

LOCALIZING GLOBAL AGENDAS

The Global Agendas and Nepal (SDGs, Climate Change and Urban Development)

Lal Shanker Ghimire

Joint Secretary

National Planning Commission Secretariat

Kathmandu, Nepal

2016

ADB HQ, MANILA, PHILIPPINES
27–29 SEPTEMBER 2016

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

Contents

1. NEPAL: The Country Context
2. MDGs in Nepal: Overview
3. The Process: SDGs, the Climate Change and Urban Development
4. SDGs National (Preliminary) Report
5. Development Guidance: The Constitution of Nepal
7. UN Adoption of SDGs
8. Mainstreaming SDGs
 - 14th Plan (2016/17-2018/19)
 - Annual Budget (2016/17)
 - Envisioning Nepal 2030
9. The Climate Change
10. The Urban Development
11. Issues and Challenges
12. What Next : Nationalization / Localization and Implementation
13. Conclusion

NEPAL: The Country Context

- An LDC and LLDC with US\$ 766 (2016) per capita,
- GDP US\$ 22 billion- Growth rate of 0.77 percent (2016),
- Imports 11 times of exports with US\$ 70.3 billion trade deficit (2016),
- Human Development Index: 0.541 (2014)
- Population 26.49 million (2011) - 21.6 % (2016) living below national poverty line,
- New Constitution with Federal System of Governance promulgated (2015),
- 14th Periodic Plan (2016)

MDGs in Nepal: Overview



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.

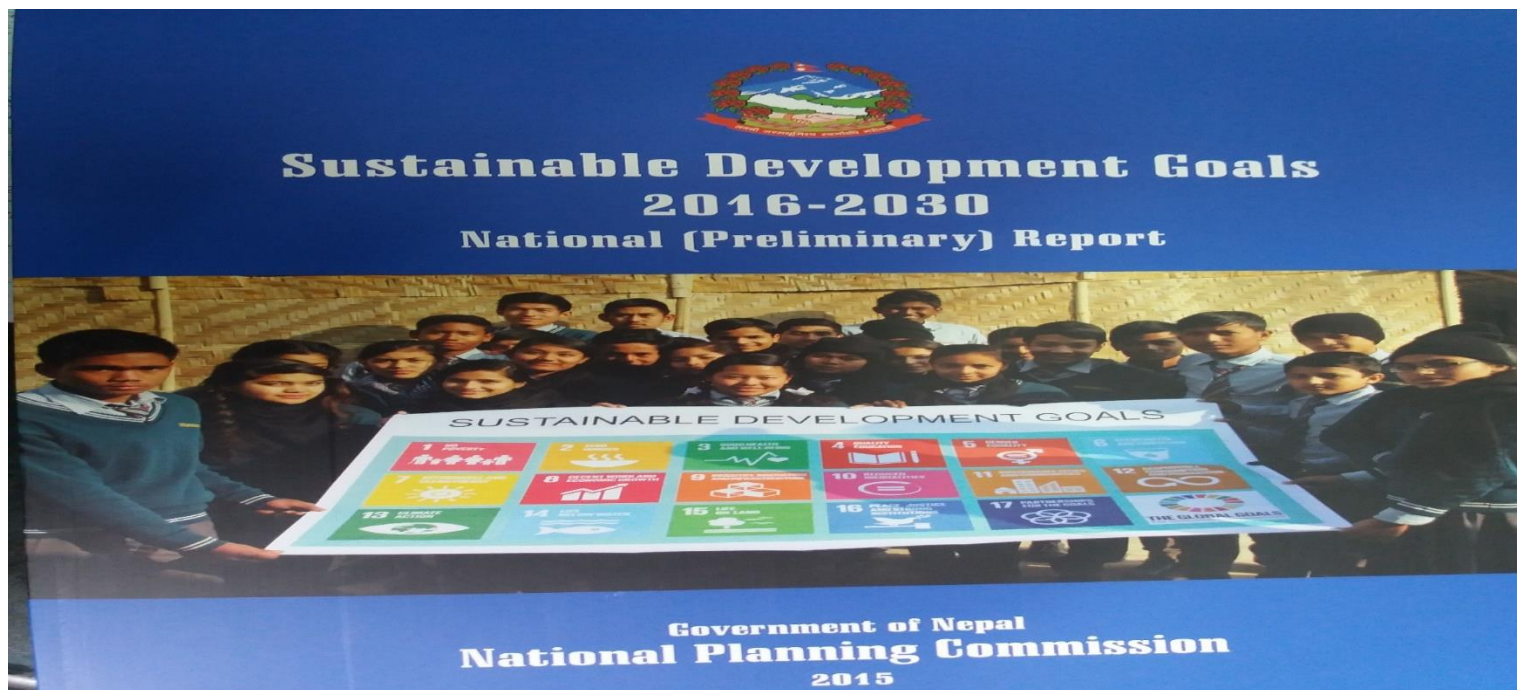
The Process: SDGs, The Climate Change and the Urban Development

