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Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) of 63 Cities and Provinces and Analysis of Development Cooperation Activities in Vietnam

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※ This report can be accessed through the official website of KOICA (http://www.koica.go.kr)

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List of Acronyms

US$	USA Dollar
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South East Asia Nation
BOT	Building Operation and Transfer
BT	Building and Transfer
BTO	Building Transfer and Operation
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GSO	General Statistics Office of Vietnam
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NGO	Non-Government Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
UNFPA	The United Nations Population Fund
VND	Vietnamese Dong
WB	World Bank
WFK	World Friends Korea

Map of Vietnam



Source: Website of Ministry of Fianance
http://www.mof.gov.vn/portal/page/portal/mof_vn/2868248/2868522

Foreword

Vietnam is a developing country with an average income about over 1,540 USD/ person / year as of 2012. At present, Vietnam is facing with many difficulties and challenges due to the problems of current macro-economic operation. The Resolution of the Eleventh Party Congress and the Social Economic Development Strategy 2011-2020 stated that the mobilization of all resources for the development of Vietnam is one among three breakthroughs of Vietnam, which are human resource, infrastructure development and restructure of the economy to carry out its industrialization and modernization and maintain the sustainable development for the nation.

Vietnam has taken poverty reduction strategy into account for over a decade; there have been several policies given out through the two phases of this strategy which delivered supports toward the poor areas and people in infrastructural and social development to fulfill the targets of MDGs. Despite the fact that the provinces and local groups of people have received lots of support from the central government and international organizations, yet there have been various of remains to be solved in this aspect as the pace of poverty reduction has been slower in recent years and there has been a big income gap among ethical groups especially for those who live in the mountainous and remote areas.

For better understanding of current development condition of the cities and provinces of Vietnam and thereby implementing ODA activities efficiently, social and economic information of local provinces compiled with the information about aid agencies' development activities in each province is in demand. Therefore Korean International Development Agency (KOICA) publishes a reference book **Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) of 63 Cities and Provinces and Analysis of Development Cooperation Activities** that comprises the current situation of the development of Vietnam and ODA information by provinces.

This reference book aims to utilize research results and information nationwide and locally in order to present better background information for projects' formulation and project start-up process in Vietnam for both local and international aid agencies. For long-term objectives, this reference book pursues to support for a better preparation for the long-term and sustainable development of provinces and the nation and contribute to a more efficient allocation of resources to serve a better living standard for people.

The book consists of five chapters. Chapter 1 is the overall assessment of the whole country's five-year socio economic development plan for the period of 2006-2010 and summary of five-year socio economic development plan for the next period of 2011-2015. Chapter 2, 3 and 4 include information of 63 provinces and cities of Vietnam and their five-year socio-economic development plans for the period of 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 as well as ODA projects' situation by different donors since 1993; the provinces are separated into three different regions (North, Central and South). Chapter 5 is the conclusion of this extensive research.

Even though the book has been compiled carefully and the information has been processed consistently there are still statistical errors in certain provincial indicators due to the lack of capacity in local calculation coverage. Nevertheless we hope that the book provides useful information for readers.

Chapter 1
A review of 2006-2010 SEDP and 2011-2015 SEDP

I. Assessment of the implementation of five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 of Vietnam

1.1. Main achievements

- The average GDP growth rate in the 5-year, over 2006-2010 was about 7 per cent;
- The nominal GDP was US$ 101.6 billion, 3.2 times higher than that in 2003;
- The GDP per capita in 2010 was US$ 1,168, 1.8 times higher than the figure in 2005;
- Export volume reached the average annual growth rate at 17.5 per cent, recorded at US$ 72 billion in 2010, 2.6 times higher than the figure in 2005;
- The ratio of revenue raising from taxes and fees for the State budget (excluding the price factor) to GDP reached 22.6 per cent, slightly approached this figure in 2005 at 24.9 per cent;
- The average State budget deficit over the 5 years was about 5.5 per cent of GDP, reached the target.
- The gross social investment shared 42.7 per cent of GDP (including 67 per cent from domestic sources and 33 per cent from external sources) over the 5 years 2006-2010. It was almost 2.5 times higher in volume[1] than the figure in the period of 2001-2005;
- In the 5 years of 2006-2010, the total newly registered and supplementary capital flows were US$ 148 billion, nearly 2.7 times higher than the target and 7 times higher than that of period 2001-2005.
- The total ODA commitment reached over US$ 31 billion, which was 1.3 times[2] higher than the target; the disbursement was US$ 13.8 billion;

[1] The gross social investment in 2001– 2005 was VND 1,243.9 trillion; in 2006–2010 VND 3,092.6 trillion.

[2] The number is retrieved from the Vietnam's Socio-Economic Development Review – No.64, dated on December 2010, by GSO.

- By 2010, 63 provinces and cities were recognized to have achieved the universal standard of lower-secondary education, thus have met the pre-defined targets. The enrollment of university and college students grew by 15.4 per cent per year; of professional secondary education by 10.4 per cent per year.
- People's living conditions have been improved as Vietnam achieved the rank of 113 out of 169 countries in 2010 for Human Development Index. Vietnam has achieved the millennium development goals in poverty reduction[3];
- More than 8 million jobs have been created in the period; urban unemployment rate fell from around 6 per cent in 2006 to 4.29 per cent in 2010;
- Population growth rate has decreased gradually, and by 2010, it was recorded at 1.05 per cent with the total population reaching 86.9 million people.
- Health sector achieved and exceeded the targets as the average life expectancy reached 72.9 years in 2010 and the percentage of malnutrition of children under the age of 5 recorded at 18 per cent in comparison with the target of below 20 per cent in 2010;
- The percentage of children under one year old fully immunized reached over 95 per cent; 98 per cent of children vaccinated against dangerous diseases, contributing to reduce the death rate to 15.8 per mil for children under one year old and 23.8 per mil for children under the age of 5 at the end of the period;
- Number of hospital beds per ten thousand people accounted for 27.5; 7.1 doctors per 10,000 people was recorded; the rate of commune health stations qualified for national standards in 2010[4] was 80 per cent;
- Forest coverage ratio in 2010 was 39.5 per cent, much higher than the figure in 2005, 37.4 per cent.
- The ratio of solid waste collection in urban areas was 82 per cent, higher by 2 per cent in comparison with this figure of 2006; the ratio of solid medical waste collection was 80 per cent in 2010, 5 per cent higher than it was in 2005.

[3] The poverty rate declined from 58.1 per cent in 1993 to 10.7 per cent in 2010 (according to the old poverty line), for the new poverty line, the poverty rate was 14.2 per cent in 2010.

[4] Please refer to the national standards for commune health stations in Appendix I–table 1.

1.2. Drawbacks and challenges

- Economic development was not sustainable with low quality, efficiency and competitiveness[5];
- The budget deficit has been rather high, especially in 2009 in an effort to cope with economic downturn;
- Low capital mobilization and low quality in public procurement have been causing wastefulness and undermining investment efficiency[6];
- Infrastructure remains asynchronous, inadequate to meet the demand, and hindering the development of the economy[7];

1.3. Overall review

Main achievements for the SEDP 2006-2010 are as below. In the period over 2006-2010, 13 out of 24 targets were achieved and overachieved.

Table A: Main achievements for the SEDP 2006-2010

No.	Description	Unit	Result over 2001-2005	Targets for 2006-2010	Result
1	Real Gross domestic product growth from 2000 to 2010	times	1.4	2.1	2
2	The average annual GDP growth rate	%	7.5	7.5-8.0	7.0
3	GDP per capita as of end of the planning period	US$	642	1,050-1,100	1,168
	Sector breakdown of GDP as of 2010				
4	- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	%	21	15-16	20.6
5	- Industry and construction	%	41	43-44	41.1
6	- Services	%	38	40-41	38.3

[5] Index of knowledge based economy in 2008 was 3.02, which ranked 102th out of 133 surveyed countries, much lower than the average of the low middle income country group at 4.1; the economy had low capital efficiency when ICOR (Incremental Capital Output Ratio) increased from 4.6 in the period of 2005-2008 to 7.1 in the period of 2008-2010. According to the World Economic Forum, in 2010 the competiveness ranking of Vietnam increased by 16 positions compared to that of 2009, ranked 59th out of a total of 139 economies.

[6] Vu Tuan Anh and Nguyen Quang Thai, 2011, *Public Investment-Current Situation and Restructuring*, Encyclopedia Publishing. P. 110-145;

[7] Power supply is low at 910 Kwh/person in 2010, much lower than other countries. According to the World Bank, this rate in Malaysia was 4,423 Kwh/person, in Korea was 10,053 Kwh/person.

No.	Description	Unit	Result over 2001–2005	Targets for 2006–2010	Result
7	Average export value growth rate	%	17.9	16.0	17.3
8	Ratio of annual State budget revenue to GDP	%	24.9	21–22	22.6[8]
9	Gross investment in the society to GDP	%	39	40	42.7
10	Population growth rate	%	1.3	1.14	1.05
11	The percentage of employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	%	57.1	< 50	48.7
12	Number of created jobs	million	7.5	8	8.07
13	The unemployment rate in urban areas	%	5.3	< 5	4.29
14	The poverty rate	%	20.2	10–11	9.45
15	Number of sub-national governments meeting the standard of universal lower-secondary education	province, city	31	63	63
16	The percentage of trained labor in the total workforce	%	25	40	40
17	The percentage of malnutrition of children under 5 years old	%	25	< 20	18
18	The rate of forest coverage	%	37.4	42–43	39.5
19	The percentage of rural population having access to clean water	%	62	75	83
20	The percentage of urban population accessible to clean water	%	70	95	76
21	The percentage of industrial parks, export processing zones established and in operation, having concentrated sewage treatment meeting environmental standards	%	45	100	55
22	The percentage of solid waste collection in urban areas	%	65	90	82
23	The percentage of medical solid waste treatment meeting environmental standard	%	65	100	80
24	The percentage of the 3rd grade cities and higher having constructed concentrated liquid waste treatment systems	%	N/A	100	25

Source: Government report, The Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2011-2105

[8] The rate of mobilizing taxes and fees into the state budget (excluding factor of price fluctuation)

II. A summary of the five-year SEDP 2011-2015[9]

The economy of Vietnam has experienced over 25 years of reforming, which brought Vietnam into one of the low middle income countries[10], enabling Vietnam to head towards a better development pace in the next period[11].

Vietnam's development perspective for the period of 2011-2015 relies heavily on fast development along with sustainable development. It also depends on how well the nation undertakes the direction of economic reform as well as accelerates the restructuring process of the economy towards a more productive economic growth model[12] together with optimizing human resources and takes human well-beings as the goal of Vietnam's development.

The overall objectives of the SEDP 2011-2015 and the key detailed targets listed in the plan mainly are as follows:

"Rapid and sustainable economic development together with renovation of growth model and restructuring of the economy, in the direction to enhance the quality, efficiency and competitiveness. Ensured social welfare social security; improved material and spiritual life of people. Strengthened foreign relations and enhanced efficiency of international integration. Firmly protected independence, sovereignty, unity, territory and social order and safety. Setting foundations to make our country basically become a modern industrial country by 2020. During the initial 2-3 years of the implementation, the plan shall focus on the objectives of macro-economic stability, social security insurance, growth at a reasonable rate and strong launching of economic re-structuring attached to the growth model. The subsequent 2-3 years of implementation shall strive to ensure the substantial completion of economic re-structuring for the fast and sustainable growth and harmonizing objective of growth, macroeconomic stability and social security."[13]

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[9] This is a summary of Resolution No. 10/2011/QH13 dated on November 8, 2011.

[10] Vietnam's GDP per capita as of 2010 was about US$ 1,200 calculated by GSO.

[11] Resolution 108/NQ-CP dated on April 21, 2011 by the government

[12] The government issued a Resolution 11/CT-TTg by the Prime Minister dated on June 19th, 2013; 339/QD-TTg Decision dated on February 19th, 2013 of the Prime Minister.

[13] Resolution 10/2011/QH dated on November 8th, 2011.

2.1. Economic targets[14]

- Annual average GDP growth rate in the 5 years of 2011-2015 is expected to be 6.5-7 per cent, in which the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector grows by 2.4-2.6 per cent, industry and construction sector increases by 7.2-7.7 per cent, and service sector rises by 7.4-8 per cent;
- GDP in 2015 is about VND 4,500-4,610 trillion (current price), equivalent to US$ 180-184 billion. GDP per capita reaches VND 49-50 million, equivalent to US$ 1,965-2,000;
- The contribution of economic sectors to GDP in 2015 will be 18-18,5 per cent from agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 41.7-42 per cent from industry and construction, and 39,8-40 per cent from services;
- The total factor productivity will contribute at least 30-31 per cent to growth in 2015;
- Reduction of energy consumption per GDP will be about 2.5-3 per cent per annum;
- Social labor productivity in 2015 will increase by 29-32 per cent compared to 2010;
- Total export value of the 5 years will grow about 12-14 per cent per year; by 2015 the export value will be about VND 35-38 million per capita, equivalent to approximately US$ 1,400-1,520 per capita. Import deficit will gradually be reduced from 2012 and shall be below 10 per cent of total export turnover by 2015; Trade balance in the next 5 years is expected to range between deficit of US$ 6 billion and a surplus of US$ 1.3 billion;
- State budget deficit will decrease to below 4.5 per cent of GDP by 2015 (including the government bond);
- In 2015, public debt will not exceed 65 per cent of GDP, government debt will not exceed 50 per cent of GDP, national debt will not exceed 50 per cent of GDP;
- Investment to GDP for the 5 years of 2011-2015 will be about 33.5-35 per cent of GDP;
- Rate of urbanization in 2015 will reach 36-38 per cent;
- CPI growth rate in 2015 will be about 5-7 per cent;
- GDP growth rate at about 7 per cent in relations to the other economic targets;

[14] For more detailed information, please refer to Appendix I–Table 2

- Power capacity is expected to grow 16 per cent per year to meet the increase of power demand of the annual growth rate of about 14.2-16.1 per cent per year for the period 2011-2015.

2.2. Social targets[15]

- 95 per cent of children at the age of 5 shall attend full-day schooling by 2015;
- Children enrollment to primary school at right age will be 99 per cent;
- Rate of educated workforce will be 55 per cent by 2015;
- Student enrollment increases by 7 per cent per year; new enrollment in vocational college/school increases by 8 per cent per year;
- College/university students over 10,000 populations in 2015 is about 300;
- Population growth rate in 2015 is 1 per cent, population size will be below 92 million people in 2015;
- Life expectancy in 2015 will be 74;
- The ratio of doctors over 10.000 people is 8 doctors and 23 patient beds per 10.000 people;
- New jobs created for over 8 million positions;
- Unemployment rate in urban areas will be below 4 per cent;
- New Rural Living Standard will be recorded at 20 per cent of communes;
- Poverty rate reduces by 2 per cent per year on the average. Particularly in the poor districts and highly needy communes, it reduces by 4 per cent per annum;
- Average housing floor by 2015 will reach 22 m^2 per person, including the average housing floor of 26 m^2 per person in urban areas
- A target is set to build 10 million m^2 of social housing floor in urban areas.

2.3. Environmental targets[16]

- Forest coverage by 2015 attains 42-43 per cent;
- Fresh water supply for rural population will be 96 per cent; and 82 per cent for urban population;

[15] For more detailed information, please refer to Appendix I-Table 2
[16] For more detailed information, please refer to Appendix I-Table 2

- Water treatment system exists in 100 per cent of industrial zones and export processing zones meeting environmental standards; 85 per cent of solid waste will be collected in urban areas; 86 per cent of medical solid waste will be treated; 85 per cent of facilities causing serious environmental pollution will be handled.

2.4. Main breakthroughs

In order to undertake the SEDP, the government of Vietnam has taken into account three main breakthroughs, which are:

1) Complete the development of the socialist-oriented market economic institutions to create a fair competitive environment and administration reform;
2) Rapidly develop human resources, especially high-quality human resources focusing on fundamental and comprehensive reforms of the national education to enhance human resources to meet the demand of the country in the new development period;
3) Construct comprehensive infrastructure systems focusing on transportation system and major urban infrastructure.

2.5. Main tasks

Some main tasks and development orientation of all sectors and fields have also been set out clearly in the plan that the nation will focus on following tasks:

1) **Control inflation, stabilize macro-economic conditions to ensure sustainable development of the economy by:**
   + Managing the monetary policy to ensure achieving the targets of curbing inflation and macro-economic stabilization;
   + Improving efficiency in the use of public financial resources, implements the policy of fiscal transparency, and ensures to maintain a national financial prudent stance;
   + Implementing relevantly price policies to the market principles and the requirements of economic management;
   + Strengthening macro-economic analysis and forecasting ability;
   + And improving the coordination of macro-economic policies.

1) **Restructure the economy in line with the renewing of the growth model** in the direction to boost quality, performance and competitiveness focusing on restructuring public investment and reforming the decentralization of investment and restructuring enterprises concentrating on State-owned enterprises, State-owned Economic Groups and Corporations.
2) **Development of economic sectors and industries by comprehensively developing agriculture, forestry and fishery production** in pursuit of industrialization and modernization alongside with problem solving for farmers and rural areas; developing industry and construction in pursuit of modernization as foundation for an industrialized country and improvement in the independence and autonomy of the economy; and developing a strong services sector, particularly in services of high value addition, high potential and competitiveness.
3) **Enhance the quality of education and training, human resources quality** as well as improve the development of scientific, technology and intellectual economy with enriching the human resources quality, undertake comprehensive reforms and rapid development of education and training and by developing science and technology services to make them key locomotive in the development process.
4) **Take care of cultural development, effectively render social equity and progress, include social** protection in each development step and policy; to protect and improve the environment, take an initiative to prevent natural calamities, effectively respond against the climate change; and develop regions in a harmonious and sustainable manner, build up urban areas and new rural areas.
5) **Mobilize and effectively utilize the resources and gradually build up modern infrastructure** by improving and completing soon the mechanism and policies in relation to attract investment into the projects of infrastructure construction by means of PPP in line with international standards and practices. It also fosters socialization in development investment; to utilize the contribution of economic factors by appropriate mechanism and methods such as BOT, BT, BTO, PPP, etc., for socio-economic infrastructure.

6) **Improve of the socialist oriented market economy institutions by continuing to upgrade** and finalize the legal system, enhance the quality of law making; developing different forms of ownership, economic sectors, and different types of business entities and by improving business environment to enable the development of business sectors and synchronously developing market factors and different types of market.

For detail information related to targets and key balances for the period of 2011-2015 as well as the current situation of Vietnam's economy, please refer to Appendix I for more detail. The Appendix is cited from Resolution No. 108/NQ-CP dated on April 21, 2011 by the Government of Vietnam.

III. An overview of the assessment of implementation of the five-year 2011-2015 SEDP

3.1. An assessment of the implementation by 2012

Vietnam has gone through almost two thirds of the period for implementing the current five-year SEDP 2011-2015 and there have been various types of assessments on how well the country has undertaken the SEDP so far made by different institutions, including those by the government. Following will summarize the main arguments and evaluation on the progress.

SEDP 2011-2015's targets were set in the positive domestic and international context when the world's economy was quite stable and reached a high economic growth rate derived from the steady growth rate in newly emerged economies like China, India, Brazil and South East Asia countries after the world economic downturn in 2008 was mostly overcome.

At the beginning of 2011, however, when the National Assembly agreed and issued the five-year SEDP 2011-2015, world economic situation changed so quickly and the internal

difficulties might jeopardize the possibility of a successful implementation for the national plan[17].

Economic policy adjustments were made for the lower targets of the SEDP 2011-2015 into "focusing on inflation curving, stabilizing macro-economic balances, and ensuring social security" by the Resolution No.10 and No.11 during 2011, in which the nation heads to the targets of the SEDP into "in the next 2-3 years of the plan, concentrating on economic restructuring, growth model changing and maintaining the harmonious growth objectives with macro-economic stability and social security."

3.2. Some main achievements

After almost three years implementing the SEDP 2011-2015, the above-mentioned targets were put in focus and Vietnam has achieved successfully some main targets for the plan, as follows:

- Macro-economics is stable and inflation is under good control: inflation decreased significantly from 18.13 per cent in 2011 to 6.81 per cent in 2012 and will be anticipated to maintain at the level of 7 per cent in 2013 and for the rest of the plan's period.
- International trade balance has been improved significantly with the annual growth rate of 22 per cent for the period of 2011-2013, recorded the first time Vietnam experienced the surplus international trade balance of US$ 0.7 billion. Trade deficit is forecast for the year of 2013 at the level of 0.4 per cent of export volume[18], and is forecast to deficit for 4.2 per cent in 2014 and 8.0 per cent in 2015.
- FDI in flow has accumulated a positive level at around US$15.3 billion by September 2013, reached the growth rate of 36.1 per cent in comparison with the same period of last year. For the whole period of 2011 to September 2013, total registered FDI inflow accumulated at US$ 45.3 billion. ODA has been disbursed at the level of US$ 3.13 billion during the first nine months of 2013 as the commitment figure has

[17] CPI reached to the high level of 18 per cent for the year of 2011. Risks occurred in the bank system. Low standard debt increased mostly in real estate sector. Businesses gone bankruptcies were recorded at the very high level.

[18] According to Vietnam GSO's data.

reached US$ 15.2 billion for the period of three years since 2011. As a result, disbursed amount of ODA accumulated at US$ 10.03 billion during the same period.[19]

- Economic growth rate has been recovered with a quite high rate estimated at the average level of 5.6 per cent per year for the period of 2011-2013, which is a little higher than this figure of ASEAN countries for the same period[20]. This figure is forecast to achieve for an average annual rate of 5.8 per cent for the whole period of the plan.
- Economic restructuring process has taken into account new economic growth model innovation following the Directives 1792/CT-TTg dated on October 15, 2011 by the Prime Minister for public investment management and the Decision No. 899/QD-TTg dated on June 10, 2013 for restructuring agricultural sector by the Prime Minister. Also, financial system restructuring has recorded good progress with the focus of restructuring commercial bank system[21]. Corporate restructuring, especially SOEs, has been in process with the approvals of various restructuring proposals for 99 out of 101 SOEs for the period of 2011-2015[22].
- Some breakthroughs in human resources development [23] brought a new environment[24] for education and training of the country. During the period of 2011-2012, more than 3.3 thousand of people got vocational training and 2.2 thousand of higher education students were recorded. This figure brought the number of undergraduate students per 10,000 people reached the level of 250 students at the

[19] According to MPI

[20] GDP growth rates were recorded at 6.24 per cent, 5.25 per cent and estimated at 5.4 per cent for 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively by Vietnam's GSO.

[21] Vietnam Government has issued the Decision No. 254/QD-TTg dated on March 1, 2012 as a proposal for restructuring financial institutions during the period of 2011-2015 in the efforts of strengthening the capacity of commercial banks and controlling the increase of low standard debt level within the system. Vietnam Asset Management Corporation (VAMC) has been established to deal with non-performance loans for the financial institutions.

[22] The proposal for restructuring SOEs has been approved by the Prime Minister with the Decision No. 929/QD-TTg date on July 17, 2012 in order to enhance the capacity of SOEs for the next period of development.

[23] Education Law and its Decree No. 73/2012/ND-CP on Cooperation and External Investment for Education and Training, High Quality Human Resource Strategy and Vocational Training Strategy

[24] Laws of Education 2010; Laws of Higher Education 2012

end of 2012[25]. The rate of educated labor force is estimated to be at 55 per cent by the end of 2015.

- Population growth rate has been maintained at the low level and recorded at the range of 1.02 to 1.05 per cent for the period of 2011-2013 and is forecast to maintain at the rate of 1 per cent until 2015.
- Health care system has been improved gradually and brought about improvement of health care indicators. The number of sick beds per 10,000 people reached 22.3 beds estimated for 2013 in comparison with 21.5 beds in 2012. This indicator is expected to meet the target of 2015.
- The number of doctors to 10,000 people was 7.4 in 2012 and is estimated to increase to 7.6 for 2013 and meet the target of 8.0 by 2015;
- New jobs have been created for and recorded at 4.6 million people for the period of 2011-2013. Unemployment rate has been experienced the rate of 3.48 per cent in urban area at the third quarter of 2013.
- Poverty rate has experienced a positive downward trend from 14.2 per cent in 2010 to the estimated figure at around 7.7 per cent (reduced about 2 per cent per year) at the end of 2013 by GSO.
- The nation's universal medical care coverage improved steadily from 63 per cent in 2010 to 71.2 estimated per cent in 2013.[26]
- Forest coverage is forecast at 41.1 per cent in 2013 and anticipated to meet the target of 42 per cent in 2015.

Some main indicator for the implementation of the SEDP 2011-2015 is presented in Appendix I-Table 2.

3.3. Drawbacks and challenges

Although the achievements have been reached, there have been some main challenges that the country should put in consideration.

- Low economic growth rate and improper economic growth quality[27] hinder the country from accelerating its development targets and meeting the plan's targets;

[25] According to Vietnam GSO's 2012 data

[26] According to MPI's estimation

- Difficulties in budget balance still occur due to the economic downturn;
- Fluctuated CPI[28] puts a constraint on fiscal and monetary policies in supporting economic growth;
- Low interest rate is not able to expand the businesses' ability to approach the credit because high nonperformance loan level made financial institution introduce stricter regulation to borrowers [29];
- Low social investment mobilization [30] hurdles the country to stimulate infrastructure improvement;
- Businesses have been in difficulties in the context of a low liquidation, high inventory level and low consumption domestically and internationally[31];
- And the economy restructuring and economic growth model innovating process have been slower than expected due to the lack of investment.

3.4. Suggestion for solutions

The National Assembly Convention in November 2013 discussed and pointed out some essential solutions for implementing better SEDP 2011-2015. Targets have been set for the period of 2014-2015 by the government. There have also some main consensuses and arguments on how the nation overcomes such challenges to meet the plan's targets as the domestic and international context have experienced some positive signs of economic recovery.

3.4.1. General targets for 2014-2015[32]

Maintaining macro-economic stabilization, controlling inflation and improving the economic growth rate in the process of restructuring the economy based on SOEs

[27] Low productivity and efficiency in economic growth with a capital driven economic growth in the shortage of capital resource is a typical condition of a LIC.

[28] CPI was 18.1 per cent in 2011, 6.8 per cent in 2012 and 7 per cent in 2013.

[29] The nonperformance loan was recorded at 7.8 per cent of the total loan at the end of 2012 and remains at 4.6 per cent in September 2013.

[30] Social investment mobilization rate to GDP were recorded at 30.5 per cent in 2011 and is estimated to drop to 29.1 per cent in 2013, lower than the rate of about 34 per cent as targeted.

[31] Growth rates of retail sales of goods and services dropped gradually in 2011, 2012 and 2013 at 30 per cent, 23 per cent and 16 per cent respectively; inventory index was 23 per cent in 2011, 20.1 per cent in 2012, and estimated at 15.3 per cent in 2013 by GSO.

[32] According to MPI

restructuring, financial system restructuring and improving public investment management; maintaining social security; supporting businesses; and protecting environment;

Table B: Targets for some main economic and social indicators

	Indicator	Unit	2014–2015
I	**Economic indicators**		
1	Average economic growth rate	%	6.0
1.1	Industrial sector's value added growth rate	%	6.5
1.2	Agricultural sector's value added growth rate	%	2.6
2	Economic structure	%	100
2.1	Agriculture	%	18.0
2.2	Industry	%	41.0
2.3	Services	%	41.0
3	Export volume's growth rate	%	10.0
4	Rate of investment capital mobilization over GDP	%	32.0
5	Rate of budget revenue in 2015 over GDP	%	21.0
6	Budget deficit	%	5.3
7	GDP per capita in 2015	US$	2,300
8	CPI	%	7.0
II	**Social and environmental indicators**		
9	Population growth rate	%	1.0
10	Life expectancy	year	74.0
11	Rate of educated labor force	%	55.0
12	New job creation	million jobs	3.2
13	Urban unemployment rate	%	4.0
14	Poverty reduction rate	%	2.0
15	Rate of forest coverage	%	42.0
16	Universal medication care coverage	%	71.2

Source: MPI

3.4.2. Solutions

- Strengthening macro-economic stability and controlling inflation is considered the key policy implementation;

- Disassembling the difficulties of businesses by supporting credit approaching and improving the liquidity;
- Enhancing the economic growth quality and maintaining a proper economic growth rate in the context of stability by considering to apply a flexible monetary policy and a transparent monetary market and reducing low standard debt;
- Accelerating the good use of Public Private Partnership (PPP) form in order to ease public investment for infrastructure development;
- Monitoring closely public debt level based on having a proper budget expenditure management;
- Accelerating economic restructuring and economic growth model innovating by undertaking deeply Scheme, especially in the spirit of the Directive No. 1792/CT-TTg by the Prime Minister;
- Accelerating the approved approaches in Decision No 210/2012/QD-TTg in restructuring financial system, especially commercial banks to ensure a transparent financing system; transforming the financial system from the function of financing long-term and mid-term capital to non-banking financial institutions such as stock exchange, capital market and micro financial organizations;
- Restructuring other industries should also be taken into account in order to stimulating long-term the economic growth by improving the development of supporting industries and manufacture industry;
- Mobilizing and using productively development resources both domestically and internationally for infrastructure, education development and research;

Some main arguments have been raised by macro-economic experts[33] who advocate a more active restructuring approach claim that for the period of from present to 2015, the country should focus on following detailed approaches.

- Maintaining the macro-economic stability by actively controlling CPI at the rate of 7 per cent instead of chasing to curb the inflation as the country did in recent years;

[33] Dr. Nguyen Dinh Anh, Ministry of Finance; Prof. Dao Van Hung, Academy of Policy and Development; Prof. Tran Dinh Thien, Institute for Vietnam Economics; Dr. Nguyen Thac Hoat, Academy of Policy and Development; Dr. Nguyen Quang Anh, Academy of Policy and Development and the APD project team.

- Putting more efforts to undertake aggressively economic growth model reform as a mean of enhancing long-term economic growth before trying to accelerate the economic growth in the remaining of the plan period. That is, instead of having investment incentive growth driven, the country should take advantages of using effectively its relative advantages especially for young educated labor force to enhance the productivity;
- Focusing on efficiently using of the shortage public investment with the productive coordination and management with stricter budget expenditure enforcement and monitoring along with applying sufficiently PPP framework;
- It is now the time for the government to consider a proper stimulate package[34] to support the businesses and improve consumption[35] and expand the aggregate demand to unload the high level of inventory accumulated during recent years in the economy. This, intern, may result in a necessary exit to solve the challenges that financial institutions have with low standard debts and brings back the consumers' confidence; Low confidence and consumption blocks production and intern freezes credit growth rate, which has been recorded at a very low level[36].
- The government should also consider a more flexible exchange rate policy to support export and accelerate the aggregate demand for the economy.
- Supply side incentive should also be put into account to establish and maintain an adequate long-term productivity of the economy.

Putting the consideration of the possibility of raising the debt ceiling and the country's budget deficit level has received the consensus from both economists and policy makers. This approach would lead the country to a more productive development and the opportunity to meet the SEDP 2011-2015's targets.

[34] HSBC Vietnam shares the same perspective on this argument to accelerate the demand and unload huge inventory mostly on constructional sector for housing and offices. They also agree that a proper stimulate package will help the economy support better for on-going projects which are in lack of public investment to finance the implementation occurred due to the inflation curving policy lately.

[35] Consumption is estimated to grow at only 5.3 per cent in 2013, 5.0 per cent in 2012, and 4.8 per cent in 2011, which are too low compared with over 14 per cent for the previous period.

[36] Credit growth rate is estimated at 6.8 per cent during the first ten months of 2013 compare with the figure of more than 30 per cent in the years of 2007-2010, which lowers economic growth.

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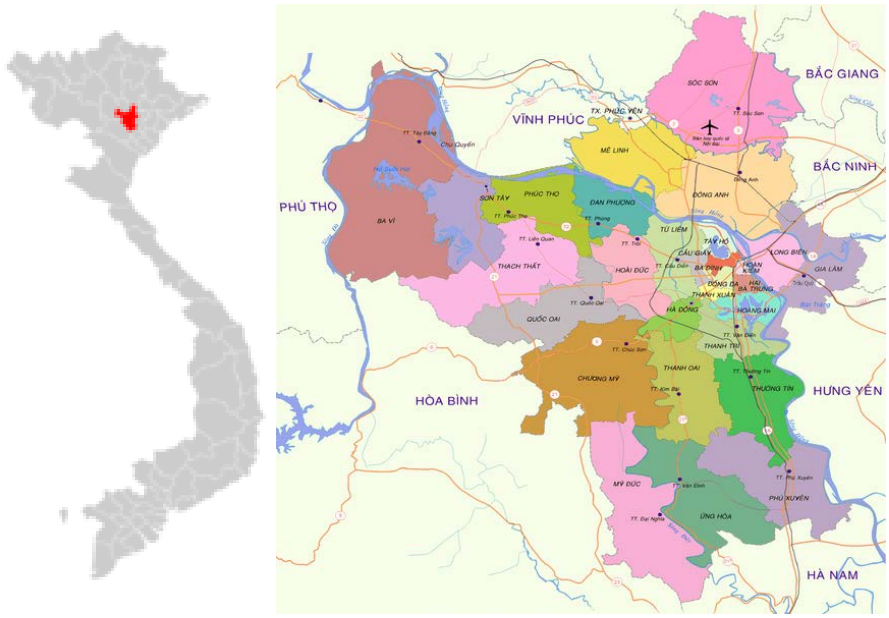
Chapter 2

SEDP and ODA information in northern region

This chapter introduces key information on socio-economics of 25 provinces in the north region of Vietnam. The information is conveyed by provinces for six aspects: (1) key facts about the provinces; (2) natural conditions and resources, tourism and transportation; (3) 2006-2010 SEDP assessment; (4) 2011-2015 SEDP; (5) current ODA situation; (6) KOICA's activity. There is also the map of Vietnam in order to identify the location of the province and it depicts the mainland only. For a look of Vietnamese territory including offshore islands, it is advised to refer to the map in page 2. List of the provinces described in this chapter is as follows:

1. Ha Noi
2. Bac Ninh
3. Hai Duong
4. Hung Yen
5. Ha Nam
6. Hai Phong
7. Quang Ninh
8. Nam Dinh
9. Ninh Binh
10. Thai Binh
11. Vinh Phuc
12. Ha Giang
13. Cao Bang
14. Bac Kan
15. Tuyen Quang
16. Lao Cai
17. Yen Bai
18. Thai Nguyen
19. Lang Son
20. Bac Giang
21. Phu Tho
22. Dien Bien
23. Lai Chau
24. Son La
25. Hoa Binh

HA NOI CITY



source: en.wikipedia.org and www.hanoiguide.net

I. KEY FACTS

Table 1-1: Key facts of Ha Noi

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 20°58' Longitude: 105°92'	Ha Noi is slant toward the northwest of the central plains of the Red river
Borders [2]	North: Thai Nguyen, Vinh Phuc South: Ha Nam, Hoa Binh East: Bac Ninh, Hung Yen West: Hoa Binh, Phu Tho	
Area [3]	3,324.92 km^2	2013
Weather [2]	Tropical monsoon	The annual average temperature is 23.6℃
Administrative units [3]	10 urban districts, 1 town, 18 rural districts, 154 wards, 22 town districts, 401 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**Urban districts**: Hoan Kiem, Ba Dinh, Tay Ho, Hai Ba Trung, Thanh Xuan, Cau Giay, Long Bien, Dong Da, Hoang Mai, Ha Dong **Town**: Son Tay **Provincial districts**: Ba Vi, Chuong My, Dan Phuong, Dong Anh, Gia Lam, Hoai Duc,

		Me Linh, Phu Duc, Xuyen Phuc, Phu Tho, Quoc Oai, Soc Son, Thach That, Thanh Oai, Thanh Tri, Thuong Tin, Thua Liem, Ung Hoa
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	7,100,000 people	2013
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 42.8% Rural: 57.2%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.64% Female: 50.36%	2012
Population density [3]	2,135 people/km^2	2013
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (98.7%), Muong (0.76 %), Tay (0.22 %), Nung (0.06 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	94.8%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	3,572,900 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	10.8%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 54 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,633,000	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.25% Rural area: 2.33%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	1.52%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	35.3%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 19,143,475,344	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 8,198,599,735	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 5.5% Industry & Construction: 41.5% Services: 53%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, vegetables, corns, potatoes, cassava, peanuts, bean Industry : electronic products, garments Services: airport, banking, tourism, hotel, entertainment	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 21,205.6 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.hanoi.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[37]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Terrain of Ha Noi is getting lower from north to south and from west to east with an average elevation between 5 m and 20 m above the sea level. Three-quarters of Ha Noi area is plain, located at the right bank of Da river, two tributaries of Red river and other rivers. Most of the mountainous areas belong to Soc Son, Ba Vi, Quoc Oai and My Duc districts, with peaks as high as Ba Vi (1,281 m), Gia De (707 m), Chan Chim (462 m), Thanh Lanh (427 m), Thien Tru (378 m), etc. Metropolitan area has some hills, as Dong Da hillock and Nung mountain.

2.1.2. Climate: Ha Noi is characterized with humid subtropical climate, hot summer, rainy and cold winter, rainy at the beginning of the season and drizzle at the second half of the season. There are four seasons; spring from January to April, summer from May to August, autumn from September to December, and winter from December to January. The average annual temperature is 23.6°C, the average annual humidity is 79 percent and the average annual rainfall is 1,245 mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: Red river is the main river of the city. About one-third of the length of the river (163 km) flows through aside Ha Noi. Da river is also the boundary between Ha Noi and Phu Tho. Besides, Ha Noi has other rivers such as Day, Duong, Ca Lo rivers and etc. Ha Noi is the city which owns the largest underground water recourses in the country.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 45.2 percent is agricultural land, 7.2 percent is forest land, 20.9 percent is specialized land and the rest of 11.1 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: River sand, clay, kaolin, peat, building stone, brick and tile, are all scattered around.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Ha Noi has 32,000 ha of forestry land, mainly in Ba Vi, Soc Son and My Duc districts.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Ha Noi is famous for the Old Quarters including 36 streets characterized with original layout and old architecture. The other cultural and historical sites are the Thang Long Imperial Citadel, the French architecture, a number of prominent monuments such as the Tortoise Tower, Ngoc Son temple, One Pillar pagoda, the Military Museum, The Flag Pole of Ha Noi, Van Mieu Quoc Tu Giam (Literature temple), and hundreds of temples and pagodas, etc.

[37] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.hanoi.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn



Ngoc Son temple (www.hanoi.gov.vn) Van Mieu Quoc Tu Giam temple (www.hanoi.gov.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: The traffic from Ha Noi to other provinces of Vietnam is relatively convenient, including airlines, roads, waterways and railways. Ha Noi has five bus stations including Giap Bat, Gia Lam, Luong Yen, Groundwater, My Dinh which are the places for the intercity passenger cars run all around the country under the trans-national highway 1A North - South Highway, National Highway 2 to Ha Giang, Highway 3 to Cao Bang, Highway 5 to Hai Phong, Highway 18 to Quang Ninh, Highway 6 and Highway 32 to the North West provinces.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Ha Noi's National Development Indicators

Table 1-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	11-12	10.7
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	30-31	37
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	5.9	5.9
1.3.2	Industry	%	41.6	41.6
1.3.3	Services	%	52	52
1.4	Average annual export volume growth rate	%	27.0-27.5	21.6
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	120,120	119,710
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	4.5	4.5

2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	80	80
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	50–55	35
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	6.5	6.5
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	6	6
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	7	6.8
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.18	1.18
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	90	97
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	18	18
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	82	82
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95	95

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Ha Noi

Table 1–3: Targets and results for 2006–2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Amount of annual grain production	ton	N/A	N/A
1.2	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	N/A	N/A
1.3	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.4	Revenue budget	VND billion	N/A	N/A
1.5	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	16.5	16.5
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	15.4	15.4
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	6,500	6,354
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.025	0.02
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	130	135
2.4	Rate of green coverage	m^2/person	5.5	6.0
2.5	Rate of annual reduction in poverty	%	0.14	0.14

2.6	Rate of garbage collected in urban area	%	100	100
2.7	Rate of garbage collected in rural area	%	75	74
2.8	Rate of businesses equipped with clean technology	%	90	90
2.9	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated waste water treatment plants	%	95	95
2.10	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated solid waste treatment plants	%	91	91
2.11	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated toxic solid waste collecting system	%	80	80
2.12	Rate of medical waste treated	%	94	93

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita reached VND 37 million per person, higher than the target of VND 31 million;
2) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 600 trillion, achieved the target;
4) Poverty rate reached the planned level at 4.5 percent;
5) The rate of using clean drinking water in both rural and urban areas reached the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) The city failed to meet GDP growth rate target of 11 to 12 percent;
2) The rate of completion of vocational education was low at 35 percent, failing to reach the target of 55 percent due to the lack of high effective performance of vocational training institutions.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To accelerate the construction of the city's platform infrastructure and culture;
2) To develop the economy with rapid growth, sustainable development in a harmony atmosphere of the society;
3) To accelerate urban and new rural development.
4) To maintain political stability, security and defense, as well as social order.

