

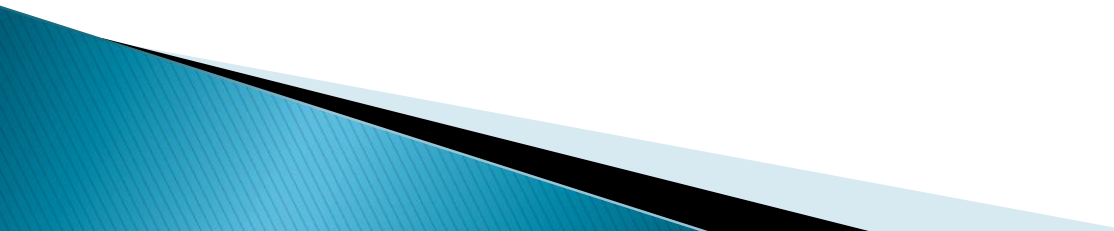
# Development Planning in the National Planning Commission: An Insider View

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Thapathali  
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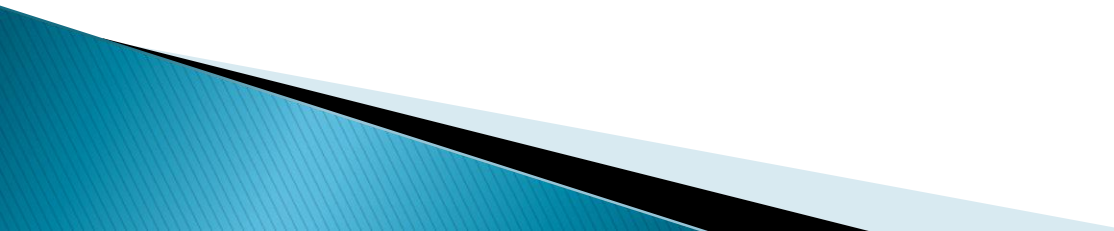
# Why do we need planning?

- ▶ To turn dream into realities. It bridges the gap from "*where we are*" to "*where we want to be*". As for example, before marketing our business, we need to plan the stock and other physical resources, financial resources and manpower needed.
- ▶ We also need to plan the marketing and other strategies to be adopted so as to achieve success in business.

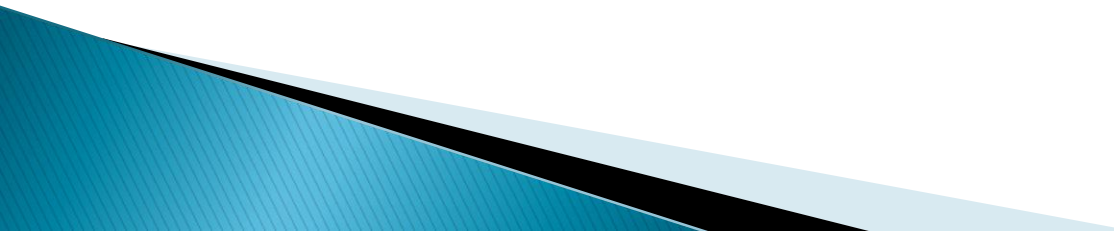
# Features of a good plan

- ▶ A good planning, can be a rational tool for sustainable human development. Planning encourages creative and innovative ideas. Planning should be done in an effective manner .
  - ▶ Planning ensures that all activities take place flawlessly in an organization. It gives a sense of direction to the managers for organizational success.
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# Features of a good plan

- ▶ Plans should be realistic, simple and reviewed on regular basis so as to ensure success in the concerned field.
  - ▶ It should minimize the wastage of resources and thereby leads to optimum possible utilization of resources.
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# Planning defined

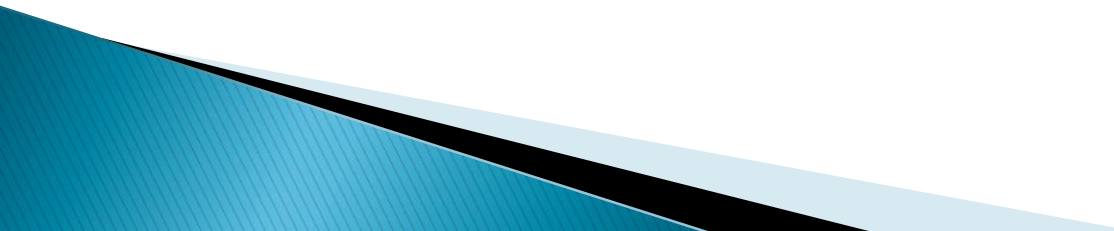
- ▶ Planning is meant to seek solutions to problems in public life or to supply a rational foundation for specific forms of development goals.
  - ▶ It tries to close the gap between the normative ideals of development and the empirical condition people are caught in.
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# Over view of planning

