Experiences and reflections of Nepal

National Process of Voluntary National Review and improving accountability

Daya Sagar Shrestha NGO Federation of Nepal 18 July 2017

National facts and figure

- Human Development Index is 0.558 (ranked 144)
- One of the least developed country
- 1 in 4 people live on less than \$ 1 a day
- 48 percent students complete secondary education
- Female literacy rate is 57.4%
- Ranked 4th high risk country from climate change
- 1 in 5 youth are fully unemployed

National Dialogue in Nepal

- 25 February 2016: Formed Nepal SDGs Forum
- December 2016 Government decided to participate in VNR
- **29 December 2016** Organized coordination meeting of CSOs
 - Decided to work out on indicators
 - To start dialogues/meetings with government





VNR review process

- 23 March 2017 Government decided to form 3 high level bodies, released a <u>press statement</u>
 - National Steering Committee, headed by Prime Minister
 - Implementation Coordination and Monitoring Committee
 - Private sector (Nepal Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries and Confederation of Nepalese Industries)
 - These Committees are also mandated to include representatives of civil society and other stakeholders as 'Invited Members'.
 - 9 Thematic Working Groups
 - To support above committees
 - These thematic groups will comprise of members from concerned ministries, private sector, civil society and senior officials of the National Planning Commission Secretariat.
- 27 March 2017 Released joint statement by CSOs

Civil society meetings

- **12 April 2017**-Coordination Meeting of CSOs
 - Decided to prepare on SDGs' implementation through civil society perspective
 - Decided to involve in government process



Civil society report

 19 June - CSOs organized a discussion programme on draft report, in presence of the officer from National Planning Commission



Observations

- Meetings: No meetings of two high level bodies yet
- Timing: VNR process was not started on time
- Participation and inclusiveness:
 - No consolations at province and local levels
 - Not involved MGoS from the beginning
 - No consultation with Indigenous Peoples
 - Thematic working groups' meetings did not invite CSOs and other stakeholders
- Incorporation of comments/inputs: VNR Report could not include
 - Contribution's of CSOs sufficiently
 - Comments of CSOs

Positive aspects

- Preparation of Nepal SDGs Report/Preliminary baseline report
- Decision to take part in VNR process
- Formation of high level bodies
- Meetings of Thematic Working Groups
- Tailoring SDGs to National Development Plan and System
 - Align in 14th National Development Plan
 - Align in annual programme and budget (introduced separate budget code)
 - Budget audit
 - M & E Framework
- Initiatives to review existing sector development plans: horizontal policy coherence
- Preparation of Baseline Report on SDGs
 - Determined 414 indicators
 - Set targets to be achieved in 5-5 years and by 2030
- Preparation of VNR Report

Issues and challenges

- Lack of awareness on SDGs
- Political transition
- Unstable government and frequent change of government officers
- Localizations
 - Institutional set up
 - Integration in local planning system
- Partnership and ownership:
 - Clarity of roles and building synergies among the actors
 - Representation and participation of CSOs and other stakeholders
- Data: Data gap and lack of disaggregated data
- Absence of implementation strategy/framework
- Absence of concrete programmes targeted to those who have been left behind
- No will power to address structural and systematic causes and barriers of development
- Enabling environment to actors
- Managing resources
- Synergy and coordination among Ministries/agencies and their implementation capacity

Thank You for Your Attention