



**LEAVING NO
ONE BEHIND:
EVALUATION
for 2030**

2019 National Evaluation
Capacities Conference

***Strengthening national evaluation systems to
support the SDGs in Asia-Pacific
Nepal's perspectives on the adaptation of
evaluation systems***

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#NECdev

Nepal at a Glance



- Federal Democratic Republic State
- Multi-cultural, Multi-religious, Multi-ethnic, Multi-lingual
- 7 provinces & 753 local units
- Surrounded by India from the east, west and south, and China from the northern side, with the population of 29.5 Million
- Mt. Everest : Highest peak in world
- Birthplace of Lord Buddha

Basis of Evaluation

- Periodic Plan: Result Framework and Indicators
- Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
- Annual Development Program
- Policy
- Business Plans
- Project Document
- Immediate Action Plans

M & E arrangement at different levels:

▲ National level:

- National Planning Commission (NPC) : National Development Action Committee (NDAC)
- Office of the Auditor General
- Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers: Evaluation Committee headed by Chief Secretary
- Ministry of Finance & line ministries : Ministerial Development Action Committee (MDAC)
- National Vigilance Center (Technical Audit)
- Financial Comptroller General Office (Public Expenditure Tracking Survey)

Province and Local Level

- Planning Commissions and other related agencies at the provincial level,
- District Coordination Committees,
- Local Governments

Existing System of Monitoring and Evaluation

Level	What?	Who?	When?	How?
National	Policy	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM), National Planning Commission and line ministries	Policy implementation phase	Third party evaluation
	Periodic Plan	National Planning Commission	Entire plan period	Continuous monitoring and third party evaluation
	Priority One (P1) Programme and Projects	OPMCM, NPC, Ministry of Finance and concerned ministries	As per requirement	Joint monitoring, Sustainable monitoring, Third party evaluation
Provincial	Programme/ Project	Provincial agencies	As per requirement	Provincial planning, monitoring and evaluation
Local Level	Programme/ Project	District Coordination Committee, local governments	As per requirement	Continuous monitoring and third party evaluation

Criteria of Evaluation

Criteria of Evaluation	Definition
Relevance	To ascertain the extent to which the goals of a given plan, policy, programme, or project are suited to the needs and priorities of target groups, and aligned to the national/sectoral development policies and goals, as well as to the policies of the donor agencies.
Effectiveness	To assess and ascertain the extent to which a given plan, policy, programme or project has attained or is likely to attain its objectives.
Efficiency	To measure the outputs in relation to the inputs so as to assess whether output is proportional to the input. To ascertain whether or to what extent the plan, policy, programme, or projects are achieving desired results by using the least possible inputs and most efficient process.
Impact	To measure the direct and indirect, positive and negative, intended and unintended changes, and impacts produced by a plan, policy, programme or project.
Sustainability	To measure whether, or to what extent, the outcomes or outputs produced by a plan, policy, programme or project are likely to continue over time.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



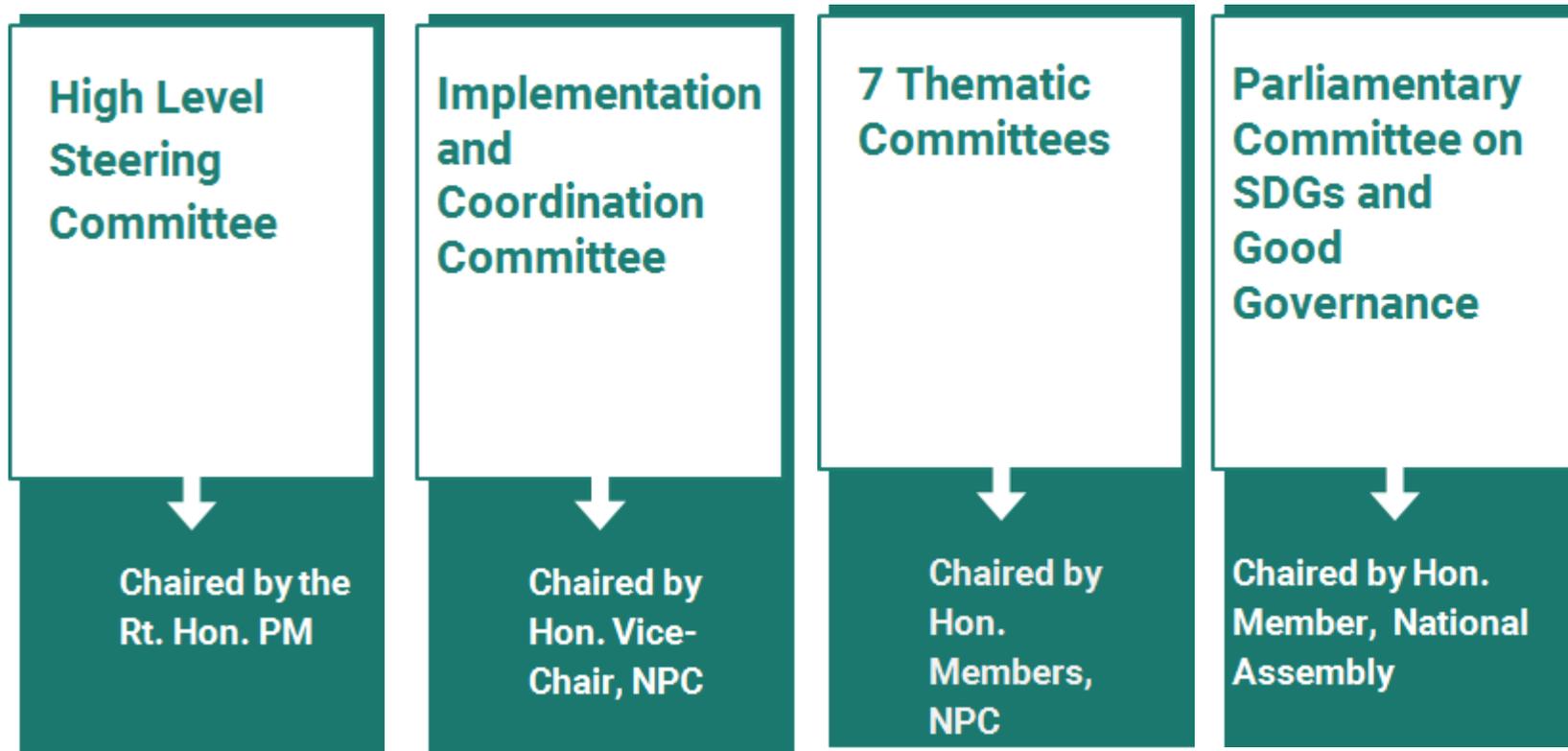
Voluntary National Review (2017) : Review Methodology

