



Strategic Plan of Policy Research Institute (PRI)

July 2020 - June 2025

Policy Research Institute
नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान
Kathmandu, Nepal

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER



प्रधानमन्त्री

काठमाडौं, नेपाल

शुभकामना

नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठानले २०७७/७८ देखि २०८२/८३ सम्मको पहिलो पञ्चवर्षीय रणनीति तयार गरेकोमा मलाई खुशी लागेको छ । यस सकारात्मक तत्परताका निमित्त म प्रतिष्ठानलाई बधाई दिन चाहन्छु ।

नेपाली जनताको समृद्धि, न्याय, दीगो शान्ति, सुशासन र विकासका आकाङ्खालाई जनसुबोध्य भाषामा हामीले 'समृद्ध नेपाल, सुखी नेपाली'को साझा राष्ट्रिय आकाङ्काको रूपमा परिभाषित गरी त्यसको कार्यान्वयन अगाडि बढाएका छौं । तदनुसार दीर्घकालीन सोचसहितको योजना थालनीको क्रममा तदनुसन्धानको सार्वजनिक नीति र नीति प्रक्रिया रूपान्तरणको लागि एक विशिष्टकृत परिपूरक संरचनाको रूपमा मेरो कार्यकालको पहिलो वर्षमा नै नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठानको गठन भएको हो ।

नीति निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक प्रामाणिक ज्ञानको सिर्जना, संश्लेषणका लागि ज्ञानका बहुआयामिक स्रोतहरूको ग्रहण र व्यवस्थापन महत्वपूर्ण हुन्छ । यसका लागि प्रतिष्ठानभित्र सार्वजनिक नीति स्रोत केन्द्र र सार्वजनिक नीति सम्वाद मञ्च सहितको सूचना तथा ज्ञान व्यवस्थापन विभाग, नीति अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान तथा विश्लेषणको लागि अनुसन्धान विभाग र हरेक संरचनाको लागि आगामी पाँच वर्ष व्यस्त राख्ने क्रियाकलापहरू यस पञ्चवर्षीय रणनीतिको विशेषता हुनु पर्दछ ।

नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठानले अङ्गीकार गरेका मूल मान्यताहरू एक सार्वजनिक संस्थाको रूपमा राज्यका आदर्शहरू र एक विशिष्टकृत अनुसन्धान संस्थाको लागि आधारभूत रूपमै अपरिहार्य हुन् भन्ने मेरो मान्यता छ । नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठानको सफल कानूनी आधारका लागि मैले प्रस्तुत गरेको विधेयक राष्ट्रिय सभाबाट पारित भई हाल प्रतिनिधि सभामा रहेको अवस्थामा उक्त ऐन बनेपछि प्रतिष्ठान थप सशक्त हुनेछ र यो रणनीति कार्यान्वयनमा अझ बल पुग्नेछ भन्ने कुरामा म विश्वस्त छु ।

नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठानको पहिलो पञ्चवर्षीय रणनीति 'समृद्ध नेपाल, सुखी नेपाली'को साझा राष्ट्रिय आकाङ्का पूरा गर्न राज्यको नीतिगत रूपान्तरणबाट टेवा दिने नवप्रवर्तनकारी उपकरणको रूपमा सिद्ध हुनेछ भन्ने विश्वासकासाथ यसको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनको अपेक्षा गर्दछु । पञ्चवर्षीय रणनीति तयार गर्न प्राप्त भएको सफलताप्रति पुनः बधाई दिन चाहन्छु ।

असोज २०७७

केपी शर्मा ओली

EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON'S REMARKS

I am honoured to present to you the first five-year Strategic Plan (2020-2025) of Policy Research Institute (PRI). It outlines PRI's strategic vision, mission and goals as well as the specific outcomes planned to be accomplished during the five years. Immediately after I joined PRI, I started the strategy development process as part of institutionalization of PRI. Despite being hampered by COVID-19, we have been able to bring this important document as PRI's pathways for next five years.

The process of formulating this strategic plan enabled us to take stock of PRI's challenges and opportunities, to critically review and reflect on the issues that need to be addressed and, in the light of them, chalk out research priorities as realistically as possible. In the course of preparing this strategic plan we consulted a large number of experts from a wide cross-section of disciplines. Their ideas and suggestions that we tapped into various ways have become invaluable resources for us. PRI appreciates their time and intellectual inputs. The strategic plan is believed to drive a process towards realizing evidence-based policymaking, which underlies PRI's vision and mandate, as discussed in the introductory section below.

The strategic themes – policy research, knowledge management and transfer, and organizational development – reflect our needs of the day. Through this Strategy we also express our commitments to generate evidences, package them into knowledge products and disseminate. We believe that knowledge dissemination also peddles policy discourse by triggering discussions amongst diverse stakeholders, which, we hope, will ultimately create an enabling environment for policy reforms.

The pursuit of systematic and evidence-based policy reform requires, among others, an institutional set-up laced with operational policies and systems, skilled human resources capable of undertaking high-quality policy research and technological infrastructures to process information into knowledge and disseminate it effectively. Since PRI is still in its nascent stage, we will pay due attention to its organizational development needs specifically in the early years of this strategic plan.

As our core values indicate, we assure our stakeholders and the people at large of quality outcomes produced through a process that is objective, transparent and accountable. In the process, we look forward to engaging with our stakeholders intensively in order to enrich our work and products with their exceptional insight and input.

With the help of the practiced team that we have – which we plan to further expand and professionalize gradually – and support and collaboration from Government ministries, the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM) and

our resourceful friends and colleagues at home and abroad, we hope to achieve the set goals and milestones within the stipulated time.

The strategic plan is the product of team work. All professional staff of PRI have contributed to it one way or another. I would like to express my sincere thanks to each of them. However, it would be unfair if I did not recognise the special contribution made by Dr. Deepak Kumar Khadka, Dr. Mukti Ram Rijal, Dr. Hari Sharma, Dr. Mukunda Raj Kattel and Mr. Dipendra Pant.

The contribution of external experts and colleagues have been equally phenomenal. Dr. Deb Bir Basnyat and Dr. Bhawani Shankar Subedi assisted us by leading the earlier stage of the strategy development process. Dr. Teertha Raj Dhakal, former Secretary of the Government of Nepal, thoroughly reviewed the final draft and enriched it with his invaluable comments. I would like to offer my special thanks and appreciation to each of them. I am also indebted to all the experts and resource persons – recognized in Annex 2 and 3 – for their critical ideas and suggestions that helped us draw the first draft of the plan and review and improve it. Without their contribution, it would be impossible for us to present this document before you in this form.

I would not let this opportunity pass without humbly inviting you to join hands with us and forge partnership in our mission to public policy effectiveness that Nepal has committed itself to.

I thank you all, including PRI Board and staff members, for your support and cooperation and look forward to engaging with you all in future to realize the vision, mission and the objectives of PRI.



Bishnu Raj Upreti, PhD
Executive Chairperson
Policy Research Institute

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

GoN	Government of Nepal
IFA	Institute of Foreign Affairs
IKM	Information and Knowledge Management
IKMD	Information and Knowledge Management Department
INGO	International Non-governmental Organisation
ICTs	Information and Communications Technology
KU	Kathmandu University
MD	Management Department
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPC	National Planning Commission
OPMCM	Office of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
PIIC	Policies Issues Identification Committee
PPRC	Public Policy Resource Centre
PRI	Policy Research Institute
PRIBO	Policy Research Institute Board (Formation) Ordinance
REMC	Research, Execution and Monitoring Committee
SC	Sub-Cluster
SP	Strategic Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference
TU	Tribhuvan University

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Policy Research Institute

Policy Research Institute (PRI) is a think tank of the Government of Nepal (GoN) established on 14 November 2018, in accordance with the Policy Research Institute Board (Formation) Ordinance (PRIBO), and as per Article 3 of the Development Board Act 1956. To give PRI a statutory foundation, the GoN has introduced a bill – Policy Research Institute Bill (2019) – which is under review at the House of Representatives.

PRI enjoys a wide mandate and scope of work, which draw on Article 6 of PRIBO. PRI takes the ‘directive principles’ (Article 50) and ‘policies of the State’ (Article 51) of the Constitution of Nepal (2015) as references for research issues and themes. Article 51 is directly related with the mandate of PRI as it provides for some 86 policies of the State under 13 subheadings dealing with, among others: national unity and national security; political and governance system of the State; social and cultural transformation; economy, industry and commerce; agriculture and land reform; development; protection, promotion and use of natural resources; basic needs of citizens; labour and employment; social justice and inclusion; justice and punishment; tourism; and, international relations.

Serving as the Office of the PRIBO, PRI performs the following tasks, among others:

- a. Undertake review, analysis and research of existing governmental policies on economic, social, political and cultural sectors as well as on issues related to development, security, foreign relations and governance reform, and recommend to the GoN the reforms it has to undertake in all these areas,
- b. Provide research and evidence-based policy suggestions to the GoN,
- c. Prepare and submit policy draft(s) as requested by the GoN, in coordination with the concerned and relevant ministries and departments where necessary,
- d. Host policy dialogue forums, workshops and symposiums to collectively explore research problems of national and local relevance,
- e. Communicate PRI’s work and outcomes,
- f. Publish and widely share research-based knowledge products and deliverables with relevant stakeholders and the general public.

PRI will undertake research on any issue that the GoN request as a matter of urgency and will conduct research on new issues that require policy responses from the GoN.

1.2 Strategy Development Process

This is the first Strategic Plan of PRI. It covers the period between 2020 and 2025. The strategy is informed by the conviction that evidence-based public policies contribute to innovations in planning, implementation and governance that Nepal requires to realise the transformation and prosperity that the Constitution has envisioned and promised its people. To generate evidence-based public policies requires a robust research protocols and processes. However, evidence alone does not affect changes in public policy. Policy changes require a culture of appreciation and respect for evidence-based decision making through the various ranks of policy making and implementation.

The art of innovative public policy making requires even more: the integration of scientific knowledge (generated from research), societal knowledge (generated through transformative social learning and social experiences) and bureaucratic knowledge (generated through the experiences of civil servants while interpreting and adhering to existing laws, bylaws, rules and procedures). All three types of knowledge¹ are important to make public policy effective and responsive. At the heart of the strategy is to facilitate a process for the interplay of these knowledge spheres.

As this is PRI's first and formative strategic plan, its main focus will be on consolidating the foundation of PRI's programmatic and organisational priorities: research, knowledge management and organizational development and institutionalization. These three functions are mutually inclusive and they complement each other through programmes and initiatives that are crosscutting and mutually reinforcing.

The strategic plan is an outcome of a collaborative exercise. Several processes have been adopted in the course of its development, including the following.

1.2.1 In-House Brainstorming Sessions

A series of in-house discussions were held to explore and brainstorm programmatic priorities and organizational development needs. Initial and intermediary ideas were reviewed, refined and enriched as new staff members onboarded over the year. Several in-house sessions were organized to discuss various aspects of the strategic plan. Importantly, suggestions of the members of the PRI Board and Advisors were incorporated.

1.2.2 Round Table Discussions

One-on-one meetings and virtual consultations were held with national and international experts and government officials during the first two months of the first lockdown

1. There are different types of knowledge described in the knowledge management epistemology. However, for the purpose of this document, the knowledge-types have been categorized into three and used accordingly.

imposed to break the chain of the spread of the coronavirus. These expert consultations were an occasion to put the proposed priorities to the test, narrow them down and crystallize, and generate new and innovative ideas. A total of nine round tables were conducted engaging over 160 experts (as presented in Annex 2) that included researchers, policy analysts, economists, journalists, human rights activists, professors, lawyers, members of parliament, high level government officials, thematic experts, civil society members and former senior government officials.

1.2.3 Review of the First Draft

The first draft of the strategic plan – prepared based on in–house discussions and round tables – was shared with over 90 experts, including those who participated in the round tables, for their comments and suggestions. Each of the experts approached reviewed the draft and enriched it with their comments.

1.3 Situation Analysis

As part of the strategic plan development process, PRI delved deeper into the stocktaking of its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges that PRI should be aware of in terms of target setting, outcome expectation and the overall deliverability of the strategic plan. To this end, several discussions and exercises were carried out amongst PRI's senior staff. Suggestions and feedback given by experts were also reviewed and revisited. The analysis led to the following conclusion, which provides the basis for the strategy discussed in the sections that follow.

1.3.1 Strengths

- a. Supportive Board of Director (BoD) and advisory teams,
- b. Dedicated team with proven track record in the field of research,
- c. Operating directly under the OPMCM,
- d. Autonomy to decide research areas and other related programme,
- e. Provision of dedicated Information and Knowledge Management Department (IKMD) to enhance stakeholders' engagement, develop and operate a public policy resource centre and disseminate research findings and other knowledge products,
- f. Scope for collaboration with universities, public and private research institutions and think tank organizations.

1.3.2 Weaknesses

- a. Frequent change of leadership (three changes in one and a half years),
- b. Resources available, both human and physical, are too limited to manage the operation in the spirit of the PRIBO,

- c. Restricted contract provisions of the ‘Public Procurement Act’ causing serious difficulty to attract and retain competent staff and hire competent resource persons,
- d. Poor public understanding of ‘need of evidence’ for public policy making.

1.3.3 Opportunities

- a. PRI evolving into a statutory body,
- b. Emergence of new issues that demand research before making a public policy,
- c. Increasing political realisation of and commitment to the need for evidence-based policy making among Government ministries and agencies,
- d. Increasing support of the public, specially of intellectuals, planners and policy experts, to policy research,
- e. Broad mandate and scope of work for PRI to evolve into a national knowledge centre and a public policy leader,
- f. Increasing public awareness and demand on the need of stakeholder consultations for public policy making,
- g. Availability of new theories, concepts, tools and methodologies in public policy research.

1.3.4 Risks and Threats

- a. Lukewarm public response to evidences, including the need of evidence-based public policy research,
- b. Difficult to attract and retain competent staff due to the lack of long-term job security and the resulting uncertainty over career planning and development,
- c. High expectation of PRI from stakeholders,
- d. Lack of enough resources to deliver on PRI’s mandates,
- e. Lack of clear understanding on the role of PRI within some state and non-state institutions.

2. STRATEGIC PLAN

2.1 Core Values

Seven core values, as detailed below, define PRI's organizational culture, guide the conduct of the whole organization and, more importantly, underpin the implementation of all aspects of the strategic plan. These values are non-negotiable.

Quality is the sum of excellence, creativity and innovation. This core value will be reflected in the work of PRI fellows and staff as well as in its products and services.

Objectivity will be ensured by building a culture of approaching things, ideas and issues critically, using evidence and fact as a core base. Subjective biases (both internal and external) and emotional perceptions will not be entertained.

Integrity commits PRI to fundamental ethical principles, such as mutual respect and cooperation, honesty and truthfulness. Professionalism, teamwork, constructive conflict handling, and avoidance of favouritism, and conflict of interest will be part of the integrity principles that PRI will abide by at all times.

Diversity, to PRI, is an inclusive work environment that respects differences in ideology, knowledge, experiences, culture, ethnicity, gender, religion and physical abilities. PRI strives to achieve this value through a merit-based system.

Transparency enables PRI to be visible about the activities it undertakes and ensures that its activities are consistent with its core values. PRI takes necessary steps to keep public informed of its activities and their results, and encourages the public at large to seek and receive relevant information from PRI.

