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**SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION BY KHANH HOA
PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE IN THE
CURRENT PERIOD**

**SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION
MAJOR: PARTY BUILDING AND STATE GOVERNANCE**

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INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale for the Study

Sustainable poverty reduction (SPR) is one of the major policies and key tasks of the Communist Party and the State of Vietnam. The Party's viewpoints and policies on poverty reduction have been clearly, comprehensively, and profoundly articulated in the Party's official documents. In particular, the Documents of the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam identify the country's development goals for the new era and explicitly state: *"Strive to achieve the goal that, by 2030, there will be virtually no poor households."* This is a significant, demanding, and highly urgent task for the aforementioned organizations and forces, especially for organizations within the political system at all levels and the entire population, with particular emphasis on provincial governments under the leadership of provincial Party committees.

In recent years, in implementing the National Target Program (NTP) on Sustainable Poverty Reduction for the 2021–2025 period, the Khanh Hoa Provincial Party Committee and governments at all levels, particularly the Provincial People's Committee, together with socio-political organizations, have developed a profound awareness of and identified sustainable poverty reduction as one of the key priorities in the province's socio-economic development strategy. Under the leadership and direction of the Provincial Party Committee, and with the participation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, and the people, the Provincial People's Committee has strongly promoted its role in organizing the implementation of, and exercising state management over, sustainable poverty reduction throughout the province, achieving encouraging results.

However, the results of sustainable poverty reduction achieved by the Provincial People's Committee have not yet met expectations. The rates of poor and near-poor households remain relatively high. By the end of 2024, the province still had 27,304 households in these categories. A considerable proportion of poor households are concentrated in mountainous areas, ethnic minority communities, certain coastal localities, and areas facing substantial socio-economic development challenges. In many localities, a significant number of households that have escaped poverty remain at risk of falling back into poverty, thereby adversely affecting the province's overall sustainable poverty reduction outcomes in general, and those of the Provincial People's Committee in particular.

The implementation of sustainable poverty reduction by the Provincial People's Committee also continues to exhibit limitations and shortcomings in both content and implementation methods.

Achieving the goal of virtually eliminating poor households across the province by 2030, thereby contributing to the successful realization of the objective set by the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, will constitute a major and demanding task for Khanh Hoa Province in the years ahead.

Therefore, the Provincial People's Committee's implementation of sustainable poverty reduction and the successful attainment of the province's poverty reduction goals in the coming period will face numerous challenges, requiring systematic research to identify feasible solutions. To contribute to addressing these issues and promoting more effective implementation of sustainable poverty reduction by the Provincial People's Committee in the coming period, the doctoral candidate selected the dissertation topic: "***The People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province in Implementing Sustainable Poverty Reduction at Present.***"

2. Research Objectives and Tasks

2.1. Research Objective

Based on clarifying the theoretical and practical issues concerning the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province's implementation of sustainable poverty reduction at present, and through surveying and assessing the current situation of its implementation of sustainable poverty reduction in recent years, the dissertation proposes orientations and solutions for the Provincial People's Committee to further promote sustainable poverty reduction in the coming period.

2.2. Research Tasks

- To review representative scientific studies directly related to the dissertation topic; identify the findings that should be inherited and further developed; and determine the issues that require further investigation and clarification in the dissertation.

- To examine and clarify the theoretical and practical issues concerning the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province's implementation of sustainable poverty reduction at present.

- To survey and assess the current situation of the Provincial People's Committee's implementation of sustainable poverty reduction from 2016 to the present; identify its strengths, shortcomings, limitations, underlying causes, and practical experiences.

- To forecast and analyze favorable conditions and challenges, and to identify orientations and solutions for the Provincial People's Committee to strengthen the implementation of sustainable poverty reduction in the coming period.

3. Research Object and Scope

3.1. Research Object

The research object of the dissertation is the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province in implementing sustainable poverty reduction at present.

3.2. Research Scope

- *Spatial scope*: The dissertation focuses on examining the implementation of sustainable poverty reduction by the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province within Khanh Hoa Province, both before and after administrative reorganization.

- *Temporal scope*: The dissertation examines the implementation of sustainable poverty reduction by the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province

from 2016 (when the multidimensional poverty standard was introduced) to the present.

- *The orientations and solutions* proposed in the dissertation are intended to remain applicable through 2030.

The 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam established the objective of striving to achieve virtually no poor households by 2030. Khanh Hoa Province has likewise set the goal of accomplishing this objective within the province. This implies that, by 2030, a small number of poor households may still remain within the province. However, the dissertation focuses on sustainable poverty reduction, meaning that after 2030, poverty reduction outcomes should remain stable over the long term, and households that have escaped poverty should not face the risk of falling back into poverty. Accordingly, the orientations and solutions proposed in this dissertation should continue to be further studied and applied in the years following 2030.

4. Theoretical Foundation and Research Methodology

4.1. Theoretical Foundation

The dissertation is grounded in the theoretical framework of Marxism–Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, and the guidelines and policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam concerning the operation of local governments at all levels, as well as poverty and poverty reduction.

4.2. Practical Foundation

The practical foundation of this dissertation is the current implementation of Sustainable Poverty Reduction (SPR) by the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee from 2016 to the present.

4.3. Research Methodology

The dissertation adopts the methodology of Marxist–Leninist dialectical materialism. It also employs research methods commonly used in political science and interdisciplinary studies, including analytical and synthetic methods; the logical and historical approaches; field surveys and practical reviews; statistical and comparative analyses; and sociological survey methods.

5. New Scientific Contributions of the Dissertation

- *Conceptual Contribution: The implementation of sustainable poverty reduction by the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee* encompasses the entire range of activities carried out by its agencies, officials, and civil servants, with the active participation of organizations within the political system, relevant entities, and local citizens. These activities involve: thoroughly grasping and implementing the directives, tasks, and solutions established by the Provincial Party Committee on sustainable poverty reduction; formulating and promulgating projects, plans, and measures for poverty reduction across the province; and organizing, inspecting, and supervising their implementation. The ultimate goal is to achieve a stable and long-term reduction in the provincial poverty rate while effectively preventing relapse into poverty or the emergence of newly impoverished households during socio-economic fluctuations.

Practical Experience: Lessons learned from the implementation of sustainable poverty reduction by the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee in recent years include: raising awareness and enhancing accountability across the political system regarding sustainable poverty reduction; fostering self-reliance and the determination to escape poverty among poor households; and strictly translating the leadership of the Provincial Party Committee and its Standing Committee, as well as the direction and oversight of the Provincial People's Council, into concrete actions.

