

FOCUSING RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS AND POLICIES TO CONTRIBUTE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ETHNIC MINORITY AREAS IN LAO CAI PROVINCE

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Lao Cai is a mountainous border province in the Northwest of our country, home to many ethnic minorities, in which the most concentrated are ethnic minorities such as: Mong, Tay, Dao, Giay, Nung, Phu La, Ha Nhi, Bo Y, Hoa, San Chay, San Diu, La Chi, Kho-mu,... In recent years, the Party and State have issued many policies and guidelines for ethnic minority and mountainous areas nationwide in general, including ethnic minority and mountainous areas of Lao Cai province in particular, thanks to that, the province has effectively implemented policies, programs, projects and plans for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, contributing to changing the face of rural mountainous areas, creating important motivation for ethnic minorities to do business, create livelihoods, develop the economy, stabilize their material and spiritual lives and gradually escape poverty sustainably...

Keywords: *Focusing resources; Programs and policies; Sustainable development; Ethnic minority areas; Lao Cai province.*

1. Introduction

Lao Cai is a mountainous province, the northwestern border of Vietnam. Before re-establishment, Lao Cai belonged to Hoang Lien Son province (old). On August 12th, 1991, according to the Resolution of the 8th National Assembly, 9th session, Lao Cai province was re-established with an area of 7,500km², population of 470,000 people, including 9 administrative units: Lao Cai town, and 8 districts: Bat Xat, Sa Pa, Muong Khuong, Bac Ha, Bao Thang, Bao Yen, Van Ban, Than Uyen. Currently, the province's population is about 705,628 people; with 25 ethnic groups living together, including the most concentrated ethnic minorities such as: Mong, Tay, Dao, Giay, Nung, Phu La, Ha Nhi, Bo Y, Hoa, San Chay, San Diu, La Chi, Kho-mu... and the rest are other ethnic groups.

Before 1991, although the economy had initial changes, Lao Cai still had to face many difficulties and challenges: poor infrastructure (transportation to the province and from the province to districts and communes was very difficult); some districts did not have national grid electricity; many households were poor; Lao Cai's economy had a low starting point, the economy was mainly self-sufficient and commodity production was almost insignificant. Since the liberation of Lao Cai, especially after the re-establishment of the province in 1991, the Party, State, National Assembly and Government have issued many policies and guidelines for ethnic minority and mountainous areas in general and Lao

Cai province in particular.

With the special attention of the Party, State, National Assembly and Government to the field of ethnic affairs and ethnic policies, the awareness of the entire political and social system on ethnic affairs and ethnic policies has been raised, with the support of international organizations, experts and scientists; especially the consensus, efforts and striving of ethnic minorities. That has brought great opportunities to the field of ethnic affairs of the whole country in general, including Lao Cai province in particular in the current new context.

2. Research overview

Regarding the concentration of resources to implement programs and policies contributing to the sustainable development of ethnic minority areas in Lao Cai province, many authors have conducted research, including some studies such as: *Lao Cai: Implementing national target programs with clear objectives, implementing units, and responsible individuals* (Bao, 2025); *Lao Cai: Concentrating resources, maximizing capital sources for national target programs, promoting socio-economic development in ethnic minority areas* (Bao, 2024); *Accompanying the development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the current context* (Dung, 2022); *Yen Bai effectively implements Project 1 under the National Target Program on socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas* (Dung, 2024); *Lao*

Cai is determined to effectively implement programs and policies contributing to the sustainable development of ethnic minority areas (Dung, 2024); *Lao Cai builds sustainable development in ethnic minority areas* (Linh, 2022); *Focusing resources on sustainable development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the current period* (Thanh & Giang, 2024); *Quang Binh accelerates socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas* (Thang, 2024); *Lao Cai focuses on implementing policies in ethnic minority areas* (Truong, 2024),... Based on the above valuable scientific studies and articles, the author inherits and supplements to clarify the content of this research.

3. Research method

Regarding the content of this research, the article uses a number of main methods, such as: Secondary document collection method, synthesis method, secondary document analysis, focusing on reports, articles published in magazines,... On that basis, the author analyzes, evaluates the current situation and proposes a number of issues of concern related to the research content “Focusing resources on implementing programs and policies contributing to the sustainable development of ethnic minority areas in Lao Cai province”.

