry Cooperative	1
Aduva Cooperative	8	Other Cooperatives	43

Source:- Office of Cooperative Registrar, Lumbini Province, 2024

3.19 As per the regulatory jurisdiction of the provincial government, there are a total of 802 cooperatives. These include 268 savings and loan cooperatives, 253 multi-purpose cooperatives, and 144 agricultural cooperatives. These cooperatives play a crucial role in the economic and social development of the province, serving various sectors and community needs through cooperative principles and practices.

3.20 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, Rupandehi district has the highest number of cooperatives with 215, followed by Banke and Dang districts with 119 and 110 respectively, while Rukum East has the fewest number of cooperatives, totaling just 6.

Table 3(h): District-wise Details of Cooperatives in Lumbini Province

District	Number of Cooperatives	District	Number of cooperatives
Rupandehi	215	Bardiya	49
Banke	119	Gulmi	37
Dang	110	Rolpa	32
Nawalparasi West	65	Arghakhanchi	28
Palpa	61	Kapilvastu	27
Pyuthan	53	Rukum East	6

Source:- Office of Cooperative Registrar, Lumbini Province, 2024

3.21 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, Lumbini Province had a total of 295,818 cooperative shareholders. Among these shareholders, 122,840 (41.5 percent) were female, 172,739 (58.4 percent) were male, and 239 (0.1 percent) were categorized as other or institutional shareholders. These figures highlight the participation of both genders in cooperative ownership, with a significant representation of female shareholders contributing to this sector.

3.22 According to COPOMIS, as of mid-April 2024, a total of NPR 31.65 billion was deposited and NPR 4.64 billion was invested as equity investment in cooperatives registered in this province. Additionally, credit flow amounting to NPR 31.39 billion were disbursed during the same period.

4. Poverty Alleviation, Human Development and Employment

Poverty and Human Development

- 4.1 The Constitution of Nepal emphasizes prioritizing economically disadvantaged people regardless of gender, region, or community. It provides guidelines for implementing poverty alleviation and employment-targeted programs aimed at ensuring social security and promoting social justice across the country.
- 4.2 Poverty remains a significant barrier to the comprehensive development of Lumbini Province. As a result of the programs and efforts made so far by the government and private sectors to reduce poverty, the poverty rate has decreased and the income level has increased. However, progress has not been achieved in accordance with the periodic plan and other thematic goals and strategies. Factors such as epidemics, natural disasters, climate change, and economic downturns have exacerbated the situation, posing a heightened risk of low- to middle-income households and communities falling into a vicious cycle of poverty.
- 4.3 The constitution has recognized poverty alleviation as the fundamental responsibilities of all three tier of government. The SDGs set forth by the United Nations aim to eradicate all forms of poverty globally. Poverty alleviation is prioritized in national development strategies and is considered a crucial prerequisite for achieving the SDGs. According to Nepal's commitments under the SDGs, the country aims to reduce the poverty rate to 4.9 percent

and the multidimensional poverty rate to 6.48 percent by 2030. These goals underscore Nepal's dedication to enhancing socioeconomic conditions and ensuring inclusive development across the nation.

4.4 According to the Nepal Living Standard Survey for the fiscal year 2022/23, Nepal's overall poverty line is set at NPR 72,908 per person per year, with distinct thresholds for food (NPR 35,029) and non-food (NPR 37,879) categories. In Lumbini Province, the poverty line stands at NPR 75,468 for urban areas and NPR 61,301 for rural areas. Contrasting this with other province, the minimum cost of living is lowest in rural Madhesh Province at NPR 47,344 per person annually, while urban Kathmandu Valley shows the highest at NPR 129,934.

Table 4(a): Cost of Basic Needs and Spatial Price Index

Analytical Areas	Cost of Basic Needs			Spatial Price Index		
	fit to be eaten	Non-Food	total	fit to be eaten	Non-Food	total
Koshi Province Urban Area	34613	39015	73628	0.99	1.03	1.01
Koshi Province Rural Area	32310	23048	55358	0.98	0.61	0.76
Madhesh Province Urban Area	30440	22894	53334	0.89	0.6	0.73
Madhesh Province Rural Area	27535	19809	47344	0.85	0.52	0.65
Kathmandu Valley	42160	87774	129934	1.12	2.32	1.78
Bagmati Province Urban Area	39248	43413	82661	1.04	1.15	1.13
Bagmati Province Rural Area	37052	27120	64172	1.05	0.72	0.88
Gandaki Region Urban Area	41954	50140	92094	1.09	1.32	1.26
Gandaki Province Rural Area	40028	24948	64976	1.07	0.66	0.89
Lumbini Province Urban Area	34419	41049	75468	0.96	1.08	1.03
Lumbini Province Rural Areas	33415	27886	61301	0.93	0.74	0.84
Karnali Province Urban Area	32562	29636	62198	1.02	0.78	0.85
Karnali Province Rural Area	32739	22766	55505	1.1	0.6	0.76
Sudurpaschim Province Urban Area	31088	36836	67924	0.95	0.97	0.93
Sudurpaschim Province Rural Area	30403	25715	56118	1.01	0.68	0.77

Source: Nepal Living Standards Survey, 2022/23

4.5 According to the Nepal Living Standard Survey 2022/23, the poverty line in Nepal is set at NPR 72,908 per person per year. In this province, 24.35 percent of the population falls below this poverty line, a figure higher than the national average. Among the provinces, the Sudurpaschim has the highest poverty rate with 34.16 percent of its population below the poverty line, while Gandaki has the lowest poverty rate at 11.88 percent. These statistics underscore regional disparities in economic well-being and highlight the need for targeted poverty alleviation efforts tailored to each province's specific socioeconomic challenges and conditions.

Table 4(b): Severity of Province-wise Poverty

Provinces	Rate of Poverty	Poverty gap	Poverty gap (squared)
Koshi	17.19	3.84	1.25
Madhesh	22.53	4.62	1.36
Bagmati	12.59	2.64	0.89
Gandaki	11.88	2.33	0.71
Lumbini	24.35	5.8	1.99
Karnali	26.69	6.25	2.16
Sudurpaschim	34.16	8.41	2.87
Nepal	20.27	4.52	1.48

Source: Nepal Living Standards Survey, 2022/23

4.6 In Lumbini Province, the poverty inequality index stands at 5.8 percent, and the poverty intensity index is 1.99 percent, both of which exceed the national average of 4.52 percent and 1.48 percent, respectively. Among the poor population, 13.36 percent reside in urban areas, while 9.4 percent live in rural areas of Lumbini province. These figures indicate a higher level of poverty disparity and concentration in this province compared to the national averages.

Table 4(c) : Poverty across Lumbini Province

region	Rate of Poverty	Poverty gap	The depth of poverty	Spread of poverty	Distribution of total population
Lumbini Province Urban Area	24.08	6.31	2.27	13.36	11.24
Lumbini Province Rural Area	24.73	5.06	1.57	9.4	7.70
Lumbini Province	24.35	5.8	1.99	22.76	18.96
Nepal	20.27	4.52	1.48		

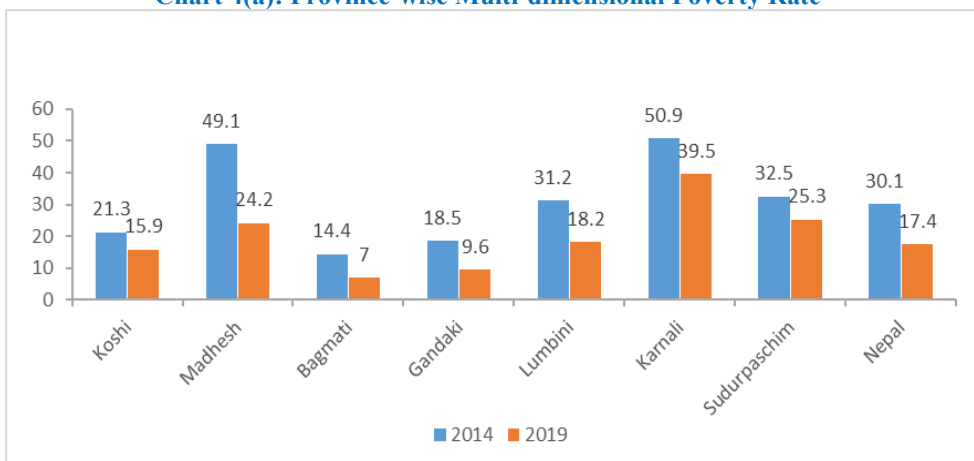
Source : Nepal Living Standards Survey, 2023/24

4.7 Although the poverty rate between urban and rural areas of this province shows minimal difference, there appears to be greater disparity in terms of poverty gap and poverty intensity in urban areas compared to rural areas. This suggests that while a similar proportion of people may be classified as poor in both urban and rural settings, those living in urban areas face more severe economic challenges in terms of income deficits and depth of poverty.

4.8 According to National Planning Commission's Second Multidimensional Poverty Index Report 2021, the National multidimensional poverty rate is 17.40 percent. Lumbini Province has a higher multidimensional poverty rate at 18.2 percent, indicating a greater incidence of poverty across multiple dimensions compared to the national average. However, this represents a significant improvement from the province's multidimensional poverty rate of 31.2 percent in 2014, highlighting positive strides in poverty reduction efforts despite the challenges.

4.9 Bagmati Province has the lowest multidimensional poverty rate in Nepal at 7.0 percent, highlighting relatively better socio-economic conditions compared to other provinces. In contrast, Karnali Province has the highest multidimensional poverty rate at 39.5 percent, indicating greater levels of deprivation across various dimensions. Over the period from 2014 to 2019, Madhesh Province has made significant strides in poverty reduction, with its multidimensional poverty decreasing from 49.1 percent to 24.2 percent.

Chart 4(a): Province-wise Multi-dimensional Poverty Rate



Source: National Planning Commission, 2021

4.10 According to the National Population and Housing census of 2021, the people from Karnali province have the highest average life expectancy at 72.5 years among the people of Nepal, while Lumbini province has the lowest average life expectancy at 69.5 years. On average, Men in Lumbini Province live upto 66.1 years, while women have a higher life expectancy of 72.5 years, reflecting a 6.5-year difference between genders.

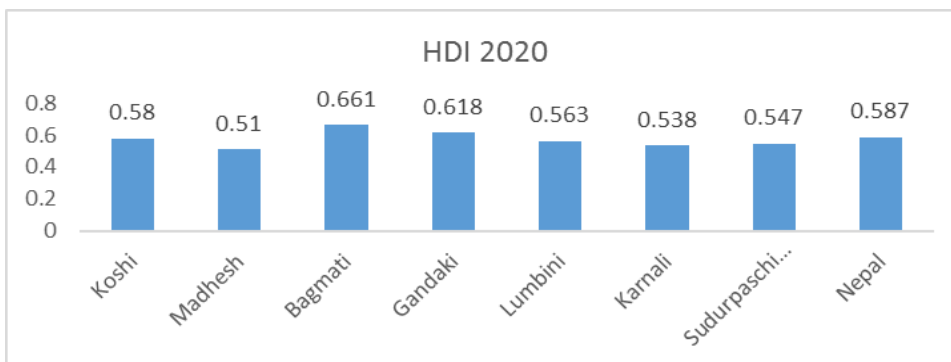
Table 4(d): Average Age by Province (in years)

Province	Average age of men	The average age of a woman	Total average age
Koshi	67.5	72.8	70.4
Madhesh	69.9	73.2	71.8
Bagmati	69.6	74.9	72.4
Gandaki	68.1	75.4	72.1
Lumbini	66.1	72.5	69.5
Karnali	69.2	75.5	72.5
Sudupaschim	66.9	75.2	71.3
Nepal	68.2	73.8	71.3

Source: National Population and Housing Census, 2021

4.11 According to The Nepal Human Development Report, 2020, Lumbini Province has a HDI of 0.563, which is slightly below the national average of 0.587. Comparatively, Madhesh Province has the lowest HDI among provinces at 0.510, while Bagmati Province has the highest HDI at 0.661.

Chart 4(b): Province-wise Human Development Index



Source:- Human Development Report 2020

Status of Employment

4.12 According to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, 896 people in this province have been employed under the Prime Minister's Employment Program, with an average employment duration of 66.96 days, as of mid-March of the current

fiscal year. This program aims to provide temporary employment opportunities to individuals, contributing to their livelihoods and supporting economic activities within the province.

Table 4(e): Prime Minister's Employment Program and Employment

region	Number of local levels	Number of local levels entered the project	Project Number	Number of people employed	Total Employment Day	Average day of employment
Koshi	137	116	1228	1662	107942	64.95
Madhesh	136	64	716	703	24476	34.82
Bagmati	119	107	1339	1227	73424	59.84
Gandaki	85	70	1018	721	39831	55.24
Lumbini	109	79	1270	896	59999	66.96
Karnali	79	69	800	769	55054	71.59
Sudur Paschim	88	80	1210	721	47422	65.77
total	753	585	7581	6699	408148	60.93

Source: Ministry of Labour Employment and Social Security, 2023

4.13 Although the number of unemployed individuals registered in the Prime Minister's Employment Program has been increasing annually, the actual employment rate through this program has been decreasing. In Lumbini Province, the percentage of unemployed individuals registered was 46.5 percent in the fiscal year 2019/20, but this figure has consistently decreased each year, reaching 11.9 percent by the fiscal year 2022/23. This trend indicates a significant reduction in the unemployment rate among program registrants over the years, suggesting improved effectiveness or changes in program implementation strategies aimed at enhancing employment opportunities and reducing joblessness in the province.

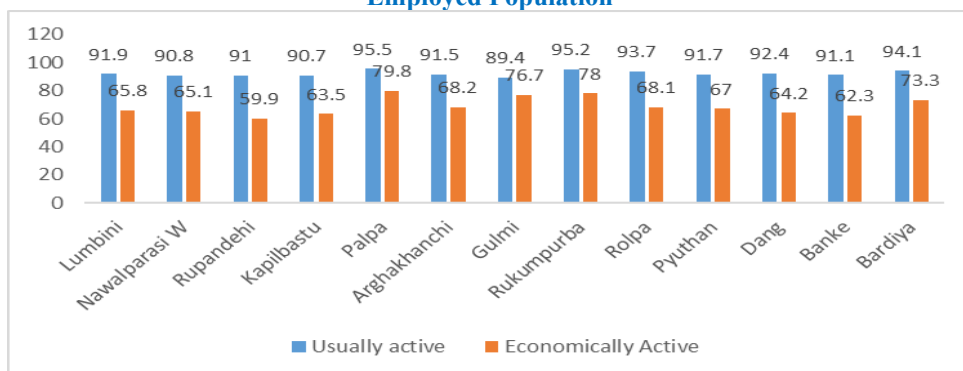
Table 4(f): Prime Minister's Employment Program and Employment Trends

region	Financial Year				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Koshi	34.0	29.0	25.6	13.2	1.5
Madhesh	21.6	20.0	18.9	13.2	0.6
Bagmati	24.9	25.4	25.8	12.0	1.2
Gandaki	27.9	23.9	22.8	13.9	1.2
Lumbini	46.5	23.9	25.0	11.9	0.9
Karnali	22.9	20.8	22.9	8.6	0.4
Sudur Paschim	27.3	24.4	21.8	8.9	0.4
total	28.6	23.9	23.1	10.9	0.8

Source: Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, 2024 *By February 2023/24

4.14 According to the National Population and Housing census of 2021, 65.8 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are economically active in this province. Palpa district has the highest proportion of economically active population at 79.8 percent, while Rupandehi has the lowest at 59.9 percent. Palpa district also leads with the highest mostly employed population rate at 95.5 percent, while Gulmi has the lowest at 89.4 percent.

Chart 4(c): District-wise Status of Economically Active and Frequently Employed Population



Source: National Statistics Office, 2021

4.15 As of mid-March of the current fiscal year 2023/24, Lumbini Province has observed 16,911 workers from 1,557 enterprises

enrolled in the social security system. Additionally, 2,096 contributors from 64 employers have participated in the contribution-based social security program within the mid-March of the current fiscal year. These numbers reflect active engagement in social security initiatives aimed at ensuring welfare and protection for workers.

Table 4(g): Contribution-Based Social Security Program in Lumbini Province

Particulars	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	Total
Number of employers	728	388	182	33	64	1557
Contributor Number	4390	5140	2645	1850	2096	16911

Source: Ministry of labour, Employment and Social Security, 2023

**As of mid-March*

5. Agriculture, Forest and Land Reforms

Agriculture

5.1 According to preliminary estimates, the growth rate of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector in this province is projected to be 3.59 percent at the end of the current fiscal year 2023/24. These sectors are anticipated to contribute 29.6 percent to the provincial GDP, a slight increase from the 29.3 percent recorded in the previous fiscal year. This growth underscores the sector's resilience and its significant contribution to the economic landscape of province, emphasizing its role in supporting livelihoods and overall economic stability.

Table 5(a): Farming Households and Sources of Income

S.No.	District	Farmer Family Number (Holdings)	Main source of income (percent) of Holdings		Only income from agricultural produce will not be able to feed the family throughout the year (percent)
			agriculture	Non-agriculture	
1	Rukum East	11845	82.5	17.5	62.9
2	Rolpa	46842	79.2	20.8	76.5
3	Pyuthan	50717	60.8	39.2	83.5
4	Gulmi	55911	58.3	41.7	81.5
5	Arghakhanchi	42418	39.8	60.2	85.4
6	Palpa	49742	72.7	27.3	46.8
7	Nawalparasi West	55098	66.9	33.1	35.2
8	Rupandehi	117333	64.3	35.7	31.9
9	Kapilvastu	84675	76.8	23.2	41.3
10	Dang	101880	60.7	39.3	49.2
11	Banke	67885	68.4	31.6	43.9
12	Bardiya	80744	72.5	27.5	34.6
	Lumbini Province	765092	66.3	33.7	51.0

Source: National Sample Census of Agriculture, 2021/22

- 5.2 There are a total of 765,092 farming families engaged in agriculture across various districts of this province. Among them, Rupandehi district has the highest 117,333 of farming families, followed closely by Dang district with 101,880 farming families.
- 5.3 Agriculture serves as the primary source of income for 66.3 percent of farming families in this province. Among them, Rukum East district stands out with 82.5 percent of farming families relying on agriculture as their main income source. Conversely, Arghakhanchi district has the highest proportion of farming families, at 60.2 percent, who derive their main income from non-agricultural sources. This disparity underscores regional variations in economic activities within this province, highlighting the predominance of agriculture in some areas while others have diversified economic bases.
- 5.4 51 percent of farming families in this province rely solely on agricultural production for their income, which is insufficient to sustain them throughout the year. Arghakhanchi district stands out with 85.4 percent of farming families facing food insecurity, unable to meet their year-round needs from their agricultural earnings alone.

Table 5(b): Agricultural Production (in metric tons)

Crops	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Paddy	1200093	1271777	999521	1149336	1296893
Maize	398462	414486	429515	423614	364898
Wheat	508459	528084	533072	535019	549015
Millet	11783	11985	13711	12578	12185
Barley	3374	3302	3676	3352	3307

Potato	370204	377922	399125	375391	3267997
Sugarcane	287580	412731	371699	347003	349376

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management, Lumbini Province 2024

5.5 The production of annual crops, particularly paddy, is anticipated to rise in the province during the current fiscal year 2023/24. As of mid-April of current fiscal year, an estimated 1.296 million metric tons of paddy have been harvested, indicating an increase from the 1.149 million metric tons produced during the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Table 5(c): Agricultural Production (in metric tons)

Crops	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Oilseed	67366	72531	71661	64453	65611
Legumes and pulse	106104	98917	107381	68003	62679
Spices	86636	95068	95635	93278	93431
Vegetable	500719	544663	597037	558882	585738
Fruits	153020	152971	197837	228253	53617
Honey			655	882	
Coffee	52	62	121	128	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management, Lumbini Province 2024

5.6 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year, oilseed production in Lumbini Province has reached an estimated 65,611 metric tons, while vegetable crop production stands at an estimated 585,738 metric tons, signaling a significant increase in both sectors.

Table 5 (d) Livestock and Fish Production (in metric tons)

Production	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Meat	103501	109815	109911	115478	55429
Fish	14446	15606	15923	15889	8146
Milk	541325	557201	573826	601333	288639
Fish production (in thousand)	205508	222803	159611	204535	98177

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management, Lumbini Province, 2024

*Half-yearly estimates of 2023/24

5.7 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, egg production in this province increased by 28 percent to 204,555 pieces. By mid-January of the current fiscal year 2023/24, milk production is estimated to have reached 288,639 metric tons, indicating a notable increase in both egg and milk production.

Table 5(e): Livestock Numbers

Livestock	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Cow	1150021	1170822	1188317	1049594
Buffalo	1250799	1270183	1290269	1206213
Pig	449002	465515	481693	318798
Goat	2283306	2344888	2417810	256188
Sheep	158376	158683	159273	204689
Poultry	8549207	6746896	10370313	6912715

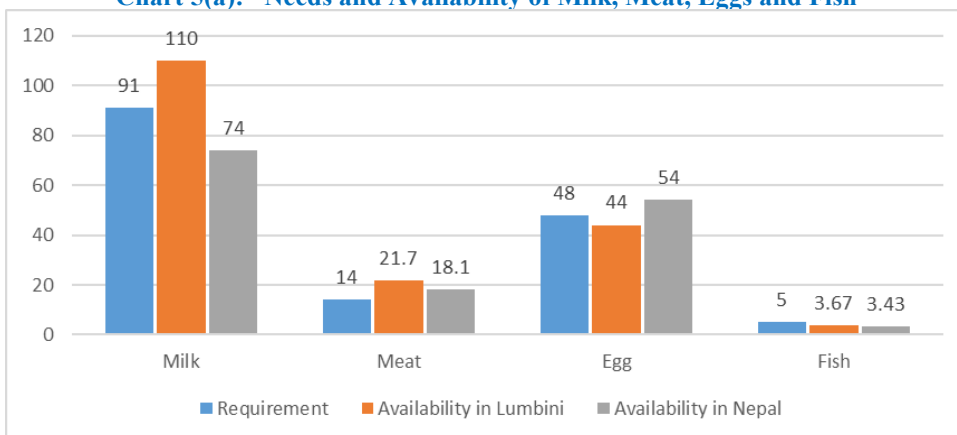
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management, Lumbini Province 2024

5.8 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the production of pigs in this province decreased by 33 percent to about 318,000 due to factors such as disease outbreaks, higher feed costs, and unfavorable market conditions. Conversely, the number of sheep increased by 28 percent to about 240,000, potentially due to better breeding practices, increased demand for sheep products, and more favorable environmental conditions for raising sheep.

