

**Nepal's development priorities post-
2015, including graduation of Nepal
from LDC to DC by 2022
and the role of
health sector**

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Introduction

- Second half of 13th Development Plan (mid July 2013 – mid July 2016) coincides with Post-2015 SD agenda
- The current plan has the long term vision of graduating Nepal from its current status of “**least developed country**” to “**developing or middle income country**” by 2022
- The main objective of the current plan is to improve the living standard of the people of Nepal by reducing poverty

Development priorities

- Development of hydro power and other sources of energy
- Increase in agricultural productivity through diversification and commercialization of agriculture
- Development of tourism, industry and trade
- Development of basic sectors such as education, health, drinking water and sanitation
- Promotion of good governance
- Development of roads and other physical infrastructure
- Protection of natural resources and environment

Graduation of Nepal from LDC to DC by 2022

Graduating from the LDC category requires progress on three indicators:

- (i) per capita GNI higher than \$1,190);
- (ii) progress in Human Assets Index (HAI), which comprises
 - (a) nutrition (percentage of population undernourished), (b) health (mortality rate of children aged five years or under), and (c) education (gross secondary school enrolment ratio and adult literacy rate); and
- (iii) progress on Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI), which comprises
 - (a) population size, (b) remoteness, (c) merchandise export concentration, (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product (GDP), (e) share of population living in low elevated coastal zones, (f) instability of exports of goods and services, (g) victims of natural disasters, and (h) instability of agricultural production.

The [latest thresholds](#) for graduation from the LDC category are (i) per capita GNI of \$1,190 or more, (ii) HAI of 66 or more, and (iii) EVI of 32 or less. At least two of the three criteria must be met to qualify for graduation.

Graduation of Nepal from LDC to DC by 2022

Current status and challenges

- Gross national income (GNI) per capita US\$730 (WB: 2013).
- GNI average annual growth rate about 4% to 5%.
- Nepal need to achieve GNI per capita of US\$1,190 or more by 2022.
- WB study (June 2014) shows with an average GNI growth rate of 7% from FY2014 onwards & a constant annual pop growth rate of 1.2% , Nepal would achieve Middle Income status as defined by GNI per capita
- However, if the current growth rate of about 4.2% maintained, it would yield this outcome only by 2025.

Graduation of Nepal from LDC to DC by 2022

Current status and challenges

- **Human Assets Index:** Social indicators such as nutrition, child mortality, secondary school enrolment and adult literacy must be at least 20% above the threshold set (current 59.8).
- **3. The Economic Vulnerability Index:** the economic structure of a country and its ability to cope with potential 'economic shocks', such as natural disasters (current 37).

Role of Health Sector

MDG/Impact indicator	Year				Targets
	1991	1996	2006	2011	2015
Infant mortality rate	106			46	32
Under-five mortality rate	158			54	38
Neo-natal mortality rate		50	33	33	16
Maternal mortality ratio		539	281		134
% underweight children		49	39	29	27
% stunting			49	41	28
Total fertility rate	5.3	4.6	3.1	2.6	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (15-19 years)	NA	127			70
Contraceptives prevalence rate (any modern method)	24	26	44	43	55
Contraceptives prevalence rate (any method)	25	28.5	48	49.7	
Delivery attended by skilled birth attendant (%)	NA			36	??
Percent pregnant making 4 or more ANC visits	NA			50	??

Priority

Complete the unfinished MDG health agenda as early as possible during Post-2015

- Focus on reducing NNR and U-5 mortality rate
- Maternal health
- Address malnutrition of children and mothers
- Address adolescent fertility
- Focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights
- Invest in FP because every rupee spent results in saving Rs.6.
- Emphasize preventive and promotive measures

SDG in Health

- **SDG3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
 - Continue reducing MMR to achieve MMR 70 by 2030
 - Pay increasing attention to NCDs
 - Increase access to health services -universal health coverage
 - Emphasize quality of care
 - Invest more on health
 - Build both human and physical capacities

SDG in Health

- Adhere to PPP
 - Involve EDPs, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector
 - Secure resources from donors and use them effectively
- Ensure good governance
 - Ensure timely implementation of activities planned
 - Strengthen monitoring
 - Conduct independent periodic evaluation
 - Ensure inclusive policies in health -areas, socio-economic classes and gender
 - Make services client-friendly

Thank You!!!