Sustainable Development Goals for Nepal, 2016-2030

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Outline of the Presentation

- Introduction and Objectives
- SDGs, Their Targets and Proposed Indicators
- Issues and Challenges in SDG Implementation
- Key Considerations for National Report and Strategy for SDGs

Introduction

- NPC initiated the preparation of SDG national report by forming thematic task forces. Most task forces completed the job belatedly. Some are still not completed.
- A team of two assigned to consolidate the TTF reports, fill in the gaps, and prepare national report and strategy for SDGs implementation.
- Focus group discussions held with the NPC team and key Ministry officials on the targets and indicators
- Two workshops held with government officials and Civil society stakeholders to get feedback on the SDG draft report.
- A meeting with local development partners being organized soon to share the draft report.

Objectives of the Report

- Make an overview of the proposed SDGs from national perspectives, their relevance from Nepal's perspective
- Assess the baseline scenario of the proposed SDG targets and mapping the data gaps,
- Identifying key indicators for the targets and setting tentative quantitative targets for each indicator,
- Identifying key issues and challenges for implementation of the SDGs,
- Provide feedback to the Government for negotiation of the proposed SDGs in the general assembly of UN in September 2015.
- Provide input for Nepal's negotiation team for the SDGs and prepare a reference for SDGs Strategy for Nepal.

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| Population below national poverty line (%) | 23.8 | 17.1 | 11.5 | 6.0 |
| Per capita Gross National Income (GNI) (US\$) | 772 | 1363 | 2029 | 2500 |
| Prop of SP expenditure in total budget (%) | 11.3 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 15.0 |
| Employment to population ratio (%) | 78.3 | 77.1 | 76.0 | 75.0 |
| Prop of employed people living < US\$ 1.25/day | 22.0 | 13.8 | 6.9 | 0.0 |
| Prop of own a/c & family workers (%) | 81.9 | 79.3 | 77.2 | 75.0 |
| Share of bottom 20% in consumption (%) | 8.0 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 12.0 |
| HHs covered by formal financial services (%) | 40.0 | 55.0 | 67.5 | 80.0 |
| Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) | 24.6 | 22.5 | 20.7 | 18.9 |

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (0-59 m) (%) | 41 | 26.0 | 13.5 | 1 |
| HH with inadequate food consumption (%) | 36.1 | 22.9 | 12.0 | 1 |
| Pop. spending > 2/3 of consumption on food (%) | 20 | 12.9 | 6.9 | 1 |
| Per capita food grain production (Kg) | 341 | 404 | 457 | 510 |
| Prevalence of underweight children <5 yrs | 30.1 | 19.2 | 10.1 | 1 |
| Prevalence of stunting children <5 yrs | 37.4 | 23.7 | 12.4 | 1 |
| Prevalence of wasting children <5 yrs | 11.3 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 1 |
| Prop of pop < min dietary energy consum.(%) | 22.8 | 14.6 | 7.8 | 1 |

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

| | | _ | |
|------|---|--|---|
| 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| 281 | 127 | 99 | 70 |
| 23 | 14 | 8 | 1 |
| 38 | 23 | 14 | 1 |
| 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.1 | 0 |
| 38.8 | 61.7 | 80.9 | 100 |
| 15 | 9.4 | 4.7 | 0 |
| 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 43.7 | 32.8 | 23.6 | 14.5 |
| 22.3 | 16.7 | 12.1 | 7.4 |
| 15.8 | 11.8 | 8.5 | 5.2 |
| 49.6 | 59.1 | 67.1 | 75 |
| 55.6 | 68.5 | 79.3 | 90 |
| 59.5 | 70.9 | 80.5 | 90 |
| 5.3 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8 |
| | 281 23 38 0.23 38.8 15 12 43.7 22.3 15.8 49.6 55.6 59.5 | 281127231438230.230.1438.861.7159.412843.732.822.316.715.811.849.659.155.668.559.570.9 | 28112799231483823140.230.140.138.861.780.9159.44.7128443.732.823.622.316.712.115.811.88.549.659.167.155.668.579.359.570.980.5 |