Accountability mandates PRI to make all its functions transparent, and holds its staff accountable. PRI will establish a culture of peer-accountability and a chain of command to ensure quality, relevance, objectivity and transparency of the workings of PRI. The PRI Executive Chairperson will be accountable to the board and other personnel will be accountable to the Executive Chairperson. PRI will take every measure possible – and necessary – to be prudent, frugal and efficient in the use of resources.

Engagement will be fostered constantly with relevant stakeholders in order to enrich the work of PRI with diverse ideas and opinions. Multi-stakeholder engagement is necessary to collect feedback from as many sectors as possible, which enables PRI to get a comprehensive overview of issues at stake and ensure the buy-in from all stakeholders of its work and services.

2.2 Vision, Mission, Goal and Objectives

2.2.1 Vision

Effective and responsive public policy for national prosperity

2.2.2 Mission

Establish PRI as a credible institution that offers informed public policy.

2.2.3 Goal

Generate reliable, evidence-based and transformative knowledge for public policy.

2.2.4 Objectives

- To generate knowledge for public policies through research and public discourses,
- To effectively manage knowledge and facilitate evidence-based public policy process,
- To achieve institutional excellence in policy research and knowledge management.

2.2.5 Expected Outcomes

The objectives will be assessed against the stated outcomes and the corresponding indicators as detailed in the Logical Framework attached as Annex 1.2.

- Increased recognition of PRI as a lead public policy think tank,
- Enhanced public awareness and participation in policy debates,
- Improved quality of policy research,
- Public policy making bodies aware of and sensitized into the importance of evidences in policy-making,
- Increased use of research-based evidences in State policies,
- Coordination/collaboration institutionalized to foster a culture of teamwork in policy research.

2.2.6 Outputs

- A high-quality peer-reviewed journal, policy papers and briefs published annually,
- A physical and digital library and a resource center functionally established,
- A public policy dialogue forum up and running as a common venue for stakeholders,

to share their policy concerns and research findings and engage in public policy debates,

- Research-and policy-outputs disseminated among policy making bodies and concerned stakeholders,
- Internal policies rules and guidelines of PRI developed and implemented,
- Collaborative networking and relationship established among academic and research institutions.

2.3 Strategic Priorities

PRI's strategic priority for 2020-2025 is to establish PRI as a national center of excellence for public policy research. To this end, PRI will produce and disseminate high-quality research products, sensitize policy making bodies to issues arising from the research, organise public debates and discussions on major research findings and contribute to innovative, effective and relevant State policies.

2.3.1 Research

PRI is a public-funded organization. Its mandate is to support the Government of Nepal (GoN) in terms of policy reform or development of new policies through research, analysis and public policy debates. What makes it distinct from other think tanks is its mandate and scope of work, which is not only wider but is also rooted in constitutionally delineated priorities and needs of the GoN.

PRI conducts researches on its own as well as in collaboration with public academic institutions such as universities, policy-institutions and like-minded think tanks. In mutually agreed areas, PRI works with government ministries and departments, academic institutions, research councils and academia. Roughly about 70 percent of the research activities will include those identified by ministries, commissions and other State bodies (such as those presented in Annex 4 and 5), and the remaining 30 percent will be identified by PRI based on the contemporary need and urgency of society.

Issue-based collaboration is also envisioned with private sector institutions in areas of their excellence and mutual interests. Such collaborations will be focused on sharing and cross-fertilizing ideas, expanding knowledge base, enhancing human resource capacity and upgrading the research infrastructure. Collaboration will not be sought with donor agencies, in core areas of public policy research and public policy formulation.

PRI will, concertedly and proactively, reach out to a wider pool of multidisciplinary researchers and experts in order to carry out high quality research projects that are instrumental in drawing innovative policy recommendations. To this end, it will undertake the following research-based activities, among others:

- a. Engagement of young researchers in research and policy making processes,
- b. Engagement, on sabbatical, of Nepali academics abroad in research or study in areas of their expertise and PRI's need. They will be engaged as 'PRI Distinguished Fellows,' 'PRI Senior Visiting Fellows' or 'PRI Visiting Fellows' depending on their contribution,
- c. Mobilization of Nepali academics and researchers working abroad in research studies on issues relevant to Nepal,
- d. Public honour and felicitations of persons exceptionally contributing to public policy processes in order to establish a culture of respect for their contribution as well as to encourage them to share their experience with young researchers and academics,
- e. Establishment of partnership and collaboration with government research councils and institutions to build synergy and avoid possible duplications and overlaps,
- f. Development of research protocols, standards and guidelines.

Through these means and approaches, PRI will play a role in generating innovative public policies through an objective knowledge base and by mobilizing existing ideas and expertise. The knowledge base will, in its own right, contribute to objective public policy reviews and innovative public policy formulation processes by sensitizing the public policy formulating community as well as by triggering public debates on issues of public concerns.

PRI's mandate, organizational set-up and modus operandi will enable it to play a crucial role in bridging the existing and emerging gap between research and policy by combining societal, scientific and bureaucratic knowledge. Once the divide is bridged, the public can be assured of better, more effective, more coherent, more visionary and resulted-orient public policies.

PRI's research operates under the concept of 'research for development and change'. The main goal of research is to assist public policy makers to revise and reform ineffective public policies and develop new effective ones through robust research and research-based evidence.

PRI undertakes research in all issues and areas as stated in Article 6 of PRIBO, and generates recommendations for the Government of Nepal to implement. The focus of research will include the following:

- a. Development of short-term, medium-term and long-term public policies on specific and priority issues of the country and/or amendment to existing policies to make them relevant to the day and need of the country,
- b. Recommendations on reforms the country should undertake in relation to strategic affairs, international relations and diplomatic and foreign policies,
- c. Strategies and mechanisms to achieve economic progress, social justice, transparency and good governance,
- d. Recommendations on reforms of public service so that it becomes more effective, accountable, dignified, skilled and professional,
- e. Recommendations on public policy, legal and institutional reforms that the country should undertake to combat corruption, money laundering, abuse of revenue and public property, and conflict of interest; and, to make the execution of citizen's charter – or the professional code of conduct – more effective,
- f. Reforms or improvements in public policies governing public administration, development administration, environmental protection, governance, poverty eradication, and other sectoral public policies adopted by the Government of Nepal.

PRI will implement and administer research projects through the following five research clusters, with each cluster dealing with a specific theme.

2.3.1.1 Economic Affairs, Development and Infrastructure

As the title suggests, the cluster consists of three sub clusters:

- a. Economic Affairs,
- b. Development,
- c. Infrastructure.

2.3.1.2 Federal Affairs, Governance and Public Service Delivery

This cluster is divided into three sub-clusters:

- a. Federal affairs,
- b. Governance,
- c. Public service delivery.

2.3.1.3 Political, Legal and Social Affairs

This cluster includes three sub-clusters:

- a. Political affairs,
- b. Legal affairs,
- c. Education, Health and Social Services.

2.3.1.4 National Interests, Foreign Policy and Strategic Affairs

This cluster consists of four sub-clusters:

- a. National interests,
- b. Foreign policy,
- c. Strategic affairs,
- d. Security.

2.3.1.5 Science, Technology and Natural Resources

This cluster is divided into three sub-clusters:

- a. Science, technology, and innovation,
- b. Ecology, environment and climate change,
- c. Agriculture and natural resources.

The areas and issues presented in the research clusters outlined above are not exhaustive. They serve as a reminder of PRI's research scope and area. Based on these issues and strategic direction of the strategic plan, an annual work plan will be developed every year. The annual work plan will identify the exact numbers and types of research projects to implement in the year in question as per the need, priorities, urgencies and availability of resources.

While the research projects will build around the five thematic clusters for operational clarity and managerial effectiveness, many of the projects may have inter-cluster connections and overlaps. This calls for cross-cluster collaboration and, on occasions, may even require joint management of projects. Such operational nuances will also be discussed in the annual work plan.

The Public Policy Resource Centre, as elaborated in Section 2.3.2.5 below, will feed the Research Department with useful information in the pre-research stage. In the post-research stage, the Information and Knowledge Management Department, elaborated in Section 2.3.2, will come in to process and disseminate the knowledge generated from research, thus constituting a complete knowledge production line at PRI.

Specific research activities will be as detailed in an annual plan that will be developed every year drawing on the strategic activities presented in the Logical Framework (Annex 1.2).

2.3.2 Information and Knowledge Management

The other main function of PRI is information and knowledge management, which involves:

- a. development of knowledge products based on the information generated through research and public policy dialogues,
- b. documentation and storage of the products into an appropriate library management system,
- c. dissemination of the products amongst public policy makers as well as the public at large.

These functions are carried out as stated below.

2.3.2.1 Establishment and Management of Roster of Experts

A roster of national and international experts will be developed and maintained in a retrieval system. The roster will be developed as a national repository of thematic experts, researchers, specialists, academics, process experts and high-skilled resource persons. It will be updated periodically with new information and resources to ensure an updated system of expert and expertise that is easily accessible.

The expertise in the repository will be leveraged by PRI to advance its mission and goal. It will also be made available to government ministries and other institutions with prior consent of the experts registered in the roster.

2.3.2.2 Public Policy Dialogues

Public policy dialogues are a fundamental element of the information and knowledge management (IKM) function of PRI. Such dialogues engage public policy makers, researchers, and concerned public or social actors in discussing and exploring common solutions to problems at hand. The dialogues, thus, serve as a ‘policy lab’ in which pressing public issues and problems are discussed among all concerned, including the people at large, and creative solutions are explored.

Public policy dialogues are operated regularly under the banner of ‘National Public Policy Dialogue Series’ among government officials, experts, research institutions, academics, development professionals, civil society activists, private sectors, journalists,

legal professionals, public policy communities, political leaders, think tanks and other stakeholders.

The aim of public policy dialogues will be the following:

- a. to identify research problems that need an immediate response, and explore knowledge gaps,
- b. to validate research findings by engaging experts of concerned areas in post-research dialogical workshops,
- c. to share and review research findings amongst key stakeholders, and also to communicate and sensitize public policy makers, private sectors, and the public at large to key observations and findings of the research,
- d. to provide platform for relevant stakeholders to present their issues and ideas, and share their research outcomes,
- e. to make information available to the general public.

Public policy dialogues will be conducted in different modes such as in-person as well as virtual meetings (as done during Covid-19 lockdowns) using appropriate information communication technologies (ICTs) and digital platforms.

2.3.2.3 Conference, Seminars and Interactions

Thematic conferences, seminars and symposiums will be organized both at national and subnational levels to share and transfer knowledge. Provisions will be made to brief high profile decision makers individually to allow for greater dissemination of relevant information.

In the same vein, active contacts will be maintained, both in-person and virtual, with ministries, commissions and parliamentarians to keep them informed of PRI's works and outcomes and to enable and encourage them to use PRI's resources in the forums and processes they are part of.

2.3.2.4 Transfer of Knowledge

Knowledge transfer includes sharing and dissemination of PRI knowledge products among a wide cross section of stakeholders that include policy makers, think tanks, universities, research centers, private sectors institutions, civil society organizations and media institutions.

Public policy makers will be the primary beneficiaries of PRI's knowledge products, which can be used as evidences and references for the formulation of public policy.

Other key stakeholders will use the products either for academic purposes, such as by universities and research centers, or for public awareness and sensitization, such as by journalists, private sector institutions and civil society. This will create a culture of evidence-based debates and discussions at different levels, which will produce informed citizenry and contribute to the identification of pressing areas and issues that require further research. The knowledge products can also be a tool to build and strengthen networking with like-minded institutions.

PRI will, through the transfer of knowledge, sensitize a wider circle of stakeholders to the needs of ‘policy audit’ and contribute to an understanding of how public policies are made and enforced, and the efficacy of their outcomes ensured.

Internet and social media, such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, will be utilized as proactively as possible to transfer the PRI knowledge. To this end, necessary IT infrastructure will be established, including cloud-based technologies that enable digital security, storage and sharing of knowledge. Bulk email systems will be operated for the purpose of knowledge transfer among specific target groups.

2.3.2.5 Operation of Public Policy Resource Centre

A public policy resource center (PPRC) will be established and institutionalized in a form of a Resource Library and Documentation Unit to facilitate access to policy relevant resources. This library and documentation unit will house publications of PRI; collections related to laws, regulations, guidelines, and public policy working papers and briefs, and programme documents of the Government; public policy-related papers and publications issued by universities; publications of relevant research centers, both public and private; documents of historical importance such as treaties, border delineation records and maps, and copies of international treaties to which Nepal is a party; and relevant publications of the non-government sector. The library and documentation unit will house reference books, journals, magazines, reports, newspapers, video recordings, maps, photographs and online resources, such as the Research4life.

PPRC will have these resources and materials both in physical and digital copies, with proper inventories and indexes. The Digital Asset Management (DAM) system will be used for digital storage of the resources on a server managed and controlled by PRI. The DAM system will have an in-built search and retrieval facility to ensure smooth and easy access to the resources stored.

2.3.2.6 Development and Publication of Knowledge Products

Knowledge products will be developed based on the outcomes of research and public policy dialogues. Information generated through media monitoring will also feed into

them. PRI will acquire findings of quality research carried out by other institutions, extract policy relevant information and share them with concerned public policy makers.

Knowledge products are developed for two inter-related purposes: to store and retain knowledge generated by PRI; and, to apply the knowledge in effecting informed public policy debates and discussions, which will ultimately contribute to changes in public policy.

PRI's knowledge products include working or discussion papers, perspective papers, public policy briefs, issue briefs and edited books. PRI will launch annually the 'Nepal Public Policy Review' from the 1st year of the strategic plan. Outcomes of research projects carried out by other institutions will be collected and synthesized into public policy briefs. Commentaries, information pamphlets, reports, documentaries, pictorials and infographics will also be published as necessary. Quality of these products will be ensured through a rigorous review process, including peer-review in the case of the journal and specialized technical review.

2.3.2.7 Research Recognition and Publicity

To institutionalize a culture of appreciation of – and reward for – contributions to research by individuals and institutions and learn from their contributions, PRI will undertake specific activities, including the following, to recognize and honour such contributions.

- Develop a system of public recognition and awards to honour outstanding research contributions by individuals and institutions in Nepal,
- Recognize outstanding research papers from among researches carried out over a year,
- Celebrate the PRI Day annually amidst public functions.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC PLAN

The implementation of the strategic plan will be informed by, among others, the spirit of ‘fundamental rights and duties’ as provided for in Part III (Fundamental Rights and Duties) of the Constitution. In implementing the strategic plan, all relevant stakeholders will be consulted and engaged, to the extent possible, to ensure the services and products offered by PRI are of the highest standard and quality. All research products of PRI will be available to all interested members of the public.

3.1 Governance and Management

3.1.1 Governance

PRI is governed by a five-member Board of Directors (BoD) comprising an Executive Chairperson and four members. The BoD is appointed by the Council of Ministers from among national personalities with stellar track record in scientific research, policy innovation, strategic leadership and social transformation. In constituting the BoD, the principle of inclusion and diversity will be complied with.

The main task of the BoD is to work as a think tank. In doing so, it provides strategic leadership and guidance to PRI’s thematic and administrative functions, which include undertaking public policy research and generating recommendations for the government to implement, reviewing and approving PRI’s annual work plan and budget, and creating an enabling environment for PRI to effectively deliver on its plans and commitments. To this end, the BoD meets regularly as per the provision of the PRIBO to discuss outstanding issues and make decisions as necessary.

3.1.2 Management

The Executive Chairperson heads the Management and oversees the overall operation of PRI, including the development of plans, annual programmes and budgets of PRI for the BoD to review and approve, identification of research areas and their implementation, human resource planning and management, and, supervision of financial administration.

