

# Nepal – 3<sup>rd</sup> SPP meetings, 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2021



**Federal dynamics and institutional interactions**

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Description/Year	2006-07	2012-13	2017-18
<b>GNI – Per Capita Income</b>	<b>590</b> (171st Global Rank)	<b>707</b> (167th Global Rank)	<b>1,030</b> (159th Global Rank)
<b>Population (in Millions)</b>	<b>25.10</b> (43rd Global Rank)	<b>27.58</b> (45th Global Rank)	<b>28.69</b> (48th Global Rank)
<b>GDP (Billions of US\$)</b>	<b>14.81</b> (115th global Rank)	<b>19.96</b> (109th Global Rank)	<b>29.55</b> (107th Global Rank)
<b>GDP growth (Annual %)</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Life expectancy at birth (years)</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>70.6</b>
<b>Global Competitiveness Index</b>	<b>115th in 140</b>	<b>105th in 140</b>	<b>109th in 140</b>

GNI –  
-Per Capita Income: 1085 (2020)  
-~3433 in PPP

Area - 147,516 Sq. KM.



7 Provincial governments; 753 local governments  
(293 municipalities, 469 rural municipalities)

17<sup>th</sup> Poorest Country  
in the World

Description	Nepal	India	Bangladesh
<b>GDP (Billions of US\$)</b>	<b>29.55</b> (105th Global Rank)	<b>2,936.75</b> (5th Global Rank)	<b>318.25</b> (39th Global Rank)
<b>Population (in Millions)</b>	<b>28.69</b> (48th Global Rank)	<b>1,285.58</b> (2nd Global Rank)	<b>169.85</b> (8th Global Rank)
<b>GDP Contribution From Industries</b>	<b>5.50%</b> (181st Global Rank)	<b>29.02%</b> (57th Global Rank)	<b>31.54%</b> (38th Global Rank)
<b>GDP growth (2018 Annual %)</b>	<b>6.5 %</b>	<b>6.7 %</b>	<b>7.9 %</b>
<b>GDP Contribution From Agriculture</b>	<b>31.70%</b>	<b>17.32%</b>	<b>14.01%</b>
<b>Tax revenue as % of GDP</b>	<b>28.95 %</b>	<b>16.80 %</b>	<b>8.85 %</b>

	2009	2019	Indicators included
<b>Prosperity Score</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>49.5</b>	Includes wealth, economic growth, education, health, personal well-being & life quality
<b>Inclusive society</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>56.2</b>	Safety and security, governance, social capital, and personal freedom
<b>Open Economies</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>40.2</b>	innovation and investment, promotes business and trade, and facilitates inclusive growth (open to competition)
<b>Empowered People</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>	living conditions, health, education and natural environment

# Visible Transitions in Nepal and aspirations

**Economic:** urbanizing economy

**State mechanism:** Federalism

## Demographic Transition

more people entering to labor force than leaving it

## Economic Transition

Declining contribution of agriculture to GDP; whereas increasing contribution of non agricultural sector (around 65%)