Breakthrough Solutions: Key breakthrough solutions for promoting sustainable poverty reduction by the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee in the coming period include: prioritizing "targeted pilot direction" (*chỉ đạo điểm*) by identifying and developing exemplary models of sustainable poverty reduction, conducting preliminary and final reviews, drawing practical lessons, and scaling them up broadly; and ensuring the long-term sustainability of poverty reduction efforts alongside supporting mechanisms that enable poor households to permanently overcome poverty and avoid re-entry into poverty.

6. Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Dissertation

- The findings of this dissertation contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of both the theoretical and practical issues concerning the implementation of Sustainable Poverty Reduction by the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee in the current context.

- The findings may serve as a valuable reference for the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee in enhancing the implementation of Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the coming years.

- The findings may also be used as reference materials for research, teaching, and learning in Party Building at the Khanh Hoa Provincial School of Politics and political training centers at the commune and ward levels throughout the province.

7. Structure of the Dissertation

In addition to the Introduction, Conclusion, List of the Author's Published Works Related to the Dissertation, References, and Appendices, the dissertation consists of four chapters and ten sections.

Chapter 1

LITERATURE REVIEW RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

1.1. INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

1.1.1. Studies on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Poverty Reduction

Ruhi S. and France S. (2010), *Multidimensional Poverty in Bhutan: Estimates and Policy Implications*. Janjua, P. Z., and Kamal, U. A. (2011), *The Role of Education and Income in Poverty Alleviation: A Cross-country Analysis*. *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 143–172. Abu Girma Moges (2013), *The Challenges and Policies of Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia*. e-

Journal for Research and Innovation (JRIF), Vol. 5, No. 1. Sabina Alkire, Adriana Conconi, Suman Seth, and Ana Vaz (2014), *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2014*. K. Zahra and T. Zafar (2015), *Marginality and Multidimensional Poverty: A Case Study of the Christian Community of Lahore, Pakistan*. *Pakistan Journal of Commerce & Social Sciences*, Vol. 9, No. 2. Sophea Vong and Ajaya Kumar Thapa (2018), *Exploring Urban Poverty and Gender Vulnerability in Cambodia*.

1.1.2. Studies on Local Governments' Implementation of Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Poverty Reduction

Bun Ly Thong Phet (2011), *State Management of Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Minority Mountainous Areas of Northern Laos in the Current Period*. Doctoral Dissertation, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Public Administration. Feuangsy Laofoung (2014), *Improving Poverty Alleviation Policies in the Northern Mountainous Region of the Lao People's Democratic Republic: A Case Study of Xieng Khouang Province*. Doctoral Dissertation in Economics, National Economics University, Hanoi. Keodalakon Soulivong (2017), *Poverty Alleviation in Sekong Province, Lao People's Democratic Republic: Current Situation and Solutions*. Nguthi, Elvina (2018), *The Role of Local Government in Poverty Reduction and Community Empowerment in Urban Areas: A Case Study of Nairobi City County, Kenya*. Y. Lu, J. K. Routray, and M. M. Ahmad (2019), *Multidimensional Poverty Analysis at the Local Level in Northwest Yunnan Province, China: Some Insights and Implications*. *Journal of Poverty*, Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 299–316. Khamson Somlet (2022), *Improving the Effectiveness of Poverty Reduction in the Lao People's Democratic Republic*. Doctoral Dissertation in Economics, University of Economics and Law, Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City.

1.2. DOMESTIC STUDIES

1.2.1. Studies on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Poverty Reduction

Nguyen Thi Hoa (2009), *Improving Major Poverty Alleviation Policies in Vietnam through 2015*. Doctoral Dissertation in Economics, National Economics University, Hanoi. Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (2011), *Poverty Reduction in Vietnam: Achievements and Challenges*. Nguyen Thi Nhung (2012), *Solutions for Poverty Alleviation to Promote Socio-economic Development in the Northwestern Provinces of Vietnam*. Doctoral Dissertation in Political Economy, National Economics University, Hanoi. Nguyen Van Ton (2020), *The Sustainable Poverty Reduction Program in Vietnam: Current Situation and Solutions*. Published on the website of the Central Theoretical Council, August 13, 2020. Ho Ngoc Ninh (2022), *Policies and Fundamental Solutions for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas of Vietnam: From Theory to Practice*. Monograph for teaching and research at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in economics, agricultural and rural development, and poverty reduction. Le Thi Dieu Hoa (2023), *A Multidimensional Poverty Approach: Opportunities and Challenges in Applying*

the Multidimensional Poverty Standard to Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Vietnam. Journal of Monetary and Financial Research, No. 7, pp. 9–13.

1.2.2. Studies on Local Governments' Implementation of Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Poverty Reduction

Nguyen Huu Thau (2013), *Solutions for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Khanh Hoa Province through 2015*. Provincial Scientific Research Project, Department of Science and Technology of Khanh Hoa Province. Bui Loan Thuy et al. (2018), *Solutions to Enhance the Capacity for Sustainable Poverty Escape among the Raglai Ethnic Community in Bac Ai District, Ninh Thuan Province*. Provincial Scientific Research Project, Ninh Thuan Province, Phan Rang–Thap Cham City. Thai Thanh Quy (2019), *The Role of Provincial Governments in Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the Mountainous Areas of Nghe An Province*. Doctoral Dissertation in Political Economy, National Economics University, Hanoi. Tran Dinh Hoa (Principal Investigator) (2019), *Assessment of the Current Situation and Proposed Solutions for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Khanh Hoa Province*. Provincial Scientific Research Project, Khanh Hoa Province. Tran Thi Sen (2021), *Poverty Reduction through a Multidimensional Poverty Approach in the Southeast Region of Vietnam*. Doctoral Dissertation in Economics, University of Economics and Law, Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City. Le Thi Dieu Hoa (2021), *State Management of Multidimensional Poverty Reduction in Hanoi*. Doctoral Dissertation in Economic Management, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics. Ho Van Mung (2025), *Factors Affecting Poverty among Ethnic Minority Households in the Mountainous Areas of Khanh Hoa Province*. Doctoral Dissertation in Economic Management, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics. Vuong Huu Ai Linh (2025), *State Management of Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Centrally Governed Cities of Vietnam: An Empirical Study of Ho Chi Minh City*. Doctoral Dissertation in Public Management.

