

## **Report of the Haiphong Workshop Localizing the International Development Goals: the Vietnam Development Targets**

About 90 people took part in an expanded session of the Government-Donor-NGO Poverty Task Force in Hai Phong, from September 17-19, 2001. (Annex 1 gives the agenda and Annex 2 the list of participants). It took the form of an intensive, three-day workshop, and will feed into the Government of Vietnam's preparation of the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS).

All participants in the Workshop were there primarily as specialists in their own rights, and were encouraged to forget as much as possible the institutional hat they normally wear, and think first and foremost about what would be good for poverty reduction. Hence the outputs of the workshop are the recommendations of the participants (in plenary and working group discussions), but are not necessarily endorsed by the institutions from which the participants come.

All participants agreed the workshop had been a significant success, that it had identified important priorities and areas of agreement, but also indicated where more work is needed, and where complete agreement could not be reached.

The Hai Phong Workshop was financed by the Department for International Development (DFID, UK), out of its Trust Fund for poverty reduction activities in Vietnam.

### **1) Purpose of the Workshop**

Starting from the International Development Targets and Millennium Development Goals (Table 1), the purpose of the workshop was to agree Vietnam Development Targets, Goals and Indicators, consistent both with the International Goals that Vietnam has signed up to, and with the Socio-Economic Development Strategy for 2001-2010. The localized goals will be used both to monitor Vietnam's progress over the coming decade, and to feed into the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS). The workshop was organized around a series of thematic breakout groups and plenary discussions on the following key themes:

- Halving Poverty/Creating Opportunity;
- Governance;
- Infrastructure;
- Environment.
- Health;
- Education;
- Ethnic Minorities;
- Social Protection;
- Gender Equity.

## Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) A: Outcome Goals

Goals and Targets	Indicators
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger</b>	
<b>Target 1:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Proportion of population below \$1 per day Poverty gap ratio Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
<b>Target 2:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age) Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	
<b>Target 3:</b> Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Net enrolment ratio in primary education Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds
<b>Goal 3: Reach gender equality and empower women</b>	
<b>Target 4:</b> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector Proportion of seats held by women in national and sub-national government, including parliament
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
<b>Target 5:</b> Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate Infant mortality rate Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
<b>Target 6:</b> Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel Contraceptive prevalence rate
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
<b>Target 7:</b> Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS <i>and intermediate targets from UNGASS TBD</i>	HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women <i>and other indicators from UNAIDS TBD</i>
<b>Target 8:</b> Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	[consult WHO on Roll-Back Malaria] [consult WHO on other major diseases, especially TB]
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	
<b>Target 9:</b> Stop the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources	Proportion of land area covered by forest Land area protected to maintain biodiversity GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency) Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)
<b>Target 10:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water sources
<b>Target 11:</b> By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.	Proportion of people with access to basic sanitation [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators will be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

Prior to the workshop, background papers for the first eight key themes were commissioned by Poverty Task Force members, to be used as starting points by breakout groups. At the workshop the groups considered the issues raised in the papers; identified areas of consensus and divergence, and then produced revised, localized, development targets for Vietnam. Issues under the Gender Equity theme were identified using a participatory exercise involving all workshop participants, with suggested targets and indicators drawing on the NCFAW Second Plan of Action 2001-2005.

This report summarizes the main outcomes and recommendations from Hai Phong, divided into these nine themes. The nine themes are tackled individually in the following pages; a summary matrix of the Goals, Targets and Indicators that were agreed is to be found in Annex 3, whilst Annex 4 contains the complete set of summary slides groups used to feed back their findings to the plenary sessions. These slides expand significantly on the information given in the coming pages.

Additional detailed session notes/minutes for most sessions, compiled by facilitators, are available on request from the World Bank – email [spricethomas@worldbank.org](mailto:spricethomas@worldbank.org).

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## **Theme 1 – Halving Poverty/Creating Opportunity**

Consensus was reached around the goal, targets and indicators as shown below:

### **Goal 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger**

#### **Targets**

Between 2001 and 2010, reduce poverty according to international poverty line by  $\frac{2}{5}$  and according to national poverty line by  $\frac{3}{4}$

Between 2001 and 2010, reduce food poverty according to international food poverty line by  $\frac{3}{4}$

#### **Indicators**

Proportion of population/households below international and national poverty line  
Poverty gap ratio  
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

Proportion of population below international food poverty line

Much discussion took place over the appropriate poverty line to use. The general consensus was that while the GSO line is of international standard and can be used to compare internationally, MOLISA's line could be used for better targeting and M&E of targeted programs. Hence it was agreed to use both lines for the time being, with an eventual move to an internationally comparable line in the coming years.

