



Meeting on the Post-2015 Development Agenda for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in Asia and the Pacific: *Nepal's Perspective*



Yuba Raj Bhusal, Member Secretary
National Planning Commission, Nepal





Contents

- 1. Nepal: Progress over the last 40 years,**
- 2. Initiatives to achieve MDGs by 2015,**
- 3. Critical issues,**
- 4. Nepal's Post-2015 Development Agenda,**
- 5. Some issues for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in Asia and the Pacific.**



1. Nepal: Progress over the last 40 yrs



*“The top HDI movers (countries that have made the greatest progress in improving the HDI) include well known income “growth miracles” such as **China, Indonesia and South Korea**. But they include others—such as **Nepal, Oman and Tunisia**—where progress in the non-income dimensions of human development has been equally remarkable.”*

- Global Human Development Report 2010 (UNDP)



1.1 Progress over the last 40 years

Top movers in HDI, non-income HDI and GDP, 1970–2010

Rank	HDI	Non-income HDI	GDP (Income)
1	Oman	Oman	China
2	China	Nepal	Botswana
3	Nepal	Saudi Arabia	South Korea
4	Indonesia	Libya	Hong Kong, China
5	Saudi Arabia	Algeria	Malaysia
6	Lao PDR	Tunisia	Indonesia

HDRO Calculations using HDRO database, UNDP



- The MDGs partly successful in getting countries focusing on national development efforts and making development strategies more results-oriented.
- Yet they have not fully reflected in national priorities, and have sometimes emphasized the quantity of outputs over the quality and sustainability of the outcomes.
- Special attention are needed to the concerns and issues of the most vulnerable countries, mainly the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, where poverty is pervasive and deep-rooted.
- Focus on human & social development enhancing the productive capacity to ensure their meaningful participation in the global economy.



- Under Goal 8 of the MDGs (global partnership), the rich countries have not been sufficiently supporting the poor countries as they have committed to overcome the latter's financial and technological needs,
- The rich countries have not yet fulfilled their commitments of providing 0.7 percent of their gross national income (GNI) as ODA to poor countries,
- In order to translate the upcoming post-2015 Development Agenda into a reality, it is imperative to obtain the commitment and ownership of national governments to adopt the ongoing review process of the MDGs.
- The voices of the poor and the vulnerable countries needs to be heard in the post-2015 development agenda formulation



1.2 Nepal's Case

- Despite numerous challenges and undergoing very difficult times including conflict and post-conflict transition, Nepal is among a few countries to attain most of the goals even in the SAARC sub-region (**Annex I**),
- Nepal is poised to attain goals in poverty reduction (even at PPP \$ 1.25), health, education, drinking water supply and environmental aspects,
- Substantial progress is noted in gender and sanitation (around 61%),
- However, lags behind only in full and decent employment as well.



The recently concluded (April 4-5, 2013, Kathmandu) *Third Meeting of SAARC Ministers on Poverty Alleviation* agreed for the:

- Extension of the first cycle of SAARC Development Goals from 2012 till 2015, which would coincide with the completion of MDGs in 2015;
- Replacement of *Regional Poverty Profile* (being published since 2003), with SDR (SAARC Development Report) from 2014 onwards to be published biennially; and
- Publishing of the *Regional Poverty Profile 2009–2010*

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6543