5.9 According to WHO and FAO standards, an adult person is required to consume 91 kg of milk annually. In Lumbini Province, the per capita availability of milk per year is 110 kg, which indicates surplus condition as compared to International Standards. Similarly, the per capita availability of meat exceeds the international standards. However, the availability of eggs and fish

falls short of the required standards, clearly indicating the need for improvement in this sector..

Chart 5(a): Needs and Availability of Milk, Meat, Eggs and Fish



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management, Lumbini Province, 2024

5.10 A total of 69,471 metric tons of chemical fertilizers have been supplied to Lumbini Province as of mid April of the current fiscal year 2023/24. In contrast, 74,157 metric tons were supplied during the previous fiscal year 2022/23, indicating a decrease in the supply of chemical fertilizers by this year.

Table 5(f): Supply of Chemical Fertilizers

Details	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Details of Chemical Fertilizers Supply (m.t)	92363	47885	74157	69471
Interest subsidy (NPR. in 1000)	2269	9787	10421	4092

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management, Lumbini Province, 2024

5.11 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, a total of NPR 10.42 million was distributed as grants on agricultural interest through the soft loan interest subsidy program operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management. As of mid-April of the current fiscal year, NPR 4.092 million has been distributed as grants on

agricultural interest. A total of 132 projects across 10 districts of this province have received grants during this period. Notably, 33 projects in Kapilvastu and 28 in Dang have received the grants, whereas no any projects in Bardiya and Rukum East have received such grants.

Table 5 (g): Subsidy on Loan interest for Fiscal Year 2023/24

District	Project Number	District	Project Number
Arghakhanchi	11	Palpa	11
Kapilvastu	33	Pyuthan	4
Gulmi	9	Banke	6
Dang	28	Rupandehi	11
Nawalparasi West	15	Rolpa	4

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management, Lumbini Province, 2024

5.12 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year, a total of 21,907 landless Dalits, 40,402 landless squatters, and 222,654 unorganized residents from this province have applied to the National Land Commission Information System (NALCIS). Among these, Dang district has the highest number of applications, with 6,402 from landless Dalits and 10,780 from landless squatters. Similarly, Rupandehi district has the highest number of applications from unorganized residents, totaling 66,990.

Table 5(h): Landless Dalits, Slum Dwellers and Disorganized Residents in Lumbini Province

District	Landless Dalits	Landless Slum	Disorganized Settlement
Nawalparasi West	1457	2604	16865
Rupandehi	2997	6661	66990
Kapilvastu	2249	5404	18182
Palpa	306	643	4936
Arghakhanchi	62	61	2222
Gulmi	308	261	2151

Rukum East			
Rolpa	49	23	605
Pyuthan	75	107	526
Dang	6402	10780	46003
Banke	3213	5726	32536
Bardiya	4789	8132	31576
Total	21907	40402	222610

Source:- National Land Commission, 2024

5.13 There are a total of 23 survey offices and 23 land revenue offices spread across all 12 districts of this province. Additionally, there is one special survey office each in Arghakhanchi and Palpa districts, making a total of 25 survey offices. In Rupandehi and Dang districts, there are three land revenue offices and three survey offices each.

Table 5 (i): Land Revenue Offices of Lumbini Province

District	Office	District	Office
Nawalparasi West	Land Reforms and Revenue Office, Parasi	Rukum East	Land Revenue Office, Rukumkot
Rupandehi	Land Revenue Office, Bhairahawa	Rolpa	- Land Revenue Office, Liwang
	Land Revenue Office, Butwal		Land Revenue Office, Ghartigaun
	Land Revenue Office, Mazagaon		- Land Revenue Office, Khalanga
Kapilvastu	Land Reforms and Revenue Office, Taulihwa	Pyuthan	Land Revenue Office, Jaspur
	Land Revenue Office, Chandauta	Dang	Land Reforms and Revenue Office, Ghorahi
Palpa	Land Revenue Office, Tansen		Land Revenue Office, Tulsipur
	Land Revenue Office, Rampur		Land Revenue Office, Lamhi
Arghakhanchi	Land Revenue Office, Sandhikharka	Banke	Land Reforms and Revenue Office, Nepalgunj Land Revenue Office, Kohalpur

Gulmi	Land Revenue Office, Tamghas	Bardiya	Land Reforms and Revenue Office, Gulariya
	Land Revenue Office, Mazuwa		Land Revenue Office, Rajapur

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management, Lumbini province, 2024

Table 5(j): Lumbini Province Survey Offices

District	Office	District	Office
Rupandehi	Survey Office, Bhairahawa	Nawalparasi West	Survey Office, Parsi
	Survey Office, Butwal	Rukum East	Survey Office, Rukumkot
Kapilvastu	Survey Office, Mazagaon	Rolpa	Survey Office, Liwang
	Survey Office Taulihwa		Survey Office, Ghartigaon
	Survey Office, Chandauta	Pyuthan	Survey Office, Khalanga
Palpa	Survey Office, Rampur		Survey Office, Jaspur
	Survey Office, Palpa	Dang	Survey Office, Ghorahi
	Special Survey Office, Palpa		Survey Office, Tulsipur
Arghakhanchi	Survey Office, Sandhikhark		Survey Office, Lamhi
	Special Survey Office, Arghakhanchi	Banke	Survey Office, Nepalgunj Survey Office, Kohalpur
Gulmi	Survey Office, Tamgha	Bardiya	Survey Office, Gularia
	Survey Office, Majuwa		Survey Office, Rajapur

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management, Lumbini Province 2024

5.14 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, a total of NPR 1.1 billion rupees was collected in the state consolidated fund as real estate registration fee through various land revenue offices. As of mid-April of the current fiscal year, a total of NPR 612.7 million has been collected and deposited into the State Consolidated Fund.

**Table 5 (k) : Real Estate Registration Fees Deposited in the State Consolidated Fund
(in Rs. 1,000)**

Revenue	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	2019/20
Land Registration Fee	816582	813671	1066210	1480589	1109090	612744

Source :- Province Treasury Controller Office, Lumbini Province , 2024

Forest

5.15 Of the total forest area covered in Nepal, Koshi Province boasts the highest percentage, while Madhesh province has the least forested area. Specifically, Lumbini province's forest area constitutes 6.75 percent of Nepal's total land area and accounts for 51.64 percent of Lumbini Province's total land area.

Table 5(l): Province-wise Forest Status

region	Area of the Province (hectare)	Forest Area (Hector)	Province-wise forest cover (percent) in total area of Nepal	Province-wise forest cover (percent) in total forest area of Nepal	Forest cover in the provincial land (percent)
Koshi	2605260	1157905	7.83	18.8	44.44
Madhesh	958930	237636	1.62	3.9	24.78
Bagmati	2028428	1154685	7.79	18.7	56.93
Gandaki	2196062	787865	5.33	12.8	35.88
Lumbini	1930445	996941	6.75	16.2	51.64
Karnali	3064821	837016	5.66	13.5	27.31
Sudurpaschim	2009069	989268	6.71	16.1	49.24
Nepal	14793015	6166766	41.69	100.	

Source: Ministry of Forest and Environment, 2023 Note: Only forest areas other than bushes and bushes are included.

5.16 In Lumbini Province, there are a total of 5,421 forest entities, which include 4,037 community forests, 406 leasehold forests, 932 private forests, 30 religious forests, 2 Buffer zones, and 6 forest conservation area. The community forests alone cover the largest area, totaling 429,000 hectares of land.

Table 5(m): Status of Forest Cover in Lumbini Province

Details of Forest	2022/23		2023/24	
	number	Area (in hectares)	number	Area (in hectares)
Community Forest	4026	420350	4037	429426
Leasehold Forest	392	2250	406	2377
Religious Forests	27	895	30	940
Private Forest	995	767	932	774
Protected Forests (Including 2 proposed ones)	6	96563	6	96563
Buffer Zone	2	1245	2	1245
National Park	2	1598	2	1598
Conservation Area	6	96563	6	96563
Total	5456	523668*	5421	532923*

Source: Ministry of Forest and Environment, Lumbini Province, 2024 *Area of protected area not included

- 5.17 In Lumbini Province, there are two national parks: Banke and Bardiya National Parks. About 793,000 households are directly engaged in community-based forest management, contributing to forest conservation, promotion, management, and utilization. As of mid April of the current fiscal year, NPR 700 million was generated from consumption of forest products and sale of surplus products from community forest areas of this province.
- 5.18 14,658 hectares of forest area in this province have been encroached upon, while 122.2 hectares have been restored. The Ministry of Forestry and Environment records indicate there are 1,064 forest-based industries, 349 wood saw mill, and 715 furniture industries operating in the province.
- 5.19 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year, Division Forest Office in Arghakhanchi reported the highest production of wood, totaling 320,067 cubic feet. Meanwhile, during the same period, the

Division Forest Office in Banke recorded the highest production of firewood, amounting to 138,876 cubic feet.

Table 5(n): Production of Wood in Lumbini Province

S.N.	Division Forest Office	Timber (Cubic fit)	Firewood (chatta)	Timber percent	Firewood percent
1	Arghakhanchi	320067	519.7	17.18	10.86
2	Parasi	283024	460	15.19	9.61
3	Gulmi	253818	240.73	13.62	5.03
4	Gautam Buddha	202256	384.82	10.86	8.04
5	Banke	198443	1388.76	10.65	29.02
6	Kapilvastu	191823	434.6	10.3	9.08
7	Bardiya	117911	550.75	6.33	11.51
8	Rupandehi	95191	224.12	5.11	4.68
9	Pyuthan	65378	131.7	3.51	2.75
10	Dang	44212	321.63	2.37	6.72
11	Palpa	42731	35.35	2.29	0.74
12	Deukhuri	30855	53.75	1.66	1.12
13	Rolpa	17471	40.08	0.94	0.84
14	Rukum East	0	0	0	0
	Total	1863179	4786	100	100

Source: Ministry of Forest and Environment, Lumbini Province, 2024

6. Industry and Tourism

Industry

- 6.1 The industrial sector is recognized as a pivotal means to enhance production, income, and employment within this province. There is a clear imperative to foster the development and expansion of industries through a combination of public, private, and foreign investments. This approach not only aims to bolster economic growth but also to create opportunities for sustainable employment and income generation across the province.
- 6.2 In the fiscal year 2021/22, a total of 65,069 micro, domestic, and small industries were registered in Nepal, which significantly declined by 43.0 percent to 37,142 new registrations in the previous fiscal year 2022/23. Similarly, registrations saw a steeper decline of 51.9 percent over the same period in this province. Among provinces, Bagmati province recorded the highest number of registrations with 7,268 industries, while Karnali province had the lowest at 3,630 registrations in the previous fiscal year.

Table 6 (a): Small and Domestic Industries New Registration Details

Province	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Koshi	5974	6554	14527	9903	5537
Madhesh	7464	6442	12626	12990	7152
Bagmati	17175	12998	15268	11395	7268
Gandaki	5996	6373	11442	8004	3667
Lumbini	8886	7743	13677	10688	5141
Karnali	3222	3595	6301	5927	3630
Sudurpaschim	3912	5149	9545	6162	4747
Nepal	52629	48854	83386	65069	37142

Source: Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, 2024

6.3 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the highest number of registrations for micro, domestic, and small industries was recorded in Bagmati province, with 7,268 registrations, accounting for 19.6 percent of the national total. In contrast, Karnali province had the lowest number of registrations with 3,630 industries, comprising 9.8 percent of the total. There were 5,141 such industries registrations in this province in fiscal year 2022/23, making up 13.8 percent of the total national registrations.

Table 6(b): Progress towards Industry and Commerce (as of mid-April 2024)

Particular	Industry (Small and mid sized)	Commercial (business firm)	On both Industry and Commerce
Registration	3033	3388	6421
Renew	6116	6393	12509
Deregistration	1114	1052	2166
Other Modifications	1823	1941	3764

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Cooperative, Lumbini Province, 2024

6.4 As of mid-April of the the current fiscal year 2023/24, Lumbini province registered a total of 3,033 micro, domestic, and small-scale industries, while 1,114 industries were deregistered. Rupandehi district led in registrations with 679 industries, whereas Dang district recorded the highest number of deregistrations at 226 industries during the same period.

Tourism

6.5 Lumbini Province boasts rich natural and cultural heritage, presenting significant tourism potential. Despite its abundance of unique sites, including major religious destinations, this potential has yet to translate into substantial economic gains. To foster economic prosperity, the provincial government should prioritize

the development and expansion of tourism, encouraging increased investments from both public and private sectors.

6.6 Lumbini Province is renowned for its rich archaeological, historical, religious, cultural, and natural heritage. Key sites in this province include Lumbini, the birthplace of Gautam Buddha; Tilaurakot, the ancient capital of Kapilvastu; Dang Dekhuri, featuring Stone Age human settlements; the Tinau Coast in Butwal, known for the 11-million-year-old decayed tooth of Ramapithecus; the Ruru area along the Kaligandaki River, Swargadwari, Ranimahal, Supadeurali, Resunga, Bageshwari, and the national parks of Bardiya and Banke. Additionally, the province is home to the majestic peaks of Putha and Sisne Mountains.

6.7 The data collected from various immigration offices of this province reveals a fluctuating trend in tourist arrivals from third countries. Comparing the period as of mid-April for three consecutive fiscal years, 43,418 tourists entered Nepal through this province in fiscal year 2021/22, which increased to 56,767 in fiscal year 2022/23 before declining to 48,239 in fiscal year 2023/24. These variations suggest possible influences of global events, economic conditions, and travel restrictions impacting tourism patterns.

Table 6(c): Tourist Arrivals from Third Countries

Financial year	2021/22*	2022/23*	2023/24*
Tourists inflow from third countries	43418	56767	48239

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Cooperative, Lumbini Province, 2024

*As of mid April

6.8 During the fiscal years 2019/20 and 2020/21, the Palpa Durbar Museum experienced a drastic decline in visitor numbers to zero due to the COVID-19 restrictions. Since then, there has been a noticeable increase in the attraction of both domestic and foreign tourists to the museum. As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, a total of 46,811 tourists had visited the Palpa Durbar Museum, indicating a recovery and renewed interest in this historical site among visitors. This trend reflects a positive resurgence in tourism activities following the challenging period of pandemic-related restrictions.

Table 6(d): Details of Tourists Visiting the Palpa Durbar Museum

Observers	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Nepali Citizens	13716	-	-	21563	36978	29597
Domestic Students	11600	-	-	7288	16881	16501
Citizens of SAARC Region	137	-	-	271	513	295
Foreign Nationals	384	-	-	111	328	418
Total	25837	-	-	19233	54700	46811

*Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Cooperative, Lumbini Province, 2024 *As of mid April*

6.9 Bardiya National Park, situated in this province, has experienced a notable increase in tourist arrivals in the past two fiscal years,. Specifically, the park welcomed 16,781 tourists in fiscal year 2021/22, a number that rose to 23,811 in the subsequent fiscal year 2022/23. Similarly, Krishnasar Conservation Area received 5,569 tourists in the previous fiscal year 2023/24, while Banke National Park saw 271 tourists during the same period. These figures illustrate a growing interest to these natural conservation areas within this province, reflecting an upward trend in tourism activities.

Table 6(e): Number of Tourists Visiting National Parks and Conservation Area in the last years

Protected Areas	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Bardiya National Park	20,284	24558	15260	8077	16781	23511
Banke National Park	1	160	92	442	278	271
Krishnasar Conservation Area	18,245	9527	5309	4527	6047	5569
Total	38530	34245	20661	13046	23106	29351

Source: Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, 2024

7. Physical Infrastructure, Irrigation, Energy and Transportation

Physical Infrastructure/Roads and Bridges

7.1 The provincial government has maintained a consistent effort in constructing, maintaining, and upgrading roads and irrigation projects, with a strong emphasis on developing physical infrastructure. Key priorities include improving agricultural roads, establishing access routes that connect tourism sites and industrial areas, and implementing initiatives such as the Border Roads Program. Additionally, there is a focus on prioritizing provincial roads. These initiatives collectively aim to bolster rural-urban connectivity and provide vital support for agricultural production and marketing throughout the province.

7.2 According to the classification report on rural and urban areas in Nepal 2021, a majority of the wards in this province (456) exhibit rural characteristics. The province also includes 411 wards with urban-oriented characteristics and 116 wards classified with urban features. In terms of population distribution across Nepal, 27.1 percent reside in urban areas, 39.7 percent in urban-oriented areas, and 33.2 percent in rural areas.

Table 7 (a): Rural, Urban, and Semi-Urban Wards of the Provinces

Province	Rural		Urban		Semi-urban		Urban and Semi Urban Population percent
	Ward Number	per cent	Ward Number	per cent	Ward Number	per cent	
Koshi	727	6.2	298	7	132	3.9	10.9
Madhesh	83	1.2	971	15.5	217	4.4	19.9
Bagmati	672	6.2	157	3	292	11.7	14.6
Gandaki	561	4.3	118	1.9	80	2.2	4.1
Lumbini	456	5.5	411	9.2	116	2.9	12.1

Karnali	637	4.6	6	0.3	75	0.9	1.2
Sudurpaschim	549	5.2	135	2.9	50	1.2	4.1
Nepal	3685	33.2	2096	39.7	962	27.1	66.8

Source: National Statistics Office, Hierarchical classification of rural and urban areas in Nepal, 2024

7.3 In this province, Dang district has the highest urban population at 27.13percent followed closely by Rupandehi at 26.71 percent. Notably, Kapilvastu also has the highest urban-oriented population at 82.5 percent, with Bardiya following closely at 80.7 percent. Conversely, Rukum East has the highest percentage of population with rural characteristics at 100 percent, while Rolpa stands at 95.83 percent.

Table 7(b): Rural, Urban and Semi-Urban Population of Lumbini Province

District	rural		Urbanized		Semi-Urban	
	Ward Number	Population percent	Ward Number	Population percent	Ward Number	Population percent
Arghakhanchi	54	83.94	1	1.8	6	14.27
Banke	15	18.5	48	59.9	18	21.64
Bardiya	13	16.64	60	80.7	2	2.62
Dang	49	36.31	32	36.6	19	27.13
Gulmi	80	84.32	3	2.9	10	12.79
Kapilvastu	10	12.37	82	82.5	4	5.13
Nawalparasi West	7	9.65	59	79.3	8	11.01
Palpa	67	74.04	6	8.5	8	17.48
Pyuthan	56	84.61			8	15.39
Rolpa	70	95.83			2	4.17
Rukum East	31	100				
Rupandehi	4	2.31	120	71	31	26.71

Source: National Statistics Office, Hierarchical classification of rural and urban areas in Nepal, 2024

7.4 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year, the provincial government has successfully completed the construction of 104

new integrated settlements, adding 4 new settlements during this period. Additionally, under the New Housing (Janata Awas) program aimed at supporting underprivileged communities, 398 houses have been constructed. These efforts underscore the province's commitment to enhancing living conditions and providing essential infrastructure for its residents, particularly those in need.

Table 7(c): Integrated Settlements and Houses constructed by Lumbini Province Government

Particular	unit	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	total
New Integrated Settlement	number	20	30	30	20	4	104
New Housing (Janta Housing)	number	1328	1284	2724	880	398	6614

Source: Ministry of Urban Development and Drinking Water, Lumbini Province, 2024 *As of mid April

7.5 The provincial government has constructed a total of 4,543 kilometers of provincial roads since its establishment, including 46 kilometers of blacktopped (asphalt concrete) roads and 42 kilometers gravelled (gravel surface) road completed as of mid-April of the current fiscal year.

Table 7 (d): Status of the Road Constructed by Lumbini Province Government (in kilometers)

Particular	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	total
Blacktopped	200	153	194	202	231	46	1026
Gravel	248	205	270	265	334	42	1364
Earthen Road	631	398	415	396	276	37	2153
Total	1079	756	879	863	841	125	4543

Source: Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development and Transport, Lumbini Province , 2024 *As of mid April

7.6 The provincial government has constructed a total of 108 motorable bridges and 35 suspension bridges since its establishment, including 6 motorable bridges and 2 suspension bridges completed as of mid-April in the current fiscal year. These

developments signify ongoing efforts to expand and enhance the provincial road network, aiming to improve connectivity and transportation infrastructure across the province.

Table 7(e): Details of the Bridge Constructed by Lumbini Province Government

Financial year	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	total
Motorable Bridges	5	10	17	40	29	6	107
Suspension Bridge	5	0	7	11	10	2	35
Total	10	10	24	51	40	8	143

Source: Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development and Transport, Lumbini Province, 2024 *As of mid April

Energy Sector

7.7 As of mid-March of the current fiscal year 2023/24, Nepal has added a total of 299 MW of power across various provinces. Among them, Gandaki province contributed 102 MW, Koshi province added 88 MW, Sudur Paschim province generated 51 MW, Bagmati Province contributed 47 MW, and Lumbini province added 11 MW to the national power grid.