In order to monitor progress, the Multi Purpose Household Survey (to be undertaken every two years by GSO) will be used to monitor national and provincial level poverty rates, in conjunction with MOLISA's Monitoring & Evaluation system which uses qualitative information from local levels to identify and target poor communes and poor individuals.

Further details of the group's work can be found in the summary slides in Annex 4.

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## **Theme 2: Governance.**

Delegates felt that addressing Governance issues is a process which is new to Vietnam, with areas of agreement but a significant degree of divergence. It was agreed that the broad framework outlined in the background paper was useful, but that all targets must be both relevant to, and owned by Vietnam. Both the background paper, and the majority present, agreed that the overall aim should be to ensure Good Governance for Poverty Reduction, though a sizeable minority thought that this was too limiting and a broader focus on Good Governance *per se* would be appropriate.

Consensus was not reached on detailed targets and indicators; those presented in the slides in Annex 4 were extracted unchanged from the background paper and did not enjoy the support of the full group; many also felt them to be too general. However, broad agreement was reached that there should be an initial focus on full implementation of the Grass Roots Democracy Decree and transparency of public expenditure. It was agreed that further work was needed to develop indicators drawn from Vietnam's own experience.

Notwithstanding this, the workshop agreed on the following Goal, Target and Indicators. Further details of the group's work can be found in the summary slides in Annex 4.

## **Goal 2: Ensure good governance for poverty reduction**

<b>Target</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Improve access of the poor to a more transparent, accountable, predictable, and participatory government	Implement the grassroots democracy decree Implement the Legal Needs Assessment (LNA) Action Plan Implement the Public Administration Reform (PAR) Action Plan Implement the Public Expenditure Review (PER) Action Plan Develop and implement an anti-corruption strategy (more work needed to develop indicators)

## **Theme 3 – Infrastructure**

The infrastructure group reached consensus around the Goal, Targets and Indicators set out below. The group went beyond the areas outlined in the background paper (road access to commune center, small-scale irrigation, electricity, market, post office) to agree that indicators should include the seven types of infrastructure targeted under Program 135, plus small scale irrigation as an extra focus. The group also highlighted the separate need of urban populations for effective infrastructure.

Further information, a detailed explanation of suggested targets and indicators, and an initial exploration of resource implications are to be found in the slides in Annex 4.

### Goal 3 : Provide essential infrastructure services to the specially disadvantaged poor

Target	Indicators
Provide essential infrastructure service to 75% of poor communes by 2005 and to 100% of poor communes by 2010	<p><i>% of poorest communes with :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automobile road access to commune center</li> <li>Clean drinking water systems (73% by 2010)</li> <li>Grid and off-grid electricity</li> <li>Health Center</li> <li>Schools</li> <li>Markets</li> <li>Small-scale irrigation</li> <li>Communal post office/Communications Post</li> </ul>

### Theme 4 - Environment

The Environment group presented the Goal, Targets and Indicators below to the workshop, though there was significant disagreement over whether coverage of 'blue' issues (water resources management, fisheries) was adequate. Also, the outcome of this breakout group cannot be regarded as conclusive since there were no representatives from the relevant departments (MARD, Forest Protection, NEA, MOSTE). It was agreed that the members of the group would meet with a broader range of stakeholders (especially key Government agencies) shortly after the workshop to agree a Goal, Targets and Indicators. The table below therefore represents work in progress.

### Goal 4 : Ensure environmental sustainability

Targets	Indicators
To prevent and control pollution	
To protect, conserve and sustainable use natural and biodiversity resources	Forest coverage rises to 43% by 2010
To improve environmental quality in urban, industrial and rural areas	Additional indicators to be decided

The group summarized its findings in the slides in Annex 4.

## **Theme 5 - Education**

After much discussion the goals, targets and indicators suggested in the background paper were approved without significant change, as below:

### **Goal 5 : Achieve better education for all**

#### **Targets**

Provide quality basic education for all by 2010 with emphasis on full day primary education

Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and ethnic disparities in primary and secondary education by 2010

#### **Indicators**

Net enrollment rate in primary education  
Net enrollment rate in lower secondary education  
Pre-school attendance for 3-5 years old  
Age-specific enrollment rate  
% of children in full day schooling  
Completion rate of primary education  
Literacy rate of 15-24 years old

Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education  
Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 years old  
Ratio of enrollment rate of ethnic minority children to Kinh children in primary and secondary education by 2010

However the group was concerned that issues of cost and prioritization remain to be addressed, as the planned work is potentially extremely expensive; concerns over socialization were also raised.

