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International Seminar

The Role of Managing for Development Results

In Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 2030

Co-hosted by KDI, AfDB, ADB and IDB
Manila, the Philippines, 15-16 June, 2017
Asian Development Bank Headquarters



Lal Shanker Ghimire
Joint Secretary
National Planning
Commission Secretariat
Nepal

Towards 2030: Bringing Finance and Planning together to deliver the SDGs (*A Nepalese Perspective*)



Contents

1. Context and Background
2. Implementation Plan and Financing Strategies for the SDGs
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MDGs status at the end of 2015



In general satisfactory:

For example,

- Poverty reduction (42% to 21.6%),
- School enrollment and gender equality in school increased
- Child and maternal mortality rate 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.



Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2030 National (Preliminary) Report



Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission
2015



Promulgated on 20 September, 2015
Guiding principle, policy and responsibility

Social transformation – Article 50(c)
Economic – Article 50 (d), (e), (f) and (h)
Environmental – Article 50 (G)

UN Adopts SDGs on 25 September, 2015



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Development Financing

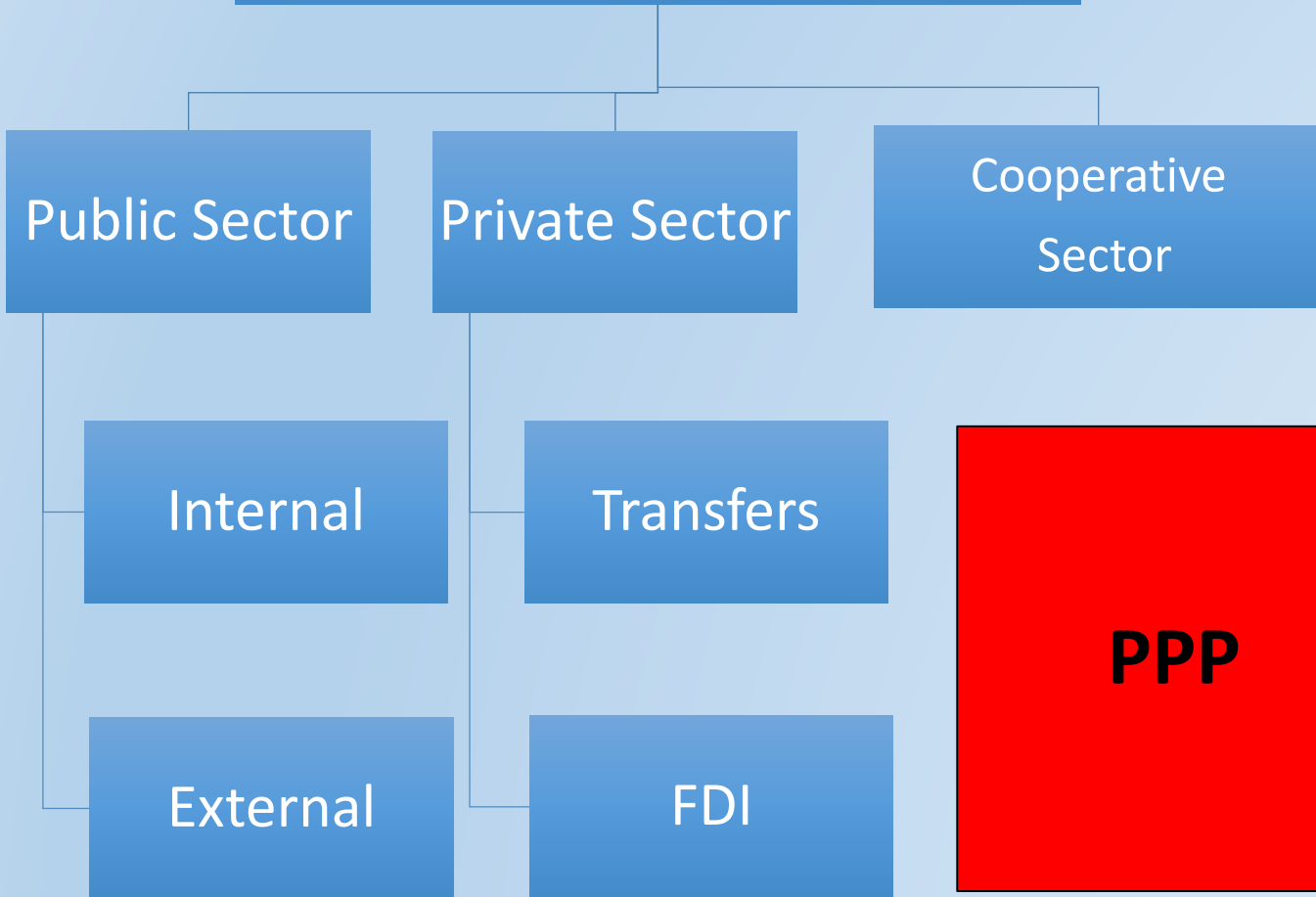
Public Sector

Private Sector

Cooperative
Sector

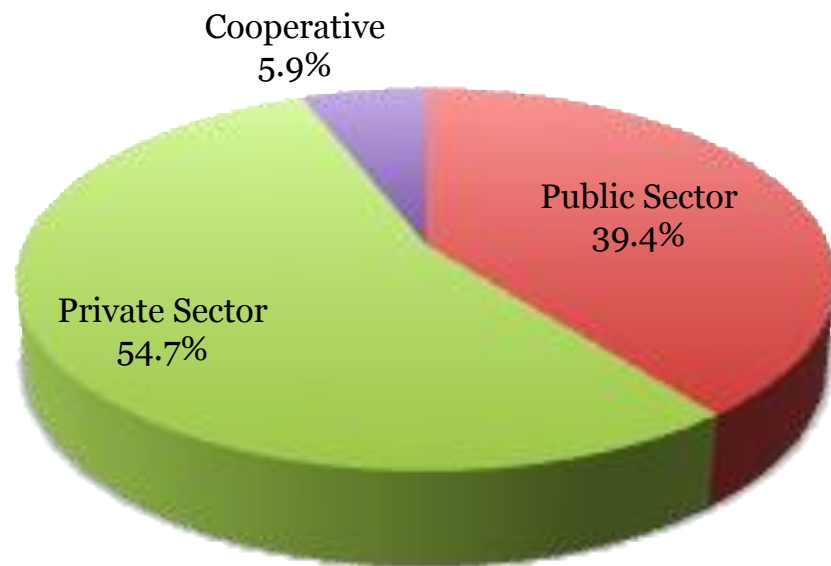


The Financing



Financing the 14th Plan

Financing the 14th Plan



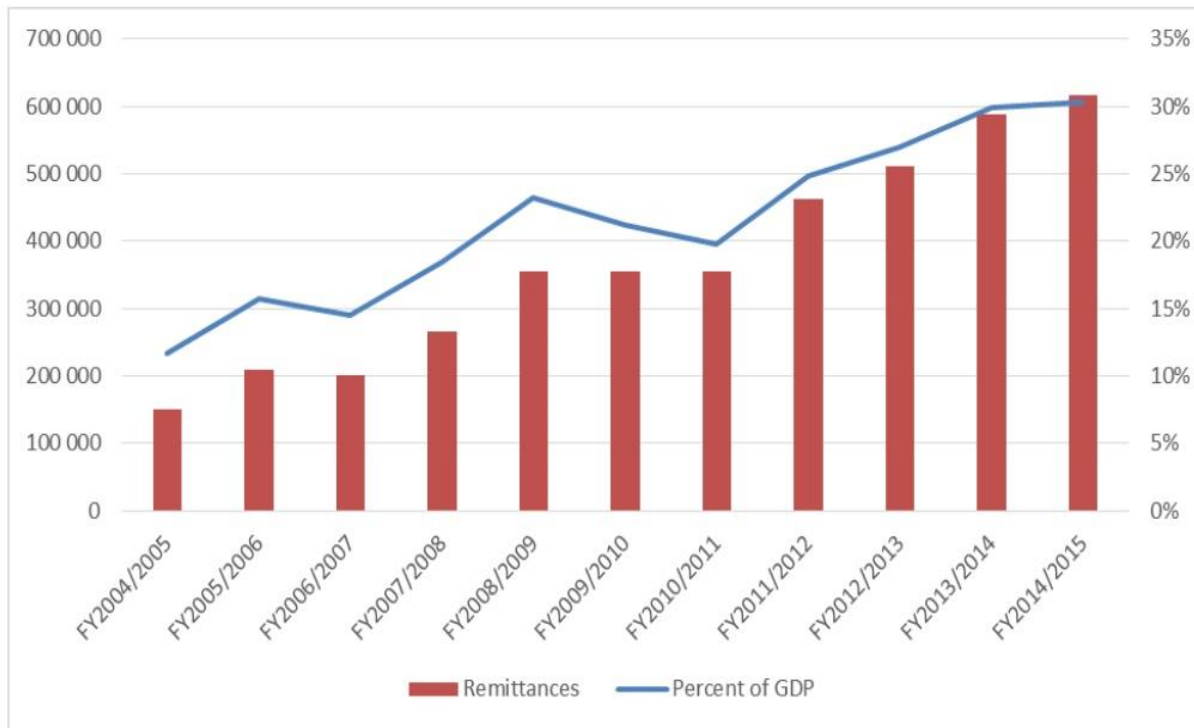
Source	Amount (in billion USD)
Public Sector	9.27
Private Sector	12.89
Cooperative	1.39
Total	23.55