## Spatial Transformation

Increased rural-urban migration

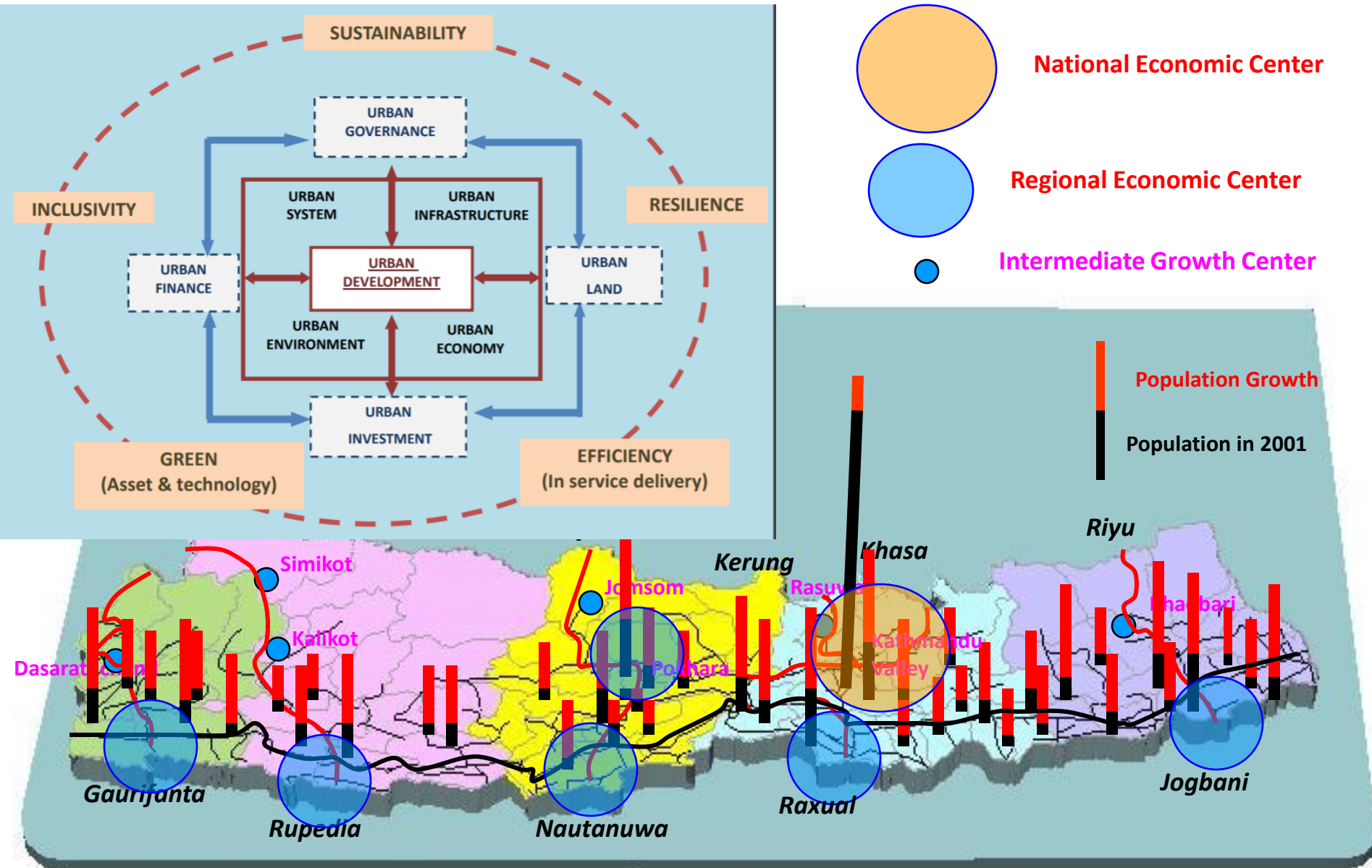
*{Source NUDS 2017}*

## Federalism and Governance Infrastructure and Aspiration

To translate it into

- Infrastructural governance
- Competitiveness
- Explorations of potentials
- Social and spatial Cooperation
- coordination among all tiers of governments

# Policies for Balanced National Urban System





# Urban Development in Federal Nepal City as a product with an opportunity

## Now, towards Concept of Primate City

- Established— 8 economic regions (ADB 2007); to be revisited with urban primates concepts
- Conceptually - cities – National, provincial and economic center
- Demand is economic development; supply to be up-scaled to city (not a serviced plot)
- Aspiration and opportunity to infrastructure development – both in quality and in quantity
- Regional settings and pressure of neighboring economies