The group's work is summarized in detail in the slides in Annex 4.

## **Theme 6 - Health**

The health break-out group was able to reach consensus around the following Goals and Indicators:

### **Goal 6: Reduce child mortality**

#### **Targets**

Reduce the IMR to 30‰ by 2005 and 25‰ by 2010  
Reduce under 5 MR to 39‰ in 2005 and 32‰ in 2010  
Reduce under 5 malnutrition to 25% by 2005 and 20% by 2010

#### **Indicators**

Infant mortality rate  
Under 5 mortality rate  
Prevalence of underweight children (under 5 years old)

### **Goal 7: Improve maternal health**

Reduce the maternal mortality rate to 80/100000 in 2005 and 70/100000 nationally and 100/100000 in mountainous areas by 2010

Maternal mortality rate  
Skilled attendance at delivery  
Contraceptive prevalence rate

### **Goal 8: Combat HIV/AIDS**

Slow the increase in the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2005 and halt the increase by 2010

HIV prevalence 15-49 year olds

The group also considered policies required to meet the above goals, and made some recommendations regarding Monitoring and Evaluation. This discussion is reflected in the slides in Annex 4.

### **Theme 7 - Ethnic Minorities**

The Group reported that it had been hard for them to reach agreement on anything more than the general principle that Ethnic Minority development is of great importance in achieving poverty reduction in Vietnam. However, they were successful in agreeing the Goal and targets set out below, though more work is required before indicators can be agreed. The group also agreed that many individual targets for Ethnic Minorities should be embedded in the relevant sectoral targets, with the workshop as a whole agreeing that such targets should be mainstreamed wherever possible.

### **Goal 9 : Eradicate poverty and preserve the culture and diversity of ethnic minorities**

#### **Targets**

Allocate individual and collective land use rights to the majority of mountainous people

Preserve and develop literacy in the local language

Further increase proportion of government personnel of ethnic origin

#### **Indicators**

more work needed

more work needed

more work needed

The group reflected their discussion to the conference in the slides in Annex 4, though not all the group agreed with all statements on the slides presented.

### **Theme 8 – Social Protection**

This proved to be a controversial discussion, with speakers highlighting a wide range of views, from an enabling agenda focusing on the exposure of risk of falling into vulnerability, to a traditional safety net subsidized approach. Agreement was not reached in the plenary discussion about which approach is appropriate in Vietnam. More work is still required on targets and indicators.

## Goal 10 : Reduce vulnerability and strengthen the social safety net

### Targets

Strengthen effectiveness of the social safety net  
Increase average income of the poorest quintile to 140% of their level in 2000 by 2005 and to 190% by the year 2010

Halve the rate of the poor falling back under the poverty line (from about 5-7% of the population) due to natural disasters and other risks by 2010

Reduce unemployment rate in urban areas to below 5% and increase working time rate in the rural areas to 80-85% by the year 2010

Establish the policy framework and mobilize social resources to reduce domestic violence

### Indicators

Unemployment rate in urban areas  
% of working time in rural areas

% of poor having access to social protection insurance  
% of poor having savings  
% of people falling back under the poverty line

more work is needed on the targets and indicators

The group fed back their discussion to the workshop in the slide presentation in Annex 4.

## **Theme 9 – Gender Equity**

Following a participatory exercise in which all delegates took part, key priorities were identified. Drawing on these key priorities, the following Goal, Targets and Indicators were produced, consistent with NCFAW's Programme of Action 2 (POA2) 2001-2005. While there was broad agreement on the goal, there was a lack of consensus around areas such as implementing the law stating that all land title books should have space for two names to appear on titles; the importance of, and most appropriate mechanisms for dealing with domestic violence; the role of women in managing assets and property; and the apparent discontinuity between several laws on the statute book and accepted practice in much of Vietnam. Nevertheless it was agreed to follow and implement POA2, and this is reflected in the targets and indicators below.