Private Sector

Transfers

(Remittance accounts 30% of GDP)

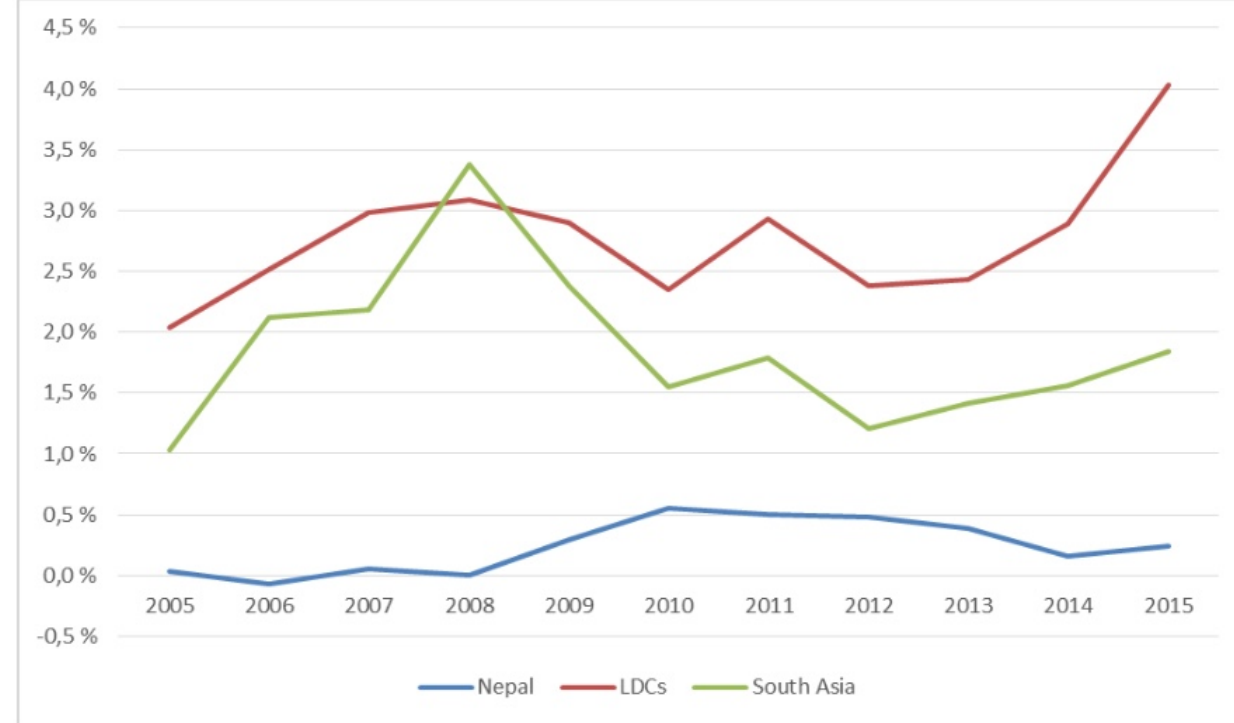
Fig: Remittance as a percentage of GDP



Source; Nepal Rastra Bank

Private Investment

Fig: FDI as percentage of GDP



Source; World Bank

Public Private Partnership

PUBLIC-PRIVATE
PARTNERSHIPS



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Mapping of 14th Plan of Nepal & the SDGs

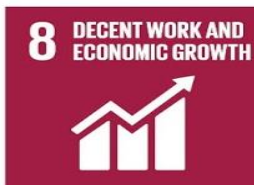
Infrastructure Strategies



Social Strategies



Economic Strategies



Governance Strategies



Cross Cutting Strategies



* Goal 9 touches both Infrastructure and Economic strategies.