4.2. Ha Noi's National Development Indicators

Table 1-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12-13	10.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	82-86	54.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	3-5	5.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	41-42	41.5
1.3.2	Services	%	54.5	53.0
1.4	Average annual export volume growth rate	%	14-15	11.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	250,000-300,000	138,000
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	1.5-1.8	1.52
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	90	88
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	67	64
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	1.1	1.5
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	7.5
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	22	26
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.10-1.15	1.15
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100	97
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	20	N/A
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100	89
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	95

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Ha Noi

Table 1-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Amount of annual grain production	tons	N/A	N/A
1.2	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	N/A	N/A
1.3	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.4	Revenue budget	VND billion	N/A	N/A
1.5	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	17.0	16.5
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	16.0	15.4
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	7,200-7,400	7,100
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.02	0.02
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	140,000-145,000	110,000
2.4	Rate of green coverage	m^2/person	7.0	6.5
2.5	Rate of annual reduction in poverty	%	0.14	0.15
2.6	Rate of garbage collected in urban area	%	100	100
2.7	Rate of garbage collected in rural area	%	80	76
2.8	Rate of businesses equipped with clean technology	%	100	92
2.9	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated waste water treatment plants	%	100	96
2.10	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated solid waste treatment plants	%	95	92
2.11	Rate of industrial zones have concentrated toxic solid waste collecting system	%	85	81
2.12	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	96

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 1-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Ha Noi***	949.21	930.46	18.74	344.66	341.82	2.84
Ratio of Ha Noi to whole nation (%)	2.49	2.58	0.90	2.20	2.32	0.31
Ratio of Ha Noi to all provinces (%)	8.84	9.01	4.67	10.04	10.34	2.22

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*
**** This figure also includes projects of which implementation period has ended but commitment has not been fully disbursed yet because they are expected to be continued until the disbursement is completed.*

Table 1-7: ODA amount in Ha Noi from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Ha Noi (HN)	HN/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Ha Noi (HN)	HN/AP (%)
1993	150.04	81.57	54.36	N/A		
1994	252.82	57.77	22.85			
1995	338.24	23.37	6.91			
1996	590.28	172.2	29.17			
1997	583.58	152.31	26.10			
1998	509.22	5.92	1.16			
1999	442.78	70.14	15.84			
2000	524.61	4.34	0.83			
2001	706.86	13.71	1.94			
2002	539.75	23.66	4.38			
2003	548.41	1.7	0.31			
2004	606.1	2.16	0.36			
2005	549.28	0	-			
2006	769.99	279.96	36.36	335.01	31.45	9.39
2007	1346.53	530.12	39.37	250.83	28.63	11.41
2008	1026.78	286.19	27.87	296.91	53.98	18.18

2009	1427.46	563.42	39.47	361.66	39.78	11.00
2010	282.20	10.79	3.82	392.80	110.43	28.11
2011	2847.96	485.33	17.04	527.55	54.97	10.42
2012	2069.17	41.18	1.99	957.76	78.59	8.21
Total	16112.05	2805.84	17.41	3122.52	397.84	12.74
Average per year	805.60	140.29		446.07	56.83	

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Ha Noi is the direct beneficiary*

Table 1-8: ODA performance by sector from 1999 to 2016

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	505.07	53.43	153.93	30.47
Water supply & Environment	357.17	37.78	122.51	34.30
Urban development	70.36	7.44	63.90	90.81
Information technology	10.73	1.13	3.90	36.34
Education	3.84	0.40	0	-
Others	2.03	0.21	0.41	20.19
Total	949.21	100.00	344.66	36.31

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 1-9: ODA performance by donor from 1999 to 2016

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Japan	643.84	67.83	270.55	42.02
WB	175.20	18.46	45.80	26.14
France	107.59	11.33	27.51	25.56
Belgium	15.04	1.58	0.50	3.32
Korea	3.84	0.40	0	-
India	2.33	0.25	0	-
UNESCO	1.07	0.11	0	-
EC	0.31	0.03	0.30	96.77
Total	949.21	100.00	344.66	36.31

Source: Processed by the APD based on data from MPI

Table 1-10: List of projects in the period of 1999 to 2016

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Preserving the cultural heritage of Thang Long – Ha Noi	UNESCO	2010	2012	1.07	–	1.07	–	–	–
Support for strengthening institutional capacity for project board Ha Noi urban railway	France	2007	2012	0.66	–	0.66	0.11	–	0.11
Technical assistance and tuning environment for urban railway Nhon – Ha Noi Railway Station.	France	2008	2012	1.67	–	1.67	0.27	–	0.27
Development of Vietnam Urban Water Supply – Phase II competitive service-TDA Ha Tay	WB	2008	2012	1.79	1.79	–	1.78	1.78	–
Development of information technology and communications in Vietnam – Ha Noi TDA	WB	2006	2011	8.40	8.40	–	3.90	3.90	–
Development of urban transport in Ha Noi	WB	2007	2013	165.01	155.21	9.80	40.12	37.88	2.25
Urban Infrastructure Development North Thang Long – Van Tri, Ha Noi	Japan	1999	2011	68.69	68.69	–	63.63	63.63	–
Infrastructure development of urban transport system of Ha Noi – phase 1	Japan	1999	2011	74.64	74.64	–	59.70	59.70	–

Development control highway traffic in Ha Noi	Japan	2012	2014	5.55	–	5.55	0.21	–	0.21
Drainage improvement environment Ha Noi	Japan	2006	2016	340.35	340.35	–	120.24	120.24	–
Center for Human Resources and IT Development VN – India in Ha Noi	India	2011	2012	2.33	2.33	–	–	–	–
College Vietnam – South Korea – TDA Ha Noi	Korea	2008	2011	3.84	3.84	–	–	–	–
Pilot light railway route Ha Noi, Nhon – Ha Noi Railway Station	France	2006	2013	105.26	105.26	–	27.13	27.13	–
Business incubator and processed packaged foods in Ha Noi	EC	2009	2012	0.31	0.31	–	0.30	0.30	–
Building railroads Ha Noi Urban No. 2, the Nam Thang Long – Tran Hung Dao	Japan	2009	2016	154.61	154.61	–	26.77	26.77	–
Construction and renovation of drainage pumping stations Co Nhue, Dong Bong 1 and Dong Bong 2 areas west of Ha Noi	Belgium	2012	2013	15.04	15.04	–	0.50	0.50	–

Source: MPI

Table 1–11: List of suggested projects

No.	Name of projects
1	Construction of bridge on Duong river
2	Construction of the Beltway Segment No.3 between Thac Qua intersections and Thang Long – Van Tri road
3	Construction of the Beltway No.4 between the National Road 1B and Me So bridge; and Me So bridge
4	Construction of roads connecting the Vinh Tuy bridge over Duong river to Ninh Hiep
5	Improvement and Expansion of Son Tay – Hoa Lac – Xuan Mai segment on the National Road 21A
6	Entertainment Park in Dong Da District
7	Construction of Yen Thai pumping station

Source: Ha Noi DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN HANOI FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1-1) Project for the Vietnamese-Korean Friendship Clinic (1st phrase)
-Sector: Health
-Period: 1995-1997
-Purpose: To contribute to enhancement of the healthcare treatment environment through the establishment of Korea Clinic.

1-2) Project for the Vietnamese-Korean Friendship Clinic (2nd phrase)
-Sector: Health
-Period: 1998~2000
-Purpose: To contribute to enhancement of the healthcare treatment environment through provision of modern medical equipment and dispatch of doctors and nurses.

1-3) Project for the Vietnamese-Korean Friendship Clinic (3rd phrase)
-Sector: Health
-Period: 2005~2006
-Purpose: To contribute to enhancement of the healthcare treatment environment through transfer of technology and reconstruction of hospital.

2) Project for Computer Networking of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 1996-1997
-Purpose: To establish the foundation of promoting academic exchange between Korea and Vietnam and to support human resource development in the area of computer network system.

3) Project of the Establishment of the Korea-Vietnam Technology Cooperation Center
-Sector: Industry and Energy
-Period: 1997-2000
-Purpose: To promote the technology development through strengthening the organizational capacity of Korea-Vietnam Technology Cooperation Center.

4-1) Feasibility Study on the Ha Noi New Town Development Project (1st phrase)
-Sector: Industry and Energy
-Period: 1999-2001
-Purpose: To study feasibility of developing a new town near Ha Noi, that can serve the function as a control tower of administration, diplomacy, finance and business.

4-2) Feasibility Study on the Housing Development Project in Ha Noi New town (2nd phrase)
-Sector: Industry and Energy
-Period: 2001-2002

-Purpose: To study feasibility of developing a new residential and provide a standard residential model house in order to solve the chronic residential problem and improve residential environment in urban.

5) Project for the Establishment of an e-Library at the Ho Chi Minh National Political Academy
-Sector: Education
-Period: 2006-2007
-Purpose: To improve the research environment for Vietnamese public officials through the establishment of E-Library.

6) Project for the Establishment of the Vietnam Environmental Training Center
-Sector: Other (Environment)
-Period: 2007-2010
-Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of Vietnamese public officials in environment protection sector through the provision of training in systematic environment management.

7-1) Project for the Improvement of the Vietnam Judge's Training School (1st phrase)
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2008-2011
-Purpose: To develop the capacity of Vietnamese judges through the establishment of training school and provision of relevant facilities.

7-2) Project for Strengthening the Capacity of the Vietnam Judicial Training School (2nd phrase)
-Sector: Public Administration
-Period: 2013-2015
-Purpose: To increase the capacity of Vietnam Judicial Training School though strengthening research capacity and introducing various judicial training courses.

8) Project for ASEAN Integration Initiative
-Sector: Education
-Period: 2010-2012
-Purpose: To provide an opportunity for continuing education and secondary education to Vietnamese students through establishment of E-Learning center and transfer of ICT technology.

6.2. Training program

Table 1-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	161
Education	185
Emergency Relief	6

Health	91
Industry & Energy	316
Public Administration	1,153
Others	198
Total	2,110

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.3. Dispatch of volunteers

Table 1-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	3	1
Education	114	7
Health	19	3
Industry & Energy	9	2
Public Administration	6	6
Others	2	2
Total	153	21

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.4. NGO projects supported by KOICA

1) Tangrong Rural Development Program
-Period Supported by KOICA: 1995
-Purpose: To contribute to increasing the income and improving the general condition of education and health service through community development.

2) Vietnam Hatay Rural Development Program
-Period Supported by KOICA: 1995-2000
-Purpose: To contribute to economic development and independence of the youth through vocational education.

3) Rural Development in Ha Tay Province
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2001
Purpose: To improve the educational environment through the provision of pre-school education in rural area.

4) Vietnam Water Filter Project
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2002-2004

-Purpose: To provide potable water to reduce attack rate of waterborne diseases through distribution of purifier and provision of medical education and checkup.

5) HIV/AIDS Prevention in Vietnam
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2004-2006
-Purpose: To contribute to reducing HIV/AIDS infection rate and changing the social perception about HIV/AIDS through advocacy.

6) Ha Noi Red Cross Sunny Korea Clinic Project
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2006-2012
-Purpose: To contribute to the improvement of qualify of life for the poor through provision of free medical service to low-income residents in Suksun.

7) Education and Cultural Program in Vietnam
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2008
-Purpose: To improve the employment competency and economic independence of the youth and increase the quality of life for people marginalized from economic development.

8) Forum on building the culture in traffic circulation in Ha Noi city, Vietnam
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2009
-Purpose: To contribute to solving social issue related to the transport through sharing the Korean experience in forum.

9) Rehabilitation and Social Integration Program for the Disabled Poor in Ha Noi, Vietnam
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2009-2012
-Purpose: To improve the quality of life for poor people with disabilities by providing rehabilitation services and integrated support from community and building a capacity of social workers.

10) A Project on the Capacity Building for Urban Administration in Thanh Xuan District, Ha Noi
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013
-Purpose: To contribute to capacity building for urban administration in Thanh Xuan district.

11) The Project for the Improvement of Vietnam Ha Noi Vocational Center
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013
-Purpose: To contribute to developing employment competency of the youth through the provision of education facilities, training teachers and transferring new technology.

12) Training and establishment of foundation on comprehensive PCBs management technology at VIIC to build up capacity for Vietnam to implement the international convention
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013

-Purpose: To contribute to building a system for the voluntary implementation of Vietnam's International Convention (Stockholm) and improving the ability of managing hazardous waste for health and ecosystem improvement.

13) Providing medical mobility aids and strengthening the capability of Vietnam disabled women

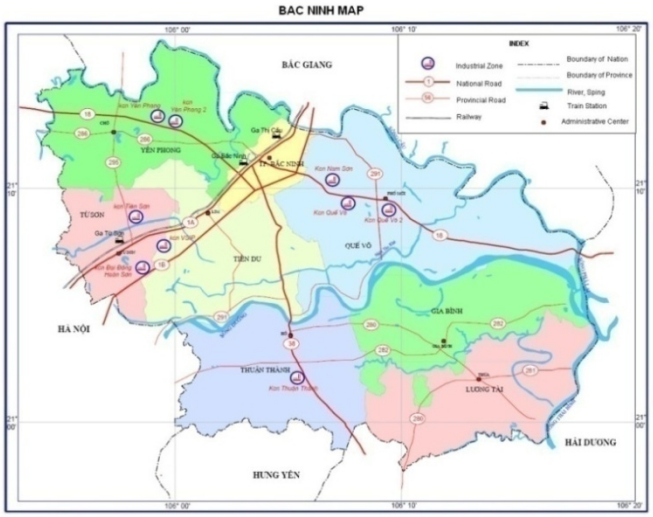
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2013-2014

-Purpose: To contribute to gender equality and capacity development of women by securing the mobility of Vietnamese disabled women, increasing their accessibility to social facilities, and encouraging their social participation.

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BAC NINH PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 2-1: Key facts of Bac Ninh province

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°12' Longitude: 106°11'	Bac Ninh is located in the Red river delta in the key economic triangle of Ha Noi, Hai Phong and Quang Ninh.
Borders [2]	North: Bac Giang South: Hung Yen South – East: Hai Duong West: Ha Noi	
Area [3]	823.1 km^2	Accounting for 0.2% of the country's natural land, Bac Ninh is the smallest province
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average temperature is 18.8℃
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 6 rural districts, 20 wards, 6 town districts, 100 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**City:** Bac Ninh **Town:** Tu Son **Provincial districts:** Gia Binh, Luong Tai, Que Vo, Thuan Thanh, Tien Du, Yen Phong

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,079,900 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 26.2% Rural: 73.8%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.22% Female: 50.78%	2012
Population density [3]	1,313 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.66%), Tay (0.14 %), Nung (0.07 %), Thai (0.03 %), Muong (0.02 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99. 96%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	628,100 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	15.56%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 39.140 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,356,200	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.07% Rural area: 1.88%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	7.3%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	19.3%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 18,687,907,462	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 20,875,609,078	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 10.2% Industry & Construction: 56% Services: 33.8%	2011
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice and winter crops Industry: electronic devices, garment Services: tourism, sports education	Traditional crafts: ceramics, black incense, mat, wooden handicrafts, forging, casting, Dong Ho painting.
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 4,158.2 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.bacninh.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[38]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Bac Ninh is fairly flat, sloping from north to south and from west to east, which is expressed through the water flow down to the Cau, Duong and Thai Binh rivers. Midland and mountainous terrain, which accounts for about 0.53 percent of the total land area of the province, is scattered in Bac Ninh city, Tu Son town, and Que Vo district. The mountain peaks range from 60m to 100m. The highest peak is the Ban Co mountain which is 171m.

2.1.2. Climate: Bac Ninh features a warm humid subtropical climate with plentiful precipitation. The annual average temperature is 24°C. The highest one is 30°C in July; the lowest one is 15°C in January. The province experiences the typical climate of northern Vietnam, where summers are hot and humid, and winters are relatively cold and dry. Spring has light rains and autumn is the best time of the year in term of weather. The average annual sunshine is between 1,530 and 1,776 hours and the average humidity is 79 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Rivers network in Bac Ninh includes Duong river, Cau river and Thai Binh river.

2.1.4. Land resources: Total natural land area in Bac Ninh in 2012 was 823.1 km^2, of which 22.3 percent is agricultural land, 53.8 percent is forest land, 6.5 percent is specialized land and the rest of 4.7 percent is residential land.

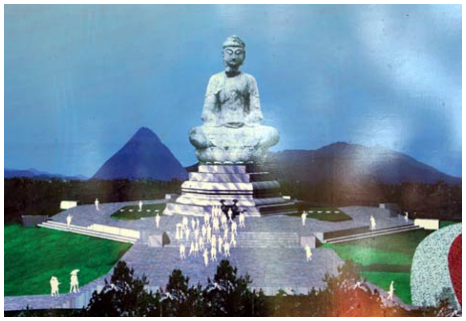
2.1.5. Mineral resources: Bac Ninh is poor in mineral resources, mainly in favor of building materials such as clay, sand and peat. A large reserve of clay to make bricks, tiles and ceramics is allocated along the Cau river, Duong river in Thuan Thanh, Gia Binh, Que Vo, Yen Phong and Tien Du districts.

2.1.6. Forest resources: The total forest area is approximately 619.8 ha, distributed mostly in Bac Ninh city, Tien Du and Que Vo districts.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Bac Ninh used to be an ancient town, a trade center of Vietnam from the 2nd to 10th century. Therefore it has many pagodas and temples such as Phat Tich, Dau, But Thap pagodas, Dinh Bang Communal House and Do temple. Popular festivals take place in those pagodas, temples and communal houses in spring. Bac Ninh has some tradition handicraft villages such as Dong Ky Wood, Dong Ho Pain, Dai Bai Bronze and Phu Lang Pottery.

[38] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.bacninh.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn



Phat Tich pagoda (www.vietnamhouse.com)



Do temple (www.hoclamgiau.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: Bac Ninh has the National Highway No.1A, connecting to Noi Bai International Airport, and National Highway No. 38 connecting to Hai Phong and Quang Ninh. It is also on the trans-Vietnam railway which connects to China and Russia.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Bac Ninh's National Development Indicators

Table 2-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.5	15.56
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	21.0	21.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	16.2	16.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	53.2	53.2
1.3.3	Services	%	30.5	30.5
1.4	Average Annual export volume	US$ million	900	1000
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	8,000	9,137
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	7.3	7.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	80	80
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	56	56
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	7.5	7.5

2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	6.0	6.0
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	63.9	65.0
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.18	1.18
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	86	88
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	21.9	21.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	82	82
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	96	95

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Bac Ninh

Table 2-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Amount of annual grain production	ton	N/A	N/A
1.2	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	N/A	N/A
1.3	Gross output of industrial sector	VND billion	20,112	22,250
1.4	Gross output of agricultural sector	VND billion	2,975	2,534
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	3,500	3,750
1.6	Revenue budget	VND billion	N/A	N/A
1.7	Annual growth rate of revenue budget	%	12.0	12.9
1.8	Annual growth rate of expenditure budget	%	23.9	22.0
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	985	985
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.2	0.2
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	22,000	22,500
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20	19
2.5	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	100
2.6	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6	6

2.7	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	98.5	98.5
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	99.5	99.5
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	91.0	92.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita reached VND 21.5 million per person, a little higher than the target, VND 21 million;
2) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned;
3) Average annual investment mobilization for the whole period accounted for VND 45,685 billion , higher than the target of VND 40,000 billion;
4) Average annual export volume exceeded the target by US$ 100 million;
5) Gross output of industrial sector exceeded the target of VND 20,112 billion;
6) Poverty rate achieved the planned level of 7.3 percent;
7) The rate of malnutrition for children under five years old recorded one percentage point less than the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Gross output of agricultural sector recorded slightly lower by VND 400 billion compared with the target of VND 2,975 billion;
2) The number of sick beds per 10 thousand of patients recorded slightly lower at 21 beds in comparison with the target of 21.9 beds, which requires more attention to improve the situation.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize all resources on promoting industrialization and modernization;
2) To achieve a comprehensive, modern and sustainable high-tech industry sector and agriculture sector;
3) To construct a new rural area and improve the quality of human resources and social security;
4) To maintain the sound political stability and defense; to assure the social order;
5) To put more effort for achieving an industrialized and modernized city in 2020.

4.2. Bac Ninh's National Development Indicators

Table 2-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13-14	15.56
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	72,100	39,140
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	6.2	10.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	69.4	56.0
1.3.3	Services	%	24.4	33.8
1.4	Average annual export volume growth rate	%	26.2	20.4
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	N/A	9,137
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	6.0	7.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	80	80
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	60	56
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	3.5	3.5
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	6	6
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	63.9	65
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.05	1.18
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	90	88
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	21.9	21.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	98	97
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	99	98

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Bac Ninh

Table 2-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Amount of annual grain production	1,000 ton	N/A	474
1.2	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	N/A	439
1.3	Gross output of industrial sector	VND billion	20,112	22,250
1.4	Gross output of agricultural sector	VND billion	2,975	2,534
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	3,500	3,750
1.6	Revenue budget	VND billion	8,500	N/A
1.7	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	13.6	N/A
1.8	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	11.7	21.0
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,120	1,080
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.2	0.2
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	26,000	23,000
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	17	18
2.5	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	100
2.6	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	8	6.7
2.7	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	99.0	98.5
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	100	100
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	94	93
2.10	Rate of waste treated in villages	%	100	98
2.11	Rate of businesses meet the environmental standard	%	30	28

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 2-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Bac Ninh***	37.52	37.52	–	12.45	12.45	–
Ratio of Bac Ninh to whole nation (%)	0.098	0.104	–	0.079	0.084	–
Ratio of Bac Ninh to all provinces (%)	0.350	0.363	–	0.363	0.377	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries*
**** This figure also includes projects of which implementation period has ended but commitment has not been fully disbursed yet because they are expected to be continued until the disbursement is completed.*

Table 2-7: ODA amount in Bac Ninh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Bac Ninh (BN)	BN/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Bac Ninh (BN)	BN/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	–			
1995	338.24	11.97	3.54			
1996	590.28	0	–			
1997	583.58	1.08	0.19			
1998	509.22	15.11	2.97			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	4.68	0.89			
2001	706.86	0	–			
2002	539.75	3.53	0.65			
2003	548.41	13.56	2.47			
2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	0	–	335.01	0.14	0.04
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	1.75	0.70

2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.44	0.15
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	4.76	1.32
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	2.37	0.60
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	1.83	0.35
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	2.26	0.24
Total	16112.05	49.93	0.31	3122.52	13.55	0.43
Average per year	805.60	2.50		446.07	1.94	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Bac Ninh is the direct beneficiary*

Table 2-8: ODA performance by sector from 2004 to 2013

Sector	**Signed ODA**		**Disbursed ODA**	
	Amount (US$ million)	**Ratio (%)**	**Amount (US$ million)**	**Disbursement rate (%)**
Water supply & Environment	37.52	100.00	12.45	33.3
Total	37.52	100.00	12.45	33.3

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 2-9: ODA performance by donor from 2004 to 2013

Donor	**Signed ODA**		**Disbursed ODA**	
	Amount (US$ million)	**Ratio (%)**	**Amount (US$ million)**	**Disbursement rate (%)**
Germany	34.49	91.93	12.25	35.5
WB	3.03	8.07	0.20	6.6
Total	37.52	100.00	12.45	33.3

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 2-10: List of projects in the period of 2004 to 2013

Program & Project	**Donor**	**Period**		**Signed ODA (US$ million)**			**Disbursed ODA (US$ million)**		
		From	**To**	**Total**	**Loans**	**Grants**	**Total**	**Loans**	**Grants**
Solid waste management	Germany	2009	2013	12.13	12.13	–	–	–	–
TDA Building water supply system for Cho	WB	2010	2012	3.03	3.03	–	0.20	0.20	–

Town, Gia Binh Town									
Drainage system and waste water treatment for Bac Ninh City	Germany	2004	2010	22.37	22.37	–	12.25	12.25	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 2-11: List of suggested projects

No.	Name of projects
1	Irrigation Projects for Bac Ninh province
2	Rural road system
3	Capacity building for the province to participate the project: "Two Corridors – One Belt" Sponsored by ADB

Source: Bac Ninh's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN BAC NINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 2-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	6
Health	1
Public Administration	1
Others	1
Total	9

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.2. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 2-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

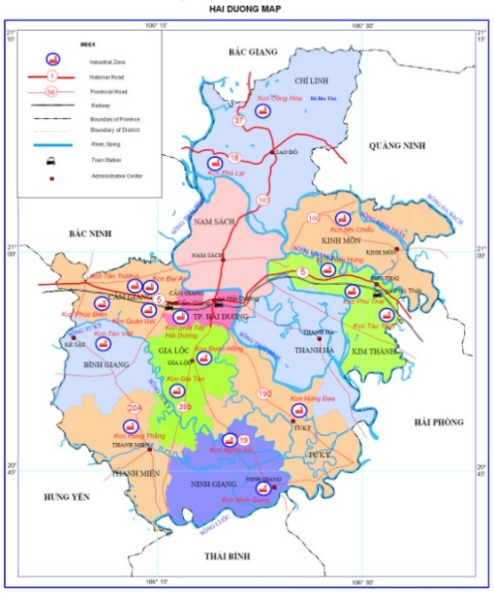
Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	2	0
Total	2	0

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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HAI DUONG PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 3–1: Key facts of Hai Duong province

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°93' Longitude: 106°31'	Hai Duong is on the Red river delta, 57km from Ha Noi
Borders [2]	North: Bac Ninh South: Thai Binh East: Quang Ninh, Hai Phong West: Hung Yen	
Area [3]	1,656km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average temperature is 23°C
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 10 rural districts, 23 wards, 13 town districts, 229 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**City:** Hai Duong **Town:** Chi Linh **Rural districts:** Binh Giang, Cam Giang, Gia Loc, Kim Thanh, Kim Mon, Nam Sach, Ninh Giang, Thanh Ha, Thanh Mien, Tu Ky.
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,735,100 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural	Urban: 22%	2012

population [3]	Rural: 78%	
Percentage of male- female population [3]	Male: 49.02% Female: 50.98%	2012
Population density [3]	1,048 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.74%), San Diu (0.09%), Tay, Nung, Thai, Mong, Dao, Thai	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.95%	School year 2011- 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,063,500 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	10.5%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 22 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,735,800	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.47% Rural area: 2.11%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	7.0%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	14.7%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 483,728,389	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 462,194,539	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 30% Industry & Construction: 45% Services: 25%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: fruit and timber trees and short-term industrial crops Industry : ceramic, car assembling, motorbike spare parts, steel Services: tourism, sports education	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 5,379.5 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (vpubnd.haiduong.gov.vn, www.haiduong.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[39]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Hai Duong is slanting, gradually sloping down from northwest to southeast. There are two main regions; mountains and hills make up 11 percent of the territory and the plain region consists of flat land with fertile soil well suited to food, staple crops, and short - time industrial crops.

2.1.2. Climate: Hai Duong has tropical monsoon with four distinct seasons. Average annual temperature is 23°C. The average annual rainfall ranges from 1,500mm to 1, 700mm. The average air humidity is between 78 percent and 87 percent.

2.1.3. Land resources: Of the total land area, 51.3 percent is agricultural land, 6.6 percent is forest land, 18.4 percent is specialized land and the rest of 9.4 percent is residential land.

2.1.4. Water resources: The province is endowed with a fairly dense river system consisting of Thai Binh and Luoc rivers, An Kim Hai and Bac Hung tributary. Surface water comes from rivers, rivulets, lakes, swamps, canals and ditches. Hai Duong also has a reserve of ground water.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Though not abundant, the province holds some minerals such as limestone, kaolin, heat resistant clay. Construction materials such as stone, sand, pebble, coal, lignite, clay, bauxite and mercury are available as well.
2.1.6. Forest resources: Hai Duong is not rich in forest resources.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Hai Duong is a good destination for nature outing, sightseeing, mountain climbing, historical landmarks visiting. Chi Linh district is well-known for mountains and hills, green forests, sceneries, natural lakes and cultural relics. Kinh Mon in the limestone mountain area offers cave exploration.

[39] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.haiduong.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn





Dao Co (www.dulichlienbang.com) *Con Son (www.phununet.com)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Hai Duong has roadways, waterways and railways which are very convenient to travel to other provinces. The province lies on railway and National Highway No.5 which connects Ha Noi, Hai Duong and Haiphong, the National Highway No.18 which connects Bac Ninh, Hai Duong and Quang Ninh.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Hai Duong's National Development Indicators

Table 3-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	9.7	10.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	19.2	19.3
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	31.7	31.7
1.3.2	Industry	%	45	45
1.3.3	Services	%	23.3	23.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	600	600
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	14,600	16,352
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	10.8	9.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	85	86
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	56	55

2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.5	4.4
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	65	64
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.2	1.2
2.8	The rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	74.5	74.5
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	18	17
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	75	76
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	97	97

Source: GSO and Hai Duong DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Hai Duong

Table 3-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Cultivation areas	ha	63,989	64,535
1.2	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	435.0	450.0
1.3	Amount of litchi	ton	69,000	40,000
1.4	Amount of pork	ton	45,000	47,930
1.5	Fishery area	ha	8,790	9,996
1.6	Amount of fishery production	ton	23,491	26,695
1.7	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.8	Revenue budget per year	VND billion	1,630	1,402
1.9	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	12	11
1.10	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	19	19
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,800	1,735
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.025	0.025
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	20,000	20,890
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5	%	19.0	17.5

	years old			
2.5	Rate of medical waste treated	%	88	88
2.6	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6	6.4
2.7	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	54	57
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	95	95
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	96	97
2.10	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	76.4	75

Source: GSO and Hai Duong DPI

3.3. Achievements and Failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate reached a slight higher level at 10 percent in comparison with the target of 9.7 percent;
2) GDP per capita exceeded the target at VND 19.3 million per person;
3) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned;
4) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 81 trillion, exceeded by VND 8 trillion compared with the target;
5) Average annual export volume reached the planned figure of US$ 600 million;
6) Poverty rate reached at 9.0 percent lower than the target of 10.8 percent;
7) The rate of using clean drinking water in both rural and urban areas reached the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) The rate of completion of vocational education was one percentage point lower than the target;
2) The number of sick beds per 10000 of patients failed to reach the target of 18 beds recording 17 beds;
3) The rate of village clinics have medical staffs was at the level of 75 percent, lower than the target of 76.4 percent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To promote a rapid and sustainable economic development;
2) To step by step restructure the economy, and create changes in the quality of economic growth;
3) To integrate actively, creatively and efficiently into international market;
4) To accelerate employment structure towards industrialization – modernization;

5) To solve harmonious and sustainable social issues;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order;
7) To fulfill the requirements of an industrialized province by 2020.

4.2. Hai Duong's National Development Indicators

Table 3-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	11.0	10.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	36	22
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	19	30
1.3.2	Industry	%	48	45
1.3.3	Services	%	33	25
1.4	Average annual export volume growth rate	%	17	12
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	29,000	27,800
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	2.5	7.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	88.0	86.5
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	56	55
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	4.8
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	62.0	63.5
2.7	Population growth rate	%	0.9	1.1
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	78	75
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	30	19
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95	87
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	100

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Hai Duong

Table 3-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Cultivation areas per year	ha	62,000	63,546
1.2	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	470	460
1.3	Amount of litchi	ton	35,000	38,000
1.4	Amount of pork	ton	50,000	48,670
1.5	Fishery area	ha	11,000	10,650
1.6	Amount of fishery production	ton	29,000	27,386
1.7	Revenue budget per year	VND billion	1,500	1,435
1.8	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	11.0	10.5
1.9	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	18	19
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,950	1,865
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.018	0.022
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	32,000	23,000
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	16.5	17.5
2.5	Rate of medical waste treated	%	92	89
2.6	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.5	6.5
2.7	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	60	58
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	97	96
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	98	97.5
2.10	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	79	76
2.11	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	25	19

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 3-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Hai Duong	10.76	10.76	-	6.90	6.90	-
Ratio of Hai Duong to whole nation (%)	0.03	0.03	-	0.04	0.05	-
Ratio of Hai Duong to all provinces (%)	0.100	0.104	-	0.201	0.209	-

Source: Processed by APD base on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries*

Table 3-7: ODA amount in Hai Duong from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Hai Duong (HD)	HD/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Hai Duong (HD)	HD/AP (%)
1993	150.04	30	20	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	11.37	3.36			
1996	590.28	7.49	1.27			
1997	583.58	27.38	4.69			
1998	509.22	0	-			
1999	442.78	0.3	0.07			
2000	524.61	4.75	0.91			
2001	706.86	0.84	0.12			
2002	539.75	0	-			
2003	548.41	8.09	1.48			
2004	606.1	0	-			
2005	549.28	0.36	0.07			
2006	769.99	11.84	1.54	335.01	0.08	0.02
2007	1346.53	4.83	0.36	250.83	1.85	0.74
2008	1026.78	0	-	296.91	0.24	0.08
2009	1427.46	0	-	361.66	0.00	-

2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	0.15	0.03
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	0.32	0.03
Total	16112.05	107.25	0.67	3122.52	2.64	0.08
Average per year	805.60	5.36		446.07	0.38	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Hai Duong is the direct beneficiary*

Table 3-8: ODA performance by sector from 2005 to 2012

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	6.98	64.80	5.01	71.78
Others	3.79	35.20	1.90	50.10
Total	10.76	100.00	6.90	65.1

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 3-9: ODA performance by donor from 2005 to 2012

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Germany	6.98	64.80	5.01	71.8
Spain	3.79	35.20	1.90	50.1
Total	10.76	100.00	6.90	65.1

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 3-10: List of projects in the period of 2005 to 2012

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Improve the drainage system and waste water treatment plant for Hai Duong city	Germany	2005	2012	6.98	6.98	–	5.01	5.01	–
Building a bio-fertilizer producing factory used the living waste in Hai Duong	Spain	2008		3.79	3.79	–	1.90	1.90	–

Source: MPI

Table 3-11: List of suggested projects

No.	Name of projects
1	Water supply system for Hai Duong city
2	Urban development projects
3	Traditional craft production for Hai Duong

Source: APD

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN HAI DUONG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training program

Table 3-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	4
Education	1
Health	2
Industry & Energy	3
Public Administration	4
Others	1
Total	15

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.2. Dispatch of volunteer

Table 3-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulated)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	9	0
Total	9	0

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.3. NGO Project supported by KOICA

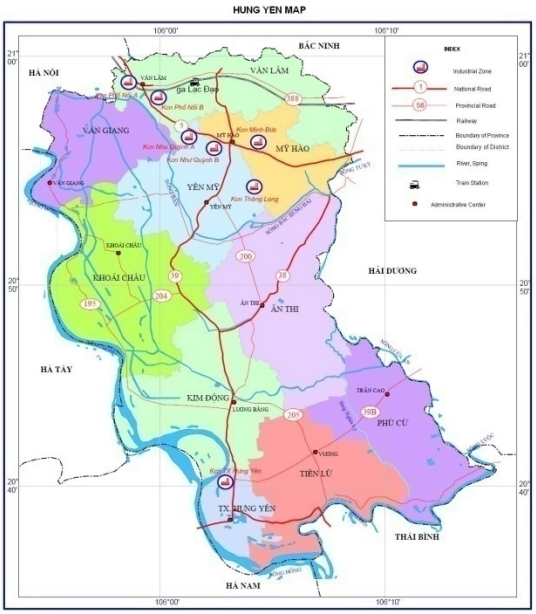
1) Kindergarten Aid in Vietnam

- Period Supported by KOICA: 2009
- Purpose: To help children to receive education in safe environment through establishment of pre-school and training the teacher.

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HUNG YEN PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 4-1: Key facts of Hung Yen province

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 20°85' Longitude: 106°01'	Hung Yen is a province located in the Red river delta, 34km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Bac Ninh South: Thai Binh, Ha Nam East: Hai Duong West: Ha Noi	
Area [3]	926 km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average temperature is 23.2℃
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 9 rural districts, 7 wards, 9 town districts, 145 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**City:** Hung Yen **Districts:** Van Lam, My Hao, Yen My, Van Giang, Khoai Chau, Kim Dong, An Thi, Tien Lu and Phu Cu
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,145,600 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 13% Rural: 87%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.39% Female: 50.61%	2012
Population density [3]	1,237 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.8%), Tay (0.05 %), Hoa (0.01%), Nung, Thai, Dao	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.98%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	705,100 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	10%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 27 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,720,200	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 2.77% Rural area: 1.19%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	5%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	16.8%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 2,167,656,528	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 1,514,306,685	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 23% Industry & Construction: 45% Services: 32%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, longan, litchi, apple, cotton, bean, corn, ornamental plants, medicinal plants Industry : garment, leather Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 2,119.4million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.hungyen.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[40]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain in Hung Yen is flat with many rivers. Hong, Luoc, Cuu An, Ke Sat rivers surround the province.

2.1.2. Climate: Like other provinces in the Red river delta, Hung Yen is also affected by the hot and damp tropical monsoon climate. There are clearly two seasons, hot and cold. It rains a lot in hot season from May to October. It is dry in cold season from November to April. The annual average temperature is about 23°C. The average rainfall is between 1,450 and 1,650 mm and the rainfall from May to October accounts up to 70 percent of the total annual amount. The average humidity is 86 percent; the highest level of humidity is 92 percent while the lowest level is 79 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Hung Yen has many rivers including Hong, Luoc, Cuu An, Ke Sat rivers surrounding three sides of the province. Besides, it also has Kim Nguu, Nghia Ly, and Bac Hung Hai rivers. Red river is the main river of Hung Yen.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 57.8 percent is agricultural land, 0 percent is forest land, 18.8 percent is specialized land and the rest of 10.8 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Hung Yen has black sand, clay and brown coal.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Hung Yen does not have forest resources.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: The famous site in Hung Yen is Pho Hien relic group, including Van Mieu, Hien and Chuong pagodas and Mau temple. Other popular sites are Kim Chung, Huong Lang, Thai Lac and Ne Chau pagodas and Chu Dong Tu, Phuong Hoang, Dau An and Da Hoa temples. Visitors can enjoy traditional songs in Chu Dong Tu, Tu Phap and An Xa villages, Ghenh temple and Co Le and Tho Hoang hamlet festivals.



Chuong pagoda (www.vietnamtourism.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: Hung Yen city is 60km from Ha Noi. Hung Yen locates on National Highway No.5 which goes through Ha Noi, Hung Yen, Hai Duong and Hai Phong. The

[40] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.hungyen.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

National Highway No.39 links My Hao district to Hung Yen city and then Thai Binh province. National Highway No.38 connects to Bac Ninh. Ha Noi – Hai Phong railway also comes over Hung Yen. Investments have been done in construction of passenger ports, cargo ports on Luoc river, Hong river to enhance internal waterway communication.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Hung Yen's National Development Indicators

Table 4–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicator**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.5	13.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	14.0	13.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	20	30.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	47	42
1.3.3	Services	%	33.0	31.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	450	410
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	10,000	9,137
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	< 3	6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	78	78
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40	37
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.0	0.96
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	80.0	74.5
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	%	15	14
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A

3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	69	69
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	78	78

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Hung Yen

Table 4–3: Targets and results for 2006–2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross output of agriculture cultivated per ha	VND million	45	68
1.2	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	N/A	N/A
1.3	Import volume	US$ million	3,400	3,640
1.4	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,000	1,765
1.5	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	12.0	12.9
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	20.5	N/A
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,100	1,067
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.05	0.05
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	22,000	22,700
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	22	21
2.5	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	100
2.6	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	5.5	5.2
2.7	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	44.0	44.5
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	98	98
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	96	97
2.10	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	100	100

Source: GSO and DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) The rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school is recorded at 78 percent reaching the target.

2) The rate of using clean drinking water in both rural and urban areas reached the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Actual GDP growth rate was recorded at 13 percent failing to achieve the target of 13.5 percent and led GDP per capita to be lower the target;
2) Average annual export volume had been recorded at US$ 410 million lower that the target of US$ 450 million;
3) Average annual investment mobilization failed to achieved the target of VND 50 trillion, recording VND 45 trillion;
4) Poverty rate was recorded at 6 percent higher than the target;
5) The rate of completion of vocational education was recorded at 37 percent, lower than the target of 40 percent;
6) The number of sick beds per 10000 of patients failed to reach the target of 5.2 beds.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To enhance leadership capacity and combativeness of the party and improve the quality of human resources for the provincial development;
2) To build a sound political system in a clean, strong manner; to take advantages of the province to mobilize resources to promote industrialization – modernization of the economy and society;
3) To accelerate economic growth with higher quality and sustainability;
4) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order;
5) To achieve the goal of becoming an industrial province before 2020.