- Preliminary Identification of Stakeholders
 - Government
 - Parliamentarians
 - Private Sector
 - Cooperatives
 - I/NGO and CBOs
 - Development Partners
- Consultations
- Discussions
- National Report
 - Sustainable Development Goals, 2016-2030:
National [Preliminary Report]

Development Guidance: The Constitution of Nepal

- Constitution of Nepal, 2015 (*Proclaimed on 20 September 2015- 3 Asoj 2072*)
 - Guiding principles, policy and responsibility;
 - ✓ Social transformation, {Article 50 (c) }
 - ✓ Economic { 50 (d), (e), (f) and (h) }
 - ✓ Environmental, {Article 50 (g) }

Sustainable Development Goals, 2016-2030: National [Preliminary Report] 2015-I



UN Adopts SDGs-I



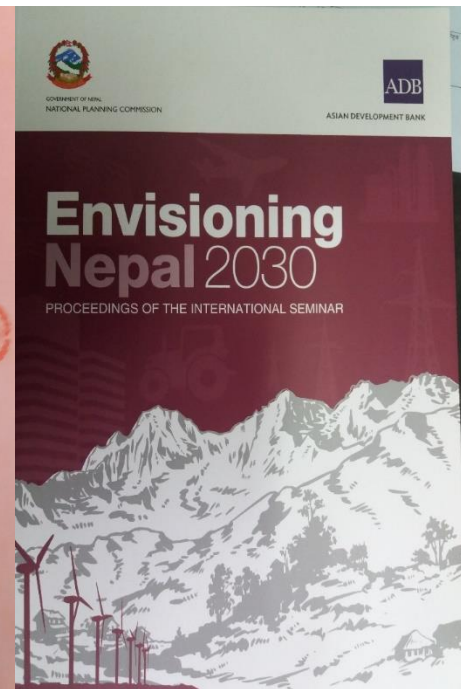
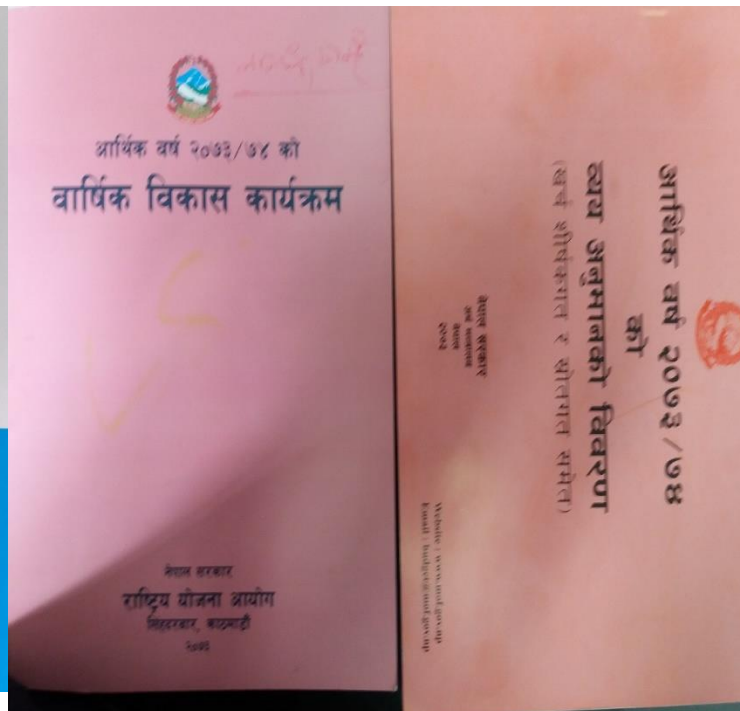
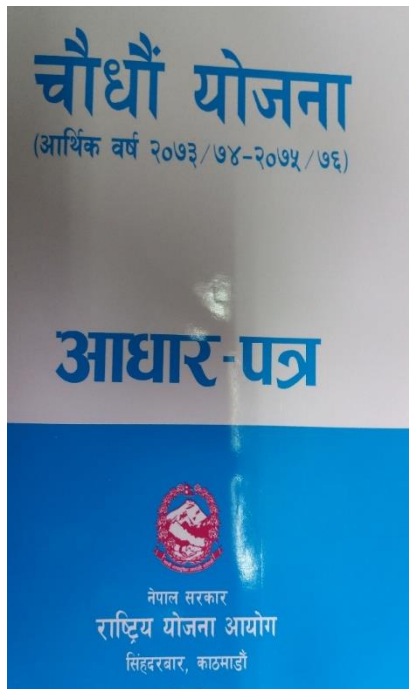
25 September 2015