## Goal 11 : Reach gender equality and empower women

### Targets

Increase women's participation in political and business life by increasing the number of women in elected bodies and the government machinery at all levels (national, provincial, district and communes)

Improve women's access to assets by ensuring their names (as well as those of their husbands) are on the land-titling books

Reduce the vulnerability of women to domestic violence

Target public investments into areas that reduce the burden on women's time (such as drinking water and fuel etc)

### Indicators

By 2005, 15% of women in Party Committees held by women; 30% of Deputies in National Assembly are Women; 20% representatives in elected bodies are women; 80% of ministries, branches, central agencies and authorities have female heads of department

100% of land titles with both names by 2005

Mechanisms to prevent domestic abuse and to help victims to cope (sensitize police stations, courts, build shelters etc)

More work needed to identify priority investments

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### Next Steps

Workshop delegates agreed that the background papers will be revised in the light of comments from this workshop, with a two track approach being adopted. Papers in areas where the group is comfortable that consensus has been reached will be revised to take into account comments from the workshop, and finalized in time for the CG on November 15/16<sup>th</sup>. Meanwhile in areas where consensus is more distant, second drafts will be produced and will be circulated prior to the CG. These remaining papers will then be finalized by January 2002, in time to inform the CPGRS.

Whilst there had been some areas of disagreement, and others where consensus was not complete indicating the need for further work, participants felt the workshop had been extremely useful and that consensus had been reached in many areas.

Delegates agreed the workshop had made a major contribution to the CPRGS.

**VIETNAM DEVELOPMENT TARGETS**  
**Localizing the International Development Targets**  
**September 17-19, 2001**  
**Haiphong**

**Monday, September 17, First Day of Retreat**

Morning—Drive to Haiphong

10:30—12:00 Workshop Opening

- i. Welcome and introduction of Workshop participants
- ii. Briefing on Workshop Aims
- iii. Review of Workshop Agenda
- iv. Responsibilities of Breakout Working Groups

12:00—1:30 Lunch

1:30—3:30 Breakout Working Groups 1

- i. Halving Poverty/Creating Opportunity;
- ii. Governance;
- iii. Infrastructure;
- iv. Environment.

Each breakout group will start with a short presentation (10 slides) of the key points of the relevant draft thematic paper. The Working Groups will then discuss and agree:

- On the appropriate Development Goal, Targets and Indicators for Vietnam;
- monitoring and evaluation systems;
- policies needed to meet the target (put in a matrix); and,
- the resources required.

3:30—4:00 Coffee break

4:00—5:30 Breakout Working Groups 1 (continued)

5:30 onwards Free time and dinner (own arrangements)

**Tuesday, September 18, Second Day of Retreat**

8:30—10:00 Plenary Session on reporting back from 2 Breakout Working Groups  
(10-15 min presentation/group by a rapporteur from a Government agency  
+ 30 min discussion for each group)

10:00—10:30 Coffee break

10:30—12:00 Plenary Session on reporting back from 2 Breakout Working Groups  
continued  
(10-15 min presentation/group by a rapporteur from a Government agency  
+ 30 min discussion for each group)

12:00—1:30 Lunch

1:30—3:30 Breakout Working Groups 2

- i) Education;
- ii) Ethnic Minorities;
- iii) Social Protection;
- iv) Health.

Each breakout group will start with a short presentation (10 slides) of the key points of the relevant draft thematic paper. The Working Groups will then discuss and agree:

- On the appropriate Development Goal, Targets and Indicators for Vietnam;
- monitoring and evaluation systems;
- policies needed to meet the target (put in a matrix); and,
- the resources required.

3:30—4:00 Coffee break

4:00—5:30 Breakout Working Groups 2 (continued)

5:30 onwards Free time and dinner (own arrangements)

### **Wednesday, September 19, Third Day of Retreat**

8:30—10:00 Plenary Session on reporting back from 2 Breakout Working Groups  
(10-15 min presentation/group by a rapporteur from a Government agency  
+ 30 min discussion for each group)

10:00—10:30 Coffee Break

10:30—12:00 Plenary Session on reporting back from 2 Breakout Working Groups  
continued  
(10-15 min presentation/group by a rapporteur from a Government agency  
+ 30 min discussion for each group)

12:00—1:30 Lunch

1:30—3:00     Ranking exercise to agree on 10 VDTs

3:00—4:00     Plenary Session on next steps and link to Comprehensive Poverty  
Reduction Strategy