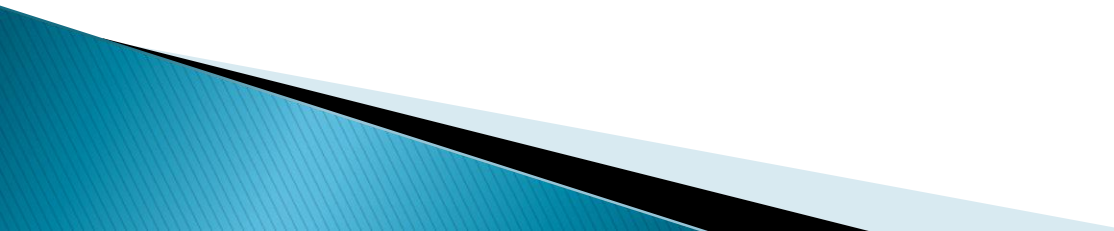
Planning is a vital activity for several reasons.

Planning is especially important where resources are severely constrained and it is essential that limited means are applied as efficiently as possible to the solution of high priority problems.

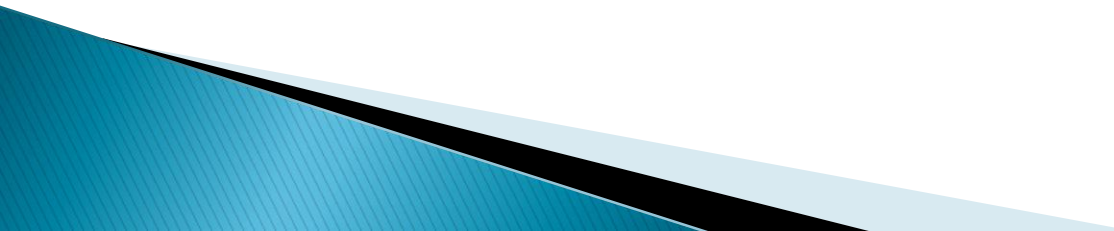
# Characteristics of effective planning

- ▶ How much planning is enough? How much is too much? If the planning effort is insufficient, an organization will lack direction and purpose.
  - ▶ On the contrary, if it is excessive, planning may become an unproductive end itself. Effective planning systems are appropriate to the size and resources of the organization.
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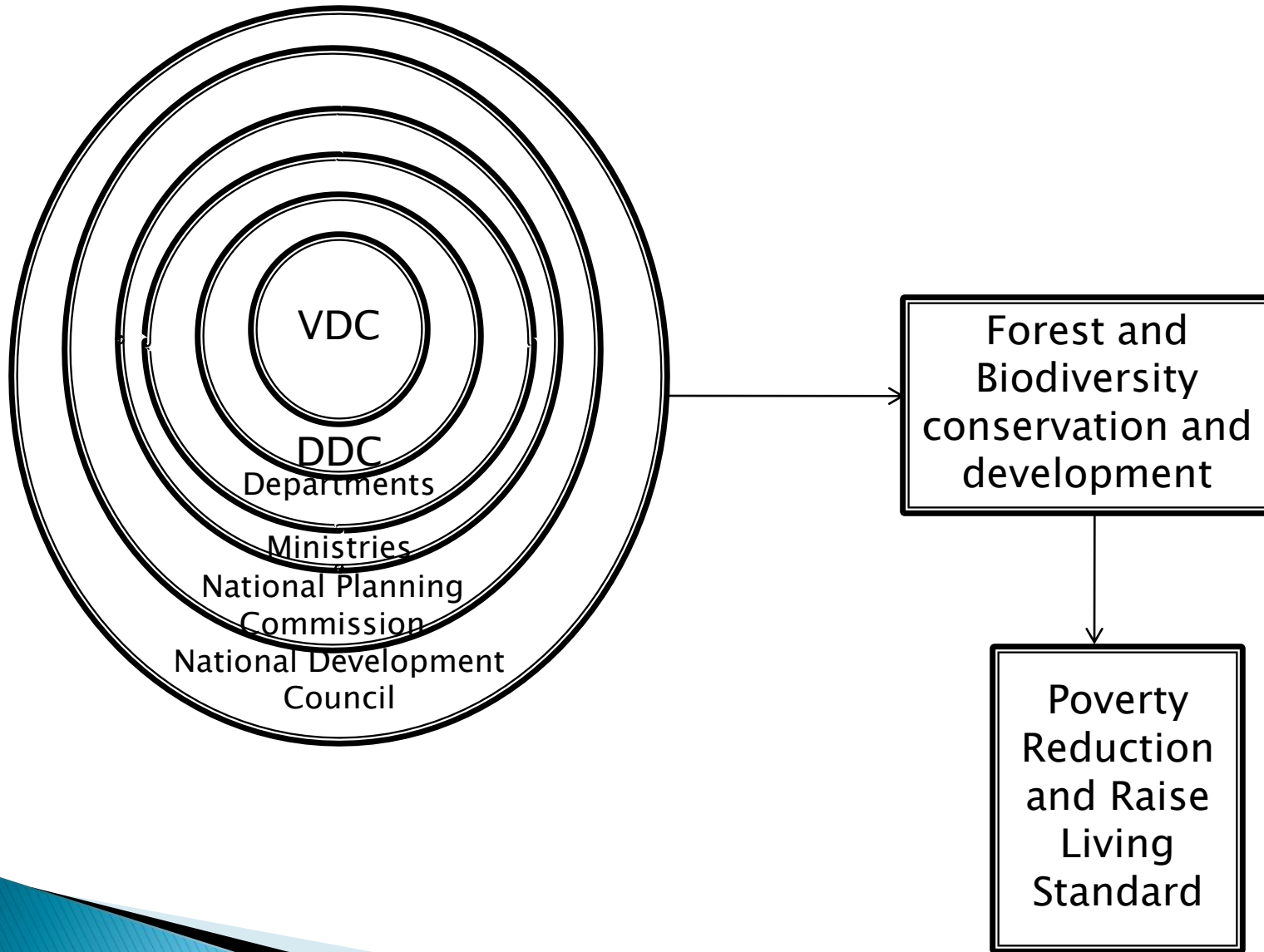
# Planning in Nepal