Table 7(f): Province-wise Electricity Production

Province	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Koshi	238	280	345	489	577
Madhesh	0	13	21	25	25
Bagmati	456	472	1046	1149	1196
Gandaki	511	529	595	831	933
Lumbini	22	31	31	47	58
Karnali	11	11	11	16	16
Sudurpaschim	52	52	58	120	171
Total	1290	1388	2107	2677	2976

Source: Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation, Lumbini Province, 2024 *As of mid-March

7.8 As of mid March of the current fiscal year 2023/24, access to electricity (including alternative energy sources) in this province stands at 98.3 percent of the total population, surpassing the national average of 97.7 percent. In contrast, Koshi, Sudurpaschim,

and Karnali provinces report lower levels of electricity access compared to the national average..

Table 7(g): Province-wise Population with Access to Electricity from the National Transmission Grid (in percent)

Provinces	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Koshi	86.3	82.43	96.95	97	95.3
Madhesh	87.25	99.05	99.66	100	100
Bagmati	95.83	94.44	95.91	96	99.5
Gandaki	87.48	92.79	95.68	98	99.3
Lumbini	89.07	91	94.91	95	98.3
Karnali	27.74	34.75	43.87	44	68.5
Sudurpaschim	67.33	64.69	71.07	73	83.5
Nepal	90.	93.	94	95	97.7

Source: Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation, Lumbini Province, 2024 *As of mid-March

7.9 According to Nepal Electricity Authority, as of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, Rolpa district has the lowest access to electricity at 80 percent. In contrast, Kapilvastu and Rupandehi districts have achieved 100 percent access to electricity for their population.

Table 7(h): District-wise Access to Electricity in Lumbini Province (in percent)

District	2021*	2024**
Rukum East	88.2	90
Rolpa	72.9	80
Pyuthan	94.4	97
Gulmi	97.6	98
Arghakhanchi	95.7	96.5
Palpa	92.2	98
Nawalparasi West	96.8	99.9
Rupandehi	98.1	100
Kapilvastu	95.0	100
Dang	92.1	97

Banke	89.2	99
Bardiya	95.7	99

Source:- * National Population and Housing Census 2021, **Nepal Electricity Authority

7.10 According to the National Population and Housing Census 2021, 56.4 percent of the population in this province use traditional energy sources for cooking, while 43.6 percent use other alternative sources.

Irrigation and River Training

7.11 The government campaign "*Basis of Agriculture: Improvement in Irrigation*" focuses on enhancing irrigation infrastructure across Lumbini Province. This includes studying water resources, implementing surface and ground water irrigation project, adopting non-conventional technology-based systems, and constructing reservoirs and conserving ponds to bolster agricultural productivity.

7.12 Since its establishment as of mid-April in the current fiscal year 2023/24, the provincial government has constructed a total of 365 irrigation dams/intakes and 749 kilometers of land canals. Additional infrastructure completed during this period includes 94 lift irrigation systems, 219 deep tube wells, 314 pump houses, 663 kilometers of pipelines, and 149 kilometers of river training and embankment constructions.

Table 7(i): Achievements Related to Irrigation and River Control

Details	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	Total
Irrigation Dam/Source (Number)	13	62	110	81	61	38	365
Lined Canal (Km)	38	148	164	187	133	77	747
Lift Irrigation (Number)	9	20	23	16	18	8	94
Deep Tube Well (Number)	51	46	37	40	27	18	219
Pump House (Number)	52	51	116	46	38	11	314

Pipelining (Km)	56	61	115	216	139	76	663
River training (Km)	39	27	20	36	17	10	149

Source: Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development and Transport, Lumbini Province, 2024
*As of mid April

7.13 A total of 145 irrigation projects have been completed, and 262 projects are under construction in the province as of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24. Currently, 50.33 percent of the agricultural land in province is irrigated, with 53.58 percent of the total irrigated land accessible to irrigation.

Table 7(j): Status of Irrigation Facilities in Lumbini Province

S.N.	Particular	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
1	Major irrigation projects in province (completed)	42	71	139	194	145
2	Major under-construction irrigation projects within the Province	102	171	197	98	262
3	Total irrigated area (in hectares)	340071	343846	346504	349934	350936
4	Irrigated arable land (in percentage)	48.77	49.31	49.69	50.18	50.33
5	Irrigated land (in percentage)	51.92	52.50	52.90	53.43	53.58
6	Strengthened land (in hectares)	15084	8600	7997	12430	1368

Source: Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development and Transport, Lumbini Province, 2024
*As of mid April

Transport

7.14 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, a total of 45,828 vehicles have been registered in this province, out of which 40,148 are motorcycles, scooters, and mopeds. This marks a substantial decline of 45.66 percent in vehicle registrations compared to the 84,289 vehicles registered in the previous fiscal year.

Table 7(k): Details of Vehicles Registered in Lumbini Province

S.N.	Particular	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
1	Motorcycles, Scooters, Mopeds	189482	176080	131085	79215	40148
2	Car, Jeep, Delivery Van	7286	6315	2880	1535	1250

3	Tempo, Atorixa	13688	7326	2201	713	1612
4	E-Rickshaw	5332	626	3	1240	1674
5	Tractor	3086	3229	1706	507	457
6	Minibus, Minitruck	1738	301	263	213	181
7	Bus, Truck, Lorry	4258	1856	1422	718	405
8	Dozer, Loader, Crane	343	113	80	56	56
9	Fire Brigade	0	2	0	18	2
10	Other	0	166	144	74	43
	Total	225213	196014	139784	84289	45828

Source: Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development and Transport, Lumbini Province, 2024 *As of mid April

7.15 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, Lumbini province has processed a total of 235,454 driving-related services. Among these, the registration of new driving licenses accounted for 99,158 services, marking the highest number of transactions within the transportation sector during this period.

Table 7(I): Driver's License Related Services in Lumbini Province

S.N.	Category	Total up to the previous year	FY 2023/24		
			Until last month	Month of mid April	So far
1	Registration of new driving license	482341	87028	12130	99158
2	Registration of driver's license for class addition	145562	27926	4112	32038
3	Driver Permit Renewal	174934	46003	6788	52791
4	Copy	10811	950	94	1044
5	Renewal copy	6807	1022	128	1150
6	Number of New Driver's License Issued	316161	34767	3156	37923
7	Rider License with Class Addition Issued Number	92820	10549	801	11350
	Total	1229436	208245	27209	235454

Source: Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development and Transport, Lumbini Province, 2024 *As of mid April

Air Traffic

7.16 Bhairahawa, located in Rupandehi district of Lumbini Province, hosts Nepal's second international airport. Additionally, there are domestic airports in Banke, Dang, and Gulmi districts, bringing the total number of operational airports in this province to four.

7.17 Throughout 2023, Nepalgunj Airport, Banke managed 12,831 flights, transporting a total of 473,000 passengers and 1.26 million kilograms of cargo. This equates to an average of approximately 39,461 passengers per month.

Table 7 (m): Number of Flights and Passengers in Lumbini Province in 2023

Airport	Aircraft Movement Number	Passenger Numbers	Cargo (kg)
Bhairahawa, Rupandehi	9620	549324	484000
Nepalgunj, Banke	12831	473534	1263391
Tulsipur, Dang	214	2678	6800
Resunga, Gulmi	24	290	0

Source: Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, 2024

7.18 Bhairahawa International Airport saw a peak of 549,000 passengers via 9,620 flights from January to December 2023, averaging 45,777 passengers per month. October and November marked the highest passenger numbers for Bhairahawa and Nepalgunj airports, while January and February saw the lowest passenger traffic during the year.

7.19 In May and June 2023, Tulsipur Airport, Dang operated only two flights, marking a record low for that period. On average, the airport typically handles 18 flights and accommodates 223 passengers per month. These figures underscore the minimal air traffic at Tulsipur Airport during that period, emphasizing its status as a smaller regional facility within this province.

7.20 In November and December of 2023, only 12 flights were operated from Gulmi's Resunga Airport. This minimal flight activity during those months highlights the limited Air Traffic at Resunga Airport, indicating its role as a smaller regional airport within this province.

8. Social Sector

Education

- 8.1 Preliminary estimates indicate that the GDP growth rate of the education sector in this province is projected to decrease from 3.64 percent in the previous fiscal year 2022/23 to 2.97 percent in the current fiscal year 2023/24 . The education sector accounts for 10.5 percent of the provincial GDP.
- 8.2 A total of 76,863 students are enrolled across 3 universities and 185 campuses in this province. The province also has 4,531 community schools and 1,269 private schools. Additionally, there are 313 technical schools and 5,422 child development centres.

Table 8(a) Status of Education in Lumbini Province

Particular	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Female Literacy Percentage	68.9	69.8	70.9	71.7	71.9	72.6
Literacy Percentage	76.2	76.9	77.8	78.8	79.2	79.9
Enrollment rate at basic level (1-8)	91.2	94	94.7	97.5	97.5	95.1
Enrollment rate in secondary level (9-12)	47.3	49.6	53.4	57.4	57.7	55.2
Number of Students Child Development Centre	198531	201674	208524	219328	221321	225514
Number of students Classes (1-5)	660458	664272	672026	688787	668128	651400
Number of students Classes (6-8)	315586	320455	323659	327108	325235	327100
Number of students Classes (9-12)	275587	284665	291786	317748	329296	309900
Student Population Technical Education	14656	11825	12207	12856	12224	13907
Number of Students Higher Education	50717	56681	57724	58107	57292	76863
Number of daughters opened bank accounts	4207	5214	6454	8120	10236	13020

Source: Ministry of Social Development, Lumbini Province, 2024

* As of mid-April

- 8.3 Out of the total 35,876 registered schools throughout the country for academic year 2023, 5,811 schools were from Lumbini Province, constituting 16.2 percent of the total. 71.9 percent of students are enrolled in community schools, while 28.1 percent

attend institutional schools. Additionally, 6 of the 15 largest community schools notable for having more than 30percent of their students achieved a GPA of 3.2 and above in the Secondary Education Examination (SEE) are from this province.

Table 8 (b) Schools with the Highest Number of Students

Province	District	Local Level	Name of the School	Number of Students
Lumbini	Rupandehi	Butwal Sub.Metro.	Kalika ManavGyan Secondary School	8053
Madhesh	Dhanusha	Videh Mun.	Janta Sample Mavi	5789
Lumbini	Rupandehi	Tilottama Mun.	Shanti Model Secondary School	5283
Lumbini	Rupandehi	Butwal Sub.Metro.	Kanti Secondary School	5173
Lumbini	Rupandehi	Butwal Sub.Metro.	New Industrial Kadar Bahadur Rita Mavi	4658
Bagmati	Kathmandu	Kathmandu Metropolitan City	Gyanodaya Secondary School	4613
Bagmati	Kathmandu	Kathmandu Metropolitan City	Vishwaniketan Secondary School	4435
Madhesh	Parsa	Birgunj Metropolitan City	Trijuddha Mahavir Raghuvir Ram Mavi	4416
Koshi	Morang	Sunderharain Mun.	Sukuna Secondary School	4096
Lumbini	Dang	Ghorahi Sub.Metro.	Padmodaya Public Mavi	4036
Bagmati	Bhaktapur	Bhaktapur Mun.	Bagishwari Secondary School	3950
Lumbini	Kapilvastu	Shivraj Mun.	Nepal Adarsh Mavi	3619
Bagmati	Chitwan	Bharatpur Metropolitan City	Narayani Model School	3614
Madhesh	dhanusha	Janakpurdham Sub.Metro.	Sankatmochan Devsharan Ramrati Secondary School	3584
Koshi	Jhapa	Mechinagar Mun.	Dhulabari Secondary School	3580

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, 2023/24

8.4 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the enrollment rate in basic level (grades 1-8) and secondary education level (grades 9-12) in this province was 95.1 percent and 54.2 percent respectively. The national average net enrollment rate is 95.1 percent for basic level and 57.9 percent for secondary education level.

8.5 A total of 23,550 teachers, including 14,737 permanent teachers, 2,017 temporary teachers, and 6,796 relief teachers, are working at the school level in Lumbini Province. At the grassroots level, there

are 15,929 teachers for classes 1-5, 3,837 teachers for classes 6-8, 2,926 teachers for classes 9-10, and 858 teachers for classes 11-12.

Table 8(c) District-wise Literacy Rate of Lumbini Province

District	Literacy rate (above 5 years)		
	Both	Male	Female
Nawalparasi (West)	78.0	86.3	70.2
Rupandehi	81.2	88.4	74.4
Kapil Bastu	71.8	79.6	64.4
Palpa	83.7	90.5	78.0
Arghakhanchi	80.0	87.7	73.8
Gulmi	80.3	88.0	74.1
Rukum East	71.4	79.7	63.7
Rolpa	75.6	84.0	68.4
Pyuthan	80.1	87.9	74.0
Dang	81.4	87.9	75.7
Banke	73.4	79.6	67.5
Bardiya	76.9	82.9	71.5
Lumbini Province	78.1	85.2	71.7
Nepal	76.2	83.6	69.4

Source: National Population and Housing census 2021

8.6 Among the districts of Lumbini Province, Rukum East, Kapilvastu, and Banke have the lowest literacy rates at 71.4 percent, 71.8 percent, and 73.4 percent respectively. Similarly, at the local level, Narainapur Rural Municipality, Duduwa Rural Municipality, and Mathagadhi Rural Municipality exhibit lower literacy rates of 47.89 percent, 55.39 percent, and 63.76 percent respectively.

Table 8 (d) Three Local Levels with the Lowest Literacy Rate (above 5 years)

Local Levels	Both	Male	Female
Narainapur Rural Municipality	47.89	54.83	40.94
Duduwa Rural Municipality	55.39	63.33	47.3
Mathagadhi Rural Municipality	63.76	74.59	53.96

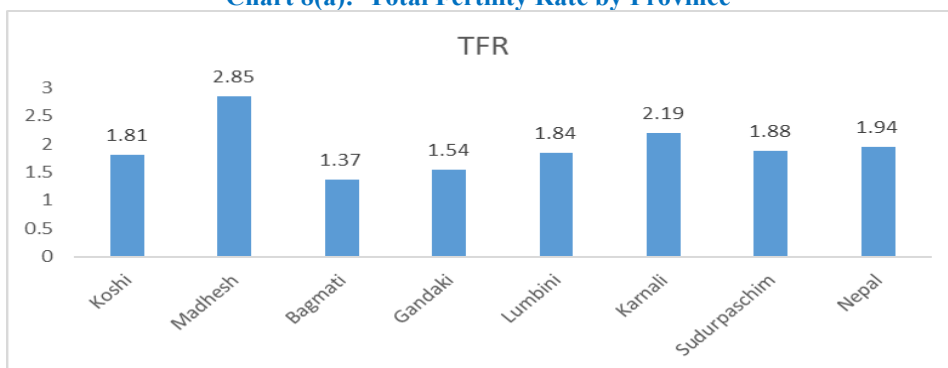
Table 8 (e) Three Local Levels with High Literacy Rate (above 5 years)			
Local Levels	Both	Male	Female
Butwal Sub Metro.	91.31	95.23	87.63
Tansen Municipality	89.05	94.62	84.38
Tilottama Municipality	88.09	93.37	83.34

Source: National Population and Housing Census 2021

Health

8.7 According to preliminary estimates, the annual growth rate of the health and social work sector in this province is projected to be 5.82 percent in the current fiscal year 2023/24 compared to such sector's growth rate of 6.24 percent in the previous fiscal year. Despite this slight decrease, the sector still holds importance, contributing 2.2 percent to the provincial GDP. This contribution underscores its significant role in the provincial economy, despite the marginal dip in growth rate observed over the fiscal years.

Chart 8(a): Total Fertility Rate by Province



Source: National Population and Housing Census, 2021

8.8 According to the National Population and Housing Census 2021, the total fertility rate (TFR) in this province is recorded at 1.84, which falls below the replacement fertility rate of 2.1.

Comparatively, Madhesh and Karnali provinces exhibit the standard fertility rates above the national average, while Bagmati Province records the lowest fertility rate among the provinces. These figures highlight demographic trends indicating potential implications for population growth and aging dynamics within each respective province.

- 8.9 There are a total of 35 government hospitals, comprising 3 federal hospitals, 13 provincial hospitals, and 19 basic hospitals in this province. Additionally there are 29 primary health centers, 563 health posts, 304 basic health centers, 167 community health units, 138 urban health centers, 449 birthing centers are operating under local governments to provide primary and community healthcare services. Furthermore, there are 13 Ayurveda health centers, 46 Ayurveda dispensaries are catering Ayurveda and alternative healthcare service. The province also boasts a network of 8,918 female community health volunteers, 2,965 immunization clinics, and 1,940 outreach clinics (PHC,ORC) highlighting extensive community healthcare outreach and support services available across various locations.
- 8.10 Several key health indicators among women in this province are noteworthy: 87 percent childrens have received full immunization, 89 percent pregnant women have undergone for four antenatal checkup as per protocol, 92 percent pregnant women have received delivery service from skilled birth attendants, and the province boasts a 37 percent family planning service users (CPR adjusted) rate. These figures indicate strong adherence to vaccination and

maternal care protocols, though there is potential for improvement in family planning utilization rates.

Table 8 (f) : Health Status in Lumbini Province

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Percentage of children who are fully immunized	74.2	71	83	97	87	84
Percentage of underweight children under the age of 2	3.9	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.6
Number of deaths under 5 years of age	415	393	512	573	580	352
Maternal Death Number	54	71	72	74	82	50
Family Planning Service Users Rate (percent)	37	30	31	31	25**	23**
Percentage of 4 ANC check-ups	64.5	60.5	60.7	79.5	89	71
Institutional Delivery Percentage	78.8	81.4	79.7	94	96	80
Percentage of deliveries delivered by SBA	73.3	78.5	77	89.6	92	75
Number of tuberculosis patients	6095	5759	5872	8085	7705	6552
Number of leprosy patients	691	479	561	584	565	462
.Number of HIV infected	416	489	473	659	622	339
Number of malaria patients	219	141	84	155	181	244
Number of Dengue patients	3009	59	86	2398	1671	127
Population receiving emergency services at the hospital	257401	349111	326844	371864	414988	356536
Population receiving inpatient services at the hospital	130640	138549	140408	181452	255095	191330

Source: Ministry of Health, Lumbini Province, 2024

*As of mid May

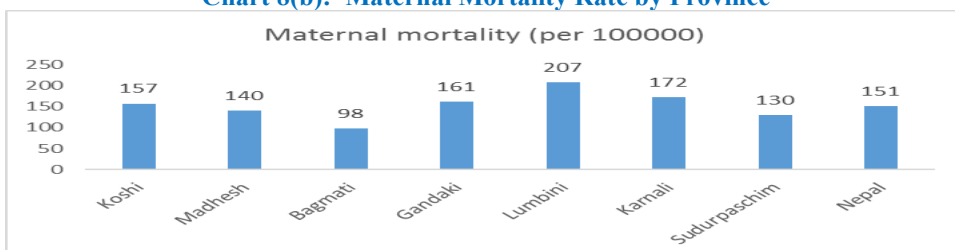
8.11 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year, this province has reported the 6,552 tuberculosis patients, 462 leprosy patients, 339 HIV-infected individuals, 244 cases of malaria, and 127 dengue patients in the HMIS/DHIS2 systems. These statistics provide an overview of the prevalence of major health issues in the province, highlighting the ongoing need for healthcare interventions and support services to manage and mitigate these conditions effectively.

8.12 According to the Department of Health Services Trend of Health Service Coverage Fact Sheet from fiscal year 2020/21 to 2022/23,

13.5 percent of the population and 21.8 percent of households in this province were covered by health insurance during the previous fiscal year 2022/23. The renewal rate of health insurance policies was 79.3 percent, indicating a strong continuation of coverage among policyholders. However, the utilization rate of health insurance services was 32.5 percent, suggesting that about a third of insured individuals actively used their insurance for healthcare services during the same period. These figures underscore the evolving landscape of healthcare financing and access in this province, emphasizing both the coverage and utilization aspects of health insurance among its population.

8.13 According to the National Population and Housing census 2021, Nepal's maternal mortality rate stands at 151 per 100,000 live births. Among the provinces, Lumbini Province has the highest maternal mortality rate at 207 deaths per 100,000 live births, while Bagmati Province reports a lower rate of 98 deaths per 100,000 live births. These figures highlight significant disparities in maternal health outcomes across provinces in Nepal.

Chart 8(b): Maternal Mortality Rate by Province

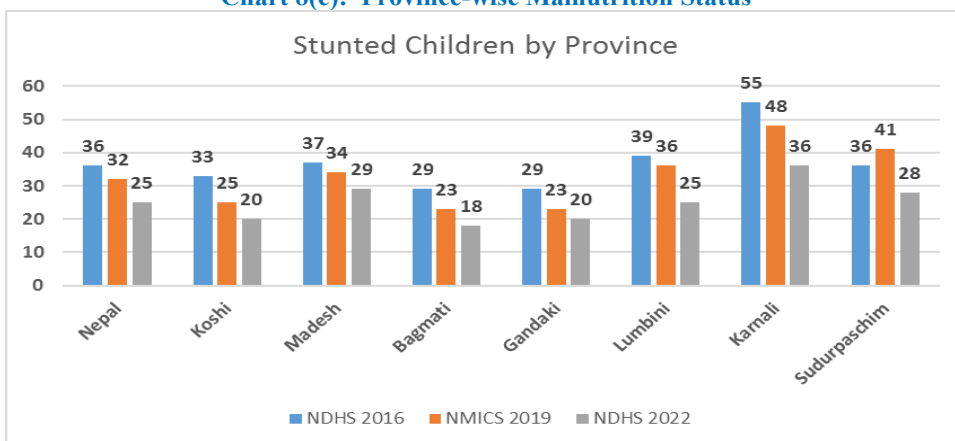


Source: National Population and Housing Census 2021

8.14 According to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, the global target is to reduce malnutrition among children under

five years old from 29 percent to 15 percent. However, in Nepal, the current prevalence is reported at 25 percent, with significant regional disparities noted. Specifically, in Karnali Province, malnutrition remains high at 36 percent, highlighting a critical area for targeted interventions to improve child nutrition outcomes.