1.3. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RESEARCH GAPS ADDRESSED BY THE DISSERTATION

1.3.1. Summary of Previous Research Findings

First, previous studies have provided a relatively comprehensive and systematic discussion of the concepts, positions, and roles of Sustainable Poverty Reduction (SPR). They have also identified the criteria for poverty reduction and sustainable poverty reduction implemented by provincial governments in different countries and localities, including both international and Vietnamese contexts. In particular, many studies have offered detailed analyses of the contents and approaches adopted by provincial governments in implementing Sustainable Poverty Reduction.

Second, numerous studies have reviewed, analyzed, and assessed the implementation of poverty reduction and Sustainable Poverty Reduction at the provincial level in practice, identifying major achievements, shortcomings, limitations, and their underlying causes.

Third, several studies have proposed recommendations and policy solutions aimed at strengthening the leadership and direction of Party committees and local governments in implementing Sustainable Poverty Reduction. Particular emphasis has been placed on enhancing the roles and responsibilities of Party committees, Party organizations, organizations and civil servants within the political system, as well as the active participation of the people.

The review of published studies relevant to the dissertation topic indicates that, to date, no study has comprehensively and systematically examined the implementation of Sustainable Poverty Reduction by the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee in the current context. This research gap provides the rationale and necessity for the present dissertation.

1.3.2. Research Issues Addressed by the Dissertation

First, the dissertation clarifies the theoretical issues directly related to the research topic and establishes the theoretical foundation for the study.

Second, the dissertation develops its theoretical framework by defining the central concept of "the implementation of Sustainable Poverty Reduction by the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee." It further identifies and analyzes the content, implementation approaches, and the role of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee in implementing Sustainable Poverty Reduction.

Third, the dissertation examines and evaluates the implementation of Sustainable Poverty Reduction by the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee during the period from 2016 to 2025, identifying its achievements, limitations, underlying causes, and practical lessons learned.

Fourth, the dissertation forecasts the opportunities and challenges likely to affect the implementation of Sustainable Poverty Reduction and proposes strategic orientations and major solutions to strengthen the implementation of Sustainable Poverty Reduction by the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee in the coming period.

Chapter 2

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION BY THE KHANH HOA PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE AT PRESENT

2.1. THE PROVINCE, THE PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE, AND POVERTY AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN KHANH HOA PROVINCE AT PRESENT

2.1.1. Overview of Khanh Hoa Province

2.1.1.1. *Natural conditions*

Khanh Hoa Province is currently a province formed by the merger of the former Khanh Hoa and Ninh Thuan provinces. The province has a natural area of 8,555 km² and a population of 2,243,554 people. The province is bordered to the north by Dak Lak province; to the west by Lam Dong and Dak Lak provinces;

and to the east by the East Sea. The province has coastal plains, beaches, forests, mountains, and the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos in the East Sea, which are part of the world's vital maritime transport routes.

2.1.1.2. Economic conditions

Khanh Hoa province has many potentials and strengths for economic development, especially in marine economy, tourism, industry, services, and traditional crafts... The economic structure of the province's overall economy has shifted strongly and positively, towards a rapid increase in the proportion of industry - construction, services, and tourism, while gradually decreasing the proportion of agriculture - forestry - fisheries.

2.1.1.3. Political Conditions

After the merger, the political system from the provincial level to the grassroots has been built, consolidated, developed, and strongly reformed, operating effectively; political security is stable, and social order and safety are ensured. The people of the province are joyful, enthusiastic, and united in implementing the Party's reform policies. Currently, the province has 64 subordinate administrative units, including 48 communes, 15 wards, and 1 special zone.

2.1.1.4. Cultural and Social Conditions

The province has many ethnic groups living in its territory, creating cultural diversity among the ethnic groups in the province and within the multi-ethnic cultural community of Vietnam. Beliefs and religions in the province are very diverse and rich, serving as a convergence point for many religions nationwide. The province's healthcare and education are developing quite strongly, with improved quality. The material and spiritual lives of the people are increasingly improving. Social security policies and national target programs on social issues are implemented fully, promptly, and effectively.

2.1.1.5. National defense and security conditions

The province plays a particularly important role in national defense and security for the Central region of Vietnam and the whole country; It serves as the "gateway" to the sea for the Central Highlands provinces, connecting the East-West economic corridor with international maritime and air routes. In particular, Cam Ranh Bay – one of the deep-water bays – holds a leading strategic military role in the world. Further afield lies the Truong Sa archipelago, the sacred frontier of the Fatherland, located only about 250 nautical miles from Cam Ranh.

2.1.2. The Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee - concepts, functions, duties, powers, responsibilities, organizational and operational principles, organizational structure, working relationships, characteristics, and roles

2.1.2.1 The concept of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee

The Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee is the executive body of the Provincial People's Council; a state administrative agency in the province; with the function of managing all state activities within the province according to the

provisions of law; and is responsible to the Provincial People's Council and the Government for the performance of its assigned functions, tasks, and powers.

2.1.2.2. Functions, duties, powers, and responsibilities of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee

** Functions of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee*

Firstly, it is the state administrative agency at the provincial level.

Secondly, it is the executive body of the Provincial People's Council,

** Duties and powers of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee*

According to Article 16 of the Law on Organization of Local Government, amended in 2025, the tasks and powers of the Provincial People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province comprise 12 tasks and powers.

** Responsibilities of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee*

The People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province is responsible to the Khanh Hoa Provincial Party Committee; the people of the province; the Provincial People's Council; and the central state administrative agencies for all activities in performing its functions, tasks, and powers.

2.1.2.3. Organizational and operational principles, and organizational structure of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee

** Organizational and operational principles of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee*

Firstly, to uphold the Constitution and laws, govern society by law, and implement the principle of democratic centralism. *Secondly*, to organize the Provincial People's Committee in a streamlined, efficient, effective, and effective manner, meeting the requirements of provincial governance. *Thirdly*, to ensure human rights and citizens' rights; to build a Provincial People's Committee that is close to the people and serves the people. *Fourthly*, to ensure a transparent, unified, smooth, and continuous administrative system. *Fifthly*, all matters within the authority of the Provincial People's Committee must be decided and implemented by the Provincial People's Committee. *Sixthly*, to clearly define the authority between central government agencies and the Provincial People's Committee; and between the Provincial People's Committee itself and the commune-level People's Committees

** Organizational structure of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee*

The organizational structure of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee includes: the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and Members. The specialized agencies under the Provincial People's Committee include 13 departments and 1 agency equivalent to a department. In addition, there are agencies directly under the Provincial People's Committee.

