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Civil Society Roles for Localizing SDGs in Nepal





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SDGs and Legal Framework



- Adopted by 193 countries in 2015
- 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 232 Indicators
- They are interlinked each other
- The Constitution of Nepal guided the three dimension of Nepal
 - ✓ Social transformation,
 - ✓ Economic growth,
 - **✓ Environment Protection**

SDG Targets and Indicators adopted by Govt. of Nepal

Goals	Global Targets (No)	Indicators (No)		
		Global Indicators (No)	Indicators added by Nepal (No)	Total Nepal's Indicators (No)
1. End poverty	7	14	14	28
2. Zero Hunger	8	13	17	30
3. Good Health and Wellbeing	13	27	32	59
4. Quality education for all	10	11	35	46
5. Gender Equality	9	14	22	36
6. Clean water and Sanitation	8	11	14	25
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5	6	9	15
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	12	17	14	31
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	8	12	8	20
10. Reduce Inequality	10	11	16	27

SDG Targets and Indicators of Nepal (Continue)

Goals	Targets (No)	Indicators (No)		
		Global Indicators (No)	Additional Indicators added by Nepal (No)	Total Nepal's Indicators (No)
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10	15	15	30
12. Sustainable Consumption and Production	11	13	10	23
13. Climate Action	5	8	11	19
14. Life Below Water	10	10	-	10
15. Life on Land	12	14	17	31
16. Peace, Justice and Inclusive Institutions	12	23	8	31
17. Partnerships for the Goal	19	25	3	28
Total for Nepal (excluding 14 SDG	159	234	245	469

Institutional Mechanism to Implement and Monitoring Progress

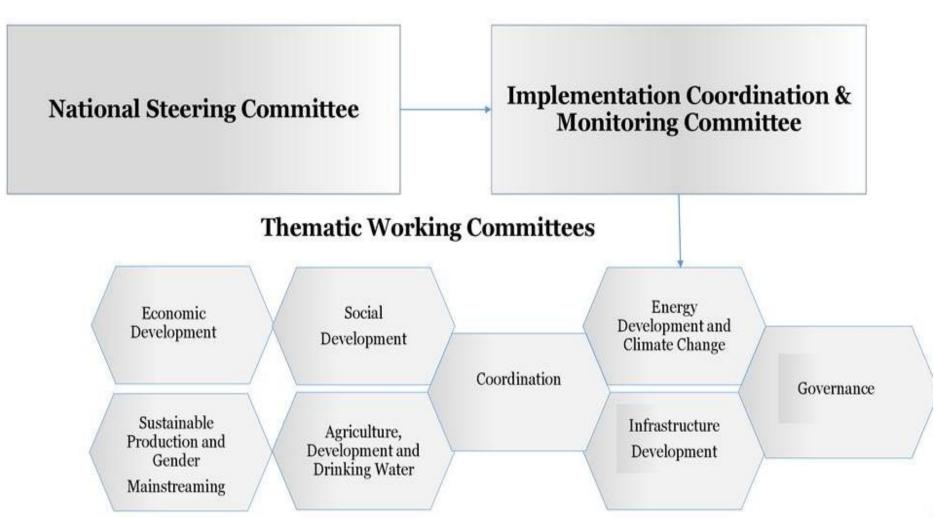
The NPC is a lead agency for SDGs monitoring in Nepal. NPC has set up National SDG platform to enable tracking of Nepal's progress towards achieving the SDGs by 2030 and other national development plans.

4 layers of high-level committees formed in Government to facilitate SDGs implementations.

- i) A parliamentarian committee to monitor & guide on "SDG & Governance"
- ii) A SDG Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister;
- iii) A SDG Coordination Committee chaired by the VC of the NPC, and
- iv) Eight SDG thematic committees, each is headed by a NPC Member.