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 203 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | 0 |
| Net enrolment rate in primary education, % | 95.3 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Children reaching last grade of pri. level, % | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 100 |
| Pupils enrolled in grade 1 reach. grade 8 % | 74.6 | 82.2 | 88.6 | 95 |
| Attendance to early childhood education (%) | 50.7 | 65.4 | 77.7 | 90 |
| Scholarship coverage of total students (%) | 21.5 | 25.9 | 29.6 | 33.3 |
| Gender Parity Index (GPI) | 0.62 | 0.76 | 0.91 | 1.0 |
| Literacy rate of 15-24 years old | 88.6 | 92.5 | 95.8 | 99 |
| Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (women) | 84 | 89.6 | 94.3 | 99 |
| Numeracy all (R & W >15 yrs (%) | 62.2 | 75.6 | 86.8 | 98 |
| Numeracy female(read & write) rate >15 yrs | 51.9 | 68.1 | 81.5 | 95 |
| Human assets index | 67 | 70 | 72.8 | 76 |
| Gender development index | 0.53 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.7 |

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Gender parity index (GPI), primary education | 1.02 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| GPI in secondary level education | 1.02 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Women to men in tertiary level education (%) | 0.71 | 0.82 | 0.91 | 1 |
| Ratio of literate women to literate men 15-24 y | 0.85 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 1 |
| Women in wage employ in non-agri sec (%) | 44.8 | 46.8 | 48.4 | 50 |
| Women - men wage equality, similar work(%) | 0.62 | 0.76 | 0.88 | 1 |
| Sex ratio at birth, % | 0.96 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1 |
| Women (15-49 yrs) experi phy. violence (%) | 22 | 13.8 | 6.9 | 0 |
| Women (15-49 yrs) exper sexual violence (%) | 26 | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Girls & young women married < 18 yrs (%) | 29 | 18 | 9 | 0 |
| Corporal punishment to girls (%) | 21.0 | 13.1 | 6.6 | 0 |
| Seats held by women in the Parliament (%) | 32.8 | 35.5 | 37.8 | 40 |
| Women in public service higher position (%) | 14 | 23.8 | 31.9 | 40 |
| Women to men in pro. & tech. workers (%) | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.3 |
| | | | | |

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| HHs with access to piped water supply (%) | 49.5 | 66.6 | 80.8 | 95 |
| Water supply coverage (%) | 88.0 | 92.5 | 96.3 | 100 |
| HHs with <i>E. coli</i> risk level in HH Water (%) | 82.2 | 51.4 | 25.7 | 0 |
| HH with <i>E. coli</i> risk level in source water (%) | 71.1 | 44.4 | 22.2 | 0 |
| HHs using improved sanitation facilities, %) | 60.0 | 75.0 | 87.5 | 100 |
| Proportion of population using latrine (%) | 67.6 | 79.8 | 89.9 | 100 |
| Local authority areas having declared ODF(%) | 41.0 | 63.1 | 81.6 | 100 |
| Sanitation coverage (%) | 62.0 | 76.3 | 88.1 | 100 |
| Urban HHs with toilet con to Sewer System (%) | 30.0 | 56.3 | 78.1 | 100 |
| Urban HHs with toilet conn to Septic tank (%) | 47.5 | 67.2 | 83.6 | 100 |

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|---|------------|-------|------|------|
| Per capita energy (final) consumption (in GL) | 16 | 19 | 21.5 | 24 |
| HHs using solid fuels as pri source of energy (%) | 74.7 | 50.4 | 30.2 | 10 |
| Prop of HH using LPG for cooking,heating (%) | 18 | 26.2 | 33.1 | 40 |
| Proportion of pop with access to electricity (%) | 74 | 83.4 | 91.2 | 99 |
| Electricity consumption (k Wh per capita) | 80 | 286.3 | 458 | 630 |
| Share of renew. energy in energy consum. (%) | 11.9 | 26.19 | 38.1 | 50 |
| Decrease of energy intensity (%) per annum | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.35 | 1.6 |
| Proportion of efficient lighting systems CFL (%) | 20.0 | 58 | 50 | 0 |
| Proportion of efficient lighting systems LED (%) | 0.1 | 15 | 50 | 100 |
| Proportion of higher efficiency appliances (%) | 10 | 40 | 68.8 | 100 |
| Higher efficiency power tech in Industry (%) | 2 | 15.5 | 23.8 | 30 |
| Prop of electric vehicle in pub. transport (%) | 1 | 37.8 | 68.8 | 100 |