To make PRI's Management collective and participatory, the Executive Chairperson has constituted a Senior Management Team (SMT) comprising the Executive Chairperson and heads of three departments (Research, Information and Knowledge Management and Office Management). The SMT works as an advisory support to the Executive Chairperson in terms of regular management issues.

The Executive Chairperson is an interface between the governance and management

of PRI, and keeps the BoD updated about all Management decisions and their implementation, and mobilises the support of the BoD for strategic guidance. The Chairperson regularly reports to the BoD and the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM), provides feedback and policy direction for the Management to follow-up. The Executive Chairperson also serves as a link between PRI and other government agencies.

3.1.3 Advisory Committee

PRI has established a four-member Advisory Committee to seek advice on governance issues of strategic concerns. The members of this committee are distinguished personalities of national repute, who bring to PRI a vast range of knowledge and experience of bureaucracy, higher education, academic research and institutional development. Their experience, expertise and wisdom will strengthen PRI's mission. Further, PRI Board has decided to establish 'Senior Thematic Experts' teams to provide strategic guidance and suggestions to the respective clusters.

3.1.4 Human Resources Management

PRI envisions to mobilize four types of experts and professionals, as presented bellow.

- a. Core Staff: full time staff recruited as per PRI's by-law,
- b. Consultants: short term staff hired as per the specific need of the organisation,
- c. Research students: Masters' and Doctoral students engaged under the university collaboration or as Interns,
- d. Experts engaged under the institutional collaboration with universities, government research institutions and other relevant research institutes.

Human Resources Management (HRM) is very critical to PRI for its service delivery and its organizational development and institutionalization. The HRM process of PRI covers the following:

3.1.4.1 Human Resources Planning

Systematization of human resources planning will help to ascertain the various skills, duties, and knowledge needed to carry out PRI's public research, knowledge management and other tasks to achieve quality outcomes as well as to ensure the retention of qualified staff by offering them an environment and opportunity for their professional growth within the limits of available resources.

3.1.4.2 Recruitment and Selection

A merits-based transparent and competitive process will be adopted for recruitment and selection of human resources. The entire process of selection and recruitment will be guided by the employee by-law of PRI, which will be updated as per the need of the organization and its institutional development.

3.1.4.3 Training and Capacity Development

Training and capacity development activities will be provisioned as per the need of PRI to improve the personnel competency and skills of its human resources.

3.1.4.4 Performance Appraisal

Periodic performance appraisals will be done as per the provisions of PRI to assess the level of motivation, satisfaction, and productivity of employees. A multi-evaluators and peer evaluation process will be followed where individual staff will be evaluated by 6 persons (1, senior, 2 peers, 2 subordinate staff and 1 evaluator) and the aggregated score of 6 persons will be the final score of evaluation.

3.2 Organisational Structure

PRI operates through three departments and sub-departmental units under each department, as shown in the organogram below, under the overall guidance and supervision of the Executive Chairperson who is supported by two advisory committees – The Policy Issues Identification Committee (PIIC) and the Research, Execution and Monitoring Committee (REMC) – in carrying out day-to-day management and other functions. The PIIC advises the Chairperson on identification and prioritization of issues for policy research, while the REMC supports the chairperson in reviewing and monitoring the progress of research projects.

The Research Department, which administers and oversees all public policy research projects through five specialized thematic clusters as discussed in Section 2.3.1, is staffed by Senior Research Fellows, Research Fellows, Associated Research Fellows and Analysts with specialized domain knowledge and expertise.

The IKMD, which processes knowledge products, documents and disseminates them through a resource library and a documentation and dissemination unit, is staffed by a Senior Research Fellow, a Research Fellow, an Associated Research Fellow, and other support staff.

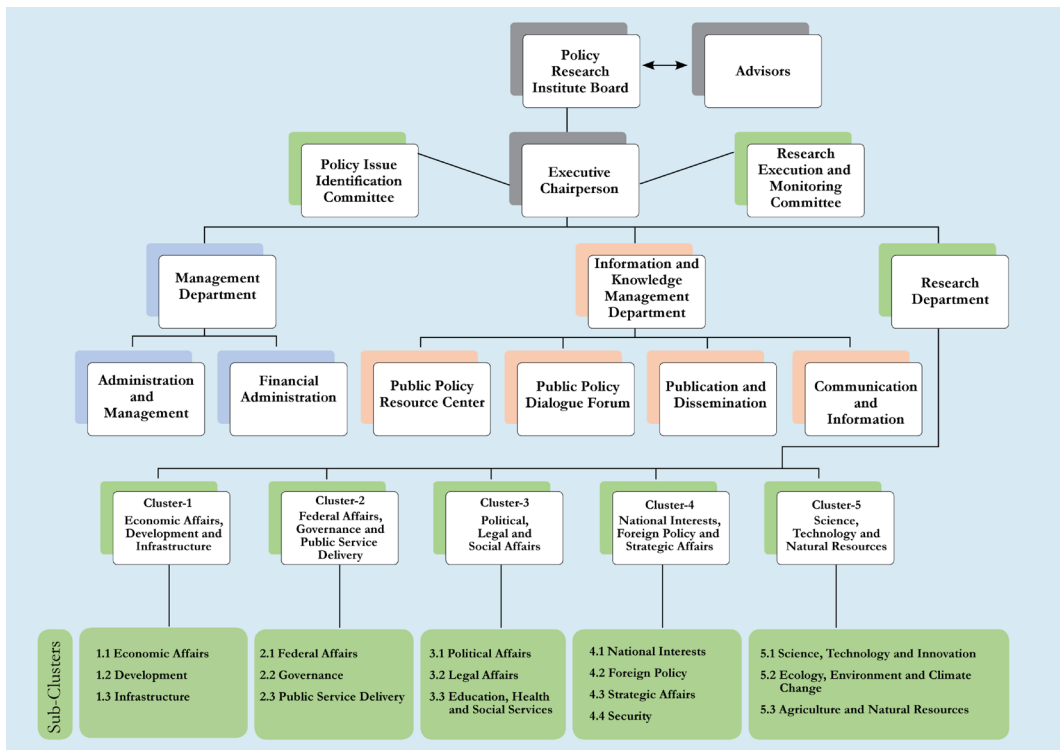


Figure 1: Organogram of PRI.

The Management Department works as the fulcrum of PRI to facilitate day-to-day office administration and management and oversees financial management through separate units. The Department is manned by an Office Manager, an Officer, an Account Officer and other support staff. Unlike the conventional organization, the role of the Management Department is supportive to facilitate efficient and effective implementation of research and knowledge management activities.

All the staff work as per the ToR provided in writing. They are accountable to the Executive Chairperson through their respective department heads and supervisors.

All PRI departments and units remain symbiotically connected, each reinforcing the task of another. In the symbiosis, the research department generates knowledge and evidences through research and public debate, which the knowledge management department processes into knowledge products and shares them for public knowledge and use. And, PRI's Management creates an enabling environment for effective implementation of research projects and for knowledge processing and dissemination, as discussed below.

3.3 Organizational Development

PRI will emphasize institutional capacity development in terms of strategic envisioning and planning, policy research and analysis, personnel management, financial administration, and general administration and management. To these ends, operational systems, procedures, manuals and guidelines will be developed within the legal and policy framework of the GoN and implemented to achieve the programmatic goals of PRI. Regular coaching, training, orientation will be instituted as internal capacity building measures.

Organisational development will be overseen by the Management Department (MD) whose main functions will be to support and backstop other departments and research clusters on a day-to-day basis; ensure PRI's compliance with national policies as well as provide oversight for its own procedures and core values; facilitate periodic evaluations of PRI to gauge the efficacies and effectiveness of its products and services; and, generate recommendations for improvement. The MD will also ensure inter-departmental functional harmony and staff wellbeing.

3.4 Financial Resource Management

The GoN provides financial resources for the operation of PRI. Since PRI is mandated to conduct research on almost all public policy issues and areas of the State and generate recommendations to make changes in public policy, it is important that all these research projects, many of which can be quite sensitive, are conducted with State's own financial resources. Hence, PRI uses only State-provided financial resources to conduct core research.

However, resource flexibility and predictability are quite important to develop and implement a quality plan of action and produce quality outcomes. For this purpose, PRI is envisioning to establish an 'Endowment Fund' to enable PRI to carry out its regular core functions.²

For additional public policy research work requested by ministries and other State institutions (such as those presented in Annex 4 and 5), which are not included in annual work plan, PRI may request the concerned ministries or institutions to cover the research costs.

2. The Fund's management and operational modality can be devised in such a way that fulfills regulatory requirements of the State. For example, expenses reporting will be done as per the State rules. To ensure State oversight of the Fund's operation, representation from the Ministry of Finance will be made mandatory in the 'Board of Operation and Management of the Endowment Fund' and auditing will be done by the Office of the Auditor General.

Depending upon the nature of work, resources can also be generated, following approval from the Ministry of Finance (MoF), from like-minded organizations and academic institutions. However, such financial support will be limited to general activities that do not compromise PRI's integrity and core values.

3.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The strategic plan is a dynamic document. Its implementation will be monitored and evaluated periodically against the expected outcomes and indicators as discussed in the Results Chain and Logical Framework (Annex 1), and will be readjusted as necessary.

Internal reviews, reflections and monitoring of the workings of PRI will be done on a regular basis to enhance internal learning and to make sure the implementation of the strategic plan is on a right course.

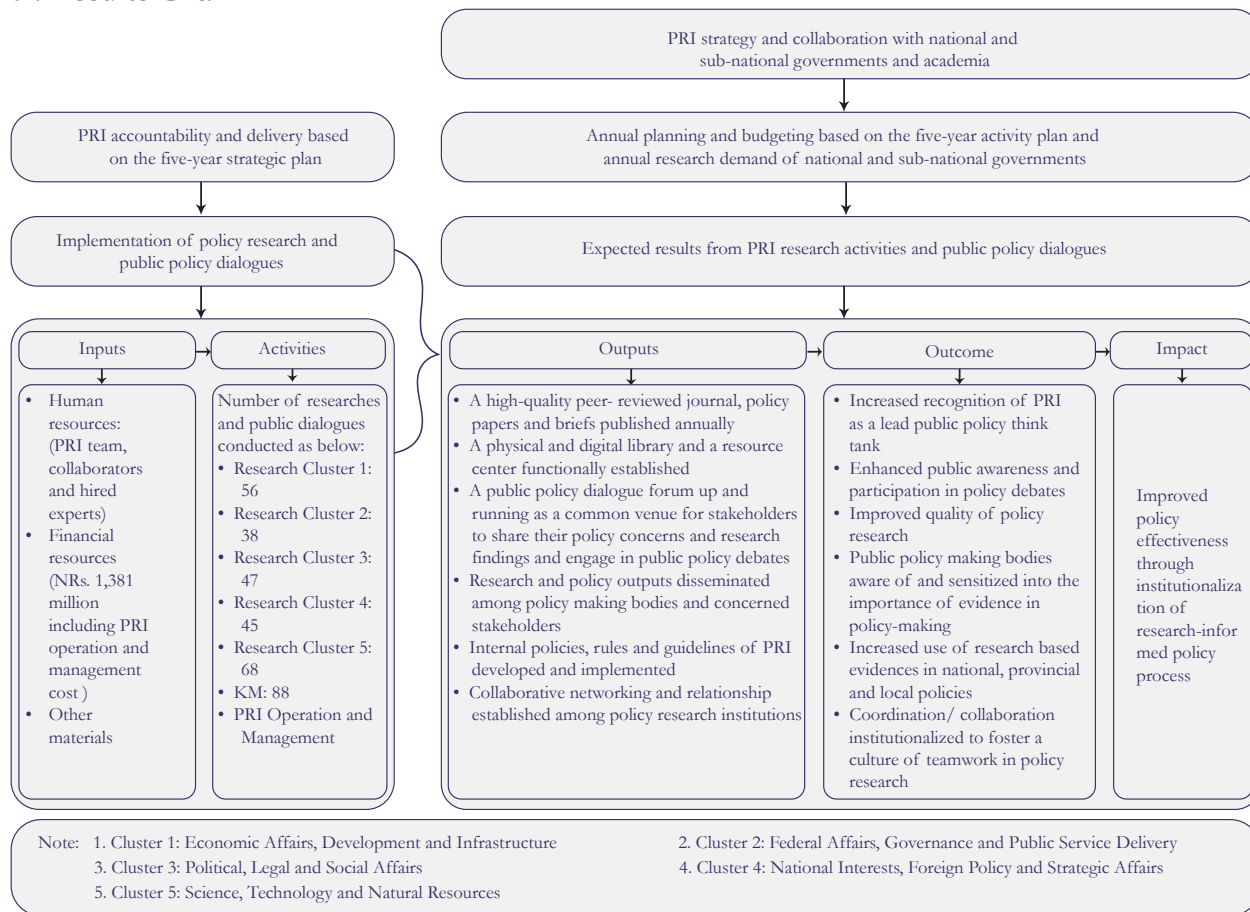
A mid-term evaluation will be carried out at the beginning of the 3rd year to examine whether the strategic plan is valid or needs revisions and adjustments. At the end of the fifth year, an external evaluation will be undertaken. The report of the external evaluation will feed into the development of a new strategic plan.

Quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports will be prepared against annual plan and performance indicators. These reports, which will discuss key learnings and achievements as well as areas that need improvement, will be presented to the Board and to the OPMCM for their review and feedback. Key lessons and achievements will be shared with all stakeholders and the public at large through PRI publications, especially the quarterly bulletin.

4. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Results Chain and Logical Framework

Annex 1.1: Results Chain



Annex 1.2: Logical Framework

Expected Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Impact: Improved policy effectiveness through institutionalization of research-informed policy process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive perception of the people on the governance and public service delivery system • Strengthened state-people relation and ownership • Improved governance indicators • Improved livelihood-related indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and international survey reports • PRI external evaluation report • Media reports 	Government remains committed to evidence-based public policy making
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased recognition of PRI as a lead public policy think tank • Enhanced public awareness and participation in policy debates • Improved quality of policy research • Public policy making bodies aware of and sensitized into the importance of evidences in policy-making • Increased use of research-based evidence in national, provincial and local policies • Coordination/ collaboration institutionalized to foster a culture of teamwork in policy research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand of policy proposals by the govt from PRI increased (Ratio of policy proposal recommended by PRI to the total policies formulated in the period) • Media coverage and number of thematic meetings/ workshops carried out to share the recommendations of public policy research and dialogues • Wider advocacy on evidence-based policy recommendations among the concerned stakeholders as per the output of public policy research and public policy dialogues • Number of evidence-based feedback on public policies (existing and new) shared with policy making bodies and concerned stakeholders at both national and sub national levels • PRI research management system systematized and functioning in accordance with internal policies, rules and guidelines • Increased engagements, formal and informal, with policy making bodies • PRI knowledge products used for research and teaching by collaborating academic institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRI periodic reports and published knowledge products • Media reports • PRI M&E reports 	A harmonized collaboration with policy making bodies, academia and other concerned stakeholders

<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high-quality peer-reviewed journal, policy papers and briefs published annually • A physical and digital library and a resource center functionally established • A public policy dialogue forum up and running as a common venue for stakeholders to share their policy concerns and research findings and engage in public policy debates • Research and policy outputs disseminated among policy making bodies and concerned stakeholders • Internal policies, rules and guidelines of PRI developed and implemented • Collaborative networking and relationship established among policy research institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 254 research products in various themes prepared under various clusters (Cluster 1: 56, Cluster 2: 38, Cluster 3: 47, Cluster 4: 45, and Cluster 5: 68) in 5 years • Physical library and online resources accessed by at least 1,000 and 500,000 users respectively in 5 years • At least 200 journal articles and working or policy briefs published in 5 years • At least 88 knowledge products (based on 53 public policy dialogues and 35 public policy conferences) prepared at national and sub national levels in 5 years • Internal policies, rules and guidelines prepared and operational from the 1st year (including research management guidelines, human resources and office management rules and guidelines) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRI periodic reports and published knowledge products • Media reports • PRI M&E reports 	<p>Required financial resources available for both human resources management and public policy research activities</p>
<p>Inputs</p>	<p>NRs.1,381 million including PRI operation and management cost</p>		

PRI's Research Projects Planned for 2020 - 2025															
S.N.	Research Title (Activity)	Unit	Total Target		Year and Budget (In million - NPR)										Remarks
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
			Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget	
1	Cluster 1: Economic Affairs, Development and Infrastructure														
1.1	SC-1.1: Economic Affairs														
1.1.1	Appraisal of inter-agency coordination and its effectiveness for infrastructure development projects in Nepal	Times	1	1.50	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
1.1.2	Engagement of external consultants in big infrastructure projects: Financial and human resources implications	Times	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	PRI
1.1.3	Enhancing local productivity under WTO regime	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	PRI
1.1.4	Progressive taxation in Nepal: Prospects, challenges and implications for improving existing tax systems	Times	1	3.20	-	-	1	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoF
1.1.5	Production potential of essential goods and services for self-reliance	Times	1	1.50	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoICS

1.1.6	Review of the present status of trade structures, policies and mechanisms to address trade deficit in Nepal	Times	1	2.00	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI	
1.1.7	Issues and complexities of foreign investment	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	MoICS	
1.1.8	Mapping of market and market requirements of export-potential goods for trade promotion	Times	1	2.00	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoICs	
1.1.9	Monetary and non-monetary incentives for export promotion	Times	1	6.00	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	MoICs	
1.1.10	Bilateral preferential trade agreements for trade promotion: Current status, issues and areas of improvements	Times	1	1.50	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoICS	
1.1.11	Assessment of industrial labour requirement and supply in Nepal	Times	1	2.00	-	-	1	2			-	-	-	-	MoICS	
1.1.12	Impacts of public expenditure in infrastructure sectors: A comparative study of financing procedures, procurement provisions and socioeconomic effects	Times	1	6.00	-	-	0.33	2	0.67	4	-	-	-	-	PRI	
1.1.13	Regulation of social media	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	MoCIT	
1.1.14	Study on electricity tariff policy	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	MoEWRI	
1.2	SC -1.2: Development															
1.2.1	Demographic determinants of development: Exploring the reality in Nepal	Times	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	PRI

1.2.2	Assessing effectiveness of policies and institutional arrangements about industrial development	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	PRI
1.2.3	Assessment of technical human resources required by the 20th Five-Year Plan of Nepal	Times	1	8.00	-	-	-	-	0.5	4	0.5	4	-	-	PRI
1.2.4	Exploring viable environment for employment generating programmes of the Government	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	PRI
1.2.5	Prospects and challenges of Foreign labour in Nepali Industries	Times	1	4.00	-	-	0.25	1	0.75	3	-	-	-	-	MoICS
1.2.6	Urbanization in Kathmandu valley: Issues and challenges	Times	1	20.00	-	-	-	-	0.5	10	0.5	10	-	-	PRI
1.2.7	Effectiveness of the public transportation system and its reform	Times	1	5.00	-	-	-	-	0.4	2	0.6	3	-	-	PRI
1.2.8	Efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditure (in terms of results achievement)	Times	1	5.00	-	-	0.4	2	0.6	3	-	-	-	-	MoF
1.2.9	Economic impact of COVID-19 in Nepal	Times	1	3.00	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
1.2.10	Effectiveness of foreign aid in Nepal: Issues and complexities	Times	1	2.00	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoF
1.2.11	Utilization of public debt in the productive sector: Current status, opportunities and challenges	Times	1	4.00	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoF

1.3	SC-1.3: Infrastructure														
1.3.1	Review of the status of industrial areas and SEZ, and exploring measures for their effectiveness	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	PRI
1.3.2	Study on prospects of start-up enterprises at local level	Times	1	5.00	-	-	0.3	1.5	0.7	3.5	-	-	-	-	MoICS
1.3.3	Clean transport promotion in Nepal: Opportunities and challenges	Times	1	5.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	PRI
1.3.4	Local roads construction and its consequences	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	PRI
1.3.5	Study on integrated management of sewage, sludge and water supply	Times	1	6.00	-	-	-	-	0.33	2	0.67	4	-	-	MoWS
1.3.6	Contribution of Nepal's cooperatives sectors to national economy	Times	1	3.00	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoLCPA
1.3.7	Making minimum valuation of land more scientific	Times	1	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	MoLCPA
1.4	Perspective paper on development, infrastructure and economic affairs	Times	2	0.20	2	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.5	Annual demand-based research activities														
1.5.1	Federal Government and Ministries	Times	11	48.00	-	-	-	-	3	9	3	9	5	30	
1.5.2	Provincial and Local Governments	Times	11	48.00	-	-	-	-	3	9	3	9	5	30	
	Sub Total		56	229.90	3	3.20	11	29.20	16	74.50	13	57.00	12	66.00	

2	Cluster 2: Federal Affairs, Governance and Public Service Delivery														
2.1	SC- 2.1: Federal Affairs		-	-											
2.1.1	Study on issues affecting the performance of judicial committees at the local level	Times	1	2.50	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
2.1.2	Review of national supply policy 2077	Times	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	MoICS
2.1.3	Meta-review of policies and studies on medical education	Times	1	6.00	-	-	-	-	0.5	3	0.5	3	-	-	
2.1.4	Reviewing mental health policy along with planning and service delivery	Times	1	3.50	-	-	1	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
2.1.5	Effectiveness of health systems and scope for reform	Times	1	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	PRI
2.1.6	Out-country voting: Feasibility and challenges	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	PRI
2.1.7	Review of existing drinking water tariffs: Challenges and proposal for improvement	Times	1	5.00	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	MoWS
2.1.8	Study of institutional and functional issues of provincial legislatures	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	PRI
2.1.9	Study on legislations on cooperatives	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	MoLCPA

2.1.10	Assessing constitutional, legal and institutional mechanisms for managing intergovernmental conflicts/strains under the federal constitution of Nepal	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	PRI	
2.2	SC -2.1: Governance															
2.2.1	Study on public policy guidelines and recommendations	Times	1	0.50	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI	
2.2.2	Assessing governance of oversight agencies: Enhancing their effectiveness	Times	1	8.00			-	-	-	0.5	4	0.5	4	-	-	PRI
2.2.3	A study on effectiveness of land revenue and transport management offices	Times	1	4.00	-	-						1	4	-	-	PRI
2.2.4	Enquiring into the political economy of federal polity in Nepal	Times	1	5.00	-	-						1	5	-	-	PRI
2.2.5	Assessing donor-funded federal governance support programmes	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
2.3	SC- 2.3: Public Service Delivery															
2.3.1	Service satisfaction assessment of District Administration Offices and District Police Offices under the Ministry of Home Affairs	Times	1	2.60	1	2.6			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
2.3.2	Exploring effectiveness of national health insurance policy in Nepal	Times	1	3.00	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI

2.3.3	Crime control in Nepal with special focus on the role of law enforcement agencies	Times	1	3.00	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoHA
2.3.4	Performance of civil service and the scope for reform	Times	1	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	4	0.5	4	PRI
2.3.5	Effectiveness of public health service in Nepal: Challenges and the scope for reform	Times	1	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	3	0.57	4	PRI
2.3.6	Assessing policy of e-service delivery: Policy and institutional options for effective application	Times	1	3.00	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
2.3.7	Effectiveness of law against smoking and tobacco consumption in public places	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	PRI
2.3.8	Assessing policy and institutional landscape of education service delivery	Times	1	5.00	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoEST
2.3.9	Study on institutional framework and performance of local government institutions in service delivery	Times	1	3.00	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
2.4	Perspective paper on governance and public service delivery	Times	1	0.10	1	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.5	Annual demand-based research activities		-	-											
2.5.1	Federal Government and Ministries	Times	6	15.00	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	5	2	5	
2.5.2	Provincial and Local Governments	Times	7	19.00	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	5	3	9	
	Sub Total		38	129	3	3.5	8	25.5	11	35	9	36	8	30	

3	Cluster 3: Political, Legal and Social Affairs														
3.1	SC- 3.1: Political Affairs														
3.1.1	Study on the use of the electronic voting system in Nepal: Feasibility and policy	Times	1	0.50	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
3.1.2	Assessment of the use and effectiveness of public physical assets and property	Times	1	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	3.50	-	-	PRI
3.1.3	Review of effectiveness of the system and structure to ascertain recommendations for horizontal and vertical accountability	Times	1	3.50	-	-	-	-	1	3.5	-	-	-	-	
3.1.4	Roles of parliamentary committees and sub-committees in making their oversight and policy making functions effective	Times	1	3.50	-	-	-	-	1	3.5	-	-	-	-	
3.1.5	Critical issues in citizen participation in local governance and development	Times	1	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.50	-	-	
3.2	SC-3.3: Legal Affairs		-	-											
3.2.1	Effectiveness of National Child Policy 2069: An assessment	Times	1	0.50	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoWSC
3.2.2	Review of implementation of the welfare policy vis-a-vis existing problems of women, children and senior citizens	Times	1	4.00	0	0	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoWSC

3.2.3	Study of the policy on legal education in Nepal	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	MoEST
3.2.4	Impact of reservation/positive discrimination in Nepal	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	PRI
3.2.5	Impact of cash transfer on adoption of environmental services	Times	1	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	PRI
3.2.6	Review and implementation of social security policy	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	PRI
3.2.7	Business enterprise at university (National Education Policy 2076: Policy 10.21.4)	Times	1	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	
3.2.8	National volunteer policy	Times	1	0.20	1	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.2.9	Regulation of social media	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	MoCIT
3.3	SC-3.3: Education, Health and Social Services		-	-											
3.3.1	Psychosocial impact of COVID-19	Times	1	3.00	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
3.3.2	An assessment of national capacity to respond pandemic: Preparedness and analysis of existing policy gaps	Times	1	3.00			-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
3.3.3	A comparative study of the rights enjoyment status of the persons with disabilities	Times	1	4.00				1	4	-	-	-	-	-	MoWSC
3.3.4	Provincial university: Financing and minimum requirement	Times	1	6.00	-	-		1	6	-	-	-	-	-	MoEST

3.3.5	Effectiveness of INGOs in Nepal	Times	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	PRI
3.3.6	Exploring policy options of utilizing migrants' skills and capitals	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	MoLESS
3.3.7	Enhancing social harmony, peace and stability through cultural means	Times	1	0.50	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoCTCA
3.3.8	Need and merit based financial aid to improve access to education	Times	1	5.00	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
3.3.9	Reforming public-school education (curriculum, human resource, student help, governance)	Times	1	10.00	-	-	0.5	5	0.5	5			-	-	MoEST
3.3.10	Higher education reform (curriculum, human resource, student help, governance)	Times	1	8.00	-	-	-	-	0.38	3	0.62	5	-	-	MoEST
3.3.11	TEVT for employment: Contributions, issues and challenges	Times	1	7.00	-	-	1	7	0	0	-	-	-	-	PRI
3.3.12	Restructuring Tribhuvan University (National Education Policy 2076, Policy No. 10.14.06)	Times	1	7.50	-	-	1	7.5	0	0	-	-	-	-	PRI
3.4	Annual demand-based research activities	Times	-	-	-	-	-	-							
3.4.1	Federal Government and Ministries	Times	10	35.00	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	9	5	20	
3.4.2	Provincial and Local Governments	Times	11	38.00	-	-	-	-	3	8	3	10	5	20	
	Sub Total		47	172	5	5	8	42	12	40	12	40	11	46	

4	Cluster 4: National Interests, Foreign Policy and Strategic Affairs														
4.1	SC-4.1: National Interests														
4.1.1	Identification of vital and core national interests and recommendations for forging national consensus on these areas	Times	1.0	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	PRI
4.1.2	In-depth study of the implications of Nepal's graduation from the LDC status, and generating policy recommendations to deal with post-graduation situation	Times	1	5.50	0.1	0.5	0.9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.1.3	In-depth study on how Nepal can benefit from the political, economic and diplomatic rise of China and India	Times	1	3.50	0.1	0.5	-	-	0.9	3	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.1.4	Clarifying the concepts of Nepal as a 'transit state' and a 'land-linked state', and recommending guidelines for using them to Nepal's benefit	Times	1	0.50	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.1.5	Study on specific topics such as MCC and BRI, and developing policy guidelines on how they can be used for national benefit	Times	1	5.00	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI

4.1.6	Study on effective border management with China and India, with special reference to Nepal's north-west border	Times	1	0.50	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.1.7	Preparing a Perspective Paper on National Interests, Foreign Policy and Strategic Affairs	Times	1	0.10	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.2	SC-4.2: Foreign Policy		-	-												
4.2.1	Assessing and evaluating Nepal's positions/policy responses on major issues related to foreign policy and national/international security, and developing corresponding strategies for the future	Times	1	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5		PRI
4.2.2	Identifying and analysing Nepal's leverages for realising and promoting regional cooperation	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4		PRI
4.2.3	Identifying and recommending measures for making multilateralism more effective and beneficial for Nepal	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-		PRI
4.2.4	Identifying the areas of Nepal's soft power, and recommending country/region-specific guidelines for their effective use, including for public diplomacy	Times	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-		PRI

4.2.5	Studying practices among federal states with regard to the roles of the centre and provinces in areas of foreign policy and recommending limits/ areas where provinces/ local governments can interact with foreign entities	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	PRI
4.2.6	Enhancing economic diplomacy: Ways and means	Times	1	3.00	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.2.7	Studying and recommending measures for a meaningful use of NRNs for the country's socio-economic development	Times	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.2.8	Study on effective use of public diplomacy	Times	1	4.00	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.2.9	Study on Nepal's rights and obligations arising from international treaties that Nepal is party to	Times	1	5.00	-	-	0.4	2	0.6	3	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.2.10	Study on Covid-19 vaccine diplomacy, and recommending measures for benefitting from this situation	Times	1	1.00	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.3	SC 4.3: Strategic Affairs		-	-											
4.3.1	Study on the use of Nepali Army in non-military works, and recommending policy guidelines for the involvement of Nepali army in development works	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	PRI

4.3.2	Study of the present status of defense diplomacy to recommend measures for making it more effective	Times	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	PRI
4.3.3	Study of the areas of comparative advantage of Nepal's security agencies (eg. NA's highland warfare, UN Peace Keeping, etc.), and recommending how they can be strengthened and promoted for national interests	Times	1	5.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.3.4	Study on the geo-politics of Southeast Asia (South Asia and China, in particular) and its impacts on Nepal	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	PRI
4.4	SC 4.4: Security		-	-											
4.4.1	Comparative study of national security acts of major global and regional powers, including Nepal's neighbours, and recommending provisions for our National Security Act	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	PRI
4.4.2	Addressing non-traditional security threats in Nepal (water, food, environment, climate change and energy)	Times	1	2.50	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.4.3	Study and make recommendations on how to change Nepal's image as "soft-state" on security	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	PRI

