

AP – 2015

Quang Binh province



**CPRGS roll-out
in Quang Binh province**

in the context of “planning renovation”

Presented by DPI of Quang Binh

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Context

Planning renovation

MPI report at Mid-term CG meeting in June 16, 2004

- **plans based the CPRGS and socio-economic development master plans, but *stronger decentralization and empowerment down to lower level authorities***
- ***more open planning procedure for wider participation, plans revised through consultation workshops, in depth interviews and community consultation***
- ***public and transparent budget allocation and management***
- ***international comparable indicators with standardized calculation methods***

Objectives

Overall objective :

Localizing CPRGS: adapt CPRGS to local conditions by incorporating CPRGS indicators into annual and five-year plans of the province

Specific objectives :

- capacity strengthening of local planning staff
- support in the formulation of annual plan for 2005 and of five year plan 2006-2010 in conformity with “planning renovation” under MPI guideline.
- document main findings and “lessons learnt” from roll-out process
- proposals to the Provincial People Council of different levels on planning and budget decisions
- exchange of lessons learnt with other pilot provinces on CPRGS roll-out : S-n La, DakLak, Ninh Binh, Tra Vinh, etc...

requirements for localization CPRGS plan in Quang binh

- 1. identify appropriate indicators in provincial annual, five-year and ten year plans; adapt indicators of VDGs and MDGs to local provincial conditions**
- 2. increase number of qualitative planning indicators : job creation, gender equity, environment...**
- 3. add social planning indicators, focusing on poverty reduction**
- 4. introduce standardized calculation method**
- 5. open planning and budgeting to all stakeholders, transparent monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation to strengthen role of lower ranking planning agencies**
- 6. incorporate results of “Village Development Plans” (VDP) into annual plan and Government budgeting**

Coordination Mechanism

Agencies, stakeholders:

- People committees, people councils on different levels
- Departments, districts, communes.
- Provincial statistical Office
- Mass Organization, Associations, Unions
- Management Board of ODA projects, NGOs
- Villages communities

DPI
Task Force

Organization of activities and coordination

Capacity building, consulting with other stakeholders, plan formulation

M&E

Identification of issues and problems

Recommendation to Committee for economic and budget issues

Activities

1. establish Task Force Team, get consensus about methods and approach
2. review of documents and data related to CPRGS, VDGs, MDGs, previous master plans, planning procedures and poverty reduction
3. workshops and trainings with a wide scope of stakeholders, investors, researchers, mass associations...
4. To supply concrete guidance on incorporate plan
5. feed-back on draft plan by second and third rounds of planning consultation with main stakeholders, district planning officials, line departments, mass organizations, ...
6. in-depth interviews with provincial line departments, selected districts and communes
7. Make recommendation to PC and People Council...
(details of activities in mid-term report)

Outcomes

- **improved coordination (both vertical and horizontal) and more consultative rounds resulted in better consistency of planning information and consensus on the targets**
- **more than 30 new poverty-related indicators have been included as specified targets in the annual and five year plans**
- **indicators and targets provide road map for implementation of annual and five year plans by stages and by localities**
- **consultative rounds between district and provincial planning procedure have improved bottom-up planning direction**
- **planning targets are more closely linked with financial solutions, prioritizing by order, activities ...**
- **poorest districts Minh Hoa and Tuyen Hoa communes have undertaken pilot program on VDP in corporation with CPRGS targets, supplementing a planning tool at grass-roots level**

Socio- economic and poverty reduction current situation of Quang binh province up to the year 2003

- **Economic growth rate maintains at high level** of 8,3% over long period of time 1991-2000, by 2003 it reached a level of 8,7%, where agriculture-fishery-forestry 4,9%, industry-construction 14,1%, service 8,2%, higher than national average level respectively 7,3%; 3,2%; 10,3% and 6,6%.
- **Economic structure improved rapidly**, share of industry-construction sector increased by 1,6% per year which is higher than that of the whole country constituted as 1,4% per year, agriculture-fishery-forestry reduced by 1,65% per year whereas that of the country 0,7% per year.
- **Quang Binh is less developed province** with GDP per capita by the year 2003 accounted for 3.8 VND equivalent 244 USD, which is about a half of average country level (500 USD). Provincial budget mobilization 11,4%GDP normally for agriculture-based province. Export value per capita 22.2 USD, which is approximately equal 1/10 of national level. Investment from budget source (both central and local) and other credit funds accounts for 3/4 total investment value of the province. This figure reflects the fact it receive a great support from the nation and donor communities, and it has low internal capacity.