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| Per capita GDP growth (%) | 4 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 7 |
| Growth of agricultural sector (%) | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 5 |
| Growth of construction sector (%) | 7.1 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 10 |
| Access to Coops (% of HHs < 30 min walk) | 54 | 63.8 | 71.9 | 80 |
| Underemployment rate (%) | 28 | 21.3 | 15.6 | 10 |
| Youth underemployment rate (%) | 50 | 35 | 22.5 | 10 |
| Child labour (%) | 7 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 0 |
| Illegal migrant workers (%) | 20 | 12.5 | 6.3 | 0 |
| Tourist arrival (million) | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3 |
| Life insurance coverage (%) | 5 | 12.5 | 18.8 | 25 |

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

| Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Road density (km/sq km) | 0.5 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 5 |
| Industry share in GDP (%) | 15 | 18.8 | 21.9 | 25 |

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Consumption inequality (Gini coefficient) | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.21 | 0.16 |
| Income inequality (Gini coefficient) | 0.46 | 0.34 | 0.28 | 0.23 |
| Share of bo. 40% of pop in consumption(%) | 18.7 | 20.5 | 21.9 | 23.4 |
| Share of bo. 40% of pop in total income (%) | 11.9 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 18 |
| Social Empowerment Index | 0.41 | 0.52 | 0.61 | 0.7 |
| Economic Empowerment Index | 0.34 | 0.47 | 0.59 | 0.7 |
| Political Empowerment Index | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.7 |
| Poverty ratio (Rural Vs Urban) | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.25 | 1 |
| Water access ratio (Urban Vs Rural) | 2.3 | 1.81 | 1.41 | 1 |
| Finish pri school on time (Richest Vs Poorest) | 2.2 | 1.75 | 1.37 | 1 |
| Childhood free of stunting (Richest Vs Poorest) | 1.6 | 1.37 | 1.19 | 1 |
| Ratio of wage index to consumer price index | 1.61 | 1.76 | 1.90 | 2 |
| Prop of farm HHs covered by microfinance (%) | 24 | 30.0 | 36.0 | 40 |

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Urban population living in squatters (%) | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Proportion of HH units roofed with thatched roof % | 19.03 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 5 |
| Multidimensional poverty (%) | 44.2 | 31.8 | 21.4 | 11 |
| HHs living in safe (pakki) houses (%) | 29.8 | 41.1 | 48.7 | 60 |
| Availability of safe road (%) | 0.1 | 18.8 | 34.4 | 50 |
| Availability of safe public transport (%) | 0.1 | 18.8 | 34.4 | 50 |
| Planned satellite cities (number) | 10 | 25 | 38 | 50 |
| HHs residing with 5 and more persons (%) | 46.7 | 36.7 | 28.3 | 20 |
| Growth of urban population (% per annum) | 3.43 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Reconstruction of earthquake affected heritage (no) | 2900 | 1450 | 0 | 0 |
| Houses fully damaged due to earthquake, in 000 | 499 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| Houses partially damaged, in 000 | 257 | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Conc. of Ozone, µg/m3 (averaging period 8 hrs) | 157 | 143.1 | 131.6 | 120 |
| Municipalities provided with sewerage services (%) | 45 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Private hospitals segregate wastes (%) | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Households with underground drains (%) | 9.4 | 39.6 | 64.8 | 90 |

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

| Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|---|------|-------|------|------|
| Proportion of total water resource used (%) | 10 | 13.75 | 16.9 | 20 |
| Per capita timber consumption (m ³ per year) | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.15 |
| Use of fossil fuel energy consum (% of total) | 12.5 | 13.44 | 14.2 | 15 |
| Total carbon sink in forest area (106 tons) | 2276 | 2623 | 2911 | 3200 |
| Land use for agri prod (cereal % of culti land) | 80 | 83.75 | 86.9 | 90 |
| Soil organic matter (%) | 1 | 2.125 | 3.13 | 4 |

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

| Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|---|------|-------|-------|------|
| Annual CO ₂ emissions (MT per capita) | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.05 |
| Consump. of ozone-depleting substance (t) ^b | 0.88 | 0.72 | 0.58 | 0.44 |
| Green House Gas (GHG) emitter from | | | | |
| Residential Sector while using energy (%) | 71 | 57.7 | 46.6 | 35.5 |
| GHG emitter from transport sector (%) | 12 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 6 |
| GHG emitter from industrial sector (%) | 12 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 6 |
| GHG emit from commer. & agri sector (%) | 5 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| GHG emission (in CH_4) from agri.sector (Gg) | 614 | 669 | 730 | 796 |
| GHG emiss (in N_2O) from agri. sector (Gg) | 32.6 | 34.8 | 37.2 | 39.8 |
| GHG emiss (CO ₂) from agri sector (000Gg) | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 |
| GHG emi (CO ₂) from Ind (cement, lime) (Gg) | 632 | 513.5 | 414.8 | 316 |
| GHG emi(CO ₂) from energy sec (Industrial, | | | | |
| transport and others) (Gg) | 7959 | 6466 | 5223 | 3979 |

SDG 14: Conserving and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

This is not relevant for Nepal. But..

