Implementation status of SDGs in Nepal

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Government of Nepal
Presentation outline

- Country context
- MDGs to SDGs
- SDGs in National Framework
- Integration of the Three Dimension of SDGs
- Institutional Mechanism
- Goal and Targets/ Roadmap to 2030
- Means of Implementation
  - SDGs Costing and Financing Strategy
  - Partnering with Stakeholders
- Challenges and Way Forward
Nepal at a Glance

- Landlocked, multiethnic, multilingual, multi-religious country located between India and China.
- Geographically divided into three ecological region (Mountain, Hill and Terai)
- Administrative Division: 7 Provinces and 753 Local Governments
- Area: 1,47,181 sq km
- Capital: Kathmandu
- Population: 28.71 million
  - 126 caste/ethnic groups,
  - 123 languages and dialects spoken,
- Population Growth Rate: 1.35%
Country Context

- Political Stability after long transition;
- Promulgation of new constitution in 2015;
- Effective implementation of constitution after elections for local, provincial and federal parliaments and governments;

National Vision: "Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali" through

- Wide range of interconnectedness and high productivity,
- Healthy, educated and a high living standard citizen,
- Prosperous, independent and socialism oriented economy,
- Happy citizens with equal opportunities.
In general satisfactory:

For example;
- Poverty reduced (42% to 21.6%),
- School enrolment and gender equality in school increased,
- Child and maternal mortality decreased,
- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS contained, and Water and sanitation improved.

However,

- From qualitative perspectives, achievements are not as satisfactory as they should have been, and
- Most of the achievements, quantity or numeric, as such are averages meaning achievements remain unequal if seen from geographical and societal and community dimensions.
Implementation Status of SDGs in Nepal
Mainstreaming SDGs in 14th and 15th Periodic Plan

SDGs coding in Annual budget/projects

High priority is given for the projects contributed to SDGs (MTEF)

Sectoral strategies were prepared in line with SDGS

Planning/Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines for Federal/Provincial/Local level has prepared in line with SDGs
### Integration of Three Dimension of SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Dimension of Sustainable Development</th>
<th>15th Plan National Strategies</th>
<th>Sustainable Development Goal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Increase in Production and Productivity</td>
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<td>Rapid, sustainable and employment oriented economic growth</td>
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<td>Development of Sustainable city/settlement</td>
<td>Goal no. 2, 6,7,8,9,11,12</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Ensure accessible and quality healthcare and education</td>
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<td>Provide complete, sustainable and productive social security and protection</td>
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<td>Equitable/just social Society</td>
<td>Goal no. 1,3,4,5,10</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Environmental /Governance</td>
<td>Conservation and mobilization of natural resources and upliftment, Strengthen public service and Federal governance systems</td>
<td>Goal no. 13, 15, 16,17</td>
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SDGs Localization Initiatives

- Preparation of planning/monitoring guidelines in Sub national level
- Capacity development in planning/monitoring/statistics
- Assisted to prepare result framework/ macro framework /and detailing of periodic plan and MTEF
- SDGs baseline indicator for the Province level
- Interaction program with Province Level Planning Commission
Institutional Mechanism on SDGs

National Steering Committee
(Representation from all Levels of Government)

Implementation & Coordination Committee
(Representative from all levels of Govt., Private Sector, Civil Society, Cooperatives)

Thematic Working Committees
(Representative from all levels of Govt., Private Sector, Civil Society, Cooperatives)

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Governance and Gender Mainstreaming
- Agriculture, Development and Drinking Water
-Coordination
- Energy Development and Climate Change
- Infrastructure Development

Parliamentarian Committee
Supreme Audit Institution
# Goals and Targets: Roadmap to 2030

## Goals

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## Indicators

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### Goals and Targets: Roadmap to 2030