4.2. Hung Yen's National Development Indicators

Table 4-4 Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.5	10.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	43.6	27.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	17.1	23
1.3.2	Industry	%	50	45
1.3.3	Services	%	32.9	32

1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,000	425
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	10,000	9,000
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	1.0	5.0
2.2	The rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	80	79
2.3	The rate of completion of vocational education	%	55	40
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3	4
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	60	65
2.7	Population growth rate	%	<1	0.96
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100	76
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	%	15	14
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	73	70
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	85	81

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Hung Yen

Table 4-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic Indicators**			
1.1	Gross production of grain	1,000 ton	730	575
1.2	Gross output of agriculture cultivated per ha	VND million	77	68
1.3	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	585	502
1.4	Import volume	US$ million	3,890	3,600
1.5	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,000	2,120
1.6	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	13	12.7
1.7	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	14	14
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,200	1,145

2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.05	0.05
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	22,000	22,700
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20	21
2.5	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	100
2.6	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.0	5.5
2.7	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	55	44
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	99	98
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	98	97
2.10	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	100	100
2.11	Rate of labor force work in agricultural sector	%	43	45
2.12	Rate of labor force work in industrial sector	%	30	28

Source: GSO and DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 4-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Hung Yen	17.89	14.68	3.21	5.05	4.07	0.98
Ratio of Hung Yen to whole nation (%)	0.05	0.04	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.11
Ratio of Hung Yen to all provinces (%)	0.167	0.142	0.799	0.147	0.123	0.766

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 4-7: ODA amount in Hung Yen from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Hung Yen (HY)	HY/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Hung Yen (HY)	HY/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	–			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	4.58	0.78			
1997	583.58	0	–			
1998	509.22	0	–			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	3.56	0.68			
2001	706.86	0.53	0.07			
2002	539.75	0	–			
2003	548.41	8.8	1.60			
2004	606.1	6.85	1.13			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	0	–	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	1.06	0.04	527.55	0.69	0.13
2012	2069.17	20.03	0.97	957.76	0.65	0.07
Total	16112.05	45.41	0.28	3122.52	1.33	0.04
Average per year	805.60	2.27		446.07	0.19	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Hung Yen is the direct beneficiary*

Table 4-8: ODA performance by sector from 2004 to 2013

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	11.45	64.03	3.80	33.18
Urban development	0.03	0.18	0	–
Others	6.40	35.78	1.24	19.37
Total	17.89	100.00	5.05	28.22

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 4-9: ODA performance by donor from 2004 to 2013

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Finland	11.45	64.03	3.80	33.18
WB	6.40	35.78	1.24	19.37
ADB	0.03	0.18	0	–
Total	17.89	100.00	5.05	28.22

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 4-10: List of projects in the period of 2004 to 2013

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Drainage system for Hung Yen city	Finland	2010	2012	8.25	8.25	–	2.82	2.82	–
Water supply system for An Thi Town, Hung Yen Province	Finland	2011		0.54	–	0.54	–	–	–
Water supply system for Phung Hung Town, Hung Yen Province	Finland	2004		1.74	–	1.74	0.67	–	0.67
Water supply system for Toan Thang Town, Hung Yen Province	Finland	2004		0.41	–	0.41	0.31	–	0.31
Drainage system for An Thi Town, Hung Yen province	Finland	2011		0.52	–	0.52	–	–	–
Improving land using information system – TDA for Hung Yen	WB	2008	2013	6.40	6.40	–	1.24	1.24	–
Comprehensively develop social economic for Hung Yen city	ADB	2012		0.03	0.03	–	–	–	–

Source: MPI

Table 4-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Recovering Pho Hien ancient town

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN HUNG YEN FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 4-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

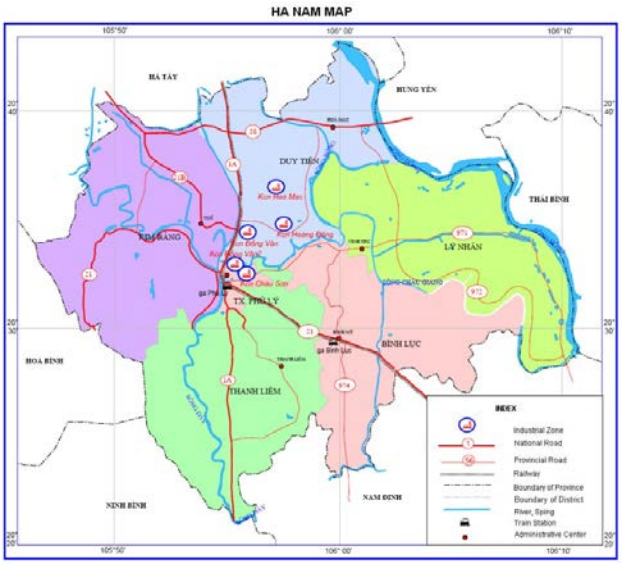
Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	6
Education	9
Health	3
Industry & Energy	2
Public Administration	5
Total	25

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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HA NAM PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 5-1: Key facts of Ha Nam

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°03' Longitude: 105°85'	Ha Nam is located on the south of Red river delta, southern gateway of Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Ha Noi South: Ninh Binh, Nam Dinh East: Hung Yen, Thai Binh West: Nam Dinh and Hoa Binh	
Area [3]	860,5 km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical monsoon	The average annual temperature is between 23°C and 24°C
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 5 rural districts, 6 wards, 7 town districts, 103 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**City:** Phu Ly **Districts:** Duy Tien, Kim Bang, Ly Nhan, Thanh Liem and Binh Luc
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	790,000 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 10.5% Rural: 89.5%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 48.90% Female: 51.10%	2012
Population density [3]	918 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.79%), Thai (0.06 %), Tay (0.04 %), Muong (0.03 %), Mong, Hoa	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.87%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	471,200 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	11.5%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 18 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,944,300	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.5% Rural area: 2.05%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	7.2%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	15.8%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 483,728,389	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 462,194,539	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 19% Industry & Construction: 46% Services: 35%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, vegetables and other crops such as sugar canes, strawberries, soybeans, nuts and some fruit trees Industry : garment, cement, construction materials Services: tourism, education and health	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 508.5 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.hanam.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITION AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[41]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Ha Nam is characterized by both mountains and rivers.

2.1.2. Climate: Ha Nam is characterized by a tropical monsoon climate, hot and humid. The average annual temperature is between 23°C and 24°C and the average sunshine hours range from 1,300 to 1,500 hours per year. The average rainfall is about 1,900 mm. The average annual humidity is 85 percent, the highest in March at 95.5 percent and the lowest in November at 82.5 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Ha Nam has a large area of ponds, lakes, lagoons, rivers and low fields, which is convenient for aquaculture. It has Red, Day, Phu Ly, Nhue, Sat and Nong Giang rivers.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 50.8 percent is agricultural land, 7.3 percent is forest land, 18.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 6.5 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Limestone

2.1.6. Forest resources: Ha Nam is not rich in forest resources.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: The province has Truc temple, Ngu Dong Son (five grottoes), Thuy grotto, Tam Chuc lake and Phuc Long grotto. It also preserves many typical culture sites including Long Doi Son and Ba Danh pagodas and Lanh Giang, Tran Thuong and Truc temples. Ha Nam is famous for Lieu Doi wrestling, kite, Truc temple festivals, and traditional trade villages such as Doi Tam drum, Nha Xa silk handicraft, Thanh Ha embroidery, Ngoc Dong rattan and bamboo villages.



Tam Chuc lake (www.vista.net.vn)



Bat Canh mountain (www.doanhnghiepannam.net)

[41] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.hanam.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

2.2.2. Transportation: Ha Nam has National Highway 1A, 21A and 21B and North-South railway running through the province. It also has waterway that connect Ha Nam to Ha Noi, Hoa Binh, Ninh Binh and Nam Dinh on Day river and Phu Ly river to Red and Thai Binh rivers where people can access to all over the northern provinces.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Ha Nam's National Development Indicators

Table 5-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	12.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	11.0	10.4
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	21	25
1.3.2	Industry	%	47	44.7
1.3.3	Services	%	32	30.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	453	370
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	50,000	56,000
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	7.0	8.5
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	89	88
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	43	45
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3	3.5
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	61	62
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.15	1.2
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	72	72
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	14	15
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	81	80
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95	95

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Ha Nam

Table 5-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Constructional materials-stone	million m^3	8.1	8.7
1.2	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	N/A	N/A
1.3	Amount of pork	ton	41,000	42,300
1.4	Fishery production area	ha	8,230	8,325
1.5	Amount of fishery production	ton	21,300	24,980
1.6	Amount of cement per year	million ton	6.4	6.7
1.7	Amount of bricks per year	million items	320	335
1.8	Amount of cement bricks	million items	165	187
1.9	Revenue budget	VND billion	N/A	N/A
1.10	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	13	11.6
1.11	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	17	17
II	**Social and environmental indicator**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	792	765
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.015	0.015
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	18,000	17,600
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	18	18
2.5	Rate of medical waste treated	%	90	91
2.6	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.5	6.8
2.7	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	64	68
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	97	97
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	95	98
2.10	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	78	76
2.11	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	18

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate reached at 12.3 percent higher than the target of 12.3 percent;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 280 trillion, exceeded the target, VND 250 trillion;
3) The rate of using clean drinking water in urban area reached the target of 95 percent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Population growth rate accounted for 1.2 percent higher than the target of 1.15 percent. It might cause GDP per capita to be recorded at VND 10.4 million lower than the target of VND 11 million;
2) Average annual export volume reached at US$ 370 million, lower than the target of US$ 453 million;
3) Poverty rate was recorded at 8percent, higher than the target, 7 percent;
4) The rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle schools was lower than expected by 1 percentage point.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To focus on an effective mobilization of resources for accelerating economic growth to a higher rate than the previous years for improving the quality of growth and economic development sustainability;
2) To implement economic restructuring process, increasing the proportion of industrial and service sector, reducing the share of agriculture and accelerating the process of industrialization - modernization of rural area;
3) To ensure economic development associated with cultural development, improved the quality of human resources and social security, promoted socialization and cultural aspect;
4) To improve living standards in the province both physically and mentally for the people; To maintain political stability, security and defense, as well as social order;
5) To reach the level of GDP per capita as national level in 2015.

4.2. Ha Nam's National Development Indicators

Table 5-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.5	11.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	40.2	18
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	13.5	19
1.3.2	Industry	%	54.8	46
1.3.3	Services	%	31.7	35
1.4	Average annual export volume growth rate	%	12.8	11.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	49,400	47,080
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	6	7.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	91	89
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	55	52
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.5	3.5
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	59	61
2.7	Population growth rate	%	0.076	0.08
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	96	82
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	17.0	15.5
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90	87
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	98

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Ha Nam

Table 5-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Constructional materials-stone	million m^3	9.5-10	8.7
1.2	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	630	592
1.3	Amount of pork	ton	45,000	42,300
1.4	Fishery area	ha	8,350	8,325
1.5	Amount of fishery production	ton	26,000	24,980
1.6	Amount of cement per year	million ton	8-10	6.7
1.7	Amount of bricks per year	million items	360-400	335
1.8	Amount of cement bricks	million items	200-300	187
1.9	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.10	Revenue budget	VND billion	2,800	N/A
1.11	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	17.8	11.6
1.12	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	810	790
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.012	0.012
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	25,000	21,400
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15	17
2.5	Rate of medical waste treated	%	97	94
2.6	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.2	6.9
2.7	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	71	69
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	98	97
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	99	98
2.10	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	79	77
2.11	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	35	29

Source: GSO and the DPI

Table 5-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Ha Nam	83.03	78.38	4.65	6.88	5.41	1.47
Ratio of Ha Nam to whole nation (%)	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.04	0.04	0.16
Ratio of Ha Nam to all provinces (%)	0.774	0.759	1.159	0.200	0.164	1.149

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 5-7: ODA amount in Ha Nam from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Ha Nam (HN)	HN/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Ha Nam (HN)	HN/ AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	6.41	1.90			
1996	590.28	0	-			
1997	583.58	3.2	0.55			
1998	509.22	0	-			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	2.46	0.47			
2001	706.86	0.41	0.06			
2002	539.75	0	-			
2003	548.41	0	-			
2004	606.1	0.68	0.11			
2005	549.28	0	-			
2006	769.99	0	-	335.01	0.00	-
2007	1346.53	0	-	250.83	3.06	1.22
2008	1026.78	0	-	296.91	1.54	0.52
2009	1427.46	0	-	361.66	2.40	0.66
2010	282.20	0	-	392.80	0.59	0.15

2011	2847.96	78.38	2.75	527.55	1.47	0.28
2012	2069.17	149.52	7.23	957.76	2.33	0.24
Total	16112.05	241.06	1.50	3122.52	11.39	0.36
Average per year	805.60	12.05		446.07	1.63	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Ha Nam is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 5-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	21.67	26.10	1.47	6.78
Urban development	61.36	73.90	5.41	8.81
Total	83.03	100.00	6.88	8.3

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 5-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	78.38	94.40	5.41	6.8
Belgium	4.65	5.60	1.47	31.6
Total	83.03	100.00	6.88	8,3

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 5-10: List of projects in the period of 2007 to 2017

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA(US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Collecting and treatment system for waste water in Phu Ly city	Belgium	2007	2010	4.65	-	4.65	1.47	-	1.47
Develop small and medium in Phu Ly city, Ha Nam Province	WB	2012	2017	61.36	61.36	-	5.41	5.41	-

Industrial pollution management in industrial zones in Nhue river bank and Day river bank, Hanam province	WB	2011	2014	17.02	17.02	–	–	–	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 5-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Develop urban area infrastructure, drainage system in some towns: Dong Van, Centers of the districts of Hanam
2	River docks in Vinh Tru-Quan Trung, Ly Nhan district

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN HA NAM FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 5-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

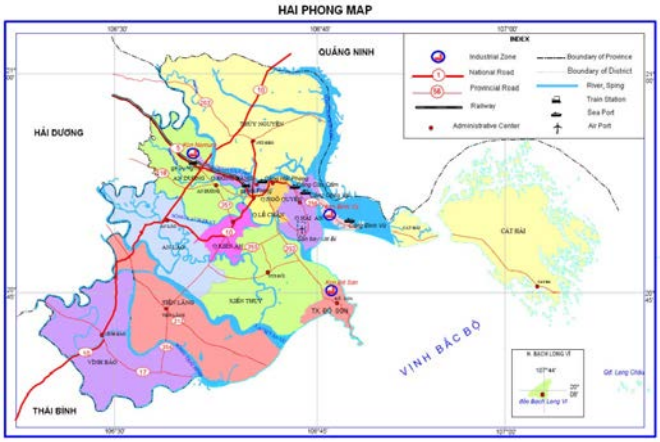
Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Education	6
Health	2
Public Administration	2
Total	11

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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HAI PHONG CITY





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 6-1: Key facts of Hai Phong

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 20°83' Longitude: 106°67'	**Hai Phong city is located in the northeast of the country, 102 km far from Ha Noi.**
Borders [2]	North: Quang Ninh South: Thai Binh East: Gulf of Tonkin West: Hai Duong	
Area [3]	1,523.9 km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average temperature is between 20°C and 23°C
Administrative units [3]	7 urban district, 8 rural districts, 70 wards, 10 town districts, 143 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**Urban districts:** Hong Bang, Le Chan, Ngo Quyen, Kien An, Hai An, Do Son and Duong Kinh **Rural districts:** An Duong, An Lao, Bach Long Vi, Cat Hai, Kien Thuy, Tien Lang, Thuy Nguyen, Vinh Bao

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,904,100 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 46.5% Rural: 53.5%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.65% Female: 50.35%	2012
Population density [3]	1,250 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.8%), Hoa (0.06 %), Tay (0.05 %), Nung, Muong, Thai	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.98%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,093,900 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	8.12%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 43.2 million	2010
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,239,400	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 6.54% Rural area: 3.51%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	4.5%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	24%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 2,641,395,762	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 2,487,527,641	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 10.1% Industry & Construction: 36.7% Services: 53.2%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: vegetables, tropical fruits such as orange, litchi, ramboutan Industry : ship building Services: tourism, trade, ship repairing, marine education, transportation	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 7,247.8 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.haiphong.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[42]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Hai Phong has a diversified terrain. Its northern area is midland inserted by hills, while southern area has a low terrain of the plain sloping towards sea.

2.1.2. Climate: Hai Phong has a tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons, winter and summer. Winter with cold and dry weather lasts from November to April. Summer with cool weather and much rain lasts from May to October. The average annual rainfall is between 1,600 mm and 1,800 mm and the average temperature is between 20°C and 23°C. The average annual humidity ranges from 80 percent to 85 percent.

2.1.3. Land resources: Of the total land area, 32.7 percent is agricultural land, 13.8 percent is forest land, 17.2 percent is specialized land and the rest of 8.9 percent is residential land.

2.1.4. Forest resources: The forest resources of Hai Phong are abundant and diversified with saline water flood forest, forest for timber exploitation, forest for fruit plantation, bamboo and cane forest and etc. There is also a primeval forest area in Cat Ba with abundant and diversified flora with many rare and valuable botanical species. The total area of forest is about 17,300 ha, of which about 580 ha are primeval forest with many valuable and rare plants which are classified as special species for protection, and many herb trees interesting domestic and international medical specialists.

2.1.5. Water resources: Not available

2.1.6. Marine resources: Hai Phong has various marine resources such as shrimp, prawn, fish, sea weeds and etc. They are very important resources to Hai Phong due to their high economic value. The salinity of seawater is high and stable at Cat Hai and Do Son areas which are suitable for salt production to serve needs of local and central chemical industry and also the need of daily life of people. In Hai Phong seawaters, there are many large fishing grounds and the biggest one is around Bach Long Vi island with more than 10,000 square miles of abundant and stable yield.

2.1.7. Mineral resources: Hai Phong has small reserve of a few natural resources such as iron, zinc, mineral sand, kaolin, clay, limestone, quartzite, phosphate and etc.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Hai Phong has many temples, pagodas, mausoleums and shrines such as ancient Du Hang pagoda, Nghe temple, Hang Kenh Communal House, etc. Hai Phong is

[42] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.haiphong.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

located in the middle of the popular tourism route, Ha Noi to Ha Long bay. Do Son Beach located 20km from Hai Phong is good for bathing. Tourists can also visit Cat Ba national park and Bai Tu Long bay and move to Ha Long bay in Quang Ninh province. Hai Phong is also famous for many festivals, of which Buffalo Fighting festival in Do Son is unique.



Cat Ba island (www.dulichhaiphong.gov.vn)



Do Son beach (www.vietnamtourism.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: Hai Phong has favorable transportation system such as road, railway, waterway and airline which connect Hai Phong to other provinces. National Highway No. 5 and No.10 connects Ouang Ninh to Hai Phong and Thai Binh. Cat Bi international airport connects Hai Phong to Ho Chi Minh, Da Nang and Macau. Hai Phong port connects the city to Hong Kong, Singapore and other ports in East Asia.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Hai Phong's National Development Indicators

Table 6-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12-13	12.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	37.1	39.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	8-9	10
1.3.2	Industry	%	38-39	38
1.3.3	Services	%	52-53	52
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,800-2,000	1,800
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	18,000	20,160

II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	7.0	6.5
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	60	60
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	6.5	3.5
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	95	97
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1	1
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100	100
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	22	22
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90	90
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	100

Source: GSO and Hai Phong DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Hai Phong

Table 6-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Amount of goods transferred via Hai Phong port	million ton	25-30	28
1.2	Number of tourists	million people	5.6	5.8
1.3	Fishery area	ha	13,000	12,400
1.4	Growth rate of fishery production	%	15	11
1.5	Share of coastal transportation	%	40	45
1.6	Revenue budget	VND billion	N/A	N/A
1.7	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	13.0	11.6
1.8	Annual growth rate of expenditure budget	%	15.0	15.5
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,920	1,890
2.2	Rate of urban population	%	55	57

2.3	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.011	0.012
2.4	Annual average job creation	jobs	45,000	44,000
2.5	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	11	11
2.6	Rate of medical waste treated	%	91	92
2.7	Rate of solid waste collected	%	90	91
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	12	13
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high schools	%	67	69
2.10	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	96	96
2.11	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	97	98
2.12	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	100	100
2.13	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	25

Source: GSO and Hai Phong DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate reached at 12.3 percent in target range;
2) GDP per capita was recorded at VND 39 million, higher than the target of VND 37 million;
3) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned;
4) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 100 trillion, higher by VND 10 trillion than the target;
5) Average annual export volume met the target at US$ 1.8 billion;
6) Poverty rate reached at 6.5 percent, lower than expected at 7 percent;
7) The rate of using clean drinking water in both rural and urban areas reached the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Fishery production recorded a lower growth rate than the target;
2) The annual average of new job creation recorded at 44 thousand positions, lower by 1 thousand than the target.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To promote a comprehensive condition to take advantages of a coastal city; to mobilize all proper resources to encourage the process of industrialization -

modernization and international integration, creating better foundation for a sustainable development of the province;

2) To acquire a rapid economic development, sustainable urban development;
3) To ensure and enhance the quality of life for people;
4) To maintain the political stability, security and defense, and social order;
5) To become a main city for modern coastal services in 2015.

4.2. Hai Phong's National Development Indicators

Table 6-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13-13.5	8.12
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	61.8	43.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	6.0	10.1
1.3.2	Industry	%	37	36.7
1.3.3	Services	%	57	53.2
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	4,000	2,405
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	45,000	44,598
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	1	4.5
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	60	58
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4	4.5
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	94	96
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.0	1.0
2.8	The rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100	100
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	24.0	22.5
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95	92
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	100

Source: GSO and Hai Phong DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Hai Phong

Table 6-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Amount of goods transferred via Hai Phong port	million ton	31-32	29.5
1.2	Number of tourists	million people	6.2	5.9
1.3	Fishery area	ha	13,500	12,800
1.4	Growth rate of fishery production	%	16	12
1.5	Share of coastal transportation	%	48	44
1.6	Revenue budget	VND billion	60,000	49,000
1.7	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	12	11
1.8	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	16.5	16.0
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,925	1,904
2.2	Rate of urban population	%	75	64
2.3	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.011	0.012
2.4	Annual average job creation	jobs	51,000	44,890
2.5	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	12	11.5
2.6	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	97
2.7	Rate of solid waste collected in urban area	%	95	92
2.8	Rate of solid waste collected in rural and industrial villages	%	70	68
2.9	Rate of new businesses have clean technology	%	100	98
2.10	Rate of districts have waste treatment plants	%	100	97
2.11	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	15	13.5
2.12	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high schools	%	72	70
2.13	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	98	96.5
2.14	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	100	98
2.15	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	100	100
2.16	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	30	26

Source: GSO and Hai Phong DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 6-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.76	127.94
Hai Phong	853.32	853.32	-	143.52	143.52	-
Ratio of Hai Phong to whole nation (%)	0.021	0.023	-	0.027	0.029	-
Ratio of Hai Phong to all provinces (%)	7.95	8.26	-	4.18	4.34	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 6-7: ODA amount in Hai Phong from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Hai Phong (HP)	HP/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Hai Phong (HP)	HP/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	2.28	0.90			
1995	338.24	10	2.96			
1996	590.28	39.01	6.61			
1997	583.58	21.77	3.73			
1998	509.22	4.44	0.87			
1999	442.78	41.3	9.33			
2000	524.61	77.24	14.72			
2001	706.86	19.96	2.82			
2002	539.75	4.72	0.87			
2003	548.41	25.8	4.70			
2004	606.1	31.85	5.25			
2005	549.28	25.52	4.65			
2006	769.99	0	-	335.01	56.72	16.93
2007	1346.53	0	-	250.83	21.94	8.75
2008	1026.78	0	-	296.91	9.00	3.03
2009	1427.46	228.61	16.02	361.66	7.40	2.05
2010	282.20	0	-	392.80	21.37	5.44

2011	2847.96	175.1	6.15	527.55	19.14	3.63
2012	2069.17	196.22	9.48	957.76	26.65	2.78
Total	16112.05	903.82	5.61	3122.52	162.22	5.20
Average per year	805.60	45.19		446.07	23.17	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 6-8: ODA performance by sector from 2003 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	212.67	24.92	39.68	18.66
Water supply & Environment	545.03	63.87	63.59	11.67
Urban development	95.62	11.21	40.25	42.10
Total	853.32	100.00	143.52	16.81

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 6-9: ODA performance by donor from 2003 to 2018

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Japan	477.31	55.94	50.20	10.5
WB	270.62	31.71	51.22	0.3
ADB	56.80	6.66	0.50	0.8
Finland	32.88	3.85	27.56	83.8
Korea	15.72	1.84	14.03	89.1
Total	853.32	100.00	143.52	16.8

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 6-10: List of projects in the period of 2004 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
			Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Improving the city environment. Hai Phong	Japan	2005-2008	240.24	240.24	-	25.51	25.51	-
Investment expanded drainage system Hai Phong City, Phase II	ADB	2013-2018	56.80	56.80	-	0.50	0.50	-

Urban Upgrading Vietnam – Hai Phong TDA3	WB	2004–2014	95.62	95.62	–	40.25	40.25	–
Development of Hai Phong Urban Transport4	WB	2011–2016	175.00	175.00	–	10.97	10.97	–
Management and treatment of solid waste5	Korea	2004–2012	15.72	15.72	–	14.03	14.03	–
Repair and restore the Binh Dist. Hai Phong	Japan	2011–2016	5.50	5.50	–	1.43	1.43	–
Storm water, wastewater and solid waste management (phase 1)	Japan	2012–	231.57	231.57	–	23.25	23.25	–
Drainage and sanitation Tien Lang town Dist. Hai Phong	Finland	2004–2012	0.71	0.71	–	0.29	0.29	–
Building bridges Rao II, Dist. Hai Phong	Finland	2003–2012	32.17	32.17	–	27.27	27.27	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN HAI PHONG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for Establishment of the Detailed Master Plan of Hai Phong New Town Development

-Sector: Industry & Energy

-Period: 2007-2010

-Purpose: To assist Hai Phong to become an international city through the establishment of detailed city development master plan.

6.2. Training Program

Table 6–11: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	9
Education	11
Health	3
Industry & Energy	4
Public Administration	19
Others	15
Total	61

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.3. Dispatch of volunteers

Table 6-12: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1	0
Education	12	4
Industry & Energy	4	0
Public Administration	1	0
Total	18	4

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.4. NGO projects supported by KOICA

1) Community-based Support to Elderly Carers of Vulnerable Children in Hai Phong, Vietnam

-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013

-Purpose: To improve quality of life for children affected by HIV and AIDS through increased capacity of grandparent caregivers.

QUANG NINH PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 7-1: Key facts of Quang Ninh

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°24' Longitude: 107°19'	Quang Ninh is a mountainous and coastal province which is located in the north of Vietnam, 182 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: China South: Hai Duong, Hai Phong East: Toykin Ban West: Lang Son, Bac Giang	
Area [3]	6,102.3 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 22℃
Administrative units [3]	4 cities under province, 1 town, 9 rural districts, 61 wards, 10 town districts, 115 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**City:** Ha Long, Mong Cai, Uong Bi, Cam Pha. **Town**: Quang Yen. **Rural districts**: Ba Che, Binh Lieu, Hai Ha, Dam Ha, Tien Yen, Van Don, Hoanh Bo, Dong Trieu, Co To.
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,177,200 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 52.3% Rural: 47.7%	2012

Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 51.44% Female: 48.56%	2012
Population density [3]	193 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (88.36%), Dao (5.16 %), Tay (3.05 %) San Cha, San Diu and Hoa	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.6%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	695,000 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	7.52%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 55.246 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,460,800	2012
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.64% Rural area: 2.08%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	5.08%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	31.8%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 1,608,761,715	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 1,497,374,657	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 8% Industry & Construction: 52% Services: 40%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: fruit, teak, pine, spices and traditional plants Industry: clean coal, frozen seafood, fish sauce, beer, mineral water, wheat, vegetable oil, cement, tap water, production electricity Services: seaport, tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 4,200.3 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.quangninh.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[43]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Quang Ninh is a mountainous and coastal province and 80 percent of its area consists of mountains and hills. Even about 2,000 islands are also considered as mountains.

2.1.2. Climate: Quang Ninh has all four seasons; spring, summer, autumn and winter. The annual average temperature is 22.9°C. The average humidity is 82 percent. The annual average rainfall, influenced by north-eastern monsoons, varies between 1,700 mm and 2,400 mm (maximum recorded is 2,751 mm), with rainfall concentrated in the summer, particularly in July and August.

2.1.3. Water resources: Water resources are abundant and distinct. The largest rivers are the Ka Long, Ha Coi, Ha Dam, Tien Yen, Pho Cu, Dien Vong, and Cam rivers. Besides, Quang Ninh has 72 lakes and dams.

2.1.4. Land resources: Out of the total of land area, agriculture land accounts for only 10 percent, land covered with forests accounts for 38 percent, unused land accounts for 43.8 percent concentrating in mountainous and coastal areas and the rest is for residential and other purposes.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The province has mineral resources such as coal, limestone, clay, kaolin, white sand, granite and etc. Large reserves of anthracite coal account for 90 percent of coal output of Vietnam. Limestone reserves are estimated at 3.1 billion tones. Other mineral resources include phosphorus, titan, antimony, quartz and oil clay and glassy sand.

2.1.6. Marine resources: Quang is one of the biggest fishery places in Vietnam. Long coastlines and a lot of beaches and bays make a favorable condition for development of sea product raising and processing. The province has valuable aquatic products like shrimps, crabs, oysters and mussels.

2.1.7. Forest resources: There are 243,833.2 ha of forestry area and this accounts for 40 percent of entire province. About 195,066 ha is natural forest and the remaining are planted forest.

[43] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.quangninh.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Quang Ninh has many beautiful beaches and natural beauty spots such as Ha Long bay, Bai Tu Long bay, Tra Co beach, Co To beach, Dai beach, etc. It also has around 500 historical, cultural and arts relics, attached with many traditional festivals such as Yen Tu pagoda, Cua Ong temple, Bach Dang historical relic, Long Tien pagoda and Quan Lan Communal House.



Ha Long bay (www.vietnamtourism.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: The road network in the province consists of the National Highways No. 10, 18, and 48. The Ha Noi – Ha Long (Cai Lan port) Railway line has been improved. Rail links of 64 km length also connect to several industrial zones in the province. The water transport is provided by many rivers and the sea ports such as the Cai Lan port, the largest deep water port in North Vietnam. Other ports include Cua Ong, B12, Mui Chua, Dien Cong, Bach Thai Buoi, Tien Yen and Dan Tien ports.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Quang Ninh's National Development Indicators

Table 7-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13-14	13.1
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	25.4	21.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	4	6.96
1.3.2	Industry	%	54	53.5
1.3.3	Services	%	42	39.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	1,100	1,310

1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	5	7
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	28	26
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	43-45	39
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	4.7
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	85	85
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.75	0.8
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	86	86
2.10	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	16	16
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	50	47
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	75-80	72
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	100

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Quang Ninh

Table 7-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Amount of clean coal production	million ton	41.3	41.5
1.2	Amount of clean coal exported	million ton	25.5	25.5
1.3	Electricity production	million Kwh	690	690
1.4	Gross grain production	ton	1,000	1,000
1.5	Total cultivation area	ha	73,411	73,000
1.6	Land area for litchi	ha	3,500	3,500
1.7	Land area for tea production	ha	1,200	1,100
1.8	Flower production areas	ha	2,000	2,000
1.9	Fishery production	ton	70,000	66,500

1.10	Number of livestock	million animal	1.8	1.6
1.11	Number of pigs	animal	342,129	340,000
1.12	Number of buffalos	1,000 animal	64.5	63
1.13	Number of cow	1,000 animal	27.9	27
1.14	Number of tourist	million people	2.2	3.6
1.15	Revenue budget	VND billion	10,158	9,600
1.16	Expenditure budget	VND billion	3,769	4,000
1.17	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.18	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	15	16
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	920	890
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.03	0.03
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	24,000	24,500
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	21.1	21.1

Source: GSO

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate was recorded at 13.1 percent being in the target range ;
2) Average annual export volume exceeded the target by US$ 200 million, reached US$ 1,310 million;
3) The rate of using clean drinking water for urban area reached the target of 100 percent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP per capita reached VND 21.5 million, lower than the target of VND 25.4 million;
2) The rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school did not meet the target, recorded at 26 percent, 2 percentage points lower than the target;
3) The rate of completion of vocational education was 39 percent, lower to reach the target of 49 percent;
4) Poverty rate was recorded at 7 percent, higher than the target of 5 percent;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To continue to innovate the sustainable economic development based on further improved productivity, efficiency, competitiveness and proactive international economic integration;
2) To create breakthrough improvement in transport infrastructure, urban and economic development, narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor;
3) To enrich cultural development and social harmony along with economic development; to ensure the progress, social justice, improvement of the material and spiritual life of the people; to improve the quality of human resources.
4) To increase the quality of investment planning, science and technology, management, and ecological environment protection;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order;
6) To expand and promote democracy and people's creativity;
7) To become a province with modern industrialization in 2015.

4.2. Quang Ninh's National Development Indicators

Table 7-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.5	12.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	25.4	22
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	4	8
1.3.2	Industry	%	53	52
1.3.3	Services	%	43	40
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	2,887	1,220
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	49,800	40,230
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	5.8	6.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	28	26
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	60	43
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A

2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.3	4.7
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	80	82
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.2	1.25
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100	90
2.10	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	18	16.5
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	53.5	48
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95	76
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	100

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Quang Ninh

Table 7-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Amount of clean coal production	million ton	44	42
1.2	Amount of clean coal exported	million ton	28	27
1.3	Electricity production	million Kwh	760	720
1.4	Gross grain production	ton	1,200	1100
1.5	Total cultivation area	ha	74,000	73,000
1.6	Land area for litchi	ha	3,860	3,700
1.7	Land area for tea production	ha	1,250	1,200
1.8	Flower areas	ha	2,430	2,125
1.9	Fishery production	ton	70,000	67,590
1.10	Number of livestock	million animal	1.85	1.7
1.11	Number of pigs	animal	36,000	34,540
1.12	number of buffalos	1,000 animal	66.0	63.4
1.13	Number of cow	1,000 animal	30.0	28.2
1.14	Number of tourist	million people	4.8	3.9
1.15	Revenue budget	VND billion	11,000	9,760
1.16	Expenditure budget	VND billion	4,500	4,320
1.17	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A

1.18	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	16	15
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1280	1167
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.02	0.02
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	26,000	24,000
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15	20
2.5	Rate of solid waste collected in urban area	%	95	93

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 7-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Quang Ninh	40.51	36.39	4.12	28.65	24.84	3.81
Ratio of Quang Ninh to whole nation (%)	0.11	0.10	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.42
Ratio of Quang Ninh to all provinces (%)	0.377	0.352	1.027	0.834	0.751	2.976

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 7-7: ODA amount in Quang Ninh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Quang Ninh (QN)	QN/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Quang Ninh (QN)	QN/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	1	0.40			
1995	338.24	2.66	0.79			
1996	590.28	1.68	0.28			
1997	583.58	61.75	10.58			
1998	509.22	0	-			

1999	442.78	35.29	7.97			
2000	524.61	4.98	0.95			
2001	706.86	3.19	0.45			
2002	539.75	4.13	0.77			
2003	548.41	0.56	0.10			
2004	606.1	22.03	3.63			
2005	549.28	5.72	1.04			
2006	769.99	7.18	0.93	335.01	4.37	1.30
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	5.64	2.25
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0	–
2010	282.19	0	–	392.80	0	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	0.20	0.04
2012	2069.17	33.44	1.62	957.76	1.15	0.12
Total	16,112.05	183.62	1.14	3122.52	11.36	0.36
Average per year	805.60	9.18		446.07	1.62	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Quang Ninh is the direct beneficiary*

Table 7-8: ODA performance by sector from 2009 to 2016

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	39.67	97.93	28.12	70.90
Others	0.84	2.07	0.53	62.62
Total	40.51	100.00	28.65	70.5

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 7-9: ODA performance by donor from 2009 to 2016

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	36.39	89.83	24.84	68.3
Japan	3.91	9.64	3.65	93.3
Spain	0.21	0.53	0.16	76.2
Total	40.51	100.00	28.65	70.5

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 7-10: List of projects in the period of 2009 to 2016

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Environmental Protection Ha Long Bay, Quang Ninh Province	Japan	2010	2013	3.28	–	3.28	3.28	–	3.28
Supporting livelihoods suited to the climate change in the provincial rural development in Thai territory and Quang Ninh	Spain	2012		0.21	–	0.21	0.16	–	0.16
TDA Investment expand construction of water supply systems Uong Bi City, Quang Ninh Province	WB	2012	2016	11.01	11.01	–	0.05	0.05	–
Sewerage and Sanitation Halong City and Cam Pha town, Quang Ninh province	WB			25.38	25.38	–	24.79	24.79	–
Construction circulatory system resources with the participation of local people in Halong Bay	Spain	2009	2012	0.62	–	0.62	0.37	–	0.37

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 7-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Improving the capacity of water supply system for Mong Cai city
2	Waste water drainage system for Halong city
3	Water supply system for Van Dong island district
4	Waste water treatment plant for Uong Bi town, Quang Yen town

Source: Quang Ninh's DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN QUANG NINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for Improvement and Upgrading of Highway 18
-Sector: Industry and Energy
-Period: 1993-1994
-Purpose: To study feasibility of expanding the national highway between Chi Linh and Bai Chay to improve the traffic condition between Ha Noi and Hai Phong

6.2. Training Program

Table 7-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	2
Education	3
Health	1
Industry & Energy	6
Public Administration	6
Others	5
Total	23

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

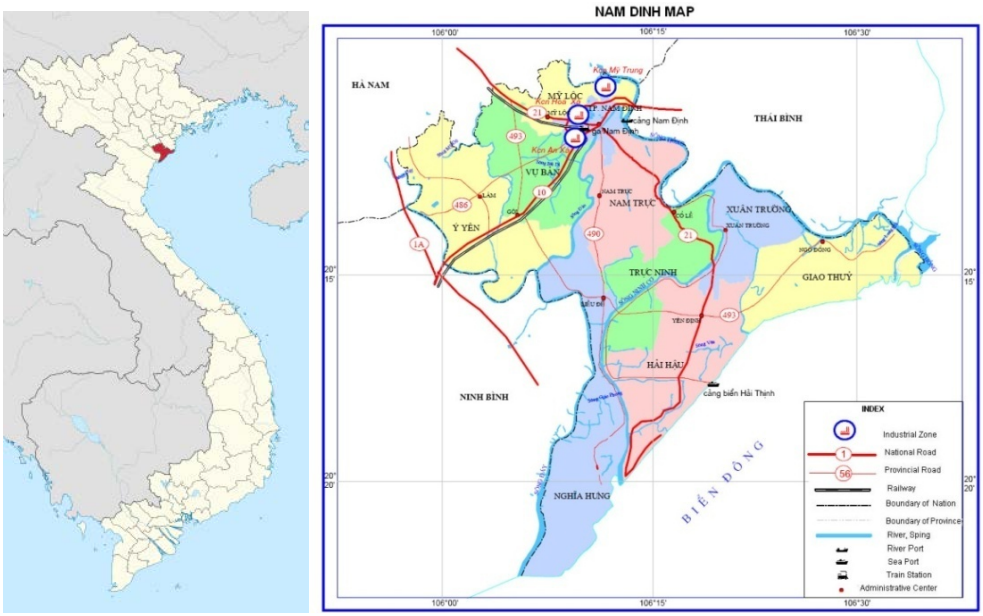
6.3. Dispatch of volunteers

Table 7-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1	0
Education	2	0
Total	3	0

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

NAM DINH PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 8-1: Key facts of Nam Dinh

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 20°42' Longitude: 106°16'	Nam Dinh province is located in the Red river delta, 87km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Ha Nam South: East Sea East: Thai Binh West: Ninh Binh	
Area [3]	1,652,6km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average temperature ranges between 23°C and 24°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 9 rural districts, 20 wards, 15 town districts, 194 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**City:** Nam Dinh **Rural districts:** My Loc, Nam Truc, Truc Ninh, Xuan Truong, Giao Thuy, Hai hau, Nghia Hung, Y Yen and Vu Ban
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,836,900 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 18.1% Rural: 81.9%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 48.93% Female: 51.07%	2012
Population density [3]	1,112 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.76%), Thai (0.1 %), Tay (0.03 %), Mong, Muong, Hoa	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.97%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,117,000 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	11%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 11.5 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,038,800	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.55% Rural area: 1.48%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	6%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	13.3%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 378,709,357	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 485,243,861	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 29% Industry & Construction: 36% Services: 35%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, cash crops and industrial crops Industry: handicraft, fabrics, garment, mechanical manufacture Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 260.1million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.namdinh.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[44]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The topography of Nam Dinh province is relatively flat. It is getting lower from northwest to southeast. The province can be divided into two regions; the polder area of the low delta plain and the coastal plains outside the sea. There are a few hills in the northwestern part of the province.

2.1.2. Climate: Nam Dinh is characterized by a hot wet rainy season. The summer is hot with high rainfall and the winter is cold with low rainfall. The average annual temperature ranges from 23°C to 24°C. The coldest months are January and February and the hottest months are July and August.

2.1.3. Water resources: Nam Dinh has four big river, Ba Lat, Day, Lach Giang and Ha Lan.

2.1.4. Land resources: Natural land area of Nam Dinh is 163,740.3 ha. Of the total land area, 56.7 percent is for agriculture, 2.5 percent for forests, 15.3 percent for specialized purposes and 6.6 percent for housing.

2.1.5. Forest resources: The forest area is 4,723 ha of which most are protective forests in the coastal districts to protect the land from the sea invasion.

2.1.6. Mineral resources: There is not much minerals in Nam Dinh province, primarily are coal, metal and clay.

2.1.7. Marine resources: Nam Dinh has 74 km of coastline, which is very convenient for raising and catching seafood.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Nam Dinh is famous for Tran Royal remains on Tuc Mac village, the native land of the Tran Kings and national hero Tran Hung Dao. It has Thien Truong and Co Trach temples and Pho Minh pagoda and tower. The province is also famous for Phu Day remains on Vu Ban district. The remains include Tien Huong temple, Van Cat temple and the tomb of Goddess Lieu Hanh with high value of architecture.



Nam Dinh church (www.vietnam tourism.com)

[44] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.namdinh.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

2.2.2. Transportation: Nam Dinh is 90 km from Ha Noi. Reunification express train from Ha Noi to Ho Chi Minh city stops in Nam Dinh. National Highway No.21 links National Highway No.1A to center of Nam Dinh. National Highway No.10 runs from Ninh Binh city to Thai Binh, Hai Phong, and Quang Ninh provinces via Nam Dinh.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Nam Dinh's National Development Indicators

Table 8-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicator**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	11-12	11.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	11.5	11.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	30.6	30.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	36	35.2
1.3.3	Services	%	33.4	34.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	230	232
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	4,690	4,280
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	6	7.7
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	29	27
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45	39
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.5	5.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	87	85
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.85	0.89
2.9	The rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	83	86
2.10	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	17	15
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	50	47

3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	75–80	72
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	100

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Nam Dinh

Table 8–3: Targets and results for 2006–2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	964.7	960
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	481	470
1.3	Fishery production	1,000 ton	100	89
1.4	Livestock production	1,000 ton	110	110
1.5	Number of pigs	1,000 animal	1,000	800
1.6	Salt production	1,000 ton	90	90
1.7	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,150	1,150
1.8	Expenditure budget	VND billion	N/A	N/A
1.9	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.10	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	14	14
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,830	1,804
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.025	0.021
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	22,000	23,000
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<15	15.9
2.5	Rate of village clinics have medical doctors	%	73.8	73

Source: GSO

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate was recorded at 11.3 percent being in the target range;
2) GDP per capita reached the target of VND 11 million;
3) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned, in which the shares of industrial and services sectors made up 35 and 34 percent respectively;
4) Average annual export volume exceeded the target recording US$ 232 million;

5) The rate of using clean drinking water in urban area reached the target of 100 percent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 4,280 billion, lower by 410 billion than the target;
2) Poverty rate remained at 7.7 percent, 1.7 percentage points higher than the target;
3) The rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school was lower than the target by 2 percentage points;
4) The rate of completion of vocational education was 39 percent low to reach the target of 45 percent;
5) The number of sick beds per 10000 patients was 15, 2 beds less than the target;
6) The rate of using clean drinking water in rural area was 72 percent, failed to reach the target range of 75 to 80 percent;
7) Rate of malnutrition children under 5 years old was slightly higher than the target.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To create a new rapid economic development;
2) To promote industrialization - modernization, and bring agriculture and new rural construction to plan's focus;
3) To participate fully in international economic integration;
4) To harmonize economic development, associated with the development of cultural, social, and environmental protection;
5) To improve social justice and bring about care to improve the lives of the people;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, and social order;
7) To build the Nam Dinh city soon to become type I city.