4:00--           Check out and drive back to Hanoi

## Annex 2 – Participant List

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>Organization</b>
<b>Government</b>			
Le Hai Duong	Expert	General Department	CEMMA
Chu Tien Quang	Director	Agriculture Department	CIEM
Nguyen Phong	Director	Social & Environment Dept.	GSO
Nguyen Ba Khoang	Vice Director	General and Information Department	GSO
Kim Ngoc Cuong	Expert	General and Information Department	GSO
Dang Ba Lam	Director		NIED
Do Van Hoa	Deputy Director	Settlement and NEZ Department	MARD
Nguyen Van Bong	Deputy Head of Economic Division	Settlement and NEZ Department	MARD
Do Kim Chung	Vice Director	Institute of Economics	MARD
Tran Van Ly	Engineer		MOC
Mr. Nguyen Van Ngu	Dty Director	Planning and Financial Department	MOET
Tran Van Thanh	Expert	Planning and Financial Department	Ministry of Education and Training
Nguyen Thi Hong Yen	Head of Multilateral Division	External Economic Relations	Ministry of Finance
Tran Anh Vu	Expert	General Economic	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Nguyen Dinh Thuong	Vice Director	Planning Department	Ministry of Health
Duong Quang Long		National Legal Aid Agency	Ministry of Justice
Cao Viet Sinh	Deputy Director	General Economic Department	Ministry of Planning and Investment
Le Thi Thong	Deputy Director	Dept. of Agriculture & Rural Development	Ministry of Planning and Investment
Nguyen The Ba	Expert	Dept. of Labor, Culture and Social Affairs	Ministry of Planning and Investment
Dinh Thi Chinh	Expert	General Economic Issues	Ministry of Planning and Investment
Le Hoang Son	Expert	General Economic Issues	Ministry of Planning and Investment

Nguyen Van Phuc	Vice Director	Foreign Economic Relation Department	Ministry of Planning and Investment
Phan Thi Thuy Tram	Expert	Foreign Economic Relation Department	Ministry of Planning and Investment
Nguyen Tai Cu	Expert	Agriculture and Rural Development Department	Ministry of Planning and Investment
Do Van Anh	Head		Rural Infrastructure Project
Le Tuong Thu	Staff		Rural Infrastructure Project
Nguyen Duc Trung	Expert	Trade and Services Department	Ministry of Planning and Investment
Tu Duy Tien	Expert	Finance and Monetary	Ministry of Planning and Investment
Dang Dinh Dao			Ministry of Planning and Investment
Tran Thi Yen Minh			Ministry of Planning and Investment
Nguyen Thi Lan Huong			Ministry of Planning and Investment
Nguyen Van Quang	Vice Director	Enterprises Department	Ministry of Planning and Investment
Bui Thanh Tam			Ministry of Planning and Investment
Ho Sy Hung			Ministry of Planning and Investment
Trinh Thanh Hien	Vice Director	Planning and Statistics Department	Ministry of Trade
Le Phu Cuong	Expert	Planning and Statistics Department	Ministry of Trade
Nguyen Hai Huu	Director	Dept. of Social Protection	MOLISA
Nguyen Ngoc Khiem	Expert	Labor Science & Social Affairs Institute	MOLISA
Truong Quang Can	Vice Chairman of Ethnic Council		National Assembly
Phan Manh Hung	Vice Director	Foreign Relation Department	SBV

Nguyen Vinh Hung	Chief of IMF Section	Foreign Relation Department	SBV
Pham Thai Binh			SBV
<b>Donors</b>			
Alessandro Pio	Principal Country Officer		ADB
Dao Viet Dzung	Macroeconomist		ADB
Indu Bhushan	Senior Project Economist		ADB, Manila
Padmini Desikachar	Sr. Economist		ADB
Alan Johnson	Head of Office		DFID
Nguyen Thi Hue	Officer		DFID
Quach Thu Huong			DFID
Steve Passingham	Sr. Education Advisor		DFID Bangkok
Edwin Shanks	NMPPR Project		DFID
Pham Gia Truc	Program Assistant		FAO
Raymond Van Anroy	Associate Program Officer		FAO
Ngo Huy Liem	CTA		GTZ Project
Eric Klinger			GTZ Project
Peter Sturm			GTZ-CIEM
Susan Adams	Representative		IMF
Takao Shimokawa	Representative		JBIC
Kuniaki Amatsu			JICA
Dagmar Schumacher	Head	Social Development Unit	UNDP
Ngoc Ly	Head of	Environment Unit	UNDP
Soren Davidsen		Growth & governance sector	UNDP
Yayoisi Segi Vltchek	Programme Officer		UNESCO
Le Thu Huong	Programme Officer		UNESCO
Thamkamol Suvilaisunthorn	Planning Officer		UNICEF
Erik Bentzen	Education Section Chief		UNICEF
Pham Ngoc Len			UNICEF
Birgitte Van Delft			UNICEF
Tran Tuyet Van			UNIDO
Nisha Agrawal	Lead Economist	Poverty & Social Unit	WB
Nguyen Nguyet Nga	Economist	Poverty & Social Unit	WB