UN Adopts SDGs-II

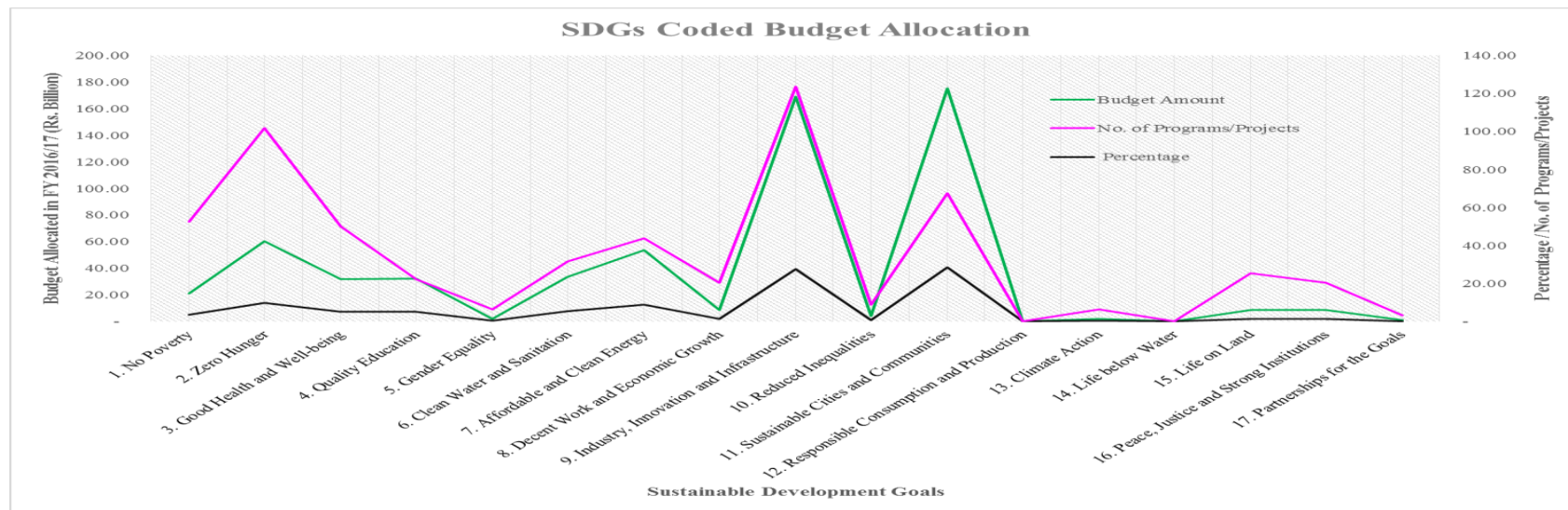
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Mainstreaming SDGs - I