2.1.2.4. Characteristics of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee

First, the operations and performance of the functions and tasks of the Khánh Hòa Provincial People's Committee take place against the backdrop of administrative unit reorganization in line with the major policies of the Party and State. Although this presents certain immediate challenges, in the fundamental

and long-term perspective, it will create significant momentum for the robust development of the Provincial People's Committee in the coming decades. *Second*, the contingent of officials and civil servants of the Provincial People's Committee possesses a relatively rational structure, sound political qualities, ethical integrity, lifestyle, and comprehensive qualifications and professional capacities that fulfill their assigned duties and responsibilities, as well as the overarching functions and tasks of the Provincial People's Committee. *Third*, the majority of officials, particularly key leaders of the Provincial People's Committee, descend from families with revolutionary traditions, inheriting those values alongside the noble virtues of the local people in creatively building and developing their homeland and country. *Fourth*, the Provincial People's Committee operates within one of the most vibrant economic development environments in the South Central Coast—notably in tourism and service sectors—and within a locality holding a position of strategic significance for national defense and security in the Central Region and the nation as a whole.

2.1.2.5. Role of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee

First, it serves as a decisive factor in successfully implementing the resolutions, programs, and plans of the Provincial People's Council on socio-economic development, national defense, and security. *Second*, the Provincial People's Committee, together with the Provincial People's Council, represents the legitimate and lawful will, aspirations, and interests of the people. *Third*, it acts as the representative body of the State in the province, organizing state management over all local activities in strict accordance with the line and policies of the Party and State, effectively contributing to the construction and improvement of the socialist law-governed State of the people, by the people, and for the people in Vietnam today. *Fourth*, the Provincial People's Committee and the Provincial People's Council constitute the core pillars of the provincial political system and serve as a crucial bridge between the Party and the local populace; they represent a highly important element in enhancing the leadership role and political prestige of the Provincial Party Organization, the Provincial Party Committee, and its Standing Committee, as well as the Party as a whole, thereby facilitating the effective operation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations in the province.

2.2. POVERTY, POVERTY LINE, AND THE CHARACTERISTICS AND IMPACTS OF POVERTY IN KHANH HOA PROVINCE

2.2.1. The concept of poverty

2.2.1.1. The concept of poverty by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the World Bank (WB)...

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) defines “poverty” as: “Poverty is the condition in which a segment of the population does not enjoy and satisfy the basic human needs that are recognized by society according to the level of socio-economic development and local customs or national criteria.”

The World Bank defines poverty as: Poverty is an unacceptable deficiency in human social welfare, encompassing both physiological and sociological aspects. Physiological deficiency refers to the failure to meet material and biological needs such as nutrition, health, education, and housing. Sociological deficiency relates to issues such as equality, risk, autonomy, and respect in society.

2.2.1.2. *The concept of "poverty" in our country and its impacts*

*** *The concept of "poverty" in our country***

Poverty in our country is the condition where a segment of the population is only able to meet a portion of basic human needs; these are people whose living standards are equal to the minimum living standards of the community in terms of food, clothing, housing, healthcare, education, culture, and environmental sanitation...

*** Impacts of Poverty in Khánh Hòa Province**

An examination of the specific impacts of poverty in Khánh Hòa Province reveals the following: *First*, poverty in the province represents a latent threat to political stability, public order, and security in certain localities as well as across the entire province, which cannot be underestimated. *Second*, it exerts a significant negative influence on the quality of human resources required for industrialization and modernization within the province, thereby hindering the fulfillment of its comprehensive development tasks and goals, as well as its contribution to the successful realization of the objectives in the nation's new era of development. *Third*, poverty puts growing pressure on the provincial social security system, significantly affecting the budgetary resources available for investment in other development sectors across the province. *Fourth*, it creates conditions prone to the emergence and rise of social evils; furthermore, hostile forces frequently exploit poverty to undermine the province's reform process and sabotage the Party, the State, and our regime.

2.2.2. Poverty line - concept, content, and role

2.2.2.1. *The concept of "Poverty line"*

Poverty lines are criteria determined by competent agencies and organizations in a country; It is used to compare and determine whether a household or individual in that country is poor or not; based on this, competent organizations and agencies determine and implement policies and solutions to support them so that they gradually cease to be poor.

2.2.2.2. *The Poverty Line in Vietnam*

The poverty line is determined based on the level of expenditure that meets minimum needs and is quantified in monetary terms. If a household or individual has an income below the poverty line, they will be classified as a poor household or individual.

The government's poverty line is determined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment based on the expenditure needs of households and individuals and uses their income as an indicator.

2.2.2.3. *The role of the poverty line*

Firstly, the poverty line is a measure and tool for examining and evaluating the poverty situation of a country, locality, region, or area within that country. *Secondly*, it is a tool for the Party and the State to accurately understand the poverty situation, the changes in poverty in the country, the impacts and consequences of poverty, draw conclusions, and develop correct, feasible plans, policies, and solutions to reduce poverty effectively. *Thirdly*, the poverty line plays a crucial role and has a significant impact on the political party, the ruling party, the state, and local governments in accurately understanding and comparing the poverty situation in various localities, and developing correct and appropriate policies and solutions to lead and direct poverty reduction efforts in those localities.

2.2.3. Multidimensional Poverty, Multidimensional Poverty Standards – Concepts and Content

2.2.3.1. The Concept of “Multidimensional Poverty”

Multidimensional poverty in our country today is the situation where a segment of the population is only able to meet a portion of the basic, minimum human needs; Those whose living standards are equivalent to the minimum living standards of the community in our country in terms of food, clothing, housing, health care, education, culture, and environmental sanitation...; lacking opportunities to access social services, such as education, health care, and other services.

2.2.3.2. The Concept of “Multidimensional Poverty Standard”

From the concepts of “poverty standard” and “multidimensional poverty,” it can be understood that: Vietnam’s multidimensional poverty standard is a system of criteria and indicators issued by the Government; used to determine and assess the poverty status of households and individuals based on income and the lack of opportunities to access social services, such as: health care; education; housing; clean water and sanitation; and information.

Vietnam officially adopted the multidimensional approach to poverty and poverty standards in 2016.

2.2.3.3. Content of the Multidimensional Poverty Standard

*** Multidimensional Poverty Standard for the period 2016-2020**

The multidimensional poverty standard for the period 2016-2020 was defined in Decision No. 59/2015/QĐ-TTg dated November 19, 2015, "on the multidimensional poverty standard applicable to the period 2016-2020". This multidimensional poverty standard was developed using a combination of income-based poverty standards and deprivation levels to measure poverty.