Chart 8(c): Province-wise Malnutrition Status



Drinking Water and Sanitation

8.15 Since the establishment of Lumbini Province, as of mid-April in the current fiscal year 2023/24, 386 drinking water projects were completed benefiting 695,000 people across 133,579 households. Additionally, during this period, the province has also completed construction on 378 deep borings, 1,220 intakes, and 189 lift drinking water wells. These initiatives aim to improve access to basic water supply service, addressing critical infrastructure needs and enhancing the quality of life for residents in the province.

Table 8 (g) Achievements Related to Drinking Water

an account	unit	by mid- July 2021	by mid- July 2022	By mid- July 2023	Mid April 2024
Pipe Availability	Km.	4095	11656	12807	13135
Intake Construction	No	381	947	1186	1220
deep boring construction	No	96	284	365	378
Sumpwell Construction	No	50	147	186	189
Pipeline Connection (Transmission)	Km.	687	1717	2173	2279
Pipeline Connection (Distribution)	Km.	1980	4872	6419	6532
Ferrocemen Tank Construction	No	292	874	1052	1081
RCC Water Tank	No	568	1231	1438	1472
Tap Connection (Public)	No	15	71	71	71
Tap Connection (Private)	No	39785	84156	129230	132210
Project Completed	No	98	234	367	386
Beneficiary Household	no	39785	84821	130599	133579
Beneficiary Population	man	225082	455884	681951	695160

Source: Ministry of Urban Development and Drinking Water, Lumbini Province, 2024

Social Protection

8.16 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the provincial government allocated Rs 95.6 million to provide treatment for 2,650 patients suffering from deadly and incurable diseases such as kidney, heart, and cancer. As of the end of November in the current fiscal year 2023/24, the provincial government has already disbursed Rs 42.3 million to provide treatment for 1,841 patients afflicted with these diseases. Additionally, as of the end of April of current fiscal year, further liabilities amounting to to Rs 800 million has been incurred for ongoing treatment and support. This initiative underscores the province's commitment to supporting economically disadvantaged individuals by ensuring access to critical healthcare services and providing social security and protection for those in need.

Table 8(h): Status of the Treatment of the Poor and Helpless

Social Security and Protection	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Number of patients	912	2650	1841
Amount paid (Rs.in 1000)	12400	95600	42300

*Source: Ministry of Health, Lumbini Province, 2024 * As of mid October*

- 8.17 According to the Ministry of Health report, in the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the provincial government allocated Rs 10 million for providing treatment to 956 patients suffering from asthma and bronchitis.
- 8.18 The provincial government has already disbursed Rs 17.5 million in the current fiscal year for the free blood transfusion service, which commenced from the previous fiscal year 2022/23. This initiative aims to provide accessible and cost-free blood transfusion services to ensure timely medical interventions for patients requiring blood products.
- 8.19 Health offices in Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, and Nawalparasi West are actively conducting sickle cell and thalassemia testing and awareness campaigns among the Tharu community. In addition, sickle cell counseling centers have been established at 8 government hospitals across 6 districts of Terai region. These centers are dedicated to diagnosing and providing treatment for sickle cell disease and thalassemia, aiming to enhance healthcare services and raise awareness about these genetic blood disorders within the targeted community.
- 8.20 Around 28,000 senior citizens aged above 80 years have received health services at home as of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24. This initiative underscores efforts to provide essential

healthcare support directly to elderly individuals, ensuring they receive necessary medical attention and assistance in their own homes, thereby enhancing their quality of life and well-being.

Natural Outbreaks and Disasters

8.21 As of mid-April in the current fiscal year 2023/24, there have been a total of 1,734 incidents of various natural and other disasters (excluding vehicle accidents) in this province, resulting in 332 deaths and 812 injuries. Specifically, Dang district experienced 336 incidents, which is approximately 19.37 percent of the total incidents in the province, leading to 54 deaths (16.27 percent of the provincial total), 252 injuries (31.03 percent of the provincial total), and 2 missing persons.

Table 8(i): Natural and Other Disaster Events

S.N.	District	Event Number	Death toll	Wound Number	Missing Number
1	Nawalparasi (W)	75	20	26	0
2	Rupandehi	161	52	57	0
3	Kapilvastu	126	30	36	0
4	Palpa	131	16	64	0
5	Gulmi	84	10	49	0
6	Arghakhanchi	70	8	32	0
7	Dang	366	54	252	2
8	Pyuthan	169	21	36	0
9	Rolpa	166	25	66	1
10	Rukum East	83	7	50	0
11	Banke	140	35	44	1
12	Bardiya	171	46	100	4
13	Total	1734	332	812	8

Source:- Province Emergency Operation Centre, Lumbini Province, 2024

8.22 As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, Lumbini province has recorded a total of 3,219 road accidents, resulting in 318 deaths and 5,526 injuries. The highest number of these incidents occurred in Dang district, where 776 road accidents led to

69 deaths and 1,445 injuries. This means that Dang district accounted for approximately 24.11 percent of the total road accidents in this province, 21.70 percent of the total deaths, and 26.14 percent of the total injuries.

Table 8(j): District-wise Details on Road Accidents

S.N..	District	Event Number	Death toll	Wounded Number	Missing Number
1	Nawalparasi (W)	247	17	443	0
2	Rupandehi	438	58	694	0
3	Kapilvastu	499	42	846	0
4	Palpa	54	27	168	0
5	Gulmi	27	4	32	0
6	Arghakhanchi	65	6	104	0
7	Dang	776	69	1445	0
8	Pyuthan	92	6	163	0
9	Rolpa	57	7	104	0
10	Rukum East	23	0	38	0
11	Banke	420	44	699	0
12	Bardiya	490	16	114	0
13	Total	3219	318	5526	0

Source:- Province Emergency Operation Centre, Lumbini Province, 2024

9. Public Service and Good Governance

- 9.1 Lumbini province has formulated and executed the lumbini province Good Governance Act 2019, the Province financial Procedure Act 2017, and other related acts and regulations to enhance the effectiveness, transparency, and quality of public services provided by the Province government. These measures aim to leverage information technology to streamline and expedite the delivery of public services, embodying the core values of good governance. Through these legislative efforts, province seeks to simplify administrative processes and ensure more efficient and accountable governance.
- 9.2 The Provincial Center for Good Governance has been actively conducting capacity-building programs for people's representatives and employees at both the province and local levels. In addition to these training initiatives, the center is also engaged in conducting studies, research, and providing consultancy services aimed at promoting good governance across the Province and local governments. These efforts are focused on enhancing the skills and knowledge of officials to ensure more effective and accountable governance practices.

Public Service

- 9.3 The provincial government has 12 ministries, including the Office of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, Secretariat of the Provincial Assembly, Provincial Public Service Commission, and the Office of the Chief Attorney. Additionally, the Local Service

Act is currently under formulation to address these and other issues related to local governance.

- 9.4 Provincial Civil Service Act 2023, and Province Civil Service Rules 2023 have been approved and implemented by the government. With the enactment of these regulations, employees of various services and groups working under provincial government have been upgraded in accordance with the new rules. This implementation aims to strengthen the administrative framework and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the provincial civil service.
- 9.5 Earlier, the transfer and deputation of employees across various services within this province were governed by the Working Procedure for Management of Employees of the Province 2020. However, with the implementation of the Province Civil Service Act 2023, and the Province Civil Service Rules 2023, these processes are now conducted in accordance with the provisions outlined in the new legislations and regulations. This transition aims to ensure standardized and transparent procedures for managing personnel movements within the provincial civil service, enhancing governance and operational efficiency.
- 9.6 With the approval of the Fiduciary Risk Assessment Guideline 2021, a structured system for periodically evaluating public finance and service delivery has been established in Lumbini Province. This procedure aims to enhance financial governance by updating arrears records and ensuring effective settlement and audit processes. These efforts are crucial for maintaining transparency,

accountability, and efficiency in managing public funds and improving service delivery across the province.

Good Governance

9.7 In the fiscal year 2020/21, the Provincial Public Service Commission invited applications for a total of 96 posts. These included 53 posts in the open category and 43 posts in the inclusive category, specifically targeting candidates from health and engineering services.

Table 9(a): Number of Advertised Posts for Open and Inclusive Categories

Fiscal Year	Designation	Open	Inclusive	Total
2020/21	Seventh/Eighth	53	43	96
2021/22	4th/5th and Levelless (Forest)	68	56	124
2022/23	4th/5th	728	420	1148**
2023/24*	4th/5th	384	113	497

Source:- Province Public Service Commission, Lumbini Province, 2024 **With additional posts *As of mid April

9.8 In the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23, applications were invited for a significant vacancies of Provincial and local government service of this province. Specifically, in 2021/22, applications were sought for 124 positions across various categories, which included both open and inclusive positions aimed at ensuring diversity and inclusivity in recruitment. Similarly, in 2022/23, the province invited applications for a much larger number, totaling 1,148 positions. These recruitment efforts were crucial for addressing staffing needs across different sectors, thereby enhancing the operational capacity and service delivery of both the provincial and local governments.

Table 9(b): Details of Application Based on Gender

Financial Year	Female	Male	Other	Total
2020/21	2008	8025	0	10033
2021/22*	9831	50739	1	60571
2021/22**	3346	4223	0	7569
2022/23	86044	94132		180176

Source:- Province Public Service Commission, Lumbini Province, 2024 * Levelless

**Administrative Services

- 9.9 In the fiscal year 2020/21, 20 percent of the applications received for health services posts in Lumbini Province were from women candidates. Moving forward to the fiscal year 2021/22, 20 percent and 44 percent of the applications received for non-technical and administrative positions in the forest service were from women, respectively. Out of a total of 180,176 applications received in the fiscal year 2021/22 across various sectors, approximately 47.7 percent were from women candidates.
- 9.10 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, a total of 397 complaints related to the provincial government were registered with the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA), accounting for 14.61 percent of the total complaints registered across Nepal. Upon analyzing these complaints against public entities of each provincial government, it was found that the Sudurpaschim Province had the highest percentage of complaints at 17.25 percent, while Gandaki Province had the lowest at 10.05 percent. These statistics underscore varying levels of accountability and governance challenges among different provinces within Nepal, emphasizing the need for ongoing efforts to address these issues and enhance public confidence in administrative practices.

Table 9(c): Province Government Grievances: Handling and Resolution

Particular	Shifted responsibility from 2021/22	Complaint filed in 2022/23	Total number of complaints	Percent
Koshi	149	208	357	10.8
Madhesh	156	367	523	15.9
Bagmati	72	477	549	16.7
Gandaki	84	247	331	10.1
Lumbini	84	397	481	14.6
Karnali	135	349	484	14.7
Sudurpaschim	245	323	568	17.2
Nepal	925	2368	3293	100

Source: Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority, 2024

9.11 Analyzing the complaints against public bodies at the local level on a province-wise basis, It was found that Madhesh Province had the highest percentage of complaints at 28.44 percent, while Gandaki Province had the lowest at 8.3 percent. In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, a total of 1,586 complaints related to the local level of Lumbini Province were registered with CIAA, constituting 14.06 percent of the total complaints registered during that period.

Table 9(d): Province-wise Local Level Complaints

Province	Shifted responsibility from 2021/22	Complaint filed in 2022/23	Total number of complaints	Percent
Koshi	477	1153	1630	12.4
Madhesh	1016	2722	3738	28.4
Bagmati	335	1442	1777	13.5
Gandaki	252	838	1090	8.3
Lumbini	262	1586	1848	14.1
Karnali	293	1294	1587	12.1
Sudurpaschim	393	1079	1472	11.2
Nepal	3028	10114	13142	100.0

Source: Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority, 2023

9.12 In the fiscal year 2021/22, complaints related to Lumbini Province accounted for 14.01 percent of the total complaints filed against all government and public bodies across all three levels in Nepal. This percentage decreased slightly to 12.75 percent in the previous fiscal year 2022/23. Over the last three fiscal years, there has been a trend of more complaints being filed against various government and public bodies in Madhesh Province, Bagmati Province, and Lumbini Province, while fewer complaints have been registered against such bodies in Gandaki, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim Provinces.

Table 9(e): Province-wise Complaints (all three levels)

Particulars	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Koshi	12.54	11.61	11.02
Madhesh	24.56	24.25	22.81
Bagmati	22.59	24.13	26.64
Gandaki	7.16	7.62	7.9
Lumbini	13.72	14.01	12.75
Karnali	7.98	8.18	9.45
Sudurpaschim	11.45	10.2	9.44
Nepal	100	100	100

Source: Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority, 2024

9.13 In the fiscal year 2021/22, the distribution of complaints against federal entities, provincial entities, and local levels of Lumbini Province was 36.8 percent, 12.3 percent, and 50.9 percent, respectively. Moving to the fiscal year 2022/23, the proportion of complaints against Lumbini Province and local levels increased to 14.8 percent and 56.7 percent, respectively. Over the last three fiscal years, Bagmati Province has consistently seen the highest

number of complaints filed against federal bodies, indicating heightened scrutiny and accountability concerns at the federal level in that province. Conversely, Madhesh Province has consistently recorded the highest number of complaints against local levels, highlighting governance challenges specific to local administrative units.

Table 9 (f): Percentage of Complaints Against Agencies of three Levels

region	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Federal	Province	Local Level	Federal	Province	Local Level	Federal	Province	Local Level
Koshi	29.1	14.4	56.5	34.9	11.6	53.5	29.5	12.7	57.9
Madhesh	38.6	5.1	56.3	31.6	7.6	60.8	26.9	9	64.1
Bagmati	69.6	5.3	25.2	71.2	5.3	23.5	65.8	8.1	26.1
Gandaki	35.9	12.9	51.2	34.4	13.2	52.3	29.6	16.4	54
Lumbini	32.1	16.9	51	36.8	12.3	50.9	28.5	14.8	56.7
Karnali	26	21.5	52.4	27	21.8	51.2	14.2	20	65.7
Sudur paschim	15.9	29.2	54.9	20.5	29.3	50.2	15.5	23.5	61
Nepal	39.7	12.6	47.7	41	12	47.1	35.7	12.9	51.4

Source: Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority, 2024

9.14 The Office of the Chief Attorney has been actively defending cases filed against various provincial entities in courts, including the Supreme Court and High Court, with the number of cases increasing each year except for fiscal year 2020/21. In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, a total of 144 cases were defended by the Office of the Chief Attorney. As of mid-April of the current fiscal year 2023/24, the office had already defended 140 cases filed against various government entities.

Table 9(g): Details of the Defended Cases

Name of the Court	2018/19 -2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Supreme Court	23	17	31	84	90
High Court Tulsipur Butwal Ijlas	26	14	23	34	16
High Court Tulsipur	5	5	6	16	15
High Court Patan Lalitpur	0	1	0	6	4
High Court Tulsipur Nepalgunj Ijlas	6	1	3	2	10
Administrative Court	1	1	0	2	4
District Court, Rupandehi	0	0	0	0	1
District Court Ghorahi	0	1	0	0	0
District Court Kapilvastu	0	1	0	0	0
Total	61	41	63	144	140

Source:- Office of the Chief Attorney, Lumbini Province, 2024

*As of mid April

9.15 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the arrears of Lumbini Province increased by NPR 1.04 billion, reaching a total of NPR 3.56 billion as reported in the 61st annual report of the Office of the Auditor General. Comparing arrears across provinces, Madhesh Province holds the highest amount of arrears at NPR 7.46 billion, followed by Koshi Province at NPR 5.33 billion, and Bagmati Province at NPR 4.8 billion. Sudurpaschim Province has the lowest amount of arrears at NPR 2.13 billion, followed by Gandaki Province at NPR 2.45 billion.

Table 9(h): Province-wise Arrears (in billions of government offices)

Provinces	Pending until last year after scrutiny	More of this year (2022/23)	Pending arrears up to 61st report
Koshi	4.11	1.23	5.34
Madhesh	5.87	1.59	7.47
Bagmati	3.21	0.87	4.08
Gandaki	1.72	0.74	2.45
Lumbini	2.52	1.04	3.56
Karnali	2.55	0.88	3.43
Sudurpaschim	1.86	0.28	2.14
Province Total	21.84	6.62	28.47

Source:- Auditor General's 61st Annual Report, 2024

9.16 According to the 61st Annual Report of the Office of the Auditor General, the outstanding arrears for local levels under Lumbini Province is NPR 24.18 billion by the end of the previous fiscal year 2022/23. Across Nepal, Madhesh Province reported the highest arrears among local levels, totaling NPR 65.48 billion, followed by Bagmati Province with NPR 29.38 billion, and Gandaki Province with the lowest arrears at NPR 12.35 billion. These figures highlight substantial financial liabilities accrued by local governments, underscoring the critical need for robust fiscal management to ensure financial sustainability and accountability in local governance across the provinces.

Table 9 (i): Local level Arrears (in billions of government offices)

Province	Number of local levels	Pending until last year after scrutiny	More of this year (2022/23)	Pending arrears up to 61st report
Koshi	137	21.56	5.08	26.64
Madhesh	136	56.55	9.30	65.85
Bagmati	119	25.46	3.93	29.38
Gandaki	85	9.93	2.42	12.35
Lumbini	109	19.70	4.49	24.19
Karnali	79	15.35	3.46	18.81
Sudurpaschim	88	13.89	2.35	16.24
Total	753	162.44	31.02	193.46

Source:- Auditor General's 61st Annual Report, 2024

9.17 The Government of Nepal (GON) allocates fiscal equalization grants based on recommendations from the National Natural Resources and Finance Commission (NNRFC). The NNRFC conducts performance evaluations using 11 indicators and assigns scores to province accordingly. In the recent evaluation for the fiscal year 2022/23, Lumbini Province received the lowest

performance score of 27, while Koshi Province achieved the highest score of 40.90. According to the NNRFC's assessments, the performance score for Lumbini Province has exhibited a declining trend over the past three years. This trend underscores the need for addressing challenges and areas of improvement to better align with the commission's criteria for the equitable distribution of fiscal equalization grants among provinces in Nepal.

Table 9 (j) : Marks Obtained by the Provincial Government for Performance Evaluation

Province	Fiscal Year 2020/21	Fiscal Year 2021/22	Fiscal Year 2022/23
Koshi	50.0	49.26	40.9
Madhesh	45.0	20.55	37.3
Bagmati	62.9	36.13	37.3
Gandaki	61.4	43.52	33.1
Lumbini	58.3	34.45	27.0
Karnali	55.0	30.93	31.0
Sudurpaschim	53.2	26.08	31.1

Source: National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission, 2024

10. Periodic Plan and Interrelated Topics

First Periodic Plan

- 10.1 According to the Province Planning Commission (Formation and Operation) Order, 2017, the Lumbini Province Planning Commission has been established. Its mandate includes formulating comprehensive development concepts for the province, setting goals and objectives for plans, and devising long-term and short-term policies, strategies, and plans to guide development initiatives effectively.
- 10.2 The provincial government has implemented its first periodic plan covering the fiscal years 2019/20 to 2023/24, guided by the vision of "Prosperous Province: Happy People." This plan aims to achieve qualitative improvements in the lives of the province's residents by fostering high economic growth rates through development that is oriented towards socialism, emphasizes social justice, promotes inclusivity, and strives for balanced and sustainable growth.
- 10.3 To chart a path towards prosperity, the provincial government has initiated a ten-year long-term strategic plan spanning from fiscal year 2021/22 to 2031/32. This strategic plan is aligned with the long-term vision of the GON, the Fifteenth Plan of GON, and the first Periodic Plan of Lumbini Province. The aim is to create a comprehensive roadmap that integrates provincial aspirations with national development goals, ensuring sustainable growth and improving the overall well-being of the province's populace.

Table 10 (a): Review of the First Periodic Plan

Indicator	Base year 2018/19	Target 2023/24	By 2022/23
Growth rate of total domestic production (average percent)	7.4	9.5	2.23
Rate of Absolute Poverty	18.2	10	
Multidimensional poverty rate (percent)	29.9	15	18.2
Per Capita Income (US Dollars)	803	1600	1126
Average expected age at birth (years)	69.3	72	
Unemployment rate (percent)	11.2	6	8.1
Literacy rate above 15 years (percent)	58	85	78.8
Child Mortality Rate (per thousand)	45	25	
Total enrolment rate at secondary level (9-12) (percent)	74.7	93	79.1
Households with access to food and water (per cent)	89.83	100	90.2
The number of people who have access to electricity (percent)	81.03	100	98.32
Irrigated Area (per cent)	51	70	51.13
Length of road (km)	11233	12500	15076
Part of paved road (percent)	17	28	21.1
Part of paved road (Km)	1938	3500	2450
Households with internet access (percent)	49.4	85	75.5

Source: Lumbini Province Planning Commission, First Periodic Plan Review Report, 2024

10.4 The review of Lumbini Province's first periodic plan (2019/20 to 2080/81) over the first four consecutive fiscal years up to 2022/23 highlights that the plan's progress has been relatively slow. This slow progress can primarily be attributed to the direct negative impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic on the socio-economic sector, especially during the initial phases of plan implementation. This unforeseen circumstance severely impeded the province's efforts to achieve its periodic targets as originally intended.

