A photograph showing four women sitting on a wooden porch, engaged in traditional textile work. They are wearing traditional red and blue clothing. The background is a wooden wall. The text is overlaid on the top left of the image.

**PROGRAMME 135 - SHARING LESSONS ON
POVERTY REDUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMES FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES IN
VIETNAM**

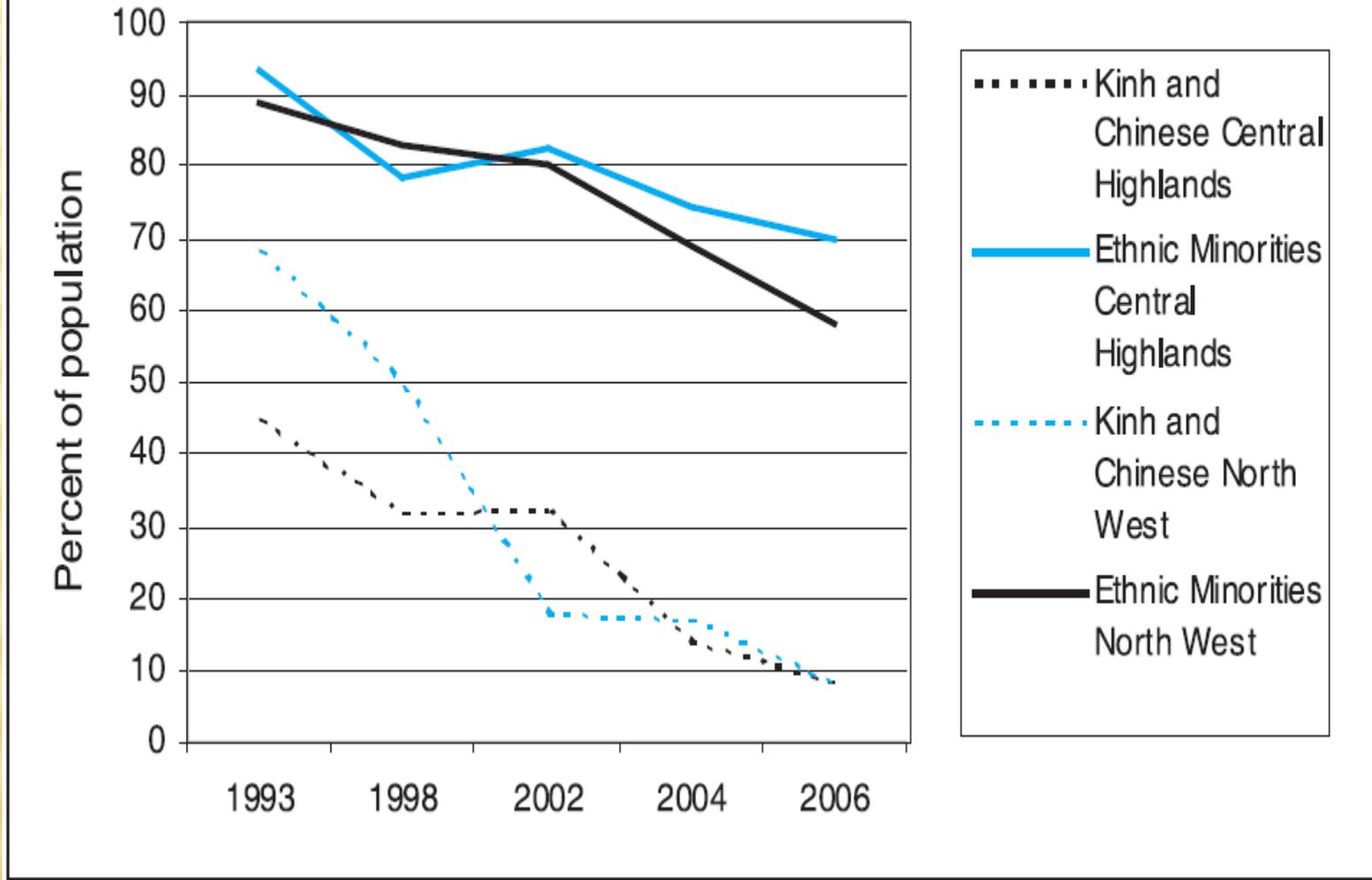
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Viet Nam's ethnic minorities and poverty

- ✘ In 2006, the poverty rate of ethnic minority (EM) groups was 52% while that of Kinh - Hoa majority was only 10%.
- EMs account for only 14.6% of the population but 47% of the poor population in 2006, and above 50% in 2008.
- EMs are concentrated in 'pockets' of poverty in mountainous and remote areas.

Poverty headcounts for majority and minority populations



Source: World Bank (2008)

Strategy of G.O.V on EMs poverty reduction and development

- × Phase I: Bringing the EMs to the starting point
- × Phase II: Coaching them to run
- × Phase III: Supporting to their faster running to catch up the process



The Programme 135 (P135)

- ✘ Full name: *The Socio-Economic Development Programme for Extremely Disadvantaged Communes in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas*
- ✘ Initiated in 1998 to materialize Government policies targeting the most vulnerable communes in the ethnic minorities areas
- ✘ Phases:
 - I. 1998 – 2005
 - II. 2006 – 2010
 - III. 2011 – 2015 and forwarding to 2020

P135 (CONT.)

- × Coverage: 1,874 communes and in 45 provinces (in 64 nationwide provinces)
- × Total budget: US\$1.1 billion for Phase II (2006 – 2010)
- × Key components:
 - i. Infrastructure
 - ii. Production development
 - iii. Capacity Building
 - iv. Livelihood Improvement

Lessons learned – Targeting the most vulnerable groups

- ✘ Effective and clear targeting strategy + simple and clear development targets
- ✘ Simple participatory criteria to identify and publicly announce the targeted groups
- ✘ Publication & wide dissemination of selection criteria and targets to all stakeholders.

Lessons learned – Listening to the poor

- × Participatory mechanism for implementation, including Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, People Audit...
- × Furthered decentralization to the local levels to manage and implement the programme
- × Changing the attitude of the programme ownership

Lessons learned – Special “mechanism” for special groups

- × Simplified management mechanism to involve the poor’s participation in the process of managing and implementing programme
- × Created “special mechanisms” serving the special programme to address the need of the poor (financial management, bidding and procurement, local contribution,...)



Thank you very much!