

# TOWARDS SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (THE IMPORTANCE OF MINDSET SHIFT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 7NDP)

## INFOGRAPHIC



**WHAT IS A MINDSET** A mindset is set of **assumptions, notions, and methods** held by one or more people. These are beliefs held about oneself. A mindset can also be said to be a mental attitude or disposition that predetermines responses and interprets situations.

### INTRODUCTION

- Over time, it has been realized that citizens' negative mindsets are some of the key national constraints to development and social transformation in many nations.
- Growth of any country's economy is only possible if citizens play their various roles and responsibilities diligently.
- The wealth of society is created by the collective efforts of citizens who include workers, farmers, intellectuals and entrepreneurs, among many others.
- If citizens do not have a culture of hard work and sacrifice, there would be minimal economic progress the country can make in spite of progressive policies.
- Experience has shown that countries with an entrenched culture of hard work develop faster.

In view of this, the President of the Republic, His Excellency Mr. Edgar C Lungu, during the official opening of the second session of the Twelfth National Assembly of Parliament emphasized on the need for a **"Change of Mindset"** in order for the country to achieve aspirations in the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP 2017-2021).

### LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

#### UGANDA

**"National Mindset Education Programme"**

- In Uganda, **Mindset Education Programme** was launched aimed at developing citizens with positive attitudes and correct mindsets for national development.
- The President mentioned that through the use of mind education, they would be able to **promote leadership skills, reduce unemployment and moral deterioration levels and create a unified mindset.**
- Through this, people would start appreciating resources and the current situations to effect **change in the country.**

#### RWANDA

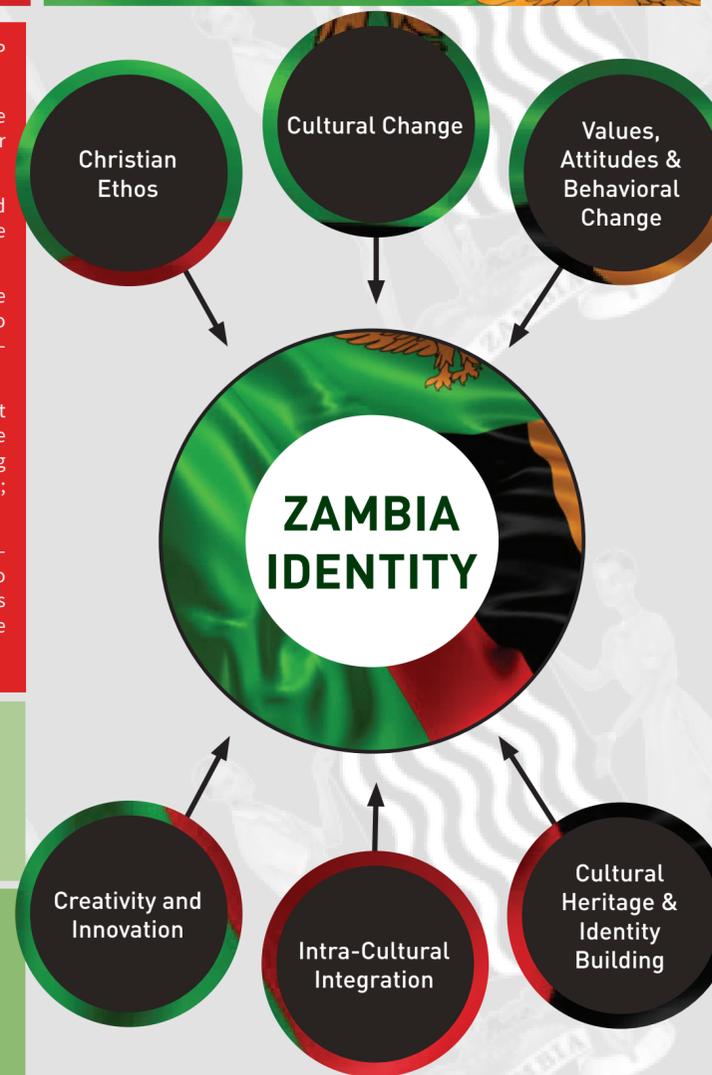
**Using Mindsets To Change Society**

- We can draw examples from Rwanda's transformational footprints from an almost failed state 22 years ago to becoming a top performer, not only in Africa, but globally, on various objective measures of growth, business climate, health, education, crime prevention, anti-corruption, women's empowerment, trust in public institutions, and freedom, among others.
- Rwanda opted to invest in her population's mindset and began this by being determined to use Rwanda's resources to address challenges. President Kagame added that, the reason why mindset is vital among citizens is simply because they are the ones who hold the most risks of transformation. First, transformational change happens at the level of mindsets.

### KEY REFORMS TO BE UNDER TAKEN DURING THE 7NDP PERIOD

- It is however encouraging to note that during the 7NDP period, the following reforms will be undertaken.
- Decentralisation** – whose objective is to devolve some Central Government functions to lower levels with matching resources;
  - Public Service Management Reforms** – aimed at strengthening the efficient operations of the public service for enhanced service delivery;
  - Private Sector Development Reforms** – to create an enabling environment for the private sector to efficiently and effectively participate in the socio-economic development of the country;
  - Public Finance Management Reforms** – aimed at improving transparency and accountability in the utilization of public resources, while enhancing systems for accounting for development results; and
  - Financial Sector Development Reforms** – aimed at creating an enabling environment to facilitate smooth functioning of financial markets by removing bottlenecks that constrain the operations of the market.

### TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ZAMBIA



### CONCLUSION

- To ensure successful implementation of the strategies in the 7NDP, a positive mindset will be key and inculcating this mindset will be the most cardinal element. Ministries Provinces and other Spending Agencies (MPSAs) need to take ownership of the 7NDP and collectively work upon all the challenges that hindered the implementation of previous development Plans.
- PMRC calls for a **Mindset Education Programme** to be established and implemented in view towards successful implementation of the 7NDP as well as other key policies being put in place.
  - A programme should be designed, that defines the traits of a positive Zambian identity and promotes new models of development.
  - The changing of mindsets will require strong institutions and management, which will strengthen our strategies and facilitate for cohesive policies and implementation.
  - Finally PMRC calls on all Zambians to take ownership of the 7NDP and contribute towards implementation with a shift in mindset, as this will speed up the process of Zambia attaining the status of being a developed middle-income nation by the year 2030.

### LESSONS LEARNT FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS PLANS

- The Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP), Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP)/ Revised Sixth National Development Plan (RSNDP) all faced similar implementation challenges. The following challenges and observations need to cautiously be reviewed and rectified to ensure that the 7NDP does not face similar implementation challenges:
- Inadequate financing.
  - Failure to fully implement the Decentralisation Policy.
  - Poor uptake of results.
  - Lack of a national programme/project appraisal system.
  - Poor appreciation of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).
  - Weak inter-sectoral coordination and programme linkages.
- In view of responding to the observations that hindered the implementation of previous plans, the 7NDP obligates to address lessons learnt and commits to:
- Implement interventions to diversify the economy away from mining.
  - Implement employment creating interventions that reduce informality and improve decent work conditions, with a special focus on rural areas.
  - Re-emphasize the importance of the agriculture, mining and tourism sectors towards poverty reduction and employment creation by improving the incentives structure and removing the binding constraints to growth.
  - Operationalise the **Planning and Budgeting Act**.
  - Institutionalize **Results-Based Management** in all Ministries, Provinces and other Spending Agencies (MPSAs).

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