- ▶ The genesis of planned development in Nepal commenced on the year 1956 A.D.
  - ▶ Since then, nine–five year plans and three three–year plans have already been completed.
  - ▶ Thirteenth Plan (2013/14–2015/16) approach paper has been published by the National Planning Commission July 2013.
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- ▶ Presently, planning process initiates from the bottom in many agencies. Many Government agencies do carry out annual regional planning workshops.
  - ▶ The activities to be carried are discussed in the departments followed by the ministry. It is then approved by the National Planning Commission/ MoF
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# Planning process: Overall aim



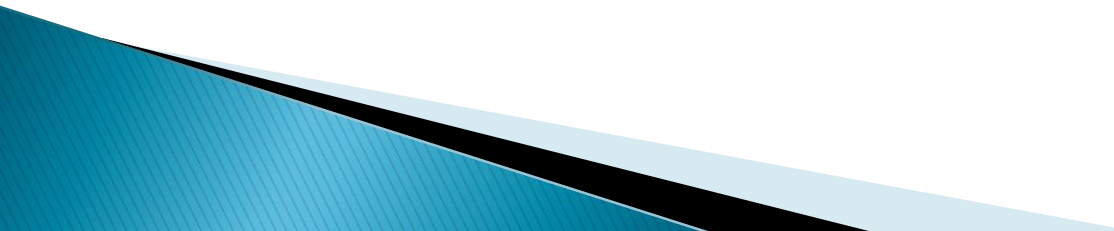
# Nepalese Plans

## Ninth Plan

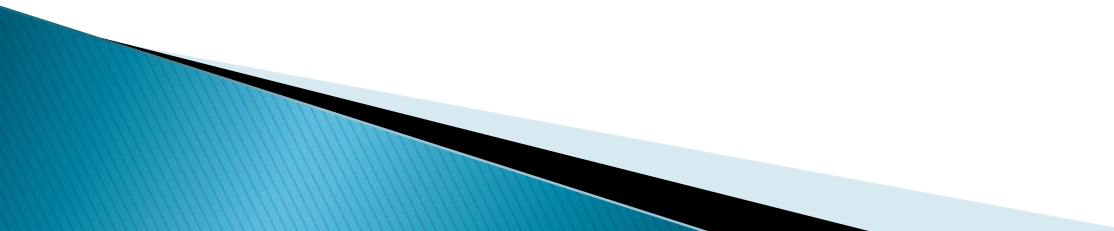
- ▶ Poverty alleviation was the sole objective of the. The implementation of the Agriculture Perspective Plan was the major means to alleviate wide-spread poverty in rural area.

