



ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

People's Scorecard (PSC) **on National Delivery of the 2030 Agenda**

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Introduction of NGO Federation of Nepal and Nepal SDGs Forum

NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN) is an umbrella organization of NGOs working in various fields of social welfare and development in Nepal. Established in 1991 for the promotion and protection of social justice, human rights and pro-poor development, NFN has evolved as a national organization working for the entire NGO movement in Nepal. It is actively working to unite, organize and mobilize civil society to create a peaceful, democratic and just Nepal.

NFN is an autonomous, independent and politically non-partisan organization, governed by its own Constitution. NFN has about 6,499 member NGOs affiliated to it through 77 district chapters. To coordinate and mobilize its member NGOs to carry out various programs effectively and efficiently, NFN has seven province committees comprised of 7–9 members in each province. Together, they work as a catalyst to support member organizations in leadership and professional skills development, and to enable them to contribute to sustainable development.

For more information, visit: www.ngofederation.org.

Nepal SDGs Forum was established in 2016 as a common platform of thematic federations and networks, CSOs, I/NGOs, private sector, cooperatives, media, UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral development partners and major groups and stakeholders which aspire to contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Nepal SDGs Forum is the only civil society platform recognized by High-Level SDG Steering Committee, Thematic Committees as well as Nepal Government's institutional mechanisms set up for implementation of SDGs. Now, more than 50 federations and alliances and over 500 organizations from across the country are the members of this Forum. This Forum comprises of organizations which have taken their specific responsibilities as Conveners, Co-Conveners, and Major Groups. In addition to the designated Conveners and Co-conveners for each goal, Nepal SDGs Forum has formed the civil society Major Groups as well as cross-cutting or thematic areas that include Youth, Women, People with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, Children, Dalit, Indigenous Communities, LGBTIQ, Farmers, Development Partners, Cooperatives, Media, Trade Unions, Private Sectors, Science and Technology. As an open forum, Nepal SDGs Forum welcomes everyone interested in SDGs to join this forum. INGOs working in Nepal are part of this forum as advisors.

Nepal SDGs Forum aims to accelerate, localize and contribute to achieving SDGs while guided by the principles of 'leaving on one behind', shared and sustained prosperity, and increased role and participation of civil society. It works in close coordination with National Planning Commission (NPC) and other state and non-state actors. By working under this Forum, various stakeholders aim to coordinate, collaborate and build synergy in influencing and impacting sustainable development. Although different organizations have their own priorities and actions, they come together under this Forum so as to impact and influence policy, coherence, harmonization as well as to create a common understanding and voice at the national and international level. They share their activities, lessons learned, priorities and way forward by meeting regularly.

NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN) facilitates in the functioning of Nepal SDGs Forum at central and province levels. Its secretariat is located at NFN at Buddhanagar, Kathmandu. As a host organization of Nepal SDGs Forum as well as the leading CSO network of Nepal, NFN

functionalizes this forum, coordinates and builds synergy among CSOs, NGOs, INGOs, and establishes linkage with Government of Nepal. This has made it possible to localize the SDGs at grassroots level, while engaging with national, provincial and local level state and non-state actors and stakeholders for The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

For more information, visit: www.nepalsdgforum.org.

Methodology

The People's Scorecard process in Nepal went through the processes summarized as below:

- An orientation and sharing meeting among the Nepal SDGs Forum members and CSOs,
- Participation and sharing in the orientation meetings organized by Action for Sustainable Development.
- A customized form sent to Conveners of each Goal for the detailed narrative description and scoring with remarks.
- PSC forms provided by A4SD for each of the Goals except for SDG 14 translated into Nepali,
- Google Forms developed for each of these Goals and disseminated through emails, social media and website along with telephone follow ups,
- Collected data and information summarized and analysed for the narrative reporting and scoring.
- The reports submitted through online as also prepared a detailed report.
- The findings shared during the Global Goals Week 17-28 September 2021.