Carrie Turk	Poverty Specialist	Poverty & Social Unit	WB
Rob Swinkels	Poverty Specialist	Poverty & Social Unit	WB
Chris Shaw	Principal Specialist	HD Unit	WB
Nguyen Van Minh	Economist	Economics	WB
Nguyen The Dzung	Operations Officer	Rural Unit	WB
Chris Gibbs	Principal Specialist	Rural Unit	WB
Anil Malhotra	Regional Advisor		WB
Steve Price-Thomas	Partnership Specialist		WB
Nguyen Cong Thanh	Operations Officer	Urban Unit	WB
Hoang Thi Hoa	Operations Officer	Urban Unit	WB
Aif Jeve			WB
Keiko Nishio			WB
Pascale Brudon	Representative		WHO
Cris Tunon	PMO		WHO
Barbara Bale	Consultant		WHO

#### **International NGOs**

Pham Van Ngoc	Policy research & advocacy		Action Aid Vietnam
Isabeau Vilandre	Country Representative		CECI
Chris Gilson	Country Representative		CRS
Mandy Woodhouse	Director		Oxfam GB
Than Thi Thien Huong	Program Officer		Oxfam GB
Koos Neefjes	Representative		Oxfam Hong Kong
Le Quang Duat	Program Officer		Plan International
Bill Tod	Program Director		SCF (UK)
Pham Thi Lan	National Coordinator		SCF (UK)
Hoang Phuong Thao			WWF
Craig Leisher			WWF
Nguyen Thi Y Duyen			ARC

#### **Domestic NGOs**

Pham Anh Tuan	Director		CRP
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Hoang Ngoc Giao	Vice Director	LERES
Vu Thi Hien		RDSC
Nguyen Thi Hoai Duc	Director	RaFH
Tran Thi Van Anh		Center for Family and Women's Studies
Vu Tuan Anh	Researcher	Institute of Economics
Trinh Duy Luan	Director	Institute of Sociology
Vu Manh Loi	Researcher	Institute of Sociology

## Annex 3 – Summary Matrix of Vietnam Development Targets (work in progress)

<b>Vietnam Development Targets</b>		
<b>Goals and Targets</b>		<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger</b>		
<b>Target 1.</b>	Between 2000 and 2010, reduce poverty according to international poverty line by 2/5 <sup>th</sup> and according to national poverty line by 3/4 <sup>th</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proportion of population/households below international and national poverty line</li> <li>2. Poverty gap ratio</li> <li>3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li> </ol>
<b>Target 2.</b>	Between 2000 and 2010, reduce food poverty according to international food poverty line by 3/4 <sup>th</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Proportion of population below international food poverty line</li> </ol>
<b>Goal 2: Ensure good governance for poverty reduction</b>		
<b>Target 3.</b>	Improve access of the poor to a more transparent, accountable, predictable, and participatory government	<p>Implement the grassroots democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. decree</li> <li>2. Implement the Legal Needs Assessment (LNA) Action Plan</li> <li>3. Implement the Public Administration Reform (PAR) Action Plan</li> <li>4. Implement the Public Expenditure Review (PER) Action Plan</li> <li>5. Develop and implement an anti-corruption strategy (more work needed to develop specific indicators)</li> </ol>
<b>Goal 3 : Provide essential infrastructure services to the specially disadvantaged poor</b>		
<b>Target 4.</b>	Provide essential infrastructure service to 75% of poor communes by 2005 and to 100% of poor communes by 2010	<p><i>% of poorest communes with :</i></p> <p>Automobile road access to commune center</p> <p>Clean drinking water systems (73% by 2010)</p> <p>Grid and off-grid electricity</p> <p>Health Center</p> <p>Schools</p> <p>Markets</p> <p>Small-scale irrigation</p> <p>Communal post office/Communications Post</p> <p>:</p>