4. Research result

In line with the country's development, the general policy of the Party and State has always paid special attention to ethnic minority and mountainous areas, which has been specifically demonstrated through many ethnic policies over the years. The system of ethnic policies has been increasingly supplemented and perfected in all areas of society, creating a driving force for development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. Before 2000, ethnic policies focused on investment to implement the work of settling ethnic minorities in the province, including programs: resettlement; population arrangement; commune cluster centers; support for ethnic minorities in particular difficulties;... Policies have invested in infrastructure, supported production development, supported life, planned and arranged population; population work, healthcare, health care for people; developed cultural, educational and training careers;... Since 2000, the Party, State, National Assembly and Government have issued many ethnic policies with programs, plans and large projects focusing on investment by region: disadvantaged areas; particularly disadvantaged areas (particularly disadvantaged communes and villages) investing in infrastructure development; production development; education and training, human resource training; cultural development; healthcare, health care for people;... The policies assigned to many agencies and units to manage and operate show the concern of the entire political system for caring for and participating in the socio-

economic development of rural areas and ethnic minority areas in the province.

After nearly 40 years of implementing the country's renovation policy, especially in recent years, with its own efforts and the support of the Government, ministries, departments and central agencies, Lao Cai province has achieved many achievements in economic, cultural, social and national defense and security development. In particular, ethnic minorities in Lao Cai province have benefited from many programs, policies, projects and plans of the Party and State, such as:

Firstly, policies on investment in infrastructure development, economic development, and support for poor households: Decision No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg dated July 20th, 2004 of the Prime Minister on a number of policies to support production land, residential land, housing and domestic water for poor ethnic minority households with difficult lives; Decision No. 135/1998/QĐ-TTg dated July 31st, 1998 of the Prime Minister approving the socio-economic development program for extremely disadvantaged communes in mountainous and remote areas (phase I, later Program 135 phase II: from 2009-2014, phase III: 2015-2020) (referred to as Program 135); Decision No. 120/2003/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister approving the socio-economic development strategy of the Vietnam-China border area until 2010; Resolution No. 37-NQ/TW dated July 1st, 2004 of the 9th Politburo on socio-economic development orientations and ensuring national defense and security in the midland and mountainous areas of the North; Decision No. 186/2001/QĐ-TTg dated December 7th, 2001 on socio-economic development in 6 particularly difficult provinces in the northern mountainous areas in the period 2001-2005; Policy to support production land, residential land, housing and domestic water for poor ethnic minority households with difficult lives, according to Decision No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg dated July 20th, 2004 and Decision No. 1592/2009/QĐ-TTg dated October 12th, 2009; National target program on poverty reduction, period 2006-2010 according to Decision No. 20/2007/QĐ-TTg dated February 5th, 2007 of the Prime Minister; Rapid and sustainable poverty reduction program for 62 poor districts according to Resolution No. 30a/2008/NQ-CP dated December 27th, 2008 of the Government (now Decision No. 90/QĐ-TTg dated January 18th, 2022 approving the National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction for the period of 2021-2025); Decision No. 193/2006/QĐ-TTg dated August 24th, 2006 of the Prime Minister approving the program for resettlement of people in areas of natural disasters, special difficulties, border areas, islands, and spontaneous migration; Decision No. 167/2008/QĐ-TTg dated December 12th, 2008 of the Prime Minister on eliminating temporary housing; Policy to support migration to implement