Mainstreaming SDGs -II

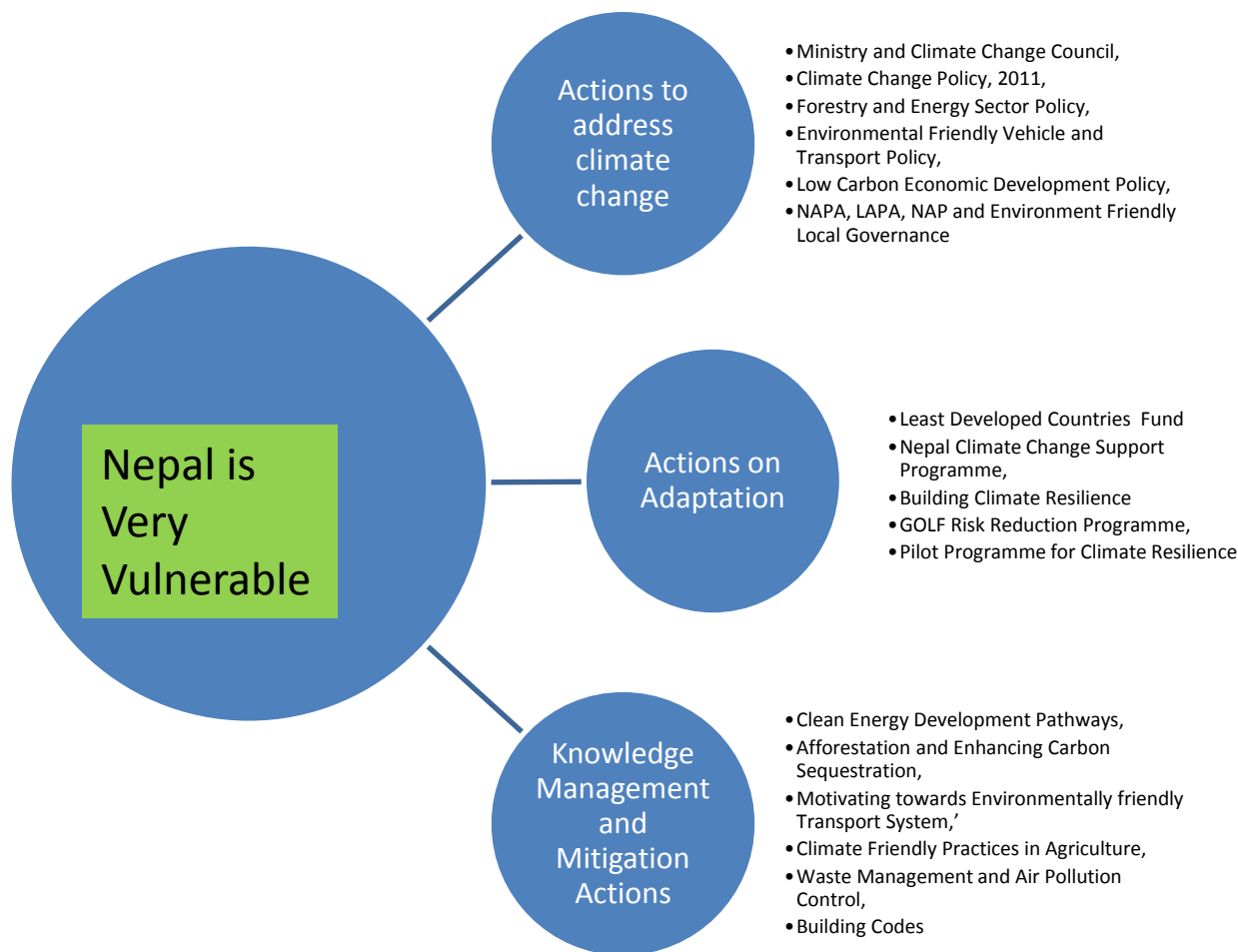


The Climate Change-I



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population and Environment
INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (INDC)
Communicated to the UNFCCC Secretariat In February 2016

The Climate Change-II



The Urban Development- I

DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION FOR DISCUSSION



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Urban Development
Kathmandu, Nepal