*** Limitations of the multidimensional poverty standard for the period 2016-2020**

Firstly, a major component of the poverty line at this stage is the income-based poverty line, which does not accurately reflect the reality of poverty during this period. *Secondly*, the poverty line divides the number of poor households and individuals into two groups: those poor in terms of income and those poor due to a lack of basic social services. This does not accurately reflect the nature of

multidimensional poverty and the methodology for determining the multidimensional poverty line. *Thirdly*, some indicators measuring multidimensional poverty have not been specifically quantified and are not truly suitable for the increasingly rapid socio-economic development of our country and localities, as access to basic social services is also developing, posing significant difficulties in implementing poverty reduction policies and solutions. *Fourthly*, specific criteria for poor households eligible for social assistance have not been established, and solutions for poverty reduction for this group have not been provided.

** Multidimensional Poverty Standard for the period 2021-2025*

Government Decree No. 07/2021/ND-CP, dated March 15, 2021, stipulates the multidimensional poverty standard for the period 2021-2025, including: income criteria and criteria for the level of deprivation of basic social services:

** Advantages of the multidimensional poverty standard for the period 2021-2025 compared to the multidimensional poverty standard for the period 2016-2020*

Firstly, it has added a new dimension to measure poverty: "employment," with two component indicators: employment and dependents in the household. *Secondly*, the income criterion will be raised to a higher level and will begin to be applied from 2022. *Thirdly*, the criteria for determining the dimension of deprivation of basic social services in the multidimensional poverty standard for the 2020-2025 period will be expanded compared to the multidimensional poverty standard for the 2016-2020 period.

2.2.4. Multidimensional poverty line and poverty characteristics of Khanh Hoa province

2.2.4.1. The multidimensional poverty line of Khanh Hoa province

The multidimensional poverty standard of Khanh Hoa province is a concretization of the multidimensional poverty standard of our country in the 2021-2025 period, suitable to the specific conditions of the province; it is built on specific criteria, aiming to assess poverty not only based on income but also considering many different aspects of life including: Income criterion, Criterion of the level of deprivation of basic social services, Deprivation criterion regarding employment; Lack of access to basic social services

2.2.4.2. Poverty characteristics in Khanh Hoa province

Firstly, poor households and individuals are often concentrated in mountainous, island, and ethnic minority areas. *Secondly*, the majority of poor households and individuals in the province's rural areas are families facing life's hardships. *Thirdly*, poor households in lowland and coastal communes and wards lack sufficient means of production, have inefficient production, and some are not diligent or hardworking; some families have members involved in social vices. *Fourthly*, the majority of poor households and individuals in the province's wards are those whose main breadwinners work in private businesses that have suffered losses, gone bankrupt, or are facing bankruptcy, or are still suffering from the lingering effects of the pandemic.

2.3. IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION IN KHANH HOA PROVINCE AND THE CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION BY THE PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE – CONCEPTS, CONTENT, METHODS, AND ROLES

2.3.1. Concepts of poverty reduction and sustainable poverty reduction in Khanh Hoa Province

2.3.1.1. Concepts of “Poverty Reduction” and “Sustainable Poverty Reduction”

** Concept of “Poverty Reduction”*

Poverty reduction is the process of implementing economic and social measures aimed at restricting and reducing the proportion of poor households and impoverished individuals in society.

** Concept of “Sustainable Poverty Reduction”:* Sustainable poverty reduction is the process of implementing economic and social measures to achieve a stable and long-term reduction in the local or national poverty rate, while thoroughly preventing relapse into poverty or the emergence of newly impoverished households during socio-economic fluctuations.

2.3.1.2. The Concept of “Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Khánh Hòa Province”

Sustainable poverty reduction in Khánh Hòa Province is the process of implementing socio-economic measures across the province, particularly in areas with high concentrations of poor households, to achieve a stable and long-term reduction in the provincial poverty rate while thoroughly preventing relapse into poverty or the emergence of newly impoverished households during socio-economic fluctuations.

2.3.2. The Provincial People's Committee Implementing Sustainable Poverty Reduction: Concept, Content, and Role

2.3.2.1. The Concept of “The Provincial People's Committee Implementing Sustainable Poverty Reduction”

** The Concept of “Implementing Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Khánh Hòa Province”:*

Implementing sustainable poverty reduction in Khánh Hòa Province refers to the activities undertaken by organizations within the political system—with the participation of relevant entities, forces, and local citizens—to thoroughly grasp and execute the guidelines, tasks, and solutions of the Provincial Party Committee, as well as the programs and projects of the provincial government regarding sustainable poverty reduction. It involves defining, implementing, inspecting, supervising, and auditing their respective institutional programs, plans, and tasks. The ultimate objective is to ensure the effective execution of these initiatives, thereby contributing to a stable, long-term reduction in the provincial poverty rate and thoroughly preventing relapse into poverty or the emergence of newly impoverished households during socio-economic fluctuations.

Entities implementing sustainable poverty reduction in Khánh Hòa Province: The Provincial Party Committee, Party committees of communes and wards; provincial and grassroots authorities (the People's Councils and People's Committees of the province, communes, and wards); the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations; as well as poor households and their individual family members.

** The Concept of "Khánh Hòa Provincial People's Committee Implementing Sustainable Poverty Reduction"*

The implementation of sustainable poverty reduction by the Khánh Hòa Provincial People's Committee encompasses the entire range of activities carried out by its agencies, officials, and civil servants, with the participation of organizations within the political system, relevant entities, and local citizens. These activities include: thoroughly grasping the guidelines, tasks, and solutions set forth by the Provincial Party Committee on sustainable poverty reduction; formulating and promulgating poverty reduction projects, plans, and measures across the province; and organizing, inspecting, and supervising their execution to achieve a stable and long-term reduction in the provincial poverty rate while thoroughly preventing relapse into poverty or the emergence of newly impoverished households during socio-economic fluctuations.

** Primary actors:* The actors directly executing these duties are the Provincial People's Committee, along with its affiliated organizations, officials, and civil servants, operating under the leadership and direction of the Provincial Party Committee—specifically and regularly guided by its Standing Committee.

Poor households and their family members serve as vital active subjects and key drivers in lifting their own families out of poverty and preventing relapse, supported by the leadership of commune/ward Party committees and the guidance and assistance of local and provincial People's Committees.

** Participating forces in poverty reduction efforts by the Provincial People's Committee include:* The Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, social entities, provincial departments and agencies, economic organizations, and local citizens; relevant extra-provincial and central bodies; as well as international entities and humanitarian/charitable organizations worldwide.