A. Overview of current implementation of the 2030 Agenda

1. Policy Framework or Action Plan

Institutionally, National Planning Commission is responsible agency for streamlining and reporting of the SDGs in Nepal. It has come up with a number of strategic guidelines and policies for the implementation of the SDGs. The publications and guidelines have set up the frameworks, financial needs estimation, baseline and localization of the SDGs. Constitution of Nepal, the 14th Periodic Plan, Long-term Vision and the 15th Plan, and Alignment of Long-term Sectoral Plans and Strategies with SDGs also provide foundation for SDG implementation. Likewise, following policies have also been introduced in order to facilitate the SDGs.

- Agricultural Development Strategy of Nepal (ADS), 2015-2035
- School Sector Development Plan-SSDP, 2016-2023
- Nepal Health Sector Strategy –NHSS, 2015-2020
- Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) Action Plan of Nepal, 2016-2025
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Broadband Master Plan of Nepal, 2016-2020
- Forest Sector Strategy (FSS) of Nepal, 2015-2015
- Nature Conservation National Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development, 2015-2030
- Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Plan of Nepal, 2016-2030
- 20 Years Road Plan, 2001-2020- and Five-Years Road Sector Strategy of Nepal, 2016-2020

- National Urban Development Strategy of Nepal
- Nepal's National Tourism Strategic Plan, 2015-2025
- National Energy Strategy of Nepal, 2013-2030 and Nepal's' Energy Sector Vision 2050, 2013-2050
- National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change 2010,
- Climate Change Policy of Nepal, 2011 and
- Local Adaptation Program of Action (LAPA), 2011

For instance, when it comes to SDG 2, Constitution of Nepal has granted the rights related to food, food security and food sovereignty as fundamental rights (article 36). Nepal Government formulated Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, National Agriculture Policy, National Food Safety Policy, National Agriculture-Forest Policy, National Fertilizer Policy, National Tea Policy, Land Utilization Policy, Agriculture Extension Programme Operational and Norms, Agriculture Development Strategy – ADS 2015-2035, Zero Hunger Challenge National Action Plan 2016 – 2025. Likewise, there are SDGs focal desk in National Planning Commission (NPC) to implement the SDGs through localizing at grassroots level.

In case of SDG 4, Nepal has a national framework called ‘Sustainable Development Goal 4: Education 2030 Nepal National Framework (NNF)’ which was developed in December 2019 by Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) with the technical support of Nepal National Commission for UNESCO (NATCOM) and UNESCO Kathmandu Office Nepal. At national level, the 15th Periodic Plan (2019/20-2023/24), School Sector Development Plan (SSDP) 2016-2023 and National Education Policy 2019 have been aligned with the SDG 4.

But, as the Federal Democratic Republic with seven provinces and 753 local governments; Nepal requires the policy to be localized in the provincial context and then to the context of local governments. SDGs have been integrated to national level plans and policies but there is a gap regarding policy coherence at local levels. Many local governments are not fully aware on it and haven’t integrated the SDGs into their plan, policies and approach.

Policies and laws coherence in the SDG framework are well defined but its effective implementation is not so encouraging.

2. National Implementation & Governance mechanism

Available data show that most of the SDGs are on track or moderately increasing. For others, progress is stagnating or the data is unavailable. Although quality aspects are lacking, SDG 6 might be achieved by 2030. This is probably because drinking water and sanitation have long been the priorities and there was a significant mobilization of community organizations.

Government has prepared SDG status and roadmap, and financing strategy. SDG codes are assigned to projects and programmes in the budget as a means of internalizing the SDGs in the planning process. The medium-term expenditure framework for the plan accorded high priority to programmes and projects that contributed to the speedy periodic achievement of the SDGs. But this has not been properly implemented at the subnational level.

A High-Level Steering Committee on the SDGs is chaired by the Prime Minister. There is an Implementation and Monitoring Committee led by the Vice-Chair of the National Planning Commission (NPC) and thematic committees by the members of the NPC. Institutionally,

National Planning Commission is responsible agency for streamlining and reporting of the SDGs in Nepal.

