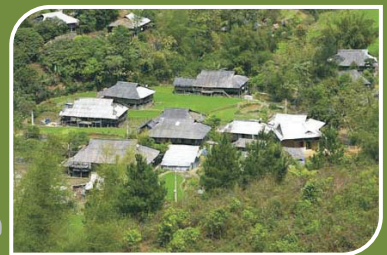


A MAPPING EXERCISE- POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES IN VIETNAM



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A MAPPING EXERCISE -
POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES IN VIETNAM

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ABBREVIATIONS

CEM	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
DARD	District Department for Agriculture and Rural Development
DEM	District Department for Ethnic Minority Affairs
DOLISA	District Department for Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
DONRE	District Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	District Peoples Committees
DPI	District Department of Planning and Investment
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MTR	Mid-term Review
NTP	National Targeted Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ONA	Office of the National Assembly
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committees
PPCc	Provincial People's Councils
SEDp	Socio-Economic Development Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VBSP	Vietnam Bank for Social Policy
VND	Vietnamese Dong
VDB	Vietnam Development Bank
VBP	Vietnam Bank for the Poor

1. INTRODUCTION

Vietnam has had considerable success in the last decade in its fight against poverty with poverty levels having fallen from 58.1 percent in 1993 to 12.1 percent by 2008¹, though this still means more than 10 million people² are poor across the country. The people that remain poor, mostly those in mountainous and remote areas and ethnic minority groups, are increasingly finding it difficult to move themselves out of poverty due to their isolation from markets and information and access to resources, especially land.

The government has designed numerous programmes targeted at these pockets of poverty across the country as well as supporting poor peoples' access to a range of social services.

This study supports the work of the Committee for Social Affairs of the National Assembly in examining the Vietnamese Government's poverty reduction policies and projects.

Through the mapping of all Vietnam's poverty reduction programmes from design to implementation the study looked at the extent of crossover across projects and sub-components to identify possible overlaps in support to beneficiaries. The team followed the mapping exercise by meeting with local provincial, district and commune officials in four provinces to look in more detail at implementation of poverty reduction projects to see the extent of any overlap in actual implementation.

The scope of the study is to focus on projects with a direct poverty reduction support focus or elements, whether directly funded through the state and local budgets or through policies supporting access to social services. *The purpose* of this study is primarily a *mapping exercise* of Vietnam's poverty reduction projects and does not go into a detailed evaluation of the implementation of the Vietnamese government's poverty reduction programmes or scope of legislation for poverty reduction. Mid-term reviews are now available for two key poverty reduction projects, P135-II and the NTP-PR and a mid-term review for the RWSS project is currently being finalized. These reports give a complete overview of project implementation.

The study report has three sections. *Firstly*, the team set about "mapping" the current policies and projects of the government specifically for poverty reduction. The mapping stage reviewed government policy in order to develop a database of Vietnam's poverty reduction policies and projects at design and then compare this with reported results from implementation. During the mapping stage data was collected on various components of poverty reduction programmes, overseeing agencies, coordination between different implementing agencies and components as well as looking at expected outputs compared to those reported.

The team also compared reported annual budgets to those disbursed in order to gain a picture of actual spending on poverty reduction. This proved difficult as beyond larger poverty alleviation

¹ MOLISA

² Vietnam's population reached more than 84 million in 2009 according to the 2009 census.

projects such as Programme 135-II (P135-II) and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation NTP (RWSS) reporting on poverty reduction project spending is weak with little information available.

The final poverty reduction policy matrix is available separately in excel format with a shortened version in annex one and includes detailed information on:

- Types of government assistance and expected outputs and outcomes
- Level of assistance/ financial provision under each policy and project
- Target groups for projects
- Administrative and implementation responsibility
- Roles of stakeholders
- Funding levels and sources of funding at design and implementation

Annex two details the extent of legislation guiding poverty reduction. Annex three gives details of the different components and subcomponents across sectors.

Accessing reliable data is often problematic in Vietnam and this survey was by no means an exception to this rule. Access to detailed budget disbursement data in particular was problematic. While sensitivity may have been one reason for this, the main constraint was the lack of detailed budget data kept for many of the smaller projects.

Equally reporting on the impact of programmes was incomplete and usually focused on the gains made across provinces and districts rather than for individual programmes themselves. It was therefore difficult to attribute impact to specific programmes alone.

The *second section* of the study report analyses the findings of the poverty reduction policy mapping exercise, looking closely at any issues of overlap between programmes as well as coordination between different poverty reduction programmes.

This analysis was supported through team visits to several provinces to test the findings of the desk research and the “at design” findings of the mapping exercise. The team visited the provinces of Tra Vinh, Nghe An, Dak Nong and Lao Cai meeting with provincial and district staff. All of these provinces received some support from a range of poverty reduction programmes of the government but not always the same programmes.

The second part of the study looks closely at:

- The appropriateness and optimality of assistance provided through policies and measures
- Potential overlaps and the potential for synergies both among poverty reduction policies and measures and between these and other national “mainstream” policies.
- Extent of harmonization between poverty reduction policies and projects and existing national mainstream policies.

Finally, the report offers recommendations based on the findings of the analyses and reports from provincial visits.

2. VIETNAM'S POVERTY REDUCTION POLICIES AND PROJECTS

2.1. Poverty reduction policies and projects “at design”

The study found 41 poverty reduction oriented projects and policies either with a direct poverty reduction focus or a strong poverty reduction impact such as the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation NTP (RWSS) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and the Education For All project (EFA) under the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET).

Poverty reduction policies and projects are dominated both financially and in implementation by three large projects and national targeted programmes: i) the Socio-economic Programme for Extremely Difficult Communes in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas 2006 to 2010 (P135-II) ii) the National Target Programme for Poverty Reduction 2006 to 2010 (NTP-PR) and iii) the newly approved Resolution 30a on Rapid and Sustainable Poverty Reduction Programme for the 62 Poorest Districts (Resolution 30a) led by the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MoLISA).

Components and subcomponents of these three projects account for over 40 percent of all interventions and cover a broad range of needs from education and health to access to land and production support.

Other large national target programmes also cross over into poverty reduction though with a more sector specific approach such as the national target programme for Rural Water and Sanitation (RWSS), the national target programme for Education for All (EFA) and several regionally orientated programmes.

There are also numerous regional or small-scale sector specific programmes and policies such as those for education, subsidised fuel or support to smaller ethnic minority groups.

Table 1: Poverty reduction policies and projects, 2009

Cross cutting poverty reduction policies and projects	
	Socio-economic programme for extremely difficult communes in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas (P135-II) (Decision No. 07/2006/QD-TTg on 10/1/2006)
	National Target Programme for Poverty Reduction 2006-2010 (NTP-PR) (Decision 20/2007/QD-TTg on 05/02/2007)
	Rapid and Sustainable Poverty Reduction Programme for the 62 Poorest Districts (62 Districts) (Resolution 30a/2008/NQ-CP on 27/12/2008)

Sector specific projects and policies

	Support for access to land, housing and access to water (P134) (Decision No134/2004/QD-TTG, dated on 20/7/2004)
	Housing support for poor households (Decision 167) (Decision 167/2008/QD-TTg on 12/12/2008)
	Support for boarding schools for ethnic minority students (Circular 109/2009/TTLT-BTC-BGDDT on 29/5/2009)
	Scholarship and social aid for ethnic minority students (Circular No. 43/2007/TTLT-BTC-BGDDT on 2/5/2007)
	Five Million hectares reforestation programme (Decision No 661/QD-TTg 1998)
	Health care for the poor (Decision 139/2002/QD-TTg on 15/10/2002)

National projects with a poverty impact

	National target programme on rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) (Decision 277/2006/QD-TTg on 11/12/2006)
	Education for all (Decision 872/2003/CP-KG)
	NTP on job creation to 2010 (Decision No 101/2007/QD-TTg on 06/07/2007)
	Concretization of schools and health care centers (Decision 20/2008/QD-CP 1/2/2008 and Decision 47/2008/QD-TTg 2/4/2008)
	Concretization of canals, rural roads, and infrastructure for aquaculture and rural industry for 2009-2015 period (Decision 13/2009/QD-TTg)

Poor or ethnic minority group based support

	Loans for the poor and the targets of social policy (Decision 78/2002/ND-CP issued on 4/10/2002)
	Concessional loans to ethnic minorities in extreme difficulty (Decision 32/2007/QD-TTG on 5/3/2007)
	Support investment in electricity network development in rural, mountainous and island areas (Circular No- 97/2008/TT-BTC on 28/10/2008)
	Some policies to support minorities, the households of social policy targeting, poor households and close to the poor threshold households and fishermen (Decision 965/QD-TTg on 21/7/2008)
	Transportation fee and price subsidy for mountainous and ethnic minority areas (Document No. 20/UBDT-CSDT on 10/1/2008)
	Support the basic needs of minorities in disadvantaged areas (Decision 20/1998/ND-CP on 31/3/1998 and Decree 02/2002/ND-CP on 3/1/2002)

	Develop Si La ethnic minority in Lai Chau (Decision No. 236/QD-UBND on 16/5/2005)
	Develop Si La ethnic minority in Dien Bien (Decision No. 237/QD-UBND on 16/5/2005)
	Develop Pu Peo ethnic minority in Ha Giang (Decision No. 238/QD-UBND on 16/5/2005)
	Develop Ro Mam ethnic minority in Kon Tum (Decision No. 292/QD-UBND on 17/6/2005)
	Develop O Du ethnic minority in Nghe An (Decision No. 304/QD-UBND on 22/6/2005)
	Develop Brau ethnic minority in Kon Tum (Decision No. 255/QD-UBND on 29/8/2008)
	Support to minorities, the poor and close to the poor households and the households of social policy in the areas where there is no national grid connection (Decision 289/2008/QD-TTg on 21/07/2008)
Regionally based support	
	Support socio- economic development in border communes along Vietnam- Lao- Cambodia border (Decision 160/2007/QD-TTg)
	Mekong Delta Land - Land allocation and employment support to the poor minorities in Mekong River Delta, 2008 to 2020 (Decision 74/2008/QD-TTg on 9/6/2008)
	Delivering forest and forest protection to ethnic minority in Central Highlands (Decision 304/2005/QD-TTg on 23/11/2005)
	State development investment credit (Decision 13/2009/QD-TTg on 21/01/2009)
Regionally based support with a poverty aspect	
	Support Socio-economic development in the Central Highlands (Resolution 10/NQ-TW and Decision No- 25/2008/QD-TTg)
	Support Socio-economic development in Northern Mountainous areas (Resolution 37/NQ-TW and Decision No- 27/2008/QD-TTg)
	Support Socio-economic development in the Central Coastal region (Resolution 39/NQ-TW and Decision No- 24/2008/QD-TTg)
	Support Socio-economic development in the Mekong Delta (Resolution 21/NQ-TW and Decision No- 25/2008/QD-TTg)
	Support Socio-economic development in the Red River Delta (Resolution 54/NQ-CP)
	Support Socio-economic development in the South East (Resolution 55/NQ-TW)
Guidelines and norms for poverty reduction intervention	
	Support for teachers in extremely difficult areas (Circular No. 06/2007/TTLT-BGDDT-BNV-BTC on 27/3/2007)

	Relocation program - Support ethnic minority migrants (Decision No. 33/2007/QD-TTg on 5/3/2007)
	Relocation program - Support migrants at communes on border with China (Decision No. 60/2005/QD-TTg on 24/3/2005)
	Migration policy to implement zoning and residence plan in 2003 – 2010 (Decision 190/2003/QD-TTg on 16/9/2003)

When we look more closely at the different components and approaches of the various projects especially P135-II, the NTP-PR and Resolution 30a the picture becomes increasingly more complicated. Listing all components and subcomponents the team found more than 75 key interventions across a variety of different sectors and approaches.

Production support in agriculture

- Extension support
- Subsidised agricultural inputs
- Agricultural training
- Access to land for production
- Fisheries support
- Forestry protection
- Forestry management and use
- Loans for the poor for production

Education support

- Access to Education
- Education Subsidies for school fees
- Education subsidies for boarding schools
- Education policies for teachers wages in remote areas

Access to services

- Access to water
- Access to Electricity
- Legal access support

Housing support

- Housing materials
- Access to land for residency

Infrastructure

- Various Infrastructure
- Operation and maintenance

Health support

- Access to Health
- Improved Sanitation
- Improved livestock Sanitation

Training and capacity building

- Vocational Training
- Training of officials in poverty reduction programme implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation of PR

Subsidies

- Subsidised transport to remote areas for some goods
- Subsidised fuel for minorities
- Direct Food support

Ethnic Minority Support

- Relocation and migration support
- Support to small ethnic minority groups

The extensive scope of the 41 poverty reduction projects and similarities in approach does suggest overlaps in poverty reduction project interventions especially as the big three poverty reduction programmes all have components or sub-components in similar areas, such as support in production support, education or access to training as well as other similar areas and approaches.

Overall Vietnam's poverty reduction support is extremely comprehensive and touches on all aspects and areas where there is a need. At the same time there is considerable variation in interventions and approaches. Some projects are designed to either meet the need of some groups in a different area or try to reach other groups of beneficiaries not served by other programmes. The team found 30 broad intervention types across the programmes. The reality is of course more complex with numerous different interventions across provinces, districts and communes to meet the local situation, needs and demands from beneficiaries.

2.2. Overlapping in project content at design

Many of the government's targeted programmes, such as P135-II and the RWSS, contain very similar component characteristics and approaches leading to a concern that there may be considerable overlap amongst the different poverty reduction interventions from the government.

Annex three maps a very simple picture of these possible overlaps using only the component details and approaches. This seems to give some weight to the worry that many poverty reduction programmes may be competing interventions with some projects also having multiple components and sub-components in similar areas.

Table 2: Sector approaches of Vietnam's poverty reduction projects and policies³

	Roads, communal houses etc.	Production	Housing	Water	Education	Vocational Training	Legal Support	Capacity building in PR	Health
P135-II	X	XX		X	XX	X	X	X	X
NTP-PR	X	XXXX	X		XX	X	X	X	XX
Resolution 30a	X	XXXXX	X	X	XX	XX		X	X
RWSS		X		X				X	X
EFA					X				
Mekong Delta		X				X			
Central Highlands		XX				X			
Programme 134		X	X	X					
Other PR programmes	XX	XX	X		XXX				XX
	5	18	4	4	10	6	2	4	7

³ More than one X in a cell means a project has several components or subcomponents that deal in the sector. For instance the Resolution 30a provides support in 5 production areas, it i) supports production activities, ii) gives loans for production, iii) builds irrigation systems, iv) supports forestry development and management, and v) gives extension training

This illustrates the all-encompassing approach of many of the poverty reduction programmes, especially the P135-II, NTP-PR and the Resolution 30a program. While this strongly suggests overlaps, as we will see further on in this paper overlaps are avoided in practice through the selection process of beneficiaries for each intervention.

2.2.1. Production and agriculture interventions

Production and agriculture are the most crowded areas for poverty reduction support. Table 3 gives more details on the level of support in production from various poverty reduction projects. They vary in approach from extension training for farmers in several projects including P135-II, NTP-PR and the new Resolution 30a project to loans for extremely poor ethnic minorities who lack capital for production investment.

Across the projects every aspect of the needs of poor and ethnic minority farmers seems to be addressed including extension training, access to cheap or subsidized inputs, seeds and machinery (in the case of P135-II), access to grants and loans to purchase land, irrigation investment (several projects though often only if communities choose this type of support) as well as subsidized fuel and boats for poor fishermen.

This would again appear to reinforce the concern that many poverty reduction projects in Vietnam overlap in their interventions. As we will see further on in this report in order to avoid this many of the projects target specific areas or groups, such as P135-II targeting remote and ethnic minority groups and Resolution 30a targeting the poorest 62 districts, and are clear in the projects avoidance of duplicate support.

Many local authorities go further and ensure that where an overlap may happen it is avoided by ensuring different beneficiaries receive support. As a result many people do not receive the all-encompassing range of benefits available in different areas of production and only receive assistance from one or two of the components as local officials attempt to avoid overlap and also ensure as wide a spread of support as possible with the small amount of money they have. This issue of access to projects and support by beneficiaries is dealt with in detail further on in the report⁴.

Table 3: Production support components and policies

Type of support	Component/ Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Extension services to support production (seeds, breeds, machinery for agriculture, product post-harvesting services and processing), Support developing and expanding good production models	Production support component/ P135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiaries: Groups of households (HHs) in P135-II communes/ villages 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. From national state budget 2b. From local state budget 2c. From mainstream budget for the civil servants who work for delivering extension services, guiding expanding good production models. 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Support agricultural, fishery, forestry and industry extension 3b. Support developing and expanding good production models 3c. Support by giving seeds, breeds, agricultural inputs to poor HHs 3d. Extension training

⁴ The mid-term review for the NTP-PR also found that very few beneficiaries received more than one intervention from the project.