** Objectives of the Provincial People's Committee in implementing sustainable poverty reduction:* *First*, to ensure a continuous reduction in the number of poor households in the province compared to previous periods. *Second*, to prevent non-poor households from falling into poverty. *Third*, to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction across the province. *Fourth*, to progressively enhance the self-reliance and capacity of poor households to escape poverty independently. *Fifth*, to completely prevent households that have escaped poverty from relapsing into poverty.

2.3.2.2. Content of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee's implementation of sustainable poverty reduction

Firstly, the Provincial People's Committee shall develop and issue a plan and scheme for implementing the National Target Program on Sustainable

Development in the province for the immediate and subsequent terms. *Secondly*, the Provincial People's Committee shall implement the provincial plan and scheme on sustainable development; and direct the People's Committees of communes and wards to implement their respective plans and schemes on sustainable development. *Thirdly*, the Provincial People's Committee shall preside over and coordinate with the People's Committees of communes and wards and other organizations and forces in implementing the National Target Program on Sustainable Development; and leverage the support of humanitarian and charitable organizations in other countries, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in accordance with the Party's foreign policy and the State's diplomatic policy. *Fourthly*, the Provincial People's Committee shall inspect, supervise, and audit the implementation of the provincial plan and scheme on sustainable development. *Fifthly*, the Provincial People's Committee shall maintain a regular practice of conducting preliminary and final reviews, and drawing lessons from the implementation of the National Target Program on Sustainable Development.

2.3.2.3. Methods by which the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee implements sustainable poverty reduction

First, through publicity, mobilization, and persuasion work. *Second*, through the exercise of state management functions over sustainable poverty reduction within the province. *Third*, through organizational and personnel management within the Provincial People's Committee and commune/ward-level People's Committees. *Fourth*, through pilot implementation, the building of exemplary advanced models, preliminary and final reviews, drawing practical lessons, and scaling up successful practices. *Fifth*, through organizing and sustaining emulation movements for sustainable poverty reduction across the province. *Sixth*, through inspections conducted by the Provincial People's Committee, with its Chairman leading, directing, urging, and inspecting the performance of specialized agencies under the Provincial People's Committee.

2.3.2.4. The Role of the Khánh Hòa Provincial People's Committee in Implementing Sustainable Poverty Reduction

First, ensuring that the implementation of sustainable poverty reduction across the province strictly complies with state policies and legal regulations on poverty reduction. *Second*, serving as a highly crucial factor that directly determines the successful execution of the National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction. *Third*, contributing to consolidating and enhancing local people's trust in the provincial government, the State, the socialist system, and the leadership of the Party. *Fourth*, playing an important role in training and enhancing the qualifications, professional capacity, and working skills of the official and civil service contingent of the Provincial People's Committee.

Section summary of Chapter 2

Implementing sustainable development effectively is one of the key tasks of the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee and a very urgent issue today. To effectively implement this task, it is necessary to identify and implement the content and methods that the Provincial People's Committee is currently using to implement sustainable development. The current implementation of sustainable poverty reduction by the Provincial People's Committee includes 4 contents and 5 methods.

Chapter 3

THE KHANH HOA PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE'S IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION – CURRENT STATUS, CAUSES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.1. CURRENT STATUS OF THE KHANH HOA PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE'S IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION

3.1.1. Advantages and results of the Provincial People's Committee's implementation of sustainable poverty reduction

3.1.1.1. On the implementation of sustainable poverty reduction content

Firstly, during each term, the Provincial People's Committee has developed and issued plans and projects for poverty reduction in the province, clearly defining specific goals and tasks; allocating appropriate capital to each locality and organizing implementation. *Secondly*, the Provincial People's Committee has implemented the provincial poverty reduction plan and projects; directing the People's Committees of communes and wards to implement these plans and projects with significant progress and important results. *Thirdly*, the coordination between the Provincial People's Committee and the People's Committees of communes and wards and other organizations and forces in implementing poverty reduction has been quite close; the support of humanitarian and charitable organizations in other countries, in line with the Party's foreign policy and the State's diplomatic policy, has improved and achieved initial results. *Fourth*, the Provincial People's Committee consistently attaches great importance to and routinely maintains the practice of preliminary and final reviews, drawing valuable lessons learned from the implementation of sustainable poverty reduction schemes and plans.

3.1.1.2. Advantages in executing the methods and approaches of the Provincial People's Committee in implementing sustainable poverty reduction

Firstly, the work of disseminating information, mobilizing, and persuading organizations, forces, and people in the province, as well as organizations outside the province, to participate in the implementation of the province's poverty reduction plan and projects has been emphasized and strengthened, maximizing its effectiveness. *Secondly*, the Provincial People's Committee has strictly and effectively performed its function of state management of poverty reduction in the province; directing the People's Committees of communes and wards to effectively carry out this work in their localities. *Thirdly*, the Provincial People's

Committee has made significant progress and achieved important results in implementing poverty reduction through the organization and personnel work of the Provincial People's Committee and the People's Committees of communes and wards. *Fourthly*, the Provincial People's Committee has prioritized directing pilot projects, building advanced models, conducting preliminary and final reviews to draw lessons and replicate them on a wider scale. *Fifthly*, the organization and maintenance of emulation movements in implementation.

.3.1.2. Shortcomings and limitations of the Provincial People's Committee in implementing sustainable poverty reduction

3.1.2.1. Shortcomings and limitations in the implementation of sustainable poverty reduction by the Provincial People's Committee

Firstly, the quality of some of the provincial People's Committee's projects and plans for socio-economic development is still scattered and lacking in content, failing to prioritize key areas, occupations, and vulnerable groups, resulting in low quality. *Secondly*, the implementation of the province's socio-economic development projects and plans in many places is still fraught with difficulties and yields low results. *Thirdly*, the coordination between the provincial People's Committee and the People's Committees of communes and wards, as well as other organizations, and the utilization of support from humanitarian and charitable organizations in other countries, has sometimes been inconsistent and lacking in consistency. *Fourthly*, inspection, supervision, and auditing work in many places has not been given sufficient importance, coordination has been inadequate, and effectiveness has been low. *Fifthly*, the review, summary, and lessons learned from the implementation of socio-economic development projects and plans have not been maintained as a regular practice, resulting in low quality.

3.1.1.2. Shortcomings and limitations in the implementation of the method by which the Provincial People's Committee implements sustainable poverty reduction.

