

Initiating and scaling up Village and Commune Development Planning



(VDP/CDP)



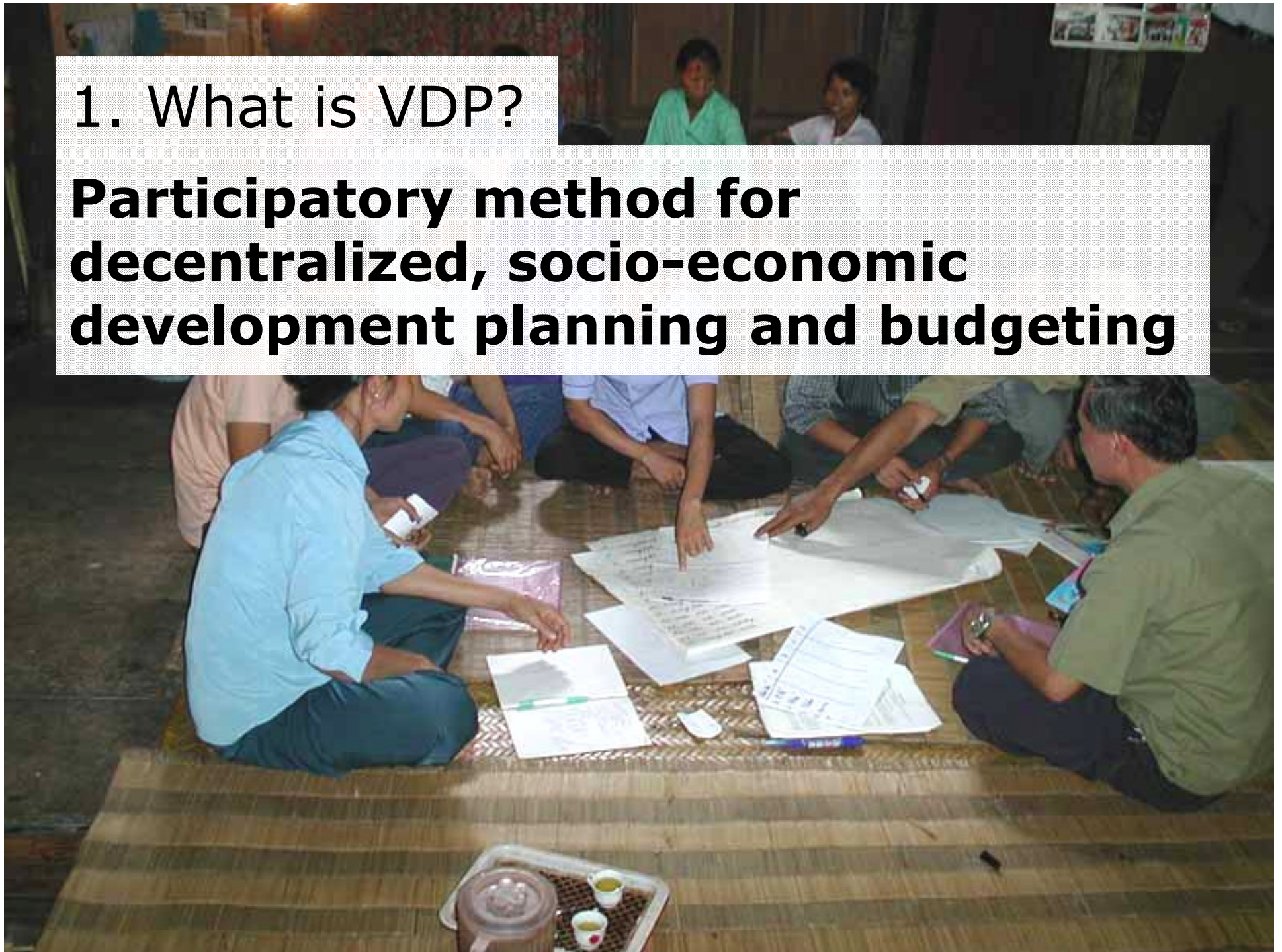
By Klaus Kirchmann
For the Regional VDP Workshop in
Central Vietnam
Organized by SMNR-CV
Hue, December 03, 2004