- 10.5 According to the first periodic plan, Lumbini Province achieved only 2.23 percent progress in its economic growth rate up to the fiscal year 2022/23, which fell short of the targeted 10.2 percent. However, the goal for life expectancy at birth, set at 70.17 years, exceeded expectations with a progress of 70.90 percent. The target for road length was also surpassed, indicating that more roads were constructed than originally planned. Furthermore, the establishment of a provincial university was successfully accomplished in accordance with the plan's objectives.
- 10.6 Progress has been observed across 11 indicators, compared to base years, encompassing multidimensional poverty rate, per capita income, unemployment rate, literacy rate among individuals aged 15 and above 15, child mortality rate, enrollment rate in secondary education (grades 9-12), households with access to drinking water facilities, irrigated area, population with access to electricity services, share of paved roads, and households with internet access. However, despite this progress, the targets set for these indicators have not been fully achieved.

Sustainable Development Goals

- 10.7 Nepal has affirmed its commitment to prepare and implement the Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030), which were adopted by the United Nations as a comprehensive global development agenda. Among the sustainable development goals, Goal 14 is not applicable to Nepal, and statistical data for the indicators related to Goal 12 have not been obtained at the provincial level.

Table 10(b): Achievements in the SDGs Indicators

Indicators	Unit	Base year 2018/19	Status 2022/23
Population below absolute poverty line	per cent	18.2	24.35*
Multidimensional poverty rates	per cent	29.9	18.2
Irrigated land irrigated for 12 months	per cent	24.3	35
Child Mortality Rate (5 years old, per thousand live births)	number	45	33
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per thousand live births)	number	30	21
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	number	215	207
Woman who took prenatal service 4 times	per cent	77.5	80
Woman served 3 times after delivery	per cent	21.7	54
Women delivering at a health facility	per cent	75.2	94
DPT, HepB, Hib Needle Infant	per cent	87	97
Cool Admission to Secondary Layer (Class 9÷12)	per cent	74.7	79.1
Admission to Secondary Layer (Class 9÷12)	per cent	40.5	56.6
Population with access to electricity	per cent	81.03	98.32
Households that use traditional fuel for cooking	per cent	65.5	53.7
Unemployment Rate	per cent	11.2	8.1
Population with access to paved roads within a distance of 30 minutes	per cent	52.6	65
Rates of stunting in children under five years of age	per cent	39	25.1
Rates of stunting in children under five years of age	per cent	8	16.2
Rates of underweight (age-wise weight) in children under five years of age	per cent	27	23
Rates of overweight/obesity in children under five years of age	per cent	1.8	0.3
Anemia status (percent) in children under five years of age	per cent	53	49
Rates of anemia in women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	per cent	44	44

Source: First Periodic Plan Review Report 2023 *Comparison cannot be made as the basis of measurement has changed

10.8 The progress towards achieving the SDGs in the province appears to be positive. However, due to insufficient information and data necessary to measure the achievements of the SDGs, the exact situation has not been fully assessed.

10.9 As Nepal has dedicated more than half of its time to implementing the SDGs, the outcomes thus far have been mixed. However, under Goal 1, which centers on poverty reduction, Nepal's achievements

are commendable. There has been notable improvement in multidimensional poverty, largely due to targeted programs aimed at employment and poverty alleviation, along with incentives for education and skills enhancement among the disadvantaged population. These efforts have played a significant role in reducing poverty levels across the country.

10.10 In the previous fiscal year 2022/23, 41.1 percent of the provincial budget was not allocated in accordance with SDGs, and in the current fiscal year 2023/24, 28.6 percent of the budget similarly lacks allocations aligned with SDGs. According to the SDGs coding, 21.96 percent of the budget is designated for goals related to industry, innovation, and infrastructure, 8.39 percent for goals targeting zero hunger, and 7.94 percent for goals focused on sustainable cities and settlements. These figures underscore the province's efforts to prioritize specific sectors in line with SDGs.

Table 10(c): Sustainable Development Goals and Budget Allocation of Lumbini Province

Sustainable Development Indicator	Sustainable Development Goals	2022/23	2023/24
0	Unsynchronized	41.11	28.66
1	Ending poverty	0.54	0.41
2	Zero Bhokamri	7.72	8.39
3	Healthy Living	7.29	7.81
4	Quality Education	3.36	3.73
5	gender equality	0.4	0.23
6	Sustainable clean water and sanitation services	3.72	4.67
7	Access to Modern Energy	0.23	0.43
8	Inclusive Economic Growth and Limited Work	0.85	1.62
9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	20.93	21.96
10	Inequality Reduction	0.75	2.43
11	Sustainable cities and settlements	5.86	7.94

12	Sustainable consumption and production	1.87	1.31
13	Climate Change Adaptation	1.85	3.01
15	Use of land surface resources	1.37	1.28
16	Peaceful, just and strong society	1.25	5.58
17	Partnership for Sustainable Development	0.89	0.52

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Lumbini Province, 2024

10.11 The provincial government has prioritized sustainable development goals (SDGs) since its inception. Gender-responsive budgeting was initiated in the fiscal year 2019/20 through specified gender coding on its budgetary application system. Since the fiscal year 2020/21, the government has also identified indicators related to climate change and implemented climate-responsive budget coding. These proactive measures underscore the province's commitment to integrating gender considerations and addressing climate challenges within its budgetary processes, thereby aiming to achieve sustainable development and enhance resilience.

Table 10 (d) : Gender Responsive and Climate Change Budget Allocation of Lumbini Province

Financial year	Gender Responsive Budget			Climate Change Budget		
	Direct Benefits	Indirect Benefits	Neutral	Direct Benefits	Indirect Benefits	Neutral
2019/20	14.28	35.31	50.41			
2020/21	21.46	32.73	45.81	6	28.88	65.09
2021/22	38.6	29.99	31.41	9.92	32.1	57.98
2022/23	38.1	27.81	34.09	9.59	33.41	57.01
2023/24	27.9	22.47	49.66	14.11	21.06	64.83

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Lumbini Province, 2024

10.12 In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the provincial government allocated 49.66 percent of its budget with neutrality from a gender perspective, showing a notable increase from 34.09 percent in the

previous fiscal year. However, while 57.01 percent of the budget was categorized as climate change neutral in fiscal year 2022/23, this percentage rose to 64.83 percent in the current fiscal year 2023/24. There is a critical need for the government to consistently code its budget from both gender and climate change perspectives. This approach ensures comprehensive inclusivity, equitable resource distribution, and effective sustainability planning across fiscal years.

Province Pride Projects

10.13 Province Capital Development Project

This project, a flagship program of Lumbini Provincial government approved through its policies and programs for fiscal years 2022/23 and 2023/24, aims to establish a green, secure, and contemporary city inspired by the civilization along the Rapti River. The proposal for a permanent capital and the naming of Lumbini Province was submitted to the provincial assembly as per Article 288(2) and Article 295(2) of the Constitution, following the decision of the Council of Ministers on October 2, 2020. Subsequently, on October 6, 2020 A.D., the Rapti Valley, encompassing all wards of Rapti Village Municipality in Dang District, wards 1, 2, and 3 of Garhwa Village Municipality in Dang District, and wards 8 and 9 of Shitganga Municipality in Arghakhanchi District, was declared the permanent capital of Lumbini Province by the provincial assembly.

Following the announcement, the Provincial Government is working towards developing the Valley into a beautiful city based on river

civilization. This effort involves establishing the Provincial Infrastructure Development Authority in accordance with the "Infrastructure Development Authority Act 2020". Additionally, the Province Infrastructure Development Authority has completed and received approval for the master plan for the province capital's development from the provincial Cabinet.

According to the approved master plan, a total of 10,000 *bighas* of land across all 14 wards within the Rapti Valley will be consolidated to develop the city based on river civilization. Preparations for this implementation are currently underway. Furthermore, the detailed project report has been completed for the construction of important structures such as embankments, river corridors, staff housing, and an auto village.

10.14 Lumbini Provincial Hospital

The 114-year-old Lumbini Provincial Hospital, established on March 27, 1910 A.D., was transformed into Lumbini Zonal Hospital in 1967 A.D. It came under the jurisdiction of provincial government in January 2075 B.S. and is now operating as Lumbini Provincial Hospital with 300 beds. It is now a fully government-operated hospital.

Currently under construction, the proposed hospital is slated to expand to 1,200 beds, aiming to become a specialized healthcare facility and a flagship project for the province. The expansion plan includes two new blocks in the first phase: a main block accommodating 700 beds and an oncology block with 100 beds. The

main hospital block will span 10 storeys above ground and 2 storeys below ground.

The hospital will offer a comprehensive range of medical services, both external and internal. External services will encompass general medicine, ENT, orthopedics, chest diseases, pediatrics, dental care, and sexual health services. Internally, it will provide medical wards, anesthesiology, operation theaters, and surgical facilities. Diagnostic services such as laboratories, X-ray, ECG, and endoscopy procedures will be available. Additionally, the hospital will provide 24-hour emergency services and pharmacy facilities to ensure round-the-clock continuous patient care.

10.15 Rampur Kapurkot Road

The Rampur Kapurkot road is a flagship infrastructure project of the province, spanning approximately 300 km as the east-west highway across Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Pyuthan, and Rolpa districts. Despite the project's multi-year implementation across these districts, construction on the Dahawan Nigalpani section in Rolpa district has encountered delays due to unresolved legal issues related to the bill of lading.

Among the remaining districts, 3.2 km of road in Palpa district has been completed, while 18 km of road section in Arghakhanchi has been paved. Additionally, 5.5 km of road section has been completed in Pyuthan under a multi-year contract, with preparations underway to manage the remainder of the road section.

10.16. Lumbini Technical University

Lumbini Technical University was established on July 2, 2022 by an Act of the Provincial Legislature with the objective of advancing higher education in information technology, engineering, agriculture and forestry, tourism, and other fields through the application and advancement of technology and innovation. While some faculties have commenced their academic programs, construction of the physical infrastructure has yet to begin.

Annexes

Annex

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Macroeconomic Situation		
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Annex 1.1 : Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division of Lumbini Province, 2023/24 (at current prices, in million Rs.)

Industrial Classifications	Fiscal Year						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23R	2023/24P	
A	144935	148771	165925	180467	198226	213393	
B	3528	3230	3231	3674	3796	3764	
C	31015	28108	33542	38700	39325	39499	
D	2474	2919	3019	4132	4978	6496	
E	3619	3692	3803	3870	3996	4114	
F	41099	37305	38887	44918	48464	47781	
	81735	75254	82482	95295	100558	101654	
G	55274	52019	58556	67712	67440	70187	
H	32203	26910	29306	38361	47565	54870	
I	8976	5984	6974	8096	10997	14515	
J	11636	12081	12982	13815	14559	15386	
K	20492	25888	27608	31379	35210	35719	
L	21846	23858	24645	26267	29060	31773	
M	2576	2783	2921	3210	3568	3930	
N	1747	1905	1997	2084	2268	2471	
O	36696	46449	48295	62679	79819	81695	
P	44319	50787	52231	59480	69584	75484	
Q	8361	10133	10965	12457	15284	15805	
R, S, T	2060	2455	2635	2880	3188	3334	
	246187	261252	279114	328420	378543	405169	
	472856	485276	527520	604182	677326	720215	
	67146	66040	89253	102377	87331	93820	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	540002	551316	616773	706559	764657	814035	

Source:- National Statistics Office, 2024

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Annex 1.2 : Composition of Annual Gross Domestic Product of Lumbini Province, (at current price) 2023/24

	Industrial Classifications	Fiscal Year							
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23R	2023/24P		
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.5	
B	Mining and quarrying	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	
C	Manufacturing	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.1	
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	
F	Construction	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	
H	Transportation and storage	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	
I	Accommodation and food service activities	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
J	Information and communication	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	
K	Financial and insurance activities	9.9	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.4	
L	Real estate activities	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	
N	Administrative and support service activities	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.8	
P	Education	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	
Q	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	
R, S, T	Other Services	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	
	A g g r e g a t e	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	

Source:- National Statistics Office, 2024

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Annex 1.3 : Composition of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division of Lumbini Province, 2023/24 (at current price)

	Industrial Classifications	Fiscal Year						
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23R	2023/24P	
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.7	30.7	31.5	29.9	29.3	29.6	
B	Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	
C	Manufacturing	6.6	5.8	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.5	
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	
F	Construction	8.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.6	
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.7	10.7	11.1	11.2	10.0	9.7	
H	Transportation and storage	6.8	5.5	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.6	
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	
J	Information and communication	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	
K	Financial and insurance activities	4.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	
L	Real estate activities	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	
N	Administrative and support service activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.8	9.6	9.2	10.4	11.8	11.3	
P	Education	9.4	10.5	9.9	9.8	10.3	10.5	
Q	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	
R, S, T	Other Services	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source:- National Statistics Office, 2024

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Annex 1.4: Growth Rate of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division of Lumbini Province, 2023/24

	Industrial Classifications	Fiscal Year					
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23R	2023/24P
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.13	2.49	3.15	2.72	3.57	3.59
B	Mining and quarrying	18.09	-2.51	4.71	8.90	0.92	2.33
C	Manufacturing	6.79	-9.25	9.17	5.88	-2.22	-1.23
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.52	18.62	2.43	37.96	20.57	28.93
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1.58	2.13	1.22	2.91	3.00	3.43
F	Construction	7.78	-5.02	6.89	7.31	-1.27	-1.43
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.73	-12.58	6.34	7.14	-3.14	0.21
H	Transportation and storage	10.25	-11.80	5.10	4.96	0.91	11.85
I	Accommodation and food service activities	9.35	-38.61	13.41	12.30	16.96	22.32
J	Information and communication	7.54	1.92	3.53	3.74	3.34	4.93
K	Financial and insurance activities	8.90	7.49	6.13	6.18	4.86	5.98
L	Real estate activities	2.73	1.70	2.02	1.24	2.04	4.79
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.57	1.32	1.15	3.11	3.38	4.17
N	Administrative and support service activities	7.91	0.97	1.94	1.36	4.53	3.98
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	6.40	3.90
P	Education	6.10	3.21	3.80	4.50	3.64	2.97
Q	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	6.84	5.38	6.47	6.84	6.24	5.82
R,S,T	Other Services	6.06	2.27	3.16	4.29	4.68	4.32
	Aggregate at basic price	6.67	-1.85	4.57	4.73	2.33	3.69
	Aggregate at purchaser price	6.89	-0.84	4.72	5.18	1.99	4.05

Source: National Statistics Office, 2024

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Annex 1.5 Annual GDP, Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group of Lumbini Province Level, 2023/24

Description	Fiscal Year						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions Rs.	472856	485276	527520	604182	677326	720215	
Primary Sector	148463	152000	169155	184141	202022	217156	
Secondary Sector	78206	72024	79251	91621	96762	97890	
Tertiary Sector	246187	261252	279114	328420	378543	405169	
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions Rs.	300487	294940	308421	322995	330525	342706	
Primary Sector	108423	111007	114540	117802	121936	126284	
Secondary Sector	51371	48556	52060	56092	55940	56392	
Tertiary Sector	140693	135376	141821	149102	152649	160030	
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)							
Primary Sector	4.4	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.6	
Secondary Sector	7.0	-5.5	7.2	7.7	-0.3	0.8	
Tertiary Sector	8.4	-3.8	4.8	5.1	2.4	4.8	
Implicit GDP Deflator							
Primary Sector	136.9	136.9	147.7	156.3	165.7	172.0	
Secondary Sector	152.2	148.3	152.2	163.3	173.0	173.6	
Tertiary Sector	175.0	193.0	196.8	220.3	248.0	253.2	
Composition of GDP (in percentage)							
Primary Sector	31.4	31.3	32.1	30.5	29.8	30.2	
Secondary Sector	16.5	14.8	15.0	15.2	14.3	13.6	
Tertiary Sector	52.1	53.8	52.9	54.4	55.9	56.3	
Per capita GDP (NRs.)	109312	110263	121892	137731	147333	155054	
Nominal Per capita GDP (US\$)	968	948	1034	1140	1127	1159	
Exchange rate (US\$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.82	
Population (millions)	4.94	5.00	5.06	5.13	5.19	5.25	

Source:- National Statistics Office, 2024

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Annex 2.1: Revenue Status (in millions)

S.N.	Particular	Fiscal Year							
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	
	Provincial Revenue (A+B+C)	0	10135	9799	12118	14303	13214	9149	
	Internal Revenue	0	2865	2828	3461	4304	4129	3064	
	Tax revenue (A)	0.00	1815	1930	2514	3025	2674	2079	
	Vehicle Tax	0	998	1113	1446	1542	1553	1464	
	Land Registration Fee	0	817	814	1066	1481	1109	613	
	Entertainment Tax	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	
	Advertisement Tax	0	0	3	2	2	7	1	
	Agriculture income Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
	Non tax revenue (B)	0.00	1051	898	947	1279	1455	986	
	Service Charge/Fee	0	869	673	733	993	1197	945	
	Penalty and Fine	0	14	53	23	33	24	9	
	Royalties	0	167	173	191	253	234	32	
	Shared Revenue from Federation (C)	0	7269	6971	8657	9999	9086	6084	
	Tax Revenue	0	7019	6673	8396	9706	9086	5894	
	VAT	0	5417	5172	6512	7323	6665	4435	
	Excise Duty	0	1601	1501	1884	2382	2421	1460	
	Non Tax Revenue (royalty sh	0	251	298	261	293	0	190	

* As of Mid April

Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, 2024

Annex 2.2 : Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Status (in millions)

S.N.	Particular	Fiscal Year									
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*			
1	Total receipts (2+3+4)	1021	24551	33786	36807	35941	32763	18917			
2	Total Provincial Revenue	0	10135	9799	12118	14303	13214	9149			
	Internal tax revenue (including shared revenue from local levels)	0	1815	1930	2514	3025	2674	2079			
	Internal non-tax revenue (including shared non tax revenue of local levels)	0	1051	898	947	1279	1455	986			
	Shared revenue from federal government	0	7269	6971	8657	9999	9086	6084			
3	Federal fiscal transfer	1021	13535	16068	15026	15746	13447	6921			
4	Other Receipts	0	882	7919	9663	5892	6102	2847			
	Previous year's cash reserve (including grants returned)	0	830	7867	9610	5836	5840	2786			
	Arrears	0	52	52	53	56	261	61			
5	Provincial Expenditure (Recurrent+capital)	191	17034	25407	32103	30055	30244	13885			
	Recurrent Expenditure	125	6861	10686	13599	12647	12508	6215			
	Capital Expenditure	58	1297	2144	2128	2207	2435	1833			
	Compensation of Employees	56	2639	2028	3499	4215	4322	2015			
	Usage of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Interest and service charge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Subsidy	0	317	330	667	647	574	178			
	Grants	0	2358	5542	6746	5189	4979	2043			
	Social Security	10	233	609	512	278	341	122			
	Other Expenditure	1	18	33	47	110	56	25			
	Budget Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) (5-1)	65	10173	14721	18504	17408	1737	7670			
6	Financing (Gross) (a+b+c+d)	829 688	7517 23	8379 27	4704 21	5885 96	2518 96	5031 90			
	Financing (Net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
8	Net Equity and Debt Investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Debt Investment(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Equity Investment(b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Refund from Debt and Equity Investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Net Internal Debt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Outstanding Principal Payment of Internal debt (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Internal Debt received	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Net Foreign Debt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Outstanding Principal Payment of Foreign debt (d)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Foreign Debt received	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	State Consolidated Fund surplus(+)/deficit(-) (8-c-z)	829 688	7517 23	8379 27	4704 21	5885 96	2518 96	5031 90			

Assy Controller, Office, 2024

*As of mid April

Annex 2.3 : Fiscal Transfers (in millions)

Transfers	Fiscal Year							
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	
Federal fiscal transfer to Lumbini Province	1020.5	13534.7	16068.5	15025.9	15745.5	13447.3	6921.3	
Equalization Grant	1020.5	6869.7	7540.1	7637.1	8025.7	7474.0	4541.3	
Supplimentary Grant	0.0	51.8	153.2	319.2	406.5	380.8	311.5	
Conditional Grant	0.0	6613.3	8184.9	7038.8	6978.7	5353.5	1886.6	
Special Grant	0.0	0.0	190.3	30.8	334.6	239.0	182.0	
Fiscal Transfer to Local Levels from Lumbini Province	0.0	1879.3	4232.3	5372.2	4276.5	4123.7	1741.4	
Equalization Grant	0.0	500.0	500.0	600.0	700.0	850.0	752.5085	
Supplimentary Grant	0.0	385.2	1424.7	1741.0	1578.8	1356.2	521.746414	
Conditional Grant	0.0	994.1	1343.3	1987.8	1139.0	1027.7	467.134474	
Special Grant	0.0	0.0	964.3	1043.5	858.6	889.8	0	

Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, 2024

* As of mid April

Annex 2.4: Status of Budget Balance and Revenue Balance (in millions)

Details	Fiscal Year									
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*			
Gross Domestic Product		540002	551316	616773	706559	764657	814035			
Provincial Expenditure	191	17034	25407	32103	30055	30244	13885			
Recurrent	125	6861	10686	13599	12647	12508	6215			
Capital	65	10173	14721	18504	17408	17737	7670			
Provincial Revenue	0	10135	9799	12118	14303	13214	9149			
Internal Revenue	0	2865	2828	3461	4304	4129	3064			
Shared Revenue	0	7269	6971	8657	9999	9086	6084			
Federal Grants	1020.5	13535	16068	15026	15746	13447	6921			
Other receipts	0	882	7919	9663	5892	6102	2847			
Total Provincial Income	1021	24551	33786	36807	35941	32763	18917			
Budget Balance Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	830	7517	8379	4704	5886	2519	5032			
State consolidated Fund Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	830	7517	8379	4704	5886	2519	5032			
Revenue Balance Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-125	3274	-886	-1480	1656	707	2933			

