

Fifth National Development Plan(FNDP)

General Overview and Prospects

A Workshop Presentation

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Outline of Presentation

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Conceptual Definition

- ◆ What is the FNDP?
 - Simplify defined, the fifth national development plan is a set of programmes and strategies for improving the social economic conditions of the Zambian people over the next five years, 2007-2011.
 - Technically, it is a medium-term instrument for determining the allocation of scarce resource among competing national uses.
 - From an economist's point of view, the FNDP will be the principle tool for determining what goods and services will be produced in the national economy over the next five years, for whom they will be produced and how.
 - It has been called fifth national development plan because Zambia had gone up to its fourth development plan before abandoning planned approach to national development in preference to stabilization and SAPS.
 - It is national in that it will be the overall guiding framework at country level.
 - Development focused, means that it must be consistent with MDGs and ultimately must lead to improved social and economic welfare.
 - It has been called plan to embrace the resurgence of the 'planning model'

Motivation: Why the FNDP?

- ◆ Firstly, FNDP must be seen in the context of a ‘second generation’ PRSP.
- ◆ In this context, the FNDP was borne out of the need to improve on the weaknesses of the PRSP.
- ◆ Some key weaknesses of PRSP
 - Unclear linkages between growth & poverty reduction
 - Failure to reduce poverty significantly
 - Relegation of social protection/income re-distribution to margin policy
 - Tied to HIPC conditionality, thus had short term focus
- ◆ Thus, the FNDP was a response to a felt need to;
 - Develop needed linkages between growth and poverty reduction in a sustainable way
 - Adopt a sustainable approach to poverty reduction and human development
 - Underscore role of social protection and equity in national building.
 - Have a more medium to long term approach to development
- ◆ For this reason, Zambian Government decided to take a ‘slight’ departure from the conventional PRSP model and motivate a planned development premised on a national vision called Vision 2030.
 - The national vision is “to become a prosperous middle income country by 2030”
- ◆ FNDP is a step toward the realization of the 2030 vision.

FNDP Formulation

◆ How was FNDP formulated?

- In putting together the plan, government enlisted the involvement of all major stakeholders, including:
 - Civil society bodies
 - Cooperating partners, and
 - Private sector
- At national/central level, SAGs developed sector plans
- Consultants were also hired to support the work of SAGs
- District and provincial plans were developed through a consultative process facilitated by the MFNP and then these lower level plans were approved by district and provincial development committees.
- After the draft plan was released it discussed was discussed at a national stakeholders workshop
- Based on the draft and the input from stakeholders workshop, the plan was approved by cabinet and published.

Overview of FNDP

- ◆ The plan is divided into 9 parts
 - Part 1: presents the review of economic policies and social development[situational analysis]
 - It gives overview of economic developments, poverty profiles – essentially sets the context
 - Part 2: presents the FNDP goals and strategies
 - This section outlines the government’s strategic focus during the period of FNDP. In here the macroeconomic, social and structural policies that government shall pursue are laid.
 - ◆ The theme of the FNDP is “broad based wealth and job creation through citizenry participation and technological advancement”
 - ◆ The “strategic focus is economic infrastructure and human resources development”

Overview of FNNDP

- ◆ In the context of the theme and the strategic focus, part 2 also summarises the array of interventions needed to realise FNNDP goals as follows:
 - Macroeconomic policies
 - low and stable inflation
 - Improved debt management
 - Effective public expenditure and revenue mgt
 - Sound economic governance and transparency
 - Stable and competitive
 - Social policies
 - Poverty reduction
 - Public investment in effective HIV/AIDs interventions
 - Public investment in education and health
 - Social safety nets

Overview of FNDP

- Rural sector policies
 - Irrigation development
 - Attaining food security
 - Provision of micro-finance;and
 - Development and/or rehabilitation of infrastructure, especially feeder roads and all weather roads
- Urban policies
 - Private Sector Development
 - Strengthening the financial sector

Overview of FNDDP

- ◆ Part 3 and 4 present the Government envisaged plans for economic and social sectors
 - Agriculture
 - Mining
 - Communication and meteorology
 - Infrastructure
 - Natural resources
 - Tourism
 - Manufacturing
 - Trade
 - Energy
 - Trade
 - Energy
 - Science and technology
 - Education and skills development
 - Health
 - Arts and Culture
 - Water and Sanitation
 - Housing
 - Disability and Development
 - Social Protection
 - Youth and child Dev
 - Employment and labour