4.2. Nam Dinh's National Development Indicators

Table 8-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13-14	11
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	39-40	11.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100

1.3.1	Agriculture	%	26	29
1.3.2	Industry	%	39.5	36
1.3.3	Services	%	34.5	34
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	400-420	210
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	3	6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	31	29
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	60	42
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.5	4.6
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	80	83
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.85	0.89
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	90	87
2.10	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	25.5	22
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	75-80	73
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	100

Source: GSO

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Nam Dinh

Table 8-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	920-950	912
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	481	470
1.3	Fishery production	1,000 ton	100-110	91
1.4	Livestock production	1,000 ton	140-150	115

1.5	Number of pigs	1,000 animal	1,100	830
1.6	Salt production	1,000 ton	90	90
1.7	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,300	1,150
1.8	Expenditure budget	VND billion	N/A	N/A
1.9	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.10	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	14	14.5
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,880	1,836
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.015-0.02	0.021
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	25,000	24,000
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<12	14.5
2.5	Rate of village clinics have medical doctors	%	100	95
2.6	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	46	25
2.7	Rate of primary school meet the national standard	%	100	98
2.8	Rate of middle school meet the national standard	%	60	56
2.9	Rate of high school meet the national standard	%	70	67
2.10	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.9	6.3

Source: GSO

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 8-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Nam Dinh	39.56	38.53	1.03	33.42	32.68	0.75
Ratio of Nam Dinh to whole nation (%)	0.10	0.11	0.05	0.21	0.22	0.08
Ratio of Nam Dinh to all provinces (%)	0.369	0.373	0.257	0.973	0.988	0.584

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**As of 2012*

***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 8-7: ODA amount in Nam Dinh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Nam Dinh(ND)	ND/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Nam Dinh(ND)	ND/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	0	-			
1996	590.28	8.3	1.41			
1997	583.58	3.2	0.55			
1998	509.22	7.98	1.57			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	7.25	1.38			
2001	706.86	1.15	0.16			
2002	539.75	2.14	0.40			
2003	548.41	0.19	0.03			
2004	606.1	33.3	5.49			
2005	549.28	0	-			
2006	769.99	0	-	335.01	11.43	3.41
2007	1346.53	1	0.07	250.83	2.69	1.07
2008	1026.78	0	-	296.91	1.00	0.34
2009	1427.46	10.4	0.73	361.66	1.43	0.40
2010	282.20	0	-	392.80	2.50	0.64
2011	2847.96	0	-	527.55	7.29	1.38
2012	2069.17	0	-	957.76	6.93	0.72
Total	16112.05	74.91	0.46	3122.52	33.27	1.06
Average per year	805.60	3.75		446.07	4.75	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Nam Dinh is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 8-8: ODA performance by sector from 2008 to 2014

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	1.36	3.44	0.10	7.35
Urban development	38.20	96.56	33.32	87.23
Total	39.56	100.00	33.42	84.5

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 8-9: ODA performance by donor from 2008 to 2014

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	38.53	97.40	32.68	84.6
Japan	1.03	2.60	0.75	72.8
Total	39.56	100.00	33.42	84.5

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 8-10: List of projects in the period of 2008 to 2014

Program & Project	Donor	Period	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
			Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Vietnam Urban Upgrading – TDA Nam Dinh	WB	2008–2014	37.17	37.17	–	32.58	32.58	–
Vietnam Urban Upgrading – TDA Nam Dinh	Japan	2008–2014	1.03	–	1.03	0.75	–	0.75
Management of industrial pollution in industrial zones in Dong Nai river basin, Nhue, Day – TDA Nam Dinh	WB	2013–	1.36	1.36	–	0.10	0.10	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 8-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Develop coastal economy for Nam Dinh
2	Develop rural area for Nam Dinh province

Source: APD

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN NAM DINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 8-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	4
Education	32
Health	4
Industry & Energy	5
Public Administration	1
Total	46

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.2. NGO projects supported by KOICA

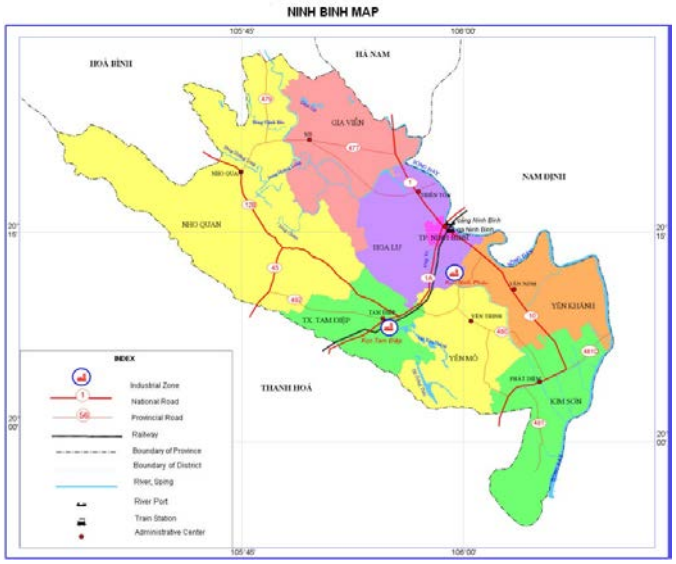
1) Water Filter Project & Mobile Clinic Service
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2004-2006
-Purpose: To provide potable water to reduce attack rate of waterborne diseases through distribution of purifier and provision of medical education and checkup.

2) Income generation and mitigation of the impact of HIV and AIDS for older people in Nam Dinh, Vietnam
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2009
-Purpose: To improve the quality of life for older people by educating and managing the self-help aged group, providing micro credit to the group and providing medical checkup service and basic health education related to HIV/AIDS.

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NINH BINH PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 9–1: Key facts of Ninh Binh

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 20°25' Longitude: 105°97'	Ninh Binh is located in the Red river delta, 95 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Hoa Binh, Ha Nam South: Thanh Hoa East: Nam Dinh West: Thanh Hoa	
Area [3]	1,376.7 km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average temperature is 23°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, urban district, 1 town, 6 rural districts, 16 wards, 7 town districts, 122 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**City:** Ninh Binh **Town:** Tam Diep **Rural districts:** Hoa Lu, Kim Son, Yen Mo, Yen Khanh, Nho Quan, Gia Vien
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	915,900 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 19% Rural: 81%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.84% Female: 50.16%	2012
Population density [3]	665 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (97.3%), Muong (2.5 %), Thai (0.03%), Tay	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.94%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	555,800 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	13.5%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 25 million	2010
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,989,600	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.79% Rural area: 1.92%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	6.2%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	25.6%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 338,423,989	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 487,760,520	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 15% Industry & Construction: 47% Services: 38%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, vegetables, pineapple Industry : cement, construction materials Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 956.2 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.ninhbinh.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[45]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Ninh Binh is divided into three parts; the mountainous area in the west and northwest, the delta in the east and the coastal area in the south. Ninh Binh has Day and Van Sang rivers and Non Nuoc and Canh Dieu mountains.

2.1.2. Climate: Ninh Binh has a tropical monsoon climate with four seasons. The average temperature is about 23°C. The average annual rainfall is 1,800 mm.

2.1.3. Water Resources: Water resources include surface and groundwater. Ninh Binh has a moderate density of river system with a total length of 496 km, occupying an area of 3,401 ha. In addition, the province has 21 major reservoirs, with the area of 1,270 ha and a capacity of 14.5 million m^3 of water. Groundwater in Ninh Binh is mainly in Nho Quan district and Tam Diep town.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, agricultural land accounts for 44.6 percent, forest land for 20.6 percent, specialized land for 14.8 percent and residential land for 4.5 percent.

2.1.5. Forest resources: In comparison with other provinces in the Red river delta, Ninh Binh owns the largest forest area, about 19,033 ha, accounting for 23.5percent forest area of the Red river delta.

2.1.6. Mineral resources: Ninh Binh has limestone, clay, mineral water, peat and etc.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Ninh Binh has Tam Coc, Bich Dong, Dich Long, Hoa Son, Tien caves, Van Trinh grotto, Cuc Phuong national park and Phat Diem Cathedral, stone carving art of the Vietnamese workers. People in Ninh Binh made traditional and famous products such as Kim Son's fine arts, Hoa Lu's high-class embroidery, hanger products and rocky sculpture products for export.

[45] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.ninhbinh.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn




Trang An tourist area (www.vietsensetravel.com) *Tran temple (www.baoninhbinh.gov.vn)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Located 90 km far from Ha Noi, Ninh Binh has convenient waterway and road networks of transportation. The Reunification express train from Ha Noi to Ho Chi Minh city stops at Ninh Binh city. National Highway No.10 connects to Nam Dinh and Thanh Hoa provinces and National Highway No.12B links to Hoa Binh Province.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Ninh Binh's National Development Indicators

Table 9-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.5	16.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	13.6	20.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	17	16.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	48	47.3
1.3.3	Services	%	35	36.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	160	87
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	4,790	4,380
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<10	6.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	25	N/A
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	25	28

2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	88	86
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.75	0.87
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	80	86
2.10	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	18	17
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	18	18
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	80-85	85
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95	95

Source: GSO, Ninh Binh DPI.

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Ninh Binh

Table 9-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross amount of grain production	1,000 ton	203	197
1.2	Grain production areas	ha	38,000	37,000
1.3	Productivity per ha agricultural area	VND million	66.9	43.5
1.4	Fishery area	ha	8,455	7,610
1.5	Fishery production	ton	7,568	8,628
1.6	Number of livestock	animal	1,5000	16,000
1.7	Number of pigs	1,000 animal	377	360
1.8	Revenue budget	VND billion	977	990
1.9	Expenditure budget	VND billion	2,138	2,160
1.10	Import volume	US$ million	68	65
1.11	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	14	14
II	**Social and environmental indicator**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	920	890
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.01	0.01
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	>16,000	17,500
2.4	Rate of industrial villages have waste water treatment system	%	80	80
2.5	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	100	68.5

2.6	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	12
2.7	Rate of villages with community club	%	50	67

Source: GSO and Ninh Binh DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate was at 16.5 percent, higher by 2 percentage points than the target;
2) GDP per capita reached the level of VND 20.6 million higher than the target of VND 13.6 million;
3) Poverty rate remained at 6.2 percent, being in the target range of less than 10 percent;
4) The rate of completion of vocational education was 28 percent higher than the target of 25 percent;
5) The rate of using clean drinking water in both rural and urban areas reached the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Recording US$ 87 million, average annual export volume failed to achieve the target of US$ 160 million;
2) Economic structure failed to shift toward the direction planned, in which the shares of agricultural and industrial sectors made up 16 and 47 percent respectively;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To maintain economic growth and sustainability on the basis of restructuring the economy to improve the quality, efficiency, competitiveness and integration;
2) To take tourism as a key sector for speeding up economic development;
3) To build new rural areas for solving the performance problems of three agricultural production, farmers and rural areas;
4) To develop strong culture, and improve the quality of education and training, strengthen environmental protection activities and actively respond to the impacts of climate change;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order.
6) To become an above-average level of development in the Red river delta region.

4.2. Ninh Binh's National Development Indicators

Table 9-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	13.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	50	25
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	10	14.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	48	47
1.3.3	Services	%	42	38
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	300	121
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	15,000	12,000
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	5.0	6.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	28	N/A
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40	38
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.5	4.5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	84	85
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.75	0.87
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	87	85
2.10	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	19	18
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	20	46
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in country side	%	90	87
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	98	96

Source: GSO and Ninh Binh DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Ninh Binh

Table 9-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross amount of grain production	1,000 ton	220	201
1.2	Grain production areas	ha	75,000	41,000
1.3	Productivity per ha agricultural area	VND million	100	45
1.4	Fishery area	ha	7,700	7,630
1.5	Fishery production	ton	9,500	8,700
1.6	Number of livestock	animal	18,000	16,500
1.7	Number of pigs	animal	39,000	37,650
1.8	Revenue budget	VND billion	2,400	1,200
1.9	Expenditure budget	VND billion	2,650	2,200
1.10	Import volume	US$ million	120	80
1.11	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	14	14
1.13	Number of tourists	million people	6.0	4.5
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	923.0	915.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.02	0.02
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	18,000	17,000
2.4	Rate of industrial villages have waste water treatment system	%	90	84
2.5	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	95	69
2.6	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	13.5
2.7	Rate of primary school meet the national standard	%	50	46
2.8	Rate of middle school meet the national standard	%	70	65
2.9	Rate of high school meet the national standard	%	70	67
2.10	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	8.9	8.7
2.11	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	0.6	0.5

Source: GSO and Ninh Binh DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 9-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Ninh Binh	104.13	104.13	-	50.56	50.56	-
Ratio of Ninh Binh to nation (%)	0.27	0.29	-	0.32	0.34	-
Ratio of Ninh Binh to all provinces (%)	0.970	1.008	-	1.472	1.529	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 9-7: ODA amount in Ninh Binh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Ninh Binh (NB)	NB/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Ninh Binh (NB)	NB/ AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	0.5	0.20			
1995	338.24	6.57	1.94			
1996	590.28	0.28	0.05			
1997	583.58	0.29	0.05			
1998	509.22	9.62	1.89			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	19.02	3.63			
2001	706.86	3.2	0.45			
2002	539.75	5.52	1.02			
2003	548.41	0	-			
2004	606.1	15.88	2.62			
2005	549.28	0	-			
2006	769.99	19.11	2.48	335.01	3.74	1.12
2007	1346.53	22.85	1.70	250.83	0.00	-
2008	1026.78	7.24	0.71	296.91	0.15	0.05
2009	1427.46	0	-	361.66	8.40	2.32
2010	282.20	0	-	392.80	0.00	-

2011	2847.96	31.17	1.09	527.55	4.21	0.80
2012	2069.17	21.78	1.05	957.76	11.13	1.16
Total	16112.05	163.03	1.01	3122.52	27.64	0.88
Average per year	805.60	8.15		446.07	3.95	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Ninh Binh is the direct beneficiary*

Table 9-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2015

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	16.87	16.20	0	–
Transportation	4.05	3.89	1.22	30.14
Water supply & Environment	71.76	68.92	42.11	58.69
Health & Social affairs	11.45	10.99	7.22	63.10
Total	104.13	100	50.56	48.60

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 9-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2015

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	50.79	48.78	21.83	42.9
Korea	20.97	20.14	20.28	96.6
OFID	16.87	16.20	0	–
Austria	11.45	10.99	7.22	62,8
Japan	4.05	3.89	1.22	30.1
Total	104.13	100.00	50.56	48.6

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 9-10: List of projects in the period of 2007 to 2015

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Improving rural road for Bai Long-Tien Phong, Thach La to Thach Binh town; road from Hung Son to Xich Tho town	Japan	2012		1.22	1.22	–	1.22	1.22	–

Improving rural infrastructure for Kim Son, Gia Vien and Hoa Lu Districts, Ninh Binh	OFID	2013	2015	16.87	16.87	–	–	–	–
Waste water drainage and treatment system for Ninh Binh	WB	2011		16.10	16.10	–	0.12	0.12	–
Improving and building water supply system for Ninh Binh	WB	2011		12.24	12.24	–	0.09	0.09	–
Fresh water system for Ninh Binh– TDA Ninh Binh	WB	2010	2013	22.46	22.46	–	21.62	21.62	–
Solid waste treatment and management system for Ninh Binh	Korea	2007	2012	20.97	20.97	–	20.28	20.28	–
Equipping medical equipment for Ninh Binh	Austria	2012	2014	11.45	11.45	–	7.22	7.22	–
TDA Road 5 for Gia Lam, Gia Son, Xich Tho, Phu Son va Thach Binh, huyen Nho Quan, Ninh Binh province	Japan	2011		2.83	2.83	–	–	–	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 9–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Establishment of Kinder gardens for Gia Thuy commune and some other communes in Nho quan districts

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN NINH BINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

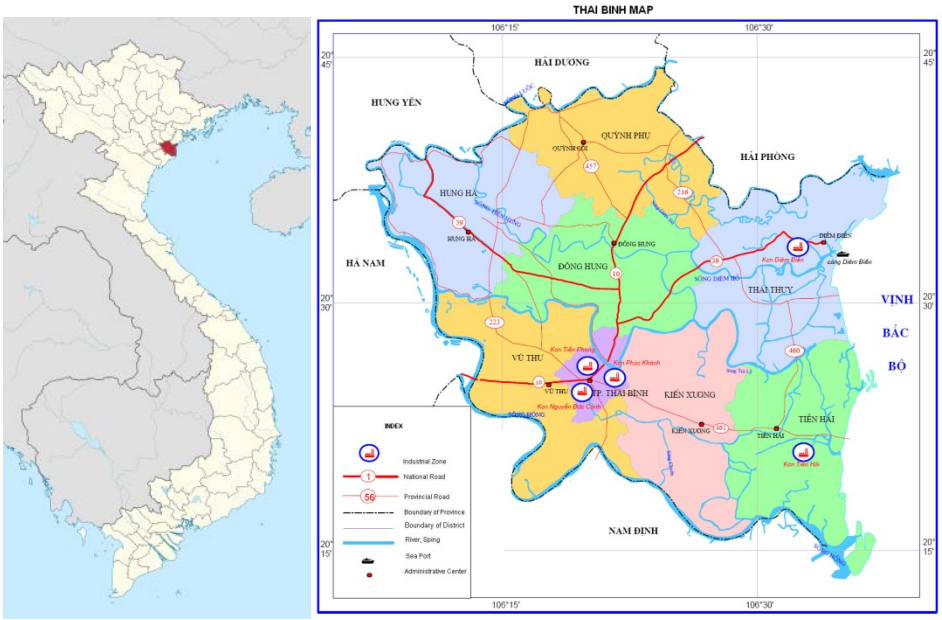
6.1. Training Program

Table 9-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Education	5
Total	6

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

THAI BINH PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 10–1: Key facts of Thai Binh

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 20°44' Longitude: 106°33'	Thai Binh is located in southeast Red river delta.
Borders [2]	North: Hung Yen, Hai Phong, Hai Duong South: Ha Nam East: Tonkin Bay West: Nam Dinh	
Area [3]	1,570km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average temperature is 21°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 7 rural districts, 10 wards, 9 town districts, 267 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**City:** Thai Binh **Rural districts:** Hung Ha, Quynh Phu, Thai Thuy, Dong Hung, Vu Thu, Kien Xuong, Tien Hai
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,787,300 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban:10% Rural: 90%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 48.30% Female: 51.70%	2012
Population density [3]	1,138 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.8%), Thai(0.03%), Tay(0.03%), Muong(0.02%) H' Mong (0.008%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.96%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,118,100 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	11.5%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 13.2 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,560,900	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.81% Rural area: 1.77%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	7.8%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	14.1%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 667,455,202	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 707,362,186	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 34% Industry & Construction: 38% Services: 28%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: fruit and timber trees, and short–term industrial crops Industry: handicrafts, fisheries, silver, copper Services: N/A	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 251.3 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.thaibinh.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[46]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Thai Binh has relatively flat terrain, getting lower from north to south.

2.1.2. Climate: Thai Binh is located in the tropical monsoon. It has cold winter from November to April and hot summer from May to October. The average annual temperature is 23.5°C, the lowest temperature is 4°C and the highest one is 38°C. The average rainfall is from 1,400mm to 1,800mm. The number of sunshine hours per year ranges from 1,600 to 1,800 hours.

2.1.3. Water resources: Thai Binh has four big rivers, namely Red river, Luoc river, Hoa river and Tra Ly river, and 12 small other rivers with total length of 498 km.

2.1.4. Land resources: Thai Binh has fertile soil which is excellent for growing grains, especially rice. Of the total land area, agricultural land accounts for 60.4 percent, forest land for 0.9 percent, specialized land for 17.2 percent and residential land for 8.2 percent.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Thai Binh has following minerals; gas, brown coal, titanium (limonite), clay pottery, clay, and hot mineral water.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Thai Binh is not rich in forest resources.

2.1.7. Marine resources: Not available

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Tourists can visit islands of coastal dunes with wild landscape of mangroves. Well-known culture constructions are Dong Bang and Tien La temples and Keo pagoda. Besides, the province is rich of traditional handicraft villages such as fabric weave in Phuong La, mat weave in Hoi, silver carve in Dong Xam, copper casting in An Long, lace embroider in Minh Lang and Cay cake making in Nguyen Xa.

[46] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.thaibinh.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn





Phuc Minh pagoda (www.dvtc.edu.vn) *Thai Binh sea (www.hh.24h.com)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Thai Binh City is 110 km from Ha Noi, 70 km from Hai Phong, 18 km from Nam Dinh. There are Tan De, Thai Binh, and Trieu Duong bridges. National Highway No.10 connects Thai Binh, Hai Phong and Nam Dinh and National Highway No.39 links the province to Hung Yen.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Thai Binh's National Development Indicators

Table 10–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.5	12
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	14.4	13.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	30	34
1.3.2	Industry	%	37	38
1.3.2	Services	%	33	29
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	290	265
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	9,220	8,900
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<10	8.9
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	26.7	26
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A

2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	7.5	5
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	87	86
2.7	Population growth rate	%	0.75	0.87
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100	100
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	17	17
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	85	83
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95	95

Source: GSO and Thai Binh DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Thai Binh

Table 10-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross amount of grain production	million ton	1	0.9
1.2	Grain production areas	ha	86,000	85,600
1.3	Fishery area	ha	8,200	8,200
1.4	Growth rate of fishery production	%	14	15
1.5	Growth rate of livestock production	%	9.6	10.2
1.6	Share of livestock in agricultural production	%	36.4	37
1.7	Share of fishery production in agricultural production	%	12.5	14
1.8	Number of industrial villages	village	219	219
1.9	Share of industrial village production in industrial gross output	%	26	27.6
1.10	Annual growth rate of expenditure budget	%	17	18
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,600	1,685
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.02	0.02
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	29,500	28,000
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20	18

2.5	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	100
2.6	Rate of solid waste collected	%	100	55
2.7	Rate of industrial villages have waste water treatment system	%	80	80
2.8	Rate of village clinic have medical staffs	%	100	100
2.9	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	12

Source: GSO and Thai Binh DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) The rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area reached the target of 95 percent;
2) The rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school reached the target of 100 percent;
3) Recording 8.9 percent, poverty rate lied in the target range;
4) The rate of unemployment in urban area was 5 percent, 2.5 percentage points lower than the target;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target of 14.5 percent;
2) GDP per capita recorded at VND 13.2 million, lower than the target of VND 14.4 million;
3) Agricultural production's share in GDP remained at the high level of 34 percent, 4 percent higher than the target;
4) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 8,900 billion, lower than the target of VND 9,220 billion;
5) Population growth rate remained at the level of 0.87 percent, higher than the target of 0.75 percent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To promote the mobilization of resources and take advantage of opportunities to overcome difficulties and challenges, comprehensive reform to achieve economic growth and sustainability;
2) To promote and improve the quality of industrialization, modernization and enhance the accumulation of internal resources for the economy and build social economic infrastructure and new rural construction;
3) To enhance the development of education and training, science and technology and cultural fields such as social care, jobs, living standards, and people's spirits.

4) To incorporate economic development with protection of natural resources and the environment;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order.
6) To become the new rural province with the two agricultural and industrial sectors heading towards modernization in 2015.

4.2. Thai Binh's National Development Indicators

Table 10-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.5	11.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	14.4	13.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	24.7	34
1.3.2	Industry	%	40.3	38
1.3.3	Services	%	35	29
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	650	279
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	24,318	9,100
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate per year	%	decrease 1%	7.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	41.5	36
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	7.5	5
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	87	86
2.7	Population growth rate	%	0.78	0.85
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100	100
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	22	18
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	N/A
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90	84.5
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	96

Source: GSO and Thai Binh DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Thai Binh

Table 10-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross amount of grain production	million ton	1.1	0.95
1.2	Grain production areas	ha	87,000	86,000
1.3	Fishery area	ha	8,300	8,210
1.4	Growth rate of fishery production	%	15	15
1.5	Growth rate of livestock production	%	11	10
1.6	Share of livestock in agricultural production	%	46	38
1.7	Share of fishery production in agricultural production	%	16.0	14.5
1.8	Share of industrial village production in industrial gross output	%	29	28.2
1.9	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	16.0	17.6
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,845	1,787
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.02	0.02
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	32,000	28,000
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15	17
2.5	Rate of primary school meet the national standard	%	100	98
2.6	Rate of middle school meet the national standard	%	80	76
2.7	Rate of high school meet the national standard	%	50	47
2.8	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	100
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected in urban area	%	100	97
2.10	Rate of solid waste collected in rural area	%	80	72
2.11	Rate of industrial villages have waste water treatment system	%	86	80
2.12	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	100	100
2.13	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20	13

Source: GSO and Thai Binh DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 10-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Thai Binh	29.83	29.83	–	25.90	25.90	–
Ratio of Thai Binh to whole nation (%)	0.08	0.08	–	0.17	0.18	–
Ratio of Thai Binh to all provinces (%)	0.278	0.289	–	0.754	0.784	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 10-7: ODA amount in Thai Binh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Thai Binh (TB)	TB/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Thai Binh (TB)	TB/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	–			
1995	338.24	2.93	0.87			
1996	590.28	6.4	1.08			
1997	583.58	1.59	0.27			
1998	509.22	9.12	1.79			
1999	442.78	8.47	1.91			
2000	524.61	42.35	8.07			
2001	706.86	1.15	0.16			
2002	539.75	1.41	0.26			
2003	548.41	0	–			
2004	606.1	1.05	0.17			
2005	549.28	0	–			
2006	769.99	0	–	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	214.58	15.03	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	4.5	1.59	392.80	0.00	–

2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	4.95	0.94
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	6.78	0.71
Total	16112.05	293.55	1.82	3122.52	11.73	0.37
Average per year	805.60	14.68		446.07	1.68	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Thai Binh is the direct beneficiary*

Table 10-8: ODA performance by sector from 2005 to 2013

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	27.85	93.38	25.63	92.74
Health & Social affairs	1.97	6.62	0.07	3.59
Total	29.83	100.00	25.77	86.9

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 10-9: ODA performance by donor from 2005-2013

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Japan	23.10	77.45	23.10	100
Finland	4.75	15.93	2.60	55
Germany	1.97	6.62	0.07	3.6
Total	29.83	100.00	25.77	86.9

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 10-10: List of projects in the period of 2005 to 2013

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Water supply and water supply and sanitation Red river delta – TDA Thai Binh	WB	2005	2013	23.10	23.10	–	23.23	23.23	–
Water and sanitation towns – TDA Pacific	Finland			4.75	4.75	–	2.60	2.60	–

Support provincial health system, Thai Binh province	Germany	2010		1.97	1.97	–	0.07	0.07	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 10–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building coastal road system for the province
2	Building coastal port in Diem Dien commune
3	Improving road 223 and Tinh Xuyen bridge

Source: Thai Binh DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN THAI BINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

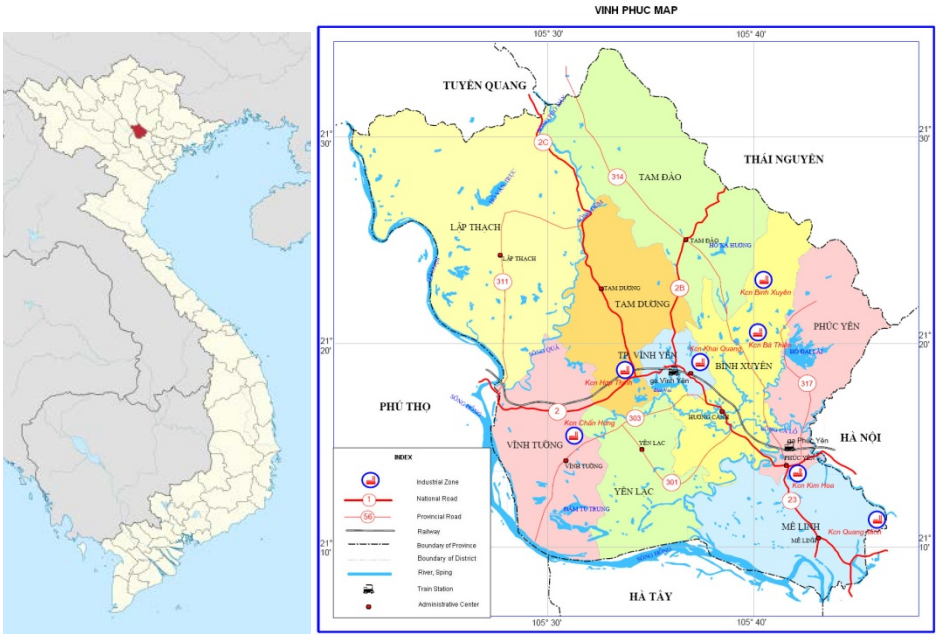
Table 10–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	6
Education	1
Health	1
Public Administration	1
Total	9

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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VINH PHUC PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 11-1: Key facts of Vinh Phuc

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°36' Longitude: 105°54'	Vinh Phuc is located in the center of North Vietnam, 50 km northwest from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang South: Ha Noi East: Ha Noi West: Phu Tho	
Area [3]	1,236.5 km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average annual temperature is 23.4°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 7 rural districts, 13 wards, 12 town districts, 112 communes (as of 31 December 2012)	**City:** Vinh Yen **Town:** Phuc Yen **Districts:** Vinh Tuong, Lap Thach, Song Lo, Yen Lac, Binh Xuyen, Tam Dao, Tam Duong
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,020,600 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 23.1% Rural: 76.9%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.38% Female: 50.62%	2012
Population density [3]	825 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (95.7%), San Diu (3.68%), San Chay (0.16%), Tay (0.13%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.52%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	609,900 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	15.2%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 35 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,139,300	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 2.89% Rural area: 1.05%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	6%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	19.1%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 718,692,793	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 1,732,997,328	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 13.5% Industry & Construction: 59% Services: 31.5%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, vegetables, corn, potatoes, cassava, peanuts, bean Industry: car, motorbike, electronics Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 2,466.9 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.vinhphuc.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[47]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Vinh Phuc has varied terrain, lower from northwest to southeast, with three full ecological characteristics; plain, midland and mountainous areas. Plain area is 32,800 ha, midland area is 24,900 ha and the mountainous area is 65,300 ha. The complex terrain is dissected by streams which is favourable for the development of eco-tourism, but causes difficulties in building infrastructure.

2.1.2. Climate: Vinh Phuc has a favorable climate. Annual average temperature is 23.4°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: Vinh Phuc has two main rivers, Lo and Red river. In addition, there is a small river system including Phan and Pho Day rivers. This river system combined with linear canals provides irrigation water for rice fields and enables drainage during the rainy season. There is also a large lake system containing millions of volume of water, ensuring better service for economic activities and livelihoods.

2.1.4. Land resources: Total land area is 1,237 ha, of which 501 ha is for agriculture, 328 ha for forest, 187 ha for other purposes and 221 ha for residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Vinh Phuc has various kinds of mineral resources but with small volume, which can be divided into four groups. The fuel group includes anthracite, lignite, and peat. The metallic mineral group includes iron and barite lumps. The non-metallic mineral group includes kaolin with reserves of about 7 million tons. The building material group includes clay, clay hill, sand, pebbles, gravel, building stone and laterite.

2.1.6. Forest resources: The province has about 32,800 ha of forest land.

2.1.7. Biological resources: Biological population in Vinh Phuc is very rich and vairied, concentrating mainly in the Tam Dao national park. There are 130 families, 344 genera and 490 species of high level plants. In terms of animal, Tam Dao has 4 classes, 26 sets, 86 families and 281 species.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Vinh Phuc is famous for Tam Dao tourist resort, an ideal resort in the north, and Tam Dao national park. There is Dai Lai lake, an artificially created lake in Tam Dao mountain. Tourists can enjoy panoramic view of the lake from top of Than Lan mountain. Located 90 km from Tam Dao, Tay Thien site is well-known with beauty of forests, streams, waterfalls, and grottoes.

[47] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.vinhphuc.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn





Tam Dao (www.news.zing.vn) *Tay Thien pagoda (www.mringuyentriphuong.com.vn)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Vinh Phuc has a very favorable transport system including road, waterway and railway. Vinh Phuc is on railway route between Ha Noi, Vinh Phuc, Phu Tho,Yen Bai and Lao Cai. There is National Highway No.2 linking to Phu Tho. Vinh Yen City is 63 km from Ha Noi, about 30 km from Noi Bai International Airport.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Vinh Phuc's National Development Indicators

Table 11-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14-14.5	15.2
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	31,930	33,990
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	13.5	13.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	59	59
1.3.3	Services	%	27.5	31.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	500	500
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	12,000	13,440
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	7	6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	82	83
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	51.0	55.7
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A

2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	2.2	2.5
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	68	67
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.07	0.97
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	90	90
2.9	The number of sick beds per 10000 patients	beds	23	22.5
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	N/A	25
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	72	76
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	98	98

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Vinh Phuc

Table 11-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	N/A	N/A
1.2	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	7,000	7,200
1.4	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	27.5	26
1.5	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	19	19
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,890	1,887
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.025	0.025
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	21,000	21,500
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	13.5
2.5	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	100
2.6	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.0	7.2
2.7	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	53	56.5
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	97	97
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	98	99
2.10	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	100	100

Source: GSO

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate was recorded at15.2 percent exceeded the target range of 14 to 14.5 percent;
2) GDP per capita reached VND 33,990 million, higher than the target of VND 31,930 million;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 67 trillion, higher than the target of VND 60 trillion;
4) Average annual export volume reached the target of US$ 500 million;
5) Poverty rate was 6 percent lower than the target of 7 percent;
6) The rate of completion of vocation education exceed the target by 4.7 percentage points;
7) The rate of using clean drinking water in both rural and urban areas reached the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) The number of sick beds per 10000 people failed to reach the target of 23 beds;
2) The growth rate of revenue budget failed to achieve the target of 27.5 percent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To develop the economy with faster and sustainable growth rate;
2) To create more jobs, reduce poverty, increase household wealth, control and repel crime, social evils and ensure social security;
3) To construct urban and new rural infrastructure;
4) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
5) To achieve the basic elements of an industrial province by 2015.

4.2. Vinh Phuc's National Development Indicators

Table 11-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14-15	15.2
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	75	35
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	6.5-7	13.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	61-62	59

1.3.3	Services	%	31-32	31.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	3,000	650
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	28,400	26,213
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	4.5	6.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	66	56
2.4	Rate of unemployment	%	7	7
2.5	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	2.0	2.5
2.6	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	65.0	66.5
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1	0.96
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	94	91
2.9	The number of sickbed per 10000 patients	%	25	23
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	26.7	25.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	78	76
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	82.5	80.0

Source: GSO and Vinh Phuc DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Vinh Phuc

Table 11-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.2	Gross output per ha cultivated	VND million	N/A	N/A
1.3	Amount of grain production per capita	kg	N/A	N/A
1.4	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.5	Revenue budget	VND billion	7,500	7,200
1.6	Annual growth rate of revenue budget	%	22-25	26
1.7	Annual growth rate of expenditure budget	%	19	19
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	2,100	1,904
2.2	Rate of urban population	%	35	32

2.3	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	40–50	35
2.4	Rate of labor force work in industrial sector	%	65–70	61
2.5	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.025	0.025
2.6	Annual average job creation	jobs	20,000–25,000	21,500
2.7	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	10	12
2.8	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100	100
2.9	Rate of solid waste collected	%	90	88
2.10	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.8	7.2
2.11	Rate of fulfillment of national standard for educational facility for high school	%	62	56.5
2.12	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for primary school	%	98	97
2.13	Rate of fulfillment of teacher's national standard for high school	%	100	99
2.14	Rate of village clinics have medical staffs	%	100	100
2.15	Rate of villages with community library	%	100	100

Source: GSO and Vinh Phus DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 11-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Vinh Phuc	123.35	123.35	–	22.26	22.26	–
Ratio of Vinh Phuc to whole nation (%)	0.32	0.34	–	0.14	0.15	–
Ratio of Vinh Phuc to all provinces (%)	1.149	1.194	–	0.648	0.674	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries*

Table 11-7: ODA amount in Vinh Phuc from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Vinh Phuc (VP)	VP/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Vinh Phuc (VP)	VP/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	5.35	1.58			
1996	590.28	0	-			
1997	583.58	1.21	0.21			
1998	509.22	0	-			
1999	442.78	5.6	1.26			
2000	524.61	6.67	1.27			
2001	706.86	3.25	0.46			
2002	539.75	8.83	1.64			
2003	548.41	1.3	0.24			
2004	606.1	0	-			
2005	549.28	18.21	3.32			
2006	769.99	19.5	2.53	335.01	0.99	0.30
2007	1346.53	99.66	7.40	250.83	3.20	1.28
2008	1026.78	0	-	296.91	3.46	1.17
2009	1427.46	0	-	361.66	1.54	0.43
2010	282.20	0	-	392.80	9.38	2.39
2011	2847.96	0	-	527.55	5.77	1.09
2012	2069.17	0	-	957.76	8.52	0.89
Total	16112.05	169.58	1.05	3122.52	32.86	1.05
Average per year	805.60	8.479		446.07	4.69	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Vinh Phuc is the direct beneficiary*

Table 11-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2014

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Water supply & Environment	123.35	100.00	22.26	18.05
Total	123.35	100.00	22.26	18.05

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 11-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2014

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Japan	123.35	100.00	22.26	18.05
Total	123.35	100.00	22.26	18.05

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 11-10: List of projects in the period of 2007 to 2014

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Improving the investment environment for Vinh Phuc	Japan	2007	2014	123.35	123.35	-	22.26	22.26	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 11-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Improving the investment environment for the province
2	Building waste water treatment plants for Vinh Yen city
3	Building Pediatric and Obstetric Hospital for Vinh Phuc Province
4	Building road system for industrial zones, urban roads for Binh Xuyen, Yen Lac, Vinh Tuong Districts
5	Building traffic infrastructure for University town

Source: Vinh Phuc DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN VINH PHUC FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for the Upgrading of Vinh Yen Hospital

-Sector: Health

-Period: 2001-2002

-Purpose: To improve the medical service and environment in Vinh Yen through the provision of modern medical facilities

6.2. Training program

Table 11-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	9
Education	1
Health	3
Public Administration	3
Others	1
Total	17

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.3. Dispatch of volunteers

Table 11-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	7	0
Education	11	1
Health	4	0
Industry & Energy	9	0
Public Administration	1	0
Total	32	1

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.4. NGO projects supported by KOICA

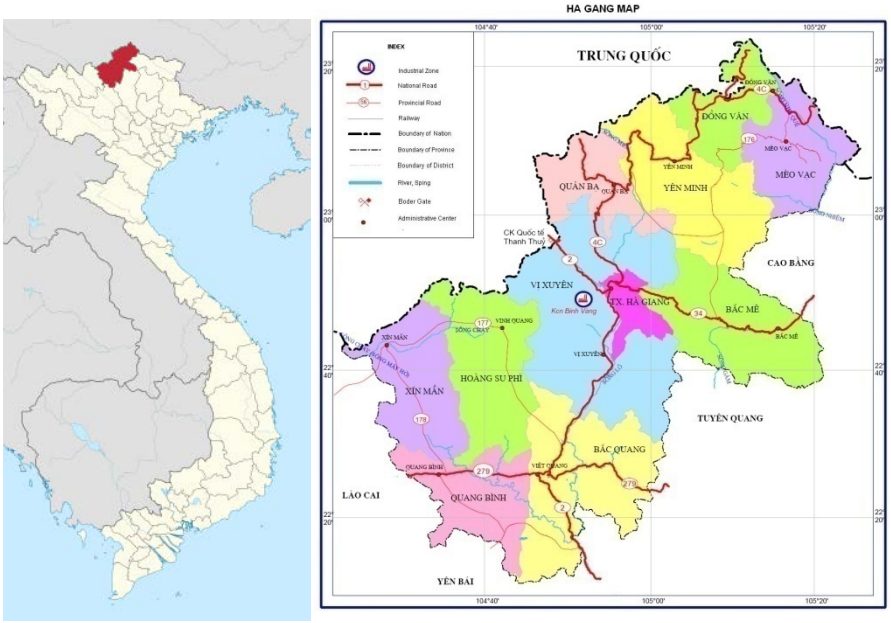
1) Education and nutrition improvement project for children and youth in Vinh Phuc, Vietnam.

-Period Supported by KOICA: 2009-2011

-Purpose: To contribute to reduction of malnutrition rate of the poorly-fed children in the region through improving nourishment rate of children and hygiene condition of toilet and providing vocational training.