In addition to this, sector ministries and departments have been streamlining the SDGs of their respective sectors. For instance, in case of SDG 2, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) is a focal ministry to implement the SDGs 2 and other sectoral Ministries such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Forest and Environment, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen, Ministry of Drinking Water are also responsible to implement the SDGs which are cross cutting with food security, hunger and poverty.

There are enough policy provisions formulated in line with the SDGs 2. However, functional mechanisms of SDGs 2 are still missing in all 3 tiers of government. For example, MoALD is the focal ministry of SDGs 2 but there is no focal person in the Ministry to coordinate the implementation of Goal 2. Likewise, Province Level Ministries especially the Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative have not yet allocated any specific technical human resources and financial resources to implement the SDGs 2. Further, local governments have no required information, resources and capacity to implement the SDGs.

Nepal's progress of SDG 4 can be considered quite satisfactory in terms of enrolment and access to education but the learning achievements (Maths, Science, Nepali) are still far below the targets. Gender Parity Index (GPI) in the secondary levels need to be increased. Similarly, Nepal is also lagging behind in terms of ensuring vocational training, technical education, and higher education for the working age population. Only 31% of the working age population has received trainings against the target of 75% by 2030. But, the impacts of Covid-19 may backslide the achievements so far.

3. Progress since last VNR

Nepal has delivered two VNRs: in 2017 and in 2020. SDG 1 and SDG 16 need particular focus since they are lagging behind and very much associated to the lives of the poor and enablers respectively. Unavailability of data, monitoring mechanisms, localization, and adequate financing were some of the gaps but little progress has been made since the last VNR. Since the last VNR in 2020, little change has been observed.

In the last VNR it was identified that total volume of budget for education sector is still not sufficient and especially given the COVID-19 context, the budget needs to be increased and a special focus needs to be given to the children from poor and marginalized groups as well as disabled children. The budget has not been addressed adequately in this year as well. Still special programs need to be developed and carried out to reach the poor and marginalized children and ensure their learning continuity. However, there is a risk of learning loss and hamper in education of these communities due to the closures / irregularity of schools imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. With limited access to digital learning, their participation in learning process has been limited.

The implementation is going on but recent pandemic has created hurdles in full swing operation of 2030 Agenda and has hindered the planned implementation.

4. Leaving no one behind

There are several communities which are at the risk of being left behind including Dalits (People discriminated by caste, work and descent), indigenous peoples, older persons, poor

and marginalized, geographically remote and disadvantaged areas, women, people with disabilities.

National legal frameworks/strategies are quite supportive to ultra-poor, vulnerable communities and groups in terms of food security. However, practices and proper implementation of all these strategies are weak. Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Regulation is not yet approved by Government and 15th Periodic Plan 2019/20-2023/24 also not fully localized. SDGs localization is insufficient in terms of mainstreaming in to the province and local level actions plan and strategy.

"Leave no one behind" has always been at the core of the advocacy agenda of Nepal SDGs Forum. Most echoed concern of CSOs in Nepal has been the disaggregated data and the inclusion. Nepal SDGs Forum has formed thematic groups representing the groups often subject to marginalization and discrimination. Such groups are given priority and space in discussions and deliberation and their concerns are included in the advocacy messages and agenda. The most pressing challenge has been to produce tangible results.

In case of SDG 4, the strategy has paid focus to the most vulnerable, poorest and marginalized communities. However, there is a big risk of learning loss and hamper in education of these communities due to the closures / irregularity of schools imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. With limited access to digital learning, their participation in learning process has been limited. General representation of marginalized groups are ensured in the planning and review process but oftentimes their suggestions and recommendations are being overlooked and generalized as a blanket approach rather than giving special focus to the type of marginalization and ensuring their meaningful participation.

5. Planetary Boundaries

Nepal is recognized as vulnerable to climate change impacts, ranked 128th out of 181 countries in the 2019 ND-GAIN Index. Globally, Nepal is ranked fourth in terms of vulnerability to climate change. The people who mostly depend on agriculture and live in the remote and mountain areas that are prone to flood, landslides, drought and unpredictable weather conditions are highly vulnerable. However, UN Sustainable Development Report has shown Nepal on track in SDG 13. Rather than the policy issues, implementation and actions to mitigate and adapt to the risks have been too low.