sedentary farming for ethnic minorities according to Decision No. 33/2007/QĐ-TTg dated March 5th, 2007 and Decision No. 1342/2009/QĐ-TTg dated August 25, 2009 of the Prime Minister; Policy to directly support people in poor households in difficult areas according to Decision No. 102/2009/QĐ-TTg dated August 7th, 2009 of the Prime Minister; Kerosene support policy for households in villages without electricity according to Decision No. 289/2008/QĐ-TTg dated March 18th, 2008 of the Prime Minister; New Rural Construction Program according to Decision No. 800/2010/QĐ-TTg dated June 4th, 2010 of the Prime Minister approving the National Target Program on New Rural Construction for the period 2010-2020 (now Decision No. 263/QĐ-TTg dated February 22th, 2022 of the Prime Minister approving the National Target Program on New Rural Construction for the period of 2021-2025);... and many other integrated programs. *Secondly*, cultural policies have contributed to improving the cultural and spiritual life of the people; cultural institutions at the grassroots level have been invested in; many villages, hamlets and ethnic minority families have been recognized as cultural villages and cultural families; the radio and television system has now expanded from many areas without coverage to over 90% of the population listening to the radio; over 80% of households can watch television. Cultural and sports activities have been maintained, creating a joyful, exciting and united atmosphere among ethnic groups; the fine traditional cultural values and identities of ethnic groups have been preserved and developed. *Thirdly*, regarding education and training, there are support policies for students such as: Admission policies to university, college and intermediate level educational institutions in the national education system according to Decree No. 134/2006/ND-CP dated November 14th, 2006 of the Government; Scholarship and social allowance support policies for ethnic minority students studying at public training schools according to Decision No. 194/2001/QĐ-TTg; Decision No. 82/2006/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister; Decision No. 112/2007/QĐ-TTg dated July 20th, 2007 and Decision No. 101/2009/QĐ-TTg dated August 5th, 2009 of the Prime Minister; Decision No. 85/2010/QĐ-TTg dated December 21st, 2010 of the Prime Minister promulgating a number of policies to support boarding students and boarding ethnic minority schools; Decision No. 239/2010/QĐ-TTg, dated February 9th 2010 of the Prime Minister approving the Project on Universal Preschool Education for 5-year-old Children in the period of 2010-2015 (Lunch Support for 5-year-old Kindergarten Children); Decree No. 49/2010/ND-CP, dated May 14th, 2010 of the Government stipulating tuition exemption and reduction, support for learning costs

and the mechanism for collecting and using tuition fees for educational institutions in the national education system from the 2010-2011 school year to the 2014-2015 school year. Decision No. 2123/2010/QĐ-TTg dated November 22th, 2010 of the Prime Minister approving the Project on Education Development for Ethnic Minorities in the period of 2010-2015 period; Decision No. 60/2011/QĐ-TTg dated October 26th, 2011 of the Prime Minister on Regulations on a number of policies for preschool education development in the period of 2011-2015; Policies that have strongly developed the education and training career in ethnic minority areas. Up to now, 100% of communes have met the standards of universal primary education for the right age. Universal secondary education continues to be maintained; policies have helped people overcome difficulties, actively send their children to school, raising the rate of mobilizing 5-year-old children to kindergarten to 96%; the rate of students attending school regularly is increasing. *Fourthly*, health care for the people is carried out according to Decision No. 139/2002/QĐ-TTg dated October 15th, 2002 of the Prime Minister on medical examination and treatment for the poor and is currently implemented according to the Law on Health Insurance; Decision No. 75/2009/QĐ-TTg dated May 11th, 2009 regulating the allowance regime for medical staff in villages and hamlets... The policies have achieved important results; up to now, 100% of communes have medical stations; 100% of villages have medical staff; the infrastructure of the health sector has been improved; primary health care for the people has been well implemented; epidemics have been controlled and the rate of malnourished children has been significantly reduced. In particular, awareness has been raised among the people, the sick have been taken to medical facilities for examination and treatment; backward customs among the people have been gradually eliminated. *Fifthly*, the planning, training, fostering, arrangement and assignment of ethnic minority cadres, civil servants and public employees have received attention: Decision No. 03/2004/QĐ-TTg dated January 7th, 2004 orienting the planning of training and fostering of commune, ward and town cadres and civil servants until 2010. The proportion of cadres who are ethnic minorities has been increased, the capacity of cadres at the grassroots level has been improved, aiming to meet the prescribed standards. The contingent of ethnic minority cadres, civil servants and public employees at provincial and district levels has been gradually improved in both quantity and quality; ethnic minority cadres have participated in key leadership positions of the province and have led and managed most agencies in the province. The contingent of ethnic minority cadres, civil servants and public

