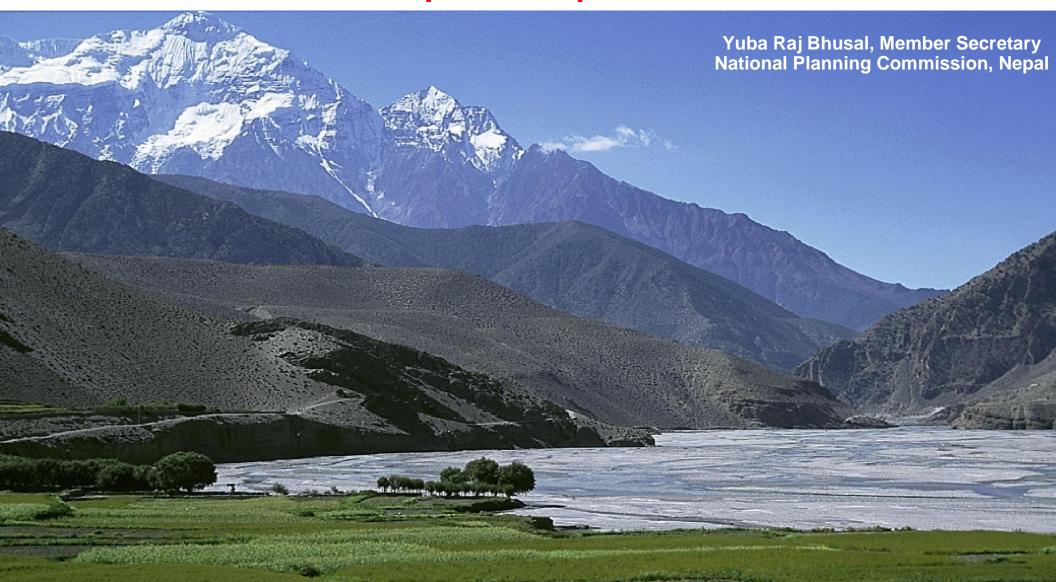


Meeting on the Post-2015 Development Agenda for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in Asia and the Pacific: Nepal's Perspective







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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

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