



**ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**



National Delivery of the SDGs in Nepal

Peoples' Scorecard Report 2021



**SDGs National Network Nepal
September 2021**

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SDGs National Network Nepal

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1. About SDGs National Network

SDGs National Network Nepal is an independent national coalition of 350+ organizations of civil society Major Groups and Marginalized peoples, which has been coordinating the civil society process of the SDGs in the country since 2019. Main objective of the network is to contribute to achieving the SDGs in the country by promoting engagement of civil society Major Groups and marginalized peoples. SDGs National Network is founded by 26 key civil society major groups and peoples' organizations including Dalits, Indigenous Peoples, Madhesi, Women, Youth, Persons with Disability etc. Moreover, academic society, think tanks, development practitioners and rights workers are also involved in the network. It works on all the Global Goals and it has identified GEDSI, Environment, Civic Space and Development Finance, and Governance as cross-cutting agendas. SDGs National Network is directly engaging with the National Planning Commission, Ministries, Province Governments, Local Governments, UN Agencies, INGOs, media etc. in relation to the SDGs at national level. Similarly, it is also working in the seven provinces and engaging with the province governments and the organizations based in provinces.

2. Context

The 2030 Agenda is a transformative agenda adopted by the United Nations for inclusive and sustainable global development. The agenda is running in its sixth year and the United Nations has announced a decade of action to accelerate the SDGs actions to achieve the SDGs. Member states of the United Nations have prepared their own strategies and plans to implement the SDGs in their countries.

Being a state party, Government of Nepal has full commitment to implement the SDGs in the country. It has tried to incorporate the SDGs in the 14th National Plan and 15th National Plan. The SDGs Status and Roadmap 2016-2030 is the guiding document for the Government and all the development actors to implement the SDGs. Some Province Governments have prepared the status report and set the province level targets. The National Planning Commission, the high-level coordinating agency of the SDGs, has recently produced a Resource Book on the SDGs Localization, which will be very useful to implement the SDGs at local level.

The 2030 has proposed 17 Global Goals, which are universal, interconnected and mutually inclusive. All Goals are equally important and relevant for the sustainable development of the country.

Nepal has participated in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process in 2017 and 2020 respectively and presented the national progress in the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). According to the report of the Government the progress on the national targets is mixed. It is important to review the progress of implementation of the SDGs after the VNR.

3. Objective

The main objective of the review was to assess the progress and achievements made by the country on the UN 2030 Agenda (SDGs) after the VNR 2020, through peoples' perspectives, and to critically review its implementation process, institutional arrangements, and to produce a report. Moreover, the review process aimed to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

4. Methodology

Following activities were undertaken to commence the review process:

Organize broader meeting of the CSOs: A broader meeting titled "Post VNR Implementation of the SDGs in Nepal" was virtually held on 14 June 2021. The main objective of the meeting was to discuss the review of the progress of the SDGs in the country after the VNR 2020. The meeting was divided into two parts. In first part, there was a presentation about the works of the SDGs National Network and then the guest speakers Dr. Narayan Raj Poudel (National Planning Commission), Mr. Bijaya Thapa (UNFPA) and Mr. Dharma Swornakar (UNDP) gave their remarks focusing on their efforts to achieve the SDGs. In the second part, there was a discussion about the process of undertaking a People's Scorecard. The focal organizations of the constituencies, themes and cross-cutting themes were selected

by the meeting.

Filling out SDG CSO review- People's Scorecard: The SDGs National Network Nepal organized a virtual meeting of focal organizations and members of National Coordination Committee of the Network on 25 June 2015 for the purpose to discuss on the People's Scorecard. The meeting discussed the progress of the SDGs and filled up the online form of the People Scorecard. The result of the scorecard is given in Annex-I.

Meeting of Major Groups/constituencies/Thematic Groups: The SDGs Network organized consultation meetings with persons affected by natural disasters, persons with disabilities, Dalits, women and girls, indigenous nationalities and NGOs on different dates (Annex-II). Further there was also discussion on the Inequality issue.

Discussion at Province Level: Discussions at province level held in seven provinces on different dates remained very important to collect the information at local level. Details of the meeting are given in Annex-II.

National Dialogue on the Post-VNR Implementation of the SDGs: National Dialogue Post-VNR Progress Review of the SDGs in Nepal was held on 15 September 2021, in hybrid mode. Main objective of the event was to share the conclusions of the discussions held on different dates. There was participation from various stakeholders including university, National Human Rights Commission and government agencies.

