

The Role of Implementing Poverty Reduction Policies According to the Multidimensional Approach to Poverty Standards in Dong Thap Province, Vietnam today

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Abstract

The article analyzes the importance and necessity of the role of implementing poverty reduction policies according to multi-dimensional poverty standards in Dong Thap province in the period 2016 - 2020 and 2021 to contribute to finding effective solutions. To promote the achievements, overcome and minimize the limitations and shortcomings of the poverty reduction work in Dong Thap province, it will achieve great results, making an important contribution to the successful implementation of the project. Resolution of the 13th Party Congress to strive for a Vietnam with rich people, a strong country with a democratic, fair, and civilized society, firmly on the path of industrialization and modernization.

Keywords: economic growth, multidimency poverty reduction, Dong Thap Province, Vietnam

Introduction

Poverty is a global problem. For Vietnam, poverty has a great impact on sustainable development. Therefore, eradicating hunger and reducing poverty, and encouraging legitimate enrichment is a major policy of our Party and State. In the process of hunger eradication and poverty alleviation in our country, policy implementation activities of leaders and managers at the grassroots level play an extremely important role. Dong Thap is a province located in the Southwest region, of the Mekong Delta. The total natural area of the province is 3,283 km², of which: the area of Dong Thap Muoi is 2,477 km², accounting for 46.29% of the natural area of Dong Thap Muoi. Dong Thap is one of 13 provinces in the Mekong Delta, where the source of the Tien River flows across the border into Vietnam. The province's boundary is divided into two distinct parts: Dong Thap Muoi and alluvial land between Tien and Hau rivers. Dong Thap province has 12 administrative units, including 03 cities under the province (Cao Lanh city, Sa Dec City, and Hong Ngu City and 9 districts: Cao Lanh, Chau Thanh, Hong Ngu, Lai Vung, etc.) Lap Vo, Tam Nong, Tan Hong, Thanh Binh, Thap Muoi the whole province has 143 communes, wards, and towns. By the end of September 2021, the population of Dong Thap province is about 1,586,438 people.

At the beginning of the 2016-2020 period, Dong Thap province has 144 communes, wards, and townships belonging to 09 districts, 01 towns, and 02 cities (currently 143 communes, wards, and towns belonging to 09 districts and 03 cities) in the border area. In the world, there are 08 communes eligible for investment in Program 135. The population of the province in the early period of 2016 - 2020 is 436,885 households, with more than 1,684,300 people, of which 43,588 poor households, accounting for 9.98%, and 22,176 near-poor households. poor, accounting for 5.08%; Particularly 08 Program 135 communes have 24,004 households, with about 99,959 people, there are 4,185 poor households, accounting for 17.43% and 1,560 near-poor households, accounting for 6.50% compared to households in 08 Program 135 communes [see chart 1].

Is it because the poverty reduction policy according to the multi-dimensional approach to poverty standards in Dong Thap province still has many limitations? The solution to the problem of hunger eradication and poverty reduction has not yet targeted the poor. The implementation method in promoting the role of poverty reduction policy according to the multidimensional approach to poverty standards in Dong Thap province is not good, mainly according to traditional thinking, only interested in issues such as food, and clothing, to stabilize in the immediate future, separating economic growth from poverty reduction is no longer appropriate, so its role has not been promoted in poverty reduction in extremely difficult areas. Therefore, it is urgent to renew thinking in promoting the role of poverty reduction policy implementation according to the multi-dimensional approach to poverty standards in Dong Thap province.

Literature Review

It is common knowledge that the poor are a society that needs help so that they can get out of poverty. Therefore, the measure of poverty must be accurate to describe poverty. This is because it will provide a clear understanding related to poverty so that the policies that will be formed are believed to be able to solve the problems of poverty faced (Alkire&Foster, 2011). In 1997, the Human Development Report and the 2000/1 World Development Report stated that poverty was a multidimensional phenomenon. While the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs began discussing the issue of poverty in multidimensional since 2000.