# The Tenth plan (2002/2003–2007/08)

The main objectives was to alleviate poverty by mobilizing optimally the means and resources on the mutual participation of government, local agencies, non-government sectors, private sector and civil society to extend economic opportunities and open new ones.



# Focus of the Tenth Plan

- ▶ Wider Public discussions
  - ▶ Direct participation of ministries and departments
  - ▶ Prioritization
  - ▶ Log-frame of policies and programs
  - ▶ Growth rate and investment analysis
  - ▶ Clarity in the role of different agencies
  - ▶ Poverty analysis
- 

# The Three Year Interim Plan (2007/08–2009/10)

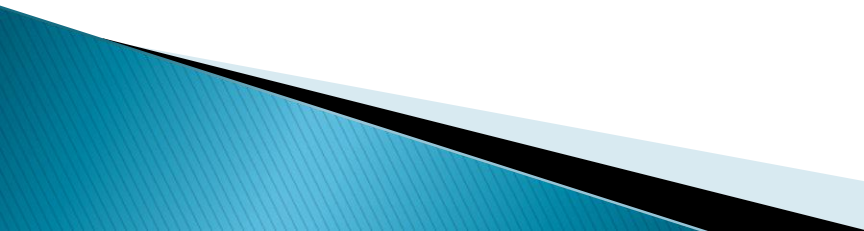
The main objective is to generate and experience of a direct feeling of change in the lives of the general public

- ▶ by supporting in the establishment of peace and
- ▶ reducing existing unemployment, poverty and inequality in the country.

# Strategies of the Three Year Interim Plan

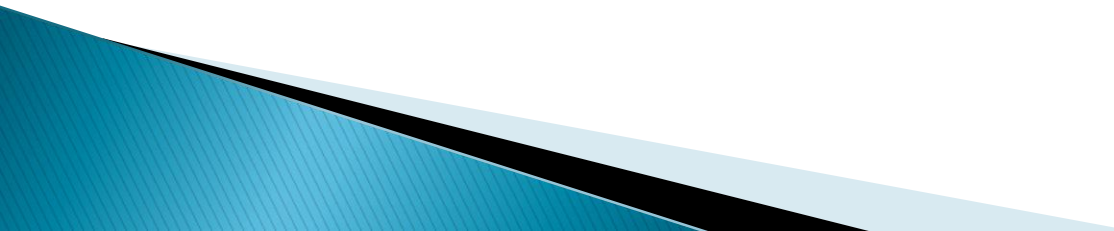
- ▶ Special emphasis on relief, reconstruction and reintegration
- ▶ To achieve employment-oriented, pro-poor and broad-based economic growth
- ▶ To promote good-governance and effective service delivery
- ▶ To increase investment in physical infrastructures
- ▶ To give emphasis on social development
- ▶ To adopt an inclusive development process and carry out targeted programs

# The Three Year Approach Paper (2010/11–2012/13)

- ▶ The objectives was to reduce poverty
  - ▶ through generating inclusive employment opportunities and
  - ▶ to help sustain peace process having direct feeling of change in the lives of the general public.
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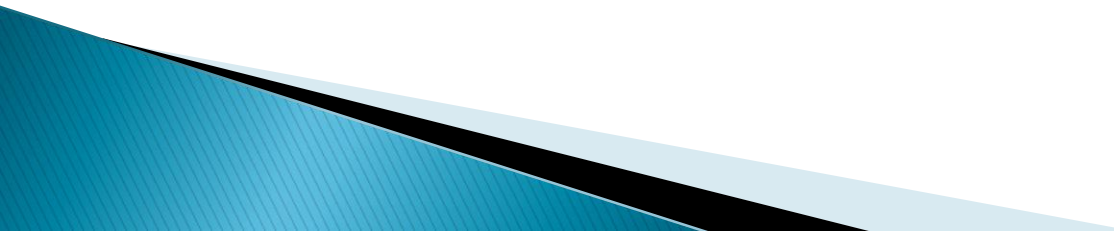


# Approach Paper to The Thirteenth Plan (2013–2016)

- ▶ The long-term vision of the approach paper of the Thirteenth Plan is to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MGD);
  - ▶ And other development commitments;
  - ▶ To upgrade the status of the country from its current least-developed status to that of a developing nation within the next decade.
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# Present scenarios

Almost all plans have addressed the contemporary disciplines.