5. Overview of current implementation

Rating of the implementation of the status of the SDGs in the country is presented below:

Areas	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Assessment / Comments
1. National Implementation and governance mechanism			3				Overall implementation status is fair
2. Policy framework or action plans			3				Overall policy framework is in place, but we don't see concrete action plan
3. Progress since last VNR (if relevant)			3				Progress since last VNR is fair
4. Leaving no one behind		2					Status of implementing LNOB principle is poor
5. Planetary boundaries		2					Environmental aspects are seriously considered
6. Public awareness	1						Public awareness is very poor
7. Localizing the SDGs (sub-national level)	1						Localization process is very poor
8. Multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement		2					Commitment to partnership is poor
9. Data, monitoring and accountability mechanisms		2					Data management and monitoring are poor
10. Civil society participation		2					Civil society participation is tokenistic
11. Delivery by CSOs		2					Contribution of CSOs is poor
12. Capacity development		2					Capacity development part is weak
Total	2	14	9	0	0	25	

Rating Guidance

Grade	1	2	3	4	5	
	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good / Excellent	
Scale	Very low level of commitment / achievement	Low level of commitment / achievement	Medium level of commitment / achievement	High level of commitment / achievement	Very high level of commitment / achievement	No Info

6. National Implementation & Governance mechanism

The National Planning Commission is the apex body to look after the SDGs. It has formed two High Level Committees and eight Thematic Working Groups. The National Steering Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister and the second mechanism is the Implementation Coordination and Monitoring Committee, chaired by the Vice Chairperson of the National Planning Commission. The membership of the coordination and working committees is broadly representative of the public sector, private sector, NGOs and development partners. This means, the Government has tried to make its national level mechanism representative.

Importantly, these high-level mechanisms have not been able to represent representatives from women, workers, Dalits, Youth, Indigenous Peoples, PWDs, LGBTIQ, Madhesi, Muslims and other marginalized communities. Despite formation of various institutional mechanisms at national level, their functional status is questionable. It is not clear how many times they held the meetings and what they decided.

Sustainable Development and Good Governance Committee under the National Assembly (upper house), is the parliament committee that looks after SDGs affairs in the Federal Parliament.

At the province level, all the province governments have formed Policy and Planning Commission in order to manage its planning and policy works. There is no information about the formation of any dedicated institutional mechanisms for the implementation of SDGs in the provinces

Moreover, the Government has estimated the budget required to achieve the SDGs for three fiscal years 2018/19-2020/21. SDG Need Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy 2018, formulation of planning and monitoring guidelines to local and federal governments, and review of sectoral plans and strategies in order to align with SDGs are some important steps taken by the Government.

7. Policy Framework or Action Plan

Nepal has completed most of the ground works for implementation of the SDGs at federal level. The government started to mainstream SDGs in national planning and budgeting systems from the 14th National Plan (2016/17-2018/19), and in other sectoral plans, policies, and their targets are being aligned with SDGs. Nepal has embarked on its 15th National Periodic Plan 2019/2020 to 2023/2024, which has tried to mainstream the SDGs.

NPC produced SDGs Status and Road Map 2016-2030 that identified 479 national indicators, set milestones and targets to achieve SDGs by 2030. Similarly, the NPC has developed an SDG data portal where province wise data is available and a separate webpage (<http://sdg.npc.gov.np>) on SDGs has been launched.

Further, the Government has promulgated a number of new laws to implement the fundamental rights. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines for Federal/Provincial/Local level have also been prepared.

The National Planning Commission has developed a resource book to support the localization of the SDGs in the country and it has proposed some indicators for the local level. Ministries have been made responsible to implement the SDGs through their programmes and budgets.

Main issue of the SDGs' implementation is, annual policy, programmes and budgets of the Government are not in line with SDGs national targets as stated in SDGs Roadmap. Absence of a sense of ownership of the agenda with high level political leadership is another challenge to implement the SDGs in the country.

The country is still suffering from COVID-19 crisis. All the development works have been disrupted and economic activities have been almost stopped. They have directly impacted almost all goals of the 2030 Agenda, but in the context of Nepal Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 have been highly affected.

The Sustainable Development and Good Governance Committee of the National Assembly has established a resource center in Kathmandu targeting the members of parliament. Further, it has organized training for some members of Province Assemblies and tried to develop them as SDGs champions. This committee is also monitoring the progress and process of SDGs on behalf of the federal parliament.

Federal government has organized workshops in all provinces on SDGs intending to mainstream SDGs. It is yet to align SDGs at province level planning and budgeting processes. All the province has prepared their baseline reports and set province level development targets.

Mass awareness about the SDGs is still a challenge at province level. Province governments must review their development policies and plans in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Role of local governments is very important to implement the SDGs. But, most of the local governments are still not aware about the 2030 Agenda.

8. Progress since last VNR

Nepal has participated in the VNR process in 2017 and 2020 respectively. It has produced the SDGs Progress Assessment Report (2016-2019). The progress of the SDGs in the country is mixed so far, but the COVID 19 crisis has directly affected most of the Goals. After the last VNR, all the province governments have been able to prepare their baseline report of the SDGs and they set their development targets to achieve by 2030. The National Planning Commission is about to review the SDGs' indicators since the Government is unable to present data of some indicators. The Central Bureau of Statistics is going to pursue a census in the country. It is hoped that more SDGs related data will be available after the census. Even though the last VNR 2020 was supposed to integrate the SDGs in sectoral plans, programmes and evaluation, we cannot see any progress in this regard. Localization of the SDGs is still the most challenging issue in the country in terms of implementation. However, the National Planning Commission has developed a SDGs' Localization Resource Book to support the localization process.

Next important area identified by the VNR 2020 was stakeholder participation, but unfortunately no concrete action has been taken so far to strengthen the partnership in the country. Build partnership among the development actors at province and local level is almost nil. Further, some province governments have tried to practice budget coding of the MTEF and Annual Budgets in line with SDGs, but local governments have not been able to start budget coding exercises.