One of the multidimensional poverty measurement methods is to use the Alkire and Foster Method (AF Method). Poverty measurement using this AF Method contains the poverty dimension, the dimensional separating line to determine who is poor in that dimension, and the poverty separation line is used to determine who is suffering enough to be classified as multidimensionally poor. This method is believed to be able to identify who is poor and, in turn, will be able to solve the problem of poverty faced (Alkire&Foster, 2011). Santos and Ura have applied the AF Method in their study on Bhutan. The study was conducted in rural and urban areas. Five dimensions have been used, namely income, education, number of available rooms, access to electricity, and drinking water. Two additional dimensions are only analyzed in rural areas, namely, access to roads and land ownership (Santos & Ura, 2008).

Mussard and Alperin introduced a new methodology to measure the imbalance in multidimensional poverty between population groups and dimensions. The study was conducted in Argentina in 1998 on 28,511 households. The variables studied were: type of occupation and location of household residence, type of household, household size, toilet characteristics, flowing characteristic, total household income, level of education, stable employment, social contribution, and the ratio of the number of households to total income. The findings of the study indicate that the main dimensions that contribute to poverty imbalance are toilet characteristics, household size, stable employment, and flowing characteristics (Mussard & Alperin, 2008).

Notten did a study in the Republic of Congo. This study attempts to identify the poverty patterns of the Congolese people and how they differ between women, men, and children (individual poverty). The study was conducted in 2005. The information collected included household expenses, living conditions, and individual characteristics. The eight indicators of well-being studied are money or income (household level), education (individual level), nutrition (household level), health (individual level), employment (individual level), water and sanitation (household level), home/residence (household level) and integration (relationship) (household level). This Notten study found that the poorest dimensions of poverty were housing and water & sanitation, followed by poverty in terms of finance or income (Notten, 2008).

In addition to foreign documents, related to poor fields, there are also domestic documents such as the author Luong Thi Hong presenting the Party's new points on hunger eradication and poverty alleviation and basic concepts and formulas for the implementation of hunger eradication and poverty reduction in Vietnam. Looking back after 30 country renewals. The author said that the innovation company in Vietnam has made great achievements which means history. In particular, Vietnam and the international community are recognized as one of the 18 countries with the best achievements in hunger eradication and poverty reduction in the world and one of the few countries that achieved 5/8 millennium development goals century. With the right policy, the consensus and support of all walks of life and social strata, the work of hunger eradication and poverty reduction in Vietnam has been beneficial (Luong, 2016).

Dinh Cong Tuan has analyzed an overview of Europe's poverty reduction policies as well as clarified the needs and challenges in policy reform. poverty reduction in Europe, at the same time, pointed out the successes, limitations, and experiences in the implementation of poverty reduction in the German "social market" model; the social security system model of the "democratic society" of Sweden. Since then, providing many scientific arguments for the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction policies consistent with the current conditions of Vietnam (Dinh, 2008).

"Economic growth with poverty reduction in Vietnam today" by Vu Thi Vinh, analysis of theoretical and practical problems of economic growth with poverty reduction; assessing the implementation of linking the economic growth target with poverty reduction in Vietnam (the period 1986 - 2012), thereby proposing the main solution to combine economic growth with poverty reduction. The work affirms that "Economic growth with poverty reduction has a close relationship with each other. High economic growth is a key factor in poverty reduction. Poverty reduction is a factor that ensures sustainable economic growth" (Vu, 2014).

In general, publications and concepts of a number of scholars are mentioned in all emphasized that the implementation of multidimensional poverty reduction is the measure to create conditions for all people to integrate into society, ensure social equity and progress in the development process.

Results and discussion

The reality of the implementation of poverty reduction policy according to the multidimensional approach to poverty standards in Dong Thap province

In the past time, the implementation of poverty reduction policy according to multidimensional poverty standards in Dong Thap province in the period 2016 - 2020 has achieved remarkable achievements: Five years after implementing the Resolution of the Provincial Party Congress, the implementation of the poverty reduction policy according to the multidimensional approach poverty line has made many positive changes; awareness of the people in general and of the poor in particular has been gradually raised, the consciousness of the poor to rise out of poverty has been changed. The number of poor households and the annual poverty rate both decrease and tend to be more sustainable. The structure of economic sectors changed in a positive direction, the fields of agriculture, forestry, and fishery gradually decreased, the industry - construction and services - trade increased; the proportion of labor in industries shifted in a positive direction. Along with the annual reduction in the rate of poor households, people's

living standards have gradually improved markedly, ensuring that by the end of 2020, the per capita income of poor households will increase to 1.5%/year as proposed by the Resolution. five times compared with the end of 2015; meet the poor households' access to health services, education, access to information, housing, clean water, and sanitation; solve socio-economic infrastructure in poor districts, communes, and villages with special difficulties according to new rural criteria. Thus, along with supporting the poor to raise their income and improve their lives, the next thing to do is to support them to access basic social services.