Further Works

- Baseline Report
(Updating of 2015 Preliminary Report)
- Preparation of VNR with stakeholder consultation
- Costing
- Development Finance Assessment (DFA)
 - Recommendations
 - While finance is one constraint to achievement of the SDGs, so is the absorptive capacity to utilize the financing that is offered

Harmonizing Annual Budget, 14thPlan and SDGs

SDG Number	SDG Codes (STG)	Target	Number of programs and projects	Budget (USD Million)	Percentage of budget (%)
<i>SDG 1</i>	<i>1</i>	Alleviating poverty	46	0.19	2.25
<i>SDG 2</i>	<i>2</i>	Zero poverty	88	0.55	6.58
<i>SDG 3</i>	<i>3</i>	Healthy life	46	0.30	3.53
<i>SDG 4</i>	<i>4</i>	Quality education	18	0.30	3.53
<i>SDG 5</i>	<i>5</i>	Gender equality	6	0.02	0.21
<i>SDG 6</i>	<i>6</i>	Water and sanitation	24	0.33	3.90
<i>SDG 7</i>	<i>7</i>	Access to modern energy	38	0.68	8.08
<i>SDG 8</i>	<i>8</i>	Inclusive economic growth and decent work	22	0.07	0.82
<i>SDG 9</i>	<i>9</i>	Resilient infrastructure, foster innovation and sustainable infrastructure	85	1.53	18.2
<i>SDG 10</i>	<i>10</i>	Reduce inequality	7	0.03	0.41
<i>SDG 11</i>	<i>11</i>	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	38	1.89	22.37
<i>SDG 12</i>	<i>12</i>	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	-	-	-
<i>SDG 13</i>	<i>13</i>	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	6	0.03	0.36
<i>SDG 14</i>	<i>14</i>	Conserve and sustainably use oceans	-	-	-
<i>SDG 15</i>	<i>15</i>	Sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem	22	0.08	0.98
<i>SDG 16</i>	<i>16</i>	Peaceful, just and inclusive society	770	2.41	28.61
<i>SDG 17</i>	<i>17</i>	Partnership for sustainable development	3	0.01	0.15
		Total	1,219	8.43	100

Expenditure Tracking & Allocation



28.76% of Budget



15.98% of Budget



12.46% of Budget



5.42% of Budget



18.84% of Budget

SDG No.	SDGs	% of Budget 2016/17	% of Budget 2017/18
1	No poverty	19.34	15.98
2	Zero Hunger	6.22	4.75
3	Healthy life	4.06	2.56
4	Quality education	11.27	5.30
5	Gender equality	0.21	0.16
6	Water & sanitation	3.24	2.59
7	Clean energy	5.17	5.42
8	Decent work & Economic Growth	1.03	0.73
9	Industry & Infrastructure	16.29	12.46

SDG No.	SDGs	% of Budget 2016/17	% of Budget 2017/18
10	Reduced inequality	0.42	0.27
11	Sustainable Cities	19.93	18.84
12	Responsible Consumption/Production	0.01	0.01
13	Climate Action	0.27	0.30
15	Life on Land	1.45	1.28
16	Peaceful, justice & strong institutions	10.45	28.76
17	Partnership for sustainable development	0.65	0.59
Total		100	100