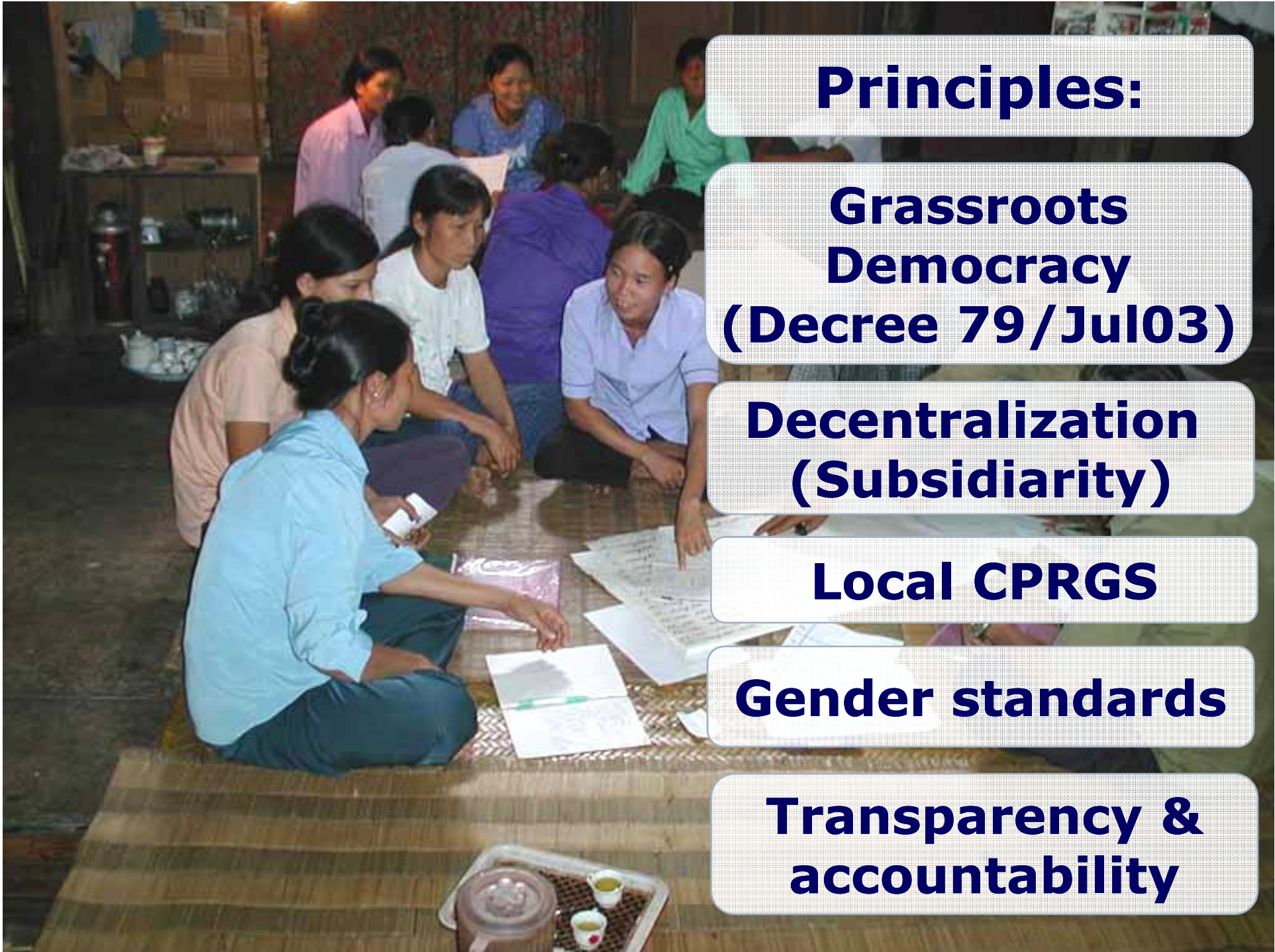
Contents

1. VDP/CDP – what and why?
 2. How to do VDP/CDP
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1. What is VDP?

Participatory method for decentralized, socio-economic development planning and budgeting





Principles:

**Grassroots
Democracy
(Decree 79/Jul03)**

**Decentralization
(Subsidiarity)**

Local CPRGS

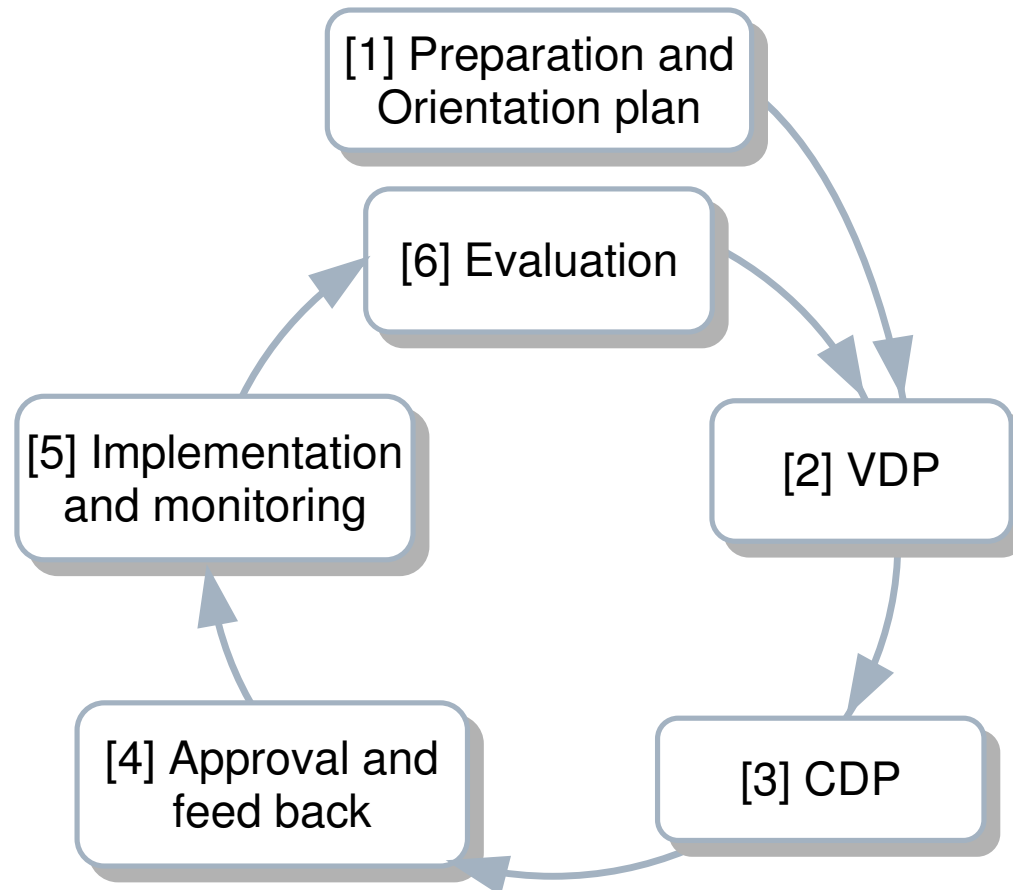
Gender standards

**Transparency &
accountability**

Why VDP?

- ❑ Increased grassroots-democracy
 - ❑ Improved living conditions in the village
 - ❑ Better targeted public support to villages
 - ❑ Higher cost efficiency of public spending
 - ❑ Mobilization of local resources
 - ❑ Increased capacities at all levels
 - ❑ Positive effect on satisfaction with, and trust into government institutions
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2. How to do VDP/CDP



Orientation plan for 2004

(District to commune; simplified example)

Program name	Content	Budget (VND) per commune	Usage
135	Poor communes	500 million	Small scale infrastructure
HEPR	Hunger eradic.& poverty reduct.		
925	Rural water and sanitation	100 million	Irrigation, drinking water
NMPRP	Poverty reduction	900 million	Agriculture, infrastructure
AP2015	Poverty reduction	125 million	Immediate needs
Total		1,625 million	

PRA and VDP

- Broad/representative participation:
 - Invitation to all households, especially poor
 - Community Based Organizations (CBO)
 - Mass organizations etc.
 - PRA: 2 days, representative villagers (only in the first year)
 - VMB prepares plan proposal considering
 - (1) key problems and development potentials,
 - (2) available resources
 - (3) interests of CBO and mass organizations
 - Village meeting
 - Discussing and adjusting planned activities
 - Gender separated priority ranking
-

Village Plan (simplified)

Activity	Priority		Budget (VND)		
	men	women	Village estimate	approved	source
Water tank	1	1	4 mio.	5 mio.	135
Road improvement	3	2	7 mio.	-	925
Trial on new paddy variety	2	2	1 mio.	1 mio.	AEC
Training on family planning	2	1	2 mio.	2 mio.	GTZ