To reduce the rate of poor households, and near-poor households lacking the index for the period 2016-2020 and put this policy into practical life for people in Dong Thap province, the People's Council of Dong Thap province has issued Decree No. *Decision Promulgating the national target program for sustainable poverty reduction for the period 2016-2020* with the following objectives: sustainable poverty reduction, limiting re-poor, contributing to the realization of economic growth goals, ensuring social security, improving people's lives, increasing incomes, especially in rural areas, create conditions for poor and near-poor households to access basic social services, reduce poverty in association with regional security and defense border area. Specific roadmap to widely deploy, and mobilize the strength of the political system and the whole society to focus on taking care of poor and near-poor households. The members of the province's sustainable poverty reduction such as Department of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Education and Training, Bank for Policy, Red Cross Society, Sub-Union Women, Youth Union, Vocational Training Center.... issued joint plans to implement policies to support poor and near-poor households. Actively coordinate to reduce the deficit dimensions in basic and social services. Specifically, through the implemented poverty reduction policies, including Preferential lending and credit policies; Policies on vocational training and job creation; Health care support policies; Education policy for students...

In the 2016-2020 period, implementing the National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Dong Thap Province, many poverty reduction programs and projects have been implemented in border communes. Thereby, invested in 51 works, maintained and maintained 38 infrastructure development works; capacity building of grassroots and community cadres; supporting poor and near-poor households to develop production, animal husbandry, and livelihoods, replicating sustainable poverty reduction models, helping many poor and near-poor households in border communes to stabilize their lives. In addition, many preferential policies for the poor have been implemented. The whole province of Dong Thap has more than 83,370 poor and near-poor households supported with credit loans from social policies to develop the family economy; supporting the construction and repair of 8,127 houses for poor and near-poor households; vocational training for 4,264 poor and near-poor households...The Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee and its member organizations also mobilized to support gifts, build and repair the Great Solidarity house, and donate wheelchairs and wheelchairs... for thousands of poor, near-poor, disadvantaged, and disabled households.

In the 2016-2020 period, the goals and targets of the Poverty Reduction Program have been completed according to the plan. With a total implementation budget of more than VND 1,000 billion, many socio-economic development programs have been closely integrated, and many solutions, policies, and projects have directly supported and helped the poor. poor households in a practical way, with many preferential policies and practical support for the poor, the whole province has more than 41,516 families supported to rise out of poverty, creating conditions for many households to rise out of poverty, helping the province's poverty rate will decrease from 9.98% in 2016 by the end of 2020 to 1.28%, the average poverty reduction rate in the 2016-2020 period is 1.74%/year (exceed the target set by the Resolution in the Resolution) 1.5%/year), reduce the rate of poor households in the commune Program 135 decreased from 17.43% in 2016 and is expected to decrease to 2.50% by the end of 2020, the average poverty rate in the period 2016-2020 down 2.99% [see chart 1]. In particular, with the province's policy of supporting and giving loans to workers in the form of unsecured loans as exit expenses, the Program to send workers to work abroad has opened up the job market stable, high income, attracting a large number of workers. From 2016 to the end of 2020, more than 177,426 domestic workers and 8,290 people went to work abroad for a definite time. The average income of poor households in the province at the end of 2020 is expected to increase by 2.01 times compared to the average income of poor households at the beginning of the 2016-2020 period (the average income of poor households at the end of 2015 is VND 711,795, and at the end of 2019 it is VND 711,795. VND 1,336,638, an increase of 1.88 times; it is expected to be VND 1,430,708 in 2020. Reached 100.5%, exceeding the target set by the Resolution of the province (the proposed target increased by 2 times). The average income of poor households in Commune Program 135: by the end of 2020 is expected to increase by 2 times compared to the average income of poor households at the beginning of the 2016-2020 period (average income of poor households at the end of 2015 is VND 683,077, at the end of 2019) is 1,207,936 VND, an increase of 1.77 times; expected 2020 is 1,365,980 VND) [see chart 1].