4.4.4	Study on ways and means for institutional development and capacity building of security-related agencies for ensuring minimum defense and deterrence capacity	Times	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	PRI
4.5	Facilitation of trade for modernization	Times	1	1.20	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.6	Annual demand-based research activities		-	-											
4.6.1	Federal Government and Ministries	Times	9	21.00					2	1	2	5	5	15	
4.6.2	Provincial and Local Governments	Times	10	24.00					2	2	3	7	5	15	
	Sub Total		45	122.8	5.2	4.3	5.3	21.5	10.5	23	10	28	14	46	
5	Cluster 5: Science, Technology and Natural Resources														
5.1	SC-5.1: Science, Technology and Innovation														
5.1.1	Gap analysis of science-policy interface in the agriculture sector	Times	1	0.50	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
5.1.2	Gap analysis of science-policy interface in the health sector	Times	1	0.50	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
5.1.3	National inventory of the science, technology and innovation system (National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2076, Workplan 9.14)	Times	1	6.00	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI

5.1.4	Assessing allocation, funding infrastructure and capacity on basic and applied research, and on innovation	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	PRI
5.1.5	A policy study on technology related parks (National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2076, Workplan 9.31)	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3			PRI
5.1.6	Study on standard and incentive for partnership between universities and industries for R&D	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	PRI
5.1.7	Biological, chemical and nuclear hazard and safety policy and practices		-	4.00										4	
5.1.8	Enhancing national research collaboration		-	4.00								4			
5.1.9	Enhancing brain-gain and brain-circulation conditions	Times	1	1.50	-	-	1	1.5			-	-	-	-	PRI
5.1.10	Gap analysis of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education in Nepal	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	PRI
5.1.11	Assessing the situation, management and sharing of public data	Times	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	PRI
5.1.12	Personal data protection and privacy	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	PRI
5.1.13	Government service automation	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	PRI

5.1.14	Reviewing and identifying gaps in quality data collection at all three tiers of government (protocol recommendation for data collection)	Times	1	6.00	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	PRI
5.1.15	Practice and protection of intellectual rights	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	PRI
5.1.16	Study for long-term policies of information and communication sectors	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	MoCIT
5.1.17	Review of national research policy	Times	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	PRI
5.1.18	Perspective paper on science, technology and innovation		1	0.10	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.2	SC-5.2: Ecology, Environment and Climate Change		-	-											
5.2.1	An analysis of National Spatial Data Infrastructure	Times	1	5.00	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoLCPA
5.2.2	National survey and mapping policy	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	MoLCPA
5.2.3	Implementation, effectiveness and complexities of legislations on environmental protection	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	PRI
5.2.4	Sustainable and environment-friendly extraction of riverine quarry and construction materials	Times	1	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	MoICS

5.2.5	An assessment of the existing state of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services in Nepal	Times	1	6.00	-	-	-	-	0.5	3	0.5	3	-	-	PRI
5.2.6	Effects of subsidies on renewable energy promotion	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-			1.00	3.00	-	-	PRI
5.2.7	Policy adequacy in protecting genetic resources and capacity of Nepal	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	NARC
5.2.8	Climate change adaptation: Need and actions		1	8.00							0.5	4	0.5	4	
5.3	SC-5.3: Agriculture and Natural Resources		-	-											
5.3.1	Exploring effectiveness of agricultural insurance policy in Nepal	Times	1	6.00	-	-	0.5	3	0.5	3	-	-	-	-	NARC
5.3.2	Cost-benefit analysis of advanced agrotechnological practices in Nepal	Times	1	5.00	-	-	-	-			1.00	5.00	-	-	
5.3.3	Problems and challenges in implementation of Animal Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection Act	Times	1	5.00	-	-	-	-			1.00	5.00	-	-	
5.3.4	Review of anti-dumping policies	Times	1	1.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	PRI
5.3.5	A study on Nepal's agricultural subsidy programmes	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	PRI
5.3.6	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Programme in the context of commercialization: Effectiveness and challenges	Times	1	2.00	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI

5.3.7	Study on exportable agro-products of Nepal (flowers, tea, coffee, cardamom)	Times	1	5.00	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoALD
5.3.8	Study on land leasing for commercial agriculture	Times	1	5.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	PRI
5.3.9	Handover of Nepal's agricultural produce markets to three levels of governments	Times	1	4.00	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoALD
5.3.10	Analysis of Poultry Policy 2068	Times	1	0.50	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	MoALD
5.3.11	Study on determining appropriate model of livestock market regulation	Times	1	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	3	0.50	3	MoALD
5.3.12	Need analysis of national agriculture research policy	Times	1	1.50	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	NARC
5.3.13	Effectiveness of minimum support price of agricultural produce	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	NARC
5.3.14	Effectiveness of agricultural subsidy in Nepal	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	
5.3.15	Harmonized implementation of agricultural policies	Times	1	4.00	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	NARC
5.3.16	Effects of various commercial agreements on business of agricultural products	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	
5.3.17	Policy review for feasibility study on bio, nano and nuclear technologies for commercialization of the agriculture sector	Times	1	1.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	MoEWRI

5.3.18	Effectiveness of frontier technologies developed by NARC	Times	1	5.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	NARC
5.3.19	Results of investments injected into agricultural research	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4			NARC
5.3.20	Preparation of policy document for land lease to promote commercial agriculture	Times	1	2.00	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoALD
5.3.21	Provisions and effectiveness of insurance in agricultural sectors	Times	1	6.00	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	NARC
5.3.22	Preparation of a regulatory protocol for imports of seeds (tea and coffee) and saplings (fruits)	Times	-	0.50	-	-	-	0.5			-	-	-	-	MoALD
5.3.23	Assessing policies and institutional arrangements on agriculture service delivery	Times	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	MoALD
5.3.24	Assessing peasants' access to promotion and protection of agricultural plants' genetic resources and distribution of benefits	Times	1	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	NARC
5.3.25	Policymakers' knowledge survey	Times	1	1.50	1	1.5									
5.4	Annual demand-based research activities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.4.1	Federal Government and Ministries		10	26.00	-	-	-	-	3	8	3	8	4	10	

5.4.2	Provincial and Local Governments		10	28.00	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	8	5	15	
	Sub Total		68	230	4	3	10	35	22	72	19	70	14	51	
6	Information and Knowledge Management Department														
6.1	Research Activities														
6.1.1	Building coherent policy: Documenting duplication, conflict and ambiguity in the existing policies related to science, technology and environment	Times	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	PRI
6.1.2	Study on research ethics and legal provisions against research ethics violations	Times	1	1.5	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
6.1.3	Role of universities in promoting impactful and actionable research	Times	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
6.1.4	Status and effectiveness of research funding	Times	1	2.5	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
6.1.5	Research interface between the corporate world and universities	Times	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRI
6.1.6	Public agency, knowledge management and transfer systems	Times	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	
6.1.7	An analysis of knowledge management in public policy	Times	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
6.1.8	Role of media in knowledge management and transfer	Times	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	

6.1.9	Consumer rights protection	Times	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	PRI
6.2	Publication and Dissemination		5	2.99	5	2.99	-	-	-	-			-	-	
6.2.1	Public policy dialogues	Times	4	8.04	-	-	1	1.80	1	2.04	1	2.16	1	2.04	
6.2.2	Special lecture series	Times	4	7.80	-	-	1	1.80	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	
6.2.3	Dialogues on issues of national concern	Times	4	3.25	-	-	1	0.75	1	0.80	1	0.85	1	0.85	
6.2.4	Provincial level policy dialogue	Times	4	3.60	-	-	1	0.60	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	
6.2.5	Publication of journal, reports and books	Times	4	11.08	-	-	1	2.38	1	2.70	1	3.00	1	3.00	
6.2.6	Editing and translation	Times	4	7.20	-	-	1	1.50	1	1.70	1	2.00	1	2.00	
6.2.7	Radio programme on public policy making	Times	4	4.73	-	-	1	1.13	1	1.20	1	1.20	1	1.20	
6.2.8	Television programme on public policy making	Times	4	11.50	-	-	1	2.50	1	3.00	1	3.00	1	3.00	
6.2.9	Development and operation of PRI's journal	Times	4	1.14	-	-	1	0.24	1	0.30	1	0.30	1	0.30	
6.2.10	Learning and exchange visits	Times	4	3.75	-	-	1	0.75	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	
6.2.11	PRI Day celebration	Times	4	2.95	-	-	1	0.50	1	0.75	1	0.80	1	0.90	
6.2.12	Media mobilisation	Times	4	2.13	-	-	1	0.48	1	0.55	1	0.55	1	0.55	
6.2.13	Lay out and graphic design	Times	4	2.22	-	-	1	0.42	1	0.55	1	0.60	1	0.65	
6.3	Infrastructure and Resources		2	2.00	2	2.0									
6.3.1	Purchase of books and resources	Times	4	6.06	-	-	1	1.56	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	
6.3.2	Computer server	Times	4	0.4	-	-	1	0.4	1	0	1	0	1	0	
6.3.3	Purchase/development of software related to database, design and so on	Times	4	0.92	-	-	1	0.17	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.25	

6.3.4	Management and operation of information technology and library	Times	4	4.902	-	-	1	1.002	1	1.2	1	1.3	1	1.4	
6.4	Review and Monitoring		4	1.875	-	-	1	0.375	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	
	Sub Total		88	123.028	7	4.99	22	27.348	21	34.54	20	34.01	18	22.14	
	Total Research Activities		342	1,007	27	22.5	63	179.5	92	278	82	265	77	261	
7	PRI Operation and Management														
7.1	Capital expenditure	Times	-	45.22	-	4.23	-	11.89	-	23.60	-	3.00	-	2.50	
7.2	Office operation and management	Times	-	329.10	-	30.28	0.00	58.63	0.00	68.23	0.00	79.44	0.00	92.52	
7.2.1	Consumption cost (salary and other cost)	Times	-	93.91	-	7.21	-	16.15	-	19.38	-	23.26	-	27.91	
7.2.2	Water, fuel, electricity, internet and other cost	Times	-	235.19	-	23.07	-	42.48	-	48.85	-	56.18	-	64.61	
	Sub Total		-	374.32	-	34.51	-	70.52	-	91.83	-	82.44	-	95.02	
	Total Research Activities and Administration		342	1381.04	27.2	57.5	63.08	250.07	92.33	369.87	82.32	347.45	77.07	356.16	

Note: These research projects are tentative and are subject to annual review and refinement based on the availability of fund and research demands of concerned ministries. Also, the proposed budget per research project is tentative. The annual plan will be adjusted in line with the availability of budget.

Annex 2: List of Experts who Contributed to the Strategy Formulation Process

Experts from a wide range of disciplines and areas were consulted during the strategy development process. Their ideas, suggestions and input were collected through different means, such as a series of Zoom meetings, physical group or individual meetings, one-on-one interaction on telephone and emails. The table below provides the list of those consulted between April and August 2020.

S.N.	Title and Name	Designation/Affiliation/Expertise
1	Prof. Dr. Puspa Raj Kandel	Vice Chairman, National Planning Commission, Senior Economist
2	Ms. Shashi Shrestha	Chair, State Affairs and Good Governance Committee of the House of Representatives
3	Mr. Milan Raj Tuladhar	Foreign Relations Expert and Foreign Affairs Adviser of the Former Prime Minister
4	Dr. Teertha Raj Dhakal	Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
5	Mr. Laxman Prasad Aryal	Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
6	Mr. Bibhuti Pokharel	Joint Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
7	Mr. Parsu Meghi Gurung	Chair, Legislation Management Committee, National Assembly
8	Dr. Yubak Dhoj GC	Former Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
9	Mr. Mitra Raj Dawadi	Agriculturist and Entrepreneur
10	Dr. Yamuna Ghale	Agriculturist and Gender Specialist
11	Dr. Anita Ghimire	Migration Researcher
12	Mrs. Sharu Joshi Shrestha	Gender and Migration Expert
13	Mrs. Manju Gurung	Migration Expert/Practitioner
14	Dr. Khagendra Dhakal	NRNA/NPI, Bangkok Academics
15	Mr. Bijaya Sarabagi	Mayor, Birgunj Metropolitan City, Parsa
16	Mr. Surendra Bista	Mayor, Bhim Dutta Municipality, Kanchanpur

17	Mr. Hansa Raj Bhatta	Mayor, Mahakali Municipality, Darchula
18	Mr. Chiri Babu Maharjan	Mayor, Lalitpur Metropolitan City, Lalitpur
19	Mr. Bhim Parajuli	Mayor, Biratnagar Metropolitan City, Morang
20	Mr. Ghanshyam Pandey	Mayor, Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan City, Dang
21	Mrs. Manju Malashi	Mayor, Dipayal Siligudi Municipality, Doti
22	Mr. Yam Bahadur Malla	Chief, Jaljala Rural Municipality, Parbat
23	Mrs. Sita Adhikari	Chief, Salik Rural Municipality, Rasuwa
24	Mr. Manoj Rai	Chief, Sahid Bhumi Rural Municipality, Dhankuta
25	Mr. Chhatrapati Pyakurel	Mayor, Fungling Municipality, Taplejung
26	Mr. Ananda Pokhrel	Former Tourism Minister
27	Mr. Aditya Baral	Former Director, Nepal Tourism Board
28	Mr. Prachanda Man Shrestha	Former Chief Executive Officer, Nepal Tourism Board
29	Mr. Deepak Joshi	Former Chief Executive Officer, Nepal Tourism Board
30	Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa	Tourism Entrepreneur
31	Dr. Amina Singh	Lecturer in School of Education, Kathmandu University (K.U)
32	Dr. Seira Tamang	Freelance Researcher
33	Prof. Dr. Meena Vaidhya Malla	Advisor, PRI; Former Department Head of Political Science, T.U.
34	Prof. Dr. Bindu Pokhrel	Head of Master's Degree Programme in Gender Studies
35	Ms. Durga Sob	Dalit Women Activists
36	Ms. Ekku Pun	Member of Executive Council, K.U., Assistant Professor, School of Arts
37	Ms. Kailash Rai	Researcher, Martin Chautari
38	Ms. Urmila Shrestha	Women Chamber of Commerce
39	Dr. Roshani Rajbanshi	Lecturer in School of Education, K.U.
40	Dr. Binda Pandey	Member of Parliament, Expert on Labor issues
41	Ms. Sarita Giri	Member of Parliament, Former Minister

42	Ms. Rita Shah	Nepal Madhesh Foundation, Senior Researcher and Women Activist
43	Dr. Bhawani Shankar Subedi	PRI Consultant and Organization and Management Expert
44	Mr. Deependra Kshetry	Former Vice Chairman, National Planning Commission, Former Governor of Nepal Rastra Bank, Senior Economist
45	Mrs. Bandana Rana	Vice Chair, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)/ UN
46	Dr. Madhav Karki	Former Deputy Director General, International Centre for Integrated Mountains Development
47	Prof. Dr. Khadga K.C.	Head of the Department, Department of International Relations and Diplomacy, TU
48	Dr. Netra Prasad Timsina	Chair, South Asia Institute of Advance Studies, Former Chair, NGO Federation
49	Dr. Dinesh Chandra Devkota	Former Vice Chairman, National Planning Commission,
50	Mr. Sushil Pyakurel	Former Member, National Human Right Commission,
51	Prof. Dr. Naba Raj Devkota	Director, Research Directorate, Agriculture and Forestry University, Chitwan
52	Dr. Nischal Nath Pandey	Director, Centre for South Asian Studies and International Relations Expert
53	Dr. Jagdish Chandra Pokharel	Former Vice Chairman, National Planning Commission, Senior Planner
54	Prof. Shirdhar Khatri	International Relations Expert
55	Dr. Padma Prasad Khatiwada	Vice Chairman, Social Welfare Council
56	Dr. Anup Subedi	Expert, Infectious Diseases and Internal Medicine
57	Mrs. Kumari Baral	Chair, Sisne Rural Municipality, Rukum Purba
58	Mr. Ajaya Dixit	Climate Change and Environment Expert, Engineer

