Pathways to Sustainable Development in Nepal

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Program Director, National Planning Commission

Building forward better: Securing inclusive, resilient and green development in Nepal
March 9, 2022 (online)
Presentation Outline

- Towards sustainable development
- Long Term Vision 2100 (2043 AD)
- Fifteen Plan (2019/20-2023/24)
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Climate change management
- Disaster risk reduction and management
- Way Forward
Towards Sustainable Development

- Rich in social, cultural, geographical and natural diversity
- Faced with multiple vulnerabilities including climate induced hazards, and disasters.
- Already marched towards graduation from LDC to be effective from 2026.
- Constitutional provisions for sustainable development
- Legal and institutional arrangements
- International commitments and adoption and mainstreaming in national policies and plans
- Long-term Vision, periodic plans, and national and sectoral policies and strategies
- Campaigns, programs and projects on sustainable development
## Major Achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Status 2020/21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Area under forest coverage</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Protected areas</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Electricity generation (Installed capacity)</td>
<td>Mega Watt</td>
<td>2098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Improved cooking stoves (ICS)</td>
<td>Nos (,000)</td>
<td>1,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Home solar electrification system</td>
<td>Nos (,000)</td>
<td>961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Institutional solar system</td>
<td>Nos (,000)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Micro-hydro electricity</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bio gas plants</td>
<td>Nos (,000)</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Population access to electricity</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major Achievements

- Social security budget (%): 12.9
- Social security (%): 32
- Under 5 child mortality (per thousand, live births): 28
- Basic level (1-8) enrollment (%): 94.7
- Literacy rate (15-24 years, %): 92
- Poverty (%): 18.7
- Multidimensional poverty (%): 17.4

* Based on NMIX 2019.

** Estimated based on NLSS 2011 for 2018/19 in the 15th Plan.
## Major Achievements
*(A case of reconstruction)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
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<th>Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Private dwelling reconstruction</td>
<td>No (,000)</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>School building reconstruction</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health institutions reconstruction</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reconstruction of archeological heritages</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reconstruction of security agency buildings</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Long Term Vision 2100 (2043 AD)

‘Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali’
A prosperous, independent, and socialism-oriented economy with a happy, healthy, and educated citizens enjoying equality of opportunities, dignity, and high standards of living.
Prosperous Nepal

1. High and equitable national income
2. Accessible modern infrastructure and intensive connectivity
3. Development and full utilization of human capital potentials
4. High and sustainable production and productivity

Happy Nepali

1. Wellbeing and decent life
2. Safe, civilized and just society
3. Healthy and balanced environment
4. Good governance
5. Comprehensive governance
6. National unity, security and dignity
Drivers of Transformation

1. Integrated transport, information and communication
2. Quality human assets and entrepreneurial work culture
3. Hydroelectricity production and green economy
4. Production, productivity, and competitiveness
5. Development and expansion of quality tourism services
6. Modern, sustainable and systematic urbanization
7. Provincial and local economy and expansion of formal sector
8. Social protection and social security and
9. Governance reform and good governance.
Enablers

1. Political commitment
2. Demographic dividends and civic awareness
3. Geographic location, natural diversity and resources
4. Socio-cultural diversity and unique identity
5. Social capital and Nepali diaspora
6. Clean and renewable energy
7. Goodwill of friendly nations and the international community, and
8. Federal governance and fiscal federalism.
15th Plan - National Strategies

1. To achieve rapid, sustainable and employment-oriented growth
2. To ensure affordable and quality health care and education
3. To develop internal and international interconnectivity and sustainable cities/settlements
4. To increase production and productivity
5. To promote a comprehensive, sustainable and productive social security and protection system
6. To build a just society characterized by socio-economic equality and absence of poverty
7. To conserve and utilize natural resources and improve resilience and
8. To strengthen public services, enhance balanced regional development, and promote national unity
15th Plan’s Policy Orientation

Macroeconomic Policies
Sustainable consumption, saving, efficiency and equity of public finance, and investment promotion.

Economic Policies
Enhancing production and productivity with investment, infrastructure, technology and entrepreneurship.