Firstly, in many places, the work of propaganda, mobilization, and persuasion of organizations, forces, and people inside and outside the province to participate in the implementation of the National Target Program on Security and Order has not been carried out regularly and continuously. *Secondly*, the implementation of the state management function regarding the National Target Program on Security and Order in the province by the Provincial People's Committee and the People's Committees of communes and wards is generally still hesitant. *Thirdly*, the organizational and personnel work of the Provincial People's Committee and the People's Committees of communes and wards serving the implementation of the National Target Program on Security and Order still has shortcomings and limitations in many aspects of organizational and personnel work. *Fourthly*, the guidance of pilot projects, the building of advanced models, and the preliminary and final summaries to draw lessons learned have sometimes not been given enough importance. *Fifthly*, the organization and maintenance of the emulation movement for the implementation

of the National Target Program on Security and Order still have quite a few limitations, especially in maintaining the movement. *Sixth*, inspection activities conducted by the Provincial People's Committee; the Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee leads, directs, urges, and inspects the operations of the specialized agencies under the Provincial People's Committee.

3.2. CAUSES AND EXPERIENCES OF THE KHANH HOA PROVINCE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE IN IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION

3.2.1. Causes

3.2.1.1. Causes of advantages

Firstly, the Party's guidelines, viewpoints, tasks, and solutions, and the State's policies on poverty reduction are becoming increasingly comprehensive. *Secondly*, there is the regular and decisive leadership and guidance of the Provincial Party Committee and its Standing Committee to the Provincial People's Committee. *Thirdly*, organizations, agencies, officials, and civil servants have deeply understood and clearly defined their responsibilities, actively implementing and achieving the assigned tasks. *Fourthly*, there is the close attention, activeness, and proactiveness of most commune and ward Party committees and governments, and the enthusiastic participation of rganizations within the provincial and commune/ward political systems, businesses, philanthropists, and some non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in implementing the Provincial People's Committee's programs, plans, and projects on poverty reduction. *Fifthly*, there is the active and determined effort of most poor households to overcome poverty and the prevention of re-poverty for households that have overcome poverty.

3.2.1.2. Causes of the Shortcomings and Limitations

First, the domestic and global economic contexts experienced significant fluctuations, compounded by natural disasters, climate change, epidemics, and market price instability. Second, a considerable number of cadres and Party members—particularly commune/ward-level cadres, a small number of provincial cadres, and relevant organizations—possessed an incomplete and insufficiently deep understanding of sustainable poverty reduction. Third, the leadership and direction of the Provincial Party Committee and its Standing Committee regarding the Provincial People's Committee in implementing sustainable poverty reduction were occasionally irregular. Fourth, certain Party guidelines and State policies on sustainable poverty reduction were not concretized in a timely or detailed manner. Fifth, the training and fostering of cadres within the provincial political system—especially state administration cadres, as well as those from the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations—were not given due weight or adequate attention.

3.2.2. Lessons Learned

First, attaching great importance to enhancing the awareness and responsibility of the political system regarding sustainable poverty reduction. Second, thoroughly and comprehensively grasping the viewpoints and guidelines

of the Party and State on sustainable poverty reduction. Third, closely combining the implementation of the Provincial People's Committee's sustainable poverty reduction program with socio-economic development tasks and the new rural development program. Fourth, prioritizing the consolidation and restructuring of the organizational apparatus, as well as improving the quality of personnel in poverty reduction steering committees at the provincial and commune/ward levels, across agencies and organizations. Fifth, closely integrating the activities of People's Committees at all levels with those of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations in executing sustainable poverty reduction.

Summary of Chapter 3

From the practical reality of implementing sustainable poverty reduction in Khánh Hòa Province from 2016 to the present, it is evident that the province's poverty reduction landscape features many prominent highlights alongside certain remaining limitations and shortcomings. The primary causes of these shortcomings and limitations include: *First*, the domestic and global economic contexts experienced major fluctuations, accompanied by natural disasters, climate change, epidemics, and market price volatility. *Second*, a considerable number of cadres, Party members, and relevant entities lacked a fully comprehensive and deep understanding of sustainable poverty reduction. *Third*, the leadership and direction provided by the Provincial Party Committee and its Standing Committee to the Provincial People's Committee in implementing sustainable poverty reduction were at times infrequent. *Fourth*, certain Party guidelines and State policies on sustainable poverty reduction were not detailed or concretized in a timely manner. *Fifth*, the training and development of cadres within the provincial political system—particularly government officials and representatives from the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations—were not truly prioritized or given due attention, especially regarding the training of management skills for socio-economic activities, resulting in lingering passivity and confusion.

Chapter 4

ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF KHANH HOA PROVINCE TO FURTHER PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE COMING PERIOD

4.1. FORECAST OF FAVORABLE CONDITIONS, CHALLENGES, THEIR IMPACTS, AND THE ORIENTATIONS FOR THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF KHANH HOA PROVINCE TO FURTHER PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE COMING PERIOD

4.1.1. *Forecast of Favorable Conditions and Challenges Affecting the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province in Further Promoting Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the Coming Period*

4.1.1.1. *Favorable Factors*

First, the guidelines and policies of the Party and State on building and enhancing the quality of local governments at all levels, as well as on sustainable poverty reduction, continue to be led and directed. This creates favorable conditions for the Provincial People's Committee to build an organizational apparatus and a contingent of qualified officials and civil servants to execute sustainable poverty reduction effectively in the coming period. Second, the immense and historically significant achievements of 40 years of *Đổi Mới* (Renovation) continue to inspire and motivate the entire Party and people to achieve results in successfully fulfilling the goals of the country's new development era. This serves as a powerful driver encouraging the Provincial People's Committee to strive for effective implementation of sustainable poverty reduction. Third, the 1st Provincial Party Congress for the 2025–2030 term decided on tasks and solutions for the comprehensive development of the province, including sustainable poverty reduction. The newly formed Provincial People's Committee incorporates many new factors that facilitate its effective execution of sustainable poverty reduction in the coming years. Fourth, with the implementation of the two-tier local government model, the post-merger organizational apparatus has been consolidated and streamlined. In the fundamental and long-term perspective, this will create multi-faceted advantages for the Provincial People's Committee to effectively perform its new functions and tasks and accelerate sustainable poverty reduction efforts. Fifth, science and technology will advance rapidly and achieve greater breakthroughs in the coming years, yielding highly modern and high-quality technological products. This provides favorable conditions for the Provincial People's Committee to apply advanced technologies in fulfilling its functions and tasks and in promoting sustainable poverty reduction.

