

Data and Statistics for Monitoring Development Plans in Nepal

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Plan Background in Nepal

- Planning history of 60 years (Since 1956).
- 14 Plans so far
 - Five Year Plans – 9,
 - Three Year Plans – 5,
 - Plan holidays – 2 years,
 - 13 plans completed,
 - Current plan, Fourteenth Plan (2016/17-2018/19) – being implemented since July 16.
- Heterogeneity in plan objective
 - Production and economic growth -1st Plan,
 - Balanced regional development – 8th Plan,
 - Poverty reduction -10th Plan and ahead,
 - Peace and stability -11th Plan,
 - Social justice – 14th Plan.

Linkages among SDGs, Plans and Budget



Measurement Framework

- **Logical Framework** – 10th Plan
 - Use of Log-frame;
 - Development PMAS (Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System);
 - Annual and periodic monitoring and review of progress.
- **Result Framework** – 13th and 14th Plan
 - Published as a separate document in 13th Plan,
 - Being prepared as annex in the 14th Plan,
 - 15 Key Result Areas,
 - 3 tiers – Impacts, Outcomes and Outputs
 - 5 types of information - Indicators, Annual Targets, Sources of data/ information, Agencies, Assumptions and Risks

Monitoring and Evaluation – Institutional Mechanism

- **Parliamentary Committee(s)**
 - Different committees for different aspects, e.g. Development, Finance, Accounts, etc.;
 - M & E of implementation progress (The Constitution of Nepal, Article 54 and 293).
- **National Development Action Committee (NDAC)**
 - Chaired by Prime Minister;
 - Review of program/project implementation and make decisions on critical problems and important policy issues.
 - Provision of Pre-NDAC meeting by MDASC chaired by Vice Chairman, NPC.
- **Ministerial Development Action Committee (MDAC)**
 - Chaired by concerned ministers
 - Progress review, discussion of implementation problems and make appropriate decisions.
 - Recommend to NDAC if the issues are complex or interrelated to other agencies.

Monitoring and Evaluation – Organizational Mechanism

- **National level**
 - Office of the Auditor General (OAG)
 - Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM)
 - NPC- M& E Division and Sectoral divisions
 - Ministry of Finance
 - National Vigilance Center (NVC)
 - Financial Comptroller General Office
 - Line Ministries – M&E Divisions/Sections
- **Department/Regional Level**
 - M&E Sections
- **District level**
 - Supervision and Monitoring Committee

Monitoring and Evaluation – Methods, Reporting System and Sources

- **Methods**
 - Progress reporting – Forms, Time schedule,
 - Review meetings
 - Audits and Surveys
- **Reporting system**
 - National Surveys and National Accounts;
 - Management Information Systems (Use of ICT) LMBIS, PPIS, FMIS, EMIS, HMIS;
 - Progress reports –Monthly, Trimester, Half yearly and yearly reports.
 - Evaluation reports
- **Sources of information**
 - Ministry of Finance, Financial Comptroller General Office, Depart of Customs;
 - Central Bank – Nepal Rastra Bank;
 - National Sources – Central Bureau of Statistics;
 - Line ministries, departments, and regional offices,
 - District offices, project offices/units
 - Semi-governmental and non-government organizations.

Data Sources- Census, Surveys and others

Data sources	Freq. (Res.)	Indicators/information
Population Census	10 (CBS)	Demographic data, Life expectancy at birth
Agricultural Census	10 (CBS)	Farm size, agri production/productivity
Industrial Census	5 (CBS)	Industrial and manufacturing data
NLSS	5-7 (NLSS)	Poverty figures, Gini, economic/social indicators
NLFS	10 (CBS)	Employment statistics
NDHS	5 (DOH)	MMR, Reproductive health
Crop/Livestock Survey	1-2 (CBS)	Livestock population
Household budget survey	10 (NRB)	Consumption pattern of HHs- provide a new commodity basket- national consumer price index
Annual Survey	1 (CBS)	Survey-based information for national accounts
Reports (MDG, NHDR, SDG)	3 (NPC/UNDP)	HDI, GDI, GEI and other indicators etc.
MISs/Flash reports	Trimester/ Annual (LMs)	Access, use and quality of service delivery, output

SDG Implementation – Organizational Arrangement

- **National SDG Committee** — does not exist.
- **SDG focal points**
 - National Planning Commission,
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs as focal point
- **Statistical institutions**
 - National Statistical Council (NSC) - High level coordinating agency for statistical activity
 - NPC and National Planning Commission and line ministries as monitoring agencies.
 - Steering and technical committees for special census/surveys.
 - Central Bureau of Statistics – Sections, Branch Offices.