Commune planning workshop

- Participants (min. 30-40% women)
 - 1 man + 1 woman per village
 - CBO, mass organizations
 - VMB and representatives from district
 - Discussion and adjustment of village plans
 - Linking plans with estimated available budgets
 - Ratifying grassroots plans (copies to district and public posting in commune)
-

Data base for managing VDP results: Powerful, but easy to use at district level

STT	Kế hoạch mục tiêu												Ghi chú
	Chỉ tiêu	ĐVT	Số lượng	TÊN BẢN									
				Co Muồng	Lãi ngài	Mồm Bò	Nà Dòn	Nậm Lim	Suối Ngang	Tăng	Suối trắng	Suối Bưng	
A	Giao thông												
I	Số Km đường đất tổng bản	Km	29.10	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.3	6.3	2	
II	Số Km đường rải cấp phối	Km	62.00	23	3	6	6	7	8		9		
III	Số Km đường lên nương, kh	Km	65.60	34	3	6.7	5.3	5.3	2	2.3	3	4	
IV	Số Cầu, cống tạm	Cái											
V	Số Cầu, cống xây dựng kiên	Cái											
VI	Số cầu treo tạm thời	Cái											
VII	Số cầu treo kiên cố	Cái											
B	Thủy lợi												
I	Số đập nước tạm thời	Cái											
II	Số đập nước vĩnh cửu	Cái	23.00	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	7	2	
III	Chiều dài kênh đất	Km	37.70	2.3	3.2	3.3	5.6	3.2	6.3	3.2	7.2	3.4	
IV	Chiều dài kênh xi măng, gạch	Km											
V	Tổng diện tích được tưới 1 v	Ha											
VI	Tổng diện tích được tưới 2 v	Ha											
VII	Số hộ được sử dụng nước tưới	Hộ											
C	Điện sinh hoạt												
I	Đường dây hạ thế	Km											

Đang cập nhật hoạt động giải pháp Bê tông hoá đường nối bản cho bản: Co Muồng

Tên bản	Hoạt động	Đvt	Số lượng	Địa điểm	Tg thực hiện		Trách nhiệm		Ưu tiên		Nguồn vốn	Đề ng b
					Bắt đầu	Kết thúc	Bên trong	Bên ngoài	Thôn bản	Phụ nữ		
Co Muồng	Bê tông hoá đường nối bản	Km	15		/11/2003	/30/2003		Định canh - Định	1		2AP 2015	6.0
Lãi ngài	Làm đường liên bản	Km	1		1/1/2003	/28/2003		Quản lý đầu tư xã	3		1AP 2015	10.0
Mồm Bò	Mở đường dân sinh	Km	3		1/1/2003	/30/2003		Định canh - Định	3		2AP 2015	10.0
Nậm Lim	Mở mới đường bản đến bản Co l	Km	6		1/1/2003	/28/2003		Quản lý đầu tư xã	3		3AP 2015	9.0
Nà Dòn	Nâng cấp Bê tông đường bản và	Km	4		1/1/2003	/30/2003		Quản lý đầu tư xã	1		4AP 2015	10.0
Tăng	Xây dựng đường bê tông	Km	2		1/1/2003	/28/2003		Định canh - Định	5		5AP 2015	12.0
Suối trắng	Nâng cấp đường thôn bản	Km	1		1/1/2003	/28/2003		Quản lý đầu tư xã	3		3AP 2015	3.0

Sector Plan (simplified)

Activity	Location		Budget (VND)		
	Com-mune	Village	Village estimate	approved	source
Water tank	A	a	4 mio.	5 mio.	135
Village road	B	c	9 mio.	9 mio.	135
Irrigation	B	e	7 mio.	7 mio.	135
Training	C	d	2 mio.	-	135

Implementation and Monitoring

- ❑ VMB is responsible to make sure village activities are followed up (may be through CBO, mass organizations, or VMB)
 - ❑ CPC is responsible to support or advocate implementation of village plans
 - ❑ CPC is responsible to make budget estimates and final settlements transparent (public posting, discussion in commune meetings)
 - ❑ District is responsible to provide services and investments based on village demands
 - ❑ Discussion of VDP/CDP implementation in monthly and quarterly district meetings
 - ❑ DPI is responsible to monitor quality of VDP process
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Gender standards