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Institutional Reengineering

**National Steering
Committee**

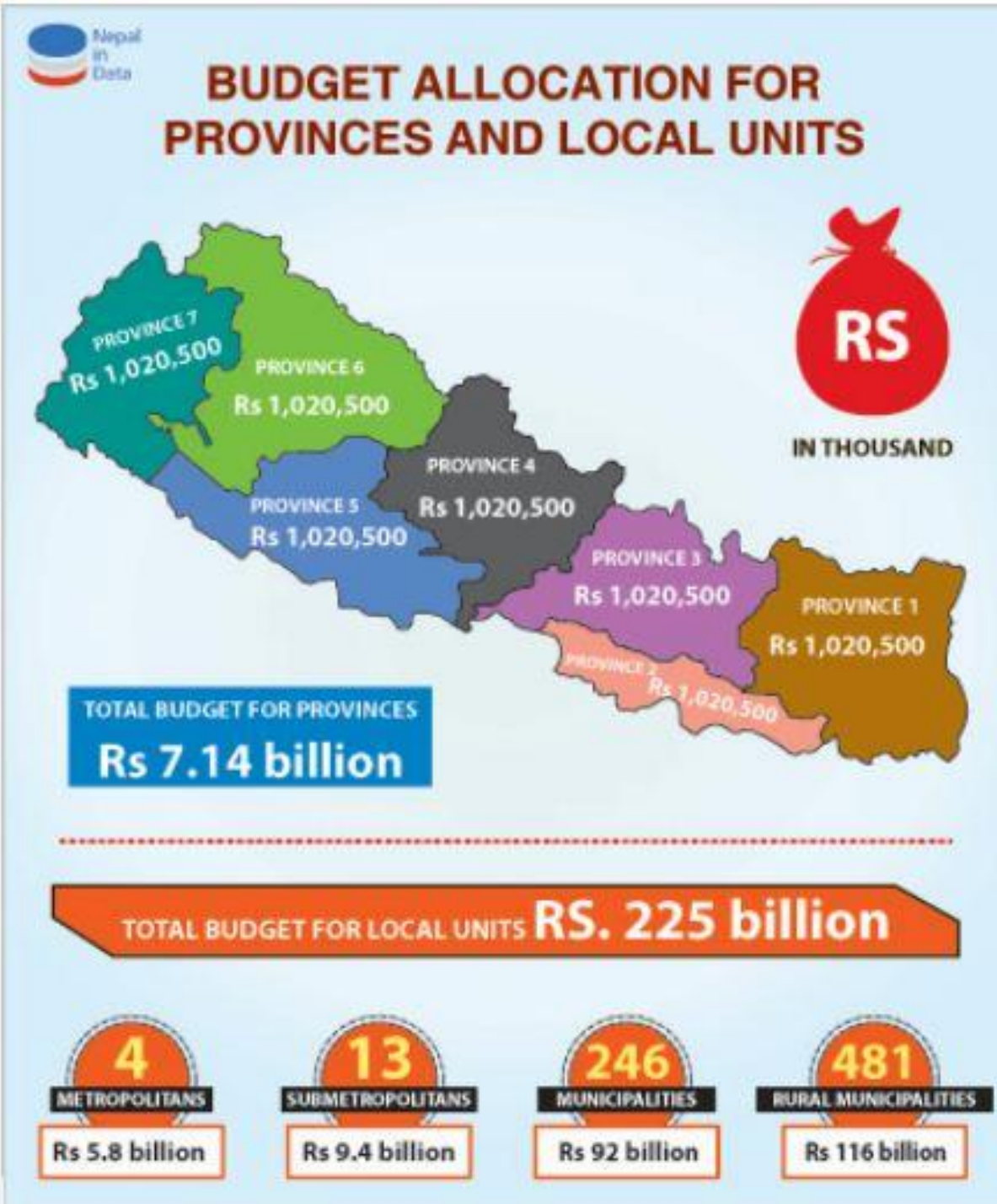
**Implementation
Coordination &
Monitoring
Committee**

Thematic Working Groups



Institutional Reengineering

- Unbundling of the Government Functions
 - Center (1)
 - Provinces (7)
 - Locals (744)
- Localizing
 - Central Level
 - Provincial Level
 - Local Level



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Conclusion: Emerged Insights - I

- The agenda is not new as it began with human civilisation;
 - First initiated in 1972 (first UN Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm and publication of Limits to Growth),
- In terms of approach, there is no difference between MDGs and SDGs;
 - SDGs are scaled up approaches,
 - However, engagement in MDGs was limited- applied to poor countries,
 - SDGs are aspiration which is why countries should aspire to achieving them,
 - SDGs engage world and all countries- the Government, business, scientists, leaders, civil society, NGOs and others,
 - SDGs are universal,
- Business as usual therefore is not going to work,
 - Balancing three dimensions herculean task,
- SDGs help
 - (i) Social mobilisation,
 - (ii) Mobilisation of knowledge community,
 - (iii) Mobilise stakeholder's network, and
 - (iv) Put peer pressure.

Conclusion: Emerged Insights - II

- Good Governance matter,
- Everything is a priority,
- No one left behind – It is not possible,
- Deeply inadequate to support the operational Means of Implementation (Mol) 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,
 - Their own strategies are not amended to support recipients,
- Government:
 - Multiple government or institutions but no single window for coordinating,
 - Coordinating with Private Sector, I/NGOs, CBOs and Others.

Thank you!