Institutional Mechanism



CSOs Mechanism: Nepal SDGs Forum

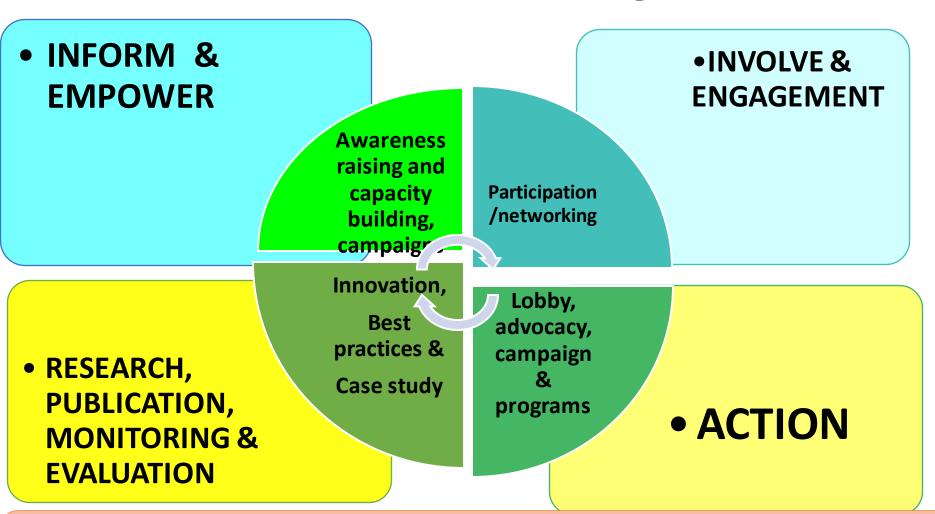
- A common civil society platform founded in 25 February, 2016 by 44 networks and organizations over 500 CSOs join in platform
- Full name"CSOs Forum on Sustainable Development in Nepal"
- In short "Nepal SDGs Forum"
- Main aim is to

Engage CSOs to enhance the capacity, develop effective planning, implement and monitor the ongoing activities, monitoring, reporting and lobby and advocacy on SDGs and 2030 Agendas

CSOs Mechanism: Nepal SDGs Forum

- ❖Advisors of Nepal SDGs Forum: United Nations, Bilateral Multilaterals, INGOs, Association of International NGOs (AIN), United Nations, Cooperative Federation, Federation of Nepalese Chamber and Industries (FNCCI)
- ❖Secretariat: NGO Federation of Nepal is Secretariat for Nepal SDGs Forum. Its umbrella of 6500 members organizations, 7 province chapters, 77 districts chapters, 400 municipalities level coordination committees

CSOs' Roles on Localizing SDGs



CSO Enabling Environment for SDGs Implementation

CSOs Strategies and Engagement to Acceleration and Localization of SDGs and 2030 Agendas

1. Stakeholders Mapping and Regular Engagement

(Conveners, Co-conveners and Major Groups, :Youth, Senior Citizen, Women, Private Sector, Cooperatives etc)



2. Orientation and Awareness Raising at Local, Provincial and National level





3. Capacity Building: Local, Provincial, National and Regional Level



4. Meeting, Networking and Alliance Building at all Level

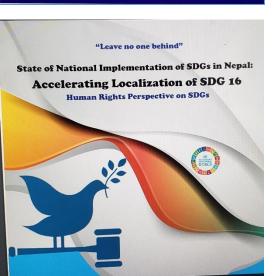


5. Lobby, Advocacy and Policy Dialogue



6. Research and Publications

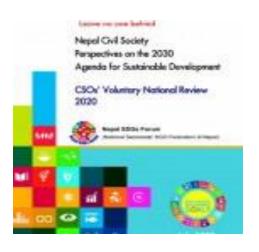












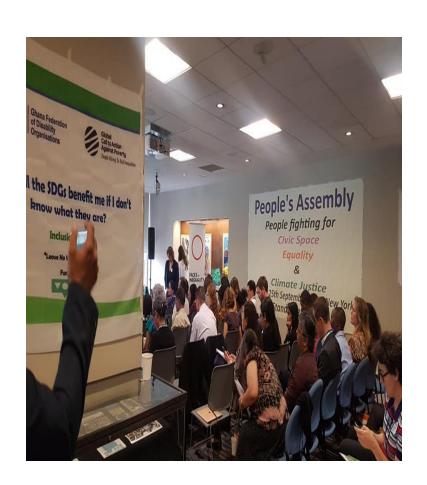
7. Contextualization and Localization in municipalities



8. Campaigns and Mobilizations



9. Engagement on Regional and International Process (APFSD, HLPF, UNGA etc)





10. SDGs Resource Hub

https://nepalsdgforum.org/

11. Engagement VNR and Post-VNR Process



CSOs Aim to Engaging VNR

- i. Build common understanding and awareness on SDGs while developing civil society perspectives
- ii. Analyse the mechanism, progress, trend and gaps on implementation of SDGs
- iii.) Make recommendations, complement the government's review and promote the environment for areas of implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- iv) Promote and incorporate Citizens' Generate Data (CGD) in national planning and monitoring framework