Similarly, the whole country realized the negative impacts of the COVID 19 crisis on the SDGs particularly Goal 1, Goal 2, Goal 8, Goal 10, Goal 13 and Goal 17, but there is no concrete plan of action to recover the losses.

9. Leaving no one behind

Leave No One Behind is the core principle of the 2030 Agenda. Basically, poor families, migrant workers, daily-wage earners, small farmers, Indigenous Peoples (Adibasi Janajati), Dalits, Madhesis, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, LGBTIQ, sex workers, religious minorities and women and youth are still left behind. Despite Nepal witnessing progress in the fight against poverty, 28.6 percent people are suffering from multidimensional poverty. But the question is who are they, and where do they live? By geography, multidimensional poverty is high in Karnali Province (39.5%) and Sudurpaschim (25.3%). Province No. 2 (24.2%) follows them. In terms of the number of poor, the largest number live in Province 2 (*Multidimensional Poverty Index, Analysis towards action 2021*).

In Nepal, more than 70 percent of the economically active population is involved in the informal economy. Workers in the informal economy face multiple challenges and constraints because the government is not in a position to regulate it. Naturally, the rural-urban divide is evident, with 12.3 percent of the urban population and 28 percent of the rural population being multidimensionally poor. Urban poverty has sharply increased in the last five years. The urban poor are vulnerable to natural hazards because of the location of informal settlements in marginal areas, the poor quality of housing, and the lack of assets to assist in their recovery.

Gender inequality prevails, and women are discriminated against in the social, economic and political sector. Women from Dalits, indigenous people, minority and Muslim groups and women with disabilities continue to face gender-based and identity-based discrimination. The Gender Inequality Index of Nepal is 0.476. In general, progress is not enough in gender inequality in the last four years.

It is estimated that more than 40 percent Dalits live below the poverty line. Dalit people face caste-based discrimination and untouchability. They are landless and much poorer than the dominant caste population. Dalits endure greater exclusion, marginalization, and landlessness. Dalit women face multiple discriminations. Badi women face sexual exploitation.

Madheshi people originally reside in the Terai region of Nepal and comprise various cultural groups. The Madheshi ethnic group living in this region comprises only 19.3 percent of the total population. In general, the socio-economic status of this community is weak.

Muslims are a religious minority community and one of the marginalized groups in the country, with a population 4.4 percent. Muslim women have lower access to health, justice and education because of cultural and language barriers. They suffer multiple forms of discrimination as women.

Indigenous peoples constitute 35.81 percent of the total population. Poverty among Hill Indigenous Peoples is higher (28.25%) than that of the high caste Brahmin (10.34%). Even, Nepal Government endorsed and approved the National Action Plan for the implementation of ILO 169, but it is not yet implemented.

Sexual and Gender Minorities (LGBTIQ) are not able to enjoy the rights and benefits equally. LGBTIQ persons are subjected to discrimination, hate, social stigma, harassment, attacked in their own families, public places, schools, employment and public services.

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) have been excluded from public institutions. They lack support systems and social security, persons with psychosocial and other severe disabilities are often chained, incarcerated and treated in inhuman ways.

Former Bonded and forced Labor: Kamaiya, Kamalari, Haruwa, Charuwa, Haliya, rely on agriculture, and forced labour in brick kilns, stone quarries, entertainment sector, domestic work,

restaurant and embroidered textiles for their livelihoods. 37,000 freed Kamaiya are still waiting for proper rehabilitation.

Senior Citizens are expected to rise to 11 percent by 2030. In this light, a paradigm shift is expected in the pattern of diseases within this population. Another challenge with regards to healthy ageing is the lack of rehabilitative and long-term care services for older people.

Small Farmers are around 74.2 percent of agricultural holdings below one hectare. 91.7 percent of the agricultural holdings are less than two hectares, accounting for 68.7 percent of the total operated area. Hence marginal and small farmers are the protagonists in Nepal's agricultural scenario.

Youth accounts for over 40 percent of the country's population. Unemployment, migration, lack of quality education are some key issues of youth. Further, young people continue to be marginalized in the political, social and economic spheres.

Children population is around 5.5 million (0-18 years) in the country. Rate of child mortality and malnutrition is still high. Girls are still facing different types of violence due to social taboos and patriarchal social structure. Abuses and malpractices against children, trafficking, child labour and child marriage are still in prevalence in Nepal. Still, people give lower priority in education, health and other basic requirements to female children than male children.

Some social groups or communities with small populations by religion, by languages and few indigenous nationalities are in danger. Thousands of refugees, most of them urban refugees, are living in the country without proper legal recognition. All these minorities are vulnerable people. Caste and ethnic minorities remained more vulnerable than others to abuses, including excessive use of force by police, and torture in police custody. People living with HIV and people suffering from chronic diseases are trapped in poverty. More than 26 thousand of women have been working as sex workers because of poor economic conditions.

Survivors of natural disasters and conflict, such as seasonal flooding, who disproportionately belong to minority communities, were often not provided with adequate relief, such as basic shelter. Many survivors are still live-in temporary shelters. On the other hand, more than hundred thousand conflict victim families are patiently waiting for justice as they lost their family members, properties etc.