<b>Goal 4 : Ensure environmental sustainability</b>		
<b>Target 5.</b>	Improve access to safe water from X to Y by 2010	more work needed
<b>Target 6.</b>	Increase forest coverage from X to Y by 2010	Forest coverage rises to 43% by 2010
<b>Target 7.</b>	Reduce pollution from X to Y by 2010	more work needed
<b>Goal 5 : Achieve better education for all</b>		
<b>Target 8.</b>	Provide quality basic education for <u>all</u> by 2010 with emphasis on <u>full day</u> primary education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Net enrollment rate in primary education</li> <li>2. Net enrollment rate in lower secondary education</li> <li>3. Pre-school attendance for 3-5 years old</li> <li>4. Age-specific enrollment rate</li> <li>5. % of children in full day schooling</li> <li>6. Completion rate of primary education</li> <li>7. Literacy rate of 15-24 years old</li> </ol>
<b>Target 9.</b>	Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and ethnic disparities in primary and secondary education by 2010	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</li> <li>2. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 years old</li> <li>3. Ratio of enrollment rate of ethnic minority children to Kinh children in primary and secondary education by 2010</li> </ol>
<b>Goal 6: Reduce child mortality</b>		
<b>Target 10.</b>	Reduce the IMR to 30‰ by 2005 and 25‰ by 2010	1. Infant mortality rate
<b>Target 11.</b>	Reduce under 5 MR to 39‰ in 2005 and 32‰ in 2010	2. Under 5 mortality rate
<b>Target 12.</b>	Reduce under 5 malnutrition to 25% by 2005 and 20% by 2010	3. Prevalence of underweight children (under 5 years old)
<b>Goal 7: Improve maternal health</b>		
<b>Target 13.</b>	Reduce the maternal mortality rate to 80/100000 in 2005 and 70/100000 nationally and 100/100000 in mountainous areas by 2010	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maternal mortality rate</li> <li>2. Skilled attendance at delivery</li> <li>3. Contraceptive prevalence rate</li> </ol>
<b>Goal 8: Combat HIV / AIDs</b>		
<b>Target 14.</b>	Slow the increase in the spread of HIV/AIDs by 2005 and halt the increase by 2010	1. HIV prevalence 15-49 years old
<b>Goal 9 : Eradicate poverty and preserve the culture and diversity of ethnic minorities</b>		
<b>Target 15.</b>	Allocate individual and collective land use rights to the majority of mountainous people	more work needed
<b>Target 16.</b>	Preserve and develop literacy in the local language	more work needed
<b>Target 17.</b>	Further increase proportion of government personnel of ethnic origin	more work needed

<b>Goal 10 : Reduce vulnerability and strengthen the social safety net</b>		
<b>Target 18.</b>	Strengthen effectiveness of the social safety net Increase average income of the poorest quintile to 140% of their level in 2000 by 2005 and to 190% by the year 2010	1. Unemployment rate in urban areas 2. % of working time in rural areas
<b>Target 19.</b>	Halve the rate of the poor falling back under the poverty line (from about 5-7% of the population) due to natural disasters and other risks by 2010	3. % of poor having access to social protection insurance 4. % of poor having savings 5. % of people falling back under the poverty line
<b>Target 20.</b>	Reduce unemployment rate in urban areas to below 5% and increase working time rate in the rural areas to 80-85% by the year 2010	
<b>Target 21.</b>	Establish the policy framework and mobilize social resources to reduce domestic violence	
more work needed on the targets and indicators		
<b>Goal 11 : Reach gender equality and empower women</b>		
<b>Target 22.</b>	Increase women's participation in political and business life by increasing the number of women in elected bodies and the government machinery at all levels (national, provincial, district and communes)	By 2005, 15% of positions in Party Committees held by women; 30% of Deputies in National Assembly are Women; 20% representatives in elected bodies are women; 80% of ministries, branches, central agencies and authorities have female heads of department
<b>Target 23.</b>	Improve women's access to assets by ensuring their names (as well as those of their husbands) Are on the land-titling books	100% of land titles with both names by 2005
<b>Target 24.</b>	Reduce the vulnerability of women to domestic violence	mechanisms to prevent domestic abuse and to help victims to cope (sensitize police stations, courts, build shelters etc) are in place
<b>Target 25.</b>	Target public investments into areas that reduce the burden on women's time (such as drinking water and fuel etc)	more work needed to identify priority investments