Socio- economic and poverty reduction current situation of Quang binh province up to the year 2003

- **Poverty rate reduced** from 23,86% by the year 2000 to 18,6% by the year 2002, 16.6% by 2003 and estimated of 14,6% by the year 2004, reaching the rate reduction of 2,32%/n^m, higher the average level of the country but much lower than setting target of about 3-4% per annum. Quang Binh ranks at 55 position among 64 provinces/cities according to poverty line .
- **Settle job for 16 -20 thousands persons annually.** Unemployment rate reduced slightly from 5% to 4.5% compared with country average rate of 5.8%
- **Child mortality rate by 2003 is 2.7%**, lower that of the country rate 3,2%, however, rate of malnutrition is 37%, which is higher than country average almost 10% (28%). Maternal mortality rate is higher than country average level (0,8% compared with 0,2%). Birth rate reduced more rapidly than the country average (0,7% compared with 0,4%). HIV/AIDS infected person accounts for 0,04% which is lower than country average (0,08%).
- **Environmental indicators** : Forest coverage reached 63.5%, two times higher the country average coverage, situation of garbage collection is better than the country average . Rate of poor-shelter is higher than country average (40% compared with 24%), however, rate of slums is much lower. Rate of households using latrine is low of 20%, clean water access is lower than the country average (35% in rural area and 50% in urban area compared with country average of 54%).
- **Basic infrastructure access** of Quang Binh province is better off than the country average (92-95%) and school enrollment is higher.
- **However, gender and ethnic minority issues are not paid enough attention** similar to other provinces .

Quang binh position within the country

Province/cities	GDP percapita 2002	HDI 2001	Development level (VDGs) 2003	Poverty rate	
				International 2002	ViÖt Nam 2003
THE WHOLE NATION					
THE HIGHEST	3537USD ⁽¹⁾	0,835 ⁽¹⁾	0,794 ⁽¹⁾	2,0 ⁽¹⁾	1,0 ⁽¹⁾
THE LOWEST	143 USD ⁽⁶¹⁾	0,486 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0,171 ⁽⁶¹⁾	76,6 ⁽⁶¹⁾	31,8 ⁽⁶¹⁾
THE AVERAGE	450 USD ⁽⁸⁾	0,66 ⁽³²⁾	0,481 ⁽³⁰⁾	28,9 ⁽²⁶⁾	11,0 ⁽³³⁾
Development level	Ranking				
Ninh B×nh	54	30	16	31	28
Thanh Hãa	43	33	26	51	50
Qu¶ng B×nh	40	44	31	39	55
Nam §pnh	41	12	13	27	34
Cao B»ng	30	55	60	55	48
§³⁄₄k L³⁄₄k	56	41	40	53	53
Thõa Thiªn – HuÕ	27	35	29	28	34

SN	Items	Number
1	Hunger eradication and poverty reduction	5
2	Access basic infrastructure condition at commune level	19
3	Job-creation	12
4	Achieve universal education and improve educational quality	11
5	Reduce child mortality, birth rate, dead rate	16
6	Improve maternal health	3
7	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other social diseases	4
8	Improve livelihood and preserve culture of ethnic minority	6
9	Ensure environmental sustainability	6
10	Reduce vulnerability	9
11	Reach Gender equality and empower women	4
12	Government management in pr area	4
	total	99 (35 new)

Experiences in Coordination with Village Development Planning (VDP)

- **Orientation plan directed top-down disseminated transparently and to be used as planning instruction for commune level**
- **Plans on Village demands gathered and submitted for aggregation on commune level**
- **Solution plans for implementation (activities and financial sources)**
- **Coordination mechanism between planning agencies and other stakeholders, time schedule for implementation, monitoring by stakeholders**

Main findings

1. *Both vertical and horizontal coordination should be strengthened*

- **Although MPI provides guidance on CPRGS-based planning for localities, line ministries have not been informed officially of their task to cooperate in this context and are not ready for cooperation**
- **CPRGS is a nation-wide, multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary program. Without an active and thoughtful participation of other sectors, GSO, MoLISA and MOF in particular, its realization is impossible**
- **A number of planning targets in conformity with CPRGS are subject to sectoral targets. There is a need to get consensus among sectors in terms of sources of information and setting planning targets**

Main findings

(contd.)