employees at provincial and district levels has been gradually improved in both quantity and quality; ethnic minority cadres have participated in key leadership positions of the province and have led, managed most agencies in the province. *Sixthly*, vocational training policies, according to the projects: Project “Vocational training for rural workers until 2020” according to Decision No. 1956/2009/QĐ-TTg dated November 27th, 2009 of the Prime Minister”; Project “Supporting women in vocational training and job creation for the period of 2010-2015” according to Decision No. 295/2010/QĐ-TTg dated February 26th, 2010 of the Prime Minister. Vocational training policies through the projects have provided vocational training for rural people, equipped them with knowledge and techniques in agricultural and forestry production to improve productivity and product quality; developed processing and technical occupations to contribute to increasing income for people. *Seventh*, policy on free provision of some types of newspapers and magazines for ethnic minority and mountainous areas, and areas with special difficulties: Decision No. 975/QĐ-TTg; Decision No. 2472/QĐ-TTg; Decision No. 45/QĐ-TTg dated January 9th, 2019 of the Prime Minister; Decision No. 752/QĐ-TTg dated June 23rd, 2023 of the Prime Minister on ordering the provision of some newspaper and magazine publications for ethnic minority and mountainous areas, and areas with special difficulties in the period of 2023-2025; Decision No. 824/QĐ-TTg dated August 13rd, 2024 of the Prime Minister abolishes 2 decisions issued by the Prime Minister (including Decision No. 59/QĐ-TTg dated January 16th, 2017 of the Prime Minister on “Issuing a number of newspaper and magazine publications to ethnic minority and mountainous areas, and extremely difficult areas” and Decision No. 45/QĐ-TTg dated January 9th, 2019 of the Prime Minister on “Issuing a number of newspaper and magazine publications to ethnic minority and mountainous areas, and extremely difficult areas” for the period of 2019-2021)... It can be said that the above policies have brought about practical results, meeting the information needs, contributing to raising awareness, intellectual level and spiritual and cultural life of people of all ethnic groups; help people understand the policies of the Party and State and trust in the leadership of the Party, consolidating the great solidarity of all ethnic groups.

The Party’s views on ethnicity and ethnic policies have been specifically affirmed as: “Implementing the policy of equality, solidarity, and mutual assistance among ethnic groups, creating all conditions for ethnic groups to develop on the path of civilization and progress, closely linked to the common development of the Vietnamese ethnic community, respecting the interests, cultural traditions, languages, customs and beliefs of ethnic

groups. Fighting against big nationalism and narrow nationalism, discrimination and division among nations. Socio-economic policies must be appropriate to the characteristics of each region and ethnic group, especially ethnic minorities”. Therefore, in order to effectively implement ethnic policies to contribute to the economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas, Lao Cai identifies the implementation of ethnic policies as an important task to achieve the goals of socio-economic development, ensuring national defense and security. In recent times, the Lao Cai Provincial Ethnic Committee has advised, concretized and flexibly applied ethnic policies into practice, contributing to promoting socio-economic development, reducing the poverty rate and building cultural life among ethnic minorities.

In order to concretize the above viewpoints and policies, Lao Cai always prioritizes allocating large budget resources for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. With more than one hundred policies that have been and are being implemented, Lao Cai has focused on supporting economic development, cultural and social development in mountainous areas and ethnic minority areas, thereby contributing to promoting poverty reduction in the area.

In particular, the 3 national target programs (Sustainable poverty reduction, New rural construction, Socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas), including the National Target Program on Socio-economic Development in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas for the period of 2021-2030 (Phase I: from 2021 to 2025) (according to Decision No. 1719/2021/QĐ-TTg dated October 14th, 2021 of the Prime Minister), the period of 2021-2025, the National Target Program on Socio-economic Development in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas is implemented in Lao Cai province with 10 component projects, 14 sub-projects and 36 contents covering the basic areas of life, economy, society, culture, health, education,... Accordingly, Lao Cai province has focused resources, local Party committees and authorities have resolutely and synchronously implemented projects and sub-projects of the Program. In addition to the central budget capital allocated in 2022 and transferred in 2023 of VND 1,183,235 million, Lao Cai province has mobilized more than VND 482,500 million to implement the National Target Program on socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2021-2030. After three years of implementing the Program, investment in building essential infrastructure for ethnic minority areas in the province has been promoted, the spiritual and material life of the people has been gradually improved; the implementation of social security, welfare, health care, education, and

poverty reduction has received investment attention. Currently, 100% of ethnic minority communes have asphalted or concrete roads to the commune center for cars; the rate of rural households using clean water for daily life is 96.8%; the rate of households in ethnic minority areas using the national grid and other suitable power sources is 97.7%; the rate of ethnic minorities watching television is 98.3%, listening to the radio is 99.6%; the rate of villages and residential groups with community houses is 98%; the rate of villages with traditional cultural and artistic teams operating regularly and with quality is 68%; the rate of solidly built classrooms is 81.7%; the rate of 4-year-old and 5-year-old kindergarten students going to school is 99.7%; the rate of people from 15 to 60 years old who can read and write fluently in Mandarin is 94.7%; The rate of solidly built medical stations reached 95.5%; the rate of ethnic minorities participating in health insurance reached 97.1%. The rate of women giving birth in medical facilities or with the help of medical staff is 91%. The rate of children with stunting (height/age) is below 26%; the rate of children with underweight (weight/age) is below 15%.