10. Planetary Boundaries

The Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy of Nepal 2015 has been developed. But, Nepal still lacks a single and coherent policy that promotes and protects Sustainable Consumption Production (SCP) practice. However, the prospect looks promising when the available policies, laws and strategies supporting sustainable development are gathered for a more synchronized implementation. Many encouraging steps have already been taken in sectors like renewable energy, agriculture (the use of organic fertilizers and reduction in the use of harmful chemicals), air quality, sustainable tourism, waste management, and forest and environment conservation. These are progressing that Nepal can build upon, while moving towards a low carbon economic development. (Chhetri 2017)

Amendment of Environment Protection Act 2019, Climate Change Policy 2019, and Nationally Determined Commitments (NDC) can positively impact on sustainable consumption and production. The Renewable Energy Subsidy policy was launched in 2016 with an aim to reduce dependency on traditional and imported energy by increasing access to renewable energy for improving the livelihood of people and creating employment opportunities in the rural areas.

Despite the above-mentioned achievements, there is a huge scope of improvement regarding the effective implementation of SDG12 in Nepal which is only possible through overcoming the prevailing challenges. Number of policies, laws and regulations related to the environment are in place, but they are not effective.

The Environment Council is not functional. Environment Protection Regulation is yet to come. Existing policies, laws and regulations are not effective, because they are prepared without adequate discussions with stakeholders. Government agencies have a tendency to work in silos. Environment is not applied as a cross-cutting subject in development sectors. Government allocated a very low budget in the environment sector.

Nepal's use of resources is unsustainable, produces large amounts of waste and rapidly pollutes its environment. In particular, waste generation is increasing at an alarming rate and Nepal does not have modern disposal or recycling facilities yet. Growing consumerism is a challenge for SCP. Unfortunately, the Government raised custom in electric vehicles in the budget of FY 2020/21.

In order to replace or improvise the unhealthy practices, an economic assurance to the producer level individuals is a must. Similarly, limited data availability and absence of a data consolidation platform has caused a problem in precise study of the implementation pattern.

Resource availability must be ensured and collaboration with international and national institutions must be made for its sustainable utilization. Taking climate change and indigenous knowledge side by side will definitely strengthen the impact of the policy upon the society.

Of course, this goal is directly related to consumers, but 8 national indicators are related to consumers. Indicators proposed by SDGs Roadmap under Goal 12 are not relevant and even data are not available. Nepal is spending a huge amount of money by importing petroleum products. Country is not able to control those vehicles, which are older than 20 years.

Vegetables coming from India have used a lot of pesticides, but Nepal cannot test 29 types of chemicals of Indian vegetables. Practising mono-culture, chemical fertilizers, the quality of soil has been degraded in the country. Country has separated forestry, agriculture and irrigation and the gender aspect of the food system.

After COVID-19 crisis medical wastes and plastic pollution have been increased from hospitals or health care centres. Despite, COVID-19 lockdown helping to reduce air pollution in the country, it has become a serious problem in the country.

11. Public Awareness

Level of public awareness is one of the major issues of implementation of the SDGs in the country. At policy level, officials of the Governments are aware about the SDGs. Similarly, the key stakeholders working at Kathmandu are aware about the SDGs. But, elected representatives and officials of the local governments are not aware about the SDGs so far. At the provincial level, elected representatives are aware about the SDGs to some extent, but ordinary people and stakeholders are not aware about the SDGs. Some CSOs are aware about the SDGs, who are working at centre, they try to link their activities with the SDGs. New projects of them are linked with the SDGs. Universities and colleges are becoming aware about the SDGs and they are also starting to talk about the SDGs. Mid-Western University has conducted a study on the impact of the COVID 19 on the SDGs and produced a report. Some CSOs have produced the SDGs related materials in Nepali language, but we cannot find any materials in other languages.

12. Localizing the SDGs (sub-national level)

As mentioned earlier, elected representatives and officials of the local governments are not aware about the SDGs. The National Planning Commission has developed a SDGs' Localization Resource Book for the purpose to support the local actors to implement the SDGs at local level. But, most of the local governments are not aware about the resource book too.

Even though some of the local governments are aware about the SDGs, they are not able to mainstream it in its governance and development management process.

National Administrative Staff College has developed some experts to support the local governments, whereas Municipal Association Nepal in support of UNDP Nepal appointed some national volunteers to support the local governments. Province Local Governance Support Programme (PLGSP) is also trying to support province governments and local governments to localize the SDGs. Further, some organizations are working with local governments to mainstream particular goals in the systems. For instance, the National Campaign for Sustainable Development Nepal is implementing Realizing SDG16+ from Below Initiative to promote the SDG16+ at the local level. Number of CSOs are organizing training, workshops and consultations on the SDGs at province level.

Although, we do not find any systematic monitoring of the SDGs at local level, Action Aid Nepal, in partnership with its partner NGOs, has commenced a Voluntary Local Review in Bagnaskali Rural Municipality of Palpa district. SDGs National Network Nepal has organized province level consultation programmes in seven provinces to review the progress of the SDGs after the last VNR.

13. Multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement

The Federal Government emphasises on partnering and coordination with all stakeholders, including the CSOs. But in practice, we observe weak partnership with private and civil society even from the beginning. Marginalized and vulnerable people such as women, children, PWDs, youth, senior citizens, Indigenous Nationalities, farmers, workers are not directly engaged in the SDGs process.

In the case of Nepal, the country is not able to build adequate partnerships with the private sector, however the contribution of the private sector is important to drive the economy including production, construction, and creating employment in the country. Private sector wants Governments to build confidence and enable environments and make sure their investments are secured.

Governments should coordinate and engage local partners as well as international organizations to achieve the SDG goals. Political society should be more open to independent professionals, think-tanks and civil society. Bureaucracy and political society have a tendency to remain in the status quo, which is the main hurdle for the development of new partnerships.

Three Tier Government Coordination Act 2019 was introduced, which is positive. But it should be fully implemented. Works of three tier governments should complement each other and need to build synergy. The Federal Government needs to work with foreign as well as national development partners. Partners should work together to address the pertaining issues related to sustainable development.

In the last few years, CSOs and media are experiencing constraining their space in terms of legal and operational environments. Government should develop proper coordination mechanisms at local, province and federal level and ease them to work in the fields.

14. Data, monitoring and accountability mechanisms

The Government of Nepal and CBS are trying to improve the statistical system in the country. Government is developing the National Data Profile as a single depository and it will remain as open data. It is suggested to the governments to recognize data produced by universities, research organizations and NGOs. Nepal concluded the National Economic Survey in 2018.

It is very difficult to find fresh, updated and disaggregated data in the country. Similarly, the statistical system of local and provincial governments is weak. Because of unavailability of data events the governments, CSOs, media and researchers are not in position to monitor the progress of development.

Leave No One Behind is the main principle of the 2030 Agenda. So, in Nepal we need disaggregated and decentralized data in the form of gender, ability/disability, caste and ethnicity, age group, migratory status, and geographical diversity. It is a serious issue that Governments at all levels are unable to present disaggregated data and it is very difficult to analyse the progress status of different communities in the country.

Governments need to monitor the progress of women, Indigenous Nationalities, Dalits, Youth, Madeshis, Muslims, workers, PWDs in segregated ways. Therefore, disaggregated data is urgently needed at all levels including provincial and local level.

SDGs status and roadmap (2016-2030) proposed 479 indicators, but more than hundred indicators do not have baseline data, even though they don't have national targets. Most of the environmental indicators do not have data. Some indicators are not compatible with global indicators. NPC has prescribed 119 SDGs indicators for province level.

The Federal Government is not able to bring a Monitoring and Evaluation Act so far. Despite having regulatory and documents related with Monitoring of development projects, monitoring and accountability process is still weak and it is not inclusive as well.

Effective monitoring of development programmes is lacking, although there is a high-level body for monitoring. Because of the absence of tight monitoring, big projects are not completed on time and also, they increase the costs of the projects. Government should improve its existing systems and practices. The Monitoring and Evaluation department of NPC should be strengthened and it should be mainly fully responsible in monitoring exercises. Province and local governments should work hard to improve their M&E system. District Coordination Committees are mandated to monitor development works in the districts, but they are not able to do so as they don't have sufficient power.

The National Human Rights Commission is gradually becoming active to monitor the SDGs according to the Merida Declaration 2015, which is positive. But it should collaborate with related Government agencies and CSOs. Further, it is suggested to the Federal Parliament and Parliament Committee (Sustainable Development and Good Governance Committee) to be more active to improve its watchdog role.

15. Civic space and engagement / citizen participation and CSOs

Very limited CSOs have got the opportunity to engage in the Government-led SDGs related activities in the country. Civil society organizations of the extremely marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples have been excluded in the SDGs process and even the VNR process they were missed. Government has not invited the SDGs National Network in the HLPF delegation team, but it has facilitated the CSOs to draft the joint statement on behalf of the CSOs. Government has not provided any funds to the CSOs for its participation or to support their activities.

The present power dynamics in the country is the result of the legislative moves and practices that the government is exerting control over the civic space and is giving relatively lower respect to civil and political rights. A civic space assessment conducted with about 76 civic space actors in Kathmandu by merging Oxfam's Civic Space Monitoring Tool and the CIVICUS Monitor tool to adapt to Nepal's context found that five out of six categories of civic space were obstructed and another component was narrowed. Meanwhile, the similar assessment workshop conducted with the CSO actors from all the

provinces came with the result that the overall civic space in six out of seven provinces was narrowed and obstructed in the remaining provinces.

Pressure on civic space can be categorized as relatively moderate to severe in Nepal, depending on the nature of the CSOs. While "the rights-based organizations run by well-connected higher caste groups were likely to be largely unaffected", the government is increasingly restricting the activities of traditionally marginalized community and human rights organizations, advocacy groups and all actors that challenge vested interests and demand accountability. A proposed new bill regulating the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) activities and funding sources may harm smaller, grassroots and community-based organizations in remote areas on the one hand while the organizations working for the rights of indigenous, Madhesis, or Dalit rights were believed to be most affected by these new regulations. Similarly, the current practice of the Social Welfare Council (SWC) and the provisions of the draft NGO bill with an 'approval system' rather than a 'notification system' for projects of CSOs do not comply with international standards on the freedom of association, violates the independence of CSOs and can lead to (self) censorship.