Nepal formulated The Environment Protection Act, 2019 (2076) and Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act discouraged genetically modified organisms (GMO) and promoting the organic production investing small holder farmers through various ways. However, farmers have less capacity to produce organic agriculture production, its preservation and market intervention.

Most of the rural road constructions are un-planned and proceed without proper environmental impact study including longer-term impact on the agriculture production and causing increase of water resource degradation, low agriculture production and environment degradation.

Government of Nepal signed a landmark agreement with the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), unlocking up to US\$45 million to support Nepal to decrease carbon emissions from deforestation and forest.

There are several extractive industries in Nepal such as stone/sand mining, cement factory,

coal mining, brick factories and their behaviour towards environment is really hazardous in terms of food security, agriculture production, livestock farming, irrigation and drinking water. Awful behaviours of extractive industries also being a part of food insecurity of poorest of the poor causing the extreme landslide, flooding, environmental pollution, dust pollution and water pollution.

Nepal is one of the least contributors to the emissions of greenhouse gases. Local levels have internalized climate action and incorporated programs through Local Adaptation Plans of Action. However, mass awareness is needed to aware and educate on this matter.

6. Interlinkages and mainstreaming of cross-cutting goals ('whole-of-SDGs' approach)

National Planning Commission (NPC) has prepared model planning guidelines for the provincial and local level and monitoring and evaluation guidelines for the provincial level. Localization and mainstreaming of the national SDGs at the provincial and local levels is a challenging task in view of the new institutional structures at these levels and problems related to data availability and quality.

As a first step, Nepal Government is making attempts to mainstream and localize the national SDG targets in the context of each province. This will facilitate the localization of SDGs in terms of plans and programmes and will also engage provincial governments in local SDG implementation. To date, preliminary baseline reports have been prepared for two provinces.

Comprehensive poverty alleviation policy that takes a 'whole of government' approach. Poverty alleviation has to be addressed by all relevant sectoral policies and programmes.

In case of SDG 2, there is an understanding that, food security and agriculture production related matters are responsibilities of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD). There does not seem good coordination and interlinkages among other sectoral ministries such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education etc. to respond food security needs of communities.

National Planning Commission (NPC) facilitates the interconnectedness between the relevant government agencies. There is also a Sustainable Development and Good Governance Committee in the National Assembly in the Federal Parliament.

7. Public Awareness

Most important concern of CSOs in Nepal has been the disaggregated data and the inclusion. They have always focused on realizing "leave no one behind". At the same time, civil society participation and mobilization, monitoring and data, and strengthening transparency and accountability mechanisms have been reiterated. Many priorities are associated with SDG 16 and SDG 16 Plus. Likewise, civil society in Nepal has been demanding the localization of SDGs and engagement of CSOs with local governments on this agenda.

Nepal Government, UN agencies, NGO Federation of Nepal and other CSOs have produced some awareness and education materials on SDGs. Most of them are in Nepali language but not in other languages. The dissemination and coverage are too limited. Engagement, awareness and capacity of the local governments on SDGs is too low. Research and advocacy work by educational institutions are observed but need to be enhanced. CSOs also need capacity building and awareness so that they can align their programs with SDGs.

Public awareness on the SDGs is limited. Most of the communities are not familiar. Not only public but most of the CSO representatives and local governments also are not much familiar about SDGs, targets, indicators and Major Groups. Most importantly, majority of local and province level government personnel aren't aware about SDGs and how they have been integrating, implementing and reporting.

8. Localizing the SDGs (sub-national level)

National Planning Commission's SDG progress report 2016-2019 mentions that localization of SDGs at the provincial level is in a very preliminary state and only a few provinces have prepared the first baseline reports. While guidelines for localization have been prepared by the NPC, there is limited evidence to show that these guidelines are being followed in the integration of SDGs in provincial plans and development efforts. SDGs can be an excellent launching ground for provincial plans and can be the basis for taking stock of the data requirements for SDG planning and creating a province-specific data base. NPC, in association with the National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission, can proactively encourage provinces to localize SDGs at province and local levels as a step towards better assessment of the development potential and problems of provinces and local governments.

