

**Formulation of
Comprehensive National Development Plan (CNDP) 2030
CNDP 2030**

A Comprehensive National Development Plan (CNDP) 2030 for Bhutan has been formulated with the fund and technical support of JICA. It was prepared through consultative process involving all relevant stakeholders. Its formulation started in January 2017 and completed in May 2019 with the support of 17 technical experts from JICA and working group members from 23 different agencies and local governments. The High Level Steering Committee comprised of Honorable Secretaries of GNHC (Chair), NLCS, NECS, MoAF, MoEA, MoHCA and MoWHS provided policy directions, decisions and guidance in the project.

The CNDP 2030 has been assessed for its social and environmental implications through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

The CNDP 2030 will be a reference document for future plans, programs and proposals under the ownership and coordination of GNHCS. It will be a major input for the Vision Document 2040.

Objectives of the CNDP 2030

The core objective of the plan are

- To address issues of rural-urban and regional migration.
- To address issues of regional disparity caused by imbalanced development in the regions.
- To bring about coordination, integration and harmonization in the policies, plans and programs and facilitate a coordinated approach to development.



A country leading Sustainable Development through GREENIST

The acronym GREENIST represents the objectives to be realized in the course of development,

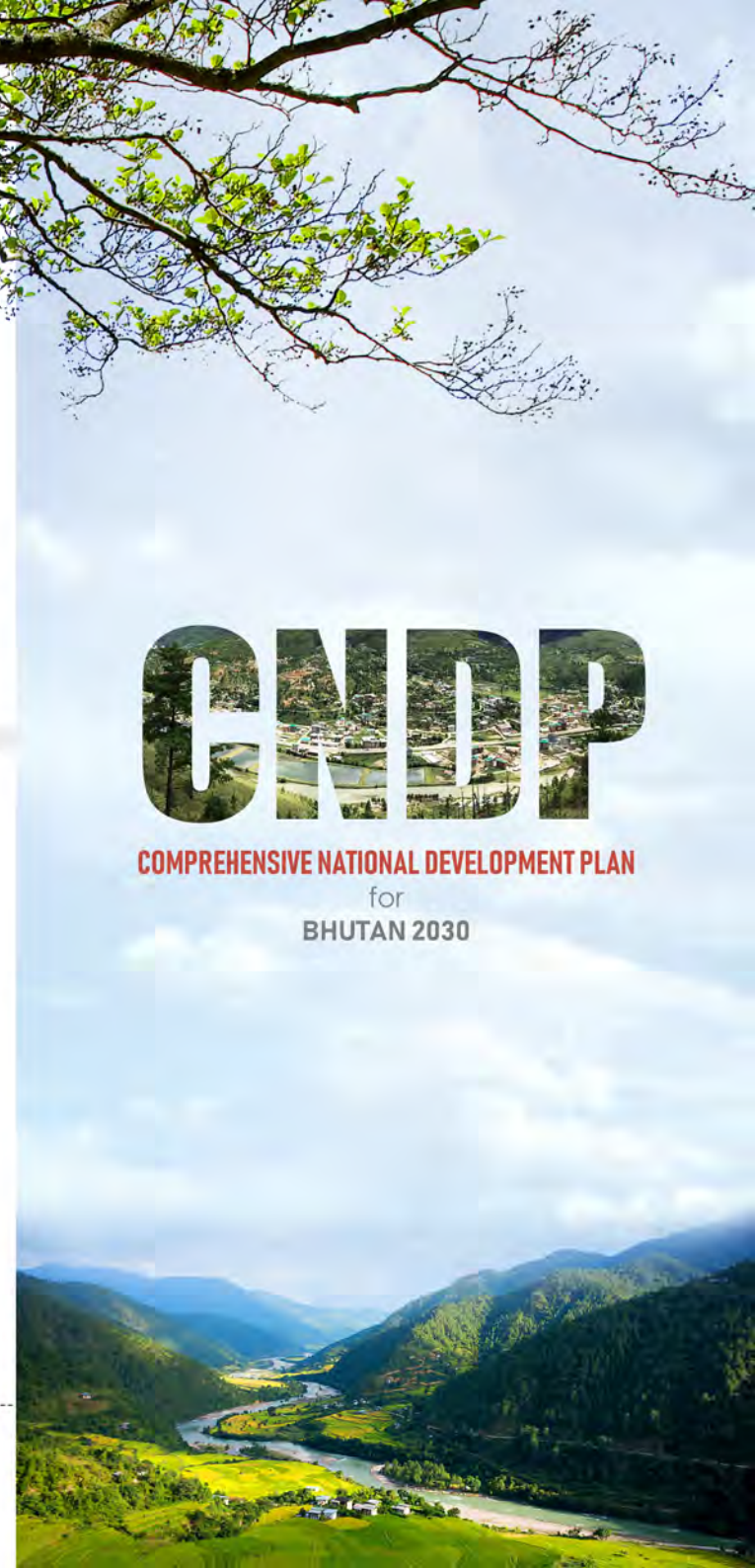


Working group member Agency

GNHCS, NLCS, NECS, MoC, MoE, MoH, NSB, TCB, DoC-MoHCA, DoA-MoAF, DGM-MoEA, DoHydrometS-MoEA, DoI-MoEA, DCSI-MoEA, DoHydropower & PS-MoEA, DoR-MoWHS, DES-MoWHS, DHS-MoWHS, PPD-MoWHS, JICA Bhutan, Local Governments and Leader of the Mission JICA.