59	Dr. Yam Bahadur Kisan	Researcher, Political Analyst
60	Dr. Navaraj Khatiwada	Chair, Nepal Development Research Institute
61	Dr. Rajesh Ahiraj	Political Analyst, Madhesh Expert
62	Dr. Naya Sharma Paudel	Researcher, Political Ecologist
63	Mr. Rajesh Shrestha	Executive Director, Institute of Foreign Affairs
64	Dr. Rupak Sapkota	Deputy Director, Institute of Foreign Affairs
65	Mr. Vidyadhar Mallik	Former Minister and Former Secretary
66	Mr. Vijay Kant Karna	Former Ambassador (Denmark), Political Analyst
67	Dr. Sumitra Amatya	Environment and Waste Management Expert
68	Dr. Man Bahadur BK	Secretary, Government of Nepal, Food Security Expert
69	Dr. Swarnim Wagle	Former Vice Chair, National Planning Commission
70	Prof. Dr. Pitambar Sharma	Former Vice Chairman, National Planning Commission, Senior Planner/Geographer
71	Prof. Dr. Dharma Kanta Baskota	Vice Chancellor, Tribhuvan University (TU)
72	Dr. Dilli Raj Khanal	Former Member, National Planning Commission, Senior Economist
73	Dr. Pratyoush Onta	Martin Chautari, Historian, Senior Researcher
74	Prof. Dr. Rajendra Dhoj Joshi	Board Member of Policy Research Institute
75	Prof. Dr. Surendra Labh Karn	Board Member of Policy Research Institute
76	Dr. Ganesh Gurung	Board Member of Policy Research Institute
77	Mr. Surya Nath Upadhaya	PRI Advisor, Former Chief Commissioner, Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority
78	Mr. Dev Bir Basnyet	PRI Consultant for Strategy Development, Organizational Dev. and Management Expert
79	Dr. Resham Thapa	Central Department of Economics, TU

80	Dr. Shanta Raj Subedi	Former Secretary, Analyst on Economics Affairs
81	Dr. Chandan Sapkota	Economist, Asian Development Bank (ADB), New Delhi
82	Dr. Shankar Prasad Acharya	Former Division Head of Nepal Rastra Bank
83	Prof. Dr. Govinda Nepal	Former NPC Member, Senior Economist
84	Mr. Purusottam Ojha	Former Secretary, Trade Expert
85	Prof. Dr. Kushum Shakya	Dean, Humanities and Social Sciences, TU
86	Prof. Dr. Achyut Wagle	School of Management, Kathmandu University, Political Analyst, Columnist
87	Mr. Geja Sharma Wagle	Security Expert, Political Analyst
88	Dr. Deepak Bhatta	Member of the House of Representatives (Kanchanpur)
89	Dr. Shambhu Ram Shimkhada	Former Ambassador, International Relation Expert and BoD Member, National Defense University
90	Gen. Balanada Sharma	Vice Chancellor, National Defense University
91	Mr. Madhuraman Acharya	Former Ambassador, Former Foreign Secretary, Nepal's Representative to the United Nations
92	Dr. Dinesh Bhattarai	Former Ambassador, Foreign Affairs Adviser to Former Prime Minister
93	Dr. Madan Kumar Bhattarai	Former Secretary, Government of Nepal; Former Ambassador
94	Mr. Surendra Pratap Shah	Former Additional Inspector General of Police
95	Mr. Yubaraj Ghimire	Senior Journalist
96	Dr. Mukti Ram Rijal	Governance Expert
97	Mr. Krishna Gyawali	Former Secretary, Government of Nepal, Governance Expert
98	Dr. Bimal Koirala	Former Chief Secretary, Governance Expert
99	Mr. Leela Mani Paudyal	Former Chief Secretary, Former Ambassador
100	Dr. Dambar Chemjong	Head of Department, Anthropology, TU

101	Mr. Neel Kantha Uprety	Former Chief Commissioner, Election Commission
102	Mr. Bhojraj Pokharel	Former Chief Commissioner, Election Commission
103	Ms. Bharati Silwal Giri	Gender Expert
104	Mr. Apurba Khatiwada	International Law Expert
105	Mr. Radhe Shyam Adhikari	Member of National Assembly, Legal Expert
106	Mrs. Saloni Singh	Gender Expert
107	Mr. Hari Roka	Political Analyst
108	Mr. Kanak Mani Dixit	Senior Journalist
109	Dr. Surya Raj Acharya	Infrastructure Expert
110	Prof. Dr. Ram Manohar Shrestha	Former Dean, School of Engineering, Asian Institute of technology, Bangkok
111	Dr. Bindu Nath Lohani	Former Vice President, ADB
112	Mr. Birendra Bahadur Deuja	Former Secretary, Government of Nepal; Infrastructure Specialist
113	Mr. Rameshwor Khanal	Former Secretary
114	Mr. Dhruva Raj Regmi	Infrastructure Engineer
115	Dr. Sunil Babu Shrestha	Vice Chancellor, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology
116	Dr. Shankar Sharma	Former Vice Chairman, National Planning Commission, Former Ambassador, Economist
117	Dr. Hemant Ojha	Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra, Australia
118	Dr. Bimala Rai Poudel	Member of National Assembly, Public Policy Expert
119	Dr. Baikuntha Aryal	Secretary, Government of Nepal
120	Dr. Rajan Bhattarai	Foreign Affairs Adviser to Prime Minister
121	Mr. Thagendra Puri	Member of Parliament, National Assembly
122	Mr. Ser Bahadur Kuwar	Member of Parliament, National Assembly
123	Mr. Madhav Paudel	Chair, Nepal Law Commission; Former Minister, Former Law Secretary,

124	Dr. Arjun Kumar Karki	Ambassador of Nepal to United States of America
125	Dr. Arjun Karki	Former Vice Chancellor, Patan Academy of Health Sciences
126	Dr. Mahesh Maskey	Former Ambassador (China)
127	Dr. Rita Thapa	Public Health Expert
128	Prof. Dr Sarad Onta	Public Health Professional
129	Dr. Mahendra Bista	Chairperson, Nepal Television
130	Dr. Som Lal Subedi	Former Chief Secretary, Federalism Expert
131	Mr. Madhu Regmi	Former Secretary, Legal Expert
132	Prof. Dr. Yubaraj Sangraula	Founder, Kathmandu School of Law, Member of BoD, National Defense University
133	Mr. Ramesh Singh	Independent Consultant, Bangkok
134	Dr. Anil Sigdel	Lawyer, Washington DC, United States of America (USA)
135	Prof. Dr. Shiva Gautam	College of Medicine, Jacksonville, University of Florida, USA
136	Dr. Nalini Subba Chhetri	Clinical Associate Professor and Associate Director, Int'l Initiatives, Arizona State University, USA
137	Prof. Padam Simkhada	Associate Dean (Int.), School of Human and Health Sciences, University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom (UK)
138	Dr. Hom Murti Pant	Visiting Fellow at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
139	Prof. Dr. Durga Datta Paudel	Director of Agriculture Auxiliary Units at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, USA
140	Dr. Dilip Panthee	Mountain Horticultural Crops Research and Extension Center, North Carolina State University
141	Dr. Ambika Prasad Adhikari	Principal Planner at City of Tempe, AZ, USA
142	Prof. Dr. Basu Sharma,	University of New Brunswick, Canada

143	Dr. Krishna Belbase	International Development and Evaluation Advisor, New York
144	Dr. Safal Ghimire	Crime and Security Analyst, Queensland Government, Brisbane Australia
145	Pro. Dr. Chaitanya Mishra	Founding Chairperson of PRI,
146	Dr. Krishna Upadhaya	Human/Labour Rights Researcher, UK
147	Prof. Dr. Kailash Nath Pyakurel	Former Vice Chancellor, Agriculture and Forestry University
148	Prof. Dr. Bishwambhar Pyakurel	Former Ambassador (Sri Lanka), Senior Economist
149	Dr. Sarba Raj Khadka	President, FIAN International Board
150	Mr. Punya Prasad Neupane	Former Secretary, Former Executive Director of Nepal Administrative Staff College
151	Mr. Debendra Upreti	Researcher, Martin Chautari
152	Dr Samir Mani Dixit	Research Scientist, General Secretary, Nepal Public Health Foundation
153	Dr. Aruna Upreti	Public Health Expert, Nutrition Activist
154	Dr. Saroj Dhital	Senior Consultant Surgeon, Chief of Telemedicine Program, Kathmandu Model Hospital
155	Prof. Dr. Ramesh Adhikari	Former Dean, Institute of Medicine, TU
156	Mr. Ganga Dutta Awasthi	Former Secretary, Decentralized Development Expert
157	Mr. Pradeep Pokharel	Chair, Election Observation Committee Nepal
158	Dr. Umed Pun	Agriculturist
159	Gen. (retd.) Debendra Medasi	Security Expert
160	Mr. Yubaraj Acharya	Executive Director, Nepal Transition to Peace Institute
161	Mr. Yadav Humagain	Trainer
162	Mr. Hari Sharma	Former Advisor of the President
163	Mr. Chet Nath Kanel	Participatory Development Expert

Annex 3: List of Experts who Reviewed the First Draft of the Strategic Plan

S.N.	Title and Name	Designation/Affiliation/Expertise
1	Dr. Yubak Dhoj Joshi	Agricultural Expert, Former Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
2	Mr. Mitra Raj Dawadi	Agriculturist and Entrepreneur
3	Dr. Yamuna Ghale	Agriculturist and Gender Specialist
4	Dr. Anita Ghimire	Migration Researcher
5	Mrs. Sharu Joshi Shrestha	Gender and Migration Expert
6	Mrs. Manju Gurung	Migration Expert/Practitioner
7	Dr. Khagendra Dhakal	Chairperson, Nepal Policy Institute, Bangkok
8	Mr. Ananda Pokhrel	Former Tourism Minister
9	Prof. Dr. Meena Vaidhya Malla	Adviser, PRI and Former Head of Political Science Department, TU
10	Dr. Bhawani Shankar Subedi	Policy Expert
11	Prof. Dr. Khadga K.C.	Professor, International Relations and Diplomacy, TU
12	Dr. Netra Timsina	Former Chair, NGO Federation of Nepal
13	Dr. Dinesh Chandra Devkota	Former Vice Chairperson, National Planning Commission
14	Mr. Sushil Pyakurel	Former Member, National Human Rights Commission
15	Prof. Dr. Naba Raj Devkota	Director, Directorate of Research and Extension, Agriculture and Forestry University
16	Dr. Nischal Nath Pandey	Director, Centre for South Asian Studies and International Relations Expert
17	Dr. Jagdish Chandra Pokharel	Former Vice Chairperson, National Planning Commission
18	Dr. Padam Prasad Khatiwada	Vice Chair, Social Welfare Council
19	Dr. Sharad Onta	Public Health Expert
20	Mr. Hari Rokka	Political Analysis
21	Mr. Ajaya Dixit	Environment and Climate Change Expert
22	Dr. Yam Bahadur Kisan	Political Analyst

23	Dr. Navaraj Khatiwada	Chair, Nepal Development Research Institute
24	Dr. Rajesh Ahiraj	Political Analyst, Expert on Madhesh Affairs
25	Dr. Naya Sharma Poudel	Researcher, Political Ecologist
26	Mr. Rajesh Shrestha	Executive Director, Institute of Foreign Affairs
27	Dr. Rupak Sapkota	Deputy Director, Institute of Foreign Affairs
28	Mr. Hari Sharma	Former Advisor to the President of Nepal
29	Mr. Vijay Kant Karna	Former Ambassador (Denmark), Political Analyst
30	Dr. Man Bahadur BK	Secretary, Governemtn of Nepal, Food Security Expert
31	Dr. Swarnim Wagle	Former Vice Chairperson, National Planning Commission
32	Prof. Dharma Kanta Baskota	Vice Chancellor, TU
33	Dr. Dilli Raj Khanal	Former Member, National Planning Commission
34	Dr. Pratyoush Onta	Historian, Senior Researcher
35	Prof. Dr. Rajendra Dhoj Joshi	Board Member, Policy Research Institute
36	Prof. Dr. Surendra Labh Karn	Board Member, Policy Research Institute
37	Dr. Dev Bir Basnyet	Expert, Strategy and Organizational Development
38	Dr. Resham Thapa	Central Department of Economics, TU
39	Dr. Shanta Raj Subedi	Former Secretary, Expert on Economic Affairs
40	Dr. Shankar Sharma	Former Vice Chairperson, National Planning Commission, Former Ambassador
41	Dr. Govinda Nepal	Former Member, National Planning Commission and Senior Economist
42	Mr. Purusottam Ojha	Former Secretary and Trade Affairs Expert
43	Prof. Dr. Kushum Shakya	Dean, Humanities and Social Sciences, TU
44	Mr. Geja Sharma	Political Analyst and Security Affairs Expert

45	Dr. Deepak Bhatta	Member, House of Representatives (Kanchanpur)
46	Dr. Shambhu Ram Shimkhada	Former Ambassador, International Relation Expert and BoD Member, National Defense University
47	Gen. Balanada Sharma	Vice Chancellor, National Defense University
48	Mr. Madhuraman Acharya	Former Ambassador and Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
49	Dr. Dinesh Bhattarai	Former Ambassador and Adviser to Former Prime Minister
50	Mr. Surendra Pratap Shah	Former Additional Inspector General of Nepal Police
51	Mr. Yubaraj Ghimire	Senior Journalist
52	Mr. Krishna Gyawali	Former Secretary, Governemnt of Nepal and Governance Expert
53	Dr. Bimal Koirala	Former Chief Secretary and Governance Expert
54	Mr. Leela Mani Poudel	Former Chief Secretary and Ambassador
55	Dr. Dambar Chemjong	Head, Department of Anthropology, TU
56	Mr. Neel Kantha Upreti	Former Chief Commissioner, Election Commission
57	Mr. Bhojraj Pokharel	Former Chief Commissioner, Election Commission
58	Mrs. Bharati Silwal Giri	Gender Expert
59	Mr. Apurba Khatiwada	International Law Expert
60	Mr. Puranjan Acharya	Political Analyst
61	Miss. Saloni Singh	Gender Expert
62	Dr. Surya Raj Acharya	Infrastructure Expert
63	Prof. Dr. Ram Manohar Shrestha	Former Dean, School of Engineering, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand
64	Dr. Bindu Nath Lohani	Former Vice Chairperson, Asian Development Bank

65	Mr. Birendra Bahadur Deuja	Former Secretary, Government of Nepal and Infrastructure Expert
66	Mr. Dhruva Raj Regmi	Infrastructure Engineer
67	Dr. Sunil Babu Shrestha	Vice Chancellor, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology
68	Mr. Rajendra Kumar Paudel	Political Analyst
69	Mr. Bibhuti Bista	Researcher
70	Dr. Nalini Chhetri	Associate Professor, School of Sustainability, Arizona State University, USA
71	Mr. Milan Raj Tuladhar	International Relations Expert and Foreign Affairs Advisor to Former Prime Minister
72	Professor Dr. Alok Bohara	Professor of Economics and Director, Nepal Studies Centre, the University of New Mexico
73	Mr. Puru Shrestha	Policy Expert
74	Dr. Tilak Bhandari	Scientist
75	Dr Prem Bhandari	Professor
76	Prof Dr Kailash Nath Pyakurel	Former Vice Chancellor, Nepal Agriculture and Forestry University
77	Dr. Suraj Pokhrel	Policy Expert
78	Dr. Ramjee Ghimire	International Expert on Agriculture and Sustainable Development
79	Mr. Surya Nath Upadhyaya	Advisor, PRI and Former Chief Commissioner, Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority
80	Dr. Mani Nepal	Program Coordinator, SANDEE and Lead Economist at ICIMOD
81	Mr. Prakash Rimal	Nutrition Physiology and Metabolism
82	Dr. Tej Hari Ghimire	Chief Executive Officer, Pariwartan
83	Dr. Nitya Nanda Khanal	Expert on Forage Seed Crops and Cropping Systems Management
84	Mr. Yubaraj Acharya	Executive Director, Nepal Transition to Peace