Type of support	Component/ Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
	Capacity building component/P 135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiaries: Groups of HHs in P 135-II communes/villages 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. From national state budget 2b. From local state budget 2c. From mainstream budget for the civil servants who work for delivering extension services, guiding expanding good production models. 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3b. Support developing and expanding good production models 3d. Extension training
	Production support component / NTP-PR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary Support: Poor HHs 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3b. Developing models of applying high-tech techniques and technology transfer 3d. Extension training for poor HHs
	Production support component / Resolution 30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Groups of HHs in P135 communes and in 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget added to the funds for P135-II to support non-P135 communes in 62 poor districts 2b. Local state budget 2d. Support of enterprises 2e. Government bonds 3. Details: (R30a follows the designs of P135-II) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Support agriculture, forestry, fishery and industry extension 3b. Support developing and expanding good production models 3c. Giving seeds, breeds, inputs to poor HHs 3d. Extension training 3e. Support moving to high value crops and livestock
Rural infrastructure (irrigation, rural electricity, district roads)	Infrastructure component/ P135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary Support: P135-II communes/villages 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Small irrigation systems decided by people; 3b. Rural market 3c. Rural electricity (commune, village level) 3d. Roads from commune center to villages (commune, village level)

Type of support	Component/ Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
	Infrastructure component/ Resolution 30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: P135 communes and other communes in 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget added to support the non-P135 communes in 62 poor districts 2b. Local state budget 2c. Support from enterprises 2d. Government bonds 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Small irrigation systems decided by people; 3b. Rural market 3c. Rural electricity (commune, village level) 3d. Roads from commune center to villages (commune, village level) 3e. District rural infrastructure (irrigation, rural electricity, district roads)
	State development investment credit / (Decision 13/2009/QD-TTg)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary Support: All provinces, districts, communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. Government bonds 2b. Community contribution 2c. From VDB 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Small irrigation systems 3b. Rural electricity (commune, village level) 3c. Roads from commune center to villages (commune, village level) 3d. District rural infrastructure (irrigation, rural electricity, district roads) 3e. Aquaculture infrastructure 3f. Infrastructure in industry villages
	Regional SED (6 regions)/ Resolutions 24-25-26, 27, Decisions 55,57	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary Support: All provinces, districts, communes in 6 regions 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget for targeted support 3. Details: No guiding regulation for any particular activity other than the regional SEDP
	Support SED in the communes at Viet Nam - Laos - Cambodia border / (Decision 160/2007/QD-TTg)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary Support: All communes at Viet Nam - Laos - Cambodia border 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Small irrigation systems 3b. Rural electricity (commune, village level) 3c. Roads from commune center to villages (commune, village level) 3d. District rural infrastructure (irrigation, rural electricity, district roads)

Type of support	Component/ Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Land use transformation/ Support to production	Support production/ Resolution 30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary: poor HHs in 62 poor districts Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National state budget added to support the non-P135 communes in 62 poor districts Local state budget Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Directly support poor HHs in transforming land use for production (VND 10 million/ha for land claiming; VND 5 million/ha for land restoration; VND 10 mil/ha for terrace field)
	Support Mekong region/ (Decision 74)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary: poor HHs in Mekong Delta Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National state budget Local state budget Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Grant & loans for purchasing land for production (max VND 20 mill/HH, of which VND 10 mill from the national state budget in loans with 0% interest for 5 years to purchase at least 0,25ha of one harvest land and 0,15ha two harvest land or 0,5ha aquaculture/tree crop land)
	Land/P134	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary: poor HHs in 62 poor districts Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National state budget added to support the non-P135 communes in 62 poor districts Local state budget Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National state budget to support VND 5 mill /HH Giving land directly
Forest planting and protection	Forestry protection/ Resolution 30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary: Poor HHs in P135 communes and in 62 poor districts Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National state budget added to support the non-P135 communes in 62 poor districts Local state budget Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support seeds (VND 2-5 mill/ha/year) Support in raising, protecting and planting forests (In cash: VND 200.000/ha/year) Subsidies forest planting poor HHs (15kg rice/person/month (not longer than 7 years) and VND 2-5 mill/HH for cultivating land)

Type of support	Component/ Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
	Forestry protection /5 mill ha Forest Programme/ Resolution 73/2006/QH11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiaries: Forestry SOEs and HHs in forest areas 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. From national state budget 2b. From state investment credit of VDB 2c. ODA 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Support forestry extension 3b. Expanding best practice models 3c. Extension services 3d. Direct support (VND 100,000/ha/year) for protecting forest 3e. Raising nursery gardens 3f. Upgrade roads in protected forests 3g. Reimburse the costs for forest planting
Loans for production	Loans/ Resolution 30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Groups of HHs in 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2d. loans from VDB 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Loans with interest of 50% for production, post harvesting and processing 3b. 0% interest for forest planting, breeds (VND 5 mill) breeding facilities (1 mill), seeds (2 mill), rural industry (5 mill) 3c. Loans for working overseas
	Loans/NTP-PR (Decision 78/2002/QD-TTg)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor HHs 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2i. Financing sources from VDB 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. 0% interest for production, post harvesting and processing.
	Loans/P135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Groups of HHs in P135 communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2i. Financing sources from VDB 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. 0% interest for production, post harvesting and processing.
	Loans for minorities/ Decision 32/2007/QD-TTg)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor HHs and minorities in 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2i. Financing sources from VDB 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. 0% interest for production, post harvesting and processing
	Support minorities, social policy targets, poor and close to the poor households and fisherfolk / (Decision 289/2008/QD-TTg)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor HHs and minorities in 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2i. Financing sources from VDB 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. 0% interest for production, post harvesting and processing 3b. Support fisherfolk to buy fishing equipment

19 projects and sub-components support agricultural development with six focused specifically at support for Ethnic Minorities. Amongst this group, four focus purely on capacity building and the introduction of new technologies, four support the building of irrigation systems and rural roads and three support access to more productive land.

The majority of the projects are financed through a mixture of state budget and local budget contributions. Two of the projects require partial funding through government bonds and eight provide households access to loans to finance agricultural development.

2.2.2. Access to education

Many poverty reduction projects supporting education aim to improve access to mainstream education for the poor and ethnic minorities. These projects aim to ensure education is brought to poor and ethnic minorities in remote areas by bringing additional resources and policies for improved access, though most operate outside of the mainstream education programme and in addition to the Education for All (EFA) project.

A considerable number of the projects aim to bring poor and ethnic minority students to education through supporting with fees and subsidies as well as supplying financial support for transport and boarding support, either financial or the building of boarding accommodation near schools.

A significant number also aim at developing school buildings and renovating buildings and classrooms where needed with targets throughout many projects of one school per commune and district.

Table 4: Education support components and policies

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Infrastructure (new construction, concretization facilities, equipment)	Infrastructure component/P135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: P135 communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. New or upgrading classrooms (demands-based)
	Infrastructure in poor coastal communes/NTP-PR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor coastal communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. New or upgrading classrooms (demands-based)

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
	Infrastructure component/ Resolution 30a, TT 109/109/TTLB-BTC-BGD-DT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Community contribution 2d. From enterprises 2e. ODA 2f. Govt. bonds 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. New or upgrading classrooms (demands-based) 3b. People-based boarding classes.
	Infrastructure component/ Regional SED programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: 6 regions 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. District and commune level infrastructure projects
	Concretization / NTP-Education for All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Schools through the country 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Government bonds 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Constructing schools, classrooms at district, commune levels
Support poor students, minority students, textbooks and notebooks, textbooks and notebooks, for food)	Support poor students/NTP-PR, QD20/2007/QD-TTg	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Students from Poor HHs 2. Financing sources: no direct budget allocation 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Tuition fees exemption, reduction
	Loans/NTP-PR, QD20/2007/QD-TTg	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Students from Poor HHs 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. From VDB 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Loan for food not more than 800,000VND/HH/month

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
	Support minority students/ QD112/2007/QD-TTg, TT 06/2007/TT-UBDT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: minority children in kindergartens and boarding schools 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Community contribution 2d. From enterprises 2e. ODA 2f. Government bonds. 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Support for food, textbooks, notebooks (VND 140,000 d/month for 9 months for boarding students and 70.000 d/ months for kindergarten students) 3b. Poor parents (1 mill d/a time/HH)
	Support poor students/TT 43/2007/TTLT-BTC-BGDDT, 2/5/2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Students from Poor HHs 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. scholarships equal to 80% of basic salary
Support teachers, education managers	Housing / Resolution 30a, TT 109/109/TTLB-BTC-BGD-DT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Teachers in remote areas 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Community contribution 2d. from enterprises 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Housing
	Direct Support/ TT 06/2007/TTLT-BGDDT-BNV-BTC on 27/3/2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Teachers in the most disadvantaged areas 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Support 5 litres of drinking water/month/teacher 3b. Support travel costs

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Support minorities in the most disadvantaged areas	Nomination for universities/CT-GDCMN, Decree 134/2006/ND-CP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Minority upper secondary education graduates in the most disadvantaged areas 2. Financing sources: no direct budget allocation 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Textbooks and notebooks 3b. Scholarships equal to 80% of basic salary 3c. Nomination without exams
	Teaching minority languages /NTP-Education for All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Minority students of small population 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. ODA 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Developing curriculum and textbooks 3b. Training for the teachers in minority languages
Eliminate illiteracy, enhance universal education	Continuing education/ NTP-Education for All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Illiterate and lower secondary education undergraduates 2. Financing sources: No direct budget allocation, but support provided through giving salaries to teachers in continuing education centers 3. Details: Non- official courses on basic education

Support to educational access receives support through 14 projects and sub-components with four projects supporting ethnic minorities access to education. There is a significant mixture of support including five infrastructure projects with three focusing on classroom upgrading. Four projects support access through the exemption of schools fees or access to books and boarding.

Again the majority of financing is via the state budget and also local budget contributions. Two projects are unfinanced including the exemption of fees for the poor under the NTP-PR as well as access to university places.

Implementation of education in Nghe An

In one district in Nghe An province local authorities were having difficulty in ensuring the goal of one school per commune was met due to low population densities and enrollment. As a result they had proposed and were developing under a provincial programme a project of one school for every three communes. Local communities were understandably unhappy with this as travel times increased as did boarding requirements.

The district was also struggling to finance the additional boarding fee burden as well as the building of boarding schools and was unable to meet the boarding demand. Provincial leaders also complained that despite needing VND45 billion for scholarships and VND14 billion for monthly salaries for teachers in remote areas they had only received a budget of VND2 billion so far in 2009.

2.2.3. Vocational training and improved access to employment

Several poverty reduction projects put significant importance on vocational training and employment generation with the NTP-PR and Resolution 30a taking the largest proportion of the work. Again this is in addition to mainstream vocational training work undertaken by vocational training schools in different areas.

Despite the obvious need to train people in order for them to access off-farm employment and diversify opportunities for income generation, not only for the poor and ethnic minorities, vocational training support has been one of the most difficult poverty reduction interventions to implement. It has been long recognized that Vietnam's mainstream vocational training system has numerous weaknesses throughout and it is therefore understandable that it has difficulty in serving the poor despite the number of programmes and the level of support.

However, as we can see despite a lack of impact many new poverty reduction projects both nationally and regionally continue to contain components for vocational training for the poor and ethnic minorities forcing local officials to continue to try and implement these difficult components. We will look more closely at some of these issues further on in the discussion on the impact upon beneficiaries.

Table 5: Vocational training support components and policies

Type of support	Component/ Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Vocational training for the poor	Vocational training/ NTP-PR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: groups of HHs in poor communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Support from enterprises 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Vocational training linked to jobs generation in state farms model 3b. Vocational training linked to overseas jobs model
	Vocational training/ P135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: groups of minority HHs in the P135 communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Support from enterprises 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Vocational training linked to jobs generation

Type of support	Component/ Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
	Vocational training/ Resolution 30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: groups of HHs in the P135 communes and other communes in 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget added to the non-P135 communes in 62 poor districts 2b. Local state budget 2c. Support from enterprises 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Vocational training linked to jobs generation 3b. One vocational training center per district with boarding facilities for students from remote areas
	Vocational training/ Mekong delta support project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor HHs in poor communes from Mekong Delta 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. Local state budget 2b. Financing sources from VBP 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3c. Concessional loans to vocational trainees (max 3 mill VND/person)
Overseas working	Labor export/ R30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: P135 communes and other communes in 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget added to support the non-P135 communes in 62 poor districts 2b. Local state budget 2c. Support from enterprises 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Support Vocational training 3b. Teaching foreign languages and improve knowledge 3c. Loans
	Support Mekong Delta workers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor HHs in poor communes from Mekong Delta 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. Local state budget 2b. Financing sources from VPB 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Concessional loans to support labor export (max 20 mill VND/worker).

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Loans for job creation	Support Mekong Delta	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: groups of HHs in poor communes from Mekong Delta 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. Support from enterprises 2b. Financing sources VBP 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Loans for jobs generation (max 10 mill VNĐ 0% interest for 3 years). 3b. Support moving to other livelihood activities (grant of 3 mill/HH)

Two types of vocational training are offered through the seven vocational training support projects with six offering vocational training for access to work within Vietnam and one project under Resolution 30a focused on the labour export market giving both vocational training support as well as language training. Only one of these projects, training under P135-II, is specifically focused on the vocational training needs of ethnic minorities.

There are a variety of financing methods with four projects supported jointly through national and local budget contributions and three projects providing loans for trainees to either access training, support labour export activities or for employment generation.

2.2.4. Housing

Inadequate and dilapidated housing for the poor and ethnic minorities is continuously an issue and several projects are attempting to tackle this. P134 is the most comprehensive project giving poor people financial support to access land, VND 5 million, as well as grants and access to concessional loans to build or renovate their homes. In all P134 gives access to grants of VND 13.2 million and loans of VND 8 million. This includes a local government contribution of VND 1.2 to 1.4 million. The loans do however come with a strict timetable of repayment even though there is no interest on the loan.

Most projects including P134, NTP-PR and Resolution 30a now follow the guidelines for housing and budgets laid out in Decision 167.

Table 6: Housing support projects

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Support housing	Housing/ P134	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor HHs in the P 134 communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Support from enterprises 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Supporting in cash (to CPCs for building houses for the poor: National state budget Support 5 mill d/HH. Support from local state budget not less than 1 mill d/HH and from enterprises, civil society, and individuals).

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
	Housing /NTP-PR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor HHs in poor communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Support from enterprises 2d. Financing sources from VBP 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Support in cash through CPCs for building housings (6 million dong from central budget, 1.2 million dong from local budget; those living in poor areas listed at Decision 30/2007/QD-TTg will receive at least 7 million dong from central budget, 1.4 million dong from local budget); 3b. Loans (maximum lending is 8 million dong/household with interest rate is 3% per year in duration of 10 years, duration for grace is 5 years, repayment duration is 5 years, the minimum repayment each year is 20% of total lending)
	Housings/ Resolution 30a (Decision 167)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor HHs having no Support from the P134 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Support from enterprises 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follows a similar mechanism to P134 3a. Cash support (7.2 mill d/HH, 8,4 mill/HH for the most disadvantaged areas) 3b. Loans from VBP (max 8 mill d, interest of 3%/year for 10 years, grace period of 5 years)
	Reallocation support to minorities/P135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor HHs in the P135 communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Direct support in cash (land by the Decision 134, 15 mill/HH for housing, 1 mill/HH for land claiming). 3b. 15 kg rice and water for the first 6 months
Support housing	Support materials for housing/ NTP-PR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: poor HHs in poor communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Support from enterprises 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Support in construction materials for housing

All five housing projects are financed through both the national and local budgets with two projects offering or requiring beneficiaries to contribute their own financial investment for new housing and offer loans to support this contribution. Two of the projects focus on housing for ethnic minorities.

2.2.5. Access to water

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project is by far the largest project to address access to water. Despite its comprehensiveness it also has a number of additional projects placed under it in order to ensure poor, ethnic minority and remote households are able to access clean water.

P134 is the main project to supplement the work of the RWSS. Again P135-II and Program 30a also have components to develop access to water for communes and villages if demanded by communities.

While the water component of P134 sits under the umbrella of the RWSS project it operates separately and uses a different approach, norms and local contribution requirements to bring water to rural communities. RWSS focuses mostly on piped water and attempts to cover costs through the charging of fees that it can reinvest or use for maintenance. P134 offers users a variety of ways to access water that are chosen by the community.

Differing approaches in access to water

Local officials stated that both the RWSS and P134 came with benefits and weaknesses in implementation and sustainability. They felt that P134 offered a broader choice of alternatives to accessing water for communities while the RWSS focused mostly on piped water and larger schemes. At the same time they stated that RWSS schemes lasted much longer as they collected fees that could be used for maintenance. P134 also collected fees but these varied according to people's ability to pay and as a result communities were rarely able to collect enough for even basic maintenance.

As a result they felt the RWSS was overall more sustainable but not really accessible to the poor.

Table 7: Access to water projects

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Village RWSS	RWSS component/ P134	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: groups of HHs in P 134 communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Support from enterprises 2d. Community contribution 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. National state budget: Support 0.5 tones of cements for tanks or 300.000 d/HH for wells drilling or other water facilities.

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
	RWSS component/ P135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: HHs in the P135 communes-II 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Water tanks, filters, pipelines to HHs
	NTP-RWSS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: groups of HHs in poor communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Water tanks, filters, pipelines to HHs
	RWSS component/ Reallocation support to minorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Reallocating minority HHs 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Water tanks, filters, pipelines to HHs
	RWSS/Resolution 30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Communes in 62 poor districts except P134, 135 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Water tanks, filters, pipelines to HHs.
District RWSS	NTP-RWSS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Groups of HHs in poor communes 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. RWSS facilities
	RWSS component/ R30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Commune in 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. RWSS facilities

The seven water and sanitation projects giving support all offer very similar levels of support focusing on developing, building and upgrading water tanks, filter systems and pipelines to households. Again all seven are financed through a mixture of central budget and local budget financing with RWSS requiring community contributions and also giving access to loans to develop water systems.

2.2.6. Access to and improved health

For improved health access poverty reduction programmes have taken both a soft side approach, with health insurance cards and communication activities across a range of health issues, and hard side approaches such as building clinics and hospitals in districts and communes.

These projects are again additional to the mainstream and are an attempt to address the imbalance in access to health services experienced by the poor and remote communities.