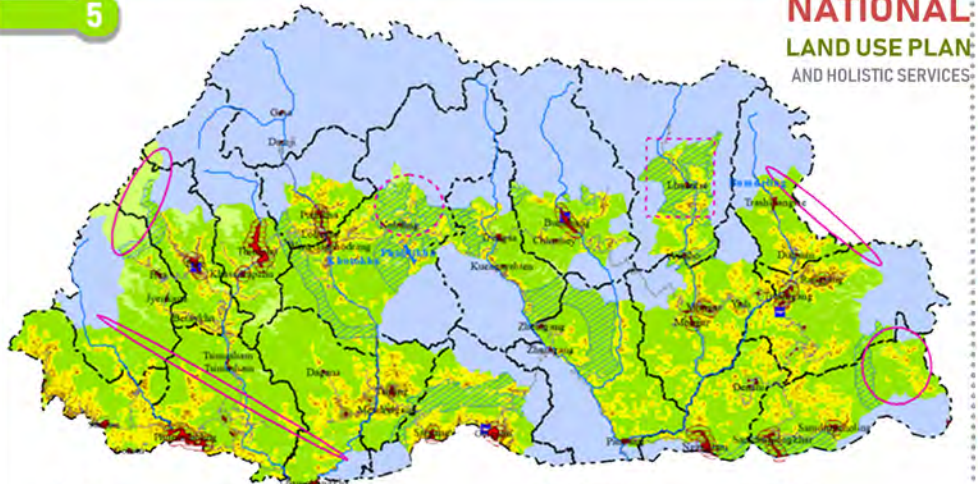


**COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
for
BHUTAN 2030**



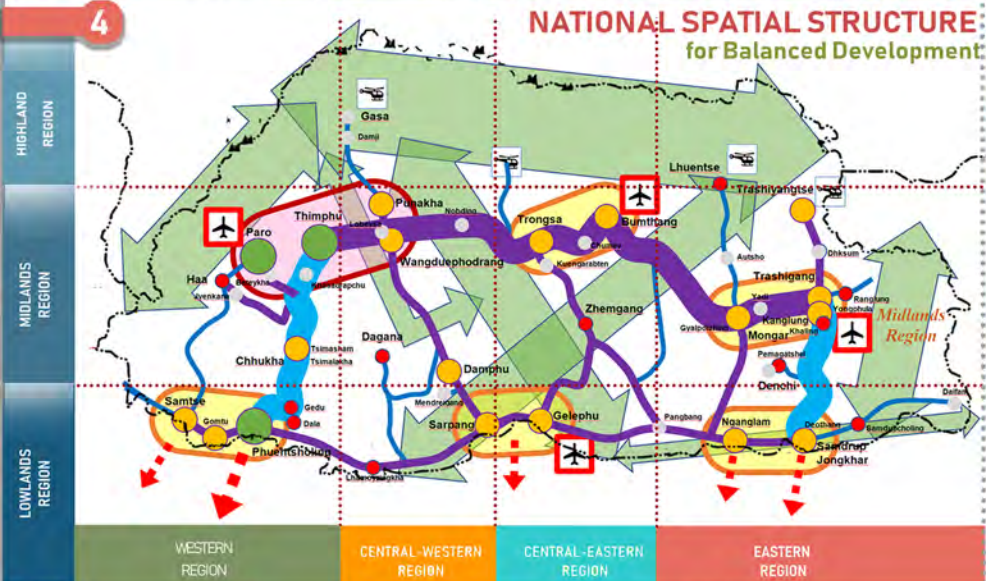
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NATIONAL LAND USE PLAN AND HOLISTIC SERVICES