In 2017 the National Planning Commission (NPC) updated the SDG national report (NPC 2015a) by agreeing on baseline, milestone and target figures (NPC, 2017a) and prepared the **SDG voluntary review** in consultation with key stakeholders.

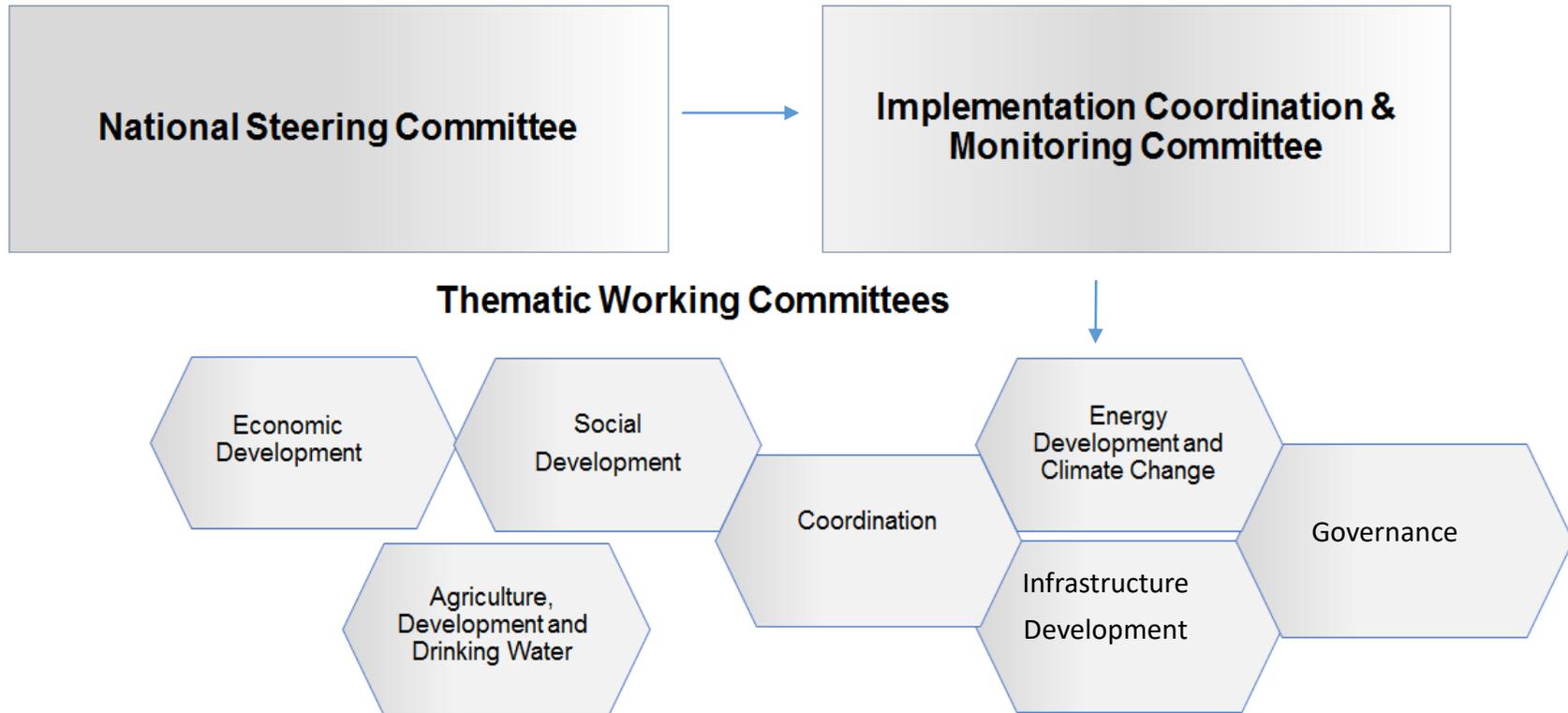
At the same time, the review was carried out through the following reviews, consultations and interviews:

1. Review of Plans and Strategies
2. Consultations with Committees
3. Consultation with Major Stakeholders
4. Consultation with Other Stakeholders
5. Key Informant Interviews
6. Sources of Information

Mechanisms for Implementing and Monitoring the SDGs/ Institutional Arrangement



Institutional Mechanism for SDG Implementation



Policy Documents

- ▶ Preliminary SDGs Baseline Report, 2015
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goals: Status and Roadmap 2016-2030, 2017
- ▶ National Voluntary Review, SDGs, 2017
- ▶ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2018-22
- ▶ **SDGs based Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines**
- ▶ **SDGs based Local and Provincial Level Planning Guidelines**
- ▶ SDGs Need Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy, 2019
- ▶ Integrated National Evaluation Action Plan of Nepal (2016-2020), 2017
- ▶ Sectoral Policies in line with SDGs

Internalization of SDGs

- Consistency between 14th and 15th periodic Plan's objectives, strategies
- SDGs: Status and Roadmap 2016-2030,
- Preparation of SDGs Needs Assessment and Financial Strategy,
- SDGs aligned with sectoral policies
- Coding of MTEF and Annual Development Program's budget/ programs
- Capacity building programs for provincial and local levels,
- Preparation of Plan, guidelines for the provincial & local levels,
- Disaggregation of indicators for provincial and local levels
- **SDG Progress Monitoring:** Proposed Milestones : 2019, 2022, 2025, 2030

SDGs Monitoring



Monitoring Framework

Monitoring Framework			
Sources of Data	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsible Agency
NLSS	Subnational/ Rural-Urban	5 years	CBS
NLSS,HS	Subnational/ Rural-Urban	5 years	CBS
NLSS,HS	Subnational/ Rural-Urban	5 years	CBS
Rolling Survey of		Annual	CBS

Census & Surveys

S.N.	Census and Surveys	Frequency (Years)	Responsible Agency
1	Population Census	10	CBS
2	Nepal Living Standard Survey	5-8	CBS
3	Nepal Population and Health Survey	5	Health Service Department
4	Industrial Census	5	CBS
5	Crops and Livestock Survey	1	MoALD
6	Annual Household Survey	1	CBS

Initiatives

- 15th Periodic Plan: Aligned with SDGs, Results Framework
- National M&E Act (in the Cabinet)
- SDGs indicators have been produced at the provincial level
- Capacity- building Programs for officials at the province level on SDGs-based planning, budgeting, MTEF, M&E and Statistics
- Developing a National Data Profile
- Availability of Disaggregated data on Census and Geospatial data at the sub-national level
- Online Portal on the NPC website
- Intra-government MIS data sharing practice
- Localization Manual/ Guidelines of SDGs for Local Governments
- Initiation for piloting of self assessment online tool for evaluation diagnostics

Challenges

- Localization of SDGs:** In the wake of implementation of federalism under the new governance system, in addition to SDGs being integrated in the planning and budgetary system of the provincial and local levels, they need to be brought into implementation as soon as possible
- Weak database:** Problems in monitoring due to lack of disaggregated data on sex, age, social group, disability, geography, income, in provincial and local levels
- Financial gap:** To fill the gap of the SDGs Needs Assessment, Cost Estimation and estimation of the Financial Strategy (annual average investment requirement: NPR. 2,026 billion, which is 48% of GDP on an average).
- Coordination:** Challenges related to Horizontal and Vertical coordination in the public sector and coordination with the private, cooperatives, civil society and other stakeholders
- Access to technology, capacity building, challenges due to lack of good governance**
- Threats due to land-lockedness, climate change as well as other natural disasters.**

Conclusion

- Graduation from LDC status, middle income country by 2030, becoming a developed nation by 2043.
- Equity and Gender Responsive Evaluation, enabling environment, capacity building and institutional arrangements.
- Endeavors towards a robust evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation system
- **Actively committed to the Agenda 2030 of “Leaving No One Behind” and reaching the furthest behind first.**





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Thank You

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