Support to Poverty Reduction Policies and Programmes PRPP (2012-2016)

International Conference on Poverty in Mountainous Regions
12 June 2014
Lay out

- PRPP overview: approach and 2013+Q1/2014 results
- Contribution to national policy framework
- Challenges & opportunities
Management and implementation of NTP-SPR (innovative modality – blockgrant, CRC, etc.)

Review and streamlining PR policies in health, credit, education...

Policy researches and tool development for PR policy M&E, oversight, targeting, etc.

Need-based capacity development for policy review/formulation, etc.

Pro-poor planning, budgeting and financing for PR policies/programme

Mainstreamed PR policies – in line Ministries’ plans and policy framework

Overall issues: coordination, policy dialogues, poverty monitoring, capacity building, etc.

Resolution 80 – 2011-2020
PRPP Project Objectives

- **Output 1**: Poverty reduction policies are streamlined and mainstreamed into line ministries’ plans and policies

- **Output 2**: NTP-SPR is designed and implemented effectively, with application of innovative modalities and approaches

- **Output 3**: Information from multi-dimensional poverty monitoring system and policy dialogues contribute to improved PR policies and program
Mainstreaming and streamlining

**NOW**

Fragmented and thinly funded poverty reduction policies under silo management of line ministries leading to insufficient implementation, high transaction costs and failure to measure the impact of the poverty reduction policies and programs.

**INNOVATION**

Multi-sectoral poverty reduction policies

1. Health
2. Education

**GOVERN OWNERSHIP**

Poverty reduction strategies

- Participatory SSD planning and coordination
- Social protection
- Cash
- Voucher
- Social insurance

**POLICY MAJORS**

- Learning from others
- Collaboration

**INTEGRATION**

Innovations in national policies

- Social protection
- Education
- Health

**REPLICABILITY**

- 08 provinces
- 64 partners
- 89 projects
- 2353 beneficiaries
- 14 operational areas
- 23 groups

**THEN**

Mainstreamed and streamlined poverty reduction policies provide more self-sustained results for the vulnerable groups.
Approach

- Innovation?
  - Multi-dimensional poverty
  - Policy dialogue
  - Commune ownership
  - Cultural appropriate – anthropological approach
An issue-based, holistic approach

- Production supports in PR programmes

DE-FRAGMENT EXISTING POLICIES, PROGRAMS FOR SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION

- Pledge to get out of poverty of the poor
- Grass growing, seed, techniques, land
- Credit support for counter-part cow
- Market information
- Community agreement of the models
- Cow shelter building
- Vaccine and vet support
- Engagement of the poor to select the cow
- Trainings supported by NGOs/CSOs
An issue-based, holistic approach
From production to overall PR program

- Local participatory planning
- Production support
- Targeting mechanism
- Budget allocation
- EM development
New is not creating anything new

- Build on the agenda of the GOV/NA to add value
- Up-streaming policy and down-streaming implementation
- Connect the work of different players together (PR models, block-grant, dialogues), build on existing efforts from GOV, DPs/NGOs
- A platform for further support (VMAP-EM, HRD proposal, qualitative research)
PRPP outreach in 2013 & QI/2014

Direct support to 6,300 men and women in 4 provinces

Capacity building targeting almost 2,380 policy makers and government staffs at national and local levels

Engagement of 10 line ministries

2 NA Committees (CSA and Ethnic Council)

20 NGOs in EMWG and research institutes

Vietnam as part of Network of MDP Global
PRPP interventions in 2013

- 220 groups of activities
- 15 key researches/studies/surveys
- 1 study tour to Mexico
- 12 national trainings (MDP, anthropology, M&E, project management, NTPSPR/P135)
- 15 national workshops
- 7 public-hearing and information session for NA deputies
- 20 activities per province
- Series of technical meetings
- 98% delivery rate (47.4 billion VND – 2.3 million USD)
Contribution to national policy framework

- Architecture of PR policies in the future (NA Supreme Oversight and R80/NTPSPR Mid-term review)
  - Medium term planning and budgeting/resource allocation to the community
  - Role of the GOV and decentralization, service delivery and engagement of NGO/CSOs
- Multi-dimensional poverty monitoring and targeting
- Community development and empowerment, community bidding, community facilitator network and allowance
- Voice and participation of EM in PR/EM policies
- Land/forestation land policies/hydropower plants and EMs
- EM sensitive policies, EM poverty reduction and development
- Urban poverty and migrant issues
- Impact of economy restructure on the vulnerable (RIM)
- Resources for poverty reduction
- PR and social assistance/social protection schemes
- Etc.
Changes observed in key national partners

- **MOLISA and PRCO/ILSSA/SPD**
  - Better coordination role, better voice in raising PR issues
  - Self implementation of the R80 Mid-term review process
  - Leadership in VPDF
  - Enhanced institutional capacity in new tools (MDP and RIM)

- **CEMA - NAEC**
  - Awareness of the advisory role of CEMA in national policy framework and improved
  - Self implementation of P135 M&E (CRC, AMT/PMT)
  - Leadership in flagship researches (EM poverty, hydro-power plant resettlement program, resource mobilization for EM areas, HR development, land and EM)
  - Enhanced institutional capacity in new tools (anthropology research, CRC)

- **NA - EC**
PRPP’s 2014 TA Focus

- At central level
  - Harmonization of poverty reduction policies and mechanisms
  - Support to the Government’s Mid-term Review on poverty reduction objectives
  - Support to National Assembly’s Supreme Oversight on Poverty Reduction
  - Effective integration of NTP-SPR Results Framework – M&E system
  - Support the Development of a Master Plan on Multidimensional Poverty Measurement
  - Further development of Rapid Impact Monitoring (RIM) tool.
  - Promote Poverty reduction policy dialogue, workshops and forums
At local levels

- Improve the provinces’ support and contributions to the design and implementation of poverty reduction policies
- Adapt the provinces’ hands-on experience in the implementation of NTP-SPR and the development of poverty reduction policies
- Improve participatory planning and coordination in poverty reduction activities
- Pilot M&E and MIS (management information system) in poverty reduction
- Pilot block-grant modality and innovative poverty reduction modalities/commune ownership
- Develop and improve management & coordination capacity and skills at all levels including village level
But.. : challenges vs opportunities

- **Capacity for implementation:**
  - Readiness and capacity of line ministries and local levels in policies and programs consolidation/streamlining and community empowerment

- **Architecture of PR policies in the future, how to design the new policies and program (2016-2020) with application of**
  - Multi-dimensional poverty
  - Block-grant and CDF
  - Anthropology
  - Vietnam Action Plan for EM poverty reduction and MDG achievement

- **Effective coordination (horizontal – vertical)**
  - National level among line ministries =>
  - Local PSC-PR (DOLISA-DEMA) => prov-dist-comm connection
Thank you