*As of mid April

Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, 2024

Annex 2.5 : Budget Appropriation and Expenditures (in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*			
Based on Initial Budget										
Total Budget	1020500	28090300	36416800	36352500	40959700	42635700	40479700			
Total Expenditures	190823	17034126	25407072	32103042	30054683	30245772	13885142			
Recurrent Expenditure	554447	9965902	13450521	12592498	14937343	13327652	13633099			
Capital Expenditure	125325	4981964	6453442	8226555	8370405	8385414	4473763			
Fiscal Expenditure	466053	16624398	18576479	18619952	21179961	24477048	23256901			
Fiscal Expenditure	65498	10172825	14721313	18504230	17407809	17736618	7669990			
Transfers		1500000	4389800	5140050	4842396	4831000	3589700			
Transfers		1879337	4232317	5372257	4276469	4123740	1741389			

	Fiscal Year									
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*			
Based on Final Budget										
Total Budget	1020500	28090300	36416800	39154164	42941191	42789442	40479700			
Total Expenditure	190823	17034126	25407072	32103042	30054683	30244155	13885142			
Recurrent Expenditure	554447	11465902	15427341	16945527	18121515	17861545	17222799			
Capital Expenditure	125328	6861297	10685759	13598813	12646866	12507586	6215152			
Fiscal Expenditure	466053	16624398	20989459	22208637	24819676	24927897	23256901			
Fiscal Expenditure	65495	10172829	14721313	18504229	17407816	17736568	7669990			

Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, 2024

*as of mid April

Annex 2.6 : Details of Provincial Internal Revenue (in Rs. 1,000)										
Revenue Code	Revenue Base Head	Fiscal Year								
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23*	2023/24*		
11114	Taxes on agricultural income	-	-	84	97.05	80.28	0.47	52		
11613	Business, Registration Customs Business Tax	-	3,723.76	-	-	-	19.82	-		
14151	Income Received from the rent on Government Property	1,596.12	2,660.03	3,973.18	3,347.01	2,647.31	94.75	735		
14211	Amount received from the sale of Agriculture Product	11,733.10	13,445.30	14,838.05	14,473.91	14,995.98	6.5	11,613		
14212	Amount received from the sale of Goods and Services	797.43	809.46	963.7	944.04	823.97	-	529		
14213	Amount Received from the sale of Other things	253.73	0.2	75.5	8.1	188.44	0.07	-		
14217	Fee for the use of Canal and Irrigation Channel	122.38	26.39	7.2	35	23.2	0.54	24		
14219	Fee for other Service and Sales	10,567.45	22,116.84	429.73	1,133.60	154.2	1.34	16		
14223	Income from Education Sector	118.18	419.16	284.63	790.18	339.45	1,236.86	70		
14224	Examination Fee	2,484.00	1,097.55	17,421.30	28,716.28	1,24,008.36	698.87	24,548		
14225	Income of Transport Sector	1,38,364.50	1,10,600.01	73,537.47	77,680.41	96,281.34	321.6	1,05,555		
14229	Other Administrative Service Fees	45,704.39	51,660.58	57,093.46	45,833.34	40,927.19	-	44,430		
14253	Business Registration Fee	1,40,038.11	1,02,130.61	80,845.11	74,147.47	72,487.88	580.92	55,467		
14255	Television License Fee	-	800	800	-	-	-	160		
14256	Driving License, Blue Book related Fee	5,18,616.26	3,65,195.82	4,85,548.80	6,46,932.96	6,99,956.81	5,229.69	5,72,876		
14264	Other Income of Forestry	-	953.04	426.69	99,336.55	1,46,004.78	934.9	1,28,737		
14311	Judicial Fine, Penalty and Confiscation	-	34.4	14.38	188.27	125.6	0.91	288		
14312	Administrative Fine, Penalty and Confiscation	14,163.80	47,649.12	22,620.89	26,121.52	21,777.62	83.56	8,540		
14313	Write Off of Earnest Money	-	4,944.58	829.68	6,518.67	2,287.61	2.18	129		
14511	Receipt of Insurance Claim	-	-	-	-	-	-	248		
14529	Other Fees	251.86	160.18	467.68	3,294.42	432.68	2.76	845		
15111	arrears/Irregularities	51,873.62	51,866.94	52,773.45	56,212.03	2,61,352.52	1,094.36	60,728		
15112	Return of Released amount	-	33,153.27	2,21,321.37	2,64,346.63	1,04,348.42	978.88	69,695		
15113	Grant Returned	-	3,08,867.64	10,08,190.21	8,67,291.35	4,70,852.13	4,675.76	1,97,807		
11456	Tax on Transport Vehicle received after Allocation	9,98,132.79	11,12,746.48	14,45,531.95	15,41,748.72	15,53,481.12	12,933.10	14,63,553		
11315	Land Property Registration Fee	8,16,582.17	8,13,670.54	10,66,210.32	14,80,589.01	11,09,090.27	6,723.86	6,12,744		
11471	Entertainment Tax received after allocation	-	249.87	160.34	875.64	4,313.42	2.45	1,597		
11472	Advertisement Tax received after allocation	62.4	3,179.48	1,812.86	1,768.26	6,918.79	7.34	602		
14176	Tourism Service Fee Royalty	-	-	-	-	-	793.58	-		
14157	Royalty related to the sale of River Debris received after Sha	1,65,834.98	1,69,869.61	1,87,022.88	2,49,516.71	2,31,268.88	364.25	30,865		
total		29,17,297	32,22,031	47,43,285	54,91,947	49,65,168	36,789	33,92,454		

*as of mid April

Source: Financial Comptroller General Office, 2024

Annex 2.7: Title-wise Expenditure Statement of Lumbini Province Government (in Rs. 1,000)

Expenditure code	Expenditure Base Head	Fiscal Year						
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
21111	Remunerated Employees	13700	968014	1692908	1682775	1699066	1923837	1495269
21112	Remuneration Officials	26420	65428	71105	73391	82845	70516	57564
21121	Dress	905	27615	34698	32659	31101	31868	25448
21122	Food Grain	0	52516	61188	64094	57815	122834	50608
21123	Medical Treatment Expenses	0	40	153	0	50	69	0
21131	Local Allowance	0	6895	15104	14817	15056	16214	12133
21132	Dearness Allowance	373	53143	76199	72613	67088	60791	45082
21133	Field allowance	0	0	0	0	244	0	0
21134	Meeting Allowance of Employees	1661	13270	21979	20178	20210	18332	8430
21135	Employee Incentive Allowances	0	0	2455	1562	2357	1244	0
21139	Other Allowance	1544	55486	76199	82406	148013	118644	74538
21141	Meeting Allowance for Official	2079	5654	12726	14244	9121	5512	2224
21142	Other Facilities for the Official	11725	48737	56970	57630	56799	49800	49771
21149	Other Allowance for the Office Bearers	0	0	19	0	5977	6480	3750
21213	Expenses of Fund on Contribution based Employee's Insurance	0	0	8061	9210	9316	9317	7699
21221	Expenses of Fund on Security of Employee	0	0	13891	2281	1718	0	0
22111	Water and Electricity	1359	23343	51498	57774	71553	81906	50430
22112	Communication Fee	1415	14701	22456	22370	25801	25357	11835
22211	Fuel (For Officials)	250	3045	2425	3217	8228	12142	6652
22212	Fuel (For Office Purpose)	2859	34182	48033	57295	76471	93280	64253
22213	Vehicle Maintenance Expenditure /cost	4106	34302	40369	51341	69875	62851	41641
22214	Insurance and Renewal Expenditure/cost	432	6148	9211	13478	15406	17807	13183
22221	Machinery and Equipment Maintenance and Operation Expense	39	14385	14808	23541	29117	29904	16875
22231	Constructed Public Property Maintenance Expenditure	1793	43964	48204	29158	46127	36175	10021
22291	Operation and Maintenance Expenditure of Other Property	15	2743	5439	5295	1451	9663	6261
22311	Stationeries and Office Goods	7201	57994	93693	92654	111687	103894	61665
22312	Birds and Animal Feed	0	0	360	324	648	720	544
22313	Books and Materials Expenditure	42	1013	4250	5726	2908	34221	24417
22314	Fuel- Other Purposes	89	3178	6016	5687	7665	9448	4196
22315	Publication Expenditure of Newspaper, Printing and Information	1454	17211	31359	39540	48413	46855	27859
22319	Expenditure on Operation of Other Office	595	671	5358	6692	4192	10760	3082
22411	Expenditure on Services and Consultancy	576	9909	30453	26919	24723	18966	8996
22412	Expenditure on Information System and Software Operation	217	2313	9445	5079	61744	1968	653
22413	Contract Services Fee	2966	89893	192755	339261	421754	689958	476461
22414	Cleaning Service Fee	0	0	0	0	161	175	156
22419	Other Services Fee	428	11766	7716	13438	34366	35382	24451
22511	Expenditure Related to Training of Staff	378	21445	43251	62537	85492	39634	14558
22512	Expenditure Related to Skill Development and Public Awareness	1262	412051	298452	266360	242258	213778	102235
22521	Production Material/Service Expenditure	0	13784	17322	17147	21242	21246	14583
22522	Program Expenditure	16360	1712496	900210	1705400	2476282	2323913	906479
22529	Miscellaneous Program Expenditure	0	2559	598	505901	142575	192472	11032
22611	Monitoring, Evaluation Expenditure	3322	57323	62180	75110	78583	80080	49656
22612	Travelling Expenditure	5453	24801	33860	24907	30413	29567	22080
22613	Travelling Expenditure of VIP and Delegation	0	241	2745	1286	997	2039	1246
22619	Other Travelling Expenditure	0	75	75	0	1025	282	0
22711	Miscellaneous Expenditure	3256	23314	46197	41106	74068	98315	39035
25211	Current Grant shared allocation to Non-Financial Business	0	0	0	0	7590	0	0
25311	Grant Shared allocation to Educational Organization	0	316649	329833	514457	636224	573812	177905
75312	Support to Health Institutions	0	0	0	153038	0	0	0
75314	Support to religious and cultural organizations	0	0	0	0	3753	0	0
26312	Local Body Conditional Current Grants	0	9832	0	0	0	0	0
26331	Equalization Grant	0	500000	500000	600000	700000	850000	752509
26332	Conditional Grant	0	994123	1343260	1987787	1139007	1027732	102107
26333	Special Grants	0	0	964346	1043500	858648	889809	0
26334	Complementary Grant	0	385214	1424711	1740961	1578817	1356200	521746
26336	Conditional Grant (Capital)	0	0	0	0	0	0	365028
26337	Special Grant (Capital)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26411	Non-conditional Current Grant provided to Government entities	0	164129	44222	59983	93754	106311	76100
26412	Conditional current Grant provided to Government entity, for	200	5187	311534	336989	0	9533	111350
26413	Conditional current Grant provided to other institutions	0	185359	516255	786062	638413	339204	13806
26421	Non-conditional capital grant to Government entity, committee	0	0	9085	0	9004	27260	47000
26422	Conditional capital grant to Government entity, committee, &	0	25967	47377	4178	68398	257432	51175
26423	Conditional capital grant to other agencies	0	87696	385736	186349	103303	115440	1824
27111	Social Security	0	35	127284	332	246	209	114
27112	Other Social Security	0	1825	1000	0	0	1693	0
27211	Scholarship	0	46590	68201	72960	82487	88562	13287
27212	Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation Expenses	10000	77390	292980	354186	120238	16963	83657
27213	Medical purchase expenses	133	104922	101136	84279	74595	32437	24928
27219	Other Social Assistance	0	2617	10	0	199	929	0
27312	Gratuity	0	0	10113	0	0	0	0
27313	Accumulated Leave of Retiree	0	0	3748	0	461	213	0
27314	Medical treatment of Retirees	0	0	4851	0	0	0	0
28141	Rent of land	0	0	960	1080	969	1212	0
28142	House Rent	71	16948	30007	35773	42922	47422	24618
28143	Rent for transport vehicle and machinery implements	637	1169	1497	669	2859	5325	451
28149	Other Rent	10	0	720	60	77	370	10
28211	Refund of Revenue	0	0	221	9758	10357	50	390
28212	Judicial Refund	0	0	0	0	0	1758	0
28911	Current Contingency Expenses	0	0	0	0	52632	0	0
	Current Expenditure Total	125328	6861297	10685759	13598813	12646866	12507586	6215152
31111	Residential Building Construction/Purchase	0	0	462	0	0	7232	1806
31112	Non-Residential Building Construction/Purchase	0	918895	821188	834569	1415786	1529954	980497
31113	Cost of structural improvement of constructed building	0	106282	139395	0	0	3480	0
31114	Land Development Work	0	0	3100	0	0	0	0
31121	Transport Vehicle	11188	356635	271659	218653	257333	38070	17444
31122	Machinery and Implements	28471	415466	280419	527575	861517	156768	55245
31123	Furniture & Fixtures	22759	61485	59631	63418	61597	49187	22450
31131	Animal Asset and Horticulture Development Expenses	0	578831	0	9754	697	0	0
31132	Expense on research and development	2070	3902	4090	1454	61	0	0
31134	Expense on computer software construction and procurement	0	0	7627	38645	495	985	490
31135	Capital Consulting Expenses	0	0	2453	229145	264806	92965	0
31141	Expenses for acquisition of Security Equipment	0	0	999	0	4966	0	0

Annex 2.7: Title-wise Expenditure Statement of Lumbini Province Government (in Rs. 1,000)

Expenditure code	Expenditure Base Head	Fiscal Year						
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
31151	Road and Bridge Construction	0	2719214	4527753	6393524	5467597	6133064	26835
31153	Hydropower Infrastructure Construction	0	62376	0	80066	11193	26377	2742484
31154	River Embankment and Bundh Construction	0	851285	991438	490857	647601	753565	914
31155	Irrigation Infrastructure Construction	0	951458	1729985	1305380	1842766	1873683	430858
31156	Water Supply Infrastructure Construction	0	1097970	3637478	4799829	2657054	2225923	628365
31157	Forest and Environment Protection	0	433148	507426	724082	678912	711749	785867
31158	Sanitation Infrastructure Construction	0	5126	2564	0	0	0	193518
31159	Other Public Construction Works	0	610138	771678	1867985	1502189	2702586	2800
31161	Expenses for Infrastructure Improvement of constructed Buil	0	0	23517	121886	113053	156269	1245903
31171	Capital Improvement Expenditure Public Works	1008	894449	764200	807407	1620192	1274714	37597
31172	Capital Research Costs	0	103483	166836	0	0	0	496917
31411	Expense on Land Acquisition	0	2708	7417	0	0	0	0
31511	Contingency Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Capital Expenditure Total	65496	10172829	14721313	18504229	17407816	17736568	7669990
	Total Deposit Cost	190824	17034126	25407072	32103042	30054683	30244155	13885142

Source: Financial Comptroller General Office, 2024

*as of mid April

Annex 2.8 : Fiscal Transfer Received from Federal Government

As per Appropriation

Fiscal Transfers	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Equalization Grant	7,46,97,00,000	7,54,01,00,000	7,63,71,00,000	8,02,57,00,000	8,54,17,00,000
Conditional Grant	9,67,03,00,000	7,77,04,00,000	5,81,36,00,000	6,23,03,00,000	8,71,22,00,000
Special Grant	-	50,00,00,000	21,00,00,000	63,49,00,000	48,35,00,000
Supplementary Grant	-	80,00,00,000	48,33,00,000	72,16,00,000	73,90,00,000
Total	17,14,00,00,000	16,61,05,00,000	14,14,40,00,000	15,61,25,00,000	18,47,64,00,000

As per Disbursement

Fiscal Transfers	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Equalization Grant	6,86,97,00,000	7,54,01,00,000	7,63,71,00,000	8,02,57,00,000	7,47,39,87,500
Conditional Grant	9,69,35,00,000	8,26,58,18,000	9,04,61,62,400	8,36,33,06,840	6,32,07,20,000
Special Grant	-	57,52,60,000	21,00,00,000	63,49,00,000	48,35,00,000
Supplementary Grant	69,00,00,000	69,77,00,000	48,33,00,000	72,16,00,000	73,90,00,000
Total	17,25,32,00,000	17,07,88,78,000	17,37,65,62,400	17,74,55,06,840	15,01,72,07,500

Total expense from fiscal transfers

Fiscal Transfers	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Equalization Grant	4,79,00,00,000	3,22,00,00,000	6,58,00,00,000	5,95,07,68,980	7,17,28,23,442
Conditional Grant	6,61,00,00,000	8,18,00,00,000	7,04,00,00,000	6,38,50,49,105	5,35,34,62,818
Special Grant	-	19,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	33,10,96,503	23,90,38,358
Supplementary Grant	5,00,00,000	15,00,00,000	33,00,00,000	38,27,88,705	38,08,33,471
Total	11,45,00,00,000	11,74,00,00,000	13,97,00,00,000	13,04,97,03,292	13,14,61,58,089

Source : Province Treasury Controller Office, 2024

Annex 2.9 : Source-wise Expenditure Status											
S.N.	Sources	Fiscal Year 2019/20		Fiscal Year 2020/21		Fiscal Year 2021/22		Fiscal Year 2022/23		Fiscal Year 2023/24*	
		Total Expenditure	Expenditure %	Total Expenditure	Expenditure %	Total Expenditure	Expenditure %	Total Expenditure	Expenditure %	Total Expenditure	Expenditure %
1	01 Cash (Internal Source)/Provincial Government	13,66,31,55,925.30	53.777	18,13,79,00,676.04	56.499	17,00,49,79,212	57	17,09,79,96,842	57	8,82,82,03,787	63.58
2	11 Fiscal Equalization Grant	3,21,55,39,293.73	12.656	6,57,63,56,087.23	20.485	5,95,07,68,979.76	19.80	7,17,28,23,441.99	23.716	2,89,57,07,280.12	20.855
3	12 Conditional Grant	8,18,48,60,870.33	32.215	7,03,87,77,009.09	21.926	6,38,50,49,104.50	21.245	5,35,34,62,818.03	17.701	1,73,84,65,447.05	12.52
4	13 Supplementary Grant	15,31,86,670.50	0.603	31,92,04,434.00	0.994	38,27,88,704.75	1.274	38,08,33,471.10	1.259	32,02,03,577.86	2.306
5	14 Special Grant	19,03,29,679.50	0.749	3,08,03,928.00	0.096	33,10,96,502.90	1.102	23,90,38,338.00	0.79	10,25,62,235.00	0.739
	Total Provincial Expenditure	25,40,70,72,439	100	32,10,30,42,134	100	30,05,46,82,504	100	30,24,41,54,931	100	13,88,51,42,297	100.00

Source: Province Treasury Controller Office, 2024

* As of mid April, 2024

Annex 2.10 : Budget Appropriation and Expenditure based on COFOG Classifications

COFOG Classification	Budget Appropriation (%)				Expenditure % (based on budget allocation)			
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
01 General public services	28.3	28.5	19.1	67.7	67.5			32.1
02 Defence	0.0	0.0	0.0					
03 Public order and safety	1.0	0.9	0.8	53.4	71.5			46.3
04 Economic affairs	38.2	37.1	40.5	69.6	73.4			31.9
05 Environmental protection	2.0	1.8	1.8	86.8	99.5			32.6
06 Housing and community amenities	11.8	13.7	15.2	77.6	77.4			36.1
07 Health	9.2	8.3	11.1	69.7	55.5			47.5
08 Recreation, culture and leisure	3.5	3.4	2.7	57.5	68.7			15.7
09 Education	5.0	5.2	5.7	82.9	78.6			34.2
10 Social Protection	0.9	1.1	3.0	21.0	15.9			35.4
Total (in millions)	42941	42789	40550	30055	30244			13885

Source:- Province Treasury Controller Office, 2024

* As of mid April, 2024

Annex 5.1 Number of Holdings, Area under Holdings, Number of Parcel and Irrigated Area

SN	District	Total number of Holdings	Area under Holdings (Hectare)	Total number of Parcels	Average number of Parcel	Number of Holdings using Irrigation Facilities	Irrigated Area (Hectare)
1	Rukum East	11845	4762	54077	4.6	1329	136
2	Rolpa	46842	23641	155007	3.3	12913	2537
3	Pyuthan	50717	22076	146241	2.9	23853	5075
4	Gulmi	55911	33855	175081	3.1	23044	4945
5	Arghakhanchi	42418	25168	136736	3.2	25798	4146
6	Palpa	49742	28953	161234	3.2	28031	7328
7	Nawalparasi West	55098	30124	162120	2.9	45541	23136
8	Rupandehi	117333	65555	365828	3.1	104931	55815
9	Kapilvastu	84675	61217	331717	3.9	69845	40880
10	Dang	101880	49278	236882	2.3	81165	33663
11	Banke	67885	36828	149775	2.2	56981	25115
12	Bardiya	80744	45157	178065	2.2	75367	39169
	Lumbini Province	765092	426614	2252764	2.9	548799	241944

Sources: National Sample census of Agriculture 2021/22

Annex 5.2 Holding's Main Source of Income and Period of Insufficiency										
SN.	District	Total number of holdings		Main source of income in the household		Total number of holdings reporting insufficiency of own produce for	Period of insufficiency			
		Total number of holdings	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		1 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 9 months	10 to 12 months
1	Rukum East	11845	2076	9769	2076	7446	2841	3872	689	44
2	Rolpa	46842	9758	37085	9758	35850	7726	21785	5818	520
3	Pyuthan	50717	19883	30834	19883	42347	6117	21222	12106	2902
4	Gulmi	55911	23298	32613	23298	45557	8269	24399	10680	2209
5	Arghakhanchi	42418	25555	16863	25555	36218	4247	15547	13309	3115
6	Palpa	49742	13563	36179	13563	23304	14677	6895	1595	136
7	Nawalparasi West	5098	18247	36852	18247	19421	6218	8123	2799	2281
8	Rupandehi	117333	41884	75449	41884	37457	12396	13833	7150	4079
9	Kapilvastu	84675	19639	65036	19639	34993	11334	15581	6057	2021
10	Dang	101880	40052	61828	40052	50114	9785	20947	13044	6338
11	Banke	67885	21438	46448	21438	29801	8128	10661	6475	4537
12	Bardiya	80744	22211	58534	22211	27966	5606	12488	5801	4070
Lumbini Province		765092	257604	507488	257604	390474	97342	175354	85524	32253