According to the report on poverty reduction results in 2023 of Lao Cai province, the remaining number of poor households is 26,791 households/179,305 households in the area, accounting for 14.94%; the poverty rate decreased by 4.43/4%, equivalent to a decrease of 7,793 poor households; The remaining number of near-poor households is 18,375 households/179,305 households, accounting for 10.25% of the total number of households in the area, a decrease of 1.92%, equivalent to a decrease of 3,357 households compared to 2022. The poverty rate in poor districts decreased by 7.43%, equivalent to a decrease of 3,929 poor households (Bac Ha decreased by 9.17%; Simacai decreased by 7.35%; Muong Khuong decreased by 6.56%; Bat Xat decreased by 6.82%). In 2024, Lao Cai province strives to reduce the poverty rate in the whole province by over 4%, of which the poverty rate in poor districts will decrease by 7.6% or more. The poverty rate among ethnic minorities will decrease by 6% or more. The poverty rate among ethnic minorities will decrease by 6% or more. The average income per capita (GRDP) of the whole province by 2024 will reach 104 million VND/year, of which the average income per capita of poor districts will reach over 44.6 million VND/year. In particular, the province strives to reduce over 9,000 poor and near-poor households compared to 2023 according to the national multidimensional poverty standard; 100% of poor districts are supported to invest in developing regional socio-economic infrastructure to serve people's lives;... Support the construction and replication of over 25 poverty reduction models, build and approve over 100

projects to support the development of production, business, services, tourism, start-ups and business start-ups to create livelihoods, jobs, and sustainable income; Striving for over 80% of people with labor capacity and in need from poor households and households in poor districts to be supported to improve agricultural and forestry production capacity to innovate production methods and techniques. In addition, 100% of workers from poor households, near-poor households, and households that have just escaped poverty who need support in connection, counseling, career orientation, labor market information and job search support; at least 200 workers from poor districts are supported in training; of which, about 120 workers go to work abroad under contracts (at least 80% of households with members working abroad will escape poverty); 100% of people from poor households and near-poor households are supported to participate in health insurance; reducing the rate of stunting and malnutrition in children under 16 years old in poor districts, communes and villages with special difficulties to below 27.2%...

Party building and political system consolidation have received attention. The contingent of ethnic minority cadres has been trained and fostered regularly, increasing in both quantity and quality, gradually meeting the requirements and tasks set forth in the current context. The preservation and promotion of traditional cultural values and identities of ethnic groups are always of concern. National defense and security are ensured and national border sovereignty is maintained. In particular, the effective implementation of ethnic work and ethnic policies has contributed to building and consolidating the great national unity bloc, creating people's trust in the leadership of the Party and the administration of the State. By the end of 2023, there are 6 indicators and goals for implementing the program that have achieved and exceeded the plan for the period of 2021-2025, specifically: The rate of communes with asphalt or concrete roads to the commune center; The rate of school attendance (Kindergarten, primary school, junior high school, high school); The rate of malnourished children under 5 years old receiving nutritional support... With the goal of completing the planned contents in 2024, the disbursement of capital from the National Target Program 1719 is very important.

Based on the above issues, it can be seen that Lao Cai's economy not only has remarkable growth, but its economic structure has also changed positively. Thanks to that, from a province with a predominantly agricultural and forestry economy, Lao Cai has now become a province with relatively comprehensive economic development, linking agriculture - industry - trade, services, tourism... The province has identified agriculture and rural

areas as the leading front, industry and construction as the foundation and trade, tourism and services as the spearheads. The economic growth rate of Lao Cai province in recent years has generally been high and quite stable. The fastest growing industry is trade and tourism, which is also an industry that the province has many advantages to develop. The above remarkable developments are due to many basic factors such as: (1) Correct policies and guidelines of the Party and State and creative application, suitable to the actual conditions of Party committees and local authorities of Lao Cai province. (2) Lao Cai has many potentials and strengths; especially in terms of land resources, forests, trade, tourism, mining and processing industries... and the province has initially exploited these potentials and strengths well. (3) It is necessary to focus investment on ethnic minority and mountainous areas to create socio-economic changes with many capital sources and in many contents. Lao Cai province with its favorable position, has attracted and initially used effectively investment capital sources. Especially foreign direct investment (FDI) capital sources for socio-economic development. (4) The province continues to promote the strength of national solidarity to develop the economy, culture, society, and maintain national security and defense.