4.1.1.2. Difficulties

First, the overall qualifications, information technology proficiency, capacities, working skills, and practical experience of a portion of the Provincial People's Committee's officials and civil servants remain limited relative to job requirements. Second, the severe impacts of climate change and extreme weather conditions present ongoing obstacles. Third, certain provisions in Party and State documents concerning poor households and poverty reduction have not been revised or supplemented in a timely manner to suit current conditions. Fourth, the budgetary resources required to execute sustainable poverty reduction across the province are substantial, whereas support from provincial and national budgets has yet to fully meet the demand. Fifth, the implementation of sustainable poverty reduction by the Provincial People's Committee in the coming years faces considerable challenges, as the number of poor households in Ninh Thuận Province is significantly higher than that of the former Khánh Hòa Province, while the socio-economic development conditions in Ninh Thuận are less favorable than those of the former Khánh Hòa Province.

4.1.2. Orientations for the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province to Further Promote Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the Coming Period

First, focus on raising the awareness of organizations within the provincial political system, officials, Party members, economic organizations, and the people regarding sustainable poverty reduction. Second, strengthen the leadership and direction of Party committees, Party organizations, provincial, commune-, and ward-level governments, while enhancing coordination among organizations within the political system. Third, continue to effectively resolve outstanding issues facing the Provincial People's Committee and commune- and ward-level People's Committees following the administrative merger. Fourth, ensure the effective implementation of the National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction for the 2026–2030 period in conjunction with socio-economic development programs and projects.

4.2. MAJOR SOLUTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF KHANH HOA PROVINCE TO FURTHER PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE COMING PERIOD

4.2.1. Enhance the Awareness and Sense of Responsibility of the Provincial Party Committee, Party Committees at All Levels, Officials, Party Members, Organizations within the Political System, and Civil Servants and Public Employees of Provincial, Commune-, and Ward-Level Governments—Especially Key Officials and Heads of Agencies—Regarding the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province's Promotion of Sustainable Poverty Reduction

4.2.2. Continue to Reform and Streamline the Organizational Structure of the Provincial, Commune-, and Ward-Level People's Committees While Improving Their Quality; Build a Contingent of Officials, Particularly Key Officials and Heads of Agencies, Capable of Meeting the Requirements for Further Promoting Sustainable Poverty Reduction by the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province

4.2.3. Improve the Quality of Translating and Institutionalizing the Resolutions and Decisions of the Party, the State, the Provincial Party Committee, and the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee; Correctly Identify Priority Areas for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Each Locality and for Each Category of Poor Households and Concentrate Resources on Their Implementation

4.2.3.1. Improve the Quality of Translating and Institutionalizing the Resolutions and Decisions of the Party, the State, the Khanh Hoa Provincial Party Committee, and the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Poverty Reduction

4.2.3.2. Correctly Identify Priority Areas for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Each Locality, at Each Stage, and for Each Category of Poor Households, and Concentrate on Their Effective Implementation

4.2.4. Strengthen "Pilot Direction"; Select and Develop Exemplary Models of Sustainable Poverty Reduction; Conduct Preliminary and Final Reviews, Draw Lessons Learned, and Replicate Successful Models on a Wider Scale; Ensure Supporting Conditions That Enable Poor Households to Escape Poverty Sustainably

4.2.5. Strengthen Coordination Between the People's Committee of the Province and Party Committees and Governments at the Commune and Ward Levels; Promote the Roles of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Socio-Political Organizations, and Other Stakeholders Involved in Sustainable Poverty Reduction; Intensify Inspection, Supervision, Auditing, and the Handling of Violations

4.2.6. Strengthen the Leadership, Direction, Inspection, and Supervision of the Provincial Party Committee; Enhance Auditing by Central Authorities; and Promote Support from Provincial and Central Agencies and Departments for the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province in Implementing Sustainable Poverty Reduction

Chapter 4 Summary

Further promoting sustainable poverty reduction by the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province throughout the province in the coming period is an urgent task, with the Provincial People's Committee serving as the core implementing body. It is also one of the fundamental tasks for ensuring the province's comprehensive and sustainable development in the new era.

To further promote sustainable poverty reduction in the coming period, efforts should focus on the four principal orientations identified in this dissertation. To ensure the effectiveness of these efforts, the solutions proposed in the dissertation should be comprehensively implemented. Among them, the key breakthrough solution is to strengthen "pilot direction"; select and develop exemplary models of sustainable poverty reduction; conduct preliminary and final reviews, systematically draw lessons learned; and replicate successful models on a wider scale.

CONCLUSION

1. In recent years, the Khánh Hòa Provincial People's Committee has attached great importance to implementing sustainable poverty reduction across the province, achieving significant results that have contributed to the comprehensive development of the province and improved the living standards of its people. However, in executing this task, the Provincial People's Committee still exhibits certain limitations, weaknesses, and shortcomings, which have exerted a specific negative impact on the province's development.

2. To enable the Provincial People's Committee to promote the effective implementation of sustainable poverty reduction in the coming period, a combination of immediate and long-term solutions must be executed. The solutions proposed in this dissertation warrant thorough study, deep understanding, and effective implementation, including: First, raising the awareness and responsibility of the Provincial Party Committee, Party committees at all levels, cadres, Party members, organizations within the political system, public officials, and civil servants of the provincial, commune, and ward governments, as well as poor households—especially key cadres and leaders—regarding the acceleration of sustainable poverty reduction implementation by the Provincial People's Committee. Second, continuing to innovate, reorganize, and streamline the organizational apparatus of the People's Committees at the provincial, commune, and ward levels; building a contingent of cadres—particularly key leaders and heads of agencies—who fully meet the requirements for promoting sustainable poverty reduction by the Provincial People's Committee. Third, enhancing the quality of the provincial government's efforts in concretizing and institutionalizing the resolutions and decisions of the Party, State, Provincial Party Committee, and its Standing Committee; accurately identifying focal priorities for sustainable poverty reduction in each locality; and concentrating efforts on implementation tailored to each category of poor households. Fourth, prioritizing "targeted pilot direction" (*chỉ đạo điểm*), selecting and developing exemplary models of sustainable poverty reduction, conducting preliminary and final reviews, drawing practical lessons, and scaling them up broadly; ensuring the long-term sustainability of poverty reduction efforts alongside supporting factors that enable poor households to overcome poverty and prevent relapse. Fifth, closely integrating the activities of the Provincial People's Committee with commune- and ward-level Party committees and authorities; leveraging the roles of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations; fostering the determination of poor households to rise out of poverty; and strengthening oversight by the Provincial People's Council as well as inspection and the handling of violations. Sixth, strengthening the leadership, direction, inspection, and supervision of the Provincial Party Committee, as well as inspections by central government agencies; and facilitating supportive conditions provided by provincial and central departments, sectors, and agencies to the Provincial People's Committee in executing sustainable poverty reduction.

LIST OF THE AUTHOR'S PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

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