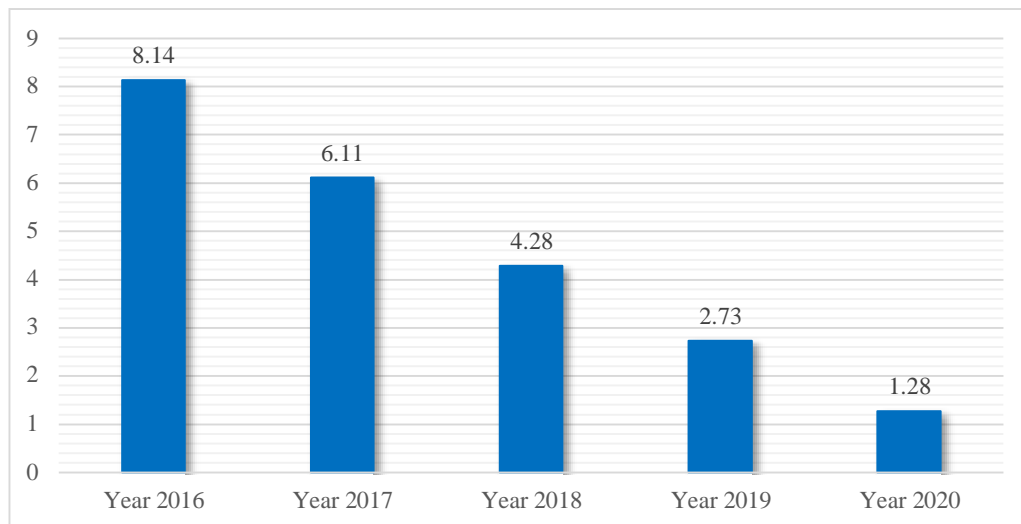


Chart 1: Evolution of poverty rate in Dong Thap province in the period 2016-2020

In 2021, buy and issue 98,173 health insurance cards for people from poor households, near-poor households, farmers, forestry, fishery, and fishery households with average river levels; exempting, reducing tuition fees and supporting study expenses for 25,280 students; support to build 1,024 new houses of great solidarity for poor and disadvantaged households; supporting vocational training for 172 laborers of poor and near-poor households. Supporting and developing production and replicating the poverty reduction model in communes outside of Program 30a and Program 135. Responding to the Movement "The whole country joins hands for the poor - Leaving no one behind", "Tet for the poor" [see chart 2], the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee and its member organizations have actively mobilized and received more than 50 billion VND from social resources; On the occasion of the Lunar New Year of the Rat in 2021, has mobilized agencies, organizations, businesses, sponsors inside and outside the province to support and give 78,124 gifts to poor households, near-poor households, and households with special circumstances. difficulties, the total value of over 26 billion dong; organized giving houses of Great Solidarity and Houses of Mercy to poor households with a total value of over 26.9 billion VND; mobilized to support (10% of the health insurance premium) over 20,000 health insurance cards for near-poor households; organizing the launching, propagating, supporting and guiding Union members and members to emulate each other to do business, overcome difficulties and get rich. Visit and wish Tet greetings to 8,327 poor households, and 65,993 social protection beneficiaries on the occasion of the New Year of the Pig in 2021, with a total budget of 14,864 million VND; gave 540 Tet gifts to lonely elderly people from poor households, with a total budget of 270 million VND, in addition, organized delegations to visit and wish Tet New Year care facilities for social protection beneficiaries in the province [see chart 2].