- As mountain resources are so crucial for Nepal's fresh water resources, hydropower, livelihood, agriculture, adventure tourism, and environment protection, some specific targets could be set and indicators developed for the same.
- Chure (low hill) conservation a key intervention to protect the biodiversity and livelihood of both low hill and terai people.

SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|---|-------|------|------|-----------|
| Total land area covered by dense forest (%) | 29 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Total land area covered by bush (%) | 10.6 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Forest under commu-based mgt (%) | 39 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Conservation area (% of land area) | 23.23 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Rate of forest loss and degradation (%) | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional plantation (<u>00</u> ha) per annum | | 15 | 20 | <u>25</u> |
| Reclaim flooded & degraded land (000 hct) | 14.3 | 25.8 | 35.4 | 45 |
| Watersheds adapt practices (dist number) | 61 | 75 | 75 | <u>75</u> |
| Potentially dangerous lakes (%) | 0.37 | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0 |
| Mountain ecosys cover by prote'd areas (%) | 67.8 | 72.4 | 76.2 | 80 |
| Animal species under conser plan (no.) | 39 | 48 | 72 | 95 |

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

| Selected Targets and Indicators | 2014 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|
| Direct deaths from armed /violent conflict (no.) | 1628 | 1018 | 509 | 0 |
| Displaced from armed/violent conflict (no.) | 7043 | 4930 | 3169 | 1409 |
| Child (5-17 y) labor (%) | 37.4 | 23.4 | 11.7 | 0 |
| Children age 1-14 yrs experien punishment (%) | 81.7 | 51.1 | 25.5 | 0 |
| Women (20-49 y) first married < age 18 y (%) | 48.8 | 30.5 | 15.3 | 0 |
| Children trafficking to abroad per annum (no.) | 3387 | 2117 | 1058 | 0 |
| Trans, account, & anti-corr in public (scale1-6) | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5 |
| People's perception on corruption (%) | 29 | 18.1 | 9.06 | 0 |
| Good governance (scale of -2.5 to 2.5) | -0.83 | 0.23 | 1.11 | 2 |
| Quality of public administration (scale 1-6) | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.41 | 5 |
| Voter turnout (%) | 78. | 82.7 | 86.4 | 90 |
| Birth registration (%) | 58.1 | 73.8 | 86.9 | 100 |

SDG17: Strengthening means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

It has 19 targets which include:

- Strengthen domestic resource mobilization,
- implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 per cent of GNI in ODA to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 per cent to ILDCs
- Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring,
- Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
- Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation
- By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for LDCs.....

Their further elaboration through measurable indicators not done.

Issues & Challenges in SDGs Implementation

- Mainstreaming SDGs into National Planning Process
- Localization of SDGs at sub-national and local levels
- Scaling up efforts to reach the 'difficult ones'
- Mobilization of Financial Resources
- Development Aid, commitment and utilization
- Good Governance and Capacity Development
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation

Key Considerations for SDGs National Report

- Setting quantifiable targets –follow the MDGs (non negotiation to targets) or negotiate the global targets to country specific context ?
- Identifying the most relevant indicators and also limiting them to manageable level?
- Agreeing on baseline data on quantitative targets and indicators for 2014 and their goalposts for 2030?
- Harmonizing with national development targets such as LDC graduation and avoid conflict across targets?
- Agreeing on appropriate data and information source for various indicators?
- Prioritization of the goals, or targets in each goal or only the components/indicators within each target?

Inputs for Global Negotiation Process

- SDGs too comprehensive, ambitious and allencompassing; pose a serious implementation risk; have over killed the shortcomings of the MDGs.
- SDGs aspire 'ending' many negative developments; does it mean 'zero' or are there discretions to target at close to zero, say at 1-3% ?
- SDGs and their targets overlapping and their indicators even more so; difficult to specify in single goals.
- Qualitative targets difficult to have quantifiable indicators; and they are more subjective.
- A lot of surveys required to create baseline information and monitor the targets and indicators.
- Country capacity constraints to implement SDGs; global cooperation on SDGs to be explicitly spelled out and implemented from start of SDGs –unlike during MDGs.