**VIETNAM**

|  |
| --- |
| **Name of CDD Program:** Second Northern Mountains Poverty Reduction Project (NMPRP-2)  |
| **Program Dates:** 2010 - 2018 |
| **Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Planning and Investment (at Central level); Department of Planning and Investment (at provincial and district level) |
| **Geographical Coverage (# of provinces/states, municipalities, villages, which parts of the country):**6 provinces (Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Son La, Hoa Binh, Dien Bien and Lai Chau) in the northwest region of Vietnam; including 27 districts, 232 communes and 2433 villages. |
| **Annual Program Budget (USD):** Total US$165 million (IDA – US$150 million; Government of Vietnam US$15 million). Average annual budget of US$30 – 40 million. |
| **Program Objective:**The objective is to enhance the living standard of the beneficiaries by improving: (i) their access to productive infrastructure; (ii) the productive and institutional capacities of local governments and communities; and (iii) market linkages and business innovations. |
| **Main Program Components:** 1. District Economic Development: This provides investment support to the District Socio-Economic Development Plans (SEDPs), focusing on productive and economic infrastructure for increased agriculture productivity, direct local employment and income generation, and to facilitate diversification of the livelihoods of the rural poor, including, among others, business innovation. This component consists of two sub-components: a) economic development investment, and b) diversification of opportunities for market linkages and innovation support funds.
2. Commune Development Budget: This component provides block grants to communes to finance small-scale sub-projects at village level for productive infrastructure and activities that are identified through participatory planning processes. This component builds on a key innovation and an area of success under the first NMPRP. The component consists of four sub-components: a) Village infrastructure improvement, b) Livelihood support and production services, c) Support for women’s social and economic development activities, and d) Operation and maintenance funds.
3. Capacity Building: This component supports the capacity building of central, provincial, district, communes and village levels to plan, manage, implement, supervise, and maintain productive infrastructure and livelihood improvement programs in their localities. The component consists of five sub-components: a) Socio-economic development planning, b) Commune and village cadre training, c) District and province cadre training, d) Employment-related skills training, and e) Safeguarding Assets of communities and households.
4. Project Management: This component ensures effective and efficient project management through facilitation of implementation, coordination, communication, information sharing and learning, and quality enhancement.
 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Name of CDD Program:** Central Highlands Poverty Reduction Project  |
| **Year the Program Started:**2014 |
| **Implementing Agency:**Ministry of Planning and Investment  |
| **Geographical Coverage (# of provinces/states, municipalities, villages, which parts of the country):**The project covers a target area of 130 poor communes of 26 poor districts in the six provinces. Of these six provinces, four are in the Central Highlands region (Dak Nong, Dak Lak, Gia Lai, and Kon tum); the remaining two are in the Central Coast region, adjoining to the Central Highlands (Quang Nam and Quang Ngai). |
| **Annual Program Budget (USD):**Total budget of US$200 million (IDA – US$150 million; International Fund for Agriculture Development US$30 million; Government of Vietnam – US$20 million); about US$31 million per year. |
| **Program Objective:**Program objective is to improve living standards by enhancing livelihood opportunities for poor communes in the project areas. |
| **Main Program Components:**1. Commune and Village Infrastructure Development has two sub-components:
	1. Commune and village infrastructure and social support: This supports the design, construction, or repair of small-scale village and commune-level infrastructure (e.g. simple access roads, terracing, irrigation, and water supply).
	2. Operation and maintenance: It finances sub-projects for the repair, operation, and maintenance (O&M) of communal infrastructure. Such sub-projects could include routine maintenance and small repair activities for both existing and new investments.
2. Sustainable Livelihoods Development: This component supports the beneficiaries in the targeted areas around sustainable agriculture, food security, and natural resources management. This is to enhance food security and nutrition, productive capacities for more diversified income sources, and linkages to selected agricultural markets.
	1. Self-reliance and income generation: This targets chronically poor and at-risk households and include activities to: (a) strengthen household and community food security and nutrition; and (b) sustain and diversify income sources by enhancing the productive capacities of beneficiaries.
	2. Market linkage initiatives: This aims to develop productive partnerships between farmer groups and agribusinesses operating in the targeted areas for proven commercially viable agriculture and agro-forestry endeavors.
3. District Connective Infrastructure Development, Capacity Building, & Communication: this aims to support productive inter-connections within and related to local economic zones.
	1. District connective infrastructure: This finances selective intra- and inter-commune level infrastructure that would strengthen physical connectivity within and between local economic zones.
	2. Capacity building: It supports training and capacity building at all project levels for all aspects of project management (planning, financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation).
	3. Communication: It supports communications activities to ensure beneficiaries, project staff, key stakeholders and the public at large were aware of the project objectives and operational principles.
4. Project Management: This component includes the set-up and operation of coordination structures at national level and implementation units/teams at provincial, district and commune levels, and operational costs associated with project management. At commune level existing structures would be strengthened to support project implementation. In addition, this component would include the design and implementation of a simple management information system (MIS) for project monitoring, the design and contracting of a rigorous impact evaluation, the recruitment of key personnel at central, provincial and district level to support M&E activities, and would support various knowledge exchange and learning activities between participating provinces, with other similar projects in Vietnam and within the region.
 |