85	Dr. Hemant Ojha	Director, Environmental Sustainability and Inclusive Development, Australia
86	Dr. Jibnath Ghimire	Horticulturist
87	Dr. Achyut Sharma	Policy Expert
88	Dr. Rajendra Shrestha	Policy Expert
89	Prof. Dr. Shiva Gautam	Professor of Medicine, University of Florida
90	Dr. Raj Kumar Dhungana	School of Education, Kathmandu University
91	Prof. Dr. Megh Nath Parajuli	Policy Expert, Academic
92	Dr. Pradip Wagle	Policy Expert, Academic
93	Mr. Ananda Raj Pokhrel	Policy Expert

Annex 4: Letters from Ministries on Research Needs



नेपाल सरकार
प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
(लगानी, उत्पादन तथा रोजगार प्रवर्द्धन महाशाखा)

फॉर्म नं. ४२११०६७
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प.सं २०७७/७८

च.नं. ३१.३ ६१२/४३४८



सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं
नेपाल ।

मिति: २०७७/१२/०४

✓ श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान,
ज्ञानेश्वर, काठमाडौं ।

विषय: सङ्कलै पत्र पठाइएको सम्बन्धमा ।

नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान सम्बन्धमा उद्योग, वाणिज्य तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय, शहरी विकास मन्त्रालय, महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय, खानेपानी मन्त्रालय, शिक्षा, विज्ञान तथा प्रविधि मन्त्रालय र सञ्चार तथा सूचना प्रविधि मन्त्रालय बाट प्राप्त सङ्कलै पत्रहरु जम्मा थान-६(छ) यसैसाथ संलग्न गरी पठाइएको व्यहोरा आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ ।

(श्याम कुमार खड्का)

शाखा अधिकृत



भूमि व्यवस्था, सहकारी तथा गरिबी निवारण मन्त्रालय

(कानून तथा फैसला कार्यान्वयन शाखा)

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फ्याक्स-४२३२२६२
४२११६४३
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं

प.सं.: १.२/२/का.फै/०७७/७८/८९

च.नं.:

मिति:- २०७७/११/१९


विषय:- नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान
ज्ञानेश्वर ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालयको पत्र संख्या २०७७/०७८ च.नं. अ.उ./६१२/२९८१ मिति २०७७/०९/२३ को पत्रबाट यस मन्त्रालयबाट विगतमा तर्जुमा गरिएका नीति तथा आगामी दिनमा तर्जुमा गर्न उपयुक्त हुने नीति सम्बन्धी अध्ययन अनुसन्धानको क्षेत्र उल्लेख गरी संलग्न अनुसूची बमोजिमको विवरण उपलब्ध गराइदिनको लागि लेखि आएको हुँदा सो बमोजिमको अनुसूची यसैसाथ संलग्न गरी पठाइएको आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ ।

बोधार्थ

प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
सिंहदरवार ।


(सविना महर्जन)
कानून अधिकृत



प.सः

च.नः नी.यो.अ.मू./०७७/७८- २१९

नेपाल सरकार

श्रम, रोजगार तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय

(नीति, योजना, अनुगमन तथा मुल्याङ्कन शाखा)



सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं

फोन नं. ४२११९७७

फ्याक्स नं. ०१-४२११८७७

E-mail: info@moless.gov.np

Website: www.moless.gov.np

मिति : २०७७/११/१६

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं ।

विषय :- नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाएको सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँ कार्यालयको च.नं. ६१२/२९८१, मिति २०७७/०९/२३ को पत्रबाट माग भए बमोजिम यस मन्त्रालयसँग सम्बन्धित देहायका नीतिहरू (विद्यमान नीति तथा आगामी दिनमा तर्जुमा गर्न उपयुक्त हुने नीति) को समय सान्दर्भिक अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान गर्न आवश्यक भएको व्यहोरा आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ । साथै सो कार्यको समन्वयको लागि नीति, योजना, अनुगमन तथा मुल्याङ्कन शाखाका उपसचिव श्री दिपेन्द्र पौडेल (सम्पर्क नं. ९८४६०५९९३१, इमेल: dipendraapaudel@gmail.com) लाई तोकिएको व्यहोरा समेत अनुरोध छ ।

देहाय

१. विद्यमान नीतिहरू

- वैदेशिक रोजगार नीति, २०६८
- राष्ट्रिय रोजगार नीति, २०७१
- राष्ट्रिय व्यवसायजन्य सुरक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य नीति, २०७६

२. आगामी दिनमा तर्जुमा गर्न उपयुक्त नीति

- सीप विकास तालिम सम्बन्धी नीति

(वर्तराज पौडेल)

शाखा अधिकृत



नेपाल सरकार
ऊर्जा, जलस्रोत तथा सिंचाइ मन्त्रालय



प.सं.: ०७७/०७८ (नीति शाखा)

च.नं.: ८२१

९७७-१-४२१५१६
९७७-१-४२११८८६

फ्याक्स : ९७७-१-४२११५१०
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ

मिति: २०७७/११/०९

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ।

विषय : नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान सम्बन्धमा ।

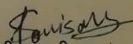
उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा तहाँको च.नं. अ.उ/६१२/२९८१, मिति २०७७/०९/२३ को पत्रमार्फत माग भएका यस मन्त्रालयबाट विगतमा तजुर्मा गरिएका नीतिहरू देहाय बमोजिम रहेको व्यहोरा निर्देशानुसार अनुरोध छ।

विगतका नीतिहरू:

१. रास्ट्रिय जलस्रोत नीति, २०७७
२. National Energy Efficiency Strategy, 2075
३. जल उत्पन्न प्रकोप व्यवस्थापन नीति, २०७२
४. सिंचाइ नीति, २०७०
५. Hydropower Development Policy, 2058(2001)
६. Hydropower Development Policy, 2049

आगामी दिनमा तजुर्मा गर्न उपयुक्त हुने नीति सम्बन्धि विवरण यसै साथ संलग्न गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ। यस कार्यसंग समन्वय गर्न यस मन्त्रालयका सि.डि.इ श्री बाबुराज अधिकारी (मो.नं.: ९८४१८८९५८७, इमेल: bradhikari1234@gmail.com) लाई तोकिएको व्यहोरा समेत अनुरोध छ।

alc


(सोनी कुमारी साह)
इन्जिनियर

बोधार्थ:

श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान, ज्ञानेश्वर।



नेपाल सरकार
कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी विकास मन्त्रालय
योजना तथा विकास सहायता समन्वय महाशाखा
नीति समन्वय शाखा

फोन नं: ४२११६३९
४२११६०८
४२११९३२
४२११६६५
४२११६८७
४२११९१५
४२११६४०
४२११९३५

प.सं. ०७७/७८
च.नं.यो.नीति./७९

सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं
नेपाल

मिति: २०७७/११/०९

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रीपरिषद्को कार्यालय,
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं ।

विषय: नीति समन्वय अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाईएको समन्वयमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँ कार्यालयको प.सं. ०७७/७८ च.नं. अ-उ/६१२/२९८१ मिति २०७७/०९/२३ को पत्रमार्फत माग भएअनुसार यस मन्त्रालयको नीति समन्वय अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न गरी पठाईएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ । साथै यस कार्यसंग सम्बन्धित समन्वय अधिकारी तपसिल बमोजिम तोकिएको व्यहोरा निर्देशानुसार अनुरोध छ ।

डा. प्रदीपचन्द्र भट्टराई
वरिष्ठ पशु विकास अधिकृत

तपसिल

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	कार्यालय	सम्पर्क नं
१.	डा. प्रदीपचन्द्र भट्टराई	वरिष्ठ पशु विकास अधिकृत	कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी विकास मन्त्रालय, सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं ।	९८४११८२२३३

बोधार्थ

श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान, ज्ञानेश्वर ।



नेपाल सरकार

गृह मन्त्रालय

(योजना, अनुसन्धान तथा मुल्यांकन शाखा)



पत्र संख्या: ०७७/७८

प्राप्त पत्र संख्या र मिति:-

च.नं.:- १२२


सिंहदरबार,
काठमाडौं, नेपाल ।

मिति: २०७७।११।०५

बिषय: नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाइएको सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय,
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा तहाँ मन्त्रालयको च.नं. ६१२/२९८१ मिति २०७७/०९/२३ को पत्रसाथ प्राप्त नीति अध्ययन-विक्षेपण सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान प्राथमिकता खाका २०७७/७८ बमोजिम नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाईएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।


(जनकराज पन्थी)
शाखा अधिकृत



नेपाल सरकार
उद्योग, वाणिज्य तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय
(योजना, अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन महाशाखा)

प.सं. ०७७/०७८

च.नं.अनु. ११६



सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं ।

नेपाल सरकार

प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय


दर्ता नं. ४११३

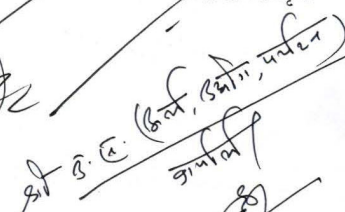
मिति: २०७७/११/१६ मिति- २०७७/११/०४

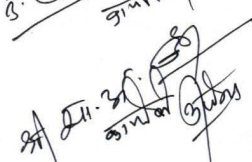
विषय:- नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान सम्बन्धमा ।

✓ श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय,
(लगानी, उत्पादन तथा रोजगार प्रवर्द्धन महाशाखा)
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँको प.सं.२०७७/७८, च.नं.अ.उ./६१३/२९८१, मिति २०७७/०९/२३ को पत्रबाट नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाईदिन अनुरोध भएको सन्दर्भमा यस मन्त्रालयबाट आगामी दिनमा तर्जुमा गर्न उपयुक्त हुने नीति सम्बन्धी अध्ययन अनुसन्धानको लागि संलग्न बमोजिमको क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाईएको व्यहोरा आदेशानुसार अनुरोध गर्दछु ।


श. ब. च. (ब. च. ब. च. ब. च.)
शाखा अधिकृत


श. ब. च. (ब. च. ब. च. ब. च.)
शाखा अधिकृत


श. ब. च. (ब. च. ब. च. ब. च.)
शाखा अधिकृत



नेपाल सरकार
रक्षा मन्त्रालय
(योजना तथा सैनिकी प्रशिक्षण शाखा)
सिंहदरवार

फोन नं.: ४२११२८९
४२११२८७
४२११४८७
४२११२९०
४२११०९५
४२११६५३
४२११२८५
४२११२९६
४२०००४४
फ्याक्स नं.: ४२११२९४
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं, नेपाल

प.सं. मो.सै.क./२०७७/०७८

च.नं. १८४

मिति: २०७७/१०/२९

विषय: नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र सम्बन्धमा।

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय,
लगानी, उत्पादन तथा रोजगार प्रवर्द्धन महाशाखा,
सिंहदरवार।

उपर्युक्त विषयमा तहाँको प.सं.२०७७/७८ च.नं.अ.उ/६१२/२९८१ मिति २०७७/०९/२३ को पत्रको सन्दर्भमा लेखिँदैछु। यस मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गत विगतमा तर्जुमा गरिएका नीतिहरू तपसिल बमोजिम रहेको र तत्कालै तर्जुमा गर्नुपर्ने अन्य नीतिहरू नरहेको व्यहोरा आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ।

तपसिल

क्र.सं.	नीतिको नाम	नेपाल सरकारबाट स्वीकृत मिति
१	राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति, २०७५	२०७५/१२/०४
२	राष्ट्रिय प्रतिरक्षा नीति, २०७७	२०७७/१०/१९


दधर सिखडा
शाखा अधिकृत

०/८



प.सं. : ०७७/७८

च.नं. : ४२

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय,
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ।

नेपाल सरकार
कानून, न्याय तथा संसदीय मामिला मन्त्रालय

शाखा)

जीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान
वर्ता नं. ४२८/१०६६/७८
मिति २०७७/११/१३



सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ
मिति: २०७७/१०/२८

विषय: विवरण सम्बन्धमा।

तहाँ कार्यालयको प.स. २०७७/७८, च.न. अ.उ/६१२/२९८१ मिति २०७७/११/२३ को पत्रको सन्दर्भमा लेखिदैछ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा यस मन्त्रालयबाट आगामी दिनमा तर्जुमा गर्न उपयुक्त हुने नीति सम्बन्धी अध्ययन अनुसन्धानको क्षेत्रसँग सम्बन्धित माग भए बमोजिमको विवरण पठाइएको व्यहोरा आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ।

बोधार्थ:

श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान, ज्ञानेश्वर।

(मञ्जु खड्का)
शाखा अधिकृत



नेपाल सरकार
शिक्षा, विज्ञान तथा प्रविधि मन्त्रालय

पत्र संख्या:- ०६६/०६८
चलानी नं.:- ६९



सिंहदरबार,
काठमाडौं, नेपाल ।
मिति २०७७।१०।१८

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
लगानी उत्पादन तथा रोजगार प्रबर्धन महाशाखा,
सिंहदरवार काठमाडौं ।

नेपाल सरकार
प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
संज्ञा नं. ४६४४
२०७७/१०/१९

विषय:- नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाइएको सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँको पत्र संख्या २०७७।७८ च.नं ६१२।२९८१ मिति २०७७।१।२३ को पत्रानुसार नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठानले आगामी ५ वर्षको रणनीतिक योजना बनाउँदै गरेको सन्दर्भमा यस मन्त्रालयबाट विगतमा तर्जुमा गरिएका तथा अगामी दिनमा तर्जुमा गर्न उपयुक्त नीति सम्बन्धी अध्ययन अनुसन्धानको क्षेत्र उल्लेख गरी संलग्न अनुसूचि बमोजिमको विवरण यसै पत्रसाथ समावेश गरी पठाइएको व्यहोरा निर्देशानुसार अनुरोध छ । साथै यस मन्त्रालयका उप सचिव श्री गौरीशंकर पाण्डेलाई मिति २०७७।१०।१८ को सचिव स्तरीय निर्णय अनुसार समन्वय अधिकारी तोकिएको व्यहोरा समेत अनुरोध छ ।

(गौरीशंकर पाण्डे)

उप सचिव

बोधार्थः श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान, ज्ञानेश्वर ।

श्री शंकर लडाके
श्री शंकर लडाके
१०/१०



खानेपानी मन्त्रालय

फोन नं.: ४२११६९३
फ्याक्स: ९७७-१-४२११४३३
सिंहदरबार
काठमाडौं, नेपाल।

पत्र संख्या:- ०७७/७८
चलानी नं.:- ३४४

नेपाल सरकार

खानेपानी तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
संख्या ५६४८
२०७७/१०/१८