There is a growing concern among the CSOs working on the 'software' as the government now is prioritizing and mandating the organizations to come up with programmes to help them achieve big macroeconomic development.

A couple of the contentious legislations pertaining to civic space were the IT Bill and Media Council Bill. IT bill has been feared by many as a potential tool to criminalize reporting on the government misconduct and expression of critical opinions by civil society and citizens by leveraging the vague provision of protecting national sovereignty. Similarly, the media council bill wields more power to the government to control the media houses and journalists and aims to curb fake news and click-bait journalism through provisions of fines, imprisonment, and even physical torture.

Concerning the SDG goal 16.10.01, the number of violent incidents (assault and kidnapping) against the Human Rights Defenders has been on the rise in the last two years in comparison to the year 2017. Similarly, in regards to the SDG goal 16.10.02, there are some gaps between the provisions in the Right to Information Act and its implementation.

16. Delivery by CSOs

On behalf of civil society Major Groups, SDGs National Network is actively working on the SDGs. It is directly involved in raising awareness, capacity development and coordinating the civil society process. Further, some other civil society networks and organizations are organizing various programmes at local, province and national level to enhance the knowledge on the SDGs. Some are involved in thematic goals as per their organizations core working areas and some are advancing their activities within their constituencies. Insufficient capacity and limited financial resources have constrained the CSOs to work on the SDGs.

In the democratically competitive political system of Nepal, civil society is itself divided along the party line which makes it difficult for CSOs to maintain cohesion at contentious political issues. Similarly, most CSOs in Nepal lack the expertise, willingness, and capacity to hold the government accountable over public finances. Meanwhile, the project-based nature of the CSOs makes it difficult for the CSO to attract and retain the best human capital. CSOs in Nepal mostly depend on foreign funds for their operation and to run the development programmes, which is one of the major challenges for the CSOs. Moreover, increasing administrative hurdles and negative mind-set of the political peoples and bureaucrats are seen as a challenge to the CSOs.

17. Capacity development

Efficient working structure and trained, motivated and committed civil servants are needed in the country to speed up plans and programmes of the country that lead to achieve SDGs in the country. UNCT, Multinational Development Banks and Bilateral Development Agencies are providing capacity development support in the country. UN agencies are eager to support the Government's agencies. The Federal Government should provide support to local governments and provincial governments to enhance their capacity to mainstream the SDGs in their governance and development management system including planning, implementation, monitoring etc. UNDP and other UN agencies are supporting the Government agencies and to some extent the CSOs as well. CSOs at the centre have some capacities to engage in the SDGs, but it is not sufficient. There is an urgent need to enhance the capacity of local CSOs and civil society organizations of the marginalized and vulnerable peoples, so that they could become vibrant in advocacy works and hold the duty bearers accountable.

Annex-I

SDG CSO review- People's Scorecard

This form contains a few questions for civil society groups to provide an independent assessment of SDG and climate change delivery in your country.

Please refer to our Toolkit on the People's Scorecard here: <https://action4sd.org/resources-toolkits/>

You will first be asked to provide some narrative information on your national coalition, as well as the national government's commitments to the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Your answers to that section will populate your country page on the action4sd.org website.

Afterwards, you will be asked to indicate progress for each of the 17 Goals on 8 scales of 1-5 for different indicators. The scores you give will inform the independent CSO Scorecard reports that will be published on the site and other materials.

Thank you for filling in this survey! If you have any questions, you may contact clara.sanchiz@action4sd.org

Email * sdgsnetworknepal@gmail.com/nacasudnepal@gmail.com

Country * Nepal

Name of national coalition *: SDGs National Network Nepal

Contact details for national coalition *

These will be visible to users on the Action4sd website. You may add an email and/or phone number. Please add the country code if you would like to include a phone number.

Dhulikhel Municipality, Kavre, Nepal. Email: sdgsnetworknepal@gmail.com

Website for national coalition

If your coalition has a site, please add it here.

<https://sdgnepal.org/>

Name of respondent *: Daya Sagar Shrestha

Respondent's job title *: National Coordinator

Overview of SDG progress *

Progress of the SDGs in the country is mixed in general by 2019 (https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/SDG_Progress_Report_2016-2019_final.pdf). Stable political and economic environment and presence of elected bodies at local level were the main reasons for the progress on the SDGs. However, even in the normal condition the overall progress on the goals were not in track. COVID 19 has had adverse effects to all the goals. Poverty, hunger, unemployment and inequality have increased after COVID 19. HRV and access to justice have become very challenging. In addition to the health crisis; Nepal has been suffering from an economic and social crisis. Marginalized women, children, youth, Dalits, Indigenous Peoples, PWDs, farmers, minorities and informal sector workers have suffered a lot. Unstable political environment, weak delivery of the public institutions and lack of institutionalization of the SDGs in local development are other factors directly affecting in achieving the SDGs targets.