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HA GIANG PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 12-1: Key facts of Ha Giang

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 22°80' Longitude: 104°9'	Ha Giang is located in the northeast of Vietnam, 281 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: China South: Tuyen Quang East: Cao Bang West: Lao Cai, Yen Bai	
Area [3]	7,914.9km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is from 24℃ to 28℃.
Administrative units [3]	1 town, 10 rural districts, 5 wards, 13 town districts, 177 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**Town:** Ha Giang **Rural districts:** Dong Van, Meo Vac, Yen Minh, Quan Ba, Bac Me, Hoang Su Phi, Vi Xuyen, Xin Man, Bac Quang, Quang Binh

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	758,000 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 15.1% Rural: 84.9%	2012
Percentage of male – female population [3]	Male: 49.95% Female: 50.05%	2012
Population density [3]	96 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	H'Mong (31.9 %), Tay (23.28 %), Dao (15.14 %), Kinh (13.24 %), Nung (9.84 %), Giay (2.09 %), La Chi (1.6 %), Hoa (0.97 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.37%	School year 2011–2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	465,500 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	10.6%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 12.98 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,255,300	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 2.97% Rural area: 0.54%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	30.13%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at the age of 15 and above [3]	9.8%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 16,252,372	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 16,377,998	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 31.5% Industry & Construction: 29% Services: 39.5%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: plum and peach trees, persimmon orchards, medicinal plants Industry : mining Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 13.3 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.hagiang.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[48]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Ha Giang is divided into three areas. The south area has rocky mountains whereas the west area has mountain side, valleys and narrow springs. The low land area includes several hills, valley of Lo river and Ha Giang City.

2.1.2. Climate: Ha Giang has two seasons, the rainy and the dry. The annual average temperature varies between 24°C and 28°C. In winter, the temperature is sometimes down to below 0°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: Ha Giang has some big rivers, Lo, Chay and Gam running through the province. Besides, a system of small rivers including Nho Que, Mien, Bac, Chung and other small springs also contribute to providing water for daily life and production of the province.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 19.3 percent is agricultural land, 69.3 percent is forest land, 1.6 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.9 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Ha Giang has 28 different types of minerals. Notably, there are mines with large deposits of over one million tons such as antimony, iron, lead, zinc, pyrite, tin, lead, copper, manganese, placer gold, gemstones, kaolin, mineral water, earth brick, lignite, peat.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Ha Giang has 345,860 ha of natural forests. The forests not only protect the important ecological environment for the north delta area but also provide the raw materials for industrial production, construction and healthcare.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Ha Giang is famous for the culture of Dong Son bronze drums, with the prehistoric monument in Meo Vac district. With many ethnic groups of different traditions and cultures, Ha Giang is an attractive place to the tourists. In addition, Ha Giang has many historical monuments and sightseeing places such as Suoi Tien, Heaven Gate, Dong Van Highland and Quang Ngan waterfall.

[48] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.hagiang.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn



Nui Doi – Double mountain and Ma Pi Leng mountain pass (www.hagiang.gov.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: Ha Giang is on National Highway No.2, 34, and 279 that link to Yen Bai, Cao Bang and Lao Cai provinces.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Ha Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 12–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	10.5	12.7
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	6.5	7.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	28	32
1.3.2	Industry	%	34	29
1.3.3	Services	%	38	39
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	8,500	8,000
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	17	15.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	25	20
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	32	30
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A

2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	N/A	N/A
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.45	1.42
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100	100
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	N/A	N/A
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	54	52
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	65	64
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	98	97

Source: GSO and DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Ha Giang

Table 12-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	964.7	960
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	481	470
1.3	Fishery production	1,000 ton	100	89
1.4	Livestock production	1,000 ton	110	110
1.5	Number of pigs	animal	1,000,000	800,000
1.6	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,150	1,150
1.7	Expenditure budget	VND billion	N/A	N/A
1.8	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.9	Annual growth rate of expenditure budget	%	14	14
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,830	1,804
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.02	0.022
2.3	Annual average job creation	jobs	12,000	13,400
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	24.5	23.9
2.5	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	45	43.6
2.6	Rate of villages have television coverage	%	90	92

2.7	Number of telephones per 100 people	telephone	66	66
2.8	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	92	90

Source: GSO and DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita remained at a low level of VND7.5 million, even higher than planned as VND 6.5 million;
2) Poverty rate exceeded the targets and remained at a lower level of 15.8 per cent in 2010, 2 per cent lower than the target;
3) The rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old remained at a high level, but exceeded the target of 24.5 per cent, recorded at 23.9 per cent in 2010;

3.3.2. Failures

1) Economic structure shifted toward a more services economy although the agricultural GDP still remained at a high rate of 32 per cent in the province's GDP, much higher the target of 28 per cent in 2010;
2) Industrial production did not meet the target for GDP share of 34 per cent, remained at the proportion of 29 per cent;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 8,000 billion, lower the target by VND 500 billion;
4) Environmental aspect failed to reach the targets for the rate of using clean drinking water and the forestation rate.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize all resources to create positive changes in the economic structure towards higher share in services and industry and a lower proportion of agricultural sector in the province's GDP.
2) To promote the reform of administrative procedures, create the best environment for social economic development, and improve people's lives; ensure a sustainable development, reduce the development gap compared with other provinces in the region;
3) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order.
4) To overcome difficulties and challenges acquiring the level of an average developed province in the region.

4.2. Ha Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 12-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	15.2	11.7
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	18	11.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	26.2	31.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	32.7	29.0
1.3.3	Services	%	44.1	39.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	650	438
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	4,200	3,642
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	9	14.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	29	22
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45	32
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	N/A	N/A
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.2	1.54
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100	100
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	N/A	N/A
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	60	56
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	70	65.6
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	98

Source: GSO and DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Ha Giang

Table 12-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Grain cultivating area	1,000 ha	92	90.2
1.2	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	400	369
1.3	Grain production per capita	kg	509.2	486.8
1.4	Peanut production area	1,000 ha	9.0	7.3
1.5	Peanut production	1,000 ton	15.5	13.0
1.6	Bean production area	1,000 ha	28.3	22.5
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	785.6	758
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.04	0.03
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	15,000	12,070
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	24.5	23.9
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20	11
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	48	44.1
2.7	Rate of villages have television coverage	%	98	93
2.8	Number of telephones per 100 people	telephone	70	66.8
2.9	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	97	91
2.10	Literacy rate of population over 15 years old	%	76	73.3

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 12-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects*

Category	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Ha Giang***	23.91	18.925	4.988	22.35	17.81	4.54
Ratio of Ha Giang to whole nation (%)	0.06	0.05	0.24	0.14	0.12	0.50

Ratio of Ha Giang to all provinces (%)	0.22	0.18	1.24	0.65	0.53	3.55

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries*
**** This figure also includes projects of which implementation period has ended but commitment has not been fully disbursed yet because they are expected to be continued until the disbursement is completed.*

Table 12-7: ODA amount in Ha Giang from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Ha Giang (HG)	HG/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Ha Giang (HG)	HG/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	1	0.40			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	1.8	0.30			
1997	583.58	5.5	0.94			
1998	509.22	16.72	3.28			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	0	–			
2001	706.86	1.3	0.18			
2002	539.75	1.73	0.32			
2003	548.41	13.25	2.42			
2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	5.48	1.00			
2006	769.99	8.92	1.16	335.01	0.75	0.22
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	1.00	0.40
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	1.56	0.53
2009	1427.46	3	0.21	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.19535	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	1.48	0.05	527.55	4.63	0.88
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	2.63	0.27
Total	16112.05	60.18	0.37	3122.52	10.57	0.34
Average per year	805.60	3.01	0.02	446.07	1.51	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Ha Giang is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 12-8: ODA performance by sector from 2005 to 2014

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	4.93	20.60	3.52	15.76
Health & Social affairs	1.16	4.83	0.97	4.35
Poverty reduction	17.83	74.57	17.85	79.88
Total	23.91	100.00	22.35	93.47

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 12-9: ODA performance by donor from 2005 to 2014

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Japan	4.93	20.60	3.52	71.54
Sweden	3.60	15.05	3.57	99.18
UNFPA	1.16	4.83	0.97	84.24
IFAD	14.23	59.52	14.23	100
Total	23.91	100.00	22.35	93.47

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 12-10: List of projects in the period of 2005 to 2014

Programs & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Reconstruction of the road from the junction Ho Ngoc Linh-Linh Phu Linh commune away, Vi Xuyen, Ha Giang	Japan	2010	2012	0.95	0.95	-	0.93	0.93	
Reconstruction of the road from the village to CHS arc Ta Phin commune fluke - Dong Van, Ha Giang	Japan	2011	2012	0.48	0.48	-	0.48	0.48	
Reconstruction of the Lung Tao Ma-Gi Viet society that should Thang Commune, Dong Van, Ha Giang	Japan	2013	2014	1.35	1.35	-	-	-	

Vietnam Poverty Reduction Programme – Phase II Sweden 2009–2011 (Share) – TDA Ha Giang	Sweden	2009	2011	3.60	–	3.60	3.57		3.57
Improving the quality and use of reproductive health services in Ha Giang	UNFPA	2005	2012	1.16	–	1.16	0.97		0.97
Road upgrading Tien Yen – Huong Son – Ha Yen, Quang Binh, Ha Giang	Japan	2010	2013	1.15	1.15	–	1.12	1.12	
Upgrade, asphalt Vi Xuyen Trung Thanh Tan Quang for Bac Quang, Ha Giang	Japan	2011	2013	1.00	1.00	–	1.00	1.00	
Decentralization and poverty reduction in Ha Giang	IFAD	2005	2012	14.23	14.00	0.23	14.28	14.28	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 12–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building road system in rural area for small and medium industrial zone
2	Supporting to improve the infrastructure for Ha Giang city
3	Improving road system in Dong Van highland area

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN HA GIANG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

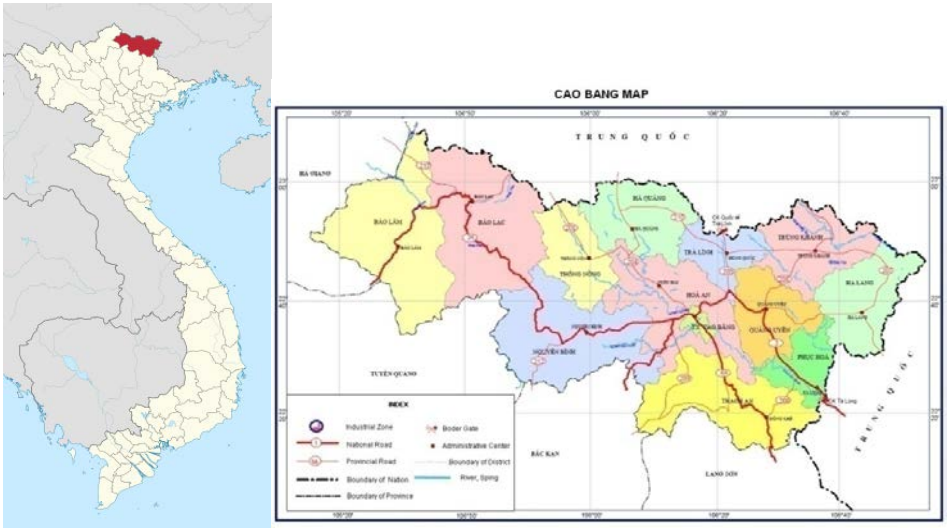
Table 12–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Health	1
Total	1

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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CAO BANG PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 13-1: Key facts of Cao Bang

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 22°63' Longitude: 106°25'	Cao Bang is located in the far northeast of Vietnam, 288 km from Ha Noi
Borders [2]	North: China South: Bac Kan, Lang Son East: China West: Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang	
Area [3]	6,707.9 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The average temperature is about 26°C in the summer and 16.5°C in the winter.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 12 rural districts, 8 wards, 14 town districts, 177 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Cao Bang **Rural districts:** Bao Lac, Bao Lam, Ha Quang, Thong Nong, Tra Linh, Trung Khanh, Nguyen Binh, Hoa An, Phuc Hoa, Quang Uyen, Ha Lang, Thach An
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	515,200 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 20.1% Rural: 79.9%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.53% Female: 50.47%	2012
Population density [3]	77 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Tay (40.9%), Nung (31 %), Dao (10.08 %), Hmong (10.12 %), Kinh (5.75 %) San Chay (1.39 %), Lo Lo	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	97.59%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	345,300 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	5.64%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 15.42 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,930,100	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.98% Rural area: 0.63%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	28.22%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	19.1%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 35,466,748	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 7,864,834	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 27.81% Industry & Construction: 25.21% Services: 46.98%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: chestnut seeds, seedless persimmon, soybean Industry: tobacco, tea, bitter, mining and mineral processing. Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 34.6 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.caobang.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[49]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Cao Bang is mostly mountainous.

2.1.2. Climate: Cao Bang has temperate climate with four seasons, spring, summer, fall and winter. The average temperature is between 25°C and 28°C in summer and between 16°C and 17°C in winter. It sometimes snows on high mountains in winter.

2.1.3. Water resources: Cao Bang has three main river systems, Bang Giang, Quay Son and Bac Vong and two natural lakes, Dong Mu and Thang. There are some other artificial lakes as well such as Khuoi Lai, Na Tau, Phja Gao, Trung Phuc and Thom Luong.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 14.1 percent is agricultural land, 79.6 percent is forest land, 2.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.7percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Cao Bang has diverse mineral resources. By the end of 1999, the province has registered 142 mines with 22 types of minerals. It has trillion tons of reserves of iron.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Cao Bang has a reforestation area in Trung Khanh district.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: The province is famous for Thang Hen mountainous lake, Ban Gioc fall and Nguom Ngao cave. The province is also well known for several sites like Pac Bo and Coc Bo caves and Lenin and Khuoi Nam streams where Uncle Ho lived and worked before the August 1945 Revolution. In Cao Bang, the traditional festivals have specific characteristics of ethnic groups, for example, Long Tong festival and inviting the-Moon-Mother festival.



Ban Gioc fall (www.soha.vn & www.thongtinso.net)

[49] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.caobang.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

2.2.2. Transportation: Cao Bang has National Highway No.3 and 4B linking to Lang Son, Bac Kan and Ha Giang provinces and to China.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Cao Bang's National Development Indicators

Table 13–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	15	11.98
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	12.48	10.92
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	26	29.7
1.3.2	Industry	%	28	29
1.3.3	Services	%	46	41.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	77	35
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	5,000	4,857
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	30	25.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100	100
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	30	25
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	26	26
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4	5.3
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	6	3.33
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.01	1.06
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	20	25.6
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	22	20
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	52	51.5
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	85	85
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100	50

Source: GSO

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Cao Bang

Table 13-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	215	230
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	430	472
1.3	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	16.8	13
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	6,400	6,231
1.5	Import volume	$US million	29	25
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	500	513
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	20	18
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	9,000	9,300
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	25	21.7
2.5	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	45	40.7
2.6	Rate of villages have television coverage	%	90	84.8
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	100	98.6
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	8	7

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Poverty rate fell to 25.8 per cent in 2010, much lower than the plan figure of 30 per cent;
2) Gross grain production reached the level of 230 thousand tons, 15 thousand tons higher than expected, and led to grain product per capita of 472 kg which is 42 kg larger than the target;
3) Environmental aspect reached the targets for the rate of using clean drinking water for rural area.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate of 2010 was quite low, nearly 12 per cent, much lower than the target of 15 per cent;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accumulated for VND 4,857 billion in 2010, lower than planned by VND 200 billion;

3) GDP per capita did not meet the target of VND 12.5 million, remained at VND 11 million in 2010 due to the lower GDP growth rate and higher population growth rate.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To accelerate the higher social and economic growth paces in comparison with the average figure of the five year period on the basis of ensuring the exploitation of advantages, potential internal resources combined with efficient use of external resources;
2) To ensure the quality, efficiency and competitiveness of growth process of the economy;
3) To develop culture in the spiritual foundation of society;
4) To ensure the progress, justice, social security; improve the quality of people's lives;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
6) To accelerate the reduction of the development gap in GDP per capita compare with the national average figure and become a province with relatively developed economy in the region; create a new development to meet the main criteria to be qualified as an industrial province by 2015;

4.2. Cao Bang's National Development Indicators

Table 13-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	15.6	5.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	27.0	15.4
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	24.1	29.7
1.3.2	Industry	%	28.3	29.0
1.3.3	Services	%	47.6	41.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	45.8	35.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND million	6,297.4	4,500.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	16.2	28.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	28.0	26.0

2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	34.0	28.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	5.0	5.8
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.8	5.0
2.7	Population growth rate	%	1.0	1.0
2.8	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	29.0	26.7
2.9	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	24.0	21.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	57.0	51.7
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	94.0	87.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	55.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Cao Bang

Table 13-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 result

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	280.0	250.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	515.8	479.8
1.3	Annual growth rate of local revenue budget	%	17.1	14.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	7,500.0	6,200.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	29.0	25.4
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	542.8	521.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	20.0	18.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	10,000.0	9,100.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	19.0	21.0
2.5	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	51.1
2.6	Rate of villages have television coverage	%	89.0	86.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	10.0	8.0
2.9	Rate of industrial zones have solid waste collecting system	%	85.0	80.0

2.10	Rate of industrial zones have waste water collecting system	%	50.0	30.0
2.11	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100.0	88.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 13-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects*

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Cao Bang***	45.37	32.44	12.93	18.91	12.34	6.57
Ratio of Cao Bang to whole nation (%)	0.12	0.09	0.62	0.12	0.08	0.72
Ratio of Cao Bang to all provinces (%)	0.42	0.31	3.22	0.55	0.37	5.13

Source: Processed by APD based on MPI's data;
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*
**** This figure also includes projects of which implementation period has ended but commitment has not been fully disbursed yet because they are expected to be continued until the disbursement is completed.*

Table 13-7: ODA amount in Cao Bang from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Cao Bang (CB)	CB/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Cao Bang (CB)	CB/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-			
1994	252.82	1	0.40			
1995	338.24	0	-			
1996	590.28	1.8	0.30			
1997	583.58	5.5	0.94			
1998	509.22	16.72	3.28	N/A		
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	0	-			
2001	706.86	1.3	0.18			
2002	539.75	1.73	0.32			
2003	548.41	13.25	2.42			

2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	5.48	1.00			
2006	769.99	8.92	1.16	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	1.20	0.48
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	1.20	0.40
2009	1427.46	3	0.21	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	1.48	0.05	527.55	1.23	0.23
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	8.34	0.87
Total	16112.05	60.18	0.37	3122.52	11.96	0.38
Average per year	805.60	3.009	0.02	446.07	1.71	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Cao Bang is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 13-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	0.12	0.28	0.08	66.28
Energy & Industry	0.75	1.64	0.75	100.50
Transportation	3.77	8.31	2.34	61.95
Water supply & Environment	10.58	23.32	0.90	8.54
Poverty reduction	20.71	45.64	9.24	44.60
Others	9.44	20.81	5.60	59.32
Total	45.37	100.00	18.91	41.67

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 13-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Japan	15.10	33.27	3.99	26.43
Sweden	9.44	20.81	5.60	59.32
ADB	0.12	0.28	0.08	66.28
IFAD	20.71	45.64	9.24	44.60
Total	45.37	100.00	18.91	41.67

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 13-10: List of projects in the period of 2007 to 2017

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
PAR Cao Bang	Sweden	2007	2015	9.44	–	9.44	5.60		5.60
Improving and upgrading provincial road 202 (Ca City – Lung Pan – The Rien)	Japan	2012		0.50	0.50	–	0.33	0.33	
Rural Road Tien Thanh Phuc Hoa District – Hong Nam commune, Hoa An district, Cao Bang province	Japan	2012	2014	1.36	1.36	–	0.22	0.22	
Rural road Soc Ha – Quy Quan (Ha Quang)– Dan Chu (Hoa An), Cao Bang	Japan	2010	2013	0.81	0.81	–	0.70	0.70	
Rural road Vinh Quang, Vinh Phong (Bao Lam) – Hong Tri, Hung Đao (Bao Lac), Cao Bang	Japan	2008		1.10	1.10	–	1.09	1.09	
Sewer and water sanitation Town Hai – Hoa An, Cao Bang	Japan	2011	2014	0.37	0.37	–	0.23	0.23	
Sewer and Town Thanh Nhat – Lang Ha, Cao Bang	Japan	2011	2013	0.30	0.30	–	0.25	0.25	
Development of infrastructure for sustainable rural northern mountainous provinces – Cao Bang TDA	ADB	2011	2017	0.12	0.12	–	0.08	0.08	
Business Development for the Poor Rural area in Cao Bang	IFAD	2008	2014	20.71	17.22	3.49	9.24	8.26	0.97
Communal electricity system development Dao Ngan – Xuan Hoa – Phu Ngoc Ha Quang District, Cao Bang process	Japan	2009	2011	0.75	0.75	–	0.75	0.75	

Construction of water supply system water Two TT, Hoa An, Cao Bang	Japan	2011	2014	0.41	0.41	–	0.08	0.08	
Construction of water supply system Nhat Thanh Town, Ha Lang, Cao Bang	Japan	2011	2014	0.37	0.37	–	0.35	0.35	
Building drainage and wastewater treatment Cao Bang Town	Japan	2010	2015	9.13	9.13	–	–	–	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 13-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Investing to establish waste collecting system and drainage system for De Tham urban area, Cao Bang city

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN CAO BANG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 13-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Health	1
Industry & Energy	1
Total	2

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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BAC KAN PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 14-1: Key facts of Bac Kan

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 22°30' Longitude: 105°87'	Bac Kan is a mountainous province, located in the northeast of Vietnam, 192 km from Ha Noi
Borders [2]	North: Cao Bang South: Thai Nguyen East: Lang Son West: Tuyen Quang	
Area [3]	4,859.4 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 25℃.
Administrative units [3]	1 town, 7 rural districts, 4 wards, 6 town districts, 112 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**Town:** Bac Kan **Rural districts:** Ba Be, Ngan Son, Cho Don, Na Ri, Cho Moi, Bach Thong, Pac Nam
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	301,000 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 16.3% Rural: 83.7%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 50.76% Female: 49.24%	2012
Population density [3]	62 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Tay (52.9 %), Dao (17.6 %), Kinh (13.36 %), Nung (9.3 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.59%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	205,700 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	12.31%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 17.21 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,723,900	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.89% Rural area: 1.05%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	20.39%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	11.6%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 896,997	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 845,527	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 40% Industry & Construction: 18.37% Services: 41.63%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns, sweet potatoes, cane, oil seed plants, vegetables, beans, mangos, citrus fruits, longan, rambutan, plum, apricot, cinnamon Industry: tobacco, tea, bamboo mats, timber, brick, zinc ore, cement, paper, cast iron Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 17.9 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.backan.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[50]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The altitude of Bac Kan province decreases from northwest to southeast and the highest peak is 1,640 m in the Nam Khieu Thuong mountainous ranges. The average height of the whole province is between 500 m and 600 m, the lowest of 40 m is in the area of Quang Chu in Cho Moi district.

2.1.2. Climate: The province has two seasons, the dry and cold season from April to October and the hot and rainy season from November to December. But the cold season lasts longer in the northern region. The annual average temperature is 25°C. The annual rainfall is between 1,400 mm and 1,800 mm. It drizzles with high humidity in March, April and August.

2.1.3. Water resources: Bac Kan has five big rivers, Lo, Gam, Ky Cung, Bang and Cau. In addition, the province is famous for Ba Be lake with the area of 500 ha which connects to Ta Han, Nam Cuong and Cho Leng rivers.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 7.5 percent is agricultural land, 77.9 percent is forest land, 2.5 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.7 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Bac Kan has lead, iron, manganese, antimony, building materials, gemstones and gold.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Bac Kan has the largest area of forest among northeast provinces. The forest resources of the province are quite diverse and abundant. The province has 280 species of plants, including 300 timber species and 300 species of medicinal plants.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: The province is famous for Ba Be national park, Dau Dang waterfall, Ba Be lake and Puong cave. Bac Kan is also well-known for Ba Be Lake Spring Festival with many rituals and activities like boat racing, wrestling, dancing and Nem Con.

[50] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.backan.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn




Ba Be Lake (www.disanxanh.cinet.vn) – Pac Ngoi in Ba Be National Park (www.mangdulich.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: There is an inter-provincial Road No.3 between Bac Kan and Cao Bang

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Bac Can's National Development Indicators

Table 14–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	10.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	9.6	8.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	43.1	37.9
1.3.2	Industry	%	19.3	17.6
1.3.3	Services	%	37.6	44.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	2.0	1.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	1,895.6	2,705.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	20.0	32.1
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	68.0	69.3
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	N/A	N/A
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	1.2	1.6
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.8	4.3

2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	87.0	88.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.1	1.4
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	44.0	40.2
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	28.0	26.6
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	58.0	59.3
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	100.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	78.0	80.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Bac Can

Table 14-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	151.2	150.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	540.0	506.8
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	4,300.0	4,187.9
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	4,500.0	4,091.2
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	3.0	2.9
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	12.0	11.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	280.0	296.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	14.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	5,000.0	4,300.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	28.0	25.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	26.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	57.0	55.7
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	95.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	14	12

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 2,705 billion, exceeded the target;
2) Economic structured shifted to a better direction when the share of agricultural sector decreased to 37.9 per cent in 2010, exceeded the target of 43.1 per cent; meanwhile, services sector made up 44.5 per cent the province's GDP, exceeded the target of 37.6 per cent in 2010;
3) Environmental aspect reached the targets for the rate of using clean drinking water for both rural and urban area;
4) Educational sector performed a significant improvement in meeting the standard of the universal programs for middle school; this figure for high school level improved to the rate of 69.3 per cent, higher than the target of 68 per cent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) The province experienced a low GDP growth rate at 10.5 per cent, failed to meet the target of 12 per cent due to the downturn in its industrial sector;
2) The province relied heavily on agricultural production, in which the low GDP growth rate occurred due to the sector's dependence on weather condition and the lack of high technology in agricultural production;
3) Poverty rate remained at a high level of 32.1 per cent, much higher than the expected rate of 20 per cent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To mobilize the potentials, strengths, resources and utilize all of the economic restructuring in order to accelerate economic growth and improve Bac Can's socio economic infrastructure;
2) To accelerate the province's development and enhance the people's material lives and the spirit;
3) To develop the province's economic structure towards the percentage share targeted for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, services and industry;
4) To develop the province's culture and truly spiritual foundation of the provincial society;
5) To maintain the political stability, security and defense, security and social order.

4.2. Bac Kan's National Development Indicators

Table 14-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicators	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	12.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	22.0	17.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	38.0	40.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	20.0	18.4
1.3.3	Services	%	42.0	41.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	2.0	1.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	3,500.0	3,332.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	17.0	20.4
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	90.0	N/A
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	N/A	11.6
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	0.7
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	2.3
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	88.0	91.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.2	1.3
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	58.0	54.1
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	35.0	34.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	72.0	70.6
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	100.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	92.0	90.5

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Bac Kan

Table 14-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	188.0	166.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	602.6	549.2
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,500.0	6,386.9
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	6,200.0	6,061.4
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	3.0	1.9
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	16.0	14.5
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	312.0	301.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	18.0	17.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	5,000.0	4,082.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	18.0	22.2
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	28.0	20.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	63.0	58.2
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	97.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	15	12

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 14-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Bac Kan	75.63	74.20	1.43	31.42	31.12	0.30
Ratio of Bac Kan to whole nation (%)	0.20	0.21	0.07	0.20	0.21	0.03

Ratio of Bac Kan to all provinces (%)	0.70	0.71	0.35	0.91	0.94	0.23

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 14-7: ODA amount in Bac Kan from 1993-2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Bac Kan (BC)	BC/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Bac Kan (BC)	BC/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-			
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	0	-			
1996	590.28	5.99	1.01			
1997	583.58	1.26	0.22			
1998	509.22	8.65	1.70			
1999	442.78	2.5	0.56		N/A	
2000	524.61	0	-			
2001	706.86	0	-			
2002	539.75	0.6	0.11			
2003	548.41	17.22	3.14			
2004	606.1	0.38	0.06			
2005	549.28	6.48	1.18			
2006	769.99	13.73	1.78	335.01	5.62	1.68
2007	1346.53	2.93	0.22	250.83	0.00	-
2008	1026.78	19.36	1.89	296.91	0.00	-
2009	1427.46	21.65	1.52	361.66	0.00	-
2010	282.20	0	-	392.80	0.00	-
2011	2847.96	14.5	0.51	527.55	9.38	1.78
2012	2069.17	12.5354	0.61	957.76	8.42	0.88
Total	16112.05	127.79	0.79	3122.52	23.41	0.75
Average per year	805.60	6.39		446.07	3.34	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Bac Can is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 14-8: ODA performance by sector from 2006 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	26.59	35.16	10.90	40.98
Energy & Industry	0.77	1.01	0.02	2.00
Transportation	30.44	40.25	16.59	54.49
Water supply & Environment	1.43	1.89	0.30	20.75
Health & Social affairs	14.67	19.39	2.88	19.66
Others	1.74	2.29	0.74	42.51
Total	75.63	100.00	31.42	41.54

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 14-9: ODA performance by donor from 2006 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
IFAD	21.00	27.77	10.81	51.46
ADB	19.86	26.26	0.83	4.17
Kuwait Fund	15.00	19.83	14.15	94.34
Arab Fund	14.67	19.39	2.88	19.66
Japan	3.67	4.86	2.45	66.72
Finland	1.43	1.89	0.30	20.75
Total	75.63	100.00	31.42	41.54

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 14-10: List of projects in the period of 2006 to 2017

Names of project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Water Supply and Sanitation Yen Lac town Na Ri district, Bac Kan province	Finland	2010	2013	0.43	-	0.43	0.30	-	0.30
Hospital and medical training center in Bac Kan	Arab Fund	2012		14.67	14.67	-	2.88	2.88	-

Agriculture and Rural Roads Han Ha–Yen, Bac Kan	Japan	2010	2012	1.47	1.47	–	1.00	1.00	–
Rural Road In Lung – Dai Sao Bac Kan province	Japan	2006		0.75	0.75	–	0.75	0.75	–
Rural Road Quang Phong – Dong Xa, Na Ri district, Bac Kan province	Japan	2008		0.68	0.68	–	0.68	0.68	–
Electricity system for rural communes Cu Le, Xuan Duong. Son Duong, Thuy Liem	Japan	2008		0.77	0.77	–	0.02	0.02	–
Upgrade and renovate provincial road 255, Cho Don District, Bac Kan Province	ADB	2012	2017	12.54	12.54	–	–	–	–
Development of infrastructure for sustainable rural northern mountainous provinces	ADB	2010	2014	5.59	5.59	–	0.09	0.09	–
TDA Bac Kan Developing sustainable tourism Greater Mekong Sub–region – TDA Bac Kan	ADB	2008	2014	1.74	1.74	–	0.74	0.74	–
Partnership for the poor in the agro–forestry development in Bac Kan	IFAD	2009	2015	21.00	21.00	–	10.81	10.81	–
Drainage and sanitation Cho Ra, Ba Be Town, Bac Kan	Finland	2008	2012	1.00	–	1.00	–	–	–
Construction, upgrading and renovating rural road in mountainous communes with special difficulties in Bac Kan	Kuwait Fund	2008		15.00	15.00	–	14.15	14.15	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 14–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Developing infrastructure for Bac Kan town

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN BAC KAN FROM 1993 TO 2013

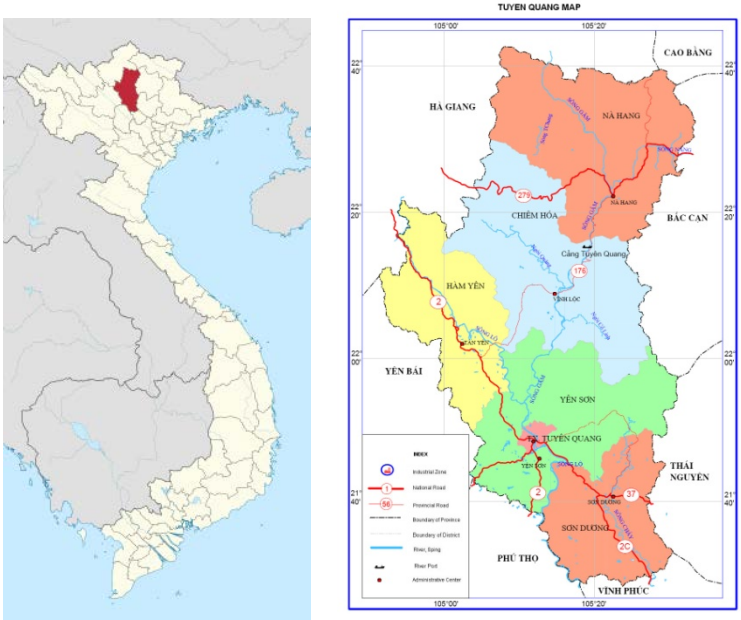
6.1. Training Program

Table 14–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Health	1
Total	1

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

TUYEN QUANG PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 15-1: Key facts of Tuyen Quang

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°81' Longitude: 105°21'	Tuyen Quang is located in the far northeast of Vietnam, 132km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Ha Giang South: Vinh Phuc, Phu Tho East: Cao Bang West: Yen Bai	
Area [3]	5,867.3 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 24°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 6 rural districts, 7 wards, 5 town districts, 129 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Tuyen Quang **Rural districts:** Na Hang, Chiem Hoa, Ham Yen, Yen Son, Son Duong, Lam Binh
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	738,900 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 13.1% Rural: 86.9%	2012

Percentage of male- female population [3]	Male: 50.06% Female: 49.94%	2012
Population density [3]	126 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (46.21%), Tay (25.58 %), Dao (12.5%), San Chay (8.46 %), H' Mong (2.34 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.26%	School year 2011- 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	469,100 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	11.37%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 22.001 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,179,200	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.74% Rural area: 1.22%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	22.63%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	16%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 19,974,009	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 46,262,541	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 33.1% Industry & Construction: 27.95% Services: 38.95%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns, sweet potatoes, cassava, sugar cane, oil seed plants, vegetables, bean, mangos, citrus fruits, rambutan, longan, litchi Industry : barite powder, penpat powder, superfine stone powder, building stone, sand, gravel, lime, cement, brick, hydro-electricity Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 120.6 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.tuyenquang.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[51]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Tuyen Quang is quite complex with high mountains and deep valleys. The general elevation of a northern mountainous area ranges from 200m to 600m descending southward with the highest point of 1,539m in Cham Chu mountain. The southern area, the capital of the province, has relatively low hills with the elevation of 100 m.

2.1.2. Climate: Tuyen Quang is characterized by tropical monsoon climate with two seasons, the dry and the rainy. The annual average temperature ranges between 22°C and 24°C. The average rainfall is from 1,500 mm to 1,800 mm and the average humidity is 85 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Tuyen Quang has three main rivers, Lo, Gam and Pho Day with the length of 145 km, 170 km and 84 km respectively. Apart from these rivers, the province also has many small rivers, lakes and ponds. It is estimated at 10 billion cubic microns that total volume of surface water can be collected from these sources. Tuyen Quang has underground water and three mineral water sources as well.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 14.1 percent is agricultural land, 76.2 percent is forest land, 4.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Tuyen Quang has many metal and non-metal minerals. It has iron ore, lead-zinc ore, tin ore, , manganese and antimony as well as barite, kaolin, limestone and clay.

2.1.6. Forest resources: The forest covered 76.2 percent of the natural area of the province. Especially, Tuyen Quang forest has a very rich flora with 760 species in 349 genera, 126 families. It also has 18 species of rare plants such as aloe wood and textured wood

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Tuyen Quang is famous for Na Lua roof, Hong Thai pavilion, Tan Trao banyan tree, Hang Pagoda, Tan Trao Communal House, Hong Thai Communal House and Thuong Temple. The province also has the eco-tourism zone such as Na Hang, Ham Yen, Nui Dum, My Lam.

[51] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.tuyenquang.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn



Ancient Citadel and Na Hang lake (www.hn.eva.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: The province is on National Highway No.2 linking between Ha Noi, Viet Tri, Tuyen Quang and Ha Giang.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Tuyen Quang's National Development Indicators

Table 15–2: 2006–2010 SEDP and evaluation

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	11.3
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	18.0	15.4
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	35.0	37.4
1.3.2	Industry	%	25.0	22.1
1.3.3	Services	%	40.0	40.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	10.0	6.1
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND million	6,000.0	5,596.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	32.0	34.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	95.0	96.5
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	32.0	34.0

2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	1.5	1.7
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	4.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.10
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	80.0	80.1
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	19.0	18.9
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	67.0	67.5
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	92.0	91.2
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	88.0	80.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Tuyen Quang

Table 15-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	326.3	332.6
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	450.0	455.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,000.0	5,806.1
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	5,800.0	5,765.4
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	60.0	48.2
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	N/A	18.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	725.0	730.7
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	16.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	4,800.0	4,500.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	21.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	62.0	60.3
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school and high school exceeded the targets.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP per capita remained at the low level of VND 15 million, much lower than planned target of VND 18 million;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 5,596 billion, failed to achieve the target of VND 6,000 billion;
3) Average annual export volume remained at a lower level of US$ 6 million, lower than the expectation of US$ 10 million in 2010;
4) Poverty rate was 34.8 per cent in 2010, 2.8 per cent higher than expected.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To maintain a rapid economic growth and sustainability and to accelerate the sustainable shift in economic structure towards industrialization and services;
2) To significantly improve the material life and spirit of the people;
3) To ensure the political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
4) To bring Tuyen Quang to the level of an average income province by 2015;

4.2. Tuyen Quang's National Development Indicators

Table 15-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	11.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	23.0	22.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	29.0	33.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	30.0	28.0
1.3.3	Services	%	41.0	39.0
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	50.0	36.2
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	6,500.0	5,629.6

II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	20.0	22.6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	96.0	94.8
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	34.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	1.5	1.4
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	4.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.60	0.65
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	89.0	88.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	22.0	20.6
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	66.0	65.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	94.0	92.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	88.0	83.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3 Other Development Indicators specified by Tuyen Quang

Table 15-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	350.2	327.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	465.0	442.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	12,000.0	10,331.9
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	11,900.0	8,946.4
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	10.0	5.8
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	20.0	20.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	753.1	739.7
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	18.0	18.4

2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	5,000.0	5,045.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	16.0	19.1
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	84.0	81.9
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	76.0	73.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 15-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Tuyen Quang	48.68	48.68	–	8.36	8.36	–
Ratio of Tuyen Quang to whole nation (%)	0.13	0.14	–	0.05	0.06	–
Ratio of Tuyen Quang to all provinces (%)	0.45	0.47	–	0.24	0.25	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**As of 2012*

***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 15-7: ODA amount in Tuyen Quang from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Tuyen Quang (TQ)	TQ/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Tuyen Quang (TQ)	TQ/AP (%)
1993	150.04	18.35	12.2	N/A		
1994	252.82	1	0.40			
1995	338.24	0.6	0.18			
1996	590.28	1.42	0.24			
1997	583.58	4.06	0.70			
1998	509.22	5.96	1.17			
1999	442.78	0	–			

2000	524.61	3	0.57			
2001	706.86	0.62	0.09			
2002	539.75	27.87	5.16			
2003	548.41	0.86	0.16			
2004	606.1	1.66	0.27			
2005	549.28	0.25	0.05			
2006	769.99	2.24	0.29	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	6.90	1.76
2011	2847.96	53.65	1.88	527.55	3.27	0.62
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	4.73	0.49
Total	16112.05	121.54	0.75	3122.52	14.91	0.47
Average per year	805.60	6.077		446.07	2.13	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Tuyen Quang is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 15-8: ODA performance by sector from 2009 to 2016

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	24.82	50.98	4.05	16.30
Transportation	2.39	4.91	2.15	89.70
Water supply & Environment	11.78	24.20	0.06	0.47
Health & Social affairs	9.00	18.49	1.45	16.13
Others	0.69	1.42	0.66	95.48
Total	48.68	100.00	8.36	17.17

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 15-9: ODA performance by donor from 2009 to 2016

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
IFAD	24.82	50.98	4.05	16.30
Denmark	10.44	21.45	0	–
OFID	9.00	18.49	1.45	16.13

Japan	3.08	6.33	2.80	91.00
Finland	1.34	2.75	0.06	4.13
Total	48.68	100.00	8.36	17.17

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 15–10: List of projects in the period of 2009 to 2016

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Hospital of Trung Son area, Tuyen Quang	OFID	2011	2013	9.00	9.00	–	1.45	1.45	–
Renovate and upgrade often unpaved roads – sedimentation	Japan	2012	2014	0.03	0.03	–	–	–	–
Water drainage and sanitation Na Hang town	Finland	2009	2012	0.82	0.82	–	0.06	0.06	–
Water supply and Sanitation escape the town of Vinh Loc, Chiem Hoa district, province Tuyen Quang	Finland	2009	2012	0.52	0.52	–	–	–	–
Chiem Hoa Street – Trung Hoa – Nhan Ly, Tuyen Quang	Japan	2009	2012	1.39	1.39	–	1.34	1.34	–
Power lines and substations Ngoc Hoi commune, Phu Binh, Hoa An, Phuc Son, Kien Dai ,Yen Lap	Japan	2009	2012	0.69	0.69	–	0.66	0.66	–
Fourth street District – Quy Quan, Tuyen Quang Province	Japan	2009	2012	0.97	0.97	–	0.80	0.80	–
Support for agriculture, farmers and rural Tuyen Quang	IFAD	2011	2016	24.82	24.82	–	4.05	4.05	–
Sewerage and sewage treatment Tuyen Quang town	Denmark	2011	2013	10.44	10.44	–	–	–	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 15-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Developing Yen Son Hospital
2	Developing water supply system for Yen Son town
3	Developing rural infrastructure system in Chiem Hoa District
4	Building water supply system for Yen Son town

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN TUYEN QUANG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

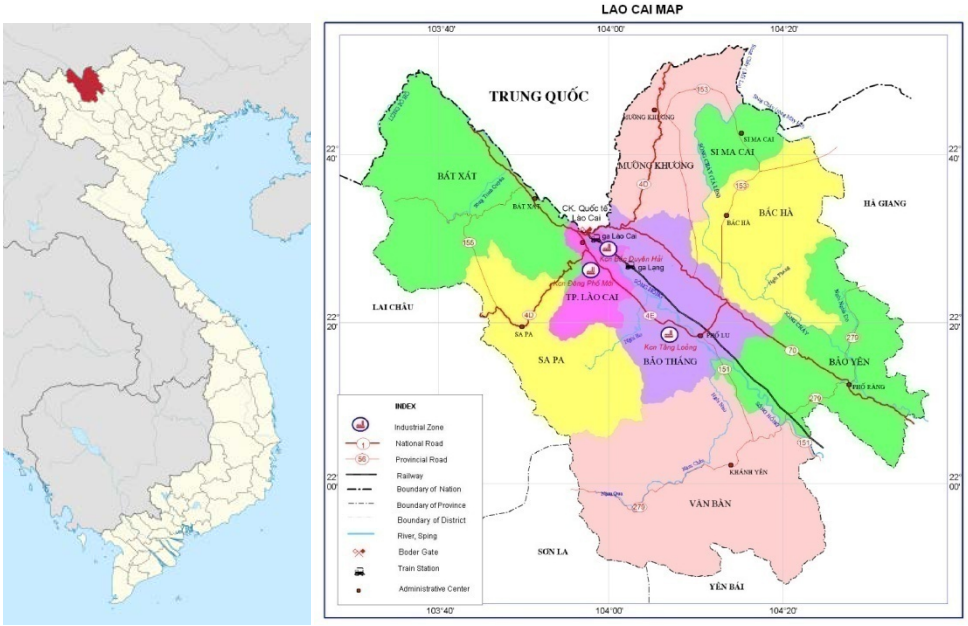
Table 15-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Health	1
Industry & Energy	1
Others	1
Total	3

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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LAO CAI PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 16-1: Key facts of Lao Cai

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 22°27' Longitude: 104°19'	Lao Cai is a mountainous province, halfway between the northeast and northwest of Vietnam, 304 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Yunan of China South: Yen Bai East: Ha Giang West: Lai Chau	
Area [3]	6,383.9 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 23°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 8 rural districts, 12 wards, 9 town districts, 143 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Lao Cai **Rural districts**: Muong Khuong, Bat Xat, Bac Ha, Bao Thang, Sapa, Bao Yen, Van Ban, Si Ma Cai
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	646,800 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 22.6% Rural: 77.4%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 50.34% Female: 49.66%	2012
Population density [3]	101 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (34.58%), H'Mong (23.7 %), Tay (15.3 %), Dao (14.3 %), Giay (4.65 %), Nung (4.16 %), Thai	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.08%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	398,500 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	7.42%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 26.356 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,669,800	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.22% Rural area: 0.87%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	27.69%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	14.1%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 340,134,902	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 313,891,792	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 20.2% Industry & Construction: 42.18% Services: 37.62%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: cotton, sugar cane, peanuts, soybeans Industry : apatite ore type 1 and 2, iron ore, yellow phosphorus, sugar, white wine, cement, bricks, water, production electricity, tobacco Services: tourism, trade	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 837.8 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.laocai.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[52]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Lao Cai consists of rivers, high mountain peaks, steep and high mountain passes, deep streams and wide valleys. The province has the highest peak of the Indochina Peninsular, Fansipan, with 3,143m in height.

