Green Deal Country Fiche

Nepal

Population in 2019 28,61 million habitants	**Projected population in 2050** 35,32 million habitants

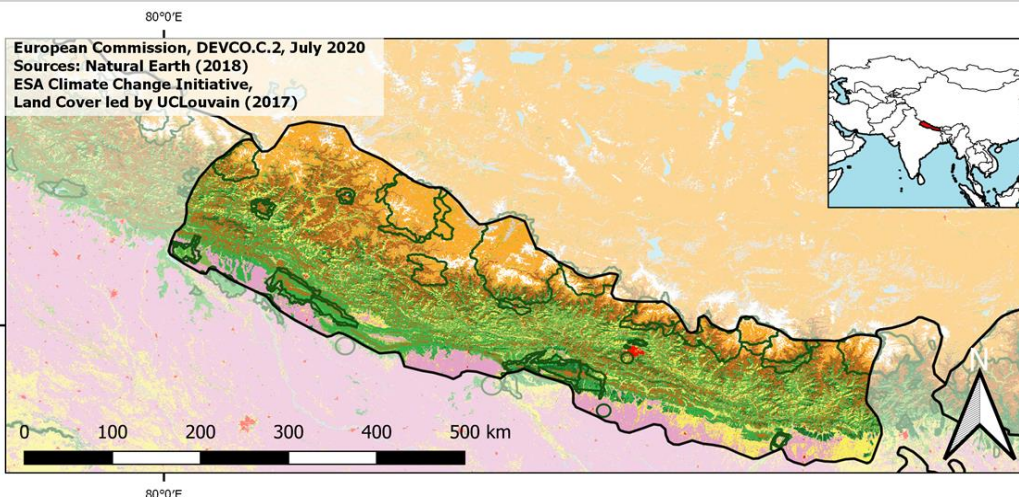| **Surface** 147,2 thousands km²	**Population density (2019)** 194 habitants per km²	**GDP per capita** 1.071,05 US$ (2019)

Population living below 1,90 $/day 15,00 % in 2010	**Human Development Index** 0,60 (2019, UN target: >0,8)

Legend
Main Protected Areas
Land Cover Classes
Cropland rainfed
Cropland irrigated
Mosaic crops/nat.veg
Tropical dense forest
Deciduous forest
Coniferous forest
Mixed forest
Shrubland
Grassland
Sparse vegetation
Swamp forest
Mangrove
Swamps
Urban areas
Bare areas
Water bodies
Permanent snow and ice

European Commission, DEVCO.C.2, July 2020
Sources: Natural Earth (2018)
ESA Climate Change Initiative,
Land Cover led by UCLouvain (2017)

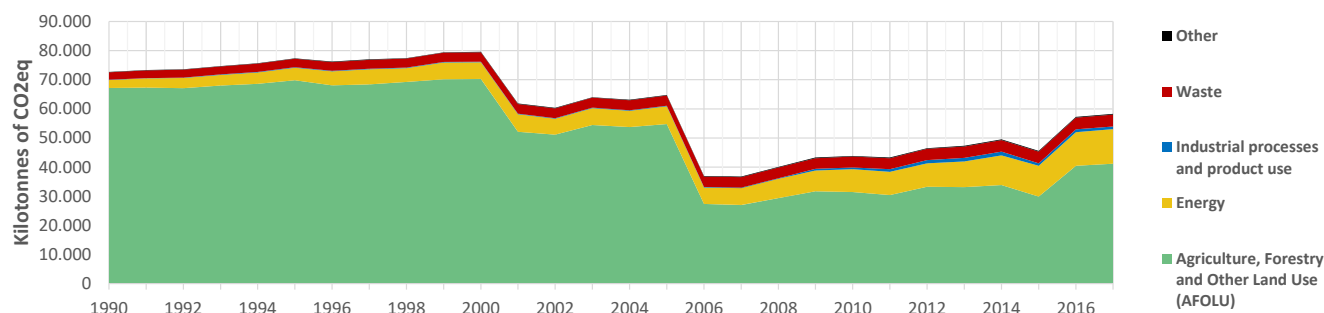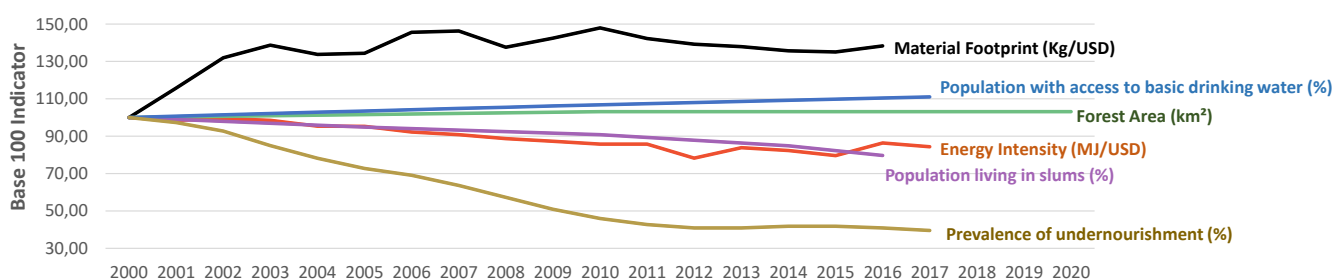| **Share of global emissions (2018)** 0,026%	**NDC: Mitigation Summary** (NDC from 2020) Nepal commits targets and measures in the sectors of energy, forestry and land use, industry, agriculture and waste.	**INTPA "NDC Group"** Group 3 - Suggested focus on adaptation for EU cooperation