Sources: National Sample census of Agriculture 2021/22

Annex 6.1 : Details of Micro, Cottage and Small Industries

Particular	upto 2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	Total Registration	Deregistered*
Rukum East	0	67	62	217	153	133	87	719	39
Rolpa	2258	514	228	482	331	115	109	4037	122
Gulmi	3212	373	488	522	312	108	117	5132	142
Pyuthan	2081	351	192	517	158	60	73	3432	42
Arghakhanchi	2085	431	441	520	190	148	106	3921	24
Palpa	2161	159	363	632	518	186	155	4174	232
Nawalparasi West	5689	1075	1121	2167	1405	443	800	12700	114
Rupandehi	11231	1405	1144	1449	1628	951	1775	19583	206
Kapilvastu	5199	1159	1047	1291	1417	590	644	11347	153
Dang	6812	1072	731	2184	1831	562	943	14135	494
Banke	6510	1008	1040	2341	1712	657	1153	14421	395
Bardiya	2692	987	835	1249	1092	301	459	7615	236
Total	49930	8609	7707	13578	10759	4254	6421	101216	2199

Source:- Ministry of industry, tourism and Cooperative

* As of mid April, 2024

Annex 6.2 : Progress on Industries and Commerce in Lumбини Province as of Mid April 2024

विकास/विकास	रुपान्देहि	बान्के	नवावपारसि व	कपलिबास्तु	दांग	बर्दिया	पापा	गुलि	अघाकहान्चि	प्युथान	रोल्पा	रुकुम पुर्था	Total
Industries													
Registration	679	613	424	329	427	240	75	61	46	30	56	53	3033
Renew	1584	836	566	345	929	626	420	214	86	133	357	20	6116
Deregistration	183	150	62	93	226	115	111	54	15	26	64	15	1114
Other Amendment	463	0	85	304	297	289	110	128	3	6	145	13	1823
Revenue	8952191	5448730	2396630	3713628	4633655	2805180	1215200	735700	691450	668300	1121100	91600	32473364
Commerce													
Registration	1096	540	376	315	516	219	80	56	60	43	53	34	3388
Renew	4	1568	571	487	1108	929	620	327	61	157	519	36	6393
Deregistration	23	245	52	60	268	88	121	88	9	16	58	24	1052
Other Amendment	74	189	113	223	360	296	195	184	13	7	268	19	1941
Revenue	5469300	7655700	4366740	2846700	6768825	3159630	1797600	1047405	424700	638800	1614800	103190	35393500
Both Industries and Commerce													
Registration	1775	1163	800	644	943	459	155	117	106	72	109	87	6421
Renew	1588	2404	921	1053	2037	1555	1040	541	147	290	876	56	12509
Deregistration	206	395	114	153	494	203	232	142	24	42	122	39	2166
Other Amendment	537	189	198	527	657	565	305	312	16	13	413	32	3764
Revenue	14421491	13104630	6763370	6560328	10902530	5964870	3012800	1783105	1116150	1307100	2735900	194790	67866864
Entrepreneur, Employment and Investment (both industry and commerce)													
Entrepreneur	319	299	228	144	485	110	32	24	16	14	15	18	1704
Female	463	775	386	200	503	137	49	30	32	21	40	35	2671
Male	782	1074	614	344	988	247	81	54	48	35	55	53	4375
Total entrepreneurs	662	985	414	532	667	284	142	117	72	38	63	65	4041
Employment	2062	1870	546	951	999	482	181	175	112	80	64	91	7613
Female	2724	2855	960	1483	1666	766	323	292	184	118	127	156	11654
Male	192852945	187523600	239662000	755391400	1498900166	463584810	164700000	88100000	129200000	46050000	59000000	19400000	942585321
Total Employment	1704290000	1512746000	436674000	595650000	513714000	368100000	154800000	74800000	281500000	64959400	54500000	13000000	9702799400
Investment	362282945	3387982000	6763370000	1349041400	2012614166	831684810	319500000	162900000	410700000	111009400	114100000	32400000	1912818471
Commerce													
Total investment													

Source: Ministry of Industry, tourism and Cooperative, Lumбини Province, 2024.

Annex 6.3 Tourist Arrival in National Parks and Conservation Area

Monthly tourist arrival in Bardiy National Park in fiscal year 2022/23

Tourist	Srawan	Bhadra	Ashoj	Kartik	Mangsir	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra	Baisakh	Jestha	Ashad	Total
Nepali	146	327	1082	2045	1390	1551	1389	2063	2202	2796	900	67	15958
SAARC	36	75	36	89	92	173	64	98	178	168	149	55	1213
Foreigner	37	100	368	945	809	392	222	743	1188	1185	305	46	6340
Total	219	502	1486	3079	2291	2116	1675	2904	3568	4149	1354	168	23511

Monthly tourist arrival in Banke National Park in fiscal year 2022/23

Tourist	Srawan	Bhadra	Ashoj	Kartik	Mangsir	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra	Baisakh	Jestha	Ashad	Total
Nepali	18	3	5	67	54	23	13	10	5	23	30	8	259
SAARC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Foreigner	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	0	11
Total	20	3	5	67	54	23	13	15	5	25	33	8	271

Monthly tourist arrival in Krishnashar Conservation Area in fiscal year 2022/23

Tourist	Srawan	Bhadra	Ashoj	Kartik	Mangsir	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra	Baisakh	Jestha	Ashad	Total
Nepali	394	286	345	734	474	474	467	645	581	481	370	269	5520
SAARC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	2	9
Foreigner	0	0	0	4	9	1	2	10	4	5	5	0	40
Total	394	286	345	738	483	475	473	655	587	486	376	271	5569

Source: Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservations, 2024

Annex 7.1 : Number of Flights and Passengers Flow from Bhairahwa and Gulmi Airport in 2023

Gautambuddha Civil Aviation Authority

Months	Flights			Passengers			Cargo (Kg)		
	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total
January	327	327	654	16132	15198	31330	25324	8354	33678
February	323	323	646	19300	19034	38334	25682	9385	35068
March	381	381	762	20735	21222	41957	25313	11706	37018
April	380	380	760	22055	22305	44360	24522	10638	35160
May	407	407	814	23964	24352	48316	26740	10481	37222
June	409	409	818	23990	22141	46131	32091	9944	42034
July	440	440	880	24462	26278	50740	31224	11216	42440
August	406	406	812	23115	23662	46777	28337	11715	40052
September	427	427	854	23446	22983	46429	30587	9888	40475
October	446	446	892	27840	23659	51499	40632	12448	53080
November	447	447	894	26432	26356	52788	32653	13527	46180
December	417	417	834	25471	25192	50663	27640	13952	41592
Total	4810	4810	9620	276942	272382	549324	350746	133254	484000

Resunga Civil Aviation Office, Gulmi

Months	Flights			Passengers			Cargo (Kg)		
	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October	6	6	12	55	90	145	0	0	0
November	6	6	12	55	90	145	0	0	0
December	12	12	24	110	180	290	0	0	0
Total									

Source: Ministry of Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation, 2024

Annex 7.2 : Number of Flights and Passengers Flow from Nepalgunj and Dang Airport in 2023

Nepalgunj Civil Aviation Office

Months	Flights			Passengers			Cargo (Kg)		
	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total
January	532	536	1068	16116	15698	31814	42452	123879	166331
February	593	599	1192	17791	17841	35632	47198	96301	143499
March	502	508	1010	18992	19455	38447	23459	52436	75895
April	502	508	1010	18992	19455	38447	23459	52436	75895
May	489	490	979	20726	21201	41927	23241	46322	69563
June	619	619	1238	19006	20152	39158	23283	156384	179667
July	527	531	1058	18579	21415	39994	29843	88460	118303
August	447	452	899	19258	19345	38603	31494	42713	74207
September	515	520	1035	19251	18864	38115	27180	53937	81117
October	540	541	1081	23528	20090	43618	32626	32670	65296
November	564	564	1128	22683	24613	47296	36110	52754	88864
December	568	565	1133	19824	20659	40483	32064	92690	124754
Total	6398	6433	12831	234746	238788	473534	372409	890982	1263391

Dang Civil Aviation Office

Months	Flights			Passengers			Cargo (Kg)		
	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total	Arrival	Departure	Total
January	12	12	24	151	129	280	0	0	0
February	17	17	34	168	211	379	0	0	0
March	13	13	26	339	375	714	0	0	0
April	6	6	12	95	92	187	0	0	0
May	1	1	2	32	29	61	0	0	0
June	7	9	16	73	89	162	0	0	0
July	1	1	2	3	7	10	0	0	0
August	5	5	10	39	34	73	0	0	0
September	7	7	14	73	67	140	0	0	0
October	15	15	30	168	111	279	0	0	0
November	14	14	28	118	113	231	0	6800	6800
December	8	8	16	78	84	162	0	0	0
Total	106	108	214	1337	1341	2678	0	6800	6800

Source: Ministry of Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation, 2024

Annex 9.1 : Recommended Candidates for Public Job by Lumbini Province Public Service Commission in fiscal year 2022/23

S.N.	Level	Category of Appointment								Total
		Open	Female	Indigenous Nationalities	Madhesi	Dalit	Disabled	Backward Area		
Province Civil Service										
1	Assistant 5th	109	28	23	18	9	2	1	190	
2	Assistant 4th	27	9	5	5	2	2	0	50	
	Total	136	37	28	23	11	4	1	240	
Local government Service										
3	Assistant 5th	212	53	29	4	0	0	0	298	
4	Assistant 4th	342	102	59	38	18	0	0	559	
	Total	554	155	88	42	18	0	0	857	
	Grand Total	690	192	116	65	29	4	1	1097	

Source:- Lumbini Province Public Service Commission, 2024

Annex 10.1 : Budget Appropriation based on Sustainable Development Goals in 2023/24

SDG	Indicator	Madhes	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashch
0	Not categorized	21.78	0.4	21.78	69.03	72.3	28.66	53.56	24.95
1	No poverty	4.3	7.77	4.3		0.21	0.41	15.75	5.29
2	Zero hunger	1.54	3.01	1.54	0.97	3.71	8.39	1.65	2.82
3	Good health	18.95	8.39	18.95	1.87	3.04	7.81	10.37	9.42
4	Quality Education	7.29	2.94	7.29	0.21	2.74	3.73	4.65	3.07
5	Gender Equality		0.23				0.23	0.47	3.34
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	0.27	6.59	0.27	0.3	6.42	4.67	0.51	6
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.02		0.43	0.03	0
8	Decent work and Economic Growth	9.29	30.36	9.29			1.62	2.6	28.17
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	22.93	25.65	22.93	0.72	1.62	21.96	3.96	1.27
10	Reduce inequalities	2.98	0.01	2.98	0.13		2.43	0.22	2.02
11	Sustainable cities and communities	0.46	7.59	0.46	25.21	1.26	7.94	1.09	2.08
12	Responsible consumption and production	0.05	6.66	0.05		5.98	1.31	0.06	0.06
13	Climate Action	3.72	1.54	3.72	1.23	0.37	3.01	2.5	8.28
15	Life on land	0.43	4.13	0.43	0.31	0.37	1.28	0.54	1
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		11.59			1.59	5.58	1.08	1.34
17	Partnership for the goals	5.97	10.07	5.97		0.37	0.52	0.97	0.87

Source:- Budget Speech 2023/24, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, 2024

Annex 10.2: Local Level Budget and Expenditure Status of Lumbini Province for the financial year 2022/23												
S.N	Local Fold	Budget (in millions)			Expenditure (in millions)			Total	Expenditure (in millions)			Expenditure Percentage
		Recurrent	Capital	Financial	Recurrent	Capital	Financial		Total			
1	Bardaghat Municipality, Nawalparasi	548.4	395.6	0	944	496.4	304.8	0	801.2	84.9		
2	Ramgram Municipality, Nawalparasi	604.8	664.7	0	1269.5	498.8	395.8	0	894.5	70.5		
3	Sunwal Municipality, Nawalparasi	559.8	697.3	0	1257.1	490.8	475.1	0	965.9	76.8		
4	Susta Rural Municipality, Nawalparasi	297.4	289.3	0	586.7	207.7	188.6	0	396.3	67.5		
5	Palhinandan Rural Municipality, Nawalparasi	333.1	190.5	0	523.6	288.3	138.2	0	426.5	81.5		
6	Pratappur Village, Nawalparasi	468.9	276.8	0	745.7	378.5	175.9	0	554.3	74.3		
7	Sarawal Rural Municipality, Nawalparasi	398.1	269.3	0	667.5	328	192.9	0	520.9	78		
8	Butwal Sub Metropolitan City, Rupandehi	1272.3	1192.3	1	2474.6	950.5	761.8	8.2	1720.5	69.5		
9	Tilottama Municipality, Rupandehi	803.4	1115.9	0	1919.3	688.3	718.9	0	1407.2	73.3		
10	Devdaha Municipality, Rupandehi	620.6	382.7	0	1003.3	496	246.5	0	742.4	74		
11	Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality, Rupandehi	642	394	0	1035.9	542.7	254.7	0	797.4	77		
12	Siddharthnagar Municipality, Rupandehi	703.9	674.6	0	1378.4	557	431.8	0	988.7	71.7		
13	Sainamaina Municipality, Rupandehi	546.7	420.2	0	966.9	455.6	326.6	0	782.2	80.9		
14	Onsafia Rural Municipality, Rupandehi	339.4	253.4	0	592.7	266.6	203.1	0	469.8	79.3		
15	Kanchan Rural Municipality, Rupandehi	381.4	222.8	0	604.2	309.8	177.7	0	487.5	80.7		
16	Kothimai Rural Municipality, Rupandehi	316.8	181.9	0	498.7	278.7	142.1	0	420.9	84.4		
17	Gaidahawa Rural Municipality, Rupandehi	426.4	197.6	0	624	336.4	172	0	508.4	81.5		
18	Marchawari Rural Municipality, Rupandehi	332.5	191.1	0	523.6	250.6	87.1	0	337.7	64.5		
19	Mayadevi Rural Municipality, Rupandehi	378.1	315.4	0	693.5	324.2	241	0	565.3	81.5		
20	Rohini Rural Municipality, Rupandehi	440.6	264.5	0	705.1	378.2	183.3	0	561.4	79.6		
21	Samarimai Rural Municipality, Rupandehi	355.5	267.7	0	623.2	270.6	218.6	0	489.3	78.5		
22	Siyari Rural Municipality, Rupandehi	442	317.7	0	759.6	384	277.3	0	661.3	87.1		
23	Suddhodhan Rural Municipality, Rupandehi	389.1	290	0	679	313.6	156.6	0	470.2	69.2		
24	Kapilvatu Municipality, Kapilvatu	745	543.8	0.09	1289.8	617.8	359.9	0.6	978.2	75.8		
25	Krishnanagar Municipality, Kapilvatu	481.9	393.9	0	875.8	332.5	191.1	0	523.6	59.8		
26	Banganga Municipality, Kapilvatu	767.2	579.1	0	1346.3	639.7	409.7	0	1049.4	77.9		
27	Buddhabhumi Municipality, Kapilvatu	626.2	419.8	0	1045.9	514	310.4	0	824.4	78.8		
28	Maharajanj Municipality, Kapilvatu	565.6	497.9	0	1063.5	454.8	253.5	0	708.3	66.6		
29	Shivaraj Municipality, Kapilvatu	629.2	365.4	0	994.6	522.8	270.4	0	793.2	79.8		
30	Mayadevi Rural Municipality, Kapilvatu	453	204.5	0	657.5	372.2	172.4	0	544.7	82.8		

Annex 10.2: Local Level Budget and Expenditure Status of Lumbini Province for the financial year 2022/23												
S.N	Local Fold	Budget (in millions)			Expenditure (in millions)			Expenditure (in millions)			Expenditure Percentage	
		Recurrent	Capital	Financial	Total	Recurrent	Capital	Financial	Total			
31	Yashodhara Rural Municipality, Kapilvastu	448.5	277.1	0	725.7	320.5	134.4	0	454.9	62.7		
32	Vijaynagar Rural Municipality, Kapilvastu	338.4	342.3	0	680.7	308.7	266.9	0	575.6	84.6		
33	Shuddhodhan Rural Municipality, Kapilvastu	397.4	212.4	0	609.8	317.1	104.1	0	421.3	69.1		
34	Tansen Municipality, Palpa	604.8	631.5	0	1236.3	546.4	252.5	0	798.9	64.6		
35	Rampur Municipality, Palpa	540.1	307.5	0	847.6	448.3	212.2	0	660.6	77.9		
36	Tinau Rural Municipality, Palpa	351.3	212.4	0	563.7	304.5	185	0	489.5	86.8		
37	Nisdi Rural Municipality, Palpa	431	336.8	0	767.8	361.6	218.7	0	580.3	75.6		
38	Purbakhola Rural Municipality, Palpa	351.2	178	0	529.2	300.1	140	0	440.1	83.2		
39	Bagnaskali Rural Municipality, Palpa	361.2	185.6	0	546.8	332.2	155.4	0	487.6	89.2		
40	Mathagadhi Rural Municipality, Palpa	415.7	257.5	0	673.1	334.4	191.6	0	526	78.1		
41	Rambha Rural Municipality, Palpa	368.5	168	0	536.5	295.9	127.1	0	423	78.8		
42	Ribdikot Rural Municipality, Palpa	368.3	199.3	0	567.6	327.8	136.8	0	464.6	81.8		
43	Rainadevi Chhahra Rural Municipality, Palpa	476.3	234.9	0	711.2	418.1	160.4	0	578.6	81.4		
44	Bhumikasthan Municipality, Arghakhanchi	473.3	326.2	0	799.5	394.7	293.3	0	687.9	86		
45	Shitaganga Municipality, Arghakhanchi	642.5	274.6	0	917.1	548.3	229.8	0	778.1	84.8		
46	Sandhikharka Municipality, Arghakhanchi	489.1	536.2	0	1025.2	448.3	494	0	942.3	91.9		
47	Chhatradev Rural Municipality, Arghakhanchi	389.5	264.5	0	653.9	324.9	225.2	0	550.1	84.1		
48	Panini Rural Municipality, Arghakhanchi	511.7	239.8	0	751.5	410.1	203.2	0	613.4	81.6		
49	Malarani Rural Municipality, Arghakhanchi	486.9	197.7	0	684.6	412	169	0	581	84.9		
50	Musikot Municipality, Gulmi	463.1	278.7	0	741.8	403.9	212.3	0	616.2	83.1		
51	Resunga Municipality, Gulmi	433.2	242.1	0	675.3	395.1	208.6	0	603.6	89.4		
52	Isna Rural Municipality, Gulmi	359	157.6	0	516.6	313.3	107.8	0	421.1	81.5		
53	Kaligandaki Rural Municipality, Gulmi	384.9	169.6	0	554.5	341.9	137.6	0	479.5	86.5		
54	Gulmidurbar Rural Municipality, Gulmi	359.5	187.4	0	546.9	322.3	148.1	0	470.4	86		
55	Chandrakot Rural Municipality, Gulmi	372.1	166.7	0	538.8	318.5	146.1	0	464.6	86.2		
56	Chhatrakot Rural Municipality, Gulmi	380.7	229.2	0	609.9	330.6	189.4	0	520.1	85.3		
57	Dhurkot Rural Municipality, Gulmi	427.4	218.5	0	645.9	374.1	187.3	0	561.4	86.9		
58	Madane Rural Municipality, Gulmi	338.2	258	0	596.2	292.2	212.3	0	504.5	84.6		
59	Malika Rural Municipality, Gulmi	382	216.1	0	598.1	343.2	180.7	0	523.9	87.6		
60	Rurukhetra Rural Municipality, Gulmi	377.1	244.2	0	621.3	328.2	162.3	0	490.6	79		