Overview of FNDP

- ◆ Part 5 covers Government administration, focusing on the envisaged programmes and strategies for central administration, local government, information services, and foreign relations during the plan period
- ◆ Part 6, in turn covers public safety, focussing on defence and public safety and order
- ◆ Part 7 covers Cross-cutting issues of governance, HIV/AIDs, environment, gender, food and nutrition
- ◆ Part 8 is dedicated to regional development and presents strategies and programmes at the provincial and district levels
- ◆ Part 9 presents the financing, implementation, and monitoring and Evaluation framework.
 - It also presents the assumptions and strategies for financing FNDP, highlighting the priority expenditures over the plan period.
 - It also defines the institutional framework within which FNDP shall be implemented

Prospects

- ◆ What prospects does FNDP hold?:
 - Political will exists
 - Besides, plan period within second term of Mwanawasa's government
 - Thus, risk of political abandonment minimal
 - Good will among international cooperating partners
 - Higher dividend of local ownership
- ◆ However, financing gap still exist
 - No matter how good any policy document is, without adequate financing it remains a wishful list.
 - Besides, the level of abuse of public resources threatens to short-circuit the resources for realising the aspiration of the FNDP
- ◆ In addition, implementation structures are still weak and the delayed actualisation of the decentralisation programme does not inspire much hope
- ◆ Otherwise, it is a fair attempt, and a good promise. The challenge is whether even half of what is it can be implemented.
- ◆ That's where the role of monitoring comes in to give as a factual picture.

Content Review

- ◆ Focus on selected sectors:
 - Economic Sectors(3)
 - Agriculture
 - Mining
 - Manufacturing
 - Social sectors(3)
 - Education and Skills development
 - Health
 - Labour and Employment

Agriculture Sector

◆ Key Interventions

- Irrigation Devt and Support
- Agriculture Infrastructure and Land devt
- Livestock Devt
- Agriculture research, extension services and tech devt
- Acqua culture and fisheries devt
- Policy Coordination
- Agric marketing devt
- Cooperative devpt
- Human resource devt

Mining Sector

- ◆ Key Interventions:
 - Devt of large scale mining
 - Devt of small scale mining
 - Devt of Geological mapping & exploration
 - Strengthening institutional capacity of MMMD
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Gender

Manufacturing Sector

- ◆ Key interventions
 - Investment promotion
 - Capital market development
 - Technology and industrial skills devt
 - MSME and citizen economic empowerment
 - Rural industrialisation
 - Product quality improvement
 - Cross-cutting issues

Social sectors: health

◆ Key health sector intervention

- Basic healthcare package
 - Malaria control
 - HIV/AIDS and STI
 - TB control and prevention
 - Integrated reproductive health
 - Child health
 - Nutrition
 - Environmental health
 - Mental health
 - Oral health
- Control sleeping sickness
Other non-com diseases
Improve medical drugs
Blood transf services
Lab support services

Education and skills dev

- ◆ Key interventions
 - Curriculum dev and educ materials
 - Dev standards and assessment
 - Teacher educ
 - Infrastructure devt
 - Dev of distance educ and open learning
 - Devt equity prog, inclusive educ prog
 - Strengthen research and dev
 - Improve skills dev and capacity of TEVETA

Labour and Employment Setor

- ◆ Key sector interventions:
- ◆ Decent work programme
- ◆ Labour Market Information System(LMIS)
- ◆ Strengthen Labour Market Legal and regulatory Framework
- ◆ Promote and enforce occupational and health promotion
- ◆ National Labour Productivity Promotion
- ◆ Mainstream special interests, wcy
- ◆ Dev comprehensive soc security
- ◆ Reduce impact of HIV/at Workplace
- ◆ Prevention of child labour
- ◆ Mitigation of labour migration
- ◆ Family planning

Trade Union role

- ◆ Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Dev indicators for M+E
 - Design M+E system, tool kits etc
 - Det scope and coverage, frequency of M+E

Conclusion and summary

- ◆ FNNDP noble cause
- ◆ Challenge remain implementation + financing
- ◆ Role of TU in M+E critical