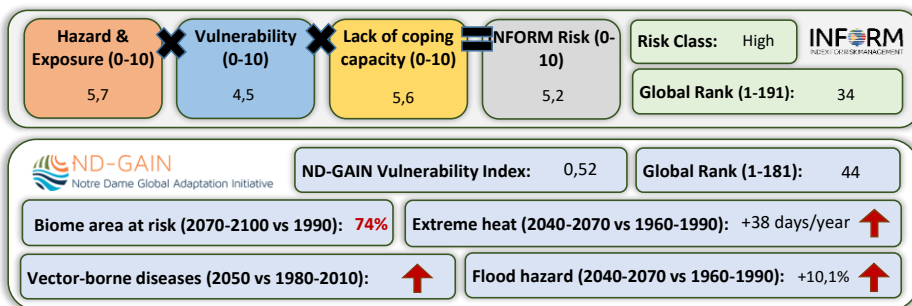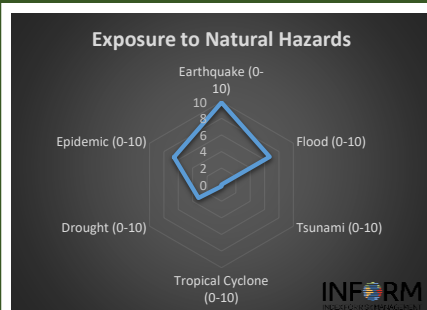| Pillar	Indicator Name and Unit	Value	Interpretation
Green, circular and low-carbon economy	**Ecological footprint** (Consumption in global hectares per capita, 2017)	1,09 gh/cap	Within the global sustainable threshold of 1,6 gha per capita
	Recycling and composting rate (% of total solid waste, 2017)	NA	No Data
	Water productivity (USD of GDP per m³ of water extracted, 2017)	2,13 $/m³	Highly inefficient use of water resources
	Material footprint (Kg of raw materials used per USD of GDP, 2010)	3,81 kg/$	Highly resource-inefficient production and consumption practices
	Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Framework (2017)	D	No policy framework for SCP has been reported to the UN
	Change in emissions (production) **vs change in GDP** (2007-2017)	+48% / +144%	Relative decoupling: emissions increased, but slower than GDP
Biodiversity & Forests	**Terrestrial protected areas** (% of total land area, 2020)	23,42%	CBD Target has been met for terrestrial ecosystems (17% by 2020)
	Threatened species (% of total evaluated species, 2019)	13,57%	High share of threatened species, risk missing SDG target 15.5
	Population around protected areas (% total pop., 10km buffer, 2015)	30,75%	Important share of population - consider landscape approach
	Forest area change (% change between 2015 and 2020)	0 %	Forest cover at equilibrium, SDG Target 15.2 achieved
	Sustainable forest management (% area with long-term plan, 2020)	24,23%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 15.2 (100% by 2020)
	Employment in forestry (number of full-time equivalents, 2015)	NA	No Data
Green and Smart Cities	**Proportion of urban population living in slums** (% in 2016)	51,00%	Significant efforts needed for SDG Target 11.1 (upgrade by 2030)
	Satisfaction with public transport (% satisfied, 2018)	69,50%	Medium satisfaction (UN SDSN interpretation)
	Solid waste uncollected or dumped in the open (% of total, 2017)	NA	No Data
	Wastewater receiving primary treatment (% of total)	0,00%	Significant efforts needed to ensure at least full primary treatment
	Urban air pollution (μg/m³ of PM 2.5 particules, 2016)	99,46 μg/m³	Very high air pollution, above key guideline values (WHO, EU, US)
	Alignment of national DRR strategies to Sendai Framework (0-1, 2019)	0,75	Substantial alignment with the Sendai Framework (1)
Sustainable Energy	**Access to electricity** (% of population, 2018)	93,92%	Some efforts still needed to meet SDG Target 7.1 of 100% by 2030
	Renewable energy (% of total energy consumption, 2016)	79,20%	High share of renewables in total energy consumption
	Renewable electricity (% of electricity production, 2015)	100,00%	High share of renewable electricity
	Access to clean cooking (% of total population with access, 2018)	29,60%	Significant efforts needed for universal access to clean cooking
	Fossil fuel subsidies (% of GDP, 2015)	0,00%	No fossil-fuel subsidies, SDG Target 12.C achieved
	Energy Intensity (megajoules per constant 2011 PPP GDP, 2017)	7,84 MJ/$	Energy Intensity is above all EU-27 MS values
Food systems: from Farms to Forks	**Rural poverty** (% of rural population below 1$90 a day, 2010)	16,40%	Further efforts needed to achieve SDG Target 1.1 (0% by 2030)
	Food security (% of pop in moderate or severe insecurity, 2016-2018)	31,60%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.1 of 0% by 2030
	Nutrition (% of children under 5 who are stunted, 2016)	36,00%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.2 of 0% by 2030
	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare, 2016)	74,08 kg/ha	Within range of EU MS values (below EU overall use of 153 kg/ha)
	Land degradation (national area with declining productivity 1999-2013)	14,83%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 15.3 of 0% by 2030
	Agriculture and FOLU share of emissions (% of CO2eq in 2017)	70,55%	High share of emissions - Key sector for climate mitigation
Water & Oceans	**Population using at least basic drinking water** (% of pop., 2017)	88,81%	Further progress needed to meet SDG Target 6.1 (100% by 2030)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop., 2017)	62,10%	Further progress needed to meet SDG Target 6.2 (100% by 2030)
	Water scarcity (m³ of renewable freshwater per capita, 2014)	6998 m³/cap	Water shortages should be only irregular/local (>1700m³/capita)
	Water stress (water withdrawal as % of total available water, 2014)	5,86%	Low water stress (less than 25% of resource extraction)
	Marine protected areas (% of total marine area, 2020)	Landlocked	Indicator not relevant because the country is landlocked
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (% of fish stocks, 2014)	Landlocked	Indicator not relevant because the country is landlocked