2.1.2. Climate: Lao Cai has typical mountainous climate. The cold and dry season lasts from October to March and the cool and rainy season is from April to September. The annual average temperature ranges from 15°C to 18°C. It sometimes snows in Sapa district.

2.1.3. Water resources: The main river that crosses the province is Red river, which flows out of China towards the Ha Noi. It flows through the Lao Cai province over a length of 130 km. Chay and Nam Ti rivers are also important water resources for the province. It has ground water with the estimated reserves of 4,448 million m^3. In addition, there are four mineral water sources.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 13.1 percent is agricultural land, 52.3 percent is forest land, 3.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.6 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The province has rich mineral resources of which 30 types have been identified with good reserves. The major valuable mineral reserves are copper of 53 million tons, molybdenum of 15 million tons and apatite and iron of 2.5 billion tons. There are 150 mines in the province exploiting various kinds of minerals.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Forests in Lao Cai account for 2,789.07 km^2, about 43.87 percent of the entire province, of which 2,292.97 km^2 is natural forests and the rest is plantation. The province is well known for many species of rare timber plants such as Pomu , Lat Hoa and Cho Chi and many species of medicinal herbs.

2.2. Tourism and Transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Lao Cai is famous for Sapa tracking, Ham Rong mountain, Silver waterfall, Rattan bridge, Bamboo forest, Ta Phin cave and Sapa ancient rock field. Sapa and Bac Ha markets are good places to find out the culture of minority groups who come to the markets to exchange and trade goods and products.

[52] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.laocai.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn



Sapa rice terrace and Sapa town (*www.dulichviendong.com* & *www.travelzizi.vn*)

2.2.2. Transportation: Located 300 km far away from Hanoi, Lao Cai can be reached by car or train. There is National Highways No.70, 279, and 4D linking Lao Cai to Yen Bai, Lai Chau, Ha Giang and China.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Lao Cai's National Development Indicators

Table 16–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	12.9
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	10.4	10.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	28.0	34.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	34.0	30.4
1.3.3	Services	%	38.0	35.1
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	400.0	134.9
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	8,000.0	6,926.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	20.0	24.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	32.0	35.9
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	18.0	13.1
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	25.0	21.0

2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	1.3	1.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	1.6	1.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.40	1.69
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	78.0	76.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	40.0	39.2
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	51.0	51.3
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	76.0	88.7
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	82.0	84.8

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Lao Cai

Table 16-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	280.0	228.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	430.8	364.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,200.0	1,476.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	1,190.0	1,368.5
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	200.0	185.5
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	26.0	25.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	650.0	626.2
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	22.0	21.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	40,000.0	39,836.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	26.0	28.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	62.9
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	38.0	34.2
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	97.0	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7	5.8

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate met the target of 13 per cent in 2010;
2) GDP per capita reached VND 10.6 million, met the target;
3) Educational sector well reached the standard of universal middle school programs;
4) Environmental aspect reached the targets for forest coverage and fresh water rate;

3.3.2. Failures

1) Economic structure still remained under developed with high rate of agricultural (34.5 per cent compared with the target of 28 per cent in 2010) and low in industrial and services (30 per cent and 35 per cent respectively, much lower than expected in the plan);
2) Poverty rate remained at a high level of 24 per cent, higher by 4 per cent compared to the target;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 6,296 billion, lower than the target of VND 8,000 billion;
4) Malnutrition rate of children under 5 years old remained high at 28 per cent in 2010 requiring more efforts by the province in the next period of development.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To develop and maintain economic stability and sustainability;
2) To mobilize all resources for the development of agriculture, farmers and rural areas in association with the construction of new rural and the enhancement of vocational training for farmers;
3) To establish sound social economic infrastructure and erase poverty; improve living standards for the people;
4) To completely consider culture and education the basic foundation and driving force for social and economic development;
5) To accelerate economic restructuring to increase the share of industrial and services sectors;
6) To strengthen the administrative reform and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of state management creating a favorable environment to attract investment from all economic sectors;
7) To assure the political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
8) To set up a sound foundation for the province to become a quite developed province of northern mountainous area;
9) To deplete and take advantages the economic cooperation and regional and international integration for the development of the province;

4.2. Lao Cai's National Development Indicators

Table 16-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	7.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	38.4	26.4
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	24.8	20.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	41.1	42.2
1.3.3	Services	%	34.1	37.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US% million	356	127.9
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	25,000.0	10,762.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	16.8	23.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	34.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	15.0	13.1
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	53.3	42.9
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	1.0	0.6
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	2.0	1.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.30	1.69
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	78.0	76.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	41.0	40.2
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	53.0	51.2
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	89.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	88.0	86.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Lao Cai

Table 16-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	270.0	259.9
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	400.7	400.9
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,500.0	4,603.8
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	11,000.0	9,354.6
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	1,000.0	278.5
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	5.0	3.8
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	673.9	648.3
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	19.0	19.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	47,600.0	12,460.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	<20	21.8
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	70.0	69.6
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	39.0	38.4
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	84.0	81.2
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.0	6.2
2.9	Rate of industrial zones have waste treatment system	%	100	100.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 16-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Lao Cai***	136.85	135.68	1.17	50.78	50.32	0.46

Ratio of Lao Cai to whole nation (%)	0.36	0.38	0.06	0.32	0.34	0.05
Ratio of Lao Cai to all provinces (%)	1.27	1.31	0.29	1.47	1.52	0.36

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*
**** This figure also includes projects of which implementation period has ended but commitment has not been fully disbursed yet because they are expected to be continued until the disbursement is completed.*

Table 16-7: ODA amount in Lao Cai from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Lao Cai (LC)	LC/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Lao Cai (LC)	LC/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	3.49	1.38			
1995	338.24	2	0.59			
1996	590.28	7.06	1.20			
1997	583.58	10.06	1.72			
1998	509.22	7.63	1.50			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	0	–			
2001	706.86	2.41	0.34			
2002	539.75	3.56	0.66			
2003	548.41	13.31	2.43			
2004	606.1	1.45	0.24			
2005	549.28	2.19	0.40			
2006	769.99	8.12	1.05	335.01	0.00	
2007	1346.53	2.25	0.17	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	40.33	3.93	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	1.17	0.08	361.66	6.94	1.92
2010	282.19	0	–	392.80	0.15	0.04
2011	2847.96	95.66	3.36	527.55	1.58	0.30
2012	2069.17	61.37	2.97	957.76	31.49	3.29
Total	16112.04	262.06	1.63	3122.52	40.15	1.29
Average per year	805.60	13.103		446.07	5.74	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Lao Cai is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 16-8: ODA performance by sector from 2003 to 2012

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	36.06	26.35	18.19	50.44
Energy & Industry	6.39	4.67	4.71	73.70
Transportation	3.36	2.45	1.77	52.61
Water supply & Environment	1.34	0.98	0.79	59.17
Urban development	59.00	43.11	6.36	10.78
Education & Training	0	-	0	-
Health & Social affairs	13.60	9.94	10.58	20.83
Poverty reduction	17.00	12.42	8.28	48.69
Others	0.11	0.08	0.11	100.00
Total	136.85	100.00	50.78	37.10

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 16-9: ODA performance by donor from 2003 to 2012

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	81.62	59.64	18.63	22.83
France	30.00	21.92	18.09	60.29
Japan	5.45	3.99	3.26	59.85
Korea	13.60	9.94	10.58	77.78
ADB	6.06	4.43	0.10	1.70
ILO	0.11	0.08	0.11	100.00
Total	136.85	100.00	50.78	37.10

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 16-10: List of projects in the period of 2005 to 2017

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Renovation and expansion of water supply systems Pho Lu town, Lao Cai province	Japan	2009	2014	1.34	1.34	-	0.79	0.79	-

Reconstruction of the 153 provincial road Bac Ha – Lung aneurysm, Lao Cai province	Japan	2009	2014	1.43	1.43	–	0.77	0.77	–
Reconstruction of the Y Ty – A Lu – A Mu Sung, Lao Cai province	Japan	2009	2014	1.93	1.93	–	1.00	1.00	–
Rural Infrastructure northern mountainous provinces – Lao Cai TDA	ADB	2011	2015	6.06	6.06	–	0.10	0.10	–
Infrastructure and rural tourism in Lao Cai	France	2008	2014	30.00	28.95	1.05	18.09	17.74	0.35
Action plan to protect the child labor elimination and prevention of child labor in society away from them and Lao Chai San, Sa Pa district, Director 2011–2012	ILO	2011	2013	0.11	–	0.11	0.11	–	0.11
Poverty northern mountainous provinces – Lao Cai TDA	WB	2011	2015	17.00	17.00	–	8.28	8.28	–
System power supply Coc Ly commune, Bac Ha district, Lao Cai province	Japan	2009		0.76	0.76	–	0.71	0.71	–
State Technical Assistance Project Lao Cai City Urban	WB	2011	2013	1.50	1.50	–	0.09	0.09	–
Rural Energy II – Lao Cai TDA	WB	2005	2011	1.76	1.76	–	1.54	1.54	–
Rural Energy II expansion – TDA Lao Cai	WB	2009	2014	3.87	3.87	–	2.46	2.46	–
Urban Development and medium – TDA Lao Cai	WB	2012	2017	57.50	57.50	–	6.27	6.27	–
Medical Equipment Hospital Lao Cai	Korea	2011	2013	13.60	13.60	–	10.58	10.58	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN LAO CAI FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 16-11: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	5
Health	1
Public Administration	6
Others	2
Total	14

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.2. Dispatch of volunteers

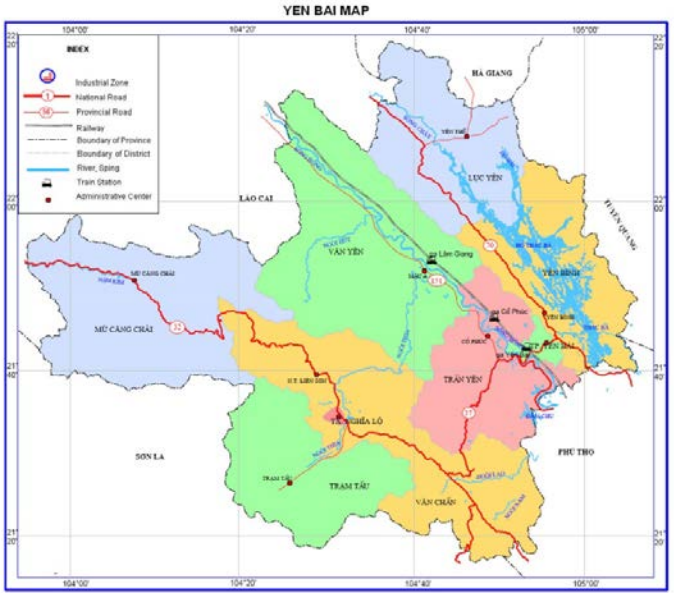
Table 16-12: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1	1
Education	1	1
Total	2	2

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

YEN BAI PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 17–1: Key facts of Yen Bai

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°71' Longitude: 104°89'	Yen Bai is located in the gateway to the northwest of Vietnam, 217 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Lao Cai, Ha Giang South: Phu Tho East: Tuyen Quang West: Son La	
Area [3]	6,886.3km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical monsoon	The annual average temperature is from 18°C to 20°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 7 rural districts, 11 wards, 10 town districts, 159 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Yen Bai **Town:** Nghia Lo **Rural districts:** Luc Yen, Van Yen, Mu Cang Chai, Tran Yen, Yen Binh, Van Chan, Tram Tau
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	764,400 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 19.5% Rural: 80.5%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.92% Female: 50.08%	2012
Population density [3]	111 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (46.31%), Tay (18.27 %), Dao (11.33 %), H'mong (11.06 %), Thai (7.17 %), Muong (1.97 %), Nung (2.0 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.92%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	481,700 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	12.01%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 24.88 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,753,200	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.32% Rural area: 1.34%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	29.2%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	12.1%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 29,098,692	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 47,211,189	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 32.72% Industry & Construction: 33.11% Services: 34.17%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, vegetables, beef, pork Industry : sugar cane, cinnamon, tea, wood, oil seed plants Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 100 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.yenbai.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[53]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Yen Bai is rising from east to west and from south to north with average elevation of about 600 meters. The area is diversified with rugged mountains and green rice paddy fields in the valleys. The Hoang Lien Son mountain range runs through the province.

2.1.2. Climate: Yen Bai has tropical monsoon season. The annual average temperature is from 18°C to 28°C. Winter lasts from December to Match and is dry while summer lasts from April to November and is rainy. It is frequently drizzling during the late winter.

2.1.3. Water resources: The province has two main water sources, Red and Chay rivers and local precipitation. Thac Ba is the biggest reservoir in the province with the capacity of a 2.9 billion m^3.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 15.7 percent is agricultural land, 68.8 percent is forest land, 2.2 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.7 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: In Yen Bai, 33 ores and minerals are currently mined in the numerous quarries in Luc Yen district. Apatite, biotite, calcite, chlorite group, chondrodite, corundum, danburite, elbaite, fluor-cannilloite, graphite, humite, lepidolite, varieties of microcline and several gemstones can be found in the province.

2.1.6. Forest Resources: The forest land of Yen Bai is 414,565 ha and it supplies valuable Po Mu, Lat Hoa, and Cho Chi timber.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Yen Bai has natural tourist sites, Tham Le cave, Xuan Long and Thuy Tien caves, Thac Ba waterfall, Suoi Giang stream and Muong Lo crop field. The province also has historical and cultural sites like Dong Cuong and Dai Cai temples.

[53] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.yenbai.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com, www.gso.gov.vn and www.travelvietnam.com.





Thac Ba lake (www.hanoikidsforum.org) *Dong Cuong temple (www.mytour.vn)*

2.2.2. Transportation: There is railway from Ha Noi to Yen Bai then to Lao Cai. National Highway No.32 links between Yen Bai and Lao Cai and National Highway No.37 connects Yen Bai to Tuyen Quang. There are also cars leave daily between Hanoi and Yen Bai.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Yen Bai's National Development Indicators

Table 17–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12	13.2
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	9.0	18.7
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	27.0	35.3
1.3.2	Industry	%	38.0	32.8
1.3.3	Services	%	35.0	32.0
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	25.0	29.3
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	3,521	6,301.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 4% per year	N/A
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	95.0	96.5
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	90.0	91.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	20.0	16.0

2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	N/A	N/A
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.25	1.31
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	70.0	82.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	40.0	35.6
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	58.0	54.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	80.0	93.9
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	50.0	39.7

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Yen Bai

Table 17-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicator**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	230.0	250.8
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	200.0	334.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,000	5,654.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	8,000.0	9,461.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	12.0	10.3
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	15.0	22.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	800.1	751.3
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	19.0	19.8
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	17,000.0	11,000.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	22.0	22.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	55.0	51.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	50.0	51.1
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	90.0	97.1
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A

Source: GSO and DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate reached 13.2 per cent, higher than the target of 12 per cent;
2) GDP per capita accounted for VND 18.7 million, doubled the target of VND 9 million in 2010;
3) Educational sector performed well to bring the province met the provincial targets for achieving the standards of universal middle school and high school programs in 2010;
4) Rate of children under 1 year old benefited from the universal vaccination program exceeded the target and reached the level of 97.1 per cent instead of 90 per cent in the plan;
5) Environmental aspect reached the targets for the rate of using clean drinking water in rural area;

3.3.2. Failures

1) Economic structure failed to shift to the direction of higher industrial and service production when the share of agricultural sector remained at the high proportion of 35.3 per cent in 2010, 8 per cent higher than expected;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 6.3 trillion, halved the target;
3) Population growth rate remained at a level of 1.31 per cent instead of 1.2 per cent as targeted;
4) Almost environmental indicators failed to meet the targets.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To maintain the sustainable economic growth and improve the quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy;
2) To accelerate economic restructuring towards industrialization and modernization;
3) To consider industry a breakthrough in economic development;
4) To promote the application of science and technology for improving the level of manufacturing;
5) To develop the social economic development in association with environmental protection, education quality improvement and human resources development;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
7) To promote a proactive international economic integration and develop social economic infrastructure system; constantly improve the material and spiritual lives of people as well as concentrate on reducing poverty and creating more jobs.

4.2. Yen Bai's National Development Indicators

Table 17-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	>13	12.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	25.0	24.9
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	25.0	32.7
1.3.2	Industry	%	41.0	33.1
1.3.3	Services	%	34.0	34.2
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	48.0	46.3
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND million	6,800.0	6,195.5
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 4% per year	29.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	98.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	99.0	98.9
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	50.0	35.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	N/A	N/A
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.09	1.24
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	89.0	90.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	45.0	37.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	63.5	55.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	88.2
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	64.2	42.5

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Development Indicators specified by Yen Bai

Table 17-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	250.0	273.1
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	330.0	357.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	>1700	9,829.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	18,000.0	13,827.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	15.0	13.1
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	20.0	15.6
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	945.2	765.7
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	20.0	19.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	21,101.0	14,201.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	19.0	20.9
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	60.0	68.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	61.0	54.4
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	100.0	99.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 17-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Yen Bai***	96.82	96.82	-	27.43	27.43	-
Ratio of Yen Bai to whole nation (%)	0.25	0.27	-	0.18	0.19	-

Ratio of Yen Bai to all provinces (%)	0.90	0.94	–	0.80	0.83	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012.*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*
**** This figure also includes projects of which implementation period has ended but commitment has not been fully disbursed yet because they are expected to be continued until the disbursement is completed.*

Table 17-7: ODA amount in Yen Bai from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Yen Bai (YB)	YB/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Yen Bai (YB)	YB/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	2.2	0.87			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	7.2	1.22			
1997	583.58	0.72	0.12			
1998	509.22	8.65	1.70			
1999	442.78	0	–			
2000	524.61	0	–			
2001	706.86	17.75	2.51			
2002	539.75	1.67	0.31			
2003	548.41	10.19	1.86			
2004	606.1	2.03	0.33			
2005	549.28	9.91	1.80			
2006	769.99	0	–	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	6.59	0.49	250.83	0.03	0.01
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	3.30	1.11
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.19	45	15.95	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	1.02	0.19
2012	2069.17	14.12	0.68	957.76	2.77	0.29
Total	16112.05	126.03	0.79	3122.52	7.12	0.23
Average per year	805.60	6.3		446.07	1.02	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Yen Bai is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 17-8: ODA performance by sector from 2008 to 2015

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Transportation	17.25	17.82	3.21	18.59
Water supply & Environment	0.55	0.57	0.11	19.41
Health & Social affairs	58.32	60.23	13.14	22.52
Poverty reduction	20.70	21.38	10.98	53.07
Total	96.82	100.00	27.43	28.33

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 17-9: ODA performance by donor from 2008 to 2015

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Korea	52.00	53.71	10.80	20.76
WB	20.70	21.38	10.98	53.07
ADB	13.63	14.07	0.76	5.57
Germany	6.32	6.52	2.34	37.05
Japan	3.63	3.75	2.45	67.48
Finland	0.55	0.57	0.11	19.41
Total	96.82	100.00	27.43	28.33

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 17-10: List of projects in the period of 2008 to 2015

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Water Supply for the key southern districts, Yen Bai province	Korea	2009	2015	52.00	52.00	-	10.80	10.80	-
Yen Bai town water supply Yen Bai	Japan	2010	2011	1.49	1.49	-	1.20	1.20	-
Road Cuc Duong – Thuong Nung – Chew Sang Vo Moc district, Yen Bai province	Japan	2010	2012	0.75	0.75	-	0.75	0.75	-

GTLX Phu Dinh street, Thanh Binh Dinh Hoa district, Yen Bai province4	Japan	2013		0.89	0.89	–	–	–	–
Rural roads, tinh Yen Bai	Japan	2012		0.50	0.50	–	0.50	0.50	–
Sewer and wastewater treatment Yen Bai city	ADB	2012	2013	13.63	13.63	–	0.76	0.76	–
Improving the quality and safety of agricultural products and the development of biogas – Thai TDA	Finland	2011		0.32	0.32	–	0.11	0.11	–
Development of infrastructure for sustainable rural northern mountainous provinces – TDA Yen Bai	Finland	2011		0.23	0.23	–	–	–	–
Rural Development multi-purpose Yen Bai	Germany	2008		6.32	6.32	–	2.34	2.34	–
TDA Dinh Water Supply Both town and Du Town, Yen Bai	WB	2010	2015	20.70	20.70	–	10.98	10.98	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 17-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Relocating residential area for ethnic groups in Yen Bai
2	Sustainable development of livelihood for Van Yen district
3	Building medical waste treating system for Yen Bai provincial hospital
4	Building medical center for districts in Yen Bai

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN YEN BAI FROM 1993 TO 2013

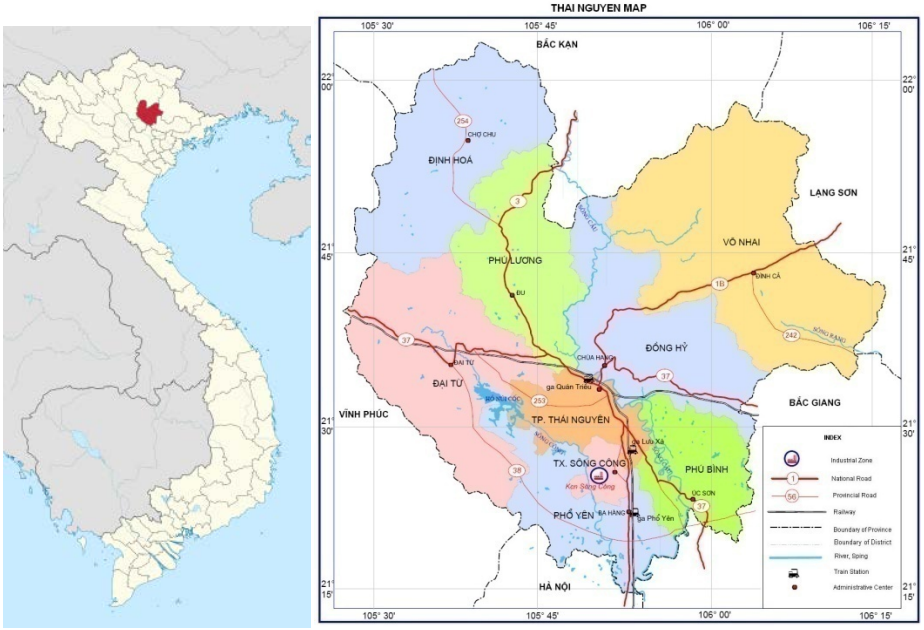
6.1. Training Program

Table 17-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	3
Education	1
Health	2
Total	6

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

THAI NGUYEN PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 18–1: Key facts of Thai Nguyen

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°56' Longitude: 105°87'	Thai Nguyen is located in the far northeast of Vietnam, 81 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Bac Kan South: Hanoi East: Lang Son, Bac Giang West: Tuyen Quang, Vinh Phuc	
Area [3]	3,534.7 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 25°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 7 rural districts, 25 wards, 13 town districts, 143 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Thai Nguyen **Town:** Song Cong **Rural districts:** Dinh Hoa, Dai Tu, Vo Nhai, Dong Hy, Phu Luong, Phu Binh, Pho Yen

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,150,200 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 28.4% Rural: 71.6%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.3% Female: 50.7%	2012
Population density [3]	325 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (73.1%), Tay (10.9 %), Nung (5.68 %) , San Diu (3.92 %), San Chay (2.89 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.68%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	719,700 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	7%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 25.601 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,834,600	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.46% Rural area: 1.54%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	13.76%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	20.3%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 437,068,301	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 197,228,949	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 20.97% Industry & Construction: 41.22% Services: 37.81%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, fruits, beef, pork, chicken Industry: coal, steel, tea Services: tourism, education and health	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 148.4 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.thainguyen.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[54]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Thai Nguyen has many mountain ranges running from south to north such as Tam Dao, Ngan Son, and Bac Son ranges. The structure of them is made of strongly decayed rocks with many caves and valleys.

2.1.2. Climate: The climate of Thai Nguyen has two distinct seasons; the rainy season from May to October and the dry season from November to April. The annual average temperature is 25°C. The annual average rainfall ranges from 2,000 to 2,500 mm and it rains most in August and late in January.

2.1.3. Water resources: Thai Nguyen has two major rivers, Cau and Cong rivers. Cau river flows through the province with the length of 110km and average flow of 2.28 billion m^3 per year. Cong river stops in Nui Coc lake which holds 175 million m^3 and supplies agricultural and industrial water. The province has 395 large and small water reservoirs as well.

2.1.4. Land resources: : Of the total land area, 30.7 percent is agricultural land, 51 percent is forest land, 5.7 percent is specialized land and the rest of 3.8 percent is residential land.

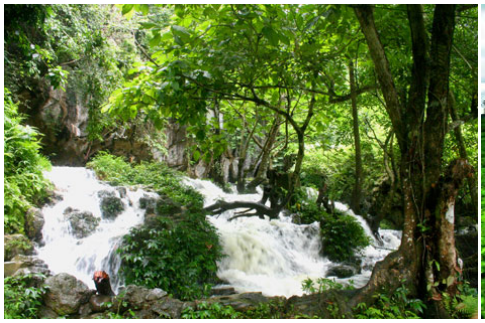
2.1.5. Mineral resources: Thai Nguyen is rich in mineral resources and has the second largest coal reserves in the country. It also has iron, lead, gold and niken.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Thai Nguyen has 102,190 ha of protection forest and 44,450 ha of planted forest.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Thai Nguyen is famous for Nui Coc reservoir which includes 89 islands. The province also has historical revolutionary sites like Van and Vo mountains, Dinh Hoa ATK vestige, and Duom temple. It has held the International Tea Festival annually since 2011.

[54] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.thainguyen.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn





Mo Ga spring (www.dulichgo.blogspot.com) *Tea festival (www.dulichhanoi.vn)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Thai Nguyen City is on National Highway No.3 connecting Ha Noi and Cao Bang. National Highway No. 37 is westward to Tuyen Quang and eastward to Bac Giang, and National Highway No.1B to Lang Son. The city of Thai Nguyen has two railway lines. The first line connects Ha Noi Railway Station to Quan Trieu Railway Station and the second connects Luu Xa Railway Station to Ha Long Railway Station.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Thai Nguyen's National Development Indicators

Table 18-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.3	11.1
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	19.5	17.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	21.0	21.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	42.0	41.3
1.3.3	Services	%	37.0	36.9
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	120.0	98.9
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	12,000.0	10,000.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	14.4	10.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	89.0	87.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	25.0	23.0

2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	2.3
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	4.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.90	1.02
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	75.0	73.9
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	24.0	22.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	51.0	49.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	90.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	98.0	97.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Thai Nguyen

Table 18-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	429.0	419.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	390.0	366.8
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,500.0	6,204.9
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	6,000.0	5,777.1
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	340.0	301.3
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	14.0	12.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,151.0	1,138.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.8	0.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	14,000.0	11,480.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	18.5
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	88.0	88.5
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	23.5	24

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Poverty rate fell to the lower level at 10.8 per cent in 2010 compared to 14.4 per cent as planned;
2) The rate of malnutrition for children aged under 5 years old exceeded the target of 20 per cent, recorded at 18.5 per cent;
3) The rate of village clinics have doctors exceeded the target of 88 per cent, achieved 88.5 per cent in 2010;
4) The rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program achieved the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target at 12.3 per cent, as accounted for only 11 per cent;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 10 trillion, lower than the target of VND 12 trillion;
3) GDP per capita experienced the low level of VND 17.5 million, lower than planned as VND 19 million in 2010;
4) Revenue and expenditure budgets almost failed to fulfill the tasks.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To maintain a rapid and sustainable pace of social economic development on the basis of continued economic restructuring, the improvement of the quality, efficiency, competitiveness and active international integration;
2) To maintain the political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
3) To promote the industrialization and modernization so as by 2020, Thai Nguyen becomes a modern industrialized province and one of the economic centers of culture, health, education development of the country.

4.2. Thai Nguyen's National Development Indicators

Table 18-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	11.0	7.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	31.0	25.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0

1.3.1	Agriculture	%	20.0	21.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	42.0	41.2
1.3.3	Services	%	38.0	37.8
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	150.0	136.6
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	15,000.0	14,400.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	12.0	13.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	95.0	92.8
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	28.0	24.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	1.4
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	1.7
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	1.34
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	90.0	89.5
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	25.0	23.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	52.0	50.6
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	89.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	98.0	97.5

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3 Other Development Indicators specified by Thai Nguyen

Table 18-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	463.6	443.8
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	390.0	385.8
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	9,000.0	8,676.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	11,000.0	6,959.8
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	400.0	319.4
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	16.0	15.0
II	**Social indicators**			

2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,188.6	1,150.2
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	3.5	3.3
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	14,000.0	12,500.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	12.0	15.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	82.0	80.3
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	98.0	97.8
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	26	24.5

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 18-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Thai Nguyen	50.21	50.21	-	32.44	32.44	-
Ratio of Thai Nguyen to whole nation (%)	0.13	0.14	-	0.21	0.22	-
Ratio of Thai Nguyen to all provinces (%)	0.46	0.48	-	0.94	0.98	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 18-7: ODA amount in Thai Nguyen from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Thai Nguyen (TN)	TN/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Thai Nguyen (TN)	TN/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0.28	0.1	N/A		
1994	252.82	4.86	1.92			
1995	338.24	11.92	3.52			
1996	590.28	0.18	0.03			
1997	583.58	4.64	0.80			

1998	509.22	20.58	4.04			
1999	442.78	0.5	0.11			
2000	524.61	2.24	0.43			
2001	706.86	0.89	0.13			
2002	539.75	3.8	0.70			
2003	548.41	10.34	1.89			
2004	606.1	11.58	1.91			
2005	549.28	4.4	0.80			
2006	769.99	3.77	0.49	335.01	0.42	0.13
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	1.67	0.67
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	1.72	0.06	527.55	4.13	0.78
2012	2069.17	0	–	957.76	8.52	0.89
Total	16112.05	81.7	0.51	3122.52	14.74	0.47
Average per year	805.60	4.09		446.07	2.11	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Thai Nguyen is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 18-8: ODA performance by sector from 1998 to 2015

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	16.27	32.39	9.30	57.20
Transportation	3.95	7.88	2.45	61.87
Water supply & Environment	26.73	53.24	18.85	70.49
Others	3.26	6.49	1.85	56.70
Total	50.21	100.00	32.44	64.60

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 21-9: ODA performance by donor from 1998 to 2015

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement Rate (%)
France	20.16	40.16	15.72	77.96
OFID	10.00	19.92	9.21	92.06
ADB	9.52	18.96	1.94	20.42

Japan	4.77	9.51	3.27	68.41
Norway	4.62	9.20	1.25	27.14
WB	1.13	2.26	1.06	93.14
Total	50.21	100.00	32.44	64.60

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 18-10: ODA performance by donor from 2007-2015

Program & Projects	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Water supply and Pho Yen district south of the point Thuy, Phu Binh district, Thai Nguyen province	Japan	2010	2012	0.82	0.82	-	0.82	0.82	-
Song Cong town water supply Thai Nguyen	Norway	2012		4.62	4.62	-	1.25	1.25	-
Road Cuc Duong - Thuong Nung 0 Chew Sang Vo Moc district, Thai Nguyen district	Japan	2011	2012	1.72	1.72	-	1.69	1.69	-
Inter commune road Phu Dinh street, Thanh Binh Dinh Hoa district, Thai Nguyen province	Japan	2013	2014	1.49	1.49	-	-	-	-
Phuc Luong street - Minh Tien, Dai Tu district, Thai Nguyen province	Japan	2010	2012	0.75	0.75	-	0.75	0.75	-
Sewer and wastewater treatment Thai Nguyen City	France	1998	2013	20.16	20.16	-	15.72	15.72	-
Improving the quality and safety of agricultural products and the development of biogas - Thai TDA	ADB	2009	2015	3.26	3.26	-	1.85	1.85	-

Developing infrastructure strongly for the North mountain provinces– TDA Thai Nguyen.	ADB	2011	2015	6.27	6.27	–	0.10	0.10	–
Rural Development multi-purpose Thai Nguyen	OFID			10.00	10.00	–	9.21	9.21	–
TDA Dinh Water Supply Both town and Du town, Thai Nguyen	WB	2005		1.13	1.13	–	1.06	1.06	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 18-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Establishing infrastructure for ecotourism development in rural area of Thai Nguyen
2	Urban development for Thai Nguyen province

Source: APD

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN THAI NGUYEN FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 18-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	8
Education	8
Health	2
Industry & Energy	2
Public Administration	1
Total	21

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

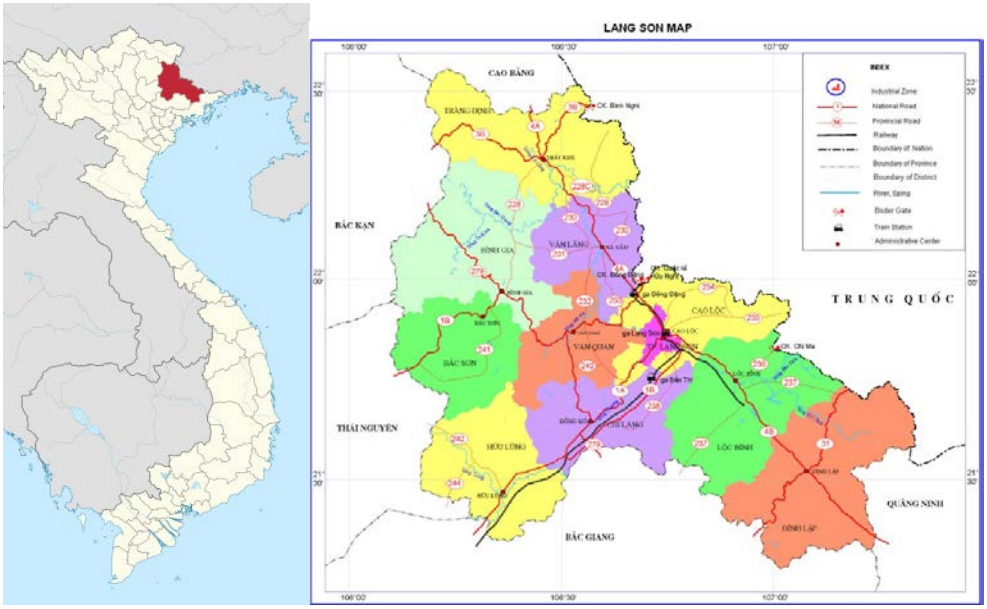
6.2. Dispatch of volunteers

Table 18-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1	0
Total	1	0

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

LANG SON PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 19–1: Key facts of Lang Son

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°85' Longitude: 105°87'	Lang Son is a frontier mountainous province in the northeast of Vietnam, 155km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Bac Giang South: Cao Bang East: Guangxi of China West: Bac Kan, Thai Nguyen	
Area [3]	8,320.8 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 21.5°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 10 rural districts, 5 wards, 14 town districts, 207 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Lang Son **Rural districts:** Trang Dinh, Van Lang, Van Quan, Binh Gia, Bac Son, Huu Lung, Chi Lang, Cao Loc, Loc Binh, Dinh Lap
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	744,100 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 19.2% Rural: 80.8%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.97% Female: 50.03%	2012
Population density [3]	89 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Nung (42.97%), Tay (35.43 %), Kinh (16.9 %), Dao (3.5 %), Hoa, San Cha, H' mong	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.63%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	490,300 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	7.07%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 21.774 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,450,200	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.35% Rural area: 0.78%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	21.02%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	13.6%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 174,704,370	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 101,544,800	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 30.68% Industry & Construction: 24.79% Services: 44.52%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: anise, tangerine, peach, pear, pine Industry : coffee, tea, timber Services: tourism, trade	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 192.5 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.langson.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[55]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Lang Son mostly consists of hills and low mountains, covering over 80 percent of the entire province. The average altitude is 252 m above the sea level. The lowest is 20 m and the highest peak of 1,541 m is the Phia Me of Mau Son mountain. Main rivers that run through the province are Ky Cung, Ba Thin, Bac Giang, Bac Khe, Thuong, Hoa, and Trung rivers.

2.1.2. Climate: The climate in Lang Son is cool and temperate. The annual average temperature is 21.5°C. The annual average rainfall is from 1,200mm to 1,600mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: Lang Son benefits the water resources from a varied system of rivers including Ky Cung, Ba Thin, Bac Giang, Bac Khe, Thuong La, Hoa Do and Trung rivers.

2.1.4. Land resources: The total natural land area of the province is 830,521 ha. Of the total land area, 12.8 percent is agricultural land, 67.3 percent is forest land, 3.2 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.8 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The province has large reserves of bauxite, phosphate and coal. It also has some reserves of gold, silver and lead.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Not available

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Lang Son is famous for Rampart of Mac Dynasty, Doan Citadel Vestige, Chi Lang Defile, Ky Cung and Bac Le temples. The province is also well-known for Ky Lua market, To Thi and Mau Son mountains and Tam Thanh and Nhi Thanh grottoes.



Tam Thanh pagoda (www.dulichvn.org.vn)



Bac Son valley (www.dulichvietnam.com)

[55] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.langson.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

2.2.2. Transportation: Lang Son has the following National Highway; No.1A connects Lang Son to Ha Noi, No.1B connects to Thai Nguyen, No.4A connects to Cao Bang, No.31 connects to Bac Giang, and No.279 connects to Bac Kan. Besides, the international railway runs through Lang Son to China.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Lang Son's National Development Indicators

Table 19-2: 2006-2010 SEDP and evaluation

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	9.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	17.0	14.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	36.0	32.4
1.3.2	Industry	%	24.0	24.9
1.3.3	Services	%	40.0	42.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	120.0	82.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	6,200.0	5,740.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	23.0	28.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	54.0	56.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	20.0	12.1
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	1.0	1.1
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	84.0	86.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.2	1.4
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	95.0	92.4
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	33.0	31.4
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	52.0	49.1

3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	96.0	99.2
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	73.0	75.9

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Lang Son

Table 19-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	392.6	295.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	540.0	400.8
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	4,300.0	3,549.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	7,000.0	5,780.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	1,500.0	1,349.0
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	40.0	34.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	727.0	736.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	17.0	15.8
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	11,000.0	9,890.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	21.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	61.3
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	78.0	80.4
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	24	22

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned with higher share in industry and services sectors;
2) Educational sector experienced good performance in meeting the standard of universal program for middle schools and brought about a significant improvement in this figure for high school level with 56 per cent schools met the standards;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target at 12 per cent, only accounted for 9.6 per cent;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 5,740 billion, lower than the target of VND 6,200 billion;
3) GDP per capita experienced the low level of VND 14.5 million, lower than planned as VND 17 million in 2010;
4) Poverty rate remained at the high level of 28.3 per cent in 2010 compared to the level of 23 per cent planned;
5) Export failed to meet the target of US$120 million, accounted only for US$82 million;
6) Revenue and expenditure budgets failed to fulfill the tasks;

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To ensure economic development with rapid and sustainable growth and gradually improve quality and efficiency of the development;
2) To continue the process of economic restructuring and improve the province's production productivity and business competitiveness;
3) To focus on the construction of social economic infrastructure and increase new production capacity;
4) To put priority on investing to fulfill the needs of basic infrastructure for the whole province, especially within the economic zone of Dong Dang - Lang Son;
5) To concentrate on human resource development and improve living standards and spirit of the people and ensure social security, create jobs, protect the ecological environment for the sustainable development of the province;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
7) To achieve basic criteria of a province that meets the national average level of development.