Capital vs. recurrent budgeting

While many projects sought to invest capital in building clinics and hospitals it was unclear how the recurrent budgets would be financed. Capital investment items such as those under Resolution 30a and P135-II for clinics and health centres generate an additional annual drain on the recurrent budgets of provinces, districts and communes. This is the case where projects supply additional staff that at some point will have to be financed out of the recurrent budget when the project ends.

As a result in projects such as P135-II where infrastructure investments are decided by communes and villagers there is a negative incentive for districts and provinces to approve health investments for clinics or hospitals, as they will be burdened with additional recurrent costs. As a result poor communities may not get what they require in support.

Table 8: Improved access to health care

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Building health centers, hospitals	Infrastructure component/ Resolution 30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2c. Government bonds 2d. ODA 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. District hospitals, preventive health centers 3b. Health care centers.

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
	Infrastructure component/P135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Health care centers
Health care for the poor	Health care policies for the poor/NTP-PR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Poor 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget for health insurance 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Health care cards to the poor
Rural sanitation	RWSS component/ NTP-RWSS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: 62 poor districts 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 2e. Community contribution 2d. ODA 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Support protected latrines construction; 3b. Support building breeding facilities. 3c. Support building sanitation in schools, kindergartens 3d. Support installing water and solid waste disposing facilities in rural industry villages
Family planning	Population planning/ NTP-Population	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: All people 2. Financing sources: No direct budget allocation, but through the salary to health workers and population collaborators 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Family planning propaganda 3b. Delivering family planning services to improve the population quality in poor districts.

Within health the five projects in addition to the mainstream healthcare are financed again through both national and local budget contributions. Family planning under the NTP for population does not have a direct budget allocation but is financed through the mainstream budget for healthcare.

Three projects support the development infrastructure for health care in the form of district hospitals or commune health centres.

2.2.7. Legal support

Only two projects offer support in access to legal services, P135-II and the NTP-PR. According to the mid-term review of both projects these are not yet fully operational and have yet to give much access to legal services. Both components have had considerable delays in implementation.

Table 9: Access to legal services

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (Beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Legal support	Legal support/ P135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: The poor 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget through mainstream budgeting 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Raising legal awareness 3b. Providing legal services
	Legal support/NTP- PR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: The poor 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget through mainstream budgeting 2b. Local state budget 2d. ODA 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Support commune in raising legal awareness 3b. Support commune legal service centers 3c. Support commune mobile legal support teams 3d. Bulletins, videotapes on legal matters for the poor

2.2.8. Capacity building of government officials in poverty reduction projects

The survey found four projects with separate components that included funding and targets for the training of local officials in the delivery of individual poverty reduction projects. This included dissemination of policies and guidelines for the implementation of the different poverty reduction projects and their components throughout government administration at the province, district, commune and often village leader levels.

Other poverty reduction projects while not having specific components for capacity building also spend significant time and money in introducing their aims, goals and guiding regulations to local officials. This is of course in addition to local official's mainstream work and training in new regulations.

As we will discuss further on it would appear that local officials are not only burdened with the implementation of numerous poverty reduction projects and components but also have further time taken from their daily work for training in the various poverty reduction projects.

Table 10: Capacity building of local officials in poverty reduction project implementation

Type of support	Component/Project	Description (beneficiaries, support details, approach)
Capacity building for poverty reduction	Capacity building component /P135-II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Community, PR staff in P135 commune, districts, provinces 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Training for commune and village staff on policies for developing society-economy for ethnic and mountainous areas. 3b. Training for commune and village staff on management mechanism and implementation of Program 135 3c. Training for commune and village staff on regulation of grassroots democracy and participation of community in implementing the program: planning, supervising.
	Capacity building component /NTP-PR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Commune, district, provincial and national PR staff 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Training on PR programs implementation and management 3b. Developing training materials for TOT 3c. Training for commune, district, provincial and national PR staff
	Capacity building component /NTP-RWSS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Commune, district, provincial and national PR staff 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Training for NTP-RWSS implementers on community participation
	Capacity building component / Resolution 30a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary: Commune, district, provincial and national PR staff 2. Financing sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. National state budget 2b. Local state budget 3. Details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. Training on professional short courses (e.g. on health care, state management, planning...)

2.3. Impact on Beneficiaries

It is clear from the study that there is extensive coverage of beneficiaries under the government's poverty reduction projects, either through targeting the poor geographically, such as through Resolution 30a, or by targeting poor groups themselves such as through the P135-II programme and the targeting of ethnic minorities and remote populations.

Equally the scope of support is widespread covering a significant number of sectors where the poor need support.

However, due to the nature of the projects and the administrative system beneficiaries are only those generally registered with local authorities and recognised as poor. This requirement for registration means a major group is not benefiting from poverty reduction support, i.e. migrants.

2.3.1. Avoiding overlaps through beneficiary choice

In discussions at central and local levels on the issue of overlapping content officials felt this was not of concern as the beneficiaries of different project interventions differed. As a result the recipients of production support under P135-II would not receive similar support under the NTP-PR and beneficiaries of housing support under Programme 134 are not eligible for further support under the NTP-PR or Decision 167.

A review of the beneficiary focus of each programme as well as discussions at provincial and district level found that some consideration was given to overlaps at design (though overlaps continued) and also at implementation of poverty reduction projects, in order to avoid duplication of support to beneficiaries and also to ensure broad coverage.

Decision No. 170/2005/QĐ-TTg of July 8, 2005 promulgating the poverty line for 2006-2010 is the starting point in most projects to identify those considered poor, though some projects have additional criteria other than being below the poverty line itself. Commune authorities and village heads then use the poverty line in the decision to draw up a list of the poor for the area as well as identify those who should receive support. This is then referred to by the implementing government agency when identifying those to be supported.

At design most government poverty reduction programmes refer directly to preceding programmes and regulations and emphasise that beneficiaries must differ or alternatively that other programmes be used as the means to identify beneficiaries for inclusion. In general exclusion due to support from other projects or their components is normal especially where support is of a similar nature.

Regulatory identification of beneficiaries includes:

- **MoLISA Poverty line:** In identifying beneficiaries projects use MoLISA's poverty line under 170/2005/QĐ-TTg

- **Exclusion of beneficiaries:** The NTP-PR's component on housing support states that those who have benefitted from Programme 134 or other regional housing support programmes can not be included for support from the NTP-PR's component on housing support⁵.
- **Inclusion of beneficiaries:** The relocation programme for ethnic minorities under Decision 33/2007 gives housing support to those who have *not yet* benefited from Decision 134/2004/QD-TT⁶
- **Double Support:** The Central Highlands forest and forest protection project for ethnic minorities states that ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands, especially beneficiaries of Decision 132 and 134 living in communes having forests be targeted by the project.

The team found that at the provincial and mostly district level the local government implementers of different programmes made significant efforts to ensure there was as broad a spread of beneficiaries as possible and also that there was no a duplication of poverty reduction support.

In some cases this often begins by avoiding an overlap with the P135-II components where components and beneficiary groups may cross; the 30a programme is such an example of avoiding overlaps with additional funding going to those communes that are not already beneficiaries under the P135-II.

2.3.2. Issues in identifying beneficiaries

Some poverty reduction projects have additional criteria for local authorities to identify poor beneficiaries that can cause considerable delays in project implementation, as the criteria may be unrealistic for specific locations or has become outdated.

The programme of concessional loans for ethnic minority poor in extreme difficulty is one such case with the project under Decision 32/2007/QD-TTg targeting very poor households, those with an income less than VND 60, 000 per month. Local officials felt that it was difficult and time consuming for them to meet these criteria and even when a household met the criteria they may in fact be averse to taking out loans from the Vietnam Bank for Social Policy. The criteria under Decision 32 includes:

- Income per capita is lower than VND 60.000 per month;
- Assets valuation total of a household is not over VND 3 million (regardless of valuation of land-using right, valuation of tents on the hill farms, house granted by the State or other organizations);
- Having productive plan but lacking of or without capital for production.

In Tra Vinh province local officials complained that the identification criteria for the Mekong Delta

⁵ Beneficiaries are excluded if they have received support under Decision 134/2004/QD-TTg on 20/7/2004, Decision 118/QD-TTg on 27/2/1996, Decision 20/2000/QD-TTg on 3/2/2000, Decision 117/2007/QD-TTg on 25/7/2007, Decision 78/2008/QD-TTg on 10/6/2008, Decision 105/2002/QD-TTg on 2/8/2002, Decision 204/2005/QD-TTg on 15/8/2005, Decision 1151/QD-TTg on 26/8/2008, housing support programs for specific region/subject

⁶ Support is given to those who have not yet received support under Decision 190/2003/QD-TTg on 16/9/2003, Decision 120/QD-TTg on 11/6/2003, Decision 134/2004/QD-TTg on 20/7/2004, Decision 193/2006/QD-TTg on 24/8/2006

support project⁷ was similarly complicated causing delays for districts in identifying beneficiaries leaving little time for the actual implementation of projects within the budget year. Officials complained that delays meant some households often moved out of poverty causing district governments to go through the identification process for a second time resulting in beneficiaries losing out on support as well as causing further delays.

In this instance the province used the following criteria to identify beneficiaries for land and vocational training support.

- Poor households who have received no support previously
- Poor but willing to work
- No social problems within the household (drugs etc.)
- Opportunity to escape poverty within three years.

In other cases local authorities stated there simply were no beneficiaries for support under certain projects. In Tra Vinh province this was especially the case for vocational training under the NTP-PR and also under the Mekong Delta support project. Authorities complained that many communes had seen a reduction in the population of working age due to lower birth rates as well as out migration in recent years. This coupled with low compensation for those taking the three month training courses made demand for vocational training under both projects small, 5 to 10 people compared to the aim of 20 to 25 per class⁸.

Coupled with the fact that few trainees found employment after training courses meant the courses were viewed negatively by potential trainees. As a result local authorities were combining district courses from one per district to one for two or three communes to ensure larger class sizes.

Local district officials complained that despite reporting these problems under the NTP-PR programme they were required to continue the process again under the Mekong Delta support programme and faced the same problems.

2.3.3. Beneficiary targeting gaps

The variety of different beneficiary requirements and identification tools, which are the main tool to avoid overlaps in implementation, also causes= problems within projects themselves that may result in some potential beneficiaries being excluded or having support delayed.

Furthermore several projects give support dependent upon beneficiaries taking up loans from the Vietnam Bank for Social Policy (VBSP). If a poverty reduction project beneficiary decides not to take up such a loan then this may lead to them receiving an intervention of a lower quality (such as in housing support under Decision 32) or not receiving any support at all such as in the case of production land under the Mekong Delta support project.

⁷ Decision 74/2008/QĐ-TTg

⁸ Participants received VND 10,000 per day in allowances while off-farm labour could bring VND 50,000 per day in income.

Lending from the Vietnam Bank for Social Policy

Loans for housing: Under Decision 167 for housing support local authorities provide VND 7.2 million for the construction of houses and loans are available from the VBSP for a further VND 7.2 million. Local officials estimated that the combined financing of VND 14.4 million was the minimum needed to build a house of acceptable quality. If the beneficiary decides not to take up the VBSP loan then the final quality of the house would be very poor and would quickly deteriorate. It would appear under current regulations that should anything happen to the lower quality house then the beneficiary would not be eligible for other support for housing under Decision 167 or other projects.

Loans for land: The Mekong Delta support project has a component to give land to those who have no production land. The project gives support of VND 10 million while beneficiaries are required to take out a loan of VND 10 million providing a total of VND 20 million to buy a minimum of 1,500m². If beneficiaries do not take out a loan then they will not receive financial support from the government. In fact local authorities complained that VND 20 million was far too little to buy 1,500m² with land prices in Tra Vinh around VND 30-40 million per 1,000m².

Three issues are apparent from the process of beneficiary identification across the different poverty reduction programmes. Firstly, criteria come from central drafting agencies taking into account other poverty reduction projects from a central and at design perspective and do not take into account local realities, the need for flexibility or the wide variety of poverty reduction projects.

Secondly, a varied criteria and targeting approach could bring about exclusion of certain poor groups. The way beneficiaries are chosen, though attempting to avoid the overlapping of implementation is not systematic or according to clear guidelines taking into account all poverty alleviation programmes. As a result there is a strong possibility that some people may be excluded or may be benefiting less from poverty reduction programmes. In the current climate a clearer system of choosing and recording beneficiaries is needed.

Finally, the current system of choosing beneficiaries and implementing existing and new projects does not take into account the primary needs and demands of the poor in an area. For instance the poor do not get to choose from across a range of support at one time, rather they must wait for something to be offered. Once this is taken they are then ineligible, at least for the time being, for support from other projects which is something they may be unaware of.

For instance Decision 167 may offer a person housing support for which they may take a loan from VBSP. As a result they may not be given access to other programmes as they have already received some support or they may be more reluctant to take other loans out that may have a more positive impact.

While local officials ensure no overlap in poverty reduction projects through the choice of beneficiaries they may in turn be reducing the poverty impact of those projects and reducing peoples access to optimal support.

The poverty line and poverty reduction programmes

As discussed earlier in this paper most projects use the MoLISA poverty line under Decision No. 170/2005/QĐ-TTg. This is currently VND 200,000 per month or VND 2,400,000 per year for rural areas and is due to be raised to VND 350,000 per month and VND 3,600,000 per year in 2010.

The previous line of VND 200,000 per month for rural areas and VND 260,000 per month for urban areas gave Vietnam a poverty level of 12.1 percent in 2008, around 10 million people. If we compare this to disbursement figures from some key PR support programs, VND 20,850 billion (table 13 below) for the period 2006 to 2009, this means less than VND 2,000,000 in support for each person over the period of these projects. The true figure may be slightly more as not all poverty disbursement budget data was available.

With the increase in the poverty line it has been estimated by some that the percentage of the population in poverty would rise to more than 20 percent or 16.5 million people. If funding and disbursement stays the same for poverty reduction projects then the per capita amount available for the poor will further decline, as will authorities ability to deliver services to the poor.

It will be essential then that budgets for poverty reduction increase, disbursement and implementation levels accelerate and efficiencies and synergies are improved across projects to bring about greater impact.

2.4. The administrative burden at local levels

While overlapping may be avoided through the choice of beneficiaries at the implementation and local administration level it would appear to be a concern especially at the district level. In Tra Cu District in Tra Vinh province local authorities were implementing ten poverty reduction programmes, as well as implementing two donor-supported programmes on top of their everyday work.

While the districts claimed that the number of different components did not cause them undue inconvenience or extra work it does appear that the current situation in poverty reduction seems to be in contradiction to the move towards greater public administration reform with local officials having to plan, budget, implement and report on several very similar poverty reduction projects as well as having to implement their mainstream duties.

The staff at the district department for agriculture and rural development managed two central programmes with extension components, P135-II and the NTP-PR as well as a livestock programme from the province aimed at the poor. This saw the department managing three budgets, reporting three times separately and having to plan and identify beneficiaries three times.

This can be seen again for housing in P134, Decision 167 as well as Decision 74 for the Mekong Delta.

Add to this the over 100 guiding regulations and decisions for poverty reduction projects and it is apparent that the work level of a district level official is high. As a result most poverty reduction

programmes also have a training or capacity building component for local officials in order to both improve their ability to carry out poverty reduction projects as well as understand the requirements of the individual projects and procedures themselves.

The four largest poverty reduction projects, P135-II, the NTP-PR, the Resolution 30a project and the RWSS NTP all give significant funding and separate components for the training of local officials down to the commune level in programme management. Capacity building of local officials is one of the largest overlapping areas within poverty reduction programmes.

Table 11: Poverty reduction implementation by district level departments

	Infrastructure	Production	Housing	Water	Education	Vocational Training	Legal Support	Training officials in PR	Health
P135-II CEM	Comp 2. Commune	Comp 1. DARD		Comp 2. Commune	Comp 2. Commune		Comp 4. DEM	Comp 3. DEM	
NTP-PR MOLISA	Comp 4. DOLISA	Comp 1. DARD Comp 2. DOLISA Comp 9. VBSP Comp 6. VBSP	Comp 6. DOC		Comp 5. DOET	Comp 3. DOLISA	Comp 7. DOJ	Comp 2. DOLISA	
Resolution 30a MOLISA	Comp 3. DOLISA	Comp 1. DARD Comp 4. VBSP	Comp 6. DOLISA		Comp 2. DOET	DOLISA		Comp 2. DOLISA	DOH
RWSS MARD		Comp 3. DARD		Comp 1. DARD Comp 2. DARD/ DOH				DARD	
EFA MOET					DOET				
Mekong Delta		Comp 2. DARD/ MONRE	Comp 1. DARD/ MONRE			Comp 3. DOLISA			
Other	DEM	Decision 32. VBSP	Decision 167. DOC		DEM DOET				DOH
Central Highlands Forestry Development		DARD							
Programme 134 CEM		Comp 1. DARD/ DONRE	Comp 3. DOC/ DONRE	Comp 2. DOC					

2.5. Poverty reduction project funding

Only six poverty reduction projects or their components are financed in their entirety by the central budget. This includes:

- 5 million hectare Forest Programme
- Teaching minority languages under the Education for All NTP
- Health care policies for the poor under the NTP-PR
- Legal support under P135II

The vast majority of poverty reduction projects (46 projects) are funded by both national budget contributions and also require varied contributions from local budgets. Two poverty reduction projects are financed solely via local authority budgets. As a result provincial governments are required to fully or partly fund 48 poverty reduction projects and components designed centrally.

Eleven projects provide loans to households to access credit to implement poverty reduction activities.

Four projects have no budget allocated to them but offer guidance and direction from the centre, especially in support to education. Several regulations under poverty reduction projects offer additional norms and guidance for project implementation.