Some positive aspects of VNR 2020

- ☐ In the VNR 2020, Nepal is taking part for the second time, after its first participation in 2017
- ☐ Government reviewed progress with some data based
- □ Better CSOs engagement in process
- □ Recognized CSOs at HLPF



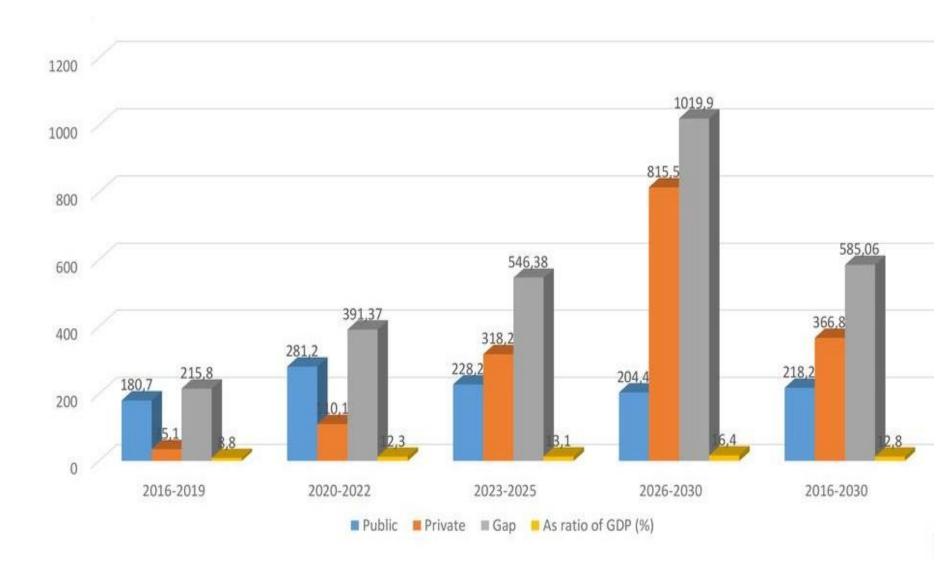
Barrier to achieve 2030 agendas

- 1. Poverty, hunger, unemployment, rising inequality, violence, injustices, disability, gender, religion, castebased discrimination and untouchability, regional, and racial discriminations, and digital divide as our major issues to be addressed.
- 2. Poor governance, weak institutional capacities, chronic capitalism, rampant corruption, and misuse of public authorities and priority less budgeting and implementation is exiting at all level

Challenges/Gaps

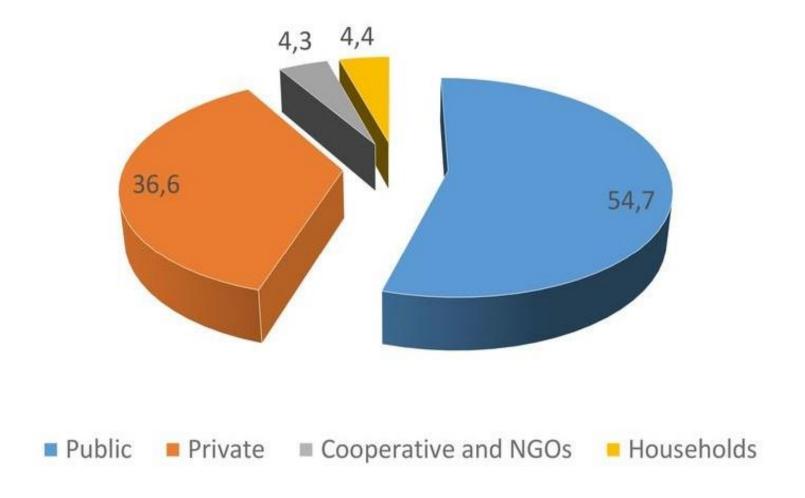
- 1. Data and baseline gap of all indicators
- 2. Many targets and indicators are not relevant
- 3. Lack of awareness and capacity
- 4. Lack of ownership at all level
- 5. Language barrier
- 6. Lack of effective Information, Educational and Communication Martials
- 7. Budget and Resource gap
- 8. Lack of Coordination and Alignment of Inter-Government Agencies
- 9. Duplication
- 10. Lack of Prioritization
- 11. Laws and Polices gaps
- 12. Insufficient Mechanism at province and local level
- 13. COVID-19 Impact

Annual Average Financial Gaps (in Billions)



Source: NPC

Share of Financing in Percentage



Source: NPC

THANK YOU