To date, efforts to localize SDGs at the municipal (Palika) level has been very limited. Provinces can play a significant role in supporting Palikas in the SDG localization exercise. This makes it all the more urgent to support and facilitate provinces in SDG localization. Capacity building for SDG localization at the province and local levels should remain an integral part of the NPC's engagement with provinces, and through provinces to local levels. Such engagement needs to be institutionalized to ensure that the governments in all the three levels approach SDG targets through the same lenses. In the beginning, the focus can be on high priority goals, such as ending poverty, zero hunger, health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, water and sanitation and clean energy. Localization can then be gradually expanded to other SDG goals.

At both the province and local levels, the institutionalised integration and mainstreaming of SDGs has to be the major task of the agencies responsible for planning.

CSOs are making efforts and contributing to localization through producing the information, education and communication (IEC) materials, by organizing trainings and workshops, capacity development of local governments, and by coordinating with CBOs. SDG localization is lagging behind but is crucial for local level implementation. So, this is a prime agenda for the CSOs.

9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement

The mobilization, coordination and management of development cooperation is increasingly being oriented by SDG considerations. Also, in key areas of social and economic development and in governance, external development assistance plays a significant role. The government's external development cooperation strategy needs to be oriented by government priorities with respect to SDGs.

The role of the private sector in achieving all SDGs is significant but without energizing the private sector and developing a constructive engagement, it is difficult to conceive of progress towards the set targets. NGOs and cooperatives have a far and wide-ranging reach on areas and communities where they work.

Civil society engagement on SDGs implementation and localization is somehow on track

because Nepal SDGs Forum has been driving regular discussion and dialogue on SDGs. CSOs are also conducting interaction, dialogue and capacity development activities at various levels – local, province and federal. However, broader partnership, collaboration and coordination among Government, CSOs, CBOs and UN agencies are still lacking.

The governments have been unsuccessful in developing the guidelines for realizing full and meaningful participation of different major groups and stakeholders including marginalized and disadvantage groups. There are no formal mechanisms for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to ensure equal and meaningful participation of all people with the notion of leaving no one behind.

10. Data, monitoring and accountability mechanisms

The SDG status and roadmap report proposed a preliminary list of 494 (479 without repetition) indicators for monitoring and evaluation of SDGs including 237 (with repetition) global indicators. NPC has prepared M&E guidelines for the monitoring and evaluation of provincial SDGs targets, which will track progress, identify problems and issues and help solve the problems of implementation as they arise. The guidelines are designed to solicit and strengthen the partnership of all stakeholders in the M&E process.

For effective implementation and management of the SDGs, a number of initiatives have been undertaken and some institutional structures have been put in place. At the apex level, a Steering Committee for Implementation and Monitoring of the SDGs has been established under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Committee provides policy directives, facilitates partnerships and oversees the financial, human and technical resources required for the implementation of SDGs. Below Steering Committee, there is SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee. This is chaired by the Vice-chair of the NPC and provides guidance to the federal ministries, province and local levels for implementing and mainstreaming the SDGs in their plans and policies. The committee facilitates inter-ministry coordination in the mobilization of resources. It also monitors and evaluates the achievement of SDGs targets on an annual basis and prepares the periodic national SDGs reports and reports to the Steering Committee.

Below the Implementation and Monitoring Committee are seven thematic committees each coordinated by a member of the NPC. These Committees are expected to facilitate the preparation of plans, programmes and budgets as well as following up and monitoring SDGs activities and programmes at more substantive levels. The Thematic Committees are expected to provide trimester reports to the Implementation and Coordination Committee.

11. Civic space and engagement / citizen participation and CSOs

Effective implementation of SDGs and achieving results require a good preparation and collaboration of different actors and stakeholders. Awareness, mobilization of the actors and their resources, participation and ownership create synergy. Streamlining all the efforts from national to local levels require localization and integration into development plans along with robust monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This type of arrangement is believed to support the promotion of ownership of the goals and accountability of all actors for sustainable development, as the state alone cannot materialize the SDGs. This is particularly important for a culturally, economically and geographically diverse and developing country like Nepal and to include different social groups in economic, social and political processes and development.