Table 12: At Design State Budget Contribution for Poverty Reduction projects, 2004 to 2010

Project and policy	Start	End	VND (billions)	US\$ (million)
Socio-economic programme for extremely difficult communes in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas	2006	2010	18,000	1,000
NTP-PR 2006-2010 ¹	2006	2010	3,456	192
P134 Support land, Housing and access to water	2004	2008	4,482	249
NTP on rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) ²	2006	2010	4,500	250
Rapid and Sustainable Poverty Reduction Programme for the 62 Poorest Districts (Resolution 30a)	2009	2010	3,100	172
Housing support for poor households (Decision 167)	2009	2012		0
Relocation program - Support ethnic minority migrants (Decision No. 33/2007/QĐ-TTg on 5/3/2007)	2007	2012	2,717	151
Mekong Delta Land - Land allocation and employment support to the poor minorities in Mekong river Delta, 2008 - 2010	2008	2010	2,529	141
Support investment in electricity network development in rural, mountainous and island areas	2008	2020	6,000	333
Project for small minority group development			76	4.21
Health care for the poor	2006	2010	1,300	72
State development investment credit	2009		25	1.40
Scio-economic development in border communes along Vietnam-Lao-Cambodia	2007	2010	126	7
Total	2004	2020	46,311	2,573

2.5.1. At design poverty reduction budgets

The team found that there were claims of VND 46,311 billion in poverty reduction programmes budgets in place at this time, US\$2.57 billion for the period 2006 to 2010.

As we can see from table 12 a handful of projects dominate this support P135-II, NTP-PR, RWSS. The new Resolution 30a project aims to fund districts with VND 25 billion per year over 12 years. If P135-II, the NTP-PR and the RWSS are extended beyond 2010 or if the newly proposed NTP for Rural Development from MARD is approved then this amount will increase significantly. In addition to this there is considerable funding for the Education for All (EFA) from 2005 to 2015 some of which also goes into education for the poor.

2.5.2. Reported budget data

As discussed earlier it has been difficult to find disaggregated data for many projects as poverty reduction spending data is often combined within a single line for provincial and district level budgets. For larger programs such as P135-II and the RWSS disbursement data is easier to access due to donor requirements for financial and technical assistance support.

Table 13 details the rate of disbursement for many of the Vietnamese government's poverty alleviation programmes. Most figures are from 2006 to 2008 leaving only two more years to ensure full disbursement.

Table 13: Reported disbursement on poverty reduction programmes, 2006 to 2009
(from key projects with direct budget allocation from state budget)

Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	Total State Budget at Design VND (billion)	Total State disbursement to Date VND (billion)
Socio-economic programme for extremely difficult communes in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas (P135)	18,000	7,049
NTP-PR 2006-2010³	3,456	697
P134 Support land, Housing and access to water	4,482	4,182
Relocation program - Support ethnic minority migrants (Decision No. 33/2007/QĐ-TTg on 5/3/2007)	2,717	313
Relocation program to the poor		1130
Health care for the poor⁴	1,300	4523.5
Subsidies for the loan to the poor interest gaps to the VSBP		2700
Support textbooks, notebooks to poor students under the Decision 168 and 186		105
Loan to the poor for housing under the Mekong program		150
Total	29,955	20,850

2.5.3. Budget data issues

Two issues have created problems for the collection of budget data for poverty reduction projects. Firstly, many projects include spending figures for other projects as they are considered under the umbrella of the guiding national targeted programme. This can be seen with the RWSS project that includes budget figures from P135-II and P134. As a result when project budget data is received a considerable degree of disaggregation has to be carried out to separate other projects from the core funding of an NTP. The RWSS reporting is very clear on this and separates all funding sources making analysis easier.

Secondly, the local contribution amounts of many projects include local authority funding as well as local peoples contributions in cash or kind to poverty reduction projects. Many authorities felt this was unrealistic and saw an increasing amount of local contribution commitments placed on them through central poverty reduction projects design, which they often found difficult to fund.

A note on local budget contributions

Increasingly poverty reduction projects are being designed with a provincial budget contribution included. This can be seen in the RWSS NTP, Decision 167 on housing, the Mekong Delta support project as well as the NTP-PR. This approach gives ownership of projects to provinces and is designed to both lower the burden on the central budget for poverty alleviation but also aids oversight at the provincial level as authorities are now spending their own and not additional budgets.

However, there are a number of issues with the approach. Firstly some provinces complained that projects built in this requirement without consideration for a provinces ability to pay the local contribution, causing funds to be diverted from other areas.

Secondly, the burden of local contribution falls more heavily on poorer provinces that are able to gather less revenue due to their poverty level but have a higher drain on their budget for poverty alleviation.

For instance Ho Chi Min City has a much greater ability to absorb local contribution requirements for the handful of poverty reduction projects it implements than a poorer province such as Cao Bang.

This causes provinces a further drain on their already limited budgets that in turn impacts on mainstream budget spending. This also affects the degree to which provinces are able to choose their own expenditures leaving them with an increasingly small amount of decentralized budget decision-making.

A further issue is that other than P135-II and the RWSS project most districts and provinces report poverty reduction project spending under one line with the big investment projects in their annual provincial accounts while P135-II and RWSS spending often appear as a separate line. The team was able to receive disaggregated data from some provinces but this took some time as local officials had to draw the data together from a number of separate reports.

Table 14 shows the disbursed and planned budgets for the RWSS programme and provides a

breakdown in spending. Central budget contributions to the RWSS account for 13 percent of the total disbursed and planned budgets. The NTP-PR also has a considerable breakdown in funding reducing the actual budget for the project considerably from VND 43,488 billion at design to VND 2,140 billion in reality once loans, local contributions and other NTPs are no longer taken into consideration⁹.

Table 14: RWSS budget allocation 2007 & 2008 and planned budget 2009¹⁰

	VND billion				%
	2007	2008	2009 (plan)	Total	
Central Budget	433	430	537	1,400	13
Integrated budget (P135-II and 134)	716	462	800	1,978	18
International Aid	383	387	900	1,670	15
People's contribution and self investment	747	604	1,500	2,851	26
Preferential credit	642	450	1,900	2,992	28
Total	2,921	2,333	5,637	10,891	100

2007 and 2008 data is disbursed spending, 2009 is planned budgets

2.5.4. The poverty reduction budget and the mainstream budget

According to annual budget data from the Ministry of Finance¹¹ (MoF) the central government set aside around 2.26 percent of the annual budget in 2008 for poverty reduction projects and the various NTPs¹². In 2008 the government planned expenditure across ministries and provinces of VND 459,478 billion, US\$25 billion or 30 percent of GDP¹³. The VND 10,381 billion to be spent on national targeted programmes in 2008¹⁴ accounts for 2.26 percent of total spending, 0.7 percent of 2008's GDP figure.

The proportion of the budget going to poverty reduction at the provincial and district level is higher. According to provincial and MoF data Nghe An province assigned seven percent of the provincial budget to poverty reduction and various NTPs.

In Dak Nong province slightly less is assigned to poverty reduction projects, 5.75 percent though the province benefits significantly from the Central Highlands socio-economic development and security programme which does not appear as an NTP or poverty reduction programme but whose

⁹ The budget for the NTP-PR is made up as follows, 43.488 bil. VND (central 12.472, local 2.26, community 2.46, international support 196, credit 26.000), in which 3.456 bil. VND from the program and 40.032 bil. VND from other related programs)

¹⁰ RWSS budget data from the RWSS annual plans and reports 2007 and 2008

¹¹ <http://www.mof.gov.vn/DefaultE.aspx?tabid=5740>

¹² NTPs include the NTP-PR, the RWSS, the job creation program, Population and family planning program, Program on the prevention of dangerous social diseases, epidemic & HIV/AIDS, Foodstuff safety and hygiene assurance program, Foodstuff safety and hygiene assurance program, Education and training program, Prevention of crime program, drug addiction prevention program and the program on consuming energy efficiently and economically.

¹³ http://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=468&idmid=3&ItemID=8681 GSO figures put GDP for 2008 at vnd1,477,717 billion

¹⁴ Ministry of Finance website

infrastructure spending has a poverty reduction impact. Data from Dak Nong province suggests that 64 percent of the provinces investment budget came through three programmes, i) socio-economic development support to the Central Highlands, ii) Decision 134 on housing and water iii) Decision 193 on population relocation.

Table 15: Nghe An and Dak Nong budget data¹⁵

	Total planned budget 2008	Poverty Reduction 2008	% of total budget
	VND billion		
Nghe An provinces	5,000.00	334.00	6.68%
<i>Thanh Cuong District</i>	185.40	13.60	7.34%
Dak Nong province	1,412.00	81.17	5.75%
<i>Dak Glong district</i>	5.22	1.22	23.33%
Concretization of canals, rural roads (Decision 159)	2.99		57.21%
Support SED in the Central Highland (Decision 168)	1.02		19.46%
Funds from the govt. bonds for schools, canals etc.	0.00		
<i>Dak Mil district</i>	12.36	0.84	6.83%
Concretization of canals, rural roads (Decision 159)	3.59		29.00%
Support SED in the Central Highland (Decision 168)	2.73		22.10%
Funds from the govt. bonds for schools, canals etc.	5.20		42.07%

It is apparent when we look at the budget distribution across the different poverty reduction projects that relatively small funds at province and district levels are spread thinly across the numerous poverty reduction projects.

This situation leads many at provincial and district level to complain that the current situation of several poverty reduction projects and silos of money reduces their ability to have any real impact in the areas they hope to address. It also leads to a continually shifting portfolio of interventions and beneficiaries. Even where funds are highest such as in the infrastructure of P135-II, local officials have long complained that the annual nature of the budget as well as the size of budgets means they are limited to small-scale investments that often have a limited lifespan due to the quality of work.

The numerous guidelines and norms guiding the disbursement of each pot of poverty reduction money, whether in a project or a sub-component's implementation, further constrains flexibility in poverty reduction programme delivery and strengthens fragmentation of funds and interventions.

Table 16 below details the poverty reduction programmes in implementation in Dak Nong for the years 2006 to 2009 and gives planned budgets and budget disbursement. It is clear that support to the province comes from a variety of different poverty reduction programmes. It is also clear that funding for different programmes is not always consistent or reliable.

¹⁵ Budget data from Nghe An and Dak Nong province Department of Planning and Investment

Table 16: Dak Nong province poverty reduction budget and actual spending 2006 to 2009¹⁶

Name of Programme/ Project	2006		2007		2008		2009		2006 to 2009	
	Budget	Spend	Budget	Spend	Budget	Spend	Budget	Spend (estimate)	Total budget	Total spend
NTP on rural water supply and sanitation		4,958	6,000	20,383	25,500	24,451	26,250	26,250	57,750	76,042
Support the organized minority migrants in the 2007 - 2010 period										
Agriculture, forestry, fishery extension, production and business supports	480	841.7			1,600	579			2,080	1,421
Employment for the poor	12,998	11,113	3,264	9,120		8,276	12,800	10,300	29,062	38,809
Vocational training for the poor					3,000	313	6,120		9,120	313
PR capacity strengthening, including training for PR staff and communication	475	135	775	220	380	1,025	1,420		3,050	1,380
Basic rural infrastructure development in the most disadvantaged coastal and island poor communes	62.5	7,349				15,053	18,471		18,534	22,402
Practicing the poverty reduction models	4,000	400							4,000	400
Health support to the poor	7,500	11,876	9,500	12,165			4,163		21,163	24,041
Education to the poor	20,000	4,765			6,000	9,103	38,200		64,200	13,868
Housing and water supply to the poor (P134)	26,115	6,705			2,630				28,745	6,705
Land allocation to poor minorities	35,000		13,000						48,000	
Training										
Loans for production to minorities					3,500				3,500	0
Concessional loans to the poor	195	60							195	60
	106,826	48,203	32,539	41,888	42,610	58,800	107,424	36,550	289,399	185,441

When we look at the goals of the different programmes and the reported achievements it is also clear that there is little relationship between funding and the reported achievement of different poverty

¹⁶ Budget data from Dak Nong province DPI

reduction programmes. Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of various different poverty reduction programmes is not undertaken and it is therefore impossible to assess the efficiency of any single programme.

In general provinces and districts continue to report that they have reached the designed targets of different projects despite budget under spending and implementation issues of various projects. At the same time annual planned budgets for the different poverty reduction projects do not take into account reduced goals of each project due to past reported achievements. So despite reported poverty reduction achievements from provinces and therefore reduced goals annual financing for poverty reduction continues to be steady or even rises over the life of the projects.

Budget disbursement has itself become a measurable indicator of poverty reduction project success, rather than any actual impact upon poverty.

3. COORDINATION AND SYNERGIES BETWEEN POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECTS

Overlapping between the various poverty reduction programmes and NTPs appears to have been avoided by central and local authorities when drafting new poverty reduction projects as well as through the choice of different beneficiaries for different projects at the implementation stage. But coordination between different projects seems to be limited to the choice of beneficiaries rather than a move towards coordination to strengthen poverty reduction interventions and have improved poverty reduction from individual components and projects.

Beyond avoiding overlaps between beneficiaries in different projects and sub-components there seems to be little coordination between poverty reduction projects. There are obvious synergies waiting to be developed though this will need improved coordination across the government's poverty reduction policies and the responsible line ministries.

Lending from the Vietnam Bank for Social Policy (VBSP) is one area where greater coordination between other poverty reduction project components would strengthen the efficiency of the use of loaned funds. One such area would be in the use of funds for production.

3.1. Vietnam Bank for Social Policy loans for poverty reduction

The team found that there were a number of loans available from the VBSP at concessional rates and without the need for collateral to secure loans as well as zero percent interest rates. This included:-

1. Decision 32/2007/QD-TTg loans to support production activities of minorities
2. Decision 579/2009/QD-TTg loans for production under the Program 30a
3. Decision 157/2007/QD-TTg loans to poor households and poor students
4. Decision 101/2007/QD-TTg loans for employment generation to 2010
5. Decree 78/2002/ND-CP loans to the poor under the NTP-PR

6. Decision 167/2008/QĐ-TTg housing support for the poor
7. Decision 74/2008/QĐ-TTg access to loans purchase production land

For loans for production under Decision 32 households are required to develop a “business plan” for the household showing how the loan is to be spent. This is considered by the VBSP before giving the concessional loan and is developed with the support of district officials. Understandably developing the business plan was one of the more time consuming aspects of accessing loans and required significant support from district officials who were open in saying they steered loan recipients towards production activities that had been carried out by others before.

However, at the district level there appears to be no coordination between those supporting the development of the business plan for loans and with the poverty reduction programmes giving extension support and services. The loan is seen as a poverty reduction intervention in itself without technical support from other groups.

The same situation is seen in agricultural training under the different poverty reduction programmes such as P135-II and the NTP-PR. They also do not appear to link trainees under their projects to loans for production under the VBSP.

However, the introduction of such simple synergies is not new to many provinces and can be seen in other government level projects often within the mainstream or provincial level poverty reduction projects. For instance, Tra Vinh province along with several other provinces has implemented a micro-credit scheme through the VBSP that enables farmers to buy livestock through VBSP credit. This is linked to training in livestock management as well as to the extension service for vaccinations. The bank is happy to lend the money knowing that farmers are receiving both training beforehand as well as advice and support while they still have livestock. Access to veterinary extension services also gives the recipient a greater likelihood of success and less chance of the loss of an asset. The support may encourage the more risk adverse to take out a loan.

One of the problems with the loan system under the current range of poverty reduction programmes is that the VBSP is in fact a hands off manager and distributor of loans with generally no linkage to other poverty reduction programmes. The head of the VBSP in Tra Cu district in Tra Vinh province explained that most loans were not directly issued by the Bank but were made through the various mass organisations in the district such as the Women’s Union, the Farmer’s Union and the Youth Union.

Another factor was that due to the number of organizations being used to distribute funds the district VBSP did not know if households were receiving several or no loans, or whether they had defaulted on other poverty reduction programme loans in the past.

As discussed earlier the scheduling of assistance to the poor, especially of loans seems to determine whether they receive the most relevant support. This is especially the case for loans from the VBSP. Though representatives of the VBSP stated that poverty reduction project beneficiaries could receive multiple loans it would seem more likely that a poor household would want to limit their debt exposure.

As a result the first or second loan they take may be the extent of their borrowing and needs to be the most appropriate for their circumstances.

Loan repayments and the poverty line

A number of loans available for housing, production and the purchase of land are given at zero percent interest rates though they must be paid back over five years at 20 percent per year. Access to assistance in some projects is subject to beneficiaries also taking up a loan to supplement any government grant.

If we take the example of the VND 7.2 million loan from the VBSP for house building, this would appear to have an achievable repayment of VND 1.44 million dong per year.

However, if you consider that the loan is targeted at the poor who under the current poverty line are those with an income below VND 2.4 million a year then the repayment is a considerable drain on their income even if there are more than 2 people within a household that are income earners.

It is also unlikely then that a poor household will take on more than one loan as the burden of repayment on two VBSP loans would leave them with very little.

Decision 32 targets loans at those considerably below the poverty line aiming at households whose income per capita is less than VND 60,000 per month. Decision 32 does give considerably more flexibility in repayment periods and amounts and also allows more than one loan up to maximum of VND 5 million.

3.2. Access to productive land, Decision 74

Projects such as the Mekong Delta support project have tried to give landless poor access to productive land by giving a VND 10 million grant and giving access to a further VND 10 million concessional loan to buy a minimum of 1,500m². Despite the problems with access to land and the small amount of money available to purchase the land Tra Vinh province had managed to support a number of farmers in accessing productive land.

However, despite the obvious synergies between access to productive land, access to credit and access to extension services local officials said they had not purposely connected the three poverty reduction interventions together.