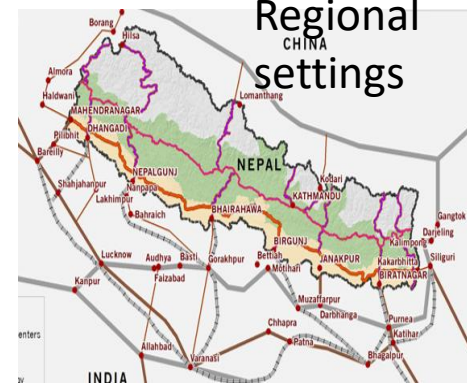
Economic system



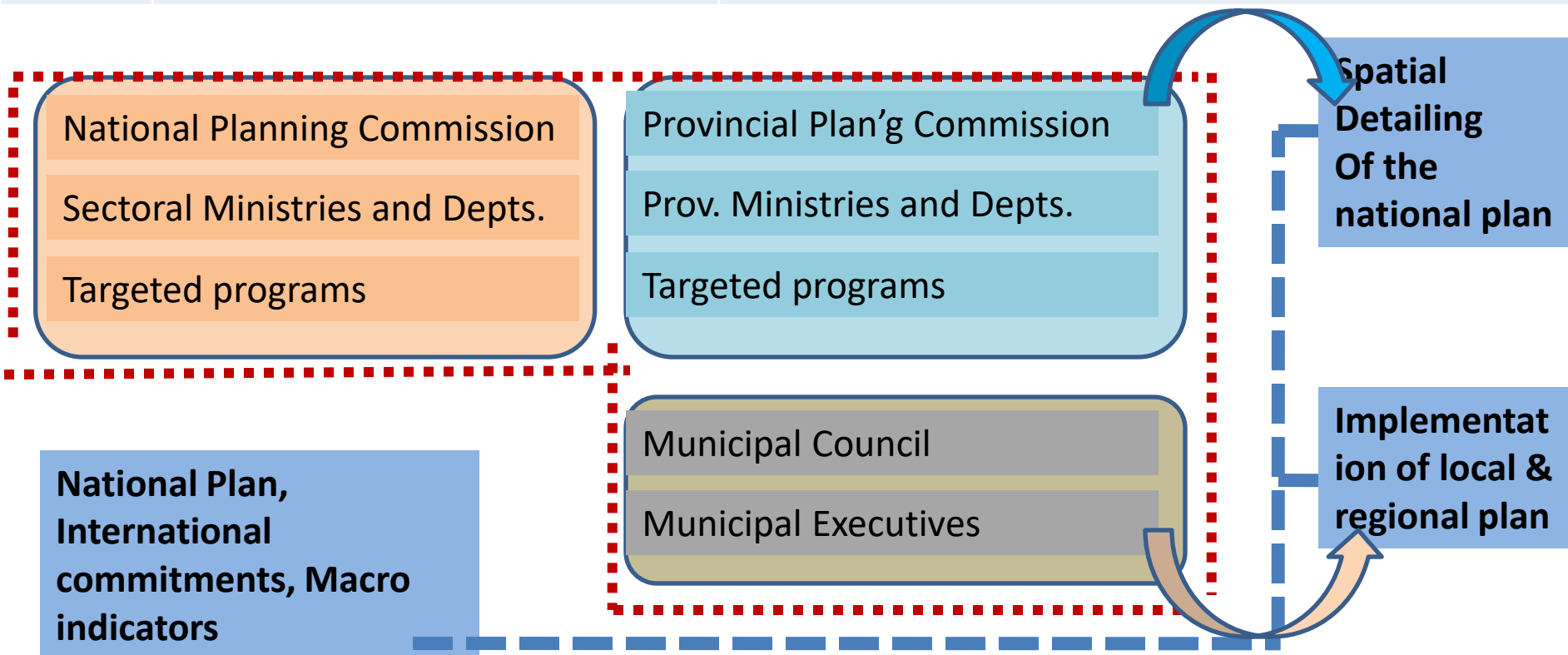
Administrative system



Regional settings



SNo	Institutions	Role
1	<b>National Planning Commission</b> <i>(chaired by the prime minister, and professional full time vice chair)</i>	Overall national plan; administer international commitments, and targets such as SDG, Set <b>MACRO</b> indicators, Influence sectoral ministry for sectoral planning and development of infrastructure
2	Sectoral Ministries, and dedicated Departments	Carryout plans, programs and strategic projects and investment as hinged to the national plan prepared by the National planning commission.



**Smart Cities Program in 13 cities**  
One city one identity, Food green City

**Legend**

- Other Hilly NT
- Hulaki Highway NT
- Mid-Hill Highway NT
- Smart City
- Terai Madhesh NT
- Himali Settlement
- District Headquarter
- Mid-Hill Highway
- East-West Highway
- National Strategic Highway
- Hulaki Highway as Feeder Road
- Hulaki Highway
- Mountain District
- Hilly District
- Terai District
- Province Boundary