Better enabling environment, recognition and role of CSOs is expected in federal democracy. Yet, CSOs are faced with hurdles; it has been difficult for them to secure recognition and resources. On the whole, it is challenging for the local NGOs and CSOs to be able to remain vibrant. Regardless of these facts, efforts of NGOs in community development cannot be denied because their contribution is essential for inclusive and accountable development outcomes.

12. Delivery by the private sector/ business community

Nepal's plans and government policies recognize the private sector as the major driver of economic as well as employment growth. It is through the private sector that productivity and efficiency can be enhanced. Transformation of the agriculture sector, which occupies nearly two-thirds of the population, depends on the medium, small, marginal farmer. Nearly three-fifths of the investment in tourism, industries, trade and manufacturing comes from the private sector. The partnership of the public and private sectors is key to both income and employment growth. The Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industries, the apex body representing the private sector, provides policy inputs to the government.

However, how the private sector is contributing or how the roles and contribution are being amplified are little identified of.

13. Delivery by CSOs

The contributions CSOs/NGOs have made in developing political awareness, social transformation, service delivery and economic development, particularly during the decade-long Maoist insurgency and the People's Movement in 2006 are remarkable. When public trust on the political parties was weak, the then king was moving ahead with his autocratic regime and the Maoist insurgency was at the peak, Nepalese CSOs, led by NGO Federation of Nepal, supported the political parties to lead the decisive political movement in 2006 for federal democracy in Nepal.

Engagement and contribution of CSOs for achievement of MDGs and now for SDGs has continued. For this, Nepalese CSOs have come together to form "Nepal SDGs Forum", a common platform to build coordinated civil society efforts to contribute to accelerating the SDGs.

CSOs are engaged in the regular SDGs progress meetings and workshops organized by different agencies on specific and aggregate goals where they have been sharing the progress on their respective fields as well as update on challenges faced. CSOs also play an important role to make the government accountable and responsible on meeting the targets of SDGs and suggest on the strategies and way forward.

CSOs whose action plans and project/programme are similar with SDGs have been supporting government to implement the SDGs at different levels – federal, provincial and local. Some of the CSOs/network/alliances are also developing programme in line with SDGs and implementing programme at various levels focusing on the different goals – poverty reduction, zero hunger, education for all, gender equality and equity and so on.

CSOs are documenting cases, analysing in line with existing human rights framework and facilitating/supporting sector specific interventions with their advocacy, lobby and dialogue.

CSOs delivery in SDGs are more or less challenging in terms of resource availability and unstable political scenarios of the nation.

Nepal SDG Forum and NGO Federation of Nepal facilitate the CSOs on developing their action plans and strategies on raising awareness about the implementation of the agenda. CSOs/NGOs have their own plans regarding the monitoring, tracking, complementing as well as supplementing the government in the implementation of SDGs. They have been coordinating with the local governments to make them aware regarding the SDGs and have been raising awareness among the local people regarding the vision, targets and indicators as envisioned by SDGs.

Skill development is required for data tracking and data consolidation to the CSOs. Apart from this, there is also a need for the capacity enhancement of the CSOs in terms of research, monitoring and also new tools and techniques for advocacy and lobby.

14.Capacity development

The government strategies focus on capacity enhancement at federal, provincial and local levels in dealing with climate change issues, expand adaptation plans at all levels, promote green development and clean energy, mobilize climate change finance and promote research and capacity development. Capacity development at the subnational level is indeed a big challenge. But little has been done by the government for the capacity development of CSOs.

Limited CSOs have capacity to work on the SDG-focused agendas and activities. Most of the CSOs are not much familiar with the agenda and indicators of SDGs. CSOs lack resources, and SDG documents are not available in Nepali language.

The following table summarizes the general perception on the discussed areas of monitoring and assessment.