मिति : २०७७/१०/१८

श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान,
ज्ञानेश्वर, काठमाडौं ।

विषय: नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाइएको सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालयको मिति २०७७/०९/२३, च.नं. ६१२/२९८१ को पत्रबाट नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी तहाँ लेखि पठाउन भनिएकोमा यस खानेपानी मन्त्रालयबाट पहिचान गरिएका नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान गर्नुपर्ने क्षेत्रहरूको विवरण (पाना संख्या २) यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न गरी पठाइएको व्यहोरा निर्देशानुसार अनुरोध छ । साथै यस कार्यसँग सम्बन्धित समन्वय अधिकारीको रूपमा तपसिल बमोजिमको कर्मचारीलाई तोकिएको व्यहोरा समेत अनुरोध छ ।

तपसिल:

नाम — मधुसुधन खनाल
पद — इन्जिनियर, खानेपानी मन्त्रालय
मोबाइल नं — ९८४९९७७९३१
इमेल — madhukhanal72@gmail.com

बोधार्थ:

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय, सिंहदरबार ।

(योगेन्द्र चित्रकार)

सि.डि.इ



प.सं.यो.अ.१५-०७७/७८
च.नं. १३३/११६

नेपाल सरकार

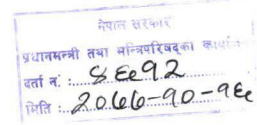
सञ्चार तथा सूचना प्रविधि मन्त्रालय

(योजना, अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन शाखा)

सिंहदरवार, काठमाण्डौ

मिति २०७७/१०/१४

श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान,
ज्ञानेश्वर, काठमाण्डौ।





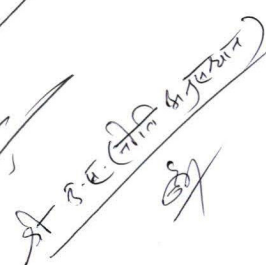
विषय:- नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाएको सम्बन्धमा।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रीपरिषद्को कार्यालयको प.सं. ०७७/०७८ च.नं. अउ/६१२/२९८१ मिति २०७७/१०/२३ गतेको पत्रबाट लेखी आएबमोजिम यस मन्त्रालय र अन्तर्गत निकायबाट विगतमा तर्जुमा गरिएका नीति तथा आगामी दिनमा तर्जुमा गर्न उपयुक्त हुने नीतिहरूको संलग्न अनुसूचि बमोजिम तयार पारिएको विवरण परिशिष्ट "क" यसैसाथ संलग्न गरी पठाएको व्यहोरा नेपाल सरकार (सचिवस्तर) मिति २०७७-१०-१३ को निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध छ।

बोधार्थ

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रपरिषद्को कार्यालय,
(लगानी, उत्पादन तथा रोजगार प्रवर्द्धन महाशाखा),
सिंहदरवार, काठमाण्डौ।


दुर्गा लम्साल
(शाखा अधिकृत)



नेपाल सरकार
महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय
(नीति योजना तथा अनुगमन शाखा)
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं

नेपाल सरकार
प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
दस्तावेज नं.: ४४६८
मिति: २०७७-१०-१४

पत्र संख्या : ०७७/७८(नी.यो.अ.)

च.न. :- ९७

मिति: २०७७/१०/१४

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
(लगानी उत्पादन तथा रोजगार प्रवर्द्धन महाशाखा)
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं ।

विषय:- नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाइएको सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहको च.नं. अ.उ/६१२/२९८१ मिति २०७७/०९/२३ को पत्रमा माग भए बमोजिम यस मन्त्रालय बाट विगतमा तर्जुमा गरिएका नीति तथा आगामी दिनमा तर्जुमा गर्न उपयुक्त हुने नीति सम्बन्धी अध्ययन अनुसन्धानको क्षेत्र संलग्न अनुसूचि बमोजिमको विवरण पाना २ यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न राखि पठाइएको व्यहोरा आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ । साथै सो कार्यसँग सम्बन्धित उपसचिव श्री निराजन घिमिरे लाई समन्वय अधिकारी तोकीएको जानकारी समेत अनुरोध छ ।

अ.उ. लुट्टो
(Signature)

(Signature)
२०७७/१०/१४
इन्दिरा थापा
शाखा अधिकृत



नेपाल सरकार
संस्कृति, पर्यटन तथा नागरिक उड्डयन मन्त्रालय

(प्रशासन, रोजगार, योजना महाशाखा)

पत्र संख्या : (योजना) २०७७/७८
चलानी नं:

सिंहदरवार, काठमाण्डौ

मिति: २०७७/१०/१३

श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान,
ज्ञानेश्वर, काठमाण्डौ ।

विषय: नीति अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालयको च.न.६१२/२९८१ मिति २०७७/९/२३ को पत्रबाट नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी तहाँ प्रतिष्ठानमा पठाईदिन पत्राचार भएको विषय पेश हुँदा संस्कृति क्षेत्रको नीति अनुसन्धानका लागि सो सम्बन्धी विवरण सहितको अनुसुची संलग्न राखी पठाईएको व्यहोरा आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ ।

(होमनाथ काफ्ले)
शाखा अधिकृत

बोधार्थ:

- श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
(लगानी, उत्पादन तथा रोजगार प्रवर्द्धन महाशाखा), सिंहदरवार ।

OIC



नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान
दर्ता नं. २४६/०६६/६८
मिति: २०६६/१०/१२



सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं
नेपाल ।

पत्र संख्या:-

च. नं.:- EPAD/२०७७/७८

SC

(आर्थिक नीति विश्लेषण महाशाखा)

नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान

दर्ता नं. २४६/०६६/६८

मिति: ०६६/११/३

मिति: २०७७/१०/०८

विषय : नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाईएको सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषदको कार्यालय,
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं ।

तैहाबाट प. स. २०७७/७८ च. नं. ल उ/६१२/२६८१, मिति २०७७/०९/२३ को पत्रबाट
माग भए बमोजिमको विवरण तोकिएको ढाँचामा तयार गरी यसैसाथ संलग्न राखी पठाइएको
व्यहोरा आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ। साथै यस मन्त्रालयका ज. स. टंकनाथ लम्साललाई उक्त
विषयको समन्वय अधिकारी तोकिएको व्यहोरा समेत जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध छ।

बोधार्थ: नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान, ज्ञानेश्वर ।

(आशा कुमारी शाह)

शाखा अधिकृत



शहरी विकास मन्त्रालय

नेपाल सरकार
योजना तथा बौद्धिक समन्वय

नेपाल सरकार
शहरी विकास मन्त्रालय
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं

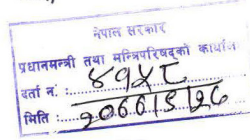


फोन नं.: ४२११६७३
४२११५६०
४२११८८३

फ्याक्स: ९७७-१-४२००२४६
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं, नेपाल।
मिति: २०७७/०९/२७

पत्र संख्या:-

चलानी नं.: ५४९



श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय,
(लगानी, उत्पादन तथा रोजगार प्रवर्द्धन महाशाखा),
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं।

विषय: नीति सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र पहिचान गरी पठाइएको सम्बन्धमा।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तर्हको प.सं.०७७/०७८, च.नं.अ.उ/६१२/२९८१, मिति २०७७/०९/२३ को पत्रानुसार माग भएबमोजिम यस मन्त्रालयबाट विगतमा तर्जुमा गरिएका नीति तथा आगामी दिनमा तर्जुमा गर्न उपयुक्त हुने नीति सम्बन्धी अध्ययन अनुसन्धान क्षेत्र उल्लेख गरी प्राप्त अनुसूचिअनुसारको विवरण यसै पत्रसाथ संलग्न गरी पठाइएको व्यहोरा निर्देशानुसार अनुरोध छ।

श्री ए. ए. ए. (लगानी)

(गरिमा भारती)
इन्जिनियर



निर्वाचन आयोग, नेपाल ELECTION COMMISSION, NEPAL



पत्र. च.न. / Ref: २०६६८-१५

दस्तावेज नं. ४१०१०६६८

दस्तावेज मिति: ०६६/६/१९

श्री प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
लगानी, उत्पादन तथा रोजगारी प्रबर्द्धन महाशाखा
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ ।

मिति :- २०७७/०५/११




विषय :- निर्वाचनसँग सम्बन्धित नीतिको अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान तथा विश्लेषण सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँ मन्त्रालयको च.नं पू.वि. ६२/४६२७, मिति २०७६/१०/१९ को पत्रानुसार नेपाल सरकारबाट जारी भएका सार्वजनिक नीतिहरूको कार्यान्वयन अवस्थाको समीक्षा र नयाँ नीति आवश्यकताको पहिचान गर्न तथा आवश्यकता अनुसार नीति सुधारका लागि नेपाल सरकारलाई विज्ञ परामर्श उपलब्ध गराउन नेपाल सरकारको मिति २०७५/०६/०५ को निर्णय अनुसार नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान स्थापना र सञ्चालनमा आएको उल्लेख गर्दै आयोगको कार्यक्षेत्र भित्रका कुनै नीतिगत विषयमा प्रतिष्ठान मार्फत अध्ययन तथा विश्लेषण गर्न आवश्यक भएका विषयहरूको विवरण संलग्न ढाँचामा प्राथमिकताक्रम निर्धारण गरी यस कार्यालयमा उपलब्ध गराईदिनुहुन" भन्ने व्यहोराको पत्र प्राप्त भएकोमा, आयोगको बैठक संख्या २१/२०७७, मिति २०७७/५/८ को बैठकबाट देहाय बमोजिमको निर्णय भएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

निर्णयहरू:-

- (क) निर्वाचन प्रणाली, विदेशमा रहेका नेपाली नागरिकको मताधिकार र विद्युतीय मतदान यन्त्र सम्बन्धी अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान गर्न आवश्यक व्यवस्थाका लागि संलग्न अनुसूची बमोजिम नेपाल सरकार, प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालयलाई अनुरोध गर्ने,
- (ख) निर्णय (क) बमोजिमको जानकारी नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठानलाई समेत उपलब्ध गराउने । उल्लेखित निर्णय बमोजिमका विषयहरूमा नीति अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान तथा विश्लेषणको आवश्यक व्यवस्थाको लागि अनुसन्धान प्राथमिकता खाका पाना -२(दुई) यसैसाथ संलग्न गरी पठाईएको व्यहोरा निर्णय अनुसार अनुरोध छ ।


कोमल प्रसाद धमला
उपसचिव

बोधार्थ :-

श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान, सानो गौचरण, काठमाण्डौ ।

"स्वतन्त्र र निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन: राष्ट्रको गौरव"

"Free and Fair Election: Pride of Nation"

कान्तिपथ, काठमाण्डौ, नेपाल, फोन नं.: (९७७-१) ४२२६६३३ । फ्याक्स: (९७७-१) ४२२९२२७
Kantipath, Kathmandu, Nepal, Tel: (977 1) 4226633, Fax: (977 1) 4229227



नेपाल सरकार
प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
(लगानी, उत्पादन तथा रोजगारी विद्यार्थी महाशाखा)

फोन नं. ४२९९०९९
४२९९९९२
४२९९९२५

प.सं.: आ.पू./अर्थ/२०७६/७७
च.नं. प्र.उ.६९२/६३८

सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं
नेपाल ।

श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान,
अनामनगर, काठमाण्डौ ।

मिति: २०७६/४/२९
दस्ता नं. २४९/०६६/६८
२०६६/९०/९९

विषय: नीति अध्ययन विश्लेषण सम्बन्धमा ।

तहाँको च.नं.९२/०७६/७७ मिति २०७६/३/२३ को पत्रबाट माग भए अनुसार आ.व.२०७६/७७ मा अध्ययन तथा विश्लेषण गर्न आवश्यक/उपयुक्त देखिएका विषयहरूको विवरण यस कार्यालयबाट सबै केन्द्रीय निकायहरूबाट उपलब्ध गराउन माग गरिएकोमा हालसम्म प्राप्त अध्ययन तथा विश्लेषण गर्न आवश्यक/उपयुक्त देखिएका विषयहरूको विवरण यसैसाथ संलग्न राखी पठाईएको ब्यहोरा आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ । साथै थप विवरण प्राप्त भएमा पुनः उपलब्ध गराईने समेत जानकारीका लागि अनुरोध छ ।

(रामचन्द्र रेग्मी)
शाखा अधिकृत

Annex 5: Letter from the Ministry of Youth and Sports Requesting PRI to Draft a National Policy on Volunteerism

नेपाल सरकार
युवा तथा खेलकुद मन्त्रालय
(युवा परिचालन तथा परामर्श शाखा)

सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं
नेपाल ।
मिति २०७७।०४।०५

पत्र संख्या ०९७/०७८
चलानी नं : १४

विषय:- नीति मस्यौदा तयारी सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री नीति अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठान,
सानो गौचरन, काठमाण्डौ, नेपाल ।

नेपाल सरकार कार्यविभाजन नियमावली, २०७४ अनुसार यस मन्त्रालयको कार्यक्षेत्र अन्तर्गत रहेको विभिन्न विषयका नीतिहरू पुनरावलोकन तथा निर्माण गर्ने सन्दर्भमा विगतमा यस मन्त्रालयमा भएका विभिन्न छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रमहरूमा तहाँका अध्यक्षज्यूबाट गरिमायम उपस्थिति तथा सुझावहरू प्रदान भएको स्मरण गराउन चाहन्छु ।

सो सन्दर्भमा राष्ट्रिय विकास स्वसेवकहरूको परिचालनमा हुने क्रियाकलापहरूलाई एकीकृत तथा व्यवस्थित रूपमा सञ्चालन गर्न गराउन राष्ट्रिय नीति तर्जुमा गर्नुपर्ने भएकाले तहाँ प्रतिष्ठानबाट सहजीकरण तथा अध्ययन सहित उक्त राष्ट्रिय नीतिको मस्यौदा तयारीका लागि अनुरोध गर्ने भनी मिति २०७६/११/२७ मा माननीय मन्त्रीस्तरीय निर्णय भएको हुँदा सोही अनुसार उक्त नीति तर्जुमाको मस्यौदा तयारी गर्ने कार्यका लागि निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध गरेको छु ।

Yashwantraj
०४/१
पुष्पप्रसाद भट्टराई
शाखा अधिकृत

०/८

फोन नं. :- ४२००५४२ (प्रशासन), ४२००५५३ (योजना), ४२००५४४ (युवा), ४२००५५० (खेलकुद), ४२००५४३ (आ.प्र)
फ्याक्स नं. :- ४२००५५२, ईमेल: info@moys.gov.np, वेबसाइट: www.moys.gov.np



PRI is a think tank of the government of Nepal established on 14 November 2018 in accordance with the Policy Research Institute Board (Formation) Ordinance with a vision to contribute to effective and responsive public policy for national prosperity. PRI's mission is to establish itself as a credible institution that offers informed public policy and its goal is to generate reliable, evidence-based and transformative knowledge for public policy. Its seven core values – quality, objectivity, integrity, diversity, transparency, accountability and engagement – define its workings. PRI carries out policy research on all issues and sectors of public policy concerns – through five thematic clusters and 16 subclusters – and recommends to the government of Nepal what reforms it has to undertake in each of these policy areas. All researches are conducted in accordance with PRI's public policy research process and standard, which form part of a broad policy cycle. Knowledge management is an important component of PRI. It operates a public policy dialogue forum as a regular mechanism for learning, sharing and debating policy issues. In PRI's belief, public policy formation requires the combination of three types of knowledge: (a) scientific knowledge generated through research and analysis, (b) administrative knowledge gathered through bureaucratic experiences and (c) societal knowledge developed through social and political processes, such as political debates, media advocacy as well as people's experiences