5. Discussion

Besides the basic advantages, Lao Cai still has many difficulties and challenges ahead, therefore, in order to more effectively implement ethnic affair and ethnic policies, Lao Cai province needs to continue to pay attention to researching the following issues:

Firstly, always taking advantage of and perform well the advisory role of the Department of Ethnic Minorities and Religions for the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee on ethnic affairs, thereby directing unification and promoting the strength of the entire local political system. At the same time, promptly detecting and removing difficulties and obstacles in the implementation process for the grassroots, assist, coordinate and cooperate with the grassroots authorities of ethnic minority areas to unify solutions and solutions to implement programs, projects and ethnic policies.

Secondly, doing a good job of integrating investment programs and projects in ethnic minority areas such as national target programs with non-governmental aid programs with the same goals, making the value and scale of works and projects increase many times and socio-economic efficiency is further enhanced.

Thirdly, continue to make recommendations to central ministries and branches to remove difficulties and obstacles and amend regulations

that are not suitable for actual implementation conditions at local and grassroots levels.

Fourth, in order to urge the acceleration of progress, the province requires localities, investors, and construction units to develop disbursement plans for detailed weekly contents and tasks and report difficulties and problems in the implementation process so that the Provincial People's Committee can promptly direct and resolve them.

Fifthly, guidance, inspection, supervision and evaluation of the Program: In addition to documenting and organizing training and guidance classes, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Committee and leaders of provincial departments go to localities and bases to grasp the situation, directly give instructions and remove difficulties and obstacles in the implementation process of the locality.

Seventh, in the coming time, Lao Cai Provincial People's Committee will continue to strengthen and synchronize the stages in implementing the Program at the local level, from organization and direction; communication, propaganda, mobilization to guidance, inspection, supervision and evaluation. In which, each stage has determined specific methods and key tasks. Specifically in the organization, direction and management: Assigning specific tasks to heads of agencies and units in sectors and local levels through the operating regulations of the National Target Program Steering Committee at all levels; in local management, decentralization has been promoted to increase the initiative of district and commune levels.

Eighth, always implement well the coordination mechanism with relevant local departments, branches and sectors through inter-sectoral programs and plans, so that ethnic work is participated in by all sectors, work efficiency is increasingly higher and awareness of leaders about ethnic affair is increasingly deeper and more frequent.

6. Conclusion

It can be said that the ethnic policies of the Party and Government through programs, projects and proposals have made the province's economy and society develop strongly, the infrastructure has been consolidated, the rural landscape has been increasingly renewed, the grassroots political system has been gradually consolidated; the contingent of ethnic minority cadres has developed in both quantity and quality; national defense and security in the province have been strengthened; the great solidarity bloc of ethnic groups has become increasingly strong. The implementation of policies, programs and investment development projects combined with propaganda and mobilization work has raised awareness among ethnic minorities, making them increasingly attached to and confident in the Party's guidelines and the State's policies and laws.

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Lào Cai là một tỉnh miền núi biên giới phía Tây Bắc của nước ta, là nơi sinh sống của đông đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số, trong đó tập trung sinh sống đông nhất là đồng bào các dân tộc, như: dân tộc Mông, Tày, Dao, Giáy, Nùng, Phù Lá, Hà Nhì, dân tộc Bô Y, Hoa, Sán Chay, Sán Dìu, La Chí, Khơ-mú,... Trong những năm qua, Đảng và Nhà nước đã ban hành nhiều chủ trương, chính sách cho vùng đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số và miền núi cả nước nói chung, trong đó có vùng đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số và miền núi tỉnh Lào Cai nói riêng, nhờ đó, tỉnh đã triển khai hiệu quả các chính sách, chương trình, dự án, đề án phát triển kinh tế - xã hội vùng đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số và miền núi, góp phần làm thay đổi diện mạo nông thôn miền núi, tạo động lực quan trọng để đồng bào các dân tộc làm ăn, tạo sinh kế, phát triển kinh tế, ổn định đời sống vật chất lẫn tinh thần, từng bước vươn lên thoát nghèo bền vững...

Từ khóa: Tập trung nguồn lực; Các chương trình, chính sách; Phát triển bền vững; Vùng đồng bào dân tộc; Tỉnh Lào Cai.