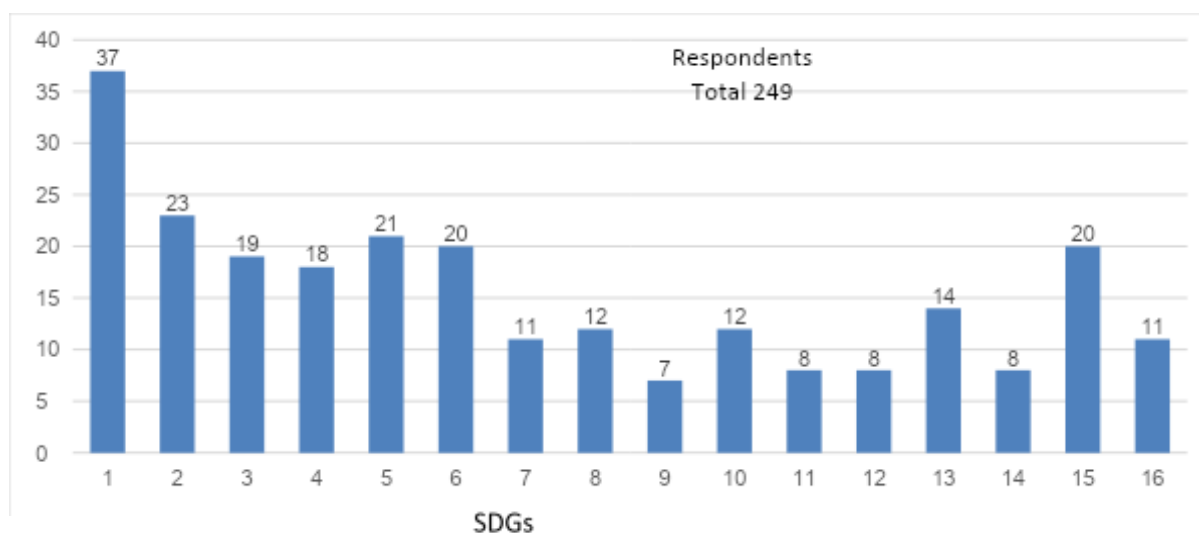
Areas for monitoring and assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
1. Legal/policy framework available including commitment to the international agreements				√		
2. National implementation mechanisms, action plans and strategies ('whole-of-government' approach)			√			
3. Progress since the last VNR			√			
4. Leaving no one behind ('whole-of-society' approach)			√			
5. Planetary boundaries			√			
6. Inter-linkages and mainstreaming of cross-cutting goals ('whole-of-SDGs' approach)			√			
7. Public awareness and education			√			
8. Localizing SDGs (sub-national)		√				
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships			√			
10. Data, Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure		√				
11. Civic space, citizen participation and civil society engagement			√			

12. Delivery by the private sector / business community		√				
13. Delivery by CSOs				√		
14. Capacity development		√				
Total		4	8	2		

A. Review of the 17 Goals

The second part of the Scorecard provides a detailed review of each of the Goals to enable a broad vision of the current level of implementation, follow up and review on each Goal.

Particularly for this section, Google forms were developed for each of the 16 goals except SDG 14, Life below water. The forms were first translated in Nepali language and then were massively shared. Respondents of Google Form for each of the SDGs is summarized as below:

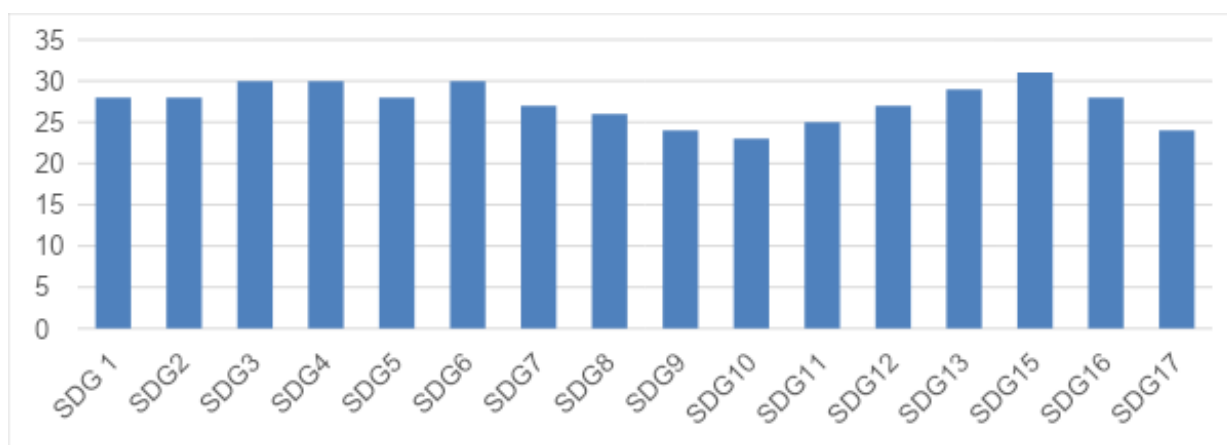


The respondents chose to score any goals that they wished to or were familiar. The average scores for each of the goals and assessment criteria are tabulated as presented in the following table.

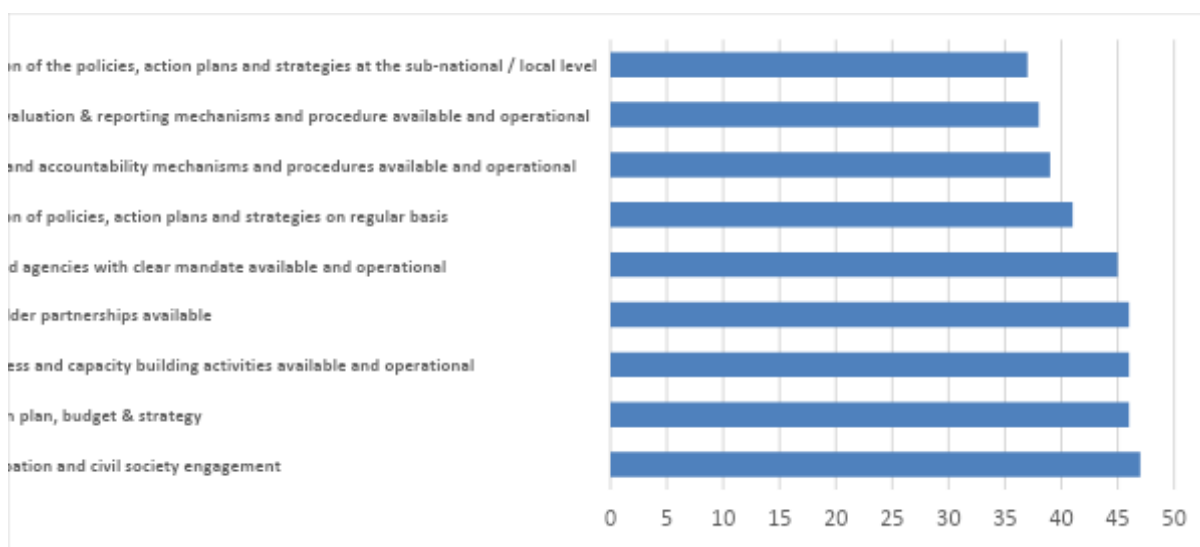
Areas for Assessments	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	
Legal/policy framework available	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	
National action plan, budget & strategy	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	
Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	
Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	
Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the sub-national / local level	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	
Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	

Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2
Multi-stakeholder partnerships available	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Citizen participation and civil society engagement	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2

The respondents were asked to assign scores to each of the SDGs out of 50. While Goal 3, Goal 4, Goal 6 and Goal 15 are scored high, Goal 9, Goal 10, and Goal 17 are scored lower.



Likewise, scores across the assessment criteria also vary. The maximum score could be 80. While 6 of the 9 assessment criteria have been scored just above 40, 3 others are scored less than 40 which is below 50%.



The weakest areas remain implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the subnational / local level; monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational. Other criteria that include institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational; multi-stakeholder partnerships available; public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational; national action plan, budget and strategy; and citizen participation and civil society engagement are scored better.