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<th>Goals</th>
<th>Global Targets</th>
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<td>Global Local All</td>
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<td>10. Reduced inequality</td>
<td>10 11 16 27</td>
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<td>11. Sustainable Cities</td>
<td>10 15 15 30</td>
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<td>12. Responsible Consumption/Production</td>
<td>11 13 10 23</td>
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<td>13. Climate Action</td>
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<td>14. Lives Below Water</td>
<td>10 10 0 10</td>
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<td>15. Lives on Land</td>
<td>12 14 17 31</td>
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<td>16. Peaceful, justice &amp; strong institutions</td>
<td>12 23 8 31</td>
<td></td>
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<td>17. Partnership</td>
<td>19 25 3 28</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>169 244 245 489</strong></td>
<td><strong>489</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Excluding Goal 14</strong></td>
<td><strong>159 234 245 479</strong></td>
<td><strong>479</strong></td>
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Means of Implementation: Financial Requirement

- Governance: 54
- Forest: 37.4
- Climate Change: 24.8
- Urban Infrastructure: 168
- Transportation/Industry: 613.8
- Labor/Tourism: 56.8
- Energy: 260.4
- Drinking Water/ Sanisation: 76
- Gender: 15.6
- Education: 306.6
- Health: 134.1
- Agriculture: 118
- Poverty: 153

Total Investment Requirement: $ 2015 Billion NRs (about 19 Billion Dollar)
Source of Financing

- **Public**: 54%
- **Private**: 36%
- **Cooperative/CSOs**: 4%
- **Household**: 4%
Total Financial Gap (Annual average, Rs. billion)

- **2016-2030**: Total Financial Gap - 1019.9 billion
  - Private: 815.5 billion
  - Public: 204.4 billion

- **2020-2022**: Total Financial Gap - 546.4 billion
  - Private: 318.2 billion
  - Public: 228.2 billion

- **2023-2025**: Total Financial Gap - 585 billion
  - Private: 391.37 billion
  - Public: 281.2 billion

- **2026-2030**: Total Financial Gap - 281.2 billion
  - Private: 218.2 billion
  - Public: 63.0 billion
Financing Strategies

- Reorientation of Investment towards SDGs by all stakeholders
- Formulating investment friendly law/policies
- Internal resource mobilization- tax reform, broaden tax base, using ICT in revenue collection
- Reorientation of resource towards productive and employment generating sector
- Attracting FDI, PPP for SDGs financing
- Revenue mobilization from sub national level towards SDGs
- Aid harmonization/ More ODA
Means of Implementation: Partnership

- Public
- Civil Society/Communities
- Development Partners
- Private
- Cooperatives

Sustainable Development Goals
Partnering/Coordination within Public Sector

- Partnering /Coordination with all level of Government
- Partnering /Coordination with Ministries to implement the projects
- Partnering /Coordination with Parliament
- Partnering /Coordination with Supreme Audit Institution (Auditor General Office)
Partnering with Civil Society and Cooperatives

- **Civil Societies** has been working on advocacy, awareness, capacity development, network building, income generation, social mobilization and empowerment of the backward and marginalized communities.

- **CSOs in Nepal** have already formed a common platform named “**Nepal SDGs Forum**” to engage SDGs.

- **Cooperatives** are involved by financing agricultural production, dairy, manufacturing, financial services, communication, energy, education, health and Capacity development.

- **Expected to reorient contribution towards SDGs.**
Private sector is expected to invest 36 percent of the overall financing requirement to achieve SDGs;

Private sector is expected to invest in industry, energy, physical infrastructure, housing and urban infrastructure, and tourism etc;

Partnering with multilateral and bilateral development partners is equally important for mobilizing more resources for SDGs (Grant, Loan, Technical, FDI, Other..).
Major Challenges

- Meeting the financial needs;
- Mainstreaming / Localization of SDGs;
- Lack of disaggregated data;
- Capacity constraint/ Weak Governance;
- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Coordination (Vertical & Horizontal)
Coordinated efforts in implementation of SDGs is needed by all level of Govt./ and Other stakeholders;

Governance and monitoring system need to be strengthen;

Macroeconomic policy reforms to enhance economic growth/ to distribute income and benefits to the poor and marginalized people to achieve the aspiration of 'No one Leave Behind' ;

Prioritize interventions are needed on financial, managerial, technological, institutional part;

Sectoral plans, long-term strategies and perspective plans need further aligning with the SDGs in all levels;

Strengthen the statistical system to produce the disaggregated data for national and sub-national level.
Thank You for Listening