

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION STRATEGIES TO ACCOMPLISHED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL IN NEPAL

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ABSTRACT

United Nations member states are going to adopt sustainable development goals (SDGs) from the end of 2015. The proposed SDGs Goal 13, *“Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact”* and Goal 15, *“Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”* are major two agendas among 17 to address the ecosystem, environment and climate change. Nepal is one of the least developed countries to replace millennium development goals with SDGs. Those SDGs 13 and 17 are directly related with the community forestry program. Government of Nepal has been implementing a community forestry program successfully since 1970s. Now, the community forestry program is showing an example of pro-poor participation, good governance, social capital, decentralization and bottom-up conservation approach. There are about 25 % of forestland is handed over to 1.7 million households in Nepal which is almost 35 % of total household. Researcher explored that local governance, administration and institutional interaction are the key success factors of community forestry. Most of the researcher and policy analysis agreed that environmental issues and forest conservation strategies won't get success without a link between community forestry programs. It also believes that environmental issues in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are not achieved because of lacking collaboration with community forestry program. It has also experienced that MDGs is lacking multi-stakeholder governance such as local environmental concern is not matching with national and international concern and not having multi-stakeholder collaboration. There was also a weak commitment, monitoring and follow-up process in MDG. Therefore, this paper will explore the policy reform strategies, role of national, sub-national and local government, decentralization and administration. This research is very important to Nepal because constitution assembly recently (Sept 20, 2015) delivered new constitution with dramatic governmental structure unitary to federal. Now, Government of Nepal has to create a new policy and action plan to achieve SDGs agenda successfully by 2030.