This is not to say that farmers do not receive extension training or access to loans, rather that it is not the policy of local authorities to ensure a package of support, often from different poverty reduction projects and from different provincial and district agencies, is given.

Small budgets, diverse management of projects and shifting beneficiaries also make the task of coordinating poverty reduction interventions across the government projects somewhat difficult. A lack of greater coordination and recognition of synergies across poverty reduction projects is unsurprising given the general lack of good coordination between departments and ministries in day to day work as a whole.

3.3. Production support, P135-II, NTP-PR and Resolution 30a

In production support which is found in P135-II, the NTP PR in two components and the newly established 30a Program, the synergies are obvious and coordination can be found as the same departments are implementing three of the components; provincial and district departments of agriculture and rural development.

As discussed above the development of synergies between other components such as access to land or VBSP loans and production development, whether training or inputs and machinery, is weak.

The fact that one district department is implementing three separate poverty reduction components, and also most probably donor projects, means that many of the projects developed under the poverty reduction projects are not recipient driven. Beneficiaries often get to choose from a short shopping list of trainings or support that is similar across projects.

This is understandable from the point of view of the district or provincial official who is dealing with numerous communes and several thousand villagers in one year across the three poverty reduction projects with agricultural support. This also allows him to pool some of the resources for production development and offer more efficient support. This is especially the case for training.

3.4. Vocational Training, P135-II, NTP-PR and Decision 74

As mentioned earlier a number of provinces and districts complained they received budgets and targets for vocational training and employment generation that had significant difficulty in implementing due to a lack of trainees, a lack of demand for training as well as lack of employment opportunities for those trained.

Several provinces have sought to get round this problem and ensure training and employment are linked by outsourcing vocational training to private enterprises that are then under contract to train 20-25 ethnic minority or poor people for three months and then must employ the trainees once they complete their training. This was seen in Tra Vinh province under this study and also in Quang Tri province under a separate study.

4. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Summary of findings

Overlapping and coordination between poverty reduction programmes

Little overlapping between projects in implementation; Though components of the numerous poverty reduction projects suggest overlapping in the design of the projects, taking into account other poverty reduction projects as well as the identification of different beneficiaries goes some way to ensuring there is no overlap in project implementation.

Little coordination between projects and components: The fact that projects avoid overlapping as well as avoid duplication of support to different beneficiaries hinders greater coordination. The lack of coordination across projects also suggests that ministries and especially departments are developing silos across poverty reduction projects. Different departments ring fence components of projects and have no incentive to coordinate with other components.

Fragmentation: Successive attempts are made to plug perceived 'gaps' in the coverage of programmes, so that what results is a patchwork of similar programmes with small pots of funding and separate budgeting and reporting requirements for local administrations, increasing transaction costs and limiting the potential impact that a more integrated programme approach might have.

No move to strengthen synergies across programmes: Several projects and components, especially in production support and access to productive land have obvious synergies that could be exploited to improve the efficiency and impact of projects. This is not being done even where the same department may be the implementer and monitor of a project or component. There are synergies available that could bring about greater impact and efficiency of projects, especially between productive land distribution, extension support and loans.

Mainstream integration

Little integration with the mainstream plan or budget: It is clear that poverty reduction projects and funds are seen as completely separate from mainstream planning and funds, especially in non infrastructure projects. In some areas the poverty reduction budget dominates such as in extension support at the district level.

Budgeting and monitoring

Numerous small budgets and projects: the variety of projects and components has resulted in a large number of small scale interventions limiting districts especially in their ability to respond to the real needs of their local populations.

Local budget contributions: Centrally designed projects that force local contributions from provincial budgets are limiting the degree provincial governments are able to exert decentralized expenditure spending.

Monitoring and evaluation: It is difficult to validate projects claims of achieving their at design outputs and impossible to assign beneficial impact to different projects.

- **Budget disbursement vs. impact:** Despite generally lower than planned budget disbursement across all poverty reduction projects provinces and ministries continue to report achievement of goals.
- **Spending efficiency:** As a result of the inability to effectively monitor impact of poverty alleviation projects and projects reporting achievement of goals it is difficult to determine where funds are most efficiently and optimally spent across poverty reduction projects.

4.2. Recommendations

4.2.1. *One poverty reduction programme for Vietnam*

Rather than a collection of different NTPs and poverty reduction programmes as is currently the case Vietnam should move towards one overarching poverty reduction programme that addresses the needs of the poor in Vietnam and gives authority and decentralizes budget disbursement to provinces to identify and implement poverty reduction activities appropriate for them and the poor in their areas.

The first step in this move would be to rationalise all poverty reduction programmes in different areas, such as agriculture or education, reducing fragmentation and moving design and implementation responsibility to appropriate ministries. For instance MARD would design and monitor all interventions in agriculture.

This would avoid the current situation of significant crowding in different sectors of support such as agriculture. It could also reduce the planning, reporting and budget load at different levels and enable efficiency in different poverty reduction areas of support to the poor.

Combining poverty reduction projects into one programme would reduce management and administration costs through the implementation of a single planning, budgeting, delivery and reporting line. This would also reduce fragmentation in production support and give greater flexibility in implementation. Projects should be developed as a range of poverty reduction options that provinces could choose from in designing their poverty reduction plans rather than several pots of money and interventions that limit interventions to different budget lines.

Ministries would then move away from their role of implementer to that of giving guidance and monitoring provinces in their ability to reach an agreed range of targets in different sectors.

There should also be a move towards great integration of poverty reduction projects and plans within mainstream planning and budgeting.

4.2.2. *Decentralise poverty reduction funding and decision making to provincial levels*

It is clear that the current system is top heavy and gives little flexibility for provinces, districts or communes to develop locally appropriate poverty reduction plans. Provinces are restricted to the various projects and budgets and must work within these constraints, often trying unsuccessfully to implement projects.

Many provinces do design small poverty reduction interventions outside of the mainstream and regional poverty reduction programmes. These provincially led interventions are often more successful as designers are closer to implementers within provinces and local solutions can be found. There is also a greater degree of accountability.

A decentralized “block grant” system would allow provinces to design their own provincially appropriate poverty reduction projects. In return for a decentralized “block grant” provinces would agree a range of targets to be achieved and would be held accountable for reaching these targets by ministries.

This would also allow them to choose more comprehensive projects to lift people out of poverty rather than the piece meal approach they are receiving at the moment. It would also reduce the administrative burden for district levels as they would also receive greater flexibility in the design of their interventions and they would have single projects to implement in different sectors rather than the range of interventions they have currently.

4.2.3. Conditional cash transfer system

In many areas of need it is the poor themselves who are best able to identify their needs and what they would do to improve their lives. Moving towards a cash transfer system would enable the poor to choose their own poverty interventions. This would be supported and monitored by a range of conditions such as health check visits and enrollment in education.

ANNEX ONE: Poverty Reduction Programme Guiding Regulations

Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	Supporting Legal Documents
Socio-economic programme for extremely difficult communes in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas, P135	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decision No. 07/2006/QD-TTg on 10/1/2006 on social-economic development of extremely difficult communes in 2006-2010 (135 Phase II), 2. Circular No. 01/2008/TTLT-UBND-KHDT-TC-XD-NNPTNT dated on 15/9/2008 guiding the implementation of Program 135 Phase II, 3. Decision 113/2007/QD-TTg on 20/7/2007 approving the list of communes having attained the objectives of the Program on socio-economic development in communes in ethnic minority, mountainous, border, deep-lying and remote areas during 1999-2005; and adding communes, hamlets and villages to be covered by Program 135, phase II, and coastal and island communes to be covered by the national target program on poverty reduction during 2006-2010, 4. Decision 163/2006 QD-TTg, and Decision 164/2006 QD-TTg, dated July 11, 2006 on P.135/2 communes that have graduated from P135/1, respectively. 5. Decision 170/2005/QD-TTG and Decision 393/2005/QD-UBND. 6. Inter-ministerial Circular 676/2006/TTLT-UBND-KHDT-TC-XD-NNPTNT issued Define list of communes to be included in the Program 135. 7. Decision No. 754/QD-TTg on establishment of a Steering Committee for Poverty Reduction Programs including Program 135-II 8. Directive No. 04/2008/CT-TTg on accelerating implementation of poverty reduction programs including Program 135 9. Decision No. 69/2008/QD-TTg dated 28/5/2008 approving the list of additional extremely difficult communes in the border area and former revolutionary bases for inclusion in and exclusion from P135-II 10. Decision No. 1102/QD-TTg dated 18/8/2006 on adjustments on investment levels for projects under P135 in 2006 11. Decision No. 1445/QD-TTg on investment levels for projects under P135-II or for 2007-2008 Circular No. 86/2006/TT-BTC dated 18/9/2006 guiding the management of additional target budget from the central budget to local budget 12. Document No. 7151/BTC-NSNN dated 20/6/2008 by MOF providing additional budget for P135 13. Decision No. 74/2007/QD-UBND on issuance of the roadmap for the Program 135 phase II

Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	Supporting Legal Documents
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Decision No. 04/2007/QD-UBND dated 19/7/2007 on issuance of the Capacity Framework for local officials and communities involved in P135-II implementation 15. Circular 05/2007/TT-UBND dated 19/7/2007 on review of communes graduating from the Program 135 phase II 16. Circular 06/2007/TT-UBND dated 20/9/2007 on investment levels for support policies for improved livelihoods of the people, legal assistance for legal awareness raising in accordance with the Decision 112/2007/QD-TTg 17. Decision No. 06/2007/QD-UBND dated 12/10/2007 on issuance of the Communication Strategy for P135-II 18. Decision No. 01/2008/QD-UBND dated 11/01/2008 approving the list of extremely difficult villages in zone II communes for inclusion in P135-II 19. Decision No. 04/2008/QD-UBND dated 08/8/2008 on issuance of reporting formats and mechanism applicable in the socio-economic Development Program for Extremely Difficult Communes in the Ethnic Minority and Mountainous areas for 2006 - 2010 20. Circular No. 12/2009/TT-BNN on 6/3/2009 guiding the implementation of production support project under Program 135 Phase II 21. Circular No. 79/2007/TT-BNN on 20/9/2007 to complement the Circular No. 01/2007/TT-BNN guiding the implementation of production development projects under Program 135 Phase II 22. Circular No. 02/2008/TT-BXD dated 02/01/2008 guiding the budget preparation and management of expenditures for basic infrastructure funded by the socio-economic Development Program for Extremely Difficult Communes in the Ethnic Minority and Mountainous areas for 2006 - 2010. 23. Decision No. 07/2006/QD-TTg on 10/1/2006 on social-economic development of extremely difficult communes in 2006-2010 (135 Phase II) 24. Decision No. 112/2007/QD-TTg dated 20/7/2007 on the support policies for improvement of people's livelihoods and legal assistance for legal awareness raising under P135-II
NTP-PR 2006-2010	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Decision 20/2007/QD-TTg on 05/02/2007 on PR NTP 26. Circular 102/2007/TTLT-BTC-BLDTBXH on 20/8/2007 guiding financial management of projects under NTP-PR, 27. Decision No. 754/QD-TTg on establishment of a Steering Committee for Poverty Reduction Programs including Program 135-II 28. Directive No. 04/2008/CT-TTg on accelerating implementation of poverty reduction programs including Program 135

Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	Supporting Legal Documents
	<p>29. Decision No. 78/2007/TT-BNN on 11/9/2007 guiding the implementation of extension and production development projects under NTP-PR,</p> <p>30. Circular No. 102/2007/TTLT/BTC-BLDTBXH on 20/8/2007 guiding the financial management of some projects under NTP-PR</p> <p>31. Circular 30/2008/TT-BLDTBXH issued by MOLISA, Guiding the regular M&E of PR-NTP at local levels</p> <p>32. Decree 66/2006/ND-CP on 07/7/2006 by the Government on rural industry development;</p> <p>33. Decision 81/2005/QD-TTg issued on 18/4/2005 by PM on support short-term vocational training to rural laborers;</p> <p>34. Decision 267/2005/QD-TTg on 31/10/2005 by PM on Vocational training for boarding minority students;</p> <p>35. Inter-ministerial circular 06/2006/TTLT-BTC-BLDTBXH on 19/1/2006 issued by MoF, MOLISA, Guiding the short-term vocational training to rural laborers</p> <p>36. D8 65/2006/TTLT-BTC-BLDTBXH on 19/1/2006 by MoF, MOLISA, Guiding the short-term vocational training to boarding minority students</p> <p>37. Inter-ministerial circular 102/2007/TTLT-BTC-BLDTBXH on 20/8/2007 by MOF, MOLISA, Guidance on financial mechanism for PR-NTP projects</p> <p>38. Document No- 3764-BLDTBXH on 20/6/2006 by MOLISA, on implementation of the infrastructure projects in the most disadvantaged coastal and island communes</p> <p>39. Decision 112/2007/QD-TTg on 20/7/2007 on support scholarship to poor students</p> <p>40. Decision 167/2008/QD-TTg on 12/12/2008, Decision 20/2007/QD-TTg on 05/02/2007 on PR NTP</p> <p>41. Circular No 08/2009/TTLT-BXD-BTC-BKHDT-BNNPTNT-NHNN on 19/5/2009</p> <p>42. Decree 78/2002/ND-CP 4/10/2002 on Credit to the poor</p> <p>43. Decision 157/2007/QD-TTg, Loans to the poor Households and poor students 2007 on PR NTP</p>
P134 Support land, Housing and access to water	<p>44. Decision No 134/2004/QD-TTG, dated on 20/7/2004 on some policies of supporting land for production, housing and supplying water for ethnic minority and poor households Document No. 1401/CP-NN on 28/9/2004 about implementation of Decision 134, Circular No. 819/2004/TTLT/UBDT-KHDT-TC-XD-NNPTNT on 10/11/2004 guiding the implementation of Decision 134,</p>

Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	Supporting Legal Documents
	<p>45. Decision No. 03/2005/QD-BNN on 5/1/2005 deciding the woods exploitation to support timber for poor and difficult ethnic minorities to build house under Decision 134, Document No. 40/UBDT-CSDT on 21/1/2008 guiding the implementation of Decision 198/2007/QD-TTg</p> <p>46. Document No. 1401/CP-NN on 28/9/2004 about implementation of Decision 134, Circular No. 819/2004/TTLT/UBDT-KHDT-TC-XD-NNPTNT on 10/11/2004 guiding the implementation of Decision 134,</p> <p>47. Decision No. 03/2005/QD-BNN on 5/1/2005 deciding the woods exploitation to support timber for poor and difficult ethnic minorities to build house under Decision 134, Document No. 40/UBDT-CSDT on 21/1/2008 guiding the implementation of Decision 198/2007/QD-TTg</p>
NTP on rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS)	<p>48. Decision 277/2006/QD-TTg on rural water supply and sanitation 11/12/2006</p> <p>49. Circular No. 48/2008/TTLT-BTC-BNN on 12/6/2008 to modify the Circular No. 80/2007/TTLT-BTC-BNN guiding management and use of budget for RWSS 2006-2010,</p> <p>50. Circular No. 93/2007/TTLT/BNN-BYT-BGDDT on 22/11/2007 guiding the coordination among 3 sectors (agriculture and rural development, health care, education and training) in implementing RWSS</p> <p>51. Decision of minister of health no. 08/2005/QD-BYT dated 11/3/2005 regarding issuing the sector standards: hygiene standards for various types of latrines</p> <p>52. Decision of minister of health no. 09/2005/QD-BYT dated 11/3/2000 regarding issuing the sector standards: hygiene standards for clean water</p>
Rapid and Sustainable Poverty Reduction Programme for the 61 Poorest Districts	<p>53. Resolution 30a/2008/NQ-CP on 27/12/2008, Program on credit support to 61 poor districts</p> <p>54. Circular 06/2009/TT-NHNN on 09/4/2009 by SBV, Guidance on credit support to 61 districts</p> <p>55. Decision 579/2009/QD-TTg, Loans for Production</p>
Housing support for poor households (Decision 167)	<p>56. Decision 167/2008/QD-TTg on 12/12/2008</p> <p>57. Circular No 08/2009/TTLT-BXD-BTC-BKHDT-BNNPTNT-NHNN dated on 19/5/2009</p>

Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	Supporting Legal Documents
Support migration	58. Decision 190/2003/QD-TTg on 16/9/2003 of migration policy to implement zoning and residence plan in 2003 - 2010 59. Circular No 09/2004/TTLT-BNN-BTC, dated on 31/3/2004
Support for students of boarding schools for ethnic minority	60. Circular 109/2009/TTLT-BTC-BGDDT on 29/5/2009 on support for students of boarding schools for ethnic minority
Support for Teachers in extremely difficult areas	61. Circular No. 06/2007/TTLT-BGDDT-BNV-BTC on 27/3/2007
Scholarship and social aid for ethnic minority students	62. Circular No. 43/2007/TTLT-BTC-BGDDT on 2/5/2007
Relocation program - Support ethnic minority migrants	63. Decision No. 33/2007/QD-TTg on 5/3/2007 64. Circular No. 03/2007/TT-UBDT on 8/6/2007 guiding the implementation of settlement support policy for ethnic migrants in 2007-2010 period under Decision No. 33/2007/QD-TTg on 5/3/2007, 65. Circular No. 99/2007/TT-BTC on 10/8/2007 guiding financial management to implement Decision 33, 66. Decision 1342/QD-TTg on 25/8/2009 approving the plan for relocation program and support for ethnic minority to 2012
Relocation program - Support migrants at communes on border with China	67. Decision No. 60/2005/QD-TTg on 24/3/2005 68. Circular No. 11/2006/TT-BNN on 14/2/2006 guiding the implementation of migrant support and population stabilization of Vietnam-China bordering communes under Decision No. 60/2005/QD-TTg on 24/3/2005
Concessional loans to ethnic minorities in extreme difficulty	69. Decision 32/2007/QD-TTG on 5/3/2007 by PM on loans to minority producers in extreme difficulty, 70. Decision 126/2008/QD-TTg on 15/9/2008 amend Decision 32Circular 02/2007/TT-UBDT guiding the implementation of Decision No. 32/2007/QD-TTg, 71. Document 933/UBDT-CSDT on 20/10/2008 guiding the implementation of Decision 126

Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	Supporting Legal Documents
Mekong Delta Land - Land allocation and employment support to the poor minorities in Mekong river Delta, 2008 - 2010	<p>72. Decision 74/2008/QD-TTg on land allocation and employment support to poor minorities in the Mekong Delta, 2008-2010 9/6/2008</p> <p>73. Document No. 886/UBDT-CSDT on 3/10/2008 guiding the implementation of Decision 74/2008/QD-TTg</p>
Support investment in electricity network development in rural, mountainous and island areas	<p>74. Resolution 30a/2008/NQ-CP on 27/12/2008, Program on credit support to 61 poor districts</p> <p>75. Circular No- 97/2008/TT-BTC on 28/10/2008 by MOF</p>
Policies to support minorities, the households of social policy targeting, poor households and close to the poor threshold households and fishermen	<p>76. Decision 289/QD-TTg on 18/3/2008 and</p> <p>77. Decision 965/QD-TTg on 21/7/2008 to amend the Decision 289/QD-TTg</p>
Delivering forest and forest protection to ethnic minority in Central Highlands	<p>78. Decision 304/2005/QD-TTg on 23/11/2005 delivering forest and forest protection to ethnic minority households and communities in Central Highlands provinces</p> <p>79. Circular 17/2006/TT-BNN on 14/3/2006 guiding the implementation of Decision 304</p>
Transportation fee and price subsidy for mountainous and ethnic minority area	<p>80. Document No. 919/CP-KTTH on 5/10/2000</p> <p>81. Document No. 20/UBDT-CSDT on 10/1/2008 guiding the subsidy policy for transportation fee and price in 2008 (revised annually)</p>

Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	Supporting Legal Documents
Support the basic need goods to the minorities in disadvantaged areas	82. Decision 20/1998/ND-CP on 31/3/1998 and Decree 02/2002/ND-CP on 3/1/2002 on trade development in mountainous, island and minority areas 83. Document No. 941/CP-KTTH on 19/10/2001 on supply medical and school writing paper for free, Circular No. 07/2002/TTLT/BTM-UBDTMN-BTC-BKHDT on 12/8/2002 guiding the implementation of Decision 02 and Decision 20
Development of small minority groups	84. Decision No. 237/QD-UBND on 16/5/2005 to develop Si La ethnic minority in Dien Bien 85. Decision No. 238/QD-UBND on 16/5/2005 to develop Pu Peo ethnic minority in Ha Giang 86. Decision No. 292/QD-UBND on 17/6/2005 to develop Ro Mam ethnic minority in Kon Tum 87. Decision No. 304/QD-UBND on 22/6/2005 to develop O Du ethnic minority in Nghe An 88. Decision No. 255/QD-UBND on 29/8/2008 to develop Brau ethnic minority in Kon Tum
Education for All	89. 872/2003/CP-KG 90. Decision 872/2003/CP-KG
Health care for the poor	91. Decision 139/2002/QD-TTg on 15/10/2002, Health care for the poor 92. Decree 63/2005/ND-CP on 16/5/2005 by Government on Health Issuance Charter 93. Inter-ministerial circular 21/2005/TTLT-BYT-BTC on 27/7/2005 by MOF, MOH on involuntary health insurance
State development investment credit	94. Decision 13/2009/QD-TTg on 21/01/2009 and Decision 56/2009/QD-TTg on 15/4/2009, 95. Circular 156/2009/TT-BTC, Guiding on State Investment Credit lending scheme for rural infrastructure, rural industry, aquaculture development and anti-temporary canal projects 96. Decree 151/2006/ND-CP issued in December 20th, 2006 on State Investment and Export Credit
Support socio-economic development in border communes along Vietnam-Lao- Cambodia border	97. Decision 160/2007/QD-TTg

Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	Supporting Legal Documents
Support the minorities, the poor and close to the poor households and the households of social policy in the areas where this no national grid connected according to the Decision 289/2008/TTg	98. Decision 289/QD-TTg, on free of charge delivery to the poor and close to the poor households and the households of social policy in the areas where this no national grid connected according to the Decision 289/2008/TTg
Support to regional socio-economic development	99. Resolution 10/NQ-TW and Decision No- 25/2008/QD-TTg (Central Highlands) 100. Resolution 37/NQ-TW and Decision No- 27/2008/QD-TTg (Northern mountains) 101. Resolution 39/NQ-TW and Decision No- 24/2008/QD-TTg (Central Coastal region) 102. Resolution 21/NQ-TW and Decision No- 25/2008/QD-TTg (Mekong Delta) 103. Resolution 54/NQ-CP (Red River Delta) 104. Resolution 55NQ-TW (South East)
NTP on 5 million. Hectares of forest	105. Decision 661/QD-TTg 1998, Resolution 73/2006/QH11
Concretization of schools & health centers	106. Decision 20/2008/QD-CP, 1/2/2008 & Decision 47/2008/QD-TTg, 2/4/2008
Concretization of canals & rural industry infrastructure	107. Decision 13/2009/QD-CP

ANNEX TWO: Poverty Reduction Components

	Infrastructure	Production	Housing	Water	Education	Vocational Training	Legal Support	Training officials in PR	Health
P135II	Comp 2. Infrastructure development (roads, bridges etc.)	Comp 1. Production development Comp 2. Infrastructure development Irrigation		Comp 2. Infrastructure development (water systems)	Comp 2. Infrastructure development (school buildings)	Comp 3. Capacity upgrading communities	Comp 4. Support for enhancing law awareness	Comp 3. Capacity upgrading for staff of commune, village and community	Comp 2. Infrastructure development (Health clinics)
NTP-PR	Comp 4. Investment projects for infrastructure development in 157 most disadvantaged coastal and island communes	Comp 1. Production knowledge training for poor households Comp 2. Building models to apply new technology, high tech, technology transfer Comp 9. Concessional loans to the poor Comp 4. Investment projects for infrastructure development in 157 most disadvantaged coastal and island communes (irrigation)	Comp 6. Housing support and loans for poor households		Comp 5. Direct support in cash and tuition fees exemption Comp 4. Investment projects for infrastructure development in 157 most disadvantaged coastal and island communes (schools)	Comp 3. Vocational training for the poor	Comp 7. Support to communes to disseminate legal information	Comp 2. Strengthening poverty reduction capacity to PR staff and communication Comp 4. Investment projects for infrastructure development in 157 most disadvantaged coastal and island communes (hospitals and health clinics)	
62 Districts	Comp 3. Infrastructure development	Comp 1. Guiding support for agricultural production of residents in 61 poor district area Support to Forestry Protection Comp 4. Loan interest rate incentives policy under supporting 61 poor districts program Comp 3. Infrastructure development (irrigation)	Comp 6. Complete housing support for poor households		Comp 2. Policy on education, training to increased intellectual standards of people Comp 2.2 Direct support in cash and tuition fees exemption Comp 3. Infrastructure development (schools)	Vocational training linked with job creation and labour exports Vocational training for the poor		Comp 2 Support to capacity building and training of local officials Comp 3. Infrastructure development (hospitals and health clinics)	

	Infrastructure	Production	Housing	Water	Education	Vocational Training	Legal Support	Training officials in PR	Health
RWSS		Comp 3. RWSS Livestock excreta treatment		Comp 1. RWSS water supply				RWSS Surveys, training and administration fees	Comp 2. RWSS for sanitation
EFA					Comp 1. Illiteracy elimination, consolidation of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and achievement of Universal Lower Secondary Education.				
Mekong Delta		Comp 2. Provide production land and loans for the Poor	Comp 1. Provide inhabiting land and loans			Comp 3. Training and Employment support for EM			
Other	Relocation program - Support ethnic minority migrants Socio- economic development in border communes	Decision 32. Concessional loans to ethnic minorities in extreme difficulty	Decision 167. Complete housing support for poor households		Support for students of boarding schools for ethnic minority Scholarship and social aid for ethnic minority students Support for Teachers in extremely difficult areas				Health care for the poor
Central Highlands Forestry Development programme		Comp 1. Delivering forest and forest protection to ethnic minority in Central Highlands							
Programme 134		Comp 1. Support land for production	Comp 3. Support land and residence	Comp 2. Support water for living					

ANNEX THREE: Government Poverty Reduction Programme Map November 2009

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
1	Socio-economic programme for extremely difficult communes in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas	CEM	Commune	2006	2010	4 components: production development support, infrastructure development, capacity building for communal/ village officials and community, service support and legal support	By 2010, there will be no hh in hunger, less than 30% hhs are poor, more than 70% hhs have per capita income of more than 3.5 mil. VND/year; more than 80% of communes having roads for vehicles to all villages, more than 80% of communes have small irrigation constructions serving more than 85% of its paddy land area, 100% of communes have consolidated school/class and boarding class if needed, 80% of villages have access to electricity and community house, 100% of communes have consolidated clinic station; more than 80% of households have access to clean water and electricity, more than 50% of households have sanitary toilet; more than 95% of children in primary school age and 75% of children in secondary school age go to school, 95% of people need legal support could have it free; capacity building for communal staff and head of village, community	18000 billion VND	7249.15 billion VND (2006 to 2008)	3020 billion VND	3142 billion VND	1839 extremely difficult communes, bordering communes, security communes, 3149 extremely difficult villages at II region communes (list approved by PM)	

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1.1	Project of Support for production development	MARD	DARD	2006	2010	<p>1. Project of support for production development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for activities of agricultural, forestry, aquaculture and industrial extension - Support for building and widespread multiplying good production models - Support plant seeds, breeding animals, production inputs for poor households - Support for purchasing equipment, machinery, tools for processing and preserving products after harvest. 	<p>By 2010, 70% of households will have incomes of 3.5 million dong/capita/year</p> <p>Poor households use various market-oriented livelihood services</p>	VND 1305 billion	VND 871.43 billion	434 billion VND	408 billion VND		Poor households, Group of households who have common interest in developing production and services (share of non-poor hhs less than 20%)
1.2	Project developing infrastructure	CEM	Commune	2006	2010	<p>2. Project developing infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The investment in constructing infrastructure in villages, hamlets includes: roads, irrigation, electronic system, schools, medical stations, markets, house for community's activities, water supplying systems for living. 	<p>By 2010, more than 80% of communes having roads for vehicles to all villages, more than 80% of communes have small irrigation constructions serving more than 85% of its paddy land area, 100% of communes have consolidated school/class and boarding class if needed, 80% of villages have access to electricity and community house, 100% of communes have consolidated clinic station; more than 80% of households have access to clean water and electricity, more than 50% of households have sanitary toilet; more than 95% of children in primary school age and 75% of children in secondary school age go to school</p>	6532 billion VND	VND 4692.38 billion	1840 billion VND	1767 billion VND		

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1.3	Contents of project training and capacity upgrading for staff of commune, village and community	CEM	DOLISA	2006	2010	<p>3. Contents of project training and capacity upgrading for staff of commune, village and community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies for developing society-economy for ethnic and mountainous areas. - Management mechanism and implementation of Program 135 - Knowledge about agricultural, forestry, aquaculture and industrial extension, credit for poor people, effective models for poverty reduction and hungry eradication - Regulation of grassroots democracy and participation of community implementing the Program: planning, supervising - Support training for ethnic minority people - Knowledge of related law. 	<p>By 2010, 100% of communes/ communities will have adequate capacity to manage the implementation of a program.</p> <p>Capacity of local cadres and communities improved</p> <p>Evidence demonstrated that communities are applying learned behaviors (e.g. supervision of investment) in activities beyond the scope of the program</p> <p>By 2010, over 70% of ethnic minority people from 16 – 25 years of age participate in short-term training and vocational training</p>	VND 439 billion	292.69 VND billion	146 billion VND	117 billion VND		<p>1. Commune professionals and officials, village non-professionals specified at Decree 121/2003/ND-CP on 21/10/2003</p> <p>2. Officials from higher level to reinforce communal authorities</p> <p>3. Members of commune management board and inspection board</p> <p>4. People having prestige in village community</p> <p>5. Officials in commune's personnel plan</p> <p>6. Freelance legal supporter and members of legal supporting club at commune</p> <p>7. Ethnic minority youth from 16 to 25 years old</p>
1.4	Support for services, improving living standard for the people and enhancing law awareness	CEM	DOLISA	2006	2010	<p>4. Support for services, improving living standard for the people and enhancing law awareness</p>	<p>100% households have access to public services, social policies</p> <p>100% of beneficiaries received investment support</p> <p>95% of people need legal support could have it free</p> <p>Capability & experience in integrating projects/policies & coordination between sectors</p>	1995 billion VND	1259.73 VND billion	735 billion VND	184 billion VND		
1.5	Operation and Maintenance	CEM	DOC	2006	2010			226 billion VND	112 VND billion	114 billion VND			

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2	NTP-PR 2006-2010	MOLISA		2006	2010	<p>1. Policies/projects to help the poor in production development and income raising (concessional loans to the poor; production land support for ethnic minority poor; extension - production and business support; basic infrastructure development for extremely difficult communes in coastal area and islands, vocational training, expansion of poverty reduction models)</p> <p>2. Policies to create opportunities for the poor to access social services (health care for the poor, education for the poor, housing and water for the poor, legal support for the poor)</p> <p>3. Capacity building projects (poverty reduction capacity building, M&E)</p>	<p>a) Striving to reduce the rate of poor households from 22% in 2005 down to 10-11% by 2010 (reducing poor households by 50% in 5 years)</p> <p>b) Income of poor households increases by 1.45 folds compared with 2005.</p> <p>c) Striving to reach 50% of communes with special difficulties in coastal line and island areas overcoming the situation of special difficulty. Specifically, by 2010, extremely difficult communes have basic infrastructure constructions; 6 millions of loans given to the poor; 150000 poor people get free vocational training or reduction in fee; 100% of the poor get medical insurance card and health care expenses funded by Medical Insurance Fund; 19 million of tuition fee and other contribution exemptions or reductions are to be given to the poor students, of which 9 mill. are the primary education students; 170000 poverty reduction staff (95% at local level) participate in capacity strengthening training; 500000 houses for the poor; 98% of the poor is to be given free legal advices, if requested.</p>	2140 VND Billion (43,488 bil. VND (central 12.472, local 2.26, community 2.46, international support 196, credit 26.000), in which 3.456 bil. VND from the program and 40.032 bil. VND from other related programs)	686.5 billion VND from central	769.5 billion VND from central	333.1 billion VND from central	Nationwide	The poor, poor household, extremely difficult communes, poor communes, with priority to female-headed household, ethnic minority, households having elder, invalid, children with special circumstances)

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2.11	NTP PR Agriculture, forestry, fishery extension, production and business supports	MARD	DARD	2006	2010	1. Production training for poor households	4.2 million extension trainees 50% of the communes have commune agriculture extension workers	400 billion VND from central	131 VND billion from central	180 billion VND from central	50 billion VND from central	Nationwide	Poor households (poverty line defined by Decision 170/2005/QĐ-TTg on 8/7/2005)
2.12	NTP PR Agricultural pilot models	MOLISA	DOLISA	2006	2010	2. Building models to apply new technology, high tech, technology transfer	4.2 million extension trainees 50% of the communes have commune agriculture extension workers	40 billion VND from central	21.8 VND billion from central	180 billion VND from central	50 billion VND from central	Nationwide	Poor households (poverty line defined by Decision 170/2005/QĐ-TTg on 8/7/2005)
2.2	NTP PR PR capacity strengthening, including training for PR staff and communication	MOLISA	DOLISA	2006	2010	Strengthening poverty reduction capacity to PR staff and communication	170,000 PR staff, of which 95% from grassroots levels will be trained	135 VND billion	58 VND billion				
2.3	NTP PR Vocational training for the poor	MOLISA	DOLISA	2006	2010	Vocational training for the poor	150,000 vocational trainees	200 VND billion	80 billion VND				
2.4	NTP PR Basic rural infrastructure development in the most disadvantaged coastal and island poor communes	MOLISA	DOC	2006	2010	Basic infrastructure projects in the most disadvantaged coastal and island communes	Investment projects for infrastructure development in 157 most disadvantaged coastal and island communes	1300 VND billion	379.5 VND billion			Extremely difficult communes in coastal area and islands	Extremely difficult communes in coastal area and islands
2.5	NTP-PR- Education to the poor	MOET	DOET	2006	2010	Direct support in cash and tuition fees exemption	19 million of tuition fee and other contribution exemptions or reductions are to be given to the poor students, of which 9 mill. are the primary education students.		105 VND billion				

