



Environment Account

Practices in Nepal

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Demographic and Socio-Economic Situation

- ❖ Population 28.03 Million (2015)
- ❖ Population growth rate 1.35 percent per annum
- ❖ Nominal per capita GDP is US \$ 762
- ❖ GDP growth rate 3.04 (After earthquake)
(agriculture 1.87 ; Non agriculture 3.57)
- ❖ GDP (Current Price) US \$ 21576.62 Million (2015)
(Conversion rate 1 US\$ = 98.47 NRs.)
- ❖ Environment Expenditure as percent of GDP (Current Price) nearly 1.06 (Environment Statistics of Nepal)

Biodiversity in Nepal

- Nepal's biodiversity is a reflection of its unique geographical position and climatic variations (150 km from south to north but having plain(Terai), hill and mountain)
- The biodiversity in Nepal is supported by forest, rangeland, wetland and mountain ecosystems
- Total of 118 ecosystems have been identified in different physiographic zones of Nepal

Post 2015 Development Agenda & Nepal

- The Rio +20 conference held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, which was participated by Nepal at the highest level & committed Post 2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)
- As a signatory to the Declaration of Istanbul Program of Action (IPoA), Nepal committed to seeking graduation from an LDC category by 2022

Post 2015 Development Agenda & Nepal

- All development efforts towards the achievement of that ambitious goal
- The landlocked situation of Nepal, poor transport infrastructure and connectivity, excessive cost of transit transport also call for special attention
- Drawing global attention and support in the fight against the ominous effects of climate change (melting of snow, explosion of glaciers lake, etc.)

Sustainable Development

- In countries like Nepal, without a sound economic growth addressing poverty reduction and environmental protection, there will be no sustainable development
- In the context of sustainable development, Nepal can tap on its tremendous potentials for hydropower generation, sustainable agriculture and sustainable tourism development

Goal & priority of 13th Plan

- Graduation from LDCs to DC by 2022
- Meet SD and Climate Change related challenges by promoting Green Economy
- Reduce poverty (to 18%) and improve overall well being

Nepal's Green sectors

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Tourism
- Energy
- Water

The System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)

- An internationally agreed statistical framework to measure the environment and its interactions with economy
- The **SEEA Central Framework** was adopted as an international statistical standard by the UN Statistical Commission in 2012

Needs of SEEA

- There is the economy impacts on the environment and the environment impacts on the economy to understand these linkages we need to integrate environmental and economic information
- The SEEA is an important statistical framework for monitoring the SDGs.
- The SEEA provides a statistical framework to calculate indicators for many SDGs in an integrated way
- SEEA helps to support integrated policy decisions

Needs of SEEA cont...

- SEEA acts as a vehicle for harmonizing methodological inconsistencies across the environmental data production process and enables coherent comparison of environment statistics with economic statistics
- Increasing environment concerns in general public, society, policy and decision makers, government etc.
- Nepal is one of the signatories of the GDDS (IMF)

Current Data Sources of Environment Expenditure

- Government(Red book + NPISG)
- Corporation (financial / non-financial) :
Manufacturing Census (expenditure amounts)
- HH : Living standard surveys (HH solid waste management amounts)
- Waste management cost from Municipality
- Non- profit Institutions Serving Households NPISHs Survey (expenditure amounts)

In Living Standard Survey

How much the household expenses in waste management ?

Municipality

Regularly CBS is collecting waste management cost related data from the Municipality

Manufacturing Establishment Census

Environment Expenditure cost

Current Status

- Environmental expenditure in Nepal is estimated only from the limited sources
- Initiation of Tourism Satellite Account by Ministry of Tourism and Satellite Account for Forests and Biodiversity by Ministry of Forest
- CBS is preparing NSDS
- Realized the need of SEEA in Nepal
- With the technical support from UNESCAP we are planning to develop SEEA account(Pilot Work)
- Drafting of new statistical act (57 years old)

Challenges faced

- Insufficient institutional development
- Overlapping mandates and functions
- Inadequate interagency coordination
- Lack of skilled manpower
- Accuracy, validity, reliability and timeliness of data
- Lack of timely disseminating mechanisms
- Forest statistics is not institutionalized
- Weak data sharing mechanism
- Budgetary Constraints

Challenges faced

- Effect of climate change in Biodiversity
- No reliable data on climate change, pollution, ecosystems, biodiversity etc
- EA legal framework is not available in our country
- Separate ministries for environment and forest

Urgency and Support

To produce Environment Account effectively

- Human Resource Development
- Institutional Capability Development
- Adequate Resources

THANK YOU