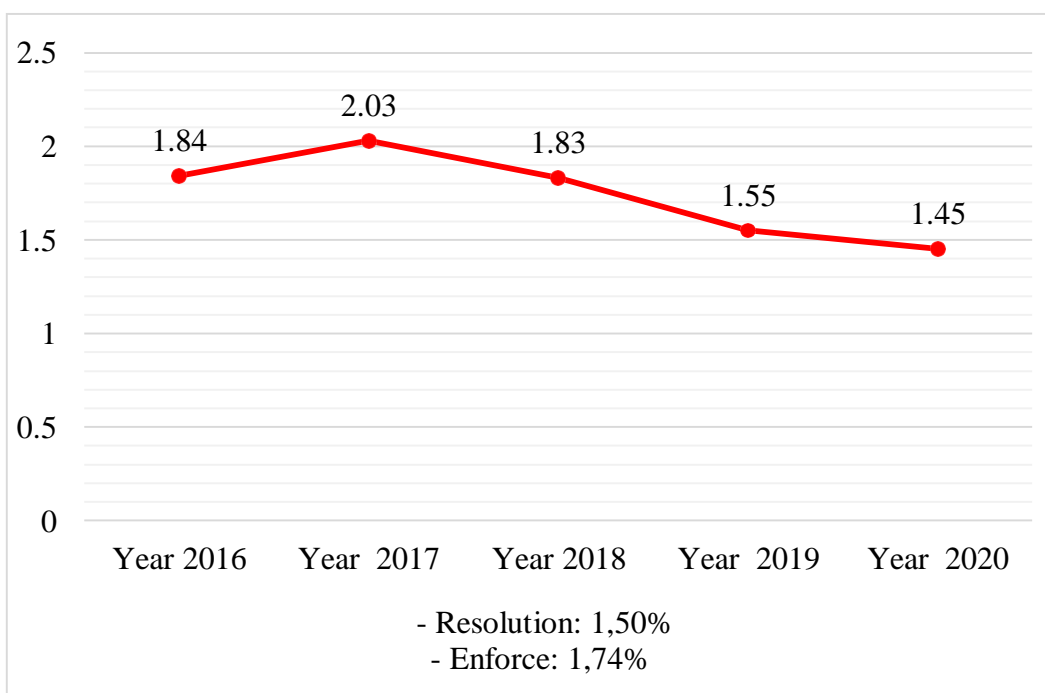


Chart 2: Poverty reduction rate in the period 2016 - 2020 of Dong Thap province

Exporting the budget to support rice for poor and near-poor households due to social isolation to prevent and control the Covid-19 epidemic, with 30,576 households; equivalent to 108,924 people, providing 1,634 tons of rice, the implementation cost is 24,508 million VND [see chart 2].

The above results were achieved due for the following reasons: The implementation of the poverty reduction policy according to the multi-dimensional approach poverty line in Dong Thap province has closely followed the direction of the National Assembly, the Government, the Ministry of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs, Provincial Party Committee - People's Committee of Dong Thap province focused on directing the development and implementation of poverty reduction goals according to the multi-dimensional poverty line in the province, setting goals to strive for each year through briefing meetings, working sessions with each district, town and city to propose implementation measures. The role of the Fatherland Front and its member organizations is promoted and the Party committees at all levels directly lead, administer the government, and coordinate with the provincial, district, and district departments, agencies, and organizations. communes are increasingly confirmed for the implementation of poverty reduction policies according to the multidimensional approach poverty line in Dong Thap province and have achieved specific results such as the percentage of poor households and near-poor households have decreased significantly over the years, The number of deficits in social service dimensions has decreased year by year, basically meeting the set targets, helping poor households to develop their economy and stabilize their lives.

The survey, survey, update of the increase and decrease of poor households on a quarterly and annual basis according to the new standards and the management of poor households and near-poor households have been well implemented, specifically for each location, and reviewed for each group target audience, to serve as a basis for the formulation of reduction targets and targets, and to propose synchronous and appropriate measures to implement effective and fast sustainable poverty reduction policies.

Propaganda activities are rich and diverse in terms of content, methods, and use of media through radio and television stations; the press; newsletters on the website, newsletters; through training classes; Through meetings of neighborhoods, residential groups, clusters, and hamlets to propagate and mobilize extensively to the people, the guidelines and policies on poverty reduction according to the multi-dimensional poverty line in Dong Thap province should quickly go away into life, creating far-reaching effects, changing the awareness of poor households in the program on the meaning of self-elevating out of poverty, partly overcoming the idea of relying on social support, relying on in support policies of the State.