National planning, implementation and budget commitments *

SDGs Status and Roadmap (2016-2030) is the main framework to implement the SDGs in the country. Province governments have also prepared such documents. The 15th National Plan has integrated the SDGs. Province governments have not been able to integrate the SDGs in its annual programmes and budgets because of lack of commitments. Despite the National Planning Commission having prepared a SDGs Localization Resource Book, the SDGs have not been able to be enshrined by the local governments. Lack of awareness and absence of capacity are the main reasons for lack of localization.

There is a huge financing gap (https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/SDG_Needs_Assessment,_Costing_and_Financing_Strategy.pdf) in one hand, on the other hand public budgets and priorities are not in line with the SDGs, and annual programmes and budgets are not fully implemented. Planning, programming and budgeting have not been inclusive and participatory and achieving the SDGs has become more challenging.

Progress since last VNR *

Nepal participated in the VNR in 2017 and it has also participated in the last year. In 2017, the country was in the preparatory phase so the progress on SDGs were not clear at that time. Government is reviewing the indicators and database system of the country, but the availability of updated, reliable and disaggregated data is still a challenge. Sectoral plans are yet to align with the SDGs. Process of localization is disrupted due to absence of clear guidance from federal and provincial governments. Governments at all levels are not able to take concrete actions to realize multi-stakeholder partnership in the development process. Similarly, the coordination and cooperation between 3 tier governments is still challenging. Government is yet to develop a robust plan to overcome the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and even the priorities of the SDGs are not reflected in the Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks of the Governments.

Key communities who face being left behind *

Dalits, Indigenous Peoples, Madhesi, ethnic and religious minorities have been left behind. Women, Girls and LGBTIQ community have been deprived because of deep rooted structural issue such as patriarchy. Issue of intersectionality is not seriously considered so far. Single women and women from marginalized communities have been suffering by multiple ways. State is failed to protect poor, small farmers and informal sector workers and their family members. COVID 19 pandemic has hit hard to the marginalized communities and pushed them into poverty and hunger. Youth, senior citizens, persons with disability, and children are neglected in planning and policy-making. Conflict victims and their families are still waiting for justice. Absence of disaggregated data is very serious issue in the country. So, it is very difficult to monitor socio-economic progress of marginalized and vulnerable population.

How have you engaged across communities? *

Please specify how you are engaging with communities are most often subject to marginalization or discrimination in your context, as listed above. Please outline your regional and/or national dialogue process and the groups you have involved in them. Please set out any challenges you may have faced.

Organizations of marginalized communities and some organizations working on the issues of marginalized people are already involved in the network. The network is continuously in touch with those organizations and supporting them to work on their issues. Similarly, the network is also engaging with grassroots organizations on sustainable development issues. So, the network has good outreach throughout the country. The network has been organizing meetings, consultations and discussion programmes with organizations of the marginalized communities regarding the issues of the SDGs. Reaching poor and informal sector workers is challenging to the network.

Overview of climate change *

Nepal is one of the most affected counties by climate change. Climate change is directly affecting the livelihood and safety of the people, particularly the poor and marginalized. Nepal is one of the state parties of the Paris Agreement and it has the updated National Determined Commitment (NDC). It has also amended the National Climate Change Policy and formed a National Climate Change Council at national level, but it is yet to form institutional mechanisms at province and local level. Despite, presence of National Adaptation Plan of Actions and Local Adaptation Plan of Action with some local governments, they are not effectively implemented. At this moment, investments are not sufficient for climate actions and local actions are not sufficient in the country. Implementation of the NDC is very urgent, but it is largely dependent on institutional arrangement and their capacities at local level. Inadequate institutional capacity and climate finance are some other issues in the country.

Civil society priorities *

Assurance of political commitment and accountability of the government authorities are primary demands of the CSOs. Effective implementation of policies, plans and budgets are imperative to achieve the SDGs national targets. Government must form inclusive mechanisms at federal, provincial and local level and all the key development actors should come together to build true partnership. But the government is responsible for creating an enabling environment to promote the contribution of CSOs and other actors. Improvement of statistical systems at national, province and local level and availability of accurate, updated and disaggregated data are urgently needed.

Civil society engagement *

SDGs National Network Nepal is continuously in touch with Government Ministries, particularly with the National Planning Commission to engage in the 2030 Agenda. Moreover, it is also engaging with province level governments and local governments. They invite us to the meetings and they also participate in our programmes. But the Government agencies need to improve its engagement particularly with marginalized communities including Indigenous peoples, Dalits, Madhesi, PWDs and minority communities.

Public awareness *

Our networking is directly involved in public awareness on the SDGs. We have been organizing training and orientations to the marginalized communities and the local governments. We have developed IEC materials in Nepali language. But, engagement of local governments in the SDGs process is not satisfactory. In addition to civic education the SDGs, the CSOs have been implementing various programmes they directly contribute to in achieving the SDGs. Academic institutions and the universities have also worked on the SDGs.

