

# ***Millennium Development Goals***

## **Context Analysis : Nepal**

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# Country Context

- Landlocked country; 23.2 million people ( Census 2001) area coverage 147,181 sq. km
- Socio cultural diversity: 100 ethnicities, 92 languages, and 9 religions
- Three ecological zones – mountains, hills, and terai
- Nepal ranked 144th (HDI) among 174 countries
- Agrarian economy. 80% subsistence farmers
- Top 5% people control 40% of land and bottom 60% have access to 20% of land
- Declining contribution of agriculture sector to the national GDP(39 percent).
- Annual labour force growth rate of 3 percent against the population growth of 2.25 percent per annum (300,000 people enter Nepalese labour market every year)

# Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- Millennium declaration was adopted at the millennium summit of September 2000
- Declaration aims to bring peace, security and development
- MDGs were drawn from millennium declaration
- MDGs is an international development agenda for the 21st century
- MDGs outline major development priorities to be achieved by 2015
- It comprises 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators
- Nepal also endorsed the millennium declaration in September 2000



# Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Nepal

Source: Nepal Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2005

## Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger

**Target 1 : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US \$ 1 per day**

Indicator	1990	2000	2005	MDG 2015
Percentage of population below \$ 1 per day (PPP value)	33.5	NA	24.1	17
Percentage of population below national poverty line	42	38	31	21

**Target 2 : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**

Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	MDG 2015
Percentage of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	49	NA	47	NA	25
Percentage of underweight children aged 6-59 months	57	47	53	NA	29
Percent of stunted children aged 6-59 months	60	54	55	NA	30

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Source: Nepal Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2005

## Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

**Target 3 : Ensure that, by 2015, children every where, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete primary schooling**

Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	MDG 2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education (%)	64	69	81	84	100
Proportion of pupils that start Grade 1 and reach Grade 5	38		63	76	100
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	49.6	56.2	70.1	73.0	100



# Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Nepal

## **Goal 3: Promote of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment**

**Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 215**

Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	MDG 2015
Ratio of girls to boys at primary level	0.56	0.66	0.79	0.86	1.0
Ratio of girls to boys at secondary level	0.43	0.56	0.70	0.82	1.0
Ratio of women to men at tertiary level	0.32	NA	0.28	NA	1.0
Ratio of literate women to men from 15-24 years old	0.48	0.56	NA	0.73	1.0
Share of women in wage employment in the non agriculture sector	18.9	NA	17.7	NA	-
Proportion of seats held by women in the House of Representatives	3.4	NA	5.8	NA	-

# Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Nepal

## Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	MDG 2015
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	108	79	64	61	34
Under five mortality rate (U5MR)	162	118	91	82	54
Proportion of 12-23 month olds immunized against measles	42	57	71	80	>90

# Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Nepal

## Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal maternity ratio

Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	MDG 2015
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	850 or 515	539	415	NA	213
Percentage of deliveries attended by health care provider (doctor, nurses, and auxiliary nurse midwives)	7	9	11	20	60
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	24	29	39	NA	67

## Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Nepal

### Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015 ( Target)
HIV prevalence among 15-49 years of age (%)	NA	NA	0.29	0.5	-
Contraceptive prevalence rate including condom use (%)	24	29	39	NA	-



## Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Nepal

### ..Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

**Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Prevalence rate associated with malaria (Number of cases per 100,000 people at risk)</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention measures</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Side positivity rate (SPR)</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Prevalence associated with tuberculosis</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Death rate associated with tuberculosis</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under Directly Observed Treatment Short Courses (DOTS)</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-</b>

# Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Nepal

## Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target: 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015 (Target)
Area under forests (%)	37	29	29	29	
Areas protected to maintain biological diversity (sq. kma)	10,948	20,077	20,077	28,585.7	
Energy use per unit of GDP (TOE/mRs)	34.8	29.0	28.4	29.6	
Proportion of people using wood as their main fuel (%)	75	67.74	67.74	69.1	
Commercial Energy/GDP (TOE/mRs)	1.44	3.91	3.91	3.64	

# Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Nepal

## ...Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target: 10 Halve by 2015 the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015 (Target)
Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water sources	46	70	73	81	73
●Rural	43	68	71	79	72
●Urban	90	96	86	93	95
Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved sanitation	6	22	30	39	53
Rural	3	18	25	30	52
Urban	24	67	80	81	67

# Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Nepal

## Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction-both nationally and internationally

Target 13: Address the special needs of the LDCs. Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 14; Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states

Target 15: Deal comprehensively with debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make the sustainable in the long term

Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies , especially information and communication

*To meet the MDGs fostering global partnership for development is essential. Different policies and interventions have been made in this regard. Some achievements have been made, however there is much to be done.*

# Analysis

- Reduction of poverty to 31 percent may be due to remittance mainly from migrant labours.
- However, persistent poverty with no growth in agricultural output due to lack of irrigation, fragmented land and inadequate land ownership
- As major source of livelihood is agriculture, landless agricultural labours are poorest
- Ninety percent children are suffering from malnutrition due to mainly inadequate availability of food and health services
- Satisfactory result in primary education enrolment.
- However, enrolments of girls and children from Dalit and disadvantaged ethnic groups are low



# Analysis Cont..

- Impressive reduction in child mortality rate (Infant: IMR and immunization against measles)
- Encouraging growth ratio of girls to boys at secondary level of education
- Continued discrimination and violence against women and human trafficking due to lack of enforcement of existing laws
- Lack of access to health services resulting in epidemics like malaria



## Analysis Cont..

- Increasing HIV/AIDS due to outflow of youth migrant workers and trafficked women and children
- Community forestry has tremendously contributed in maintaining forest coverage and bio diversity along with poverty reduction as well as sustainable development
- Increased sustainable access to improved water sources in rural and urban areas (target:73 and achievement:81 in 2005). However the water supply is not safe for health due to the contamination. And the supply is not regular and sufficient. Nearly 3 percent of the ground water in the Terai is contaminated with arsenic



# Obstacles in Achieving MDGs in Nepal

- 1996: Maoist Insurgency
  - More than 13,000 people killed
  - Destruction of development infrastructures
  - Human rights violations ( rape, displacements, disappearances, forced recruitment, abductions, tortures)
  - Restricted free mobility
  - Frequent strikes and blockades
  - Migration of youths from rural areas
  - Displacements to urban area and neighboring country
  - Closed down of schools and health posts
  - Withdrawal of public services
  - Decline of agricultural production
  - Increase in defense budget



# Obstacles in Achieving MDGs in Nepal Cont..

- Political Instability
  - House of Representatives dissolved
  - Dismissal of elected Prime Minister
  - Direct rule by King
- Poor Governance
  - Ineffective governance institutions
  - Scarcity of resources
  - Poor service delivery
  - Absence of local government



# Challenges ahead to achieve MDGs in Nepal

- Reconciliation between different ideological groups and conflict victims.
- Reintegration and rehabilitation of displaced persons / families
- Revitalizing agricultural farming and other economic activities
- Increasing the responsiveness and accountability of governmental institutions
- Promoting democratic process



# Recommendations

- Enhancement of informed participation specially of women and excluded groups in democratic process
- Involvement of youths in development process
- Addressing grievances of women, dalit, janjati and madhesi
- Establishment of social harmony, peace and justice
- Enhancement of employment opportunities
- Fostering safe migration for employment
- Enhancement of access to development information through ICT
- Mobilization of civil society organizations for effective delivery of services
- Strengthening of microfinance institutions
- Ensuring of food security in the remote areas
- Increment in employment alternatives to Dalits and vulnerable ethnic groups.

***THANK YOU!***