Greenhouse Gas Emission History (Production-based)

Kilotonnes of CO2eq

Legend:
- Other
- Waste
- Industrial processes and product use
- Energy
- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

FAOSTAT, 2020. Using GWP from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5, 2014) and emission sectors from IPCC 2006 guidelines.

Historic Trends of selected indicators per Green Deal Pillar (Base 100)

Base 100 Indicator

- Material Footprint (Kg/USD)
- Population with access to basic drinking water (%)
- Forest Area (km²)
- Energy Intensity (MJ/USD)
- Population living in slums (%)
- Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

Climate Adaptation Needs

Exposure to Natural Hazards

- Earthquake (0-10)
- Flood (0-10)
- Tsunami (0-10)
- Tropical Cyclone (0-10)
- Drought (0-10)
- Epidemic (0-10)

INFORM

Hazard & Exposure (0-10)	Vulnerability (0-10)	Lack of coping capacity (0-10)	INFORM Risk (0-10)
5,7	4,5	5,6	5,2

INFORM INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Class: High

Global Rank (1-191): 34

ND-GAIN Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative

ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index: 0,52   Global Rank (1-181): 44

Biome area at risk (2070-2100 vs 1990): 74%   Extreme heat (2040-2070 vs 1960-1990): +38 days/year ↑

Vector-borne diseases (2050 vs 1980-2010): ↑   Flood hazard (2040-2070 vs 1960-1990): +10,1% ↑

Environmental Performance Index 2020

2020 EPI Country Rank (out of 180)
145

2020 EPI Score [0=worst, 100=best]
32,7

Issue Categories	Rank [/180]	Value
Environmental Health	**150**	21.0
Air Quality	178	14.6
Sanitation & Drinking Water	130	27.0
Heavy Metals	166	27.2
Waste Management	89	30.5
Ecosystem Vitality	**120**	40.5
Biodiversity & Habitat	84	62.6
Ecosystem Services	29	67.8
Fisheries	0	0.0
Climate Change	170	23.7
Pollution Emissions	127	44.4
Agriculture	63	45.8
Water Resources	134	0.0

Regional Average   World Average
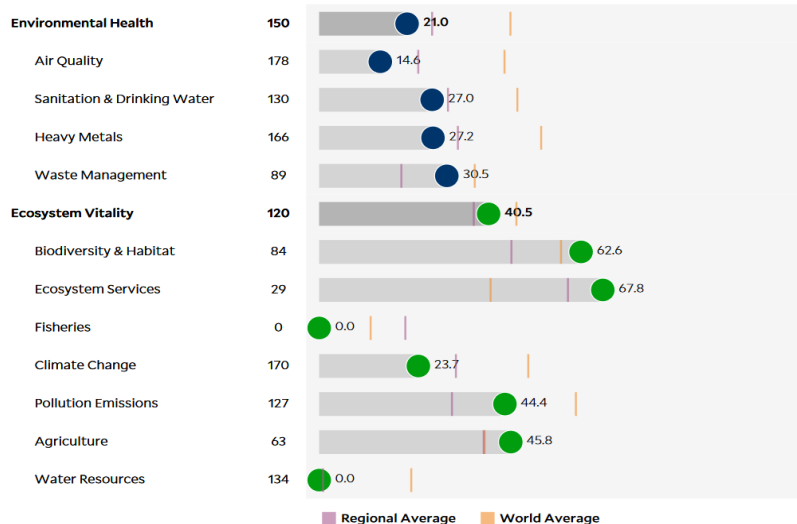
SDG Index 2020
(UN SDSN & Bertelsmann Stiftung)

1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND

Legend:
- ● SDG achieved
- ● Challenges remain
- ● Significant challenges remain
- ● Major challenges remain
- ● Information unavailable