SCORECARD

Goal 1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	3
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	3
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	3
Implementation at national Level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	4
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	3
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	3
Citizen participation & civil society engagement: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 2 End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	4
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	3

Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	4
Implementation at national Level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	3
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	3
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	3
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	4
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	4
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	3
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	3
Implementation at national level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	3
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	3
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	3
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	3
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	4
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	3
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	2
Implementation at national level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2

Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	4
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	3
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	2
Implementation at national Level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	4
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	3
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	4
Implementation at national level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	3
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	3
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	3
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	3
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	3

National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	3
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	2
Implementation at national level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Awareness raising & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	3
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	3
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	2
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	2
Implementation at national level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	3
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	3
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement on this goal: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	3
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	3
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	2
Implementation at national level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2

Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement on this goal: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	3
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	2
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	3
Implementation at national level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Local implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement on this goal: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	2
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	2
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	3
Implementation at national level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Public Awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2

Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	3
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	2
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	2
Implementation at national level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement on this goal: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	3
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	2
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	2
National Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Public Awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement on this goal: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	1
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	1

Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	1
National Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	1
Local Implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	1
Public Awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	1
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	1
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	1
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	1
Citizen participation & civil society engagement on this goal: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	1
Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	3
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	2
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	2
National implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Local implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	1
Citizen participation & civil society engagement on this goal: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	1
Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	3
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	2
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	3
National implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Local implementation: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2

Public awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement on this goal: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2
Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
Policy or legal framework available: rate 1 (no framework) – 5 (strong framework)	3
National action plan, budget and strategy: 1 (No existence) - 5 (Firm and consolidated plans and strategies)	2
Government agencies: rate commitment 1 (no agencies) – 5 (clear agency lead)	3
Implementation at national level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Implementation at local level: rate implementation 1 (no implementation) – 5 (strong implementation)	2
Public Awareness & Capacity building: rate 1 (No national effort capacity building) – 5 (strong national effort and capacity building)	2
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting: rate 1 (no monitoring) – 5 (regular strong monitoring)	2
Transparency and accountability: rate 1 (no transparency & accountability) – 5 (strong transparency & accountability)	2
Multistakeholder partnerships: rate 1 (no partnership) – 5 (strong partnership)	2
Citizen participation & civil society engagement on this goal: rate 1 (no participation) – 5 (strong mechanism for participation)	2

Annex-II

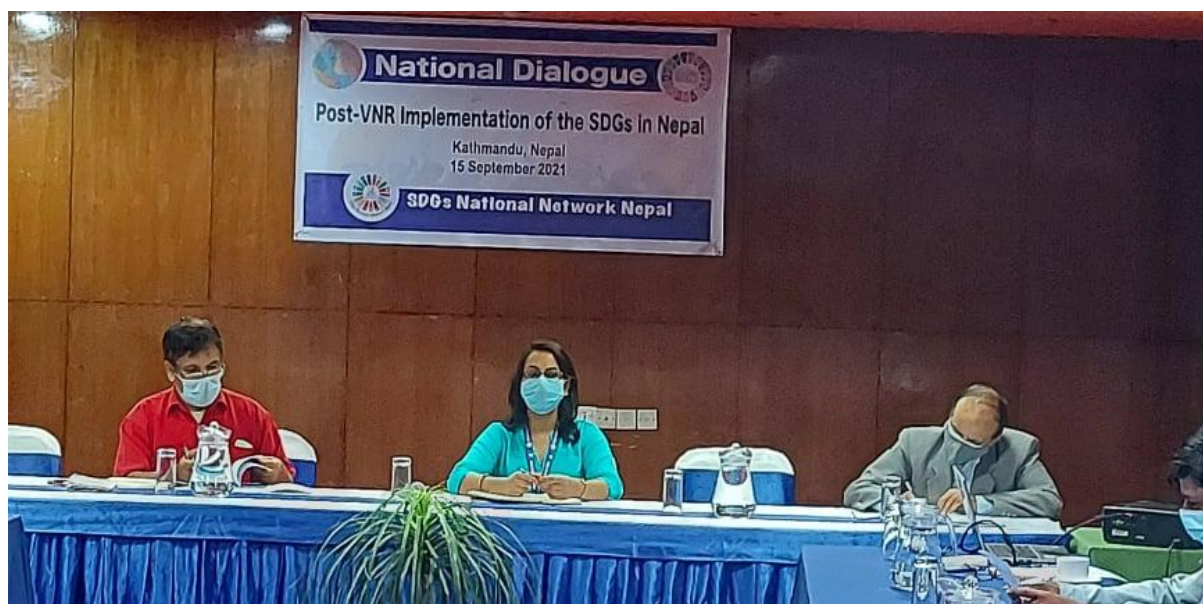
Constituencies and Thematic Group Discussions

SN	Date	Consultation with	No. of Participants
1	15 July 2021	NGOs	52
2	16 July 2021	Peoples affected by natural disaster	50
3	16 July 2021	Dalit	40
4	20 July 2021	Persons with Disability	56
5	21 July 2021	Indigenous Nationalities	56
6	30 August 2021	Women	41

Province Level Discussions

SN	Date	Consultation	No. of Participants
1	23 July 2021	Bagmati Province	19
2	23 July 2021	Sudurpaschim Province	24
3	26 July 2021	Gandaki	23
4	1 August 2021	Province 1	21
5	18 September 2021	Karnali	22
6	19 September 2021	Lumbini	38
7	23 September 2021	Province 2	8

Annex-III



National Dialogue: Guests



Sharing of conclusions of discussions

Secretariat



National Campaign for Sustainable Development Nepal



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Nacasud Nepal



National Campaign For Sustainable Development-NPL