NT= New Towns  
SC= Smart City  
HT= Himali Settlement

# City as product for investments

All approaches simultaneously

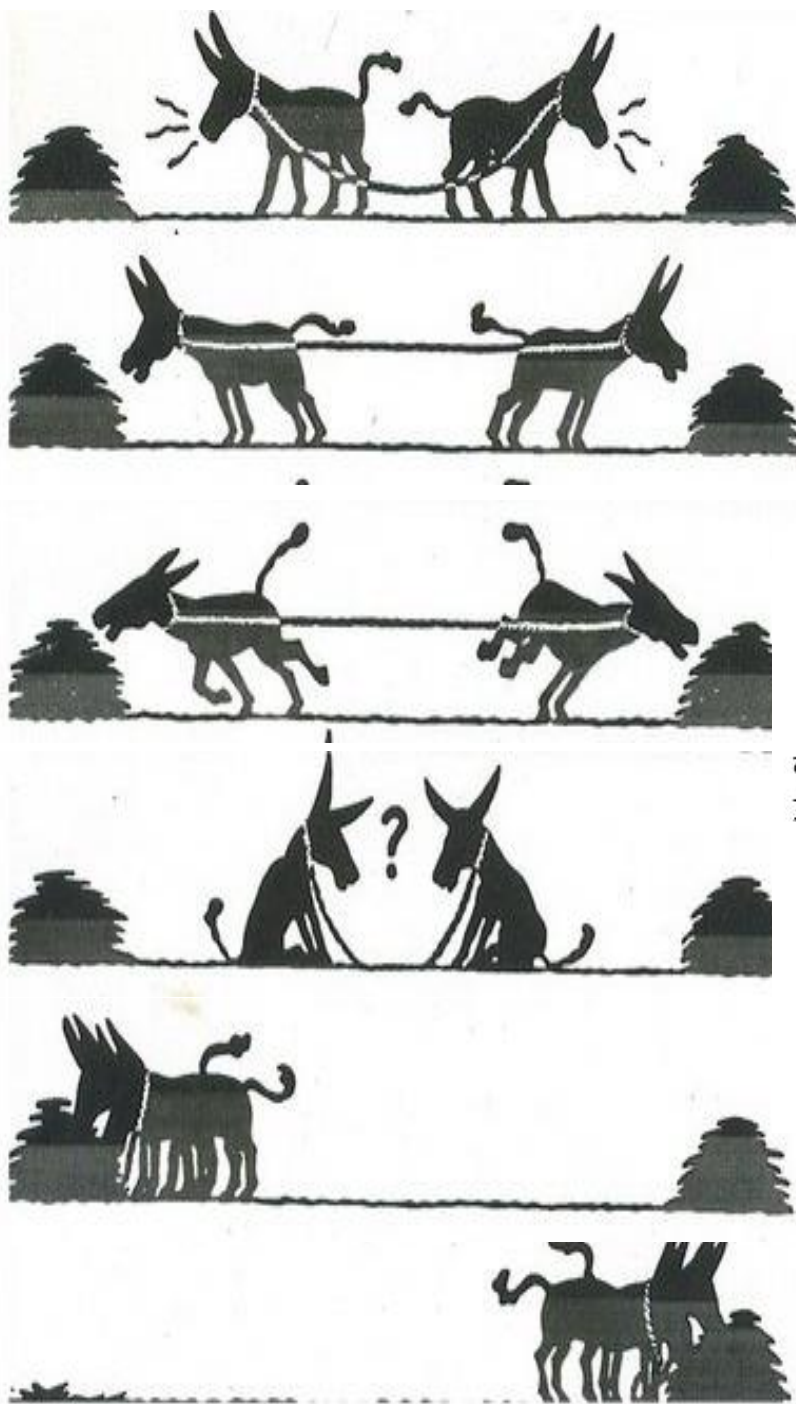
But Macro indicators of the National plan has to be detailed at spatial level in the provinces, and Province Planning commission in order to finalize what are the investments, changers, game changers, etc

National Strategic urban development plan has to be endorsed at NPC level to influence the practice of the province and that of the municipality

Federal government for any complex projects, or at an level of political and social conflicts.

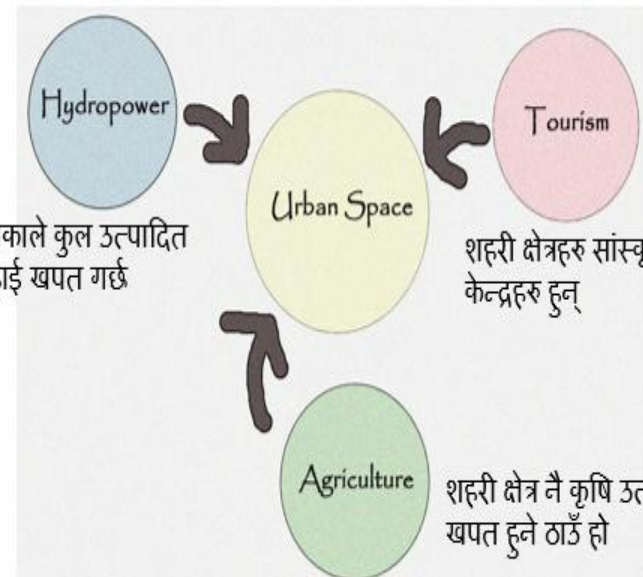
**Way Forward ... Thank you**





For the same agenda  
**Together!**  
**we can do.**

काठमाडौँ उपत्यकाले कुल उत्पादित  
 उर्जाको एक तिहाई खपत गर्छ



शहरी क्षेत्रहरू सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाका  
 केन्द्रहरू हुन्

शहरी क्षेत्र नै कृषि उत्पादनको प्रमुख  
 खपत हुने ठाउँ हो

**Thank you**

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