

Country Statement of Nepal on Monitoring and Implementation

Mr,Chair
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen

I would like express my sincere thanks to ESCAP for organizing this very important Asia -pacific forum on Sustainable Development 2015' and also thanks to providing the opportunity to speak on the issue on monitoring and implementation of the SDG,s after 2015.

Before speaking on the issue on monitoring and its implementation Mr. Chair, I will take this opportunity to inform you and all distinguished delegates about recent devastating earthquake in Nepal. In April 25 earthquake in Nepal and continuing 250 times aftershocks about 4-5 Richter scale loss and damaged are very huge. About 8617 people were killed, 16800 people are injured, about 495000. Household are totally damaged and 267000 household are partially damaged and also billions of properties are damaged. Country 50 percent of the lands are affected. I will take this opportunity to express our thanks all our friendly countries, international organizations and all well wishers and member countries of Asia-pacific for their valuable support of this hour of national tragedy and emergency.

Nepal is one of the most disasters prone countries, globally its holds 11th place from the earthquake induced disaster risks, 30 places from the water induced disaster risks, 4th place from the climate change induced disaster risk and 20th place from the multiple disaster risk. As LDC,s and being LLDC and also most disaster prone country Nepal deserved special attention from international community.

My delegation is confident that Nepal will be receiving support from our friendly countries, development partners in the coming days for rehabilitation and reconstruction of new Nepal.

With this very short information, now I would like to come today's discussion on the issue of monitoring and implementation of the SDG's after 2015.

Mr.Chair

It is not possible to make progress on the implementation of the ambitious 2015 common agenda without global partnership. Adequate and long term financing

will require pooling together of the resources from global support and partnership. A mechanism to effectively monitor the different actors in the process and hold them answerable to their promises and pledges will be equally important to realize the goals. Another important lesson of MDGs is lack of accountability. There is no provision to ensure accountability in the process of implementation. The post 2015 agenda must place the national governments in the driving seat and make them accountable in the implementation of the goals. The challenges before the global leaders are how to engage the diverse range of development actors in monitoring and implementation framework for development cooperation for the post 2015 era.

Mr Chair some of the issues of monitoring and implementation could be considering for effective implementation is as follows.

1. Global monitoring and implementation will require different stakeholders to be clear about their own roles and responsibilities within the various forms of partnership. Within the governments there are many ministries departments, and other stakeholder and a country requires an adjusted framework for monitoring which should be inclusive, effective, and authoritative. A smart system of monitoring should be designed. And effective monitoring and implementation must be the key features of a renewed global partnership for development.

2. Baseline data for the indicators at the project level or local level linking with national level should be established, while framing the monitoring framework. The data should be comparable with certain time frame. Monitoring and evaluation plan should be the crucial part of each project. Statistical and other system capacity must be strengthened to support national monitoring and develop a robust baseline of information.

3. Global commitments must be translated into country level commitments as according to its needs of the country with specific targets to which all partners can commit through inclusive participatory process. Country level commitments between partners must be reflected in the main development planning and budgetary processes, in order to ensure implementation and end of the line accountability provided through parliamentary oversight.

5. Increasing complexity for monitoring should be better utilized and streamlined, while ensuring local context and realities are taken into account. Established of parallel monitoring system should be avoided. Focus should be on

streamlining and adjusting the monitoring frameworks into one and using already existing and agreed indicators.

Thank you Mr. Chair