Well implement health care support policies; tuition fee exemption and reduction policy; preferential credit policies for poor pupils and students; policies to universalize all levels of education and eliminate illiteracy to improve education for the poor/near-poor who are lacking in indicators of health, education, etc.

The border area of the province has developed, gradually bringing into play the advantages of the land border. The objectives of the national target program, the mechanisms, and policies of the central and local border development, initially attracted all economic sectors to participate in production and business activities in the region border. The system of transport, irrigation, and electricity infrastructure meets the requirements and tasks of socio-economic development and ensures national defense and security. The supervision and inspection to urge the implementation of the poverty reduction policy according to the multi-dimensional approach poverty line in Dong Thap province are quite well done.

However, in practice, the implementation of the poverty reduction policy according to the multi-dimensional poverty standard in Dong Thap province still has certain shortcomings and limitations: Some models of production and livestock development have not been maintained and replicated on a large scale; agricultural restructuring is slow. The investment level, the scale of industrial and handicraft production is still small, the production technology is outdated, the quantity and quality of products are not high, and the competitiveness in the market is low; The annual survey and review of poor households are carried out according to the correct process, but in some districts and communes the results are not as expected and do not accurately reflect the percentage of poor and near-poor households in the area.

The activities of some units and several self-managed poverty reduction groups have not been effective; Some grassroots localities are still confused about the method of supporting poor and near-poor households. The source of loans for poor households is still low, only supporting poor households because, with low capital, the poor only use it in small business investments without products to access potential markets. Loans for students also face many difficulties in recovering capital because students don't have a job when they graduate or take too long to find a job, making it difficult to repay the loan.

For cases of serious diseases: kidney, or cancer... the risk of them falling back into poverty is very high. Current support policies for poor and near-poor households are not appropriate. Because they cannot work, they cannot work to generate income to support themselves. The staff in charge of poverty reduction at the grassroots, district, and city levels often change, so they have not been properly and continuously trained. The majority of people in poor households still have problems such as low education level, a large number of children, and lack of means and means of production (labor by occupations such as family trading, wage employment in the domestic market, etc.) Because of the loss of resources, the poor households themselves do not want to participate in short-term vocational training

classes to improve their skills due to the loss of resources. income during school enrollment, housing area, no effective business plan, lack of awareness, a few poor households still rely on and rely on the support of the State and society, " have not created a motivation for the poor households' livelihood to rise on their own; a part of the people have not had the correct and complete awareness of the meaning and importance of poverty reduction, have not taken the initiative to rise out of poverty [see chart 1], with little effort to invest in knowledge and skills to improve the quality and productivity of labor, fall into social evils... The number of households that have escaped poverty but whose income level is still close to the poverty line is quite large female's high risk of falling back into poverty.

Propaganda on support for workers wishing to work abroad, including members of poor and near-poor households, although consulted and implemented, the number of laborers involved is not high. The local socio-economic ground is still underdeveloped, calling for investment to remove temporary housing areas, etc., so it is difficult to reduce housing costs for poor households, especially households with the average area per capita below 6m².

Especially in 2019 and 2020, 2021, in the face of the Covid-19 epidemic that is likely to spread around the world, Dong Thap province is no exception, the epidemic situation is complicated and unpredictable, having a comprehensive impact. to the economy and people's lives, can be prolonged, it is difficult to accurately predict the end time, leading to the implementation of the review of poor households and near-poor households at the end of 2021 behind schedule, due to the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic, some communes are still socially isolated, so household surveys still face many difficulties, enumerators cannot directly visit households to record votes. The Covid-19 epidemic has a very strong, even serious impact on the economy of Dong Thap because its impact is multidimensional on all sectors of the economy; with 3 main impacts on growth, investment, and trade; disruption of important production value chains; which has a significant impact on the implementation of poverty reduction policies according to multidimensional poverty standards in Dong Thap province, the poor in remote areas and border areas are at risk of falling back into poverty.