2. *Decentralization should go hand in hand with capacity strengthening for local staff.*
 - Local planning staff is insufficient both in terms of numbers and qualification. They are poorly informed about CPRGS, have inadequate skills for project appraisal, data screening, processing, especially M&E... To avoid a waste of resources, and even corruption in the planning and budgeting process under a decentralized regime, the improvement of staff capacity at district and commune levels in particular must be a focal point in the implementation agenda.
 - Evidence-based planning, participatory approaches and the harmonization and collaboration of different levels are widely agreed to be helpful tools. However, the majority of government planning staff is not familiar with these tools. Awareness campaigns and skills training are necessary.

Main findings

(contd.)

3. *Time pressure puts constraints on the consultation process with stakeholders; under these conditions even a multi rounded planning mode remains only a formality.*
4. *The rigidity in some government budgeting procedures puts limits on local governments to shift resources between different sectors, even after agreed changes in priorities.*
5. *In line with national policies, there a need to shift attitudes towards gender and environmental issues on the local levels.*
6. *Effective grass-roots participation in planning formulation and implementation can hardly be realized under the present conventional planning mechanism; even the mass organizations have very little voice in the process of building up plans.*

Recommendations

1. Clearly stipulate new poverty-related indicators in resolutions of *People Councils at different levels regarding the implementation of annual and five-year plans.*
2. Introduce compulsory training for *capacity strengthening* of local planning staff on CPRGS incorporation, new methods of planning, wider consultation and improved bottom-up planning.
3. Strengthen the coordination between MPI and other line ministries, enhancing the inter-ministerial dialog aimed at defining the prioritized targets at provincial level.
4. Conduct *additional surveys and distribute binding list of potential poverty-related indicators* to be adapted to local conditions by decentralized levels.
5. *Relieve time pressure* on decentralized planning, giving more space for stakeholder consultations to have a real impact on planning outputs.

Recommendations

(contd.)

6. Formulate pro-poor public investment programs at provincial level, ensuring an expenditure structure oriented towards poverty reduction.
7. *Institutionalize new planning and budgeting procedures with a wider scope of involvement for all stakeholders, emphasizing the role of mass organizations and other representatives of civil society.*
8. Establish in the DPI of each province a *Steering Committee for Poverty Alleviation*, functioning as a coordinator to harmonize all programs and projects (national and donor-financed) to eliminate overlapping and to increase efficiency.
9. *Establish in each province a Team for M&E led by the Provincial Statistical Office with members drawn from different departments. The team will give guidance on data collection, storage and processing for M&E purposes to effectively monitor plan implementation.*

Proposed objectives and activities CPRGS roll-out five-year in Quang Binh

1. Enhancing inter-sectoral dialog:

- establish inter-departmental Task Force Team as steering secretariat to monitor and review project implementation process with core members DPI, DOF, PSO, DOLISA; chaired by PC chairman, findings made available to People council Board for economic and budget issues

2. Capacity strengthening

- training workshops at provincial, district and commune level on methods of data collection, standardized calculation method, link between 5 year plan targets and targeted investment programs, focus on bottom-up planning and budgeting

3. M&E for planning and budgeting targets

- decree on M&E implementation, with method for application, collection of input and output data, workshops and training with involvement of GSO

Proposed objectives and activities CPRGS roll-out five-year in Quang Binh (contd.)

4. Stakeholder Workshops

- *collect comments* on draft of five year plan linked with Master Plan on socio-economic development and annual plan, to be held at district and provincial level

5. Interregional workshop

- Exchange lessons learnt and new ideas from roll-out processes in all pilot provinces
- Led by MPI (Inter-ministerial secretariat), format and procedures to be elaborated to scale-up the CPRGS roll-out to more, and eventually all provinces.