- ▶ High, sustainable and broad based economic growth
  - ▶ Social Sector
  - ▶ Targeted Programs and Local Development
  - ▶ Good Governance
- 

# Economic growth rate of neighbouring countries

Country	2008	2009	2013
India	6.7%	7.2 %	4.7%
China	9.0%	8.7%	7.7%
Nepal	4.3%	4.0%	3.6%

# Glimpse of development

Irrigation facilities	Electricity generation	NEA	Private Sector	TYP Target
13,1100 ha (out of 26,41, 000 arable land)	Total power generation 705 MW 2014	473 MW	232 MW	184 MW Actual addition was 21 MW
	500 KW in BS 1968/ 02/09 (Pharphing)			Demand 80 MW/ year

# What are lacking?

Is the Economic growth not achieved as targeted because of the lack of:-

- ▶ Acts / Legislations
  - 33 Number related with Natural Resources
- ▶ Guidelines Frameworks
- ▶ Human Resources
- ▶ Modern Technologies
- ▶ Means of Communications (ICT)

**NO**



# What went wrong?

- ▶ Allegations are made for instance irregular rainfall and its distribution, lack of resources, inadequate irrigational facilities, less access to rural credit, and high rate of investment, among others in case of agriculture sector,
- ▶ Some of these factors are natural and beyond the control of human beings but most can be sort out.

# What went wrong?

- ▶ Diversification of programme priorities
  - Infrastructure development
  - Social development
  - Integrated rural development
  - Basic need of people
- ▶ Conflict of interest
  - Resettlement plans (2064) ADB/ World Bank
  - Power purchase
- ▶ Have we performed out duties rightly and on time?

# My own views

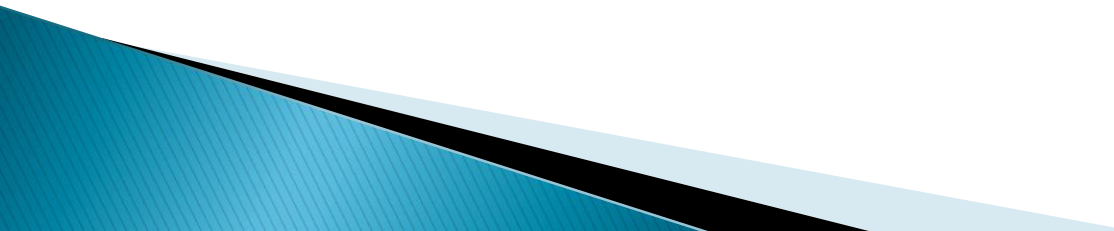
- ▶ NPC lacks expert human resources on relevant subject matters (discipline)
  - ▶ Feeling of marginalization (posting)
  - ▶ Disciplinary posting
  - ▶
  - ▶ Weak monitoring and evaluation
    - No mechanism for disciplinary action for not implementing assigned jobs.
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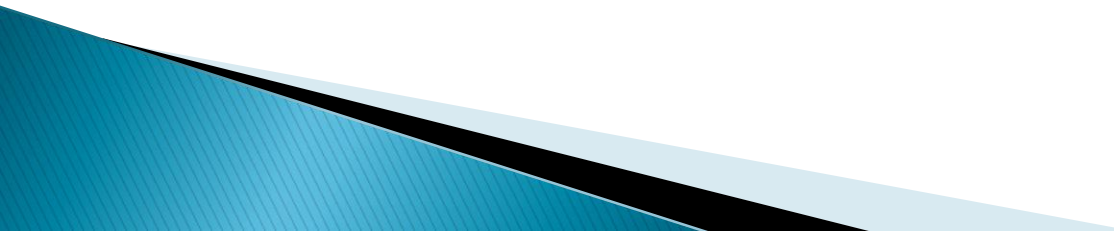
# My own views

- ▶ Practice of demanding many projects/ activities (well beyond allocated ceiling)
- ▶ Last minute change in the project/ activities

