Nepal

Trilemma Rank
#117

Trilemma Score
44.3

Balance Grade
DDC

Nepal has a modest Trilemma triangle and a low baseline for indexation, ranking 117 globally. Sustainability in Nepal is improving, with better air quality indicators, compared to 2010, and gradually managed GHG emissions. Energy Security is challenged by a significant dependence on imports. However, rapid improvements in electricity access have over time have demonstrated over 100% growth in the Equity index, with more room for improvement towards quality energy access. The balance grade for Nepal is DDC.

Population
29.3 (millions)

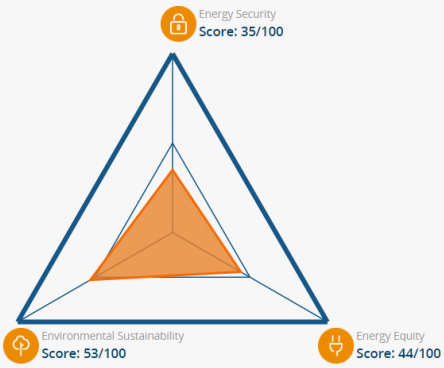
Land Area
143.4 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
2,702 (PPP US$)

Industrial Sector
13.4 (% of GDP)

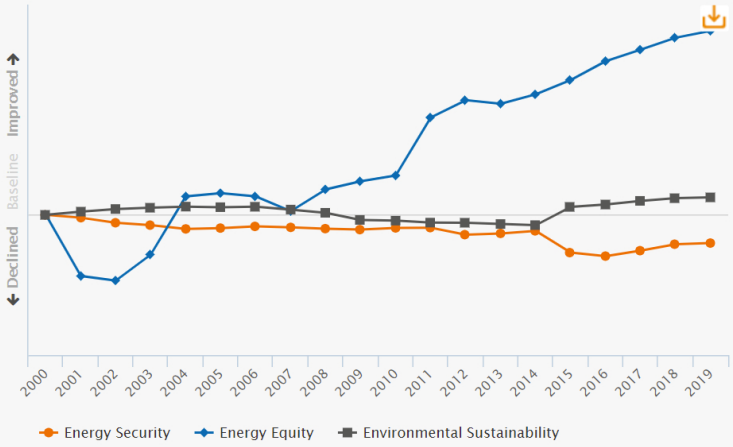
GDP Growth
7.9 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

The key energy challenges for Nepal are to improve access to modern energy in rural communities, and to increase electricity supply to provide reliable energy services to the population.

Nepal has one of the lowest levels of electrification among South Asian countries and the rural population is highly dependent on traditional biofuel for heating and cooking. At the same time, energy demand is expected to increase at over 8% per year until 2027, according to the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA), resulting in ever increasing levels of unmet energy demand.

To provide reliable and sustainable energy, several programmes have been carried out in Nepal, some with help from outside actors. The 'Rural Energy Development Programme' was launched in 1996, supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme (2012-2017) built on the Rural Energy Development Programme by building small hydropower and solar heating systems. Besides, the Nepalese Electricity Authority (NEA) is implementing the Community Rural Electrification Programme (CREP) consisting of registering and connecting rural communities. They notably benefit from support from the German Society for International Collaboration (GIZ).

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

	2019 Performance	Trend 2010-19
Energy security		
Import dependence		▼
Diversity of electricity generation		▼
Energy storage		▼
Energy equity		
Access to electricity		▲
Electricity prices		▲
Gasoline and diesel prices		▶
Environmental sustainability		
Final energy intensity		▶
Low carbon electricity generation		▲
CO2 emissions per capita		▼
Country context		
Macroeconomic stability		▲
Effectiveness of government		▼
Innovation capability		▲