SDG Data and Statistics – Strengths

- SDG National (Preliminary) Report, 2015 - published with most of the indicators.
- Huge data for SDG indicators can be obtained from existing reports.
- Census reports (Population and Housing, Agriculture, Manufacturing Establishment)
- Survey reports:
 - Regular: Annual Household Survey, NLSS, NLFS, NDHS, Household Budget Survey etc.
 - Ad-hoc: Nepal Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, Survey on Small Scale Industries, Crops and Livestock Survey etc.
- Administrative Records/MIS: Publications/reports of line ministries/departments/PEs, special study reports, MIS (VERS, HMIS, EMIS, PMIS etc).
- National Accounts Estimates (Annual, Quarterly)

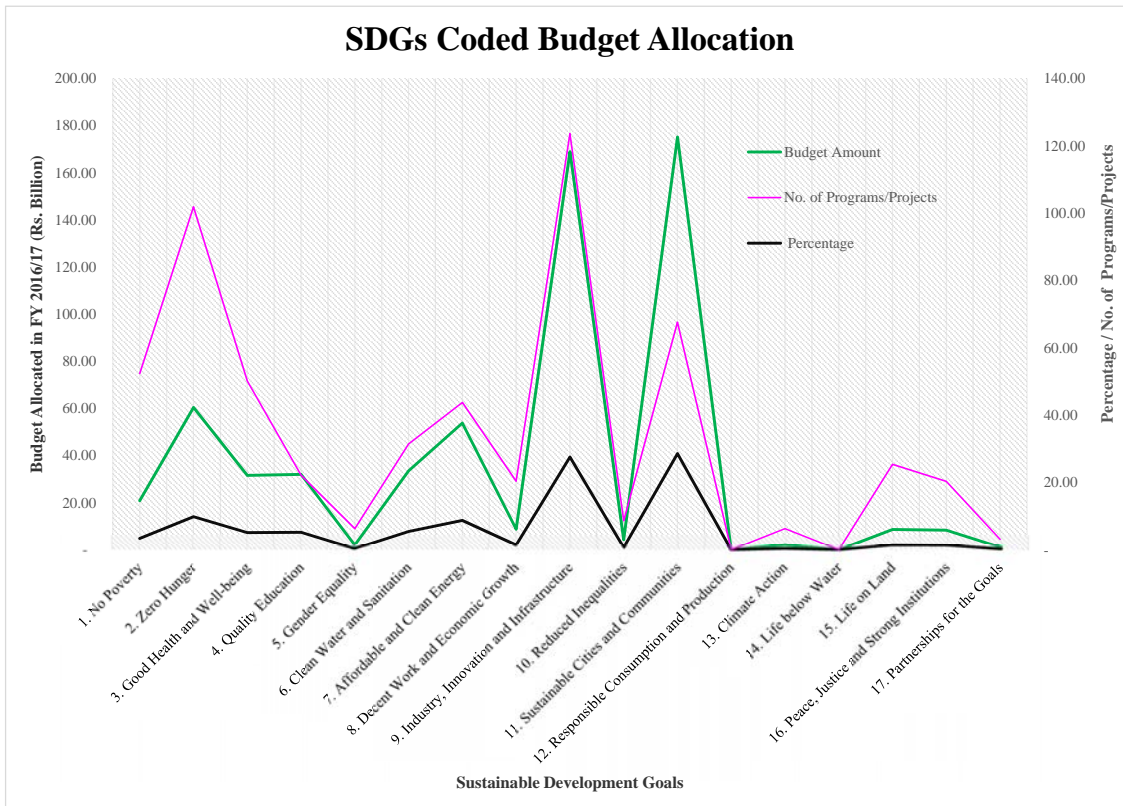
SDG Implementation – Data and Statistics, Planning and Budgeting



14th Plan (FY 2016/17-2018/19) Approach Paper

Annual Development Program (FY (2016/17)

Budget of FY 2016/17



SDG Data and Statistics –Gaps

- Lack of data for some of the indicators.
- Production province level data (in the context of Federal Nepal)
- Availability of disaggregated data for mass of indicators – Sex, Caste and Ethnicity, Geography.

Challenges and Way Forward

Challenges

- Nothing less priority
- No one left behind
- Trade offs among goals, particularly for a Least developed country

Way forward

- **Refining SDG indicators and updating the status.**
- **SDG modeling and costing**
 - Estimation of resources requirements,
 - Financing of resources

Way Forward

- **Capacity building at national and local level**
 - Strengthening national planning system,
 - Institutional capacity building for SDG implementation,
 - Strengthening monitoring and evaluation system for the SDG achievement.
- **Strengthening data and statistics**
 - Adoption of SDG indicators in regular and ad-hoc censuses and surveys.
 - Design and conduct new censuses and surveys – e.g. Economic Census.
 - Adoption of international best practices, coding and classification of activities for global SDG indicators.
- **Resource management**
 - Government, development partners, private sector, cooperative sector,
 - National, provincial, local and community level.