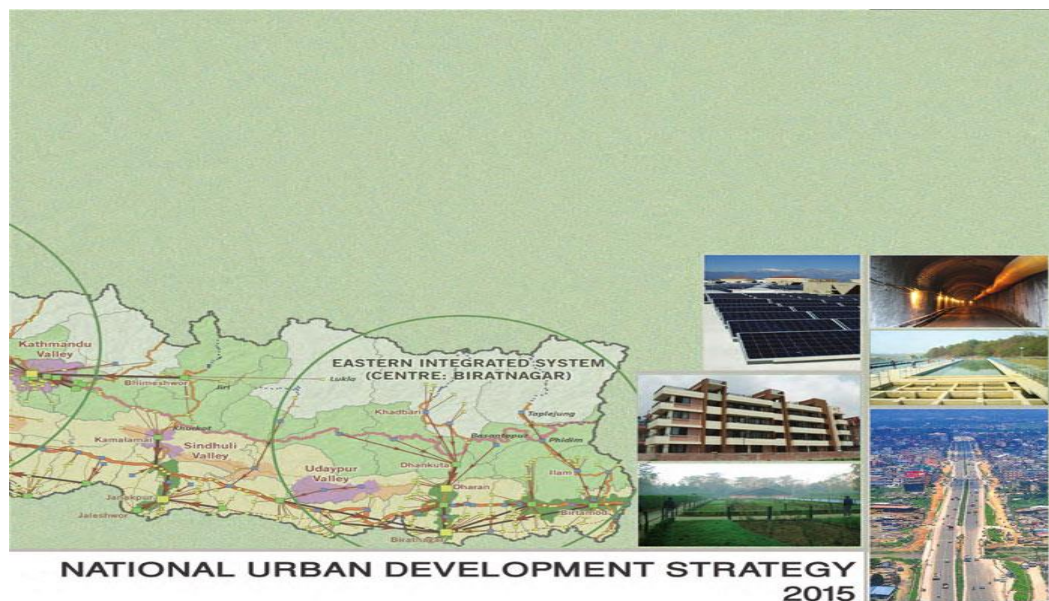
Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable
Urban Development (HABITAT III)

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON PLAN OF ACTION

July 8, 2016

Land and Urban Planning | Urban Governance and Legislation
Urban Demography | Urban Economy
Environment and Urbanization | Housing and Basic Services

Jibgar Joshi, PhD | Kirti Kusum Joshi, PhD | Sanjaya Uprety | Sangeeta Singh



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL, MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Urban Development-II

Challenges

- Riverside Settlements,
- Low Urban Density,
- Housing Demand,
- Lack of WASH,
- Lack of Domestic Energy,
- Road Density and Urban Transport.

Future Challenges

- Federalism and Resources Sharing of the Provinces and Inter-linkages of Cities,
- Housing Demands,
- Water and Sanitation,
- Energy,
- Urban Transport,
- 2015 Earthquake.

New Urban Agenda

- Service Based Urban Areas,
- Mass Housing Development and Rental Housing,
- Cooperative Housing,
- PPP for Urban Service and Urban Development,
- Once City One Identity,
- Harnessing Renewal Energy,
- Institutional Capacity Building and Coordination,
- Build Back Better.

Issues and Challenges

- Nothing a less priority: Every thing becomes priority
- No one left behind: It is not possible
- Deeply inadequate to support the operational Means of Implementation (Moi) at local level (Individual member states).
- Conflicting and dichotomy: Economic, Social and Environmental
 - Are interdependent and requires synergies and Trade-offs
 - Goals 1, 2, 3, and 8 (are interdependent or produce synergy whereas Goal 8 needs to be traded-off with Goals 11-15)
- Donors and Development Partners:
 - In- Charge: UN with so-called moral authority but lacks a dollar in its own pocket,
 - Individual flag with self identity
- Government:
 - Multiple government or institutions but no single window for coordinating
- Coordinating with Private Sector, I/NGOs, CBOs and Others

What Next? Nationalization / Localization and Implementation

1. Awareness, Advocacy and Learning
2. SDGs, Climate Change and Urban Development -Based Planning
 - National
 - Provincial
 - Local
 - Community.
3. Resources for achieving the SDGs and Implementing the Climate Change and Urban Development Agenda.
 - International
 - National
 - PPP
4. Capacity Development and Governance
5. Delivery Management and Monitoring of Implementation

Conclusion

