

# **Vietnam's Comprehensive Poverty Reduction & Growth Strategy**

The Role of Rural  
Development in the  
CPRGS

# What is CPRGS?

- CPRGS is an action plan that translates Government's 10-year Socioeconomic Development Strategy, 5-year Socioeconomic Development Plan and sectoral development plans into a concrete road map for economic growth and poverty reduction.
- Annual socioeconomic development plans passed by the National Assembly activate the CPRGS.
- Preparation coordinated by MPI
- Approved by Prime Minister May 21, 2002

# Where did CPRGS come from?

- A search for continued pro-poor growth
- The need for coordinated use of ODA
- Millennium Development Targets (MDTs)

# What will CPRGS do?

- Focus attention on pro-poor growth
- Guide agencies of government
- Guide donors and NGOs
- Promote capacity for implementation
- Encourage participation in implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Secretariat

# How is CPRGS different?

- Targets
- Indicators
- Costing

# Where does rural development fit?

- Rural development is still the key to poverty reduction in Vietnam
- Many rural people close to the poverty line
  - poverty is 90% rural
- Concentrated in remote areas
- Highest among ethnic minorities
  - 75% of ethnic minorities are poor
- Agricultural development, rural infrastructure and education have biggest impact on rural poverty reduction

# How was rural development included?

- A consultative process
- 1800 people, including 80 researchers
- 50% participants were women
- Six sites around the country including Tra Vinh, Ha Tinh, Lai Chau, HCMC, Hanoi
- Plus specific input from MARD

# How did MARD respond?

- Task force of 14 members
- Writing team of four
- Supported by FAO and World Bank
- Based on agreed, official documents
- Consultation inside MARD
- Excellent brief paper resulted

# MARD's input

- Increased rural income from broad-based growth
  - Increased productivity, competitiveness, diversification and rural employment
- Reduced income disparities, risks and vulnerability, and improved food security and social well-being of the poor
  - Improved targeting of the poor, gender equity, empowerment and participation, effective institutions and improved safety nets
- Greater sustainability of natural resources in rural areas
  - Reverse deterioration, and manage sustainably and efficiently,

# Next steps

- Continue specification of targets, indicators and costs
- Translate targets into national programs and budgetary terms
- Seek external support for achievement of CPRGS targets

# Evidence-based Policy Analysis for Rural Development in a CPRGS World

- Learning from the farmer
- Connecting to the global market
- Basing plans on evidence and analysis
- Still seeking consensus
- For short- and long-term
- Using scarce resources
  - effectively
  - efficiently