- ❑ 30% women in village meetings
 - ❑ Gender disaggregated priority setting
 - ❑ 1man + 1women per village in commune planning workshop
 - ❑ Gender monitoring by women union
 - ❑ In pilot activity with budgeting: min. 20% of funds for activities prioritized by women
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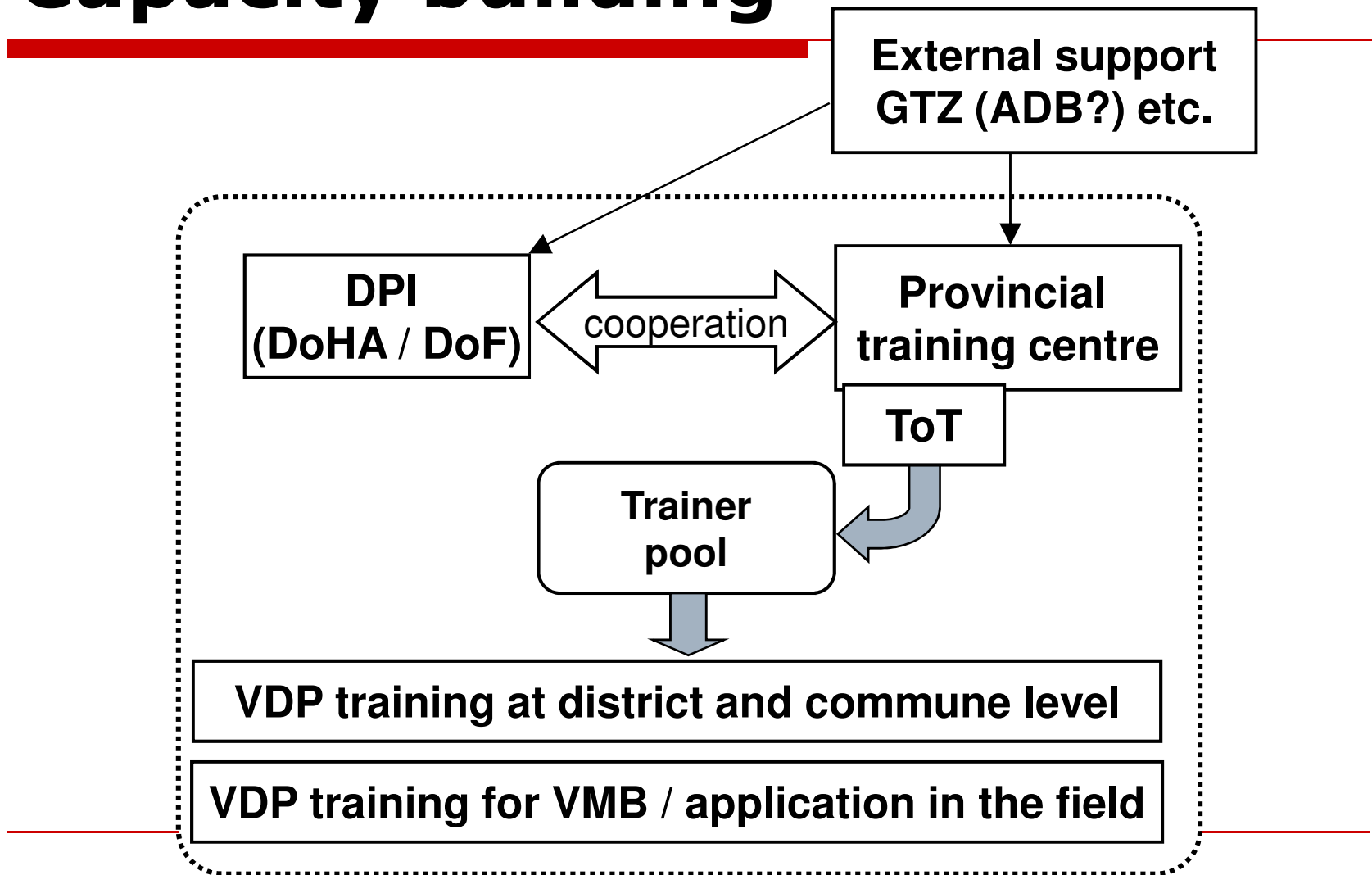
3. Scaling up VDP/CDP