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2.6	NTP-PR- Housing support for poor households	MOC, VPB	DOC	2009	2012	1. Direct support from central and local budget 2. Soft loan from VPB 3. Woods exploitation for timber needed to build house	Complete housing support for poor households in 61 poor district area by the end of the first quarter 2010, complete housing support for the remained poor households by the end of 2012 (minimum standards: hard floor, hard frame, hard roof; at least 24m ² , 10 year duration)			999 VND billion		Rural area	1. Poor households (poverty line defined by Decision 170/2005/QD-TTg on 8/7/2005) determined by Commune People's Committee when Decision No 167/2008/QD-TTg to be in force. 2. Households do not have any house or have house but to be in unsettled, damaged, dilapidated and risky to collapse and these households are unable to improve their house by themselves. 3. Not benefit from other programs (Decision 134/2004/QD-TTg on 20/7/2004, Decision 118/QD-TTg on 27/2/1996, Decision 20/2000/QD-TTg on 3/2/2000, Decision 117/2007/QD-TTg on 25/7/2007, Decision 78/2008/QD-TTg on 10/6/2008, Decision 105/2002/QD-TTg on 2/8/2002, Decision 204/2005/Q-TTg on 15/8/2005, Decision 1151/QD-TTg on 26/8/2008, housing support programs for specific region/ subject
2.61	NTP-PR- Housing support for poor households, government support	MOC, VPB		2009	2012	1. Direct support from central and local budget	Complete housing support for poor households in 61 poor district area by the end of the first quarter 2010, complete housing support for the remained poor households by the end of 2012 (minimum standards: hard floor, hard frame, hard roof; at least 24m ² , 10 year duration)					Rural area	

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
2.62	NTP-PR- Housing support for poor households, loans	MOC, VPB	DOC	2009	2012	2. Soft loan from VPB	Complete housing support for poor households in 61 poor district area by the end of the first quarter 2010, complete housing support for the remained poor households by the end of 2012 (minimum standards: hard floor, hard frame, hard roof; at least 24m ² , 10 year duration)					Rural area	
2.63	NTP-PR- Housing support for poor households, materials	MOC, VPB	DOC	2009	2012	3. Woods exploitation for timber needed to build house	Complete housing support for poor households in 61 poor district area by the end of the first quarter 2010, complete housing support for the remained poor households by the end of 2012 (minimum standards: hard floor, hard frame, hard roof; at least 24m ² , 10 year duration)					Rural area	
2.7	NTP-PR Legal support for the poor	MOJ	DOLISA	2006	2010	1. Support to communes to disseminate legal information 2. Support to legal assistance club at communes 3. Support to mobile legal assistance at communes 4. Provide legal leaflet/ cassette to the poor	98% of poor people in need of legal support are provided with free services of legal support	40 VND billion	12 billion				
2.8	NTP-PR M&E	MOLISA	DOLISA	2006	2010		Data and reports available	40 VND billion	14.2 billion	VND 10,607 billion			

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2.9	NTP PR Concessional loans to the poor - VND 26,000 bill. - Allocated: 12,000	VBSP	VBSP	2006	2010	Loans for the Poor	6 millions of loans given to the poor	Contribution of businesses: VND 260 billion					Poor households (poverty line defined by Decision 170/2005/QĐ-TTg on 8/7/2005) and nominated by saving-and-loan group, certified by commune PC
3	P134 Support land, Housing and access to water	CEM	DEM	2004	2008	1- Support housing - The central government budget support 5 million dong/household. The local budget support not less than 1 million dong/household and other support from enterprises, social organizations, community and individuals. 2- Support water for living - The government budget support 0.5 tone of cement/household to build water container or support 300,000 dong/household to dig a well or create other water supply source. - For household who cannot build the water container by their self, the local government provides a plastic container or steel less one or cement one 3- Support land for production and residence The central government budget support 5 million dong/household		10.422 billion VND	7.6 billion				Ethnic minority households in list of poor households at 31/12/2006 by commune PC, who earn their living by agriculture, lacking of land for housing and production or lack of production land, having difficulty in housing and water

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3.1	Support housing	MoC, MARD, CEM	DOC	2004	2008	1- Support housing - The central government budget support 5 million dong/household. The local budget support not less than 1 million dong/household and other support from enterprises, social organizations, community and individuals.	500,000 poor households are to be given housings	2414.16 billion VND	1920 billion VND				Ethnic minority households in list of poor households at 31/12/2006 by commune PC, who earn their living by agriculture, lacking of land for housing and production or lack of production land, having difficulty in housing and water
3.2	Support land for residence	MoC, MARD, CEM	DOC	2004	2008	3. Support land for production and residence The central government budget support 5 million dong/household		10.422 billion VND	7.6 billion VND				

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3.3	Support water for living	MoC, MARD, CEM	DOC	2004	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Support water for living - The government budget support 0.5 tone of cement/ household to build water container or support 300,000 dong/household to dig a well or create other water supply source. - For household who cannot build the water container by their self, the local government provides a plastic container or steel less one or cement one 		1276.894 billion VND	1557.9 billion VND				
4	NTP on rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS)	MARD	DARD	2006	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass media - Training - Technological application - M&E - Support to build toilet - Support to build pilot model of animal waste treatment - Support to operate and maintain water supply constructions 	<p>1. 85% of rural population will have access to clean water, of which 50% have access to clean water meeting the standards as in 09/2005/Qé-BYT issued on 11 March 2005 to get 60 litre/person/day.</p> <p>2. 70% of rural population will have access to protected latrines; 70% of livestock-raising households will have hygiene places for animals and poultry. All schools, kindergartens will have protected latrines and clean water. Reduce pollution in industrial villages.</p>	22600 billion VND		5637 bil. VND in 2009	2921 VND billion (2008)	Rural Areas	

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4.1	RWSS water supply	MARD, MOH, MOET, PPCs	DARD	2006	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass media - Training - Technological application - M&E - Support to build toilet - Support to build pilot model of animal waste treatment - Support to operate and maintain water supply constructions 	<p>1. 85% of rural population will have access to clean water, of which 50% have access to clean water meeting the standards as in 09/2005/QĐ-BYT issued on 11 March 2005 to get 60 litre/person/day.</p>	9000 billion VND				Rural Areas	
4.2	RWSS Sanitation	MARD, MOH, MOET, PPCs	DARD	2006	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass media - Training - Technological application - M&E - Support to build toilet - Support to build pilot model of animal waste treatment - Support to operate and maintain water supply constructions 	<p>2. 70% of rural population will have access to protected latrines; 70% of livestock raising households will have hygiene places for animals and poultryies. All schools, kindergartens will have protected latrines and clean water. Reduce pollution in industrial villages.</p>	4800 billion VND				Rural Areas	
4.3	RWSS Livestock excreta treatment and trade village waste	MARD, MOH, MOET, PPCs	DARD	2006	2010		<p>Total livestock pens to be built and renovated: About 5 million Of which: - Biogas: 1,000,000 - New pens: 600,000 - Upgraded pens: 2,400,000 - Compost tanks: 1,000,000</p>	6800 billion VND				Rural Areas	
4.4	RWSS Surveys, training and administration fees	MARD, MOH, MOET, PPCs	DARD	2006	2010			2000 billion VND				Rural Areas	

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6	Rapid and Sustainable Poverty Reduction Programme for the 61 Poorest Districts	MOLISA	DOLISA	2009	2020	A. Support to production, job creation, income generation. B. Policy on Education, Training, Vocational Training, Intellectual Standard Increasing. C. Policy on Staffing in Poor Districts. D. Policy and Investment Mechanism on Basic Construction for Village, Commune and District Levels.		12000 VND billion			1550 VND billion (2009)			
6.1	61 Districts: Support to production, job creation, income generation	MOLISA	DOLISA	2009	2020	1. Protecting forests and allocating forests and forestry land for production forestry development. 2. Policy on production support. 3. For poor households living in villages on border areas will be provided with 15kg of rice/person/month 4. Strengthen and support agricultural-forestry-fishery extension workers, 5. Encourage and support enterprises, co-operatives and farms invested for production, processing and doing business in the poor districts will. 6. Each district will be supported with VND 100 million/year for promoting business, marketing products, especially special, local agricultural, forestry,								

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6.11	Support to Forestry Protection	MARD	DARD	2009	2020	<p>fishery products; farmers are provided with market information.</p> <p>7. Encourage and create favourable conditions and issue preferential policies in order to attract organizations, scientists, 8. Policy on labour export:</p> <p>a) Households who contract to take care of and protect forests will be paid VND 200,000 for taking care of and protecting one ha/year;</p> <p>b) Households who are allocated with production forests and allocated with land for production forest development as the zoning, will be benefited from the following policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receive all products on the production forestry area which has been allocated and planted; - Will be provided with saplings as the regulated norm for production forest from two to five million VND/ha (specific support norm will be based on the price of saplings in each locality, decided by the chairperson of Provincial People's Committee and City under Central governance). c) For the poor households who contract to take care 						61 poor districts	Households living and having family record book of permanent residence in communes, towns of 61 poor districts under the Resolution No 30A/2008/NQ-CP, dated 27/12/2008

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6.12	Support to Production	MARD, PPCs	DARD	2009	2020	<p>care of and protect forests, and are provided with land for afforestation, in addition to benefiting from the policies stated in Point a and b, will be supported with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15kg of rice per person per month while they can not afford to buy rice (the duration for receiving rice will be decided by the chairperson of PPC, city under the central governance, but will not exceed seven years); - VDN five million/ha/ household for clearance of land for food production within the forestry land which they have been allocated for being taken care of, protected and land allocated for production forest development; - 50% of interest rate by the Government Budget to pay for commercial banks for production forest development. 								

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						<p>especially for places where have server weather and prone to natural disasters;</p> <p>b) For areas where are eligible to reclaiming virgin soil, restoration of land or creation of terraces for agricultural production, will be supported with VND 10 million/ha for reclaiming virgin soil, VND five million/ha for restoration of land; VND 10 million/ha for terrace creation;</p> <p>c) Support one time for buying seeds, fertilizers for shifting variety of crops, fed animals with high economic value; prioritizing hybrid rice and maize seeds;</p> <p>d) Support 50% of interest rate from the Government Budget to pay for commercial banks for agricultural production development, processing investment, preservation and selling of products;</p> <p>d) For poor households, in addition to benefiting from policies stated in Part 1, Points a, b, c and d of Part 2, will be supported for livestock feeding development, fishery production and job creation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will be provided with credit scheme with maximum of VND five 								

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						<p>million/household, and 0% of interest rate (one time) with the duration of two years for buying cattle (e.g. buffalo, cow, goat) or livestock fed intensively or fishery seeds. Each household will be supported one time, with VND one million/household for breeding facilities construction or creation of area for fishery production; and VND two million/ha for buying grass seeds for cattle breeding;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will be supported with 100% of vaccination cost of dangerous diseases in cattle and livestock; - for households which are not eligible to breeding animals, but demanding for small scale industry development, handicrafts for income generation will be provided with credit of VND five million/household at maximum, with interest rate at 0% (one time). <p>3. For poor households living in villages on border areas will be provided with 15kg of rice/person/month during the period they can not afford to buy food.</p>								

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6.13	Support to Labour Export	MARD, PPCs	DOLISA	2009	2020	8. Policy on labour export: support to vocational training, teaching foreign languages, improving knowledge, orientations (including provision of cost for food, accommodation, travel, registrations and preferential credit, etc), aiming at enabling the labours in the poor districts to participate in labour export markets: it is planned that around 7,500 – 8,000 labours in the poor districts become guest workers (10 guest workers/commune on average).							
6.2	Support to Education, Training, Vocational Training, Intellectual Standard Increasing	MoET, MoISA	DOET	2009	2020	1. Policy on education, training to increased intellectual standards of people: arrange enough teachers for the poor districts; support to construction of "community assisted semi-boarding schools", teacher dormitories at villages; construction of district boarding schools in cooperation with other educational levels at district level (including high boarding school), aiming at meeting educational demands of local staff in the poor districts; strengthen and widen preferential							

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						<p>educational policy on entrance-exam exemption and demand driven education for ethnic minority pupils, priority given to agriculture, forestry, medical, family planning, teachers for villages, legal aid for improved awareness on laws.</p> <p>2. Vocational training linked with job creation: investment to build one interdisciplinary vocational training centre in every district which benefits from the preferential policies, with pupil dormitories, aiming at providing rural labourers with vocational trainings on the spot, e.g. on agricultural, forestry, fishery, non agricultural production; provide local labourers with intensive vocational trainings to enable them to work in factories and participate in labour export markets.</p> <p>3. Policy on training local staff on the spot: Provide professional staff with trainings, e.g. local medical workers, send children in poor districts to training centres of Ministry of National Defence; priority given to select local demobilized soldiers for</p>									

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6.21	Support to Education	MoET, MoISA	DOET	2009	2020	<p>further training, thus to supplement staff for the locality.</p> <p>4. Policy on training and capacity building of local staff: organizing training, coaching courses, both short and long period training courses for local staff at village, commune and district levels on socioeconomic management, project and programme management; skills on plan making and implementation.</p> <p>5. Increase resources for executing policy on population and family planning. Strengthen dissemination, communication, advocacy, in combination with provision of services on family planning, aiming at improved quality of population in the poor districts.</p>								
						<p>1. Policy on education, training to increased intellectual standards of people: arrange enough teachers for the poor districts; support to construction of "community assisted semi-boarding schools", teacher dormitories at villages;</p>								

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6.22	Support to Vocational Training	MoET, MoISA	DOET	2009	2020	<p>construction of district boarding schools in cooperation with other educational levels at district level (including high boarding school), aiming at meeting educational demands of local staff in the poor districts; strengthen and widen preferential educational policy on entrance-exam exemption and demand driven education for ethnic minority pupils, priority given to agriculture, forestry, medical, family planning, teachers for villages, legal aid for improved awareness on laws.</p> <p>2. Vocational training linked with job creation: investment to build one interdisciplinary vocational training centre in every district which benefits from the preferential policies, with pupil dormitories, aiming at providing rural labourers with vocational trainings on the spot, e.g. on agricultural, forestry, fishery, non agricultural production; provide local labourers with intensive vocational trainings to enable them to work in factories and participate in labour export markets.</p>								

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6.23	Support to capacity building and training of local officials	MoET, MoISA	DOET	2009	2020	<p>3. Policy on training local staff on the spot: Provide professional staff with trainings, e.g. local medical workers, send children in poor districts to training centres of Ministry of National Defence; priority given to select local demobilized soldiers for further training, thus to supplement staff for the locality.</p> <p>4. Policy on training and capacity building of local staff: organizing training, coaching courses, both short and long period training courses for local staff at village, commune and district levels on socioeconomic management, project and programme management; skills on plan making and implementation.</p>							
6.24	Support to Family Planning	MoH	DOH	2009	2020	<p>5. Increase resources for executing policy on population and family planning. Strengthen dissemination, communication, advocacy, in combination with provision of services on family planning, aiming at improved quality of population in the poor districts.</p>							

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6.3	Fast and sustainable Poverty Reduction to 61 poor districts	MOLISA	DOLISA	2010	2020	<p>1. Speed up formulating residential areas where favourable conditions and (identifying) places have prone to national disasters; uphold investment effectiveness.</p> <p>2. Utilize development investment funds from annual balanced budget (including budget balanced from local and supported fund from central), Government bond fund, funds from programmes, projects, ODA fund, prioritized to invest in development of socioeconomic infrastructure schemes as follows:</p> <p>a) For district level: high school; boarding school (including pupil dormitory) so that these schools can meet educational demand of ethnic minority children in the locality; district hospital, regional hospital, standard medical prevention centre; general service centre for agricultural, forestry, fishery devices; district scale, inter-commune irrigation schemes; provincial to district road, road from district centre to commune, inter-commune road, centre of commune group;</p>								

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						<p>b) For commune and under commune level: invest in necessary infrastructure schemes (including fees for O&M of invested schemes) at communes in the poor districts (excluding district town), including: school, (class-room, school, nursery school, kindergarten, community assisted semi-boarded school, teacher dormitory); standard health care centre (including dormitory for health care workers); inter-village/hamlet road, road to economic zones, concentrated production areas (including bridge, culvert); irrigation scheme for agricultural production (interior field canal and smallscalecanal);electricity connection for production and livelihood; clean water supply (for both dense and scattered residential areas, digging wells and building water tanks); commune centre market; commune broadcasting station; commune, village/hamlet cultural houses; waste treatment, land clearance for industrial zones and trade villages.</p>								

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
6.4	Loan interest rate incentives policy under supporting 61 poor districts program	VBSP, PPCs	VBSP	2009	2020								
7	Housing support for poor households (Decision 167)	MOC	DOC	2009	2012	Targeting, approval of households to be supported, specializations (minimum standards: hard floor, hard frame, hard roof; at least 24m ² , 10 year duration), management, support liquidation, implementation	Complete housing support for poor households in 61 poor district area by the end of the first quarter 2010, complete housing support for the remained poor households by the end of 2012						
8	Support migration	MARD	DARD	2003	2010								
9	Support for students of boarding schools for ethnic minority	MOET	DOET	2009									
10	Support for Teachers in extremely difficult areas	MOET	DOET	2007									
11	Scholarship and social aid for ethnic minority students	MOET	DOET	2007									

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
12	Relocation program - Support ethnic minority migrants	CEM	DEM	2007	2012	<p>1. Investment support for community (infrastructure support for concentrated settlement sites, support communes receive settled households - 20 mil. VND/ household, support for community development staff at concentrated settlement sites, support technology application - 30 mil. VND/village/year)</p> <p>2. Support for settled households (land as specified in Decision 134, 15 mil. VND/hh for building house and food in the first 6 month and water, 1 mil. VND/hh for leveling off floor if moving case by case, moving support to settlement site.</p>	By 2012, complete settlement for all normadic ethnic minority households; 70% of concentrated settlement villages have all basic infrastructure, 100% settled households have house, land, water, etc. in which 70% have access to electricity and clean water; concentrated settlement villages do not have households in hunger and their number of poor households reduce by 2-3%/year	2717 billion VND	313 billion VND				Normadic ethnic hhs
12.1	Relocation program - Support ethnic minority migrants	CEM	2007	2012		<p>1. Investment support for community (infrastructure support for concentrated settlement sites, support communes receive settled households - 20 mil. VND/ household, support for community development staff at concentrated settlement sites, support technology application - 30 mil. VND/village/year)</p>	By 2012, complete settlement for all normadic ethnic minority households; 70% of concentrated settlement villages have all basic infrastructure, 100% settled households have house, land, water, etc. in which 70% have access to electricity and clean water; concentrated settlement villages do not have households in hunger and their number of poor households reduce by 2-3%/year						Normadic ethnic hhs