4.2. Lang Son's National Development Indicators

Table 19-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	10.0	7.1
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	25.0	21.8
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100.0
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	29.0	30.7

1.3.2	Industry	%	26.0	24.8
1.3.3	Services	%	45.0	44.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	128.0	96.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	9,000.0	7,184.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	24.0	28.3
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	59.0	56.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	18.0	12.1
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	1.0	1.1
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	83.0	86.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.2	1.4
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	94.0	92.4
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	33.0	31.4
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	51.0	49.1
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	99.0	99.2
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	80.0	75.9

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Lang Son

Table 19-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicators	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicator**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	330.0	295.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	432.6	400.8
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	5,400.0	3,549.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	5,880.0	5,780.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	1,600.0	1,349.0
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	35.0	34.0

II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	762.8	736.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	15.8
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	12,000.0	9,890.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	18.0	21.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	62.0	61.3
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	85.0	80.4
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	24	22

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 19-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Lang Son	56.34	56.34	–	3.02	3.02	–
Ratio of Lang Son to whole nation (%)	0.15	0.16	–	0.02	0.02	–
Ratio of Lang Son to all provinces (%)	0.52	0.54	–	0.08	0.09	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 19-7: ODA amount in Lang Son from 1993 to2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Lang Son(LS)	LS/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Lang Son(LS)	LS/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	1.45	0.5			
1995	338.24	3.96	1.17			
1996	590.28	4.72	0.80			

1997	583.58	0.01	0.00			
1998	509.22	4.88	0.96			
1999	442.78	1.29	0.29			
2000	524.61	0	–			
2001	706.86	0	–			
2002	539.75	2.79	0.52			
2003	548.41	1.97	0.36			
2004	606.1	5.31	0.88			
2005	549.28	2.9	0.53			
2006	769.99	3.29	0.43	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	2.65	0.20	250.83	0.66	0.26
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	0.39	0.07
2012	2069.17	38.39	1.86	957.76	1.46	0.15
Total	16112.05	73.61	0.46	3122.52	2.51	0.08
Average per year	805.60	3.68		446.07	0.36	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Lang Son is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 19-8: ODA performance by sector from 2011 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	8.21	14.57	0.16	1.95
Transportation	2.70	4.80	1.74	64.40
Water supply & Environment	17.57	31.19	1.12	6.35
Urban development	27.86	49.45	0	–
Total	56.34	100.00	3.02	5.36

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 19-9: ODA performance by donor from 2011 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
ADB	36.07	64.02	0.16	0.44
Germany	16.57	29.41	0.29	1.75

Japan	3.70	6.57	2.57	69.31
Total	56.34	100.00	3.02	5.36

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 19-10: List of projects in the period of 2007 to 2012

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Town water supply Dinh Lap, Lang Son	Switzerland	2011		4.21	-	4.21	2.13	-	2.13
Loc Yen Street - speakers, Lang Son	Korea	2008		14.40	14.40	-	5.10	5.10	-
Loc Yen Street to Thanh Loa, Lang Son, Phase II	Japan			0.95	0.95	-	0.70	0.70	-
Development of infrastructure for sustainable rural northern mountainous provinces to Lang Son province	Japan			0.48	0.48	-	0.34	0.34	-
Comprehensive economic development - urban society Hung Yen - Vietnam Tri - Dong Dang - Lang Son TDA	Japan	2007	2012	0.36	0.36	-	0.36	0.36	-
Wastewater for Lang Son City	Germany	2012		10.53	10.53	-	0.25	0.25	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 19-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building communal roads to Tan Yen Commune, Trang Dinh District, Lang Son
2	Building waste treating plant for Dong Dang Border Economic Zone
3	Building railway overpass system for National Road No. 1 into Lang Son city

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN LANG SON FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 19-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Health	1
Public Administration	2
Total	4

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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BAC GIANG PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 20–1: Key facts of Bac Giang

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°30' Longitude: 106°62'	Bac Giang is located in the north of Vietnam, 56 km from Hanoi.
Borders [2]	North: Lang Son South: Quang Ninh, Hai Duong, Bac Ninh East: Bac Ninh West: Thai Nguyen, Hanoi	
Area [3]	3,848.9 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 24℃.
Administrative units [3]	1city under province, urban districts, town, 9 rural districts, 7 wards, 16 town districts, 207 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Bac Giang **Rural districts:** Son Dong, Luc Ngan, Luc Nam, Yen The, Lang Giang, Yen Dung, Viet Yen, Tan Yen, Hiep Hoa
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,588,500 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 9.8% Rural: 90.2%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.44% Female: 50.56%	2012
Population density [3]	413 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (87.25%), Nung (4.91%), Tay (2.56%) San Chay (1.66%), San Diu (1.75%), Hoa (1.18%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.05%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,003,500 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9.2%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 19.1 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,167,200	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.16% Rural area: 0.90%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	12.1%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	13.8%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 1,607,965,413	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 1,341, 574, 236	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 29.8 % Industry & Construction: 38.7% Services: 31.6%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: litchi, corns, peanuts, rice Industry: industrial sewing, clothes, urea compost, plastic labels, etc. Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 1,668.8 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.bacgiang.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[56]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Bac Giang is fairly mountainous but is not isolated. The average elevation of the province ranges between 300 m to 900 m with the highest point at 1,068 m. It can be divided in to two regions; mountainous and midland regions. Mountainous region consists of seven districts, Son Dong, Luc Nam, Luc Ngan, Yen The, Tan Yen, Yen Dung, Lang Giang. Midland region includes Hiep Hoa, Viet Yen districts and Bac Giang city.

2.1.2. Climate: There are two seasons, the cold and dry season from October to March and the hot and rainy season from April to September. The annual average temperature is 24°C. The humidity varies greatly from 73 percent to 87 percent. The average annual sunshine ranges from 1,500 to 1,700 hours.

2.1.3. Water resources: Bac Giang has three major rivers, Cau, Thuong and Luc Nam rivers and the total length of rivers and springs in Bac Giang is estimated at 347km. The province also has many streams, lakes, ponds, swamps, underground water artery.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 33.7 percent is agricultural land, 36.4 percent is forest land, 13.5 percent is specialized land and the rest of 6.0 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The province is rich in mineral resources. It has large reserves of coal and some reserves of iron, bronze, clay and kaolin. Limestone reserves are estimated at 3.1 billion tones which would be the basic input for cement manufacture. Other mineral resources include phosphoric, titan, antimony, quartz and oil clay and glassy sand.

2.1.7. Forest resources: Bac Giang has 140, 192 ha of forestry area. Among that 20,492 ha is protection forest accounting for 14.62 percent of the total forest area, 13,773 ha is special used forest accounting for 9.82 percent and 105,927 ha is production forest accounting for 75.56 percent.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Bac Giang is famous for Khe Ro primitive forest, Suoi Mo site, Xuong Giang Ancient Citadel, Cam Son lake and Khuon Than resort. The province has cultural traditional festival of Kinh Bac people, as well as spring festivals of ethnic groups.

[56] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.bacgiang.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn





Cam Son lake (www.vns360.com) *Mo spring (www.bacgiangnews.wordspress.com)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Bac Giang has National Highways including No. 1A, 31 and 279. It also has railways connecting to Ha Noi, Lang Son, Thai Nguyen and Quang Ninh provinces.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Bac Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 20–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	9.29
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	14.8	12.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	31.0	32.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	35.0	33.8
1.3.3	Services	%	34.0	34.0
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	90.0	72.2
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	11,000.0	9,675.6
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	8.0	9.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	98.0	94.1
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	68.0	66.2
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	46.0	45.0

2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	3.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	2.0	2.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	1.12
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	94.0	95.2
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	21.0	19.4
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	44.0	41.6
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	100.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	99.0	98.1

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Bac Giang

Table 20-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	660.0	642.8
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	452.7	410.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	7,000.0	6,485.3
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	7,200.0	6,400.6
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	100.0	84.8
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	20.0	20.3
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,458.0	1,567.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	18.0	17.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	12,000.0	10,165.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	17.0	19.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	94.0	92.6
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.2
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	24	25

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned with higher share in industry and services sectors, but the share of agricultural sector remained high;
2) Medical sector performed well to reach the improvement and met the medical standards for villages' clinics even though the number of sick beds remained low at 19.4 per 10,000 patients;
3) Environmental field experienced good performance with high rate of using fresh drinking water in bot rural and urban area, mostly 100 per cent of the people have had fresh water system;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target at 12 per cent, accounted for 9.29 per cent;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 9,675 billion, lower than the target of VND 11,000 billion;
3) GDP per capita experienced the low level of VND 12.5 million, lower than planned as VND 14.8 million in 2010;
4) Poverty rate remained at the higher level of 9.8 per cent in 2010 compared to the target of 8 per cent;
5) Export failed to meet the target of $US 90 million, accounted only for US$ 72 million;
6) Revenue and expenditure budgets failed to fulfill the tasks.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To bring Bac Giang overcome the difficulties and challenges in development and become a province that meets the average development level in the north mountainous area especially for GDP per capita;
2) To develop a comprehensive economic structure, education, health, culture, society, environment protection; to ensure social security and improve people's lives;
3) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
4) To promote democracy and strengthen the performance of the political system.

4.2. Bac Giang's National Development Indicators

Table 20-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	9.26
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	24.0	19.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	28.0	29.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	39.0	38.7
1.3.3	Services	%	33.0	31.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	150.0	114.5
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	19,000.0	17,653.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	11.0	12.1
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	98.0	95.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	80.0	72.3
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	48.0	46.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	1.4
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	2.0	2.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	75.0	78.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	1.20
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	99.6
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	21.0	19.6
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	39.0	37.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	100.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	99.6

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Bac Giang

Table 20-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	722.0	662.8
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	440.0	417.2
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	11,000.0	8,978.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	10,500.0	8,978.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	120.0	113.8
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	11.0	10.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,641.0	1,588.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	17.6
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	18,000.0	16,888.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	16.0	18.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	56.0	83.1
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	89.0	87.8
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	27	25.8

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 20-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Bac Giang	33.89	32.74	1.15	11.33	11.33	0.00
Ratio of Bac Giang to whole nation (%)	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.00

Ratio of Bac Giang to all provinces (%)	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.33	0.34	0.003

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 20-7: ODA amount in Bac Giang from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Bac Giang (BG)	BG/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Bac Giang (BG)	BG/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0.08	0.00			
1994	252.82	0.12	0.05			
1995	338.24	6.21	1.84			
1996	590.28	2.04	0.35			
1997	583.58	4.96	0.85			
1998	509.22	3.41	0.67			
1999	442.78	2.26	0.51	N/A		
2000	524.61	2.27	0.43			
2001	706.86	21.17	2.99			
2002	539.75	3.75	0.69			
2003	548.41	0.56	0.10			
2004	606.1	5.11	0.84			
2005	549.28	8.19	1.49			
2006	769.99	20.54	2.67	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.50	0.20
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	2.46	0.83
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.34	0.09
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	1.77	0.06	527.55	0.00	–
2012	2069.17	1.15	0.06	957.76	7.54	0.79
Total	16112.05	83.59	0.52	3122.52	10.84	0.34
Average per year	805.60	4.18		446.07	1.55	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Bac Giang is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 20-8: ODA performance by sector from 2009 to 2014

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	7.65	22.58	0	–
Energy & Industry	11.23	33.14	6.28	55.94
Water supply & Environment	1.77	5.22	0.53	29.79
Education & Training	9.50	28.03	3.54	37.21
Others	3.74	11.04	0.98	20.02
Total	33.89	100.00	11.33	33.43

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 20-9: ODA performance by donor from 2009 to 2014

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	11.23	33.14	6.28	55.94
ADB	10.24	30.22	0.98	9.57
Korea	9.50	28.03	3.54	37.21
Japan	1.77	5.22	0.53	29.79
UNDP	1.15	3.39	0	–
Total	33.89	100.00	11.33	33.43

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 20-10: List of projects in the period of 2009 to 2014

Program & Projects	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Water supply systems Doi Ngo town, Bac Giang	Japan	2011		1.77	1.77	–	0.53	0.53	–
Improving quality and safety of agricultural products and development of biogas program – TDA	ADB	2009	2014	2.59	2.59	–	0.74	0.74	–
Rural Energy II expansion – TDA Bac Giang	WB	2010	2012	11.23	11.23	–	6.28	6.28	–

Development of infrastructure for sustainable rural northern mountainous provinces – Bac Giang TDA	ADB	2010	2014	7.65	7.65	–	0.24	0.24	–
To enhance the impact of administrative reform in Bac Giang	UNDP	2012		1.15	–	1.15	0.00	–	0.00
College of Technology south Vietnam – Bac Giang TDA	Korea	2009	2013	9.50	9.50	–	3.54	3.54	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 20–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Improving urban infrastructure for Bac Giang city
2	Building fresh water plant No. 2 for Bac Giang city
4	Building waste treating plant for Bac Giang city
5	Building fresh water plant for Chu town, Luc Ngan District
6	Building fresh water plant for Thang Town, Hiep Hoa District; for Voi town, Lang Giang District;
7	Building fresh water plant for Bich Dong town, Viet Yen District
8	Building drainage system and environmental protection system for Bich Dong town and craft villages, Viet Yen District

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN BAC GIANG FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for Establishing the Korea-Vietnam College of Technology in Bac Giang
-Sector: Education
-Period: 2010-2013
-Purpose: To contribute socio-economic development of Bac Giang and neighboring provinces through fostering high-level human resources.

6.2. Training program

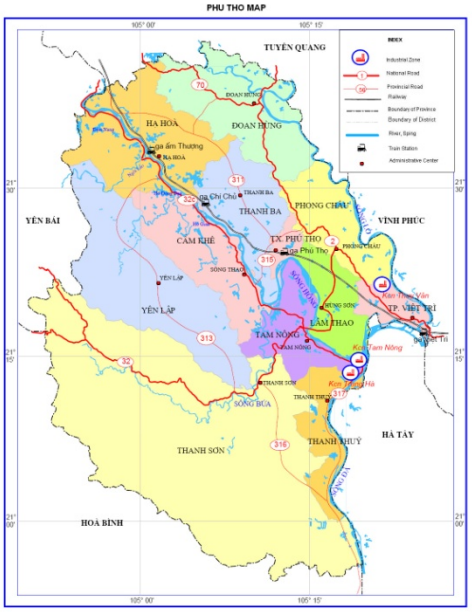
Table 20-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	4
Education	1
Health	1
Industry & Energy	1
Public Administration	2
Others	1
Total	10

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

PHU THO PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 21-1: Key facts of Phu Tho

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°26' Longitude: 105°12'	Phu Tho is located at the plains and midland in the north of Vietnam, 92 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Tuyen Quang, Yen Bai South: Hoa Binh East: Vinh Phuc, Ha Tay West: Son La	
Area [3]	3,533.4 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 23℃.
Administrative units [3]	1 City under province, 1 town, 11 rural districts, 17 wards, 11 town districts, 249 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City :** Viet Tri **Town:** Phu Tho **Rural districts:** Ha Hoa, Thanh Ba, Doan Hung, Lam Thao, Thanh Son, Yen Lap, Tam Nong, Thanh Thuy, Phu Ninh, Cam Khe, Tan Son

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,335,900 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 18.2% Rural: 81.8%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.54% Female: 50.46%	2012
Population density [3]	378 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (84.24%), Muong (13.9%), Dao (0.98%), San Chay (0.25%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.54%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	858,900 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	5.7%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 20.526 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,096,400	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.79% Rural area: 1.03%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	14.1%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	14.4%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 484,961,202	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 615, 938, 101	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 27.77% Industry & Construction: 41% Services: 31.23%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns, vegetables Industry : stone, kaolin, sand, gravel, tea, beer Service: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 454.9 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.phutho.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[57]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Phu Tho is featured with a mixture of mountains, hills and plains, declining from northwest to southeast. It is located at the confluence of two rivers, Red and Da.

2.1.2. Climate: The province is located is the subtropical monsoon region, with an annual average temperature of 23.5℃ and an annual average rainfall of 1,700 mm. The annual average humidity ranges between 85 percent and 87 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: The province is rich with water resources. There are five large rivers, Chay, Hong, Da, Lo and Bua running through the province. 41 branches from main rivers, 130 small streams and thousands of lakes and ponds provide adequate water for irrigation and daily use. Large amount of underground water is allocated all over the province.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 27.9 percent is agricultural land, 50.6 percent is forest land, 7.6 percent is specialized land and the rest of 2.7 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Phu Tho is rich of natural mineral resources. According to a recent geological survey in the province, there are 215 mines. The province has kaolin, feldspar, spirit ores, stone and gravel sand.

2.1.6. Forest resources: The province has 195 ha of forestry area, accounting 50.6 percent of the total natural land area. Phu Tho has organizational management capacity of intensive forest by focusing on a large scale.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Phu Tho is well-known as an ancestral land of Vietnam. It has many archaeological sites like Son Vi, Dong Dau, Lang Ca and many pagodas, temples and tombs around Nghia Linh mountain. Den Hung Remains represents the legend about 18 Hung Kings who built Van Lang State, the first state of Vietnam. Xuan Son national park and Ao Chau pond are famous beauty spots of Phu Tho.

[57] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.phutho.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn





Den Hung festival (www.vista.net.vn) *Ao Chau pond (www.dulichao.com)*

2.2.2. Transportation: National Highway No.2 which links Ha Noi with Ha Giang province and China border crosses Phu Tho. There is also a railway from Ha Noi to Lao Cai which stops in Viet Tri city.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Phu Tho's National Development Indicators

Table 21-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	10.7
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	13.2	13.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	18.0	25.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	46.0	38.6
1.3.3	Services	%	36.0	35.8
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	300.0	321.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	9,000.0	10,728.5
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<10	10.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	85.0	86.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	40.0

2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	4.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	N/A	N/A
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	66.0	67.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	<1	1.23
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	100.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	38.0	35.8
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	49.0	49.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	85.0	92.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	99.0	99.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Development Indicators specified by Phu Tho

Table 21-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic Indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	480.0	442.7
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	372.7	334.7
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	2,500.0	2,669.2
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	2,488.0	6,987.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	400.0	384.8
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	14.0	15.0
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,288.0	1,322.7
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	17.0	17.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	18,000.0	19,500.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	17.0	17.3
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	53.7
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	99.7
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.0

2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	34	32
2.9	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100.0	100.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita experienced the low level of VND 13 million, well met the planned in 2010;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 10,728 billion, higher than the target of VND 9,000 billion enabling the development pace and the possibility of meeting the social targets;
3) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned with higher share in services sector, but the share of industrial sector failed to reach the high target of 46 per cent of GDP;
4) Export volume exceeded the target of US$ 300 million, accounted for US$ 321 million;
5) Revenue and expenditure budgets fulfill the targets successfully.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target at 13 per cent, accounted for 10.7 per cent;
2) Medical sector failed to reach the improvement in meeting the medical standards for villages' clinics even though the number of sick beds remained low at 35.8 per 10,000 patients, failed to meet the target of 38 for the figure;
3) Poverty rate remained at the level of 14.1 per cent in 2010, did not meet the target of 10 per cent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To effectively exploit the potential advantages to ensure a rapid and sustainable economic development;
2) To proactively and actively mobilize internal resources associated exploit external resources, put focus on two breakthroughs: (1) establish key social economic infrastructure, (2) train human resources and tourism development;
3) To promote cultural, social development and ensure social security;
4) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
5) To create the foundation to become the industrial province by 2020.

4.2. Phu Tho's National Development Indicators

Table 21-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	5.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	33.0	20.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	19.0	27.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	42.0	41.0
1.3.3	Services	%	39.0	31.2
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	600-650	538.8
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	13,400.0	12,482.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	10.0	14.1
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	88.0	86.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	55.0	42.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	4.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	3.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.15
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	100.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	39.0	37.1
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	52.0	50.2
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	93.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	99.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Development Indicators specified by Phu Tho

Table 21-5: Inherent indicators for the period of 2011-2015

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	580.0	454.7
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	419.9	339.1
1.3	Area production for grain	1,000 ha	93.0	86.6
1.4	Area production for vegetable plants	1,000 ha	14.0	13.3
1.5	Area production for perennial plants	1,000 ha	7.0	6.7
1.6	Number of buffalos	1,000 animal	76.0	73.5
1.7	Number of cows	1,000 animal	93.0	91.9
1.8	Number of pigs	1,000 animal	750.0	735.0
1.9	Livestock	1,000 animal	12.0	10.3
1.10	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	1,890	1,804.0
1.11	Amount of sand and gravel production	1,000 m^3	2,100	1,956.0
1.12	Amount of clay	ton	435,000	412,516.0
1.13	Amount of processed tea	ton	65,800	50,758.0
1.14	Amount of beer	1,000 liters	116,000	108,925.0
1.15	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,000	2,507.7
1.16	Expenditure budget	VND billion	10,000	9,167.4
1.17	Import volume	US$ million	600.0	547.2
1.18	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	16.0	15.0
II	**Social and environmental indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,381.4	1,340.8
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	21.0	21.4
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	22,000-23,000	5,300.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	17.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	60.0	57.5
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	100.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.0

2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	36	34
2.9	Rate of residential areas have waste treated system	%	100.0	100.0
2.10	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100.0	100.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 21-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Phu Tho	41.99	41.99	–	3.66	3.66	–
Ratio of Phu Tho to whole nation (%)	0.11	0.12	–	0.02	0.02	–
Ratio of Phu Tho to all provinces (%)	0.39	0.40	–	0.10	0.11	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 21-7: ODA amount in Phu Tho from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Phu Tho (PT)	PT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Phu Tho (PT)	PT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	1	0.40			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	18.88	3.20			
1997	583.58	5.4	0.93			
1998	509.22	6.68	1.31			
1999	442.78	1.83	0.41			
2000	524.61	2.93	0.56			
2001	706.86	24.6	3.48			
2002	539.75	6.07	1.12			
2003	548.41	4	0.73			

2004	606.1	0	–			
2005	549.28	13.01	2.37			
2006	769.99	0	–	335.01	2.13	0.64
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	3.30	1.11
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	2.67	0.74
2010	282.19	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	0.72	0.14
2012	2069.17	32.59	1.58	957.76	3.50	0.37
Total	16112.05	116.99	0.73	3122.52	12.32	0.39
Average per year	805.60	5.85		446.07	1.76	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Phu Tho is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 21-8: ODA performance by sector from 2011 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	8.90	21.19	0.08	0.88
Transportation	2.59	6.16	1.93	74.63
Water supply & Environment	30.00	71.45	1.50	4.98
Education & Training	0.50	1.20	0.16	31.75
Total	41.99	100.00	3.66	8.71

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 21-9: ODA performance by donor from 2011 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Korea	30.00	71.45	1.50	4.98
ADB	8.90	21.19	0.08	0.88
WB	1.88	4.47	1.65	87.92
Japan	1.21	2.89	0.44	36.26
Total	41.99	100.00	3.66	8.71

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 21-10: List of projects in the period of 2011 to 2017

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Minh Luong – Ha Luong road, Phu Tho Province	Japan	2012		0.71	0.71	–	0.28	0.28	–
Thanh Xa TDA – Phuong Lan – Phuong Linh road, Phu Tho Province	WB	2012		1.88	1.88	–	1.65	1.65	–
Centre for Distance Education Thanh Son district, Phu Tho province	Japan	2012		0.50	0.50	–	0.16	0.16	–
Development of infrastructure for sustainable rural northern mountainous provinces – Phu Tho TDA	ADB	2011	2017	8.90	8.90	–	0.08	0.08	–
Building a system to collect and treat wastewater Vietnam Tri City, Phu Tho Province	Korea	2012		30.00	30.00	–	1.50	1.50	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 21-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building drainage system for Viet Tri city
2	Building fresh water supply system for Hung Hoa area, La Phu District

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN PHU THO FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

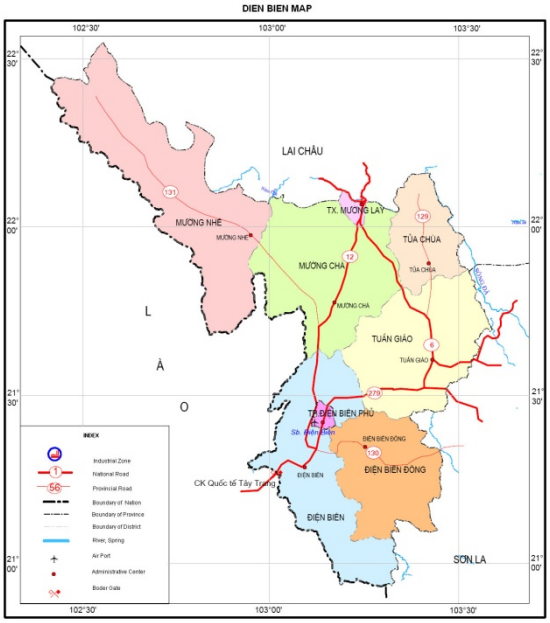
Table 21-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	3
Education	2
Industry & Energy	1
Public Administration	3
Others	3
Total	12

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

DIEN BIEN PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 22–1: Key facts of Dien Bien

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°80' Longitude: 103°08'	Dien Bien is in the northwest of Vietnam, 500 km from Ha Noi
Borders [2]	North: Yunan of China South: Pax Xeng, Pakou of Laos East: Pax Xeng, Pakou of Laos West: Phongsaly of Laos	
Area [3]	9,562.9 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 22°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 8 rural districts, 9 wards, 5 town districts, 116 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**Town:** Muong Lay **Rural districts:** Tua Chua, Tuan Giao, Dien Bien Dong, Muong Tra, Muong Nhe, Dien Bien, Muong Ang
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	519,300 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 15% Rural: 85%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 50.05% Female: 49.95%	2012
Population density [3]	54 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Thai (37.99%), H' Mong (34.8%), Kinh (18.4%), Kho Mu (3.3%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	97.37%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	307,700 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	8.72%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 17.217 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 4,024,800	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.54% Rural area: 0.75%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	38.24%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	17.1%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 5,671,300	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 7,873,564	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 32.25% Industry & Construction: 29.82% Services: 37.93%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rubber, coffee, tea, rice, vegetables Industry : coal, stone, wood, cement, electricity production Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 0.1 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2010

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.dienbien.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[58]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Dien Bien has a complex terrain, composed by the mountains that run along about 100 km westward of the Vietnam - Laos Border. 50 percent of its land area is located at over 1,000 m above the sea level. Interspersed with high mountains are valleys, narrow streams and steep distributed throughout the province.

2.1.2. Climate: There are two seasons in the province, the dry and the rainy seasons. The average temperature is ranges from 21°C to 23°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: The major water sources of Dien Bien are Da, Ma and Mekong rivers as well as small springs

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 16.1 percent is agricultural land, 63.0 percent is forest land, 1.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.5 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Dien Bien has diversified types of mineral resources such as mineral water, fat coal, limestone, granite, iron ore and nonferrous metals.

2.1.6. Forest resources: The province has 348,049 ha of forest.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Dien Bien is famous for Pa Khoang reservoir, Tham Bang cave, Ban Phu Citadel and Museum of Dien Bien Phu Victory. Dien Bien is also well-known with some historic sites such as Noong Nhai Vestige, Muong Phang Forest and Dien Bien Phu Vestige.



Do Cat bunker and Xoe dancing (www.vietnamtourism.com)

[58] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.dienbien.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

2.2.2. Transportation: National Highway No. 6 connects Ha Noi to Tuan Giao district and National Highway No. 279 connects Tuan Giao district to Dien Bien Phu city. National Highway No.12 links Dien Bien Phu to Ma Lu Thang border gate in Lai Chau province. There is also Muong Thanh Airport in Dien Bien Phu, connecting between Ha Noi and Dien Bien Phu.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Dien Bien's National Development Indicators

Table 22–2: 2006–2010 SEDP and evaluation

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.5	10.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	14.5	11.7
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	35.0	34.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	28.0	29.5
1.3.3	Services	%	37.0	35.8
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	20.0	8.5
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	7,200.0	6,086.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	43.0	50.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	78.0	79.4
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	40.0	42.6
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	25.0	24.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	4.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	4.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.80	2.12
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	9.0	8.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	33.0	33.8
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	36.0	36.2

3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	94.0	93.8
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	52.0	54.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Dien Bien's National Development Indicators

Table 22–3: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	220.8	222.5
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	460.0	443.9
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,500.0	1,377.9
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	4,830.0	4,246.3
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	4.0	4.8
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	19.0	20.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	480.0	501.2
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	23.0	24.2
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	6,000.0	6,052.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	21.5	23.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	56.2
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	10.0	6.3
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	95.0	92.1
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned with higher share in services sector and industrial sector, but the share of agricultural sector remained at the high level of 35 per cent GDP;
2) The number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients exceeded the target of 33 beds, recorded at 33.8 beds in 2010;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target at 12.5 per cent, accounted for 10.5 per cent;
2) GDP per capita experienced the level of VND 11.7 million, lower than the target of VND 14.5 million in 2010;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 6,086 billion, lower than the target of VND 7,200 billion;
4) Poverty rate remained at the level of 50 per cent in 2010, much higher than the target of 43 per cent;
5) Export failed to meet the target of US$ 20 million, accounted only for US$ 8 million;
6) Rate of malnutrition children under 5 years old remained at the high level of 23 per cent, failed to meet the target of 21 per cent;
7) Revenue and expenditure budgets failed to fulfill the targets.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To promote economic development, poverty reduction focus, attracting and effective use of resources for investment and development, economic restructuring based on exploiting the potential and advantages of the province;
2) To promote a comprehensive development for the province;
3) To maintain the political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
4) To bring Dien Bien out of the level of poor province.

4.2. Dien Bien's National Development Indicators

Table 22-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	11.0	8.7
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	24.0	17.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	30.0	32.3
1.3.2	Industry	%	32.0	29.8
1.3.3	Services	%	38.0	37.9
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	28.0	13.9
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	9,300.0	8,090.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	34.0	38.2

2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	81.0	74.7
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	46.0	42.4
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	30.0	26.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	4.0	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	4.6
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	75.0	79.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.50	1.67
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	12.0	9.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	36.0	34.9
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	44.0	40.2
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	97.0	95.6
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	60.0	56.8

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Dien Bien

Table 22-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	244.2	233.5
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	475.0	449.7
1.3	Production area for sugar cane	ha	30.5	26.5
1.4	Production area for flowers and veggies	ha	5,162.0	4,301.7
1.5	Production area for other annual plants	ha	22.0	18.9
1.6	Number of buffaloes	1,000 animal	132.0	116.2
1.7	Number of cows	1,000 animal	48.0	42.0
1.8	Number of pigs	1,000 animal	330.0	298.6
1.9	Number of horses	1,000 animal	10.5	9.5
1.10	Number of goats	1,000 animal	58.0	50.9
1.11	Number of poultries	1,000 animal	2,800	2,593.4
1.12	Amount of exploited coal	ton	14,950	13,000.0
1.13	Amount of exploited stone	m^3	493,000	429,041.0
1.14	Wood produce	m^3	8,200	7,127.0

1.15	Bricks	1,000 piece	81,450	70,805.0
1.16	Amount of cement	ton	260,000	223,665.0
1.17	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,300	2,282.7
1.18	Expenditure budget	VND billion	7,640	6,269.7
1.19	Import volume	US$ million	18.0	10.0
1.20	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	8.0	5.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	480.0	519.3
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	24.0	23.2
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	9,870.0	8,527.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	18.0	21.2
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	58.0	57.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	11.0	8.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	96.5	93.2

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 22-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Dien Bien	35.25	35.25	-	10.96	10.96	-
Ratio of Dien Bien to whole nation (%)	0.09	0.10	-	0.07	0.07	-
Ratio of Dien Bien to all provinces (%)	0.32	0.34	-	0.31	0.33	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**As of 2012*

***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 22-7: ODA amount in Dien Bien from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Dien Bien (DB)	DB/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Dien Bien (DB)	DB/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	0	-			
1995	338.24	0	-			
1996	590.28	0	-			
1997	583.58	0	-			
1998	509.22	0	-			
1999	442.78	0	-			
2000	524.61	0	-			
2001	706.86	0	-			
2002	539.75	0	-			
2003	548.41	0	-			
2004	606.1	0	-			
2005	549.28	0	-			
2006	769.99	0	-	335.01	0	-
2007	1346.53	3.12	0.23	250.83	0	-
2008	1026.78	4.93	0.48	296.91	0	-
2009	1427.46	1.07	0.08	361.66	0	-
2010	282.20	30.03	10.64	392.80	0	-
2011	2847.96	0	-	527.55	0.47	0.09
2012	2069.17	4.15	0.20	957.76	5.76	0.60
Total	16112.05	43.30	0.27	3122.52	6.23	0.20
Average per year	805.60	2.16		446.07	0.89	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Dien Bien is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 22-8: ODA performance by sector from 2009 to 2013

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Energy & Industry	1.07	3.05	1.02	94.52
Transportation	14.07	39.92	6.70	47.61
Water supply & Environment	17.01	48.26	0.90	5.30
Others	3.09	8.77	2.34	75.67
Total	35.25	100.00	10.96	31.09

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 22-9: ODA performance by donor from 2009 to 2013

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Kuwait Fund	12.86	36.47	5.58	43.43
Finland	11.76	33.36	0	–
Japan	6.48	18.39	5.37	82.90
Norway	4.15	11.77	0	–
Total	35.25	100.00	10.96	31.09

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 22-10: List of projects in the period of 2009 to 2013

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Town water supply Dien Bien Dong Dien Bien	Japan	2010	2012	1.10	1.10	–	0.90	0.90	
Dien Bien Phu City Water Supply, Phase II	Norway	2012		4.15	4.15	–	–	–	
Cha To Street – Muong Tung Dien Bien	Kuwait Fund	2010	2013	12.86	12.86	–	5.58	5.58	
Road Na Tau – Pa Khoang, tinh Dien Bien	Japan	2010	2012	1.22	1.22	–	1.12	1.12	
Pilot Tuan Giao district, Dien Bien province	Japan	2010	2012	3.09	3.09	–	2.34	2.34	
Collection and treatment of wastewater Dien Bien Phu City, Dien Bien	Finland	2010	2012	11.76	11.76	–	–	–	
Irrigation Nam Po, Dien Bien	Japan	2009	2012	1.07	1.07	–	1.02	1.02	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 22-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Improving road system for Dien Bien province
2	Improving educational facility for primary and middle schools
3	Improving agricultural facilities for sustainable agricultural development in Dien Bien

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN DIEN BIEN FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 22-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

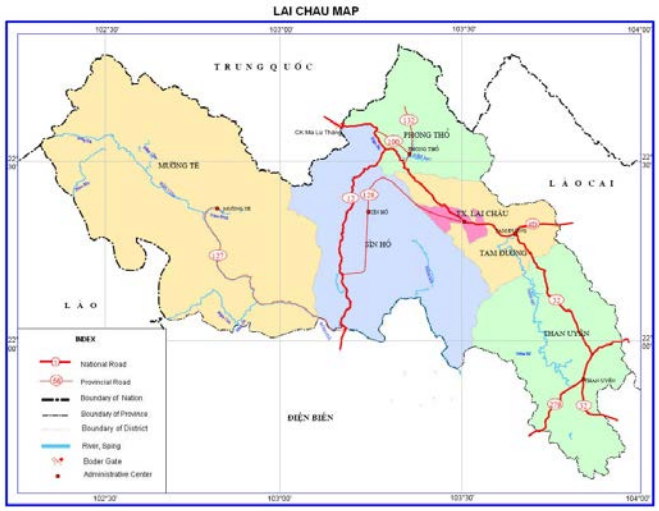
Sector	No. of trainees
Health	1
Total	1

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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LAI CHAU PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 23–1: Key facts of Lai Chau

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 22°36' Longitude: 103°31'	Lai Chau is situated in the high mountainous region at the northwest of the country, 483 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: China South: Dien Bien, Son La East: Lao Cai West: Laos	
Area [3]	9,068.8km^2	
Weather [2]	Humid subtropical	The annual average temperature is from 21℃ to 23℃.
Administrative units [3]	1 town, 7 rural districts, 5 wards, 7 town districts, 96 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**Town**: Lai Chau **Rural districts:** Muong Te, Sin Ho, Nam Nhun, Tam Duong, Phong Tho, Tan Uyen, Than Uyen
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	397,500 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban:14.4% Rural: 85.6%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 51.12% Female: 48.88%	2012
Population density [3]	44 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Thai (32.3%), H'Mong (22.48%), Kinh (15.28%), Dao (13.1%), Ha Nhi (2. %), Giay (3%)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	97.96%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	239,300 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	13.49%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 12.2 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,402,800	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 2.15% Rural area: 0.62%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	41.37%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	11.3%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 103,587	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 1,029,823	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 29.49% Industry & Construction: 38.14% Services: 32.37%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, vegetables Industry: ore, building stone, black stone, brick, cement, power, tea Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 4 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.laichau.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[59]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: A range of mountains from northwest to southeast makes up the terrain of Lai Chau with the summit of Pu Sa Leng at 3,096m. Lai Chau also has hills, valleys, plateaus, falls and waterfalls.

2.1.2. Climate: Located in the tropical monsoon zone, Lai Chau has two seasons, rain season and dry season. The annual average temperature ranges from 21°C to 23°C. The average annual rainfall ranges from 2,500mm to 2,700 mm, unevenly distributed.

2.1.3. Water resources: Lai Chau is located in Da River upstream with high rainfall, so its stream density is quite high ranging from 5.5 to 6 km/km^2. Lai Chau also has several other rivers and streams with major water flow such as Nam Na river, Nam Ma river and Nam Mu river.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 9.9 percent is agricultural land, 46.2 percent is forest land, 1.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.5 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Lai Chau has over 120 kinds of mineral with large amount of reserves evenly distributed. For example, ores of nonferrous metals such as copper lead and zinc with reserves ranging from 6,000 to 8,000 tons concentrating in Sin Cai, Ban Lang, and Tam Duong rural districts. Lai Chau has building materials such as roofing stone, limestone, slate and white marble and mineral water as well.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Forest in Lai Chau has many valuable timber trees such as teakwood and Fujian cypress and some others like rattan and bamboos.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Lai Chau is famous for Muong Te monuments, Na Cung cave, Tac Tinh waterfall, Hang Hang temple, Tien Son cave and Muong Lai spring. Tourists can experience the custom of ethnic groups like singing in Tay wedding, sword dance of the Daoi people, dance of the Thai people and singing of H'mong people.



Tam Duong, Lai Chau (www.oivietnam.net)

[59] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.laichau.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

2.2.2. Transportation: The province has Highway 12 running through the city connecting from Dien Bien Phu to China and the National Highway 4D running to Sapa in Lao Cai province. Lai Chau is also an important bridge between the southwest of China and the economic growth triangle Hanoi - Hai Phong - Quang Ninh through highways 4D, 70, 32 and Da river waterway.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Lai Chau's National Development Indicators

Table 23–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	9.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	9.5	7.9
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	34.0	32.1
1.3.2	Industry	%	37.0	35.4
1.3.3	Services	%	29.0	32.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	4.0	4.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	6,000.0	4,502.5
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 6% per year	46.8
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	80.0	74.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	30.0	24.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	12.0	8.8
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	0.4	0.4
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	1.5	1.4
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	4.00	3.10
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	15.0	13.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	23.0	21.1
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	45.0	42.3

3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	92.0	90.1
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	62.0	60.2

Source: GSO, the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Lai Chau

Table 23–3: Targets and results for 2006–2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	180.0	166.4
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	450.0	437.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	5,000.0	4,246.1
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	5,000.0	4,008.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	11.0	10.3
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	14.0	12.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	400.0	381.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	30.0	30.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	5,000.0	4,180.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	30.0	28.1
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	4.0	3.1
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	100.0	94.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned with higher share in services sector and industrial sector, but the share of agricultural sector exceeded the plan's target, recorded at 32.1 per cent GDP;
2) Rate of malnutrition children under the age of 5 remained at the level of 28 per cent, lower the target of 30 per cent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target at 12 per cent, accounted for 9.5 per cent;
2) GDP per capita experienced the low level of VND 7.9 million, lower than the target of VND 9.5 million in 2010;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 4,502 billion, lower than the target of VND 6,000 billion;
4) Poverty rate remained at the high level of 46 per cent in 2010 compared to those of the other provinces in the region;
5) Medical sector, social aspect and environmental sector failed to reach the improvement in meeting the rate of having fresh drinking water, the medical standards for villages' clinics;
6) The rate of school fulfilling the standards of the universal programs for middle school and high schools failed to meet the targets.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To speed up economic growth and economic restructuring in a sustainable manner;
2) To improve the quality and efficiency of the competitive economy;
3) To promote the application of science and technology, significantly improve the quality of education and training;
4) To better address and take into account social problems especially job creation, poverty reduction, social security;
5) To economic development with treatment, rehabilitation and environmental protection;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order.