Some solutions to promote the role of implementing poverty reduction policies according to multidimensional poverty standards in Dong Thap province

Ensuring the achievement of the province's common goal of poverty reduction: The Resolution of the 11th Dong Thap Provincial Party Congress, for the 2020-2025 term also sets out the goal of achieving the 5-year average economic growth rate of 5 years. 7.5%, the rate of poor households is less than 3% (according to the new standard), the proportion of people participating in health insurance reaches 95% of the population, the rate of rural residents using clean water reaches 98%..., creating a breakthrough development in transport infrastructure, narrowing the gap between rich and poor between localities, remote areas and border areas in the province.

From 2022 to 2025, Dong Thap's National Targeted Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction has the following objectives: by 2025, the province's poverty rate will be less than 3%, and the average income of poor households will increase by at least 1 percent. 8 times higher than in 2020 (equivalent to 30.9 million VND/person/year), continue to effectively implement sustainable multi-dimensional poverty reduction, limit falling back into poverty, generate new poverty, and raise the sense of self-improvement of poor households themselves, continue to support vocational training, job creation, livelihoods, guide production development and access to basic services, develop a social support system, reduce inequality in the society. society, improve the people's material and spiritual life, ensure social security and reduce poverty sustainably, develop comprehensively, improve the position and image of the locality, and contribute to the achievement of the target socio-economic development of Dong Thap province in the period of 2022-2025. Well, implement poverty reduction programs and projects, especially policies on housing support for poor households, and housing development for low-income people. Associating economic development with progress and social justice, ensuring that all people have access to education, health care, and culture, and enjoy the achievements of the province's development.

Good implementation of policies and projects under the national target program on poverty reduction in the locality is a regular political task. Therefore, to ensure social security and welfare, human security, create strong changes in social management, realize social progress and justice, and improve the quality of life and happiness of people, synchronously deploying multi-dimensional, inclusive, and sustainable poverty reduction solutions in Dong Thap province, effectively implementing the movement "The whole country joins hands for the poor - Leaving no one behind". To strive for "For a Vietnam without poverty", it is necessary to implement the following solutions:

First of all, diversify the forms and contents of propaganda on the mass media and electronic bulletins to raise awareness of society, authorities, and people on poverty reduction according to the poverty line. Multidimensionality so that everyone can understand that the implementation of the poverty reduction policy according to the multi-dimensional approach poverty line in Dong Thap province is the responsibility of the whole political system, the whole society, and the people so that people do not expect, dependent on the state budget. Renovate the propaganda and advocacy work on policy and policy implementation for both beneficiaries of policy benefits and state agencies, cadres, and civil servants so that these subjects can master and understand deeply about policy each content of the policy as well as how to organize its implementation.

Secondly, strengthen legal aid for the poor in remote and border areas so that they can raise their awareness and knowledge of the law to avoid falling into disadvantaged groups in society. Localities in the province, in addition to implementing policies on training and fostering human resources and skills for the poor to create jobs on the spot,

participate in labor in the province, outside the province and send workers away to work abroad, helping poor households get jobs and have stable incomes, it is also necessary to regularly provide legal assistance to people so that they can understand the policies and laws of the State, helping them to be active and proactive. participate in social relations by the provisions of law, Legal aid for the poor in Dong Thap is also to help the poor in remote areas and border areas to improve the spirit of solidarity, mutual love, good leaves cover torn leaves, turn off the lights at night, help each other, quickly rising out of poverty, contributing to promoting socio-economic development of the locality.

Thirdly, the decisive factor for success in poverty reduction is not only the State's support policies for poor households, but most importantly, the will of the poor and near-poor households to overcome poverty by themselves. Therefore, to do well the National Target Program on poverty reduction and sustainable social security, from 2022 to 2025, it is necessary to strengthen propaganda, raise awareness, and a sense of self-reliance for poor households; Encourage and guide the poor to improve their knowledge and experience in labor and production, actively rise out of poverty, not expecting or relying on the help of the State and society. Replicating effective models, and good practices in poverty reduction in the locality; actively carrying out the work of mobilizing employees to work abroad under contracts for a definite time...