4

NATIONAL SPATIAL STRUCTURE for Balanced Development



2

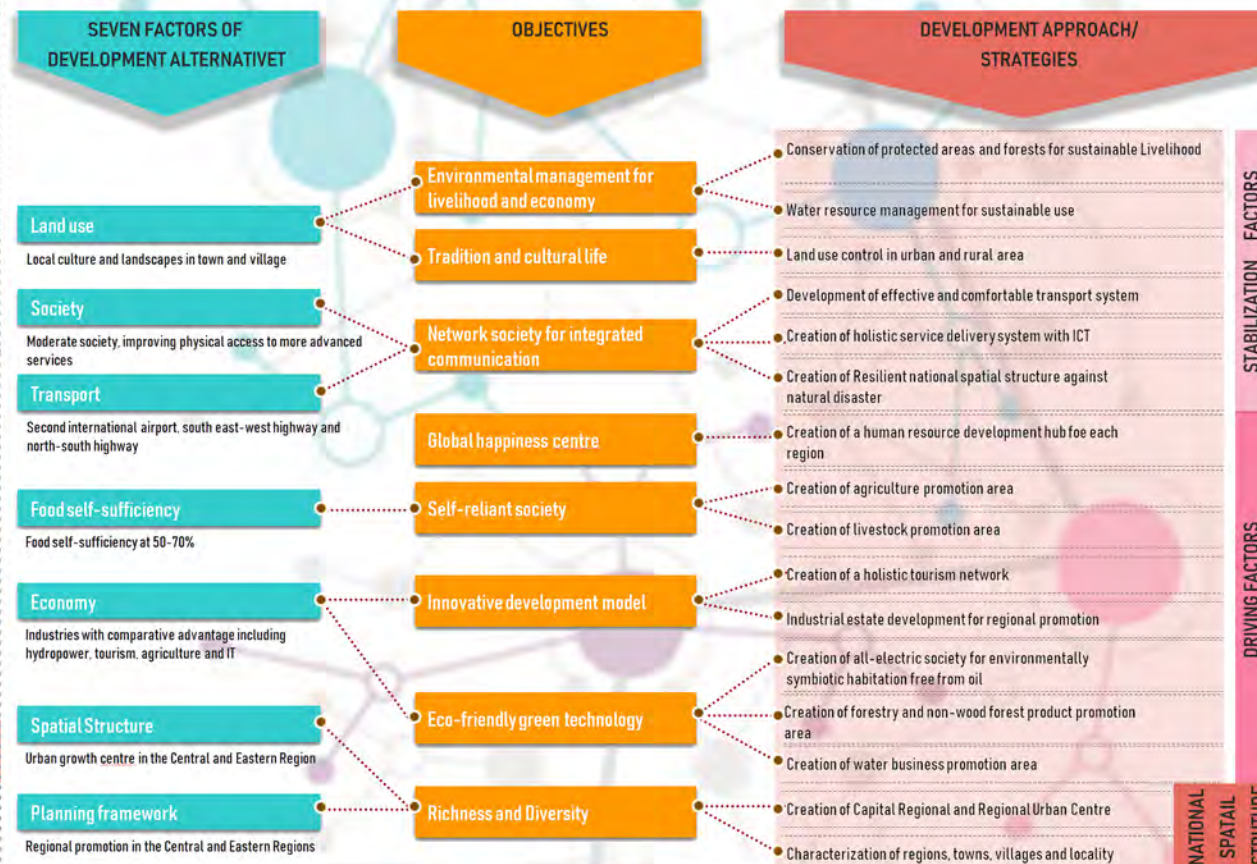
DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES

	PLANNING FRAMEWORK	FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY	ECONOMY	SOCIETY	TRANSPORT	SPATIAL STRUCTURE	LAND USE
Alternative A	Accept the concentration of P and EA in advanced regions (ARs) in the west and south	Aim at 50% food self-sufficiency ratio (FSSR)	Promote industries with comparative advantages ¹ (mainly collective industrial strength ² (sub). and self-sufficient industries ² (sub))	Pursue a progressive society that promotes development and self-fulfillment, e.g., aggregate advanced higher education (HE) facilities and medical treatment (MT) in selected areas	Prioritize the expansion of the trunk TTS system (TTS), e.g., expand international airport, a southern east-west highway, a new north-south highway	Organize the development of ARs, e.g., the capital region (Paro, Thimphu, Punaka and Wangdue) and the Southern Economic Corridor	Regulate land use in ARs to avoid the over-concentration of P and EA
Alternative B							
Alternative G	Promote the dispersion of P and EA in the eastern and central growth Centres	Aim at 50-70% FSSR	Promote industries with comparative advantages ¹ (sub), collective industrial strength ² (mainly), self-sufficient industries ² (sub)	Pursue a moderate society, balancing progress with protection, e.g., improve physical access to more advanced services within each Dzongkhag, including HE and MT.	Prioritize the improvement of the existing TTS, e.g., widening and improving the alignment of PNHs and SNHs	Develop major urban growth centres in the eastern and central regions	Promote efficient and intensive land use to facilitate the inflow of P and EA
Alternative E							
Alternative F							
Alternative C	Promote the nationwide dispersion of P and EA (or try to maintain the status quo)	Aim at 70% FSSR	Promote industries with comparative advantages ¹ (sub), collective industrial strength ² (sub), self-sufficient industries ² (many)	Prioritize tradition and society, e.g., traditional community life and culture	Prioritize the improvement of local access roads, e.g., the blacktopping of farm roads	Organize nationwide Settlement Zones, i.e., based on daily/weekly/seasonal living space	Promote town and village development in a manner that reflects the local culture and landscape

'G' is the preferred development alternative

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DEVELOPMENT APPROACH/STRATEGIES



STABILIZATION FACTORS

DRIVING FACTORS

NATIONAL SPATIAL STRUCTURE