4.2. Lai Chau's National Development Indicators

Table 23-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	13.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	30.0	12.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	30.0	29.5
1.3.2	Industry	%	40.0	38.1
1.3.3	Services	%	30.0	32.4

1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	5.0	4.5
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND million	6,000.0	5,951.4
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 8% per year	41.4
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	90.0	82.5
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	50.0	36.4
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	15.0	11.4
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	0.4	0.3
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	1.3	1.2
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	3.00	2.41
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	20.0	14.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	32.0	28.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	46.0	43.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	94.0	92.6
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	83.0	80.2

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Lai Chau

Table 23-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	225	177.2
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	450.0	437.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	9,000.0	7,898.7
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,000.0	6,995.8
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	3.0	2.4
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	12.0	13.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	500.0	403.2
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	30.0	28.1

2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	5,000.0	4,230.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	25.0	26.1
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	6.0	5.8
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	100.0	95.5
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 23-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Lai Chau	24.88	24.88	–	16.50	16.50	–
Ratio of Lai Chau to whole nation (%)	0.07	0.07	–	0.11	0.11	–
Ratio of Lai Chau to all provinces (%)	0.23	0.24	–	0.48	0.49	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 23-7: ODA amount in Lai Chau from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Lai Chau (LC)	LC/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Lai Chau (LC)	LC/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0.3	0.19	N/A		
1994	252.82	3.22	1.27			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	11.3	1.91			
1997	583.58	8.77	1.50			
1998	509.22	6.21	1.22			
1999	442.78	8.64	1.95			
2000	524.61	5.12	0.98			

2001	706.86	4.24	0.60			
2002	539.75	3.93	0.73			
2003	548.41	0.68	0.12			
2004	606.1	7.55	1.25			
2005	549.28	6.43	1.17			
2006	769.99	10.67	1.39	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	7	0.52	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	3	0.29	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	6.90	1.76
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	3.27	0.62
2012	2069.17	4.8612	0.23	957.76	4.73	0.49
Total	16112.05	91.92	0.57	3122.52	14.91	0.47
Average per year	805.60	4.60		446.07	1.69	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Lai Chau is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 23-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2015

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Energy & Industry	5.66	22.76	2.22	39.18
Transportation	8.47	34.04	4.17	49.21
Water supply & Environment	0.75	2.99	0.11	15.20
Health & Social affairs	10.00	40.20	10.00	100.00
Total	24.88	100.00	16.50	66.31

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 23-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2015

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Korea	10.00	40.20	10.00	100.00
Japan	9.96	40.06	4.54	45.55
OFID	4.91	19.74	1.96	39.91
Total	24.88	100.00	16.50	66.31

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 23-10: List of projects in the period of 2004 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Irrigation Development in Lai Chau	OFID	2007	2012	4.91	4.91	-	1.96	1.96	-
Nam Xe- Sin Suoi Ho, Lai Chau province	Japan	2012		0.75	0.75	-	0.45	0.45	-
Tam Duong road- The Hon - Binh Lu Lai Chau province	Japan	2012		3.36	3.36	-	2.16	2.16	-
center line Giang commune to commune She Nung, Lai Chau province	Japan	2013	2015	1.45	1.45	-	0.33	0.33	-
Power supply system of communes in Phong Tho, Tam Duong, Lai Chau province	Japan	2012		0.75	0.75	-	0.26	0.26	-
Upgrade and renovate ThenSin - Muong So, Lai Chau province	Japan	2010	2012	1.45	1.45	-	0.52	0.52	-
Upgrade, Pa Tan Road Improvement - Huoi Luong - Pa Nam Cum, Lai Chau Upgrade, Pa Tan Road Improvement - Huoi Luong - Pa Nam Cum, Lai Chau province	Japan	2010	2012	1.45	1.45	-	0.70	0.70	-
Water supply system town of Muong Te, Lai Chau province	Japan	2010	2012	0.75	0.75	-	0.11	0.11	-
Medical Equipment Hospital in Lai Chau	Korea	2008		10.00	10.00	-	10.00	10.00	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 23-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building schools for primary education in the whole province
2	Rural area development for the whole province
3	Fresh water supply system for communes in Lai Chau
4	Improving medicare system in villages for Lai Chau

Source: APD

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN LAI CHAU FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 23-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

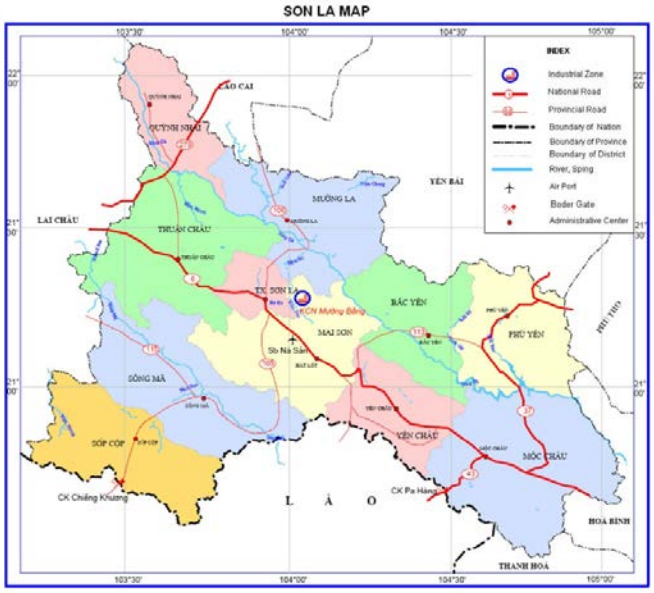
Sector	No. of trainees
Health	2
Total	2

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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SON LA PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 24–1: Key facts of Son La

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 21°32' Longitude: 103°91'	Son La is located in the northwest of Vietnam, 291 km from Ha Noi
Borders [2]	North: Yen Bai, Lao Cai, Lai Chau South: Laos East: Phu Tho, Hoa Binh West: Dien Bien	
Area [3]	14,174.4 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is about 21°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 10 rural districts, 7 wards, 9 town districts, 188 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Son La **Rural districts:** Quynh Nhai, Thuan Chau, Muong La, Song Ma, Mai Son, Bac Yen, Yen Chau, Phu Yen, Moc Chau, Sop Cop
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,134,300 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 14% Rural: 86%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 50.22% Female: 49.78%	2012
Population density [3]	80 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Thai (53.1%), Kinh (17.6 %), H'Mong (14.61 %), Muong (7.5 %), Xinh Mun (1.9 %), Dao (1.7 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.98%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	714,100 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	11.4%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 20.02 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 4,390,500	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 3.42% Rural area: 0.62%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	31.9%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	12.2%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 9,635,080	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 2,479,809	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 39.1% Industry & Construction: 24.57% Services: 36.33%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, maize, cassava, tea Industry : dairy production Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 116.4 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.sonla.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[60]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Son La is deeply parted by high mountain chains and 75 percent area of the province is full of mountains. The average altitude of Son La ranges between 600 m and 700 m above sea level.

2.1.2. Climate: Son La has a tropical monsoon climate, dry in winter, hot, rainy and humid in summer. The annual average temperature is 21.4°C. The highest temperature is 27°C, and the lowest temperature is 16°C. The average annual rainfall is between 1,200 mm and1,600 mm and the average humidity is 81 percent.

2.1.3. Water resources: Da and Ma rivers go through the province and the ground water resources of Son La Province is about 19 billion m^3.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 18.4 percent is agricultural land, 44.1 percent is forest land, 1.3 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.5 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Son La has nickel, copper, coal, gold, mercury, and iron. Especially, there are large reserves of limestone, clay and kaolin.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Son La has 480,057 ha forest land, of which 439,592 ha is the protection forest and 41,047 ha is planted forest.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Son La has many attractive places such as Son La former prison and museum which preserves revolutionary remains and exhibits valuable objects introducing the historical and cultural traditions of the different ethnic groups living in Son La. Tham Tet Toong cave is famous for numerous stalactites and stalagmites on its wall.



Dai Yem fall (www.diadanh.vn)



Moc Chau (www.dulichgo.blogspot.com)

[60] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.sonla.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

2.2.2. Transportation: National Highway No. 6 connects Son La and Hoa Binh, National Highway No.37 links between Son La and Yen Bai and National Highway No.279 connects Son La and Lao Cai. There is also airline between Ha Noi and Son La.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Son La's National Development Indicators

Table 24–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	11.0	12.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	15.0	12.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	37.0	40.1
1.3.2	Industry	%	25.0	23.3
1.3.3	Services	%	38.0	36.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	N/A	N/A
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	18,000.0	14,486.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	23.0	25.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	99.5
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	40.0	38.1
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	24.0	25.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	0.7
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	2.6
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.20	1.25
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	36.0	34.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	17.0	17.5
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	42.0	41.4
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	80.0	78.5
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	66.0	64.5

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Son La

Table 24–3: Targets and results for 2006–2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	663.0	700.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	650.0	637.3
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	6,000.0	4,488.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	12,000.0	8,759.7
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	50.0	34.0
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,020.0	1,098.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	24.0	24.7
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	10,000.0	8,020.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	21.0	23.5
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	63.6
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	65.0	56.8
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	88.0	80.1

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate well achieved the rate of 12.8 per cent, higher than the target level of 11per cent;
2) Medical sector performed quite well with the number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients achieved the target with a higher figure of 17.5 beds in 2010;

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP per capita, however, accounted for VND 12.5 million in 2010, lower than the target of VND 15 million;
2) The share of agricultural sector remained at the high level of 40.1 per cent GDP; meanwhile, the proportion of industry and services remained low;

3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 14,486 billion, lower than the target of VND 18,000 billion, failed to enable the development pace and the possibility of meeting the social targets;
4) Poverty rate remained at the high level of 25 per cent in 2010, higher than the expected rate of 23 per cent;
5) Rate of malnutrition children under 5 years old remained at the high level of 23.5 per cent, lower than the target of 21 per cent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To concentrate on economic development together with social development, environmental protection and social security;
2) To accelerate sustainable economic growth to improve the quality and competitiveness of products; create economic restructuring and international economic integration;
3) To speed up the process of industrialization, modernization and enhance the application of science and technology;
4) To improve significantly the quality of education; to train and ensure human resource development; social aspect such as: health, culture, and sport;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order;
6) To strengthen international cooperation, especially friendly relations with the northern Laos' provinces.

4.2. Son La's National Development Indicators

Table 24-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	15.0	11.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	29.7	20.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	25.0	39.1
1.3.2	Industry	%	38.0	24.6
1.3.3	Services	%	37.0	36.3
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	45.0	36.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	16,000.0	14,776.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	10.0	23.0

2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	50.0	40.4
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	12.2
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	0.8	0.8
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	1.9
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.40
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	40.0	38.2
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	26.5	19.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	55.0	44.7
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	92.0	91.6
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	86.0	84.8

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Son La

Table 24-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	980.0	846.3
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	820.1	746.1
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	2,000.0	1,610.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	16,000.0	13,523.5
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	40.0	22.0
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	13.0	12.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,195.0	1,134.3
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	22.0	21.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	17,340.0	22,330.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	17.5	21.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area	%	59.0	57.5

	standards			
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	70.0	67.2
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	90.0	85.2

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 24-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Son La***	81.69	81.69	–	16.23	16.23	–
Ratio of Son La to whole nation (%)	0.21	0.23	–	0.10	0.11	–
Ratio of Son La to all provinces (%)	0.76	0.79	–	0.47	0.49	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*
**** This figure also includes projects of which implementation period has ended but commitment has not been fully disbursed yet because they are expected to be continued until the disbursement is completed.*

Table 24-7: ODA amount in Son La from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Son La (SL)	SL/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Son La (SL)	SL/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0.35	0.23			
1994	252.82	1.68	0.66			
1995	338.24	0	–			
1996	590.28	8.71	1.48			
1997	583.58	11.1	1.90	N/A		
1998	509.22	7.03	1.38			
1999	442.78	5	1.13			
2000	524.61	0	–			
2001	706.86	26.8	3.79			

2002	539.75	3.1	0.57			
2003	548.41	5.02	0.92			
2004	606.1	6.6	1.09			
2005	549.28	1.08	0.20			
2006	769.99	27.76	3.61	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0.66	0.05	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	54.6	5.32	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	12	0.84	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.22	0.06
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	8.14	1.54
2012	2069.17	10.53	0.51	957.76	3.73	0.39
Total	16112.04	182.02	1.13	3122.52	12.08	0.39
Average per year	805.60	9.101		446.07	1.73	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Son La is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 24-8: ODA performance by sector from 2006 to 2015

Sector	**Signed ODA**		**Disbursed ODA**	
	Amount (US$ million)	**Ratio (%)**	**Amount (US$ million)**	**Disbursement rate (%)**
Energy & Industry	16.25	19.89	15.57	95.85
Transportation	6.38	7.81	0	–
Water supply & Environment	59.06	72.30	0.65	1.10
Total	81.69	100.00	16.23	19.86

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 24-9: ODA performance by donor from 2006 to 2015

Donor	**Signed ODA**		**Disbursed ODA**	
	Amount (US$ million)	**Ratio (%)**	**Amount (US$ million)**	**Disbursement rate (%)**
Germany	39.53	48.39	0	–
France	15.66	19.17	15.57	99.46
Korea	13.00	15.91	0.30	2.32
Japan	7.84	9.59	0	–
Norway	5.67	6.94	0.35	6.17
Total	81.69	100.00	16.23	19.86

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 24-10: List of projects in the period of 2004 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
The system of urban water supply Moc Chau, Son La province	Korea	2010	2014	13.00	13.00	-	0.30	0.30	-
Muong Bang - Dong Nghe, Son La province	Japan	2009	2011	2.10	2.10	-	0	0	-
Road TT Tan Xuan (Moc Chau) Ly Son La Province to Muong (Muong Lat) Thanh Hoa province	Japan	2009	2012	1.77	1.77	-	0	0	-
The Ta Hoc Kieng Street, Son La province	Japan	2009	2011	2.51	2.51	-	0	0	-
Water Supply Strategy Town Khuong Commune, Son La province	Japan	2009	2011	0.87	0.87	-	0	0	-
Power Systems communal Pung Banh, Son La province	Japan	2009	2011	0.59	0.59	-	0	0	-
Area Solid Waste Son La City	Norway	2009	2013	5.67	5.67	-	0.35	0.35	-
Development of irrigation systems in Son La	France	2006	2012	15.66	15.66	-	15.57	15.57	-
Wastewater and solid waste in urban areas in Son La province	Germany	2012		10.53	10.53	-	0	0	-
Drainage and sewage Son La City	Germany	2011	2015	29.00	29.00	-	0	0	-

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 24-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Developing marine transport system for Son La
2	Rural development for Son La: Education, Water supply system for communes, Medical facilities supply.

Source: Son La DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN SƠN LA FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 24-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Health	1
Others	1
Total	2

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.2. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 24-13: Number of volunteers by sector 1993 to 2013

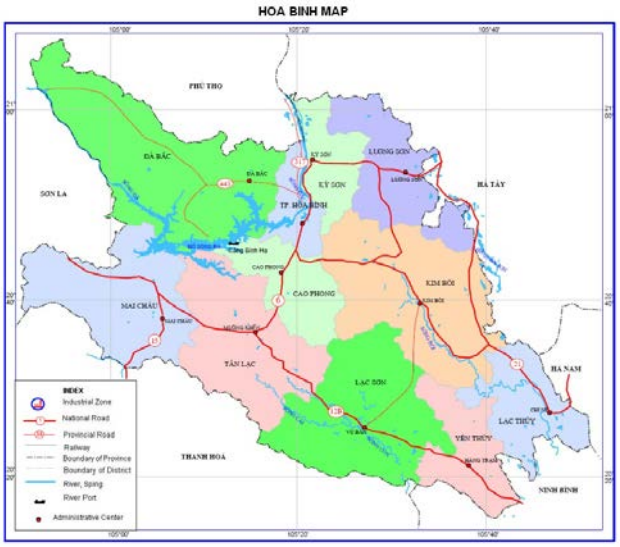
Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	6	0
Health	3	0
Total	9	0

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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HOA BINH PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 25–1: Key facts of Hoa Binh

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 20°83' Longitude: 105°33'	Hoa Binh is a mountainous province in the north of Vietnam, 75 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Phu Tho, Ha Noi South: Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa East: Ha Nam West: Son La	
Area [3]	4,608.7 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 23°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 10 rural districts, 8 wards, 11 town districts, 191communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Hoa Binh **Rural districts:** Da Bac, Mai Chau, Ky Son, Cao Phong, Luong Son, Kim Boi, Tan Lac, Lac Son, Lac Thuy, Yen Thuy
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	806,100 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 15% Rural: 85%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.56% Female: 50.44%	2012
Population density [3]	175 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Muong (63.9%), Kinh (26.43 %), Thai (3.99 %), Tay (2.94 %) Dao (1.93 %)	As of 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.95%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	542,000 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	8.09%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 24.88 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,507,000	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.04% Rural area: 1.01%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	21.73%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	16.7%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 52,577,414	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 63,878,540	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 23.41% Industry & Construction: 55.7% Services: 20.89%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sugar cane, oil seed plants, vegetables Industry : sugar, building stone, mechanical, metallurgical and electrical products Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 397.2 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.hoabinh.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[61]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Hoa Binh is characterized by high mountains with a high degree of slope and narrow valleys. The high mountainous sub-region in the northwest of the province is about between 600 and 700 m above the sea level. The low mountainous sub-region in the southeast of the province is about between 100 m and 200 m above the sea level.

2.1.2. Climate: Hoa Binh has two distinctive seasons; the rainy and the dry. The rainy season lasts from May to October. The average rainfall in the rainy season is estimated between 1,700 and 2,500 mm, accounting for over 90 percent of the annual rainfall. The dry season last from November to April, with annual average rainfall between 150 and 250 mm. The annual average temperature varies between 23°C and 25°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: Hoa Binh has many hot spring and mineral water. Two big rivers including Da and Boi run through the province. Besides, the water from a system of lakes including Da River Lake, Dam Bai Lake, Dong Chanh Lake and Re Lave also contribute to the water resources of the province.

2.1.4. Land resources: : The total land area is 4,608.7 km2 of which 14.1 percent is agricultural land, 62.6 percent is forest land, 5.4 percent is specialized land and the rest of 4.2 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Hoa Binh has minerals like gabrodiaba, granite, limestone, coal, clay, kaolin, gold, iron and mineral water.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Hoa Binh has over 200,000 ha of forest with rich flora including many valuable timbers like teak and textured wood. It also has around 400 valuable medicinal plants.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Hoa Binh is famous for several ethnic groups with their own languages, traditional literature and festivals. The province also has Thac Bo and Hoa Tien grottoes, Ret cave, Pu Nooc primitive forest and many clean springs. Kim Boi hot spring is good for drinking, bathing and treatment.

[61] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.hoabinh.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn



House on stilts and Sap dance (www.vietnamtourism.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: The National Highway No. 6 runs from Ha Noi to Hoa Binh and Son La and the National Highway No. 15 connects Mai Chau district and Thanh Hoa province. The National Highway No. 12B links Hoa Binh and Nho Quan in Ninh Binh province.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Hoa Binh's National Development Indicators

Table 25–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	12.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	8.8	18.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	29.7	35.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	35.8	31.5
1.3.3	Services	%	34.5	33.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	80.0	47.5
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	7,000.0	6,093.7
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	15.0	14.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	95.0	97.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	20.0	21.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	22.0	23.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	5.0

2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.01
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	10.0	8.6
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	28.0	28.30
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	46.0	46.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	80.0	80.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	76.0	78.4

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Hoa Binh

Table 25-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	345.0	345.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	437.8	435.2
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,000.0	1,212.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	5,000.0	4,738.0
1.5	Import volume	US million	65.0	50.0
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	10.0	8.6
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	788.0	792.8
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	15.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	16,000.0	16,140.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	24.3
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	N/A	80.4
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	64.0	61.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	96.0	95.3
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.2	6.7

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate well achieved the rate of 12 per cent, well met the target level of 12 per cent;
2) GDP per capita experienced the higher level than the target of VND 8.8 million, accounted for VND 18.5 million in 2010;
3) Revenue and expenditure budgets fulfill the targets of VND 1,000 and 5,000 billion respectively;
4) Poverty rate achieved the lower level than expected at 15 per cent, fell to 14 per cent in 2010.
5) Education and training experienced good improvement in meeting the targets of the standards of universal programs for middle schools and high schools level;
6) Environmental aspect well performed the targets of the plan.

3.3.2. Failures

1) The share of agricultural sector remained at the high level of 35.0 per cent GDP; meanwhile, the proportion of industry and services remained quite low;
2) Average annual export volume failed to meet the target of US$ 80 million, accounted for US$ 47.5 million in 2010;
3) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 6,093 billion, lower than the target of VND 7,000 billion;
4) Medical sector failed to reach the improvement in meeting the medical standards for villages' clinics, the number of sick beds and the rate of malnutrition children under 5 years old.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To promote economic growth in the orientation of developing industrial and services sector while ensuring sustainable agricultural and rural development;
2) To develop network of social and urban infrastructure and rural areas removing the barriers to enrich economic cooperation between the province and the rest of the country;
3) To double GDP per capita in 2015 compared with the 2010's figure;
4) To gradually improve social justice, environmental protection, sustainable development, poverty reduction, improvement of material living standard and spiritual culture of the people, to preserve and promote the cultural identity;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense, security and social order.

4.2. Hoa Binh's National Development Indicators

Table 25-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	8.1
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	28.0	24.9
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	23.6	23.4
1.3.2	Industry	%	39.7	55.7
1.3.3	Services	%	36.7	20.9
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	100.0	49.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	8,000.0	6,297.8
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	18.0	21.7
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	93.0	98.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	100.0	99.9
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45.0	24.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	1.5	1.5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	18.0	20.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.88	0.80
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	8.0	6.7
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	0.5	0.3
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	47.0	46.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	100.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	90.0	87.4

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Hoa Binh

Table 25-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	360.0	360.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	435.0	446.6
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	2,200.0	3,024.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	9,000.0	7,939.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	50.0	41.0
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	25.0	30.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	827.6	806.1
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	18.0	17.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	20,000.0	15,744.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	18.0	20.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the new rural area standards	%	80.0	76.2
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	70.0	60.5
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	97.2
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	7.57	6.9

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 25-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects*

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Hoa Binh	45.20	40.99	4.21	8.87	6.74	2.13
Ratio of Hoa Binh to whole nation (%)	0.12	0.11	0.20	0.06	0.05	0.23

Ratio of Hoa Binh to all provinces (%)	0.42	0.39	1.04	0.25	0.20	1.66

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 25-7: ODA amount in Hoa Binh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Hoa Binh (HB)	HB/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Hoa Binh (HB)	HB/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–			
1994	252.82	4.01	1.59			
1995	338.24	1.87	0.55			
1996	590.28	4.69	0.79			
1997	583.58	1.07	0.18			
1998	509.22	4.76	0.93			
1999	442.78	0	–	N/A		
2000	524.61	0	–			
2001	706.86	23.89	3.38			
2002	539.75	1.79	0.33			
2003	548.41	6.18	1.13			
2004	606.1	3.1	0.51			
2005	549.28	16.62	3.03			
2006	769.99	14.36	1.86	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	1.33	0.10	250.83	0.00	–
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.57	0.16
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	4.21	0.15	527.55	1.07	0.20
2012	2069.17	24.93	1.20	957.76	1.80	0.19
Total	16112.04	112.81	0.70	3122.52	3.44	0.11
Average per year	805.60	5.64		446.07	0.49	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Hoa Binh is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 25-8: ODA performance by sector from 2008 to 2012

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	18.49	40.91	2.13	11.53
Energy & Industry	0.36	0.79	0.36	100.00
Transportation	0.95	2.11	0.70	73.34
Water supply & Environment	25.40	56.20	5.68	22.37
Total	45.20	100.00	8.87	19.62

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 25-9: ODA performance by donor from 2008 to 2012

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Korea	14.40	31.86	5.10	35.41
Kuwait Fund	14.29	31.61	0.00	0.03
Germany	10.53	23.29	0.25	2.33
Japan	1.78	3.94	1.39	78.14
Switzerland	4.21	9.31	2.13	50.59
Total	45.20	100.00	8.87	19.62

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 25-10: List of projects in the period of 2007 to 2012

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Improving public service delivery in agriculture and rural development in Hoa Binh province (PSARD HB), 2011-2015	Switzer-land	2011		4.21	-	4.21	2.13	-	2.13
Town Water Supply and Luong Cao Phong Hoa Binh Son	Korea	2008		14.40	14.40	-	5.10	5.10	-

Road 433 (Da Bac district, Hoa Binh) – Phu Yen (Son La)	Japan			0.95	0.95	–	0.70	0.70	–
Upgrade canals Mai Ha commune, Mai Hich and Mai Chau town, Hoa Binh province	Japan			0.48	0.48	–	0.34	0.34	–
Ho Suoi Long– Lo Son – Tan Lac, Hoa Binh province	Germany	2007	2012	0.36	0.36	–	0.36	0.36	–
Rural Development multi–purpose Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province	Kuwait Fund	2012		14.29	14.29	–	0.00	0.00	–
Wastewater and solid waste in urban areas in Hoa Binh	Germany	2012		10.53	10.53	–	0.25	0.25	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 25–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building traffic system for Hoa Binh from Hoa Lac area
2	Improving medical clinics for rural communes
3	Improving educational facilities for primary and middle schools in Hoa Binh

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN HOA BINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 25-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Health	1
Public Administration	1
Others	1
Total	4

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.2. Dispatch of volunteers

Table 25-13: Number of volunteers by sector 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	3	0
Total	3	0

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.3. NGO projects supported by KOICA

1) Hoa-Binh Children Support and Community Development Project
- Period Supported by KOICA: 2007
- Purpose: To contribute to income generation of villagers

2) Income Generation and Health Improvement Project for the Poor Old People in Vietnam
-Period supported by KOICA: 2008
-Purpose: To provide training and transfer knowledge to villagers for forming and managing intergenerational self-help club, to contribute to sustainable income generation through micro credit program, and to provide portable water and medical service and education.

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Chapter 3
SEDP and ODA information in central region

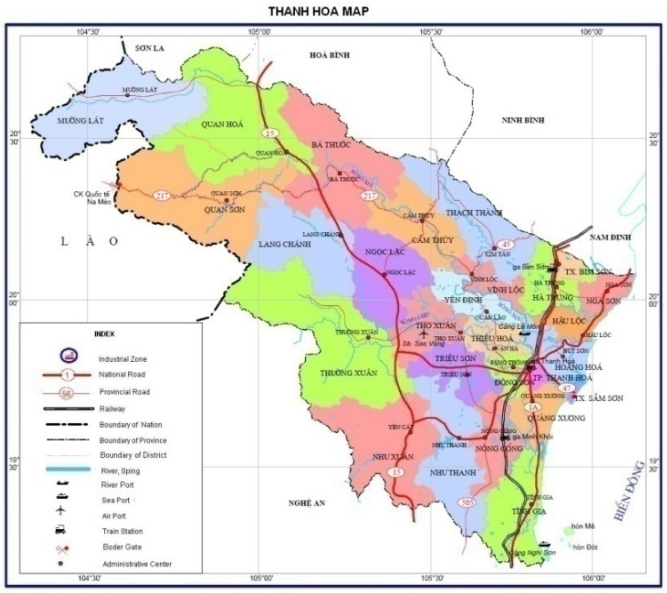
This chapter introduces key information on socio-economics of 6 provinces out of 19 provinces in the central region of Vietnam. The information is conveyed by provinces for six aspects: (1) key facts about the provinces; (2) natural conditions and resources, tourism and transportation; (3) 2006-2010 SEDP assessment; (4) 2011-2015 SEDP; (5) current ODA situation; (6) KOICA's activity. There is also the map of Vietnam in order to identify the location of the province and it depicts the mainland only. For a look of Vietnamese territory including offshore islands, it is advised to refer to the map in page 2. List of the provinces described in this chapter is as follow:

1. Thanh Hoa
2. Nghe An
3. Ha Tinh
4. Quang Binh
5. Quang Tri
6. Thua Thien Hue

The other 13 provinces of the central region will be continued in the second volume.

THANH HOA PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 26-1: Key facts of Thanh Hoa

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 20°12' Longitude: 105°31'	Thanh Hoa is located in the north central of Vietnam, 164 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Son La, Hoa Binh, Ninh Binh South: Nghe An East: East Sea West: Laos	
Area [3]	11,132.2 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is between 23°C and 24°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 2 towns, 24 rural districts, 24 wards, 28 town districts, 585 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Thanh Hoa **Towns:** Sam Son, Bim Son. **Rural districts**: Muong Lat, Quan Hoa, Quan Son, Ba Thuoc, Cam Thuy, Lang Chanh, Thach Thanh, Ngoc Lac, Thuong Xuan, Nhu Xuan, Nhu Thanh, Vinh Loc, Ha

		Trung, Nga Son, AYen Dinh, Tho Xuan, Hau Loc, Thieu Hoa, Hoang Hoa, Dong Son, Trieu Son, Quang Xuong, Nong Cong, Tinh Gia.
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	3,426,600 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 11.5% Rural: 88.5%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.41% Female: 50.59%	2012
Population density [3]	308 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (82.37%), Muong (10.03%), Thai (6.62%), H'Mong (0.43%), Tho (0.28%)	As 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.93%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	2,147,700 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	10.2%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 21.15 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,220,900	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.66% Rural area: 1.64%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	16.56%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	14.4%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 336,889,336	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 617,347,205	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 20.22% Industry & Construction: 51.11% Services: 28.67%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, soybeans, potatoes, cassava, groundnuts, pineapple, chili Industry: sugar, coffee, rubber Service: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 7,150.2 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.thanhhoa.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[62]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Thanh Hoa is divided into plain, coastal and mountainous regions. Hills and mountains account three quarters of the total area. The province has the third largest plain of Vietnam.

2.1.2. Climate: Thanh Hoa is located in tropical and temperate zone with four distinguished seasons. The annual average rainfall ranges from 1,600 to 2,300 mm. The average humidity is from 85 to 87 percent. The average sunny hours are from 1,600 to 1,800 hours. The average temperature is from 23°C to 24°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: Thanh Hoa has four main rivers, Hoat, Ma, Bang and Yen river. Ma river has two branch rivers named Chu and Buoi with the length of 881 km. The total river valley area is 39,756 km^2. The annual average water quantity is 19.52 billion m^3.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 22.3 percent is agricultural land, 53.8 percent is forest land, 6.5 percent is specialized land and the rest of 4.7 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Thanh Hoa is one of the few provinces which have the rich mineral resources. It has large reserves of ashlars between 2 and 3 billion m^3, over 370 million ton of limestone, 85 million ton of kaolin, 22 million ton of chrome, 15 million ton of serpentine and 4.7 million ton of dolomite. Besides, Thanh Hoa has gold and iron ores.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Thanh Hoa has 463,360 ha of forest land with about 15.84 million m^3 of wood. Thanh Hoa forests are characterized with canopy of leaves. There are rattans, drugs, cinnamon, pines, fatty, eucalyptus, casuarinas and rubber in the forests.

2.1.7. Marine resources: Thanh Hoa has over 100 km of coastline and 23,000 km^2 of the water area, which is under the influence of the hot and cold sea currents. It contains the fishing and shrimp grounds with large reserves. There are five main bays along the coastline including Lach Sung, Lach Truong, Lach Hoi, Lach bang and Lach Ghep, which are favorable for fishing.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Thanh Hoa is famous for Sam Son beach, Trong Mai rocks, Doc Cuoc temple, Co Tien mountain and Ben En national park. The park is a complex of tropical forests, hills, mountains, rivers, springs, and Muc lake and therefore is suitable for eco-tourism, sightseeing and scientific studying. In addition, Thanh Hoa possesses historical vestiges like Ham Rong bridge, Ho Citadel and Lam Kinh remains.

[62] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.thanhhoa.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn



Ham Rong bridge (www.lienbangtravel.com)



Sam Son beach (www.muare.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: Thanh Hoa is 153 km away from Hanoi, 62 km from Ninh Binh, and 139 km from Vinh city in Nghe An province. The National Highway No.1A and North-South express train runs through the province. The National Highway No.15 links Thanh Hoa to Nghe An and National Highway No.217 connects it to Laos via Na Meo Border gate.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Thanh Hoa's National Development Indicators

Table 26–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	11.3	13.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	15.6	16.5
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	24.1	21.4
1.3.2	Industry	%	41.4	49.8
1.3.3	Services	%	34.5	28.8
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	380.0	377.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	17,079.0	28,827.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	24.0	24.9
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	45.0	44.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	44.0	42.0

2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	2.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.5	4.0
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	25.0	25.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.00
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	75.0	76.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	17.0	18.1
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	48.0	49.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	64.0	63.1
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	99.8

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Thanh Hoa

Table 26-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,620.0	1,613.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	475.9	473.5
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,690.0	8,130.8
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	8,790.0	9,090.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	N/A	188.9
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	3,404.0	3,405.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	14.0	14.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	50,000.0	50,540.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	23.0	23.2
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	68.0	66.5
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	90.0	90.7
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	21	20

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

4) GDP growth rate exceeded the target of 11.3 percent, recording 13.4 percent;
5) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction as planned; share of industrial sector is higher than expected, reached at 49.8percent of the provincial GDP;
6) Reaching at VND 28.8 trillion average annual investment mobilization exceeded the target;
7) GDP per capita recorded VND 16.5 million, exceeding the target of VND 15.6 million;
8) The rate of forest coverage was recorded one percentage point higher than the target of 48 percent.

3.3.2. Failures

5) Average annual export volume failed to achieve the target of US$ 380 million, recording US$ 3 million less;
6) Poverty rate was slightly higher than the target;
7) The rate of completion of vocational education was recorded two percentage points less than the target of 44 percent;
8) The rate of population using clean water failed to achieve the target for both rural and urban areas.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To promote the potential advantages of the province in order to maximize the mobilization and effective use of resources and create breakthroughs in speed, quality of economic growth and the competitiveness of the economy;
2) To strengthen the social and economic infrastructure and improve the quality of human resources;
3) To enhance the people's living standards; put more effort to preserve natural resources, the environment and actively respond to climate change;
4) To maintain political stability, security and defense and social order;
5) To achieve the average figure of the national GDP per capita in 2020 by 2015.

4.2. Thanh Hoa's National Development Indicators

Table 26-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	18.0	10.2
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	43.2	21.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	14.4	20.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	49.7	51.1
1.3.3	Services	%	35.9	28.7
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	850.0	636.8
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	62,000.0	40,633.9
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 3% per year	16.6
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	N/A	96.5
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	47.8	45.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	55.0	51.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	2.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	5.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	40.0	38.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.65	0.40
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	90.0	85.7
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	22.0	20.1
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	52.0	50.8
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	72.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	100.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Thanh Hoa

Table 26-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,600.0	1,682.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	453.2	490.9
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	14,000.0	11,563.5
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	35,000.0	29,314.6
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	690.0	304.5
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	6.0	5.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	3,530.3	3,426.5
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	15.6
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	300,000.0	73,000.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	18.0	20.8
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	75.0	73.5
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	93.0	91.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	96.1
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	24	22

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 26-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects*

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Thanh Hoa	198.54	196.54	2.00	58.37	58.37	-
Ratio of Thanh Hoa to whole nation (%)	0.52	0.55	0.10	0.37	0.40	-

Ratio of Thanh Hoa to all provinces (%)	1.85	1.90	0.49	1.70	1.76	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 26-7: ODA amount in Thanh Hoa from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Thanh Hoa (TH)	TH/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Thanh Hoa (TH)	TH/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0.4	0.26			
1994	252.82	31.88	12.61			
1995	338.24	18.9	5.59			
1996	590.28	11.64	1.97			
1997	583.58	24.58	4.21			
1998	509.22	1.14	0.22			
1999	442.78	0.8	0.18	N/A		
2000	524.61	16.04	3.06			
2001	706.86	27.19	3.85			
2002	539.75	6.97	1.29			
2003	548.41	16.49	3.01			
2004	606.1	16.1	2.66			
2005	549.28	6.5	1.18			
2006	769.99	0	–	335.01	0.00	–
2007	1346.53	0	–	250.83	4.79	1.91
2008	1026.78	17.74	1.73	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	110.7	7.76	361.66	0.92	0.25
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	333.43	11.71	527.55	12.05	2.28
2012	2069.17	119.58	5.78	957.76	11.33	1.18
Total	16112.05	760.08	4.72	3122.52	29.09	0.93
Average per year	805.60	38.004		446.07	4.16	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs Thanh Hoa is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 26-8: ODA performance by sector from 2008 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	29.40	14.81	4.09	13.93
Transportation	1.89	0.95	0.91	48.28
Water supply & Environment	44.24	22.28	0.93	2.11
Urban development	116.70	58.78	50.10	42.93
Health & Social affairs	6.32	3.18	2.34	37.05
Total	198.54	100.00	58.37	29.39

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 26-9: ODA performance by donor from 2008 to 2018

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
ADB	80.14	40.36	38.21	47.68
WB	56.78	28.60	4.25	7.49
Korea	32.70	16.47	10.87	33.24
Japan	12.61	6.35	1.66	13.13
OFID	10.00	5.04	1.05	10.49
Germany	6.32	3.18	2.34	37.05
Total	198.54	100.00	58.37	29.39

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 26-10: List of projects in the period of 2008 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Water Supply and Sanitation rural Central – TDA Thanh Hoa	ADB	2010	2016	6.14	6.14	–	0.03	0.03	–
Agricultural Competitiveness – TDA Thanh Hoa	WB			4.89	4.89	–	3.50	3.50	–

Water supply	WB	2013	2018	27.53	27.53	–	–	–	–
Roads to Ba Si Xuan Chau, Thanh Hoa province	Japan	2011	2012	0.59	0.59	–	0.59	0.59	–
Roads Kim – Phoenix – Xuan – Khanh, Thanh Hoa province	Japan	2013	2014	1.30	1.30	–	0.33	0.33	–
Water system Laotian town restaurant, Yen Dinh district, Thanh Hoa province	Japan	2011	2013	0.75	0.75	–	0.75	0.75	–
Support provincial health system, Thanh Hoa province	Germany	2008		6.32	6.32	–	2.34	2.34	–
Socio-Economic Development Thanh Hoa city	Korea	2009	2014	32.70	32.70	–	10.87	10.87	–
Comprehensive socio economic development	ADB	2009	2014	74.00	72.00	2.00	38.18	38.18	–
Developing coastal infrastructure Nga Son district, Thanh Hoa province	OFID	2012	2017	10.00	10.00	–	1.05	1.05	–
Forestry Development – TDA Thanh Hoa	WB	2012	2015	2.74	2.74	–	0.34	0.34	–
Restoration, sustainable management of forests in Thanh Hoa	Japan	2012		9.98	9.98	–	–	–	–
TDA Maintenance, upgrades and handle key parts of Cau Chay River dyke, Thanh Hoa province (the DA WB5)	WB	2012		11.79	11.79	–	0.25	0.25	–
TDA Construction and renovation of drainage system Bim Son town, Thanh Hoa province	WB	2012	2015	9.83	9.83	–	0.16	0.16	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 26-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Investment in Tinh Gia regional general hospital
2	Investment in Nghi Son vocational training college
3	Tourist area of the world cultural heritage -The Ho dynasty citadel
4	Thach Quang Road -National Road1A - Ne Island
5	Hoang Khanh Bridge
6	Sea dyke Nga Son-Hau Loc district (Ne island-Lach Truong)
7	Maintaining, upgrading and handling the key points on the right of Cau Chay river
8	Len river irrigation system
9	Upgrading and renovating pumping station for irrigation system
10	Upgrading and renovating reservoirs in the province
11	Renovating and upgrading Tho Xuan irrigation system
12	Renovating and upgrading Hoang river's irrigation system
13	Constructing road system for forestry production, forest development and forest fire protection
14	The Integrated rural development project
15	Upgrading and expanding The Provincial General Hospital
16	Renovating and upgrading Obstetrics Hospital
17	Commune's health center and district's health center systems project
18	Lam Son Gift High School
19	University of Culture, Sport and Tourism
20	Hong Duc university
21	Nghi Son International Technology University
22	Lam Kinh tourist area
23	Park of culture and sports
24	Sam Son Town Socio-economic development project
25	Bim Son Town Socio-Economic Development Project
26	Solid waste treatment plant for Thanh Hoa city and surrounding area

Source: http://thanhhoa.gov.vn/ list of projects calling ODA investment period of 2015-2020.

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN THANH HOA FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for the Upgrading of the Vinh Loc District Hospital, Thanh Hoa Province
-Sector: Health
-Period: 2001-2002
-Purpose: To improve the medical service and environment in Vin Loc through the provision of modern medical facilities.

6.2. Training program

Table 26-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Education	6
Health	3
Industry & Energy	1
Public Administration	3
Others	6
Total	20

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.3. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 26-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

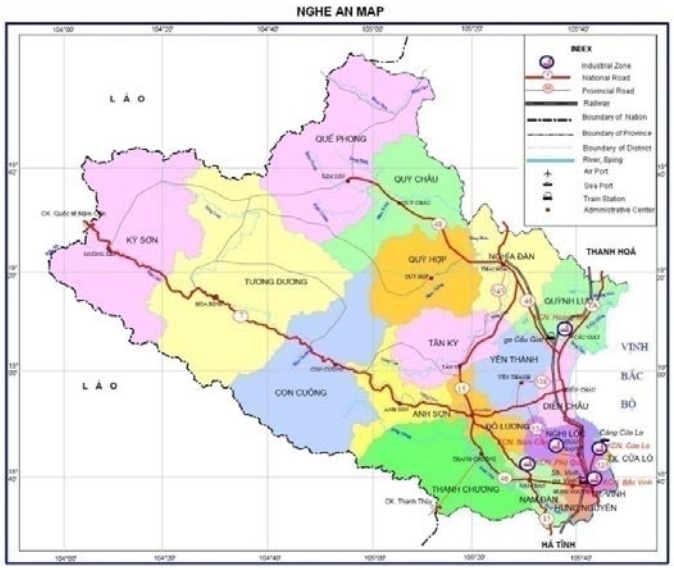
Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	17	1
Education	9	1
Health	2	1
Industry & Energy	2	0
Public Administration	2	0
Total	32	3

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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NGHE AN PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 27-1: Key facts of Nghe An

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 19°23' Longitude: 104°92'	Nghe An is a large province in the north central Vietnam, 336 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Thanh Hoa South: Ha Tinh East: East Sea West: Laos	
Area [3]	16,490.9 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 23.5°C
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 2 towns, 17 rural districts, 27 wards, 18 town districts, 435 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Vinh **Towns:** Cua Lo, Thai Hoa **Rural districts:** Dien Chau