Fourthly, implement socialization and regulate community responsibility in the implementation of poverty reduction policy according to the multidimensional approach poverty line in Dong Thap province. For organizations, individuals, and businesses to shoulder the responsibility with the state budget, it is necessary to promote socialization in the implementation of poverty reduction policies according to the multi-dimensional poverty line in Dong Thap province. Consider this a common responsibility of the whole society and the whole community for the socio-economic development of the country. In addition to mobilizing voluntary contributions from individuals, organizations, and enterprises at home and abroad, localities when signing investment commitments and establishing enterprises need to have specific regulations and terms of responsibility for the community of businesses, units, organizations, and individuals in the whole society by forming a "poverty reduction fund" to create capital. Create a link between the poor and businesses.

Fifthly, the authorities at all levels focus on leading, directing the survey, reviewing the classification of poor households by groups of poor causes, and analyzing poor households according to the degree of lack of basic social services, poor households according to the following criteria object group. Every year, a conference of the poor is held, and poor households register for the year of poverty escape, on that basis, specific support solutions are determined for each household to help them have the conditions to rise out of poverty sustainably.

Sixthly, promote propaganda, advocacy, and awareness raising for the poor so that they understand the value of vocational training, why they need to learn a job, and what they will gain by learning a job. If they want to eliminate hunger, reduce poverty, and rise out of poverty, they have no choice but to study. Vocational training for workers of poor, near-poor, and newly-exited households is in line with the needs of the market so that they have opportunities in finding jobs, contribute to improving labor productivity, and create jobs. associated with increasing income, improving livelihoods and improving the quality of life of the poor, combat the risk of becoming poor, the risk of falling back into poverty, and for the near-poor to improve their lives by eating well, eating well, and wearing clothes beauty, sustainable poverty alleviation. Enhance vocational guidance and vocational training for students. Linking vocational education institutions with enterprises, and diversifying types of training to suit the needs of companies, enterprises, and society in the direction of training must be associated with job creation, replication, and development models of agricultural, non-agricultural, and business poverty reduction for poor households, near-poor households, and households just getting out of poverty in association with local production planning, helping households to stabilize production and increase incomes. and sustainable poverty escape.

Seventhly, the whole political system of Dong Thap province must be proactive and active in all situations, especially, propaganda to raise awareness for people and businesses in Dong Thap province needs to be calm. no excessive worry, no panic, no panic, continue living, doing business, demanding even higher determination, solidarity, the responsibility of the whole political system with strong solutions, to be more resolute, to proactively prepare for even the worst case scenario to have the best plan for socio-economic development, national defense and security, and stabilize people's lives. At the same time, calling for investment and support for export and business enterprises to create jobs for workers affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, everyone is calm and ready to step into wartime. The Prime Minister reminded us, "every citizen is a soldier on the front of disease prevention".

Eighthly, strengthen the inspection and supervision of functional agencies to improve the roles and responsibilities of sectors and levels in the management, administration, and implementation of poverty reduction activities in the locality, promptly adjust or propose to adjust unreasonable policies and handle violations by law. Timely reward agencies, organizations, and individuals with outstanding achievements in the implementation of the poverty reduction program.

Ninthly, there must be a preliminary, summary and review of the leadership, direction, and administration on the implementation of the poverty reduction task to set out the implementation direction and specific solutions. At the same time, integrating the implementation of poverty reduction support policies under the National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction with projects under the National Target Program on building new rural areas, creating favorable conditions for poor households to access government funding. Implement well the credit policy

for lending to poor households, near-poor households, and households that have just escaped poverty from entrusted capital through the Bank for Social Policies.

Conclusion

The implementation of the poverty reduction policy according to the multi-dimensional poverty line in Dong Thap province has been gradually improved in the direction of conditional support, without creating dependence and arousing the people's will to rise poor. The investment resources of the State and the community have changed the face of poor districts, communes, and households escaping from poverty more and more clearly. This result contributes to socio-economic stability and development in each commune, contributes to fulfilling the criteria for new rural areas in extremely difficult and border areas, and gradually narrows the gap between communes on living standards across regions and population groups. To reduce poverty sustainably, together with the efforts of the authorities at all levels, the cooperation of the whole community and the efforts of the poor themselves are very important. Only when the poor themselves realize that they need to make efforts to rise, will the provincial and local support policies work, and the poverty escape will be truly sustainable.

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