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
12.2	Relocation program - Support ethnic minority migrants	CEM	DEM	2007	2012	2. Support for settled households (land as specified in Decision 134, 15 mil. VND/hh for building house and food in the first 6 month and water, 1 mil. VND/hh for leveling off floor if moving case by case, moving support to settlement site.	By 2012, complete settlement for all normadic ethnic minority households; 70% of concentrated settlement villages have all basic infrastructure, 100% settled households have house, land, water, etc. in which 70% have access to electricity and clean water; concentrated settlement villages do not have households in hunger and their number of poor households reduce by 2-3%/year					Lao Cai, Dien Bien, Lai Chau, Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Quang Ninh	Normadic ethnic hhs
13	Relocation program - Support migrants at communes on border with China	MARD	DARD	2006	2010							Lao Cai, Dien Bien, Lai Chau, Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Quang Ninh	1. Households migrate under government's plan to live permanently (to settle) in villages and hamlets next to Vietnam-China border 2. Households migrate under government's plan to live permanently (to settle) in villages and hamlets which is not next to but belong to in Vietnam-China border communes

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
14	Concessional loans to ethnic minorities in extreme difficulty	GEM, VBSP	VBSP	2007	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize financial resources to provide lending to the poor Gradually increase the average amount of loans Adjust lending interest rate to be closer to the market rate Enhance linkage between credit and extension - group savings in order to ensure credit effectiveness 	6 millions poor HHs get concessional loans						<p>3. Household living in Vietnam-China border communes has very difficult living and production conditions and need arrangement to stabilize production and living</p> <p>Ethnic minority households living at difficult communes as specified in Decision 30/2007/QĐ-TTg on 5/3/2007 a) Income per capita is lower than VND 60,000 per month; b) Assets valuation total of a household is not over VND 3 million (regardless of valuation of land-using right, valuation of tents on the hill farms, house granted by the State or other organizations); c) Having productive plan but lacking of or without capital for production.</p>

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)	
15	Mekong Delta Land - Land allocation and employment support to the poor minorities in Mekong river Delta, 2008 – 2010	CEM	DEM	2008	2010	<p>1. Provide inhabiting land (10 mil. VND/hh in which 8 mil. VND from central and 2 mil. VND from local budget) and production land (maximum 20 mil. VND/hh in which 10 mil. VND from central budget and 10 mil. VND from soft loan with 5-year period of 0% interest rate, so that each household has at least 0.25 ha of one-crop paddy land or 0.15 ha of two-crop paddy land or 0.5 ha of hilly land/ aquaculture land). Agricultural companies, forest protection boards, cooperatives responsible for arranging production land for hh receive 10 mil. VND/ha for reclamation, road, electricity, small irrigation construction, capital contribution in cooperatives (hhs receive capital to contribute to cooperatives could not withdraw in 5 years)</p> <p>2. In the case the HHs have land for cultivation and residence, the loans can be used for job creation, support for hhs to switch to other business (maximum 3 mil. VND/hh and soft loan of 10 mil. VND in 3-year period of 0% interest rate), or vocational training</p>	By 2010, all minorities in the region will have land; more than 80% poor households have stable jobs, more than 50% of people at working age will receive vocational training.	Total budget for the program for 2008- 2010 VND 2,529 bill : from national SB 1,541.4 bill; from local SB 287.3bill; non-government contribution: 71bill; loans for VPB: 610.9 bill.		VND 200 bill was allocated from the national SB in 2009			Mekong River Delta (Vinh Long, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Hau Giang, An Giang, Kien Giang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Tien Giang, Long An, Cantho)	Ethnic minority poor at 31/7/2007 having no production land or lack of production land

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
15.1	Mekong Delta Land - Land for residency	CEM, PPCs, VPB	DPI	2008	2010	(maximum 3mil. VND/labor) or support labor export (soft loan for vocational training of maximum 20 mil. VND/ person) 1. Provide inhabiting land (10 mil. VND/ha in which 8 mil. VND from central and 2 mil. VND from local budget) and production land (maximum 20 mil. VND/ha in which 10 mil. VND from central budget and 10 mil. VND from soft loan with 5-year period of 0% interest rate, so that each household has at least 0.25 ha of one-crop paddy land or 0.15 ha of two-crop paddy land or 0.5 ha of hilly land/ aquaculture land). Agricultural companies, forest protection boards, cooperatives responsible for arranging production land for hh receive 10 mil. VND/ha for reclamation, road, electricity, small irrigation construction, capital contribution in cooperatives (hhs receive capital to contribute to cooperatives could not withdraw in 5 years)	By 2010, all minorities in the region will have land; more than 80% poor households have stable jobs, more than 50% of people at working age will receive vocational training.					Mekong River Delta (Vinh Long, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Hau Giang, An Giang, Kien Giang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Tien Giang, Long An, Can tho)	Ethnic minority poor at 31/7/2007 having no production land or lack of production land

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
152	Mekong Delta Land - Land allocation for Production	CEM, PPCs, VPB	DEM	2008	2010	1. Provide inhabiting land (10 mil. VND/hh in which 8 mil. VND from central and 2 mil. VND from local budget) and production land (maximum 20 mil. VND/hh in which 10 mil. VND from central budget and 10 mil. VND from soft loan with 5-year period of 0% interest rate, so that each household has at least 0.25 ha of one-crop paddy land or 0.15 ha of two-crop paddy land or 0.5 ha of hilly land/ aquaculture land). Agricultural companies, forest protection boards, cooperatives responsible for arranging production land for hh receive 10 mil. VND/ha for reclamation, road, electricity, small irrigation construction, capital contribution in cooperatives (hhs receive capital to contribute to cooperatives could not withdraw in 5 years)	By 2010, all minorities in the region will have land; more than 80% poor households have stable jobs, more than 50% of people at working age will receive vocational training.					Mekong River Delta (Vinh Long, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Hau Giang, An Giang, Kien Giang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Tien Giang, Long An, Can Tho)	Ethnic minority poor at 31/7/2007 having no production land or lack of production land
153	Mekong Delta Land - Employment support for EM	CEM, PPCs, VPB	DOLISA	2008	2010	2. In the case the HHs have land for cultivation and residence, the loans can be used for job creation, support for hhs to switch to other business (maximum 3 mil. VND/hh and soft loan of 10 mil. VND in 3-year period of 0% interest rate).	By 2010, all minorities in the region will have land; more than 80% poor households have stable jobs, more than 50% of people at working age will receive vocational training.					Mekong River Delta (Vinh Long, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Hau Giang, An Giang, Kien Giang, Bac Lieu,	Ethnic minority poor at 31/7/2007 having no production land or lack of production land

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
16	Support investment in electricity network development in rural, mountainous and island areas	VPB	Businesses	2008	2020	No component. The policy is to give the concessional loans (post-investment reimbursement for loan interest and tax exemptions) to the investors in rural electricity network development in the poor rural, mountainous and island areas.	To develop rural electricity network in the disadvantaged areas where doing business in electricity transmission is not profitable and support the poor to have the connection to the national grid	The funds have been allocated to the VPB according to the Decision No. 1675/QĐ-TTg on 19/11/2008 by the PM: VND 1,000 billions. Advanced to the VBP: VND 3,000 billions. In 2010 will be reduced to VND 2,000 billion.				The rural, mountainous and island areas through the country	The investors in the rural power transmission network and connection lines from the national grids to the poor HHs (with the approval of the poor CPCs)
17	Some policies to support minorities, the households of social policy targeting, poor households and close to	MOH MARD VPB	DOH			1. Give cashes to the poor, minorities, social policy targeting households in non-accessible to national electricity grid to buy 5 litre of kerosene/year . 2. Increase the HIC from VND 80,000/person/year to VND 130,000 person/year .							

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18	the poor threshold households and fishermen	MARD, Central Highlands PPCs	DARD	2006		<p>3. Support 50% of the voluntary HIC to the close to the poor threshold households .</p> <p>4. Support fishermen to buy or produce new vessels with capacity of 90CV and up or for the vessels servicing fishing.</p> <p>5. Support fishermen to buy new less fuel- consuming vessels with the capacity of 40CV or for the vessels servicing fishing.</p> <p>6. Support the purchase of vessel main part insurance for the vessels with the capacity of 40CV or for the vessels servicing fishing and accident insurance for the contract workers in the vessels.</p> <p>7. Support petroleum to the fishing and servicing fishing vessel owners.</p> <p>1. Households/communities who are delivered forest are owners of forestry products, who are assigned forest protection receive 50000 VND/ha/year.</p> <p>2. Provided high quality forestry varieties</p> <p>3. Benefited from extension projects in the area</p> <p>4. Households in hunger will be provided 10kg of rice/person/month</p> <p>5. Benefited from</p>							

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
18.1	Delivering forest and forest protection to ethnic minority in Central Highlands	MARD, Central Highlands PPCs	DARD	2006		Decision 132, 134 if eligible (5 mil. VND/hh for building house, 5 mil VND/ha of reclaiming land for agricultural production, 400000 VND/hh for building water tank") 1. Households/communities who are delivered forest are owners of forestry products, who are assigned forest protection receive 50000 VND/ha/year. 2. Provided high quality forestry varieties 3. Benefited from extension projects in the area 5. Benefited from Decision 132, 134 if eligible (5 mil. VND/hh for building house, 5 mil VND/ha of reclaiming land for agricultural production, 400000 VND/hh for building water tank")	Stabilizing and improving living standard of ethnic minorities in Central Highlands, especially beneficiaries of Decision 132 and 134; protecting, recovering and sustainably development of forest in Central Highlands					Central Highlands	Ethnic minorities in Central Highlands, especially beneficiaries of Decision 132 and 134 living in communes having forest
18.2	Food support for minorities in the Central Highlands	MARD, Central Highlands PPCs	DARD	2006		4. Households in hunger will be provided 10kg of rice/person/month	Stabilizing and improving living standard of ethnic minorities in Central Highlands, especially beneficiaries of Decision 132 and 134; protecting, recovering and sustainably development of forest in Central Highlands					Central Highlands	Ethnic minorities in Central Highlands, especially beneficiaries of Decision 132 and 134 living in communes having forest

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19	Transportation fee and price subsidy for mountainous and ethnic minority area	CEM, MOF, MPI, MARD, MOH	DEM	2009	2009								
20	Support the basic need goods to the minorities in disadvantaged areas	MoCT CEM PPCs	DOIT, Banks, local authorities	2006	2010	1. Encourage trade development in mountainous area, island and ethnic minority area 2. Subsidy transportation fee and price to sell policy-targeted goods and buy products in mountainous area, island and ethnic minority area 3. Develop trading state-owned enterprises in mountainous area, island and ethnic minority area						Disadvantaged areas	Trading companies or individuals delivering basic goods to the mountainous and island areas
21	Develop Si La ethnic minority in Lai Chau	CEM	DEM	2005	2010		Poverty reduction, living standard improvement, population increased and improved, cultural preservation, this ethnic minority could develop integratedly with others in the region by 2010	11,159.951 mil. VND				Lai Chau	Si La ethnic minority
22	Develop Si La ethnic minority in Dien Bien	CEM	DEM	2005	2010		Poverty reduction, living standard improvement, population increased and improved, cultural preservation, this ethnic minority could develop integratedly with others in the region by 2010	19,399.023 mil. VND				Dien Bien	Si La ethnic minority

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23	Develop Pu Peo ethnic minority in Ha Giang	CEM	DEM	2005	2010		Poverty reduction, living standard improvement, population increased and improved, cultural preservation, this ethnic minority could develop integratedly with others in the region by 2010	8,662.03 mil. VND				Ha Giang	Pu Peo ethnic minority
24	Develop Ro Mam ethnic minority in Kon Tum	CEM	DEM	2005	2010		Poverty reduction, living standard improvement, population increased and improved, cultural preservation, this ethnic minority could develop integratedly with others in the region by 2010	8,033.671 mil. VND				Kon Tum	Ro Mam ethnic minority
25	Develop O Du ethnic minority in Nghe An	CEM	DEM	2005	2010		Poverty reduction, living standard improvement, population increased and improved, cultural preservation, this ethnic minority could develop integratedly with others in the region by 2010	3,043.748 mil. VND				Nghe An	O Du ethnic minority
26	Develop Brau ethnic minority in Kon Tum	CEM	DEM	2008	2010		Poverty reduction, living standard improvement, population increased and improved, cultural preservation, this ethnic minority could develop integratedly with others in the region by 2010	25,536.8 mil. VND				Kon Tum	Brau ethnic minority
27	Education for All	MoET	DOET	2003	2015	Sub-component 1: illiteracy elimination, consolidation of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and achievement of Universal		183402 billion VND					

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28	Health care for the poor	Health Insurance office, VSI	DOH	2006	2010	<p>Lower Secondary Education.</p> <p>Sub-component 2: Renovation of the curriculum and textbooks/ teaching methods.</p> <p>Sub-component 4: Upgrading the infrastructure of Teacher Training Institutions and teacher qualifications.</p> <p>Sub-component 5: Support for the education of ethnic minorities and disadvantaged regions.</p> <p>Sub-component 6: Infrastructure development</p> <p>Health care for the poor</p>	<p>Give 15 million free health insurance cards;</p>	VND 1,300 billion.(VND 700 millions/ commune)	VND 379.5 billion (06: VND 78.5 bil; 07: VND 109.9 bil; 08: VND 191.1 bil)		VND 191.1 mil (2008)	All 63 provinces/ cities	Poor people
29	State development investment credit	VBSP	VBSP, PPCs, MOF, MPI	2009		<p>State development investment credit lending scheme for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - anti-temporary canals projects 	<p>MPI & MOF are responsible for allocating re-sources from the state development investment credit. For 2009 the budget</p>		12 VND billion		VND 6 billions		

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30	Support socio-economic development in border communes along Vietnam-Lao-Cambodia border	PPCs	DEM	2007	2010	Roads construction or upgrading - rural roads; - rural industry development; - aquaculture development projects	allocated: VND 4,000 billions from different re-sources	VND 500 million per commune per year				Border communes	
31	Support the minorities, the poor and close to the poor HHs and the HHs of social policy in the areas where this no national grid connected according to the Decision 289/2008/TTg	MTI	DTI	2008	2010	Grant from the national state budget to local budget to give cash to the poor and social policy targeting HHs in the areas of no electricity which is equivalent to 5 litre kerosene /year							
32	Support Socio-economic development in Central Highland	PPC	PPC	2008		Not programs or projects. Only a budget allocated to the provinces for them to allocate by them selves			VND 520 (07); VND 590 (08); VND 730 (09) planned	730 billion VND		Central highlands	

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
33	Support Socio-economic development in Northern Mountainous areas		PPCs	2008		Not programs or projects. Only a budget allocated to the provinces for them to allocate by them selves			VND 669 (07); VND 982 (08); VND 1300 (09) plan	1300 billion VND		Northern mountains	
34	Support Socio-economic development in Central Coastal region		PPCs	2008		Not programs or projects. Only a budget allocated to the provinces for them to allocate by them selves			VND 685 (07); VND 676 (08); VND 860 (09) plan	860 billion VND		Central Coastal region	
35	Support Socio-economic development in Mekong Delta		PPCs	2008		Not programs or projects. Only a budget allocated to the provinces for them to allocate by them selves			VND 543 (07); VND 582 (08); VND 740 (09) plan	740 billion VND		Mkong delta	
36	Support Socio-economic development in Red river delta		PPCs	2008		Not programs or projects. Only a budget allocated to the provinces for them to allocate by them selves			VND 450 (07); VND 338 (08); VND 290 (09) plan	290 billion VND		Red River Delta	

No	Name of Programme/ Project/ Component	EA	Implementors	Start	End	Components	Output/ Outcome expected	Budget at Design	Spending to Date	Latest Annual Budget	Latest Spending	Geographic Coverage	Eligibility (Individual/ Community)
37	Support Socio-economic development in South East		PPCs	2008		Not programs or projects. Only a budget allocated to the provinces for them to allocate by them selves			VND 520 (07); VND 590 (08); VND 730 (09) plan	730 billion VND			
38	NTP on Job generation to 2010 (QD 10/1/2007/QD-TTg, 6/7/2007)	MOLISA	DOLISA, VBP	2007		Concessional loans given by VBP to the poor households							Poor households,
39	NTP on 5 mil. Ha of forest (Decision 661/QD-TTg 1998, Resolution 73/2006/QH11	MARD	PPCs	2006	2010	- Support seeds (VND 2-5 mill/ha/year) - Support in raising, protecting and planting forests (In cash: VND 200.000/ha/year - Subsidies forest planting poor HHs (15kg rice/person/month (not longer than 7 years) and VND 2-5 mill/HH for cultivating land) - Raising nursery gardens - Upgrade roads in protected forests - Reimburse the costs for forest planting	5 mil. Ha of forest planted and protected						HHs in the forest areas
40	Concretization of schools & health centers (Decision 20/2008/QD-CP, 1/2/2008 & Decision 47/2008/QD-TTg, 2/4/2008)		PPCs, DOETs/DOHs, VDB	2008		New or upgrading classrooms/health centers (demands-based)							The communes with the schools/ health centers in poor conditions
41	Concretization of canals & rural industry infrastructure (Decision 13/2009/QD-CP)		PPCs, DARDs, VDB	2009		New or existing canals & rural industry infrastructures built or upgraded.							The communes with the canals & rural industry infrastructure in poor conditions

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