Social Policies
Improving social infrastructure, institutions, and quality and equity of social services.
15th Plan’s Policy Orientation …

**Infrastructure Policies**

Coverage, quality enhancement, clean and integrated system

**Environment and climate change**

Pollution control, greenery and balanced development
Adaptation capacity and reducing the adverse effects

**Disaster risk reduction and management**

Reduction of loss and damage with preparedness and disaster resilience governance.
## Major Long-term Targets related to Sustainable Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Base year 2018/19</th>
<th>Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2023/24</td>
<td>2029/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GNI per capita</td>
<td>U.S. dollar</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>1,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Head count poverty</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PALMA ratio</td>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Life Expectancy (at birth)</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Literacy rate (above 15 years)</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Labor force participation rate (above 15 years)</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gender inequality index</td>
<td>Index</td>
<td>0.476</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Population covered by social security</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Households with basic food security</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>80</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Major Long-term Targets related to Sustainable Development …

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2023/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Road density</td>
<td>KM per Sq. KM</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>National and provincial highways</td>
<td>KM</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>21,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Electricity generation (installed capacity)</td>
<td>Mega-watts</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>5,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Per capita electricity consumption</td>
<td>Kilowatts-hour</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ratio of renewal energy in energy consumption</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Disaster affected households</td>
<td>Per thousand</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Efforts to Implement the SDGs in Nepal

### 2000-2015
- MDGs Implementation
- 8 Goals
- MGDs Progress Report

### 2015
- New Constitution
- SDGs Endorsement
- Preliminary Report of SDGs

### 2016
- Internalization of SDGs in 14th Plan

### 2017
- SDGs Status and Roadmap
- SDGs Committees
- First VNR

### 2018
- SDGs Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy
- Planning and Monitoring Guidelines for Province and Local level

### 2019
- SDG-aligned 15th Plan
- Province and Local-level Planning Guidelines

### 2020
- SDG Progress Assessment Report
- 2nd VNR
- NHDR
- Resource Book for SDGs Localization

### 2021
- MPI Report
- SDG 16 + Report
Other Efforts to Achieve the SDGs in Nepal

- Prepared Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks incorporating the SDGs.
- Updated and revised SDG-aligned Periodic Plans, Annual Programs and MTEF at provincial and local levels
- Alignment for SDGs reporting with the National Statistical System
Climate Change Management

National Climate Change Policy, 2019

• **Goal:**
  • Contribution to the socio-economic prosperity of nation by building climate resilient society.

• **Objectives:**
  • Enhance climate change adaptation capacity
  • Build resilience of ecosystems
  • Promote green economy with low carbon emission development
  • Mobilize financial resources for adaptation and mitigation
  • Conduct research, technology development and information service delivery
  • Mainstream climate change issues in policies, plans and programs
  • Mainstream GESI in climate change related program
Climate Change Management …

National Climate Change Policy, 2019

• Areas of policy interventions
  1. Agriculture and food security
  2. Forest, biodiversity and watershed conversation
  3. Water resources and energy
  4. Rural and urban habitats
  5. Industry, transport and physical infrastructure
  6. Tourism, natural and cultural heritage
  7. Health, drinking water and sanitation
  8. Disaster risk reduction and management

• Cross-cutting areas:
  a. Climate finance management
  b. GESI, livelihood and governance
  c. Awareness raising and capacity development
  d. Research, technology development and expansion
Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

**National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2018**
- To enhance understanding and access to information about disaster risk
- To strengthen disaster risk governance
- To mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development processes
- To enhance disaster risk resilience with increased investment.
- To ensure ‘Build Back better’ approach

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Act, 2017**
- Institutional arrangements
  - Federal
    - National DRRM council
    - Executive Committee
    - Expert Committee
    - NDRRM Authority
  - Provincial DM Committee
  - District DM Committee
  - Local DM Committee
- Responsibilities of the stakeholders
- Offence and Punishment
- Declaration of disaster emergency
Way Forward

• Revival of the livelihood, economy and past achievements from COVID-19 pandemic
• Financing the resource gaps for achieving the goals and targets
• Designing appropriate programs and interventions for sustainable development
• Development of disaster risk resilience physical infrastructure
• Investment for hydroelectricity and alternative energy
• Reducing the dependency on fossil fuels
Thank you!