1. 10 steps to institutionalizing VDP/CDP
 2. Capacity building
 3. Cost of VDP/CDP
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10 steps to institutionalizing VDP/CDP

- 10 Institutionalizing training
 - 9 Determination of training programs
 - 8 **Approval by PPC**
 - 7 Organize provincial workshop
 - 6 Adjust VDP material
 - 5 Evaluate field application
 - 4 Test approach
 - 3 Initiate provincial VDP working group
 - 2 Select suitable approach (VDP/CDP)
 - 1 Define problem (decentralization etc.)
-

Capacity building





Training of trainers

Training for district and commune staff, mass organizations

Select and train local people as facilitators

Training for village leaders and villagers, specifically women

Ensure facilitation in local language (or translation)

Problem of low capacities can be tackled by decisive investment in training

Cost of VDP

- Additional costs for VDP/CDP
 - Capacity building (ToT, VDP training etc.) - Planning sessions in villages and communes – Stationary - Data processing - Monitoring and evaluation - Provincial working group
 - Average per village per year (in VND), (depending on situation)
 - 2,5 million (when starting from zero)
 - 1,5 million (Quang Binh 2004)
 - 1,2 million (Quang Binh 2005)
 - 750,000 (Quang Binh, long term)
 - 520,000 (Son La, long term)
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Cost - efficiency of VDP (example of Son La)

- Average cost of VDP per year:
 - **520,000 VND / village**

 - Public budget potentially eligible to village / commune planning (from international projects and domestic budgets, including 135 and other targeted programs): >100 billion VND / 3000 villages:
 - **33,000,000 VND / village**
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Cost - efficiency of VDP (example of Son La)

- Average cost of VDP per year

Cost of VDP = 1.5%

- Percentage of investment budgets potentially eligible for grassroots planning

of investment budgets
potentially eligible
for grassroots planning

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4. Special issues and problems

- CPRGS roll out
 - Poverty reduction
 - Linking local plans with budgets
 - Harmonization of planning
 - Leadership and committment
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Linking VDP/CDP with CPRGS roll out

Integration from village and commune level to district and province level

Socio-economic development indicators Including new local CPRGS indicators

Linking targets with activities

Linking activities with budgets

			Mường					Ngang		Trảng	Bưng	
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Đang cập nhật hoạt động giải pháp Bê

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Poverty reduction

- ❑ Integrating local CPRGS is not enough
 - ❑ Discussions in VDP/CDP have to focus on causes for poverty of certain households and on solutions (strengthening public awareness)
 - ❑ For this, facilitators need special training; but also personal commitment for poverty alleviation
 - ❑ DOLISA has to be involved stronger in VDP/CDP
 - ❑ Monitoring in VDP/CDP has to include specific and practical poverty indicators
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Linking local plans with budgets

- ❑ Communes and villagers need to be informed about available budgets!
 - ❑ Problem: budgets are often not known (or not early enough)
 - ❑ Commune planning workshop has key function in budget planning (following principle of subsidiary)
 - ❑ Communes will increasingly be equipped with own funds / sovereignty over public budgets
 - ❑ Therefore, capacity for commune accounting needs to be improved urgently
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Harmonization of planning

- Budgeting needs to be much better coordinated
 - Stronger focus on area budgeting rather than sector budgeting
 - Harmonization (and integration) of planning procedures for different budgets (domestic and donor)
 - PPC / DPI would increasingly have to assume to direct these processes (in line with the new budget law and resolution 8)
 - Example of Son La: 135, 661, HEPR, GTZ and WB budgets planned within VDP/CDP
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Provincial leadership and commitment

- ❑ Trust in the potentials of grassroots level
 - ❑ Assuming leadership in questions of decentralization and harmonization
 - ❑ Persistence in coping with related difficulties
 - ❑ High investment into systematic capacity building
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5. Recommendations

- **Strong leadership and commitment of the province**
 - Ownership for VDP/CDP with province, not with project
 - Good coordination between DPI, DoHA, and DoF
 - **Follow 10 steps for institutionalization**
 - Testing and evaluating VDP, refining material
 - Achieving PPC approval for VDP/CDP
 - High investment into systematic capacity building
 - **Special focus on linking local plans with budgets**
 - Based on principle of subsidiarity
 - Starting with 135 program (and donor budgets)
 - Special attention to capacity building for commune accounting
 - **Exchange experiences and discuss problems within VDP-Network**
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Thank you