# Rethinking

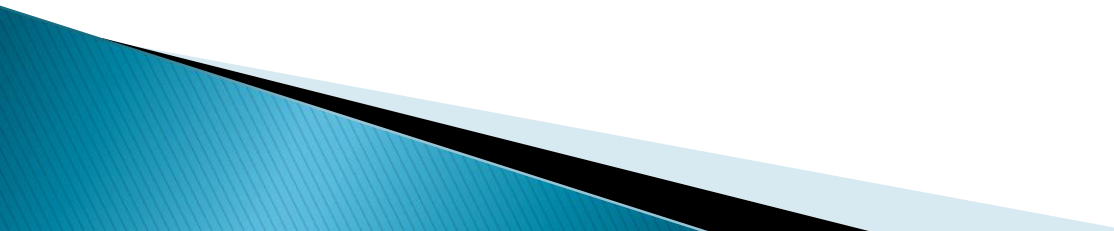
- ▶ There is a need of rethinking in the whole planning system and
  - ▶ Examine carefully the factors that have hindered the previous achievements against the set target.
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# Rethinking

- Some of the points that need rethinking in terms of Nepalese context.
  - Complex geographical locations
  - Differences in climatic conditions
  - Complex financial regulations
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# Rethinking

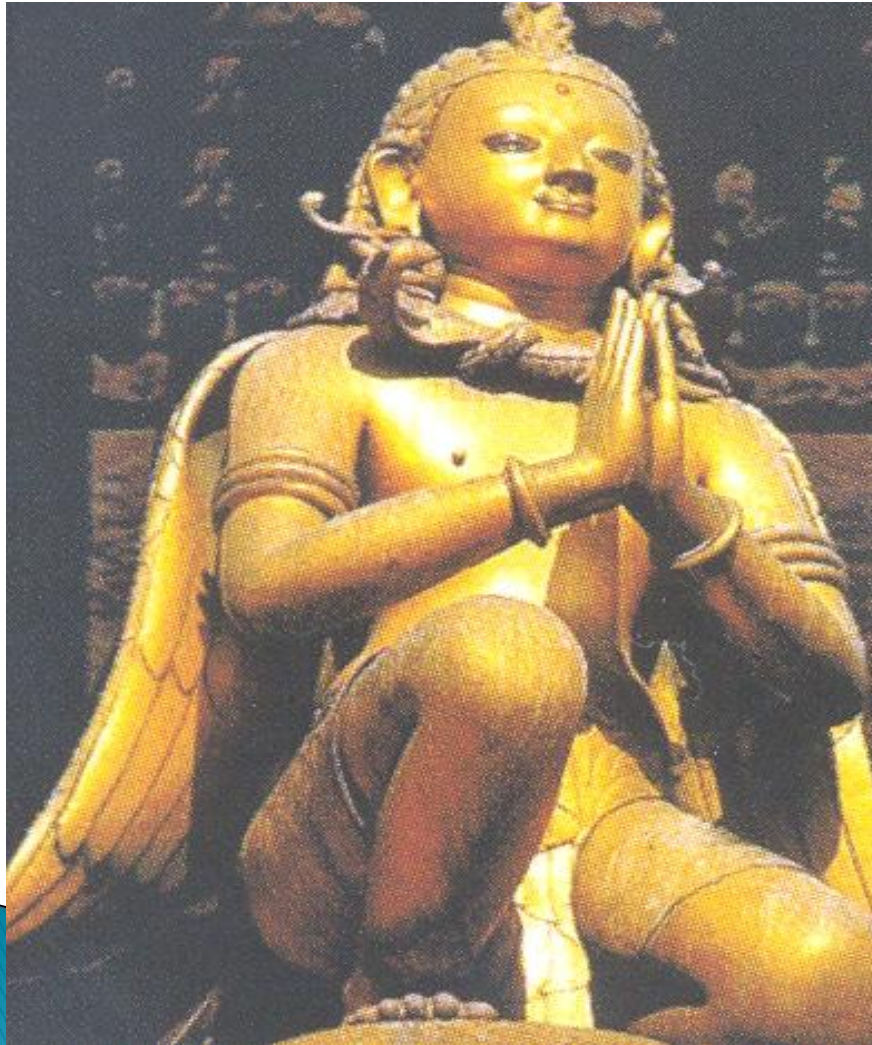
May be the

- ▶ Target setting is unrealistic,
  - ▶ Not focused (Arjun Distree),
  - ▶ Fixation of Fiscal Year is not compatible with the physiographical situation of the country.
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# Rethinking

- ▶ May be a separate planning have to be carried out for
  - Terai
  - Mid Mountain and
  - High Mountain physiographic regions
- ▶ Implementation of the programmes are increasingly becoming problematic in our country.
- ▶ A High power Programme/ Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Commission e is needed.
- ▶ May be programs are of more political agenda only (Nijgadh, Fast Tract, Melamchi).

# Thank You Very Much



Any Questions?  
Comments?