Annex 10.2: Local Level Budget and Expenditure Status of Lumbini Province for the financial year 2022/23													
S.N	Local Fold	Budget (in millions)				Expenditure (in millions)				Expenditure Percentage			
		Recurrent	Capital	Financial	Total	Recurrent	Capital	Financial	Total	Recurrent	Capital	Financial	Total
61	Satyawati Rural Municipality, Gulmi	422.5	193	0	615.5	337	136	0	472.9	76.8			
62	Putha Uttarganga Rural Municipality, Rukum	367.8	190.6	0	558.4	337	157.4	0	494.4	88.5			
63	Bhume Rural Municipality, Rukumkot	341.9	219.3	0	561.2	286.1	169.6	0	455.7	81.2			
64	Sisne Rural Municipality, Rukumkot	372.4	251.2	0	623.6	324.1	210.5	0	534.6	85.7			
65	Rolpa Municipality, Rolpa	458.2	295.4	0	753.6	411.4	230.3	0	641.7	85.1			
66	Triveni Rural Municipality, Rolpa	356.4	218.7	0	575.1	307.1	177.1	0	484.1	84.2			
67	Thabang Rural Municipality, Rolpa	231.8	232	0	463.7	179.9	188.8	0	368.7	79.5			
68	Parivartan Rural Municipality, Rolpa	334.6	185.8	0	520.3	278	169.3	0	447.3	86			
69	Madi Rural Municipality, Rolpa	292.8	157.9	0	450.7	250.8	137.7	0	388.5	86.2			
70	Runtigadhi Rural Municipality, Rolpa	397.1	278.8	0	675.9	330.8	231.3	0	562.1	83.2			
71	Lungri Rural Municipality, Rolpa	309.2	219.6	0	528.9	255.3	195.7	0	451	85.3			
72	Gangadev Rural Municipality, Rolpa	348.5	162.1	0	510.6	266.5	134.1	0	400.5	78.4			
73	Sunchhahari Rural Municipality, Rolpa	274.4	167.3	0	441.7	209.2	130.5	0	339.7	76.9			
74	Sunlismriti Rural Municipality, Rolpa	342.7	249.7	0	592.3	308	189.2	0	497.2	83.9			
75	Pyuthan Municipality, Pyuthan	565.4	283.2	0	848.6	478.7	214.1	0	692.8	81.6			
76	Swargadwari Municipality, Pyuthan	435	278.8	0	713.8	388.3	222.5	0	610.8	85.6			
77	Airavati Rural Municipality, Pyuthan	340.3	180.3	0	520.6	296.2	147.5	0	443.6	85.2			
78	Gaunukhi Rural Municipality, Pyuthan	340.8	189	0	529.8	307.1	163.5	0	470.6	88.8			
79	Jhimruk Rural Municipality, Pyuthan	410	198.5	0	608.5	350.7	164.7	0	515.4	84.7			
80	Naubahini Rural Municipality, Pyuthan	385.9	220.5	0	606.4	353.2	185.3	0	538.5	88.8			
81	Mallarani Rural Municipality, Pyuthan	272	206.4	0	478.3	236.9	124.9	0	361.8	75.6			
82	Mandvi Rural Municipality, Pyuthan	318.7	139	0	457.6	270.2	114.2	0	384.4	84			
83	Sarumarani Rural Municipality, Pyuthan	323.1	195.5	0	518.7	266.5	172.2	0	438.7	84.6			
84	Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan city, Dang	1376	1088.6	0	2464.5	1166.4	652.6	0	1819	73.8			
85	Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan city, Dang	1349.3	586.4	0.4	1935.7	1068.4	383.8	4	1456.2	75.1			
86	Lamhi Municipality, Dang	646.1	797	0	1443.1	460.8	505.3	0	966.1	66.9			
87	Gadhawa Rural Municipality, Dang	427.8	349.7	0	777.4	368.9	268.9	0	637.9	82			
88	Dangsharan Rural Municipality, Dang	318.9	223.5	0	542.3	260.5	181.2	0	441.8	81.5			
89	Banglachuli Rural Municipality, Dang	404	176	0	580	343.4	137	0	480.4	82.8			
90	Babai Rural Municipality, Dang	343.7	201.1	0	544.9	292.8	155.4	0	448.2	82.3			

Annex 10.2: Local Level Budget and Expenditure Status of Lumbini Province for the financial year 2022/23											
S.N	Local Fold	Budget (in millions)			Expenditure (in millions)			Expenditure Percentage			
		Recurrent	Capital	Financial	Total	Recurrent	Capital		Financial	Total	
91	Rajpur Rural Municipality, Dang	347.6	246.3	0.35	597.3	277.1	131.7	0	408.8	68.4	
92	Rapti Rural Municipality, Dang	476.9	245.9	0	722.9	406.9	220.3	0	627.3	86.8	
93	Shantinagar Rural Municipality, Dang	342.2	194.3	0	536.5	284.2	150.1	0	434.3	81	
94	Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City, Banke	1262	747.9	4	2049.8	1024.1	471.5	31.3	1527	74.5	
95	Kohalpur Municipality, Banke	716.2	566.8	0	1283	604.8	398.1	0	1002.9	78.2	
96	Khajura Rural Municipality, Banke	548.5	340.3	0	888.8	462.4	186.9	0	649.3	73.1	
97	Janaki Rural Municipality, Banke	329.9	275.6	0	605.5	284.1	194.4	0	478.5	79	
98	Duduwa Rural Municipality, Banke	430.6	269	0	699.6	340.1	151.8	0	491.9	70.3	
99	Narainapur Rural Municipality, Banke	347.2	202.8	0	550.1	296.8	187.3	0	484	88	
100	Bejjanath Rural Municipality, Banke	547	371.6	0	918.6	460.4	298	0	758.4	82.6	
101	Raptisonari Rural Municipality, Banke	668	312.3	0	980.3	598.6	210.6	0	809.3	82.6	
102	Gularia Municipality, Bardiya	571.2	448.3	0	1019.5	488.8	324.6	0	813.5	79.8	
103	Thakurbaba Municipality, Bardiya	480.4	396.1	0	876.5	422	237.3	0	659.3	75.2	
104	Bansgadhi Municipality, Bardiya	534.3	399.7	0	934	428.9	263.1	0	691.9	74.1	
105	Barbardia Municipality, Bardia	616.1	395.8	0	1011.9	504.6	264	0	768.6	76	
106	Madhuwan Municipality, Bardia	467.6	386.6	0	854.2	400	307.7	0	707.7	82.8	
107	Rajapur Municipality, Bardiya	591.8	341.1	0	933	494.4	226.2	0	720.6	77.2	
108	Geruwa Village, Bardiya	368.1	284	0	652.1	301	182.6	0	483.5	74.2	
109	Badhaiyatal Village, Bardiya	506.8	422.2	0	929.1	412.4	241.6	0	654	70.4	
	Total	51850	35400	6	87310	43340	25130	40	68520	78.5	

Source: Financial Comptroller General/Office, 2024

Annex 10.3: Details of Grants Transferred from Lumbini Province Government to Local Levels in Fiscal Year 2021/22

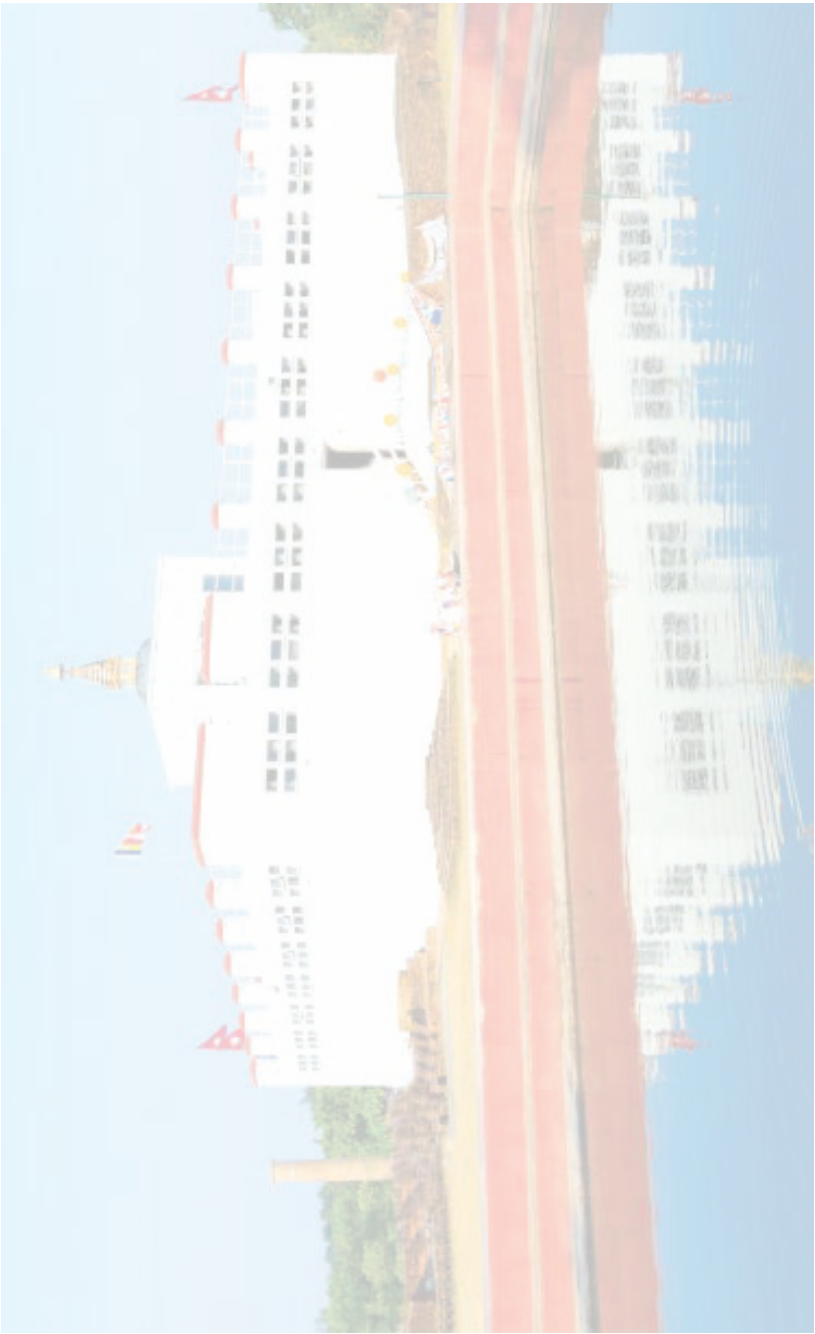
S.N.	district	Local Level Code	Local Level	Transferred Amount				
				Equalization Grant (26331)	Conditional Grant (26332)	Special Grant (26333)	Supplementary Grant (26334)	Total
1	Arghakhanchi	80105115	Bhumikasthan Municipality	5654000	10444000	15000000	7000000	38098000
2	Arghakhanchi	80105116	Shitaganga Municipality	6664000	11564000	17783163	17000000	53011163
3	Arghakhanchi	80105117	Sandhikharka Municipality	6672000	12844000	20000000	8336973	47852973
4	Arghakhanchi	80105319	Chhatradev Rural Municipality	5000000	8358366	10476455	6000000	29834821
5	Arghakhanchi	80105320	Panini Rural Municipality	5156000	8244000	12550000	6000000	31950000
6	Arghakhanchi	80105321	Malarani Rural Municipality	5238000	8544000	14687861	6000000	34469861
7	Kapilvastu	80105109	Kapilvastu Municipality	9530000	12544000	20000000	7000000	49074000
8	Kapilvastu	80105110	Krishnanagar Municipality	8265000	11544000	20000000	7000000	46809000
9	Kapilvastu	80105111	Banganga Municipality	9677000	11544000	20000000	10500000	51721000
10	Kapilvastu	80105112	Buddhabhumi Municipality	8513000	9687257	5765660	6511859	30476676
11	Kapilvastu	80105113	Maharajanj Municipality	7419000	11544000	20000000	7000000	45963000
12	Kapilvastu	80105114	Shivraj Municipality	8563000	11544000	20000000	8500000	48607000
13	Kapilvastu	80105315	Mayadevi Rural Municipality	7028000	8544000	15000000	7500000	38072000
14	Kapilvastu	80105316	Yasodhara Rural Municipality	6109000	8544000	15000000	6000000	35653000
15	Kapilvastu	80105317	Vijaynagar Rural Municipality	5835000	8544000	15000000	8000000	37379000
16	Kapilvastu	80105318	Shuddhodhan Rural Municipality	6624000	8544000	15000000	8900000	39068000
17	Gulmi	80105120	Musikot Municipality	5647000	11544000	20000000	7500000	44691000
18	Gulmi	80105121	Resunga Municipality	5772000	12544000	20000000	7500000	45816000
19	Gulmi	80105330	Isma Rural Municipality	4433000	8544000	15000000	6000000	33977000
20	Gulmi	80105331	Kaigandaki Rural Municipality	4182000	8544000	14949000	6000000	33675000
21	Gulmi	80105332	Gulmidurbar Village	4651000	8544000	15000000	6000000	34195000
22	Gulmi	80105333	Chandrakot Rural Municipality	4644000	8544000	15000000	6000000	34188000
23	Gulmi	80105334	Chhatrakot Rural Municipality	4600000	10544000	15000000	6000000	36144000
24	Gulmi	80105335	Dhurkot Rural Municipality	4634000	11044000	15000000	10000000	40678000
25	Gulmi	80105336	Madane Rural Municipality	4518000	8544000	15000000	7800000	35862000
26	Gulmi	80105337	Malika Rural Municipality	4493000	8544000	15000000	6700000	34737000
27	Gulmi	80105338	Ruru Rural Municipality	4205000	11344000	15000000	8500000	39049000
28	Gulmi	80105339	Satyawati Rural Municipality	4843000	8544000	15700000	8000000	37087000
29	Dang	80105032	Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan city	16704000	28519457	11457973	13194089	69875519
30	Dang	80105033	Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan city	15593000	15252323	26948459	18299036	76092818
31	Dang	80105125	Lamhi Municipality	7157000	11544000	20000000	7000000	45701000
32	Dang	80105359	Gadhawa Rural Municipality	6226000	23353190	4342054	5842365	39763609
33	Dang	80105360	Dangisharan Rural Municipality	4609000	8044572	15000000	5891750	33545322
34	Dang	80105361	Banglachuli Rural Municipality	4691000	8187994	11312480	10138400	34329874
35	Dang	80105362	Babai Rural Municipality	5082000	8544000	15000000	10500000	39126000
36	Dang	80105363	Rajpur Rural Municipality	4798000	6039479	12998212	8044715	31880406
37	Dang	80105364	Rapti Rural Municipality	6618000	7208393	15000000	9060224	37886617
38	Dang	80105365	Shantinagar Rural Municipality	4946000	8005973.63	9225332.5	11809362.57	33986668.7
39	Nawalparasi	80105101	Bardaghat Municipality	8666000	8682060	20000000	7498100	44846160
40	Nawalparasi	80105102	Ramgram Municipality	8329000	6373713	11196517	6337333	32236663
41	Nawalparasi	80105103	Sunwal Municipality	8212000	7141000	8868528	5475000	29696528
42	Nawalparasi	80105301	Susta Rural Municipality	5937000	28544000	15000000	6700000	56181000
43	Nawalparasi	80105302	Palhinandan Rural Municipality	5956000	8842320	14973000	6000000	35771320
44	Nawalparasi	80105303	Pratappur Village	6923000	8544000	15000000	8800000	39267000
45	Nawalparasi	80105304	Sarawal Rural Municipality	6183000	8544000	5589716	5800000	26116716
46	Palpa	80105118	Tansen Municipality	7963000	15544000	20000000	8200000	51707000
47	Palpa	80105119	Rampur Municipality	6013000	11544000	20000000	7000000	44557000
48	Palpa	80105322	Tinau Rural Municipality	4261000	8544000	15000000	6000000	33805000
49	Palpa	80105323	Nisdi Rural Municipality	4664000	8544000	14000000	6000000	33208000
50	Palpa	80105324	Purbakhola Rural Municipality	4312000	8844000	15000000	6000000	34156000
51	Palpa	80105325	Bagnaskali Rural Municipality	4716000	8544000	15000000	6700000	34960000
52	Palpa	80105326	Mathagadhi Rural Municipality	5008000	8844000	15000000	6000000	34852000
53	Palpa	80105327	Rambha Rural Municipality	4532000	8544000	15000000	6000000	34076000
54	Palpa	80105328	Ribdikot Rural Municipality	4235000	8544000	14949000	14774000	42502000
55	Palpa	80105329	Rainadevi Chahara Rural Municipality	5146000	8544000	15000000	6000000	34690000
56	Pyuthan	80105123	Pyuthan Municipality	6076000	11544000	20000000	29200000	66820000
57	Pyuthan	80105124	Swargadwari Municipality	5166000	11167777	17684050	11505683	45523510
58	Pyuthan	80105352	Airawati Rural Municipality	4511000	4665866	15000000	6807665	30984531

Annex 10.3: Details of Grants Transferred from Lumbini Province Government to Local Levels in Fiscal Year 2021/22

S.N.	district	Local Level Code	Local Level	Transferred Amount				
				Equalization Grant (26331)	Conditional Grant (26332)	Special Grant (26333)	Supplementary Grant (26334)	Total
59	Pyuthan	80105353	Gaumukhi Rural Municipality	4609000	8530922	15000000	10436978	38576900
60	Pyuthan	80105354	Jhimruk Rural Municipality	5035000	8167328	7291384	9846981	30340693
61	Pyuthan	80105355	Naubahini Rural Municipality	5072000	8049181	15000000	14317290	42438471
62	Pyuthan	80105356	Mallarani Rural Municipality	3999000	7442992	13859368	6623667.08	31925027.08
63	Pyuthan	80105357	Mandvi Rural Municipality	3625000	8158061	7945707	11167316	30896084
64	Pyuthan	80105358	Sarumarani Rural Municipality	3972000	6078980	12972195	6851310	29874485
65	Bardia	80105127	Gularia Municipality	8824000	11544000	20000000	7000000	47368000
66	Bardia	80105128	Thakurbaba Municipality	6903000	11544000	20000000	7000000	45447000
67	Bardia	80105129	Bansgadhi Municipality	7770000	11544000	20000000	7000000	46314000
68	Bardia	80105130	Madhuvan Municipality	6972000	9114489	13383047	6939348	36408884
69	Bardia	80105131	Rajapur Municipality	8010000	11544000	20000000	9000000	48554000
70	Bardia	80105132	Barbardia Municipality	8650000	9098759.19	328831	6474107	24551697.19
71	Bardia	80105372	Geruwa Rural Municipality	5915000	5338969	5652541	5733835	22640345
72	Bardia	80105373	Badaiyatal Rural Municipality	7198000	8245762.59	15000000	4803778.21	35247540.8
73	Banke	80105034	Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City	15760000	12812216.12	10742060	7763741	47078017.80
74	Banke	80105126	Kohalpur Municipality	9582000	7271243	8647274	5916337	31416854
75	Banke	80105366	Khajura Rural Municipality	7585000	25422152.89	8754575.81	6763967.5	48525696.2
76	Banke	80105367	Janaki Rural Municipality	5995000	8544000	15000000	8000000	37539000
77	Banke	80105368	Dudawa Rural Municipality	5794000	8262537	4949955	5473019	24479511
78	Banke	80105369	Narainapur Village	5438000	8506028	8228397	5973868	28146293
79	Banke	80105370	Bajinath Rural Municipality	7912000	4412518	11405924.97	7324160	31054602.97
80	Banke	80105371	Raptisonari Rural Municipality	8203000	8544000	15000000	7000000	38747000
81	Rukum	80105340	Putha Uttarganga Village	5124000	8544000	15000000	11000000	39668000
82	Rukum	80105341	Bhume Rural Municipality	5370000	8526806.5	10777207	6933791	31607804.5
83	Rukum	80105342	Sisne Rural Municipality	5363000	8475300	14755876	5930900	34525076
84	Rupandehi	80105031	Butwal Sub Municipal Corporation	16110000	77344000	29862000	9500000	132816000
85	Rupandehi	80105104	Tilottama Municipality	12216000	13752579.93	9816218.5	6699629	42484427.43
86	Rupandehi	80105105	Devdah Municipality	7879000	11544000	20000000	7700000	47123000
87	Rupandehi	80105106	Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality	9077000	11544000	19800000	7000000	47421000
88	Rupandehi	80105107	Siddharthanagar Municipality	9386000	11544000	20000000	7000000	47930000
89	Rupandehi	80105108	Sainamaina Municipality	6148000	11544000	20000000	11000000	48692000
90	Rupandehi	80105305	Omsatia Rural Municipality	6061000	8544000	15000000	6000000	35605000
91	Rupandehi	80105306	Kanchan Rural Municipality	5981000	8544000	15000000	6000000	35525000
92	Rupandehi	80105307	Kothimai Rural Municipality	6439000	8544000	15000000	6000000	35983000
93	Rupandehi	80105308	Gaidhawa Rural Municipality	6930000	8544000	15000000	6000000	36474000
94	Rupandehi	80105309	Marchwari Rural Municipality	6128000	8544000	15000000	6000000	35672000
95	Rupandehi	80105310	Mayadevi Rural Municipality	7032000	8815558	15000000	6000000	36847558
96	Rupandehi	80105311	Rohini Rural Municipality	6113000	8544000	15000000	6000000	35657000
97	Rupandehi	80105312	Shuddhodhan Rural Municipality	6063000	8544000	15000000	6000000	35607000
98	Rupandehi	80105313	Sammrimai Rural Municipality	8305000	8544000	15000000	6000000	37849000
99	Rupandehi	80105314	Siyari Rural Municipality	6422000	8544000	15000000	6000000	35966000
100	Rolpa	80105122	Rolpa Municipality	5554000	11381297	19378654	11115189	47429140
101	Rolpa	80105343	Triveni Rural Municipality	4719000	8179345	6756460	7865324	27520129
102	Rolpa	80105344	Thawang Rural Municipality	3093000	8544000	15000000	8700000	35337000
103	Rolpa	80105345	Parivartan Rural Municipality	4218000	7940891.75	14538061.63	8127377.73	34824331.11
104	Rolpa	80105346	Madi Rural Municipality	3825000	7102137	13909681	7149511	31986329
105	Rolpa	80105347	Runtigadhi Rural Municipality	4958000	7348941	11237714	5589762	29134417
106	Rolpa	80105348	Lungri Rural Municipality	4288000	5147550.05	4076420	8202994.26	21714964.31
107	Rolpa	80105349	Gangadev Village	4152000	6974161	13817094	6870972	31814227
108	Rolpa	80105350	Sunhhahari Rural Municipality	3511000	7711519	1632655	7388081	20243255
109	Rolpa	80105351	Sunil Smriti Rural Municipality	4910000	7773242	8841180	7638027	29162449
			Total	700000000	1139007208	1578816841	858647815.4	4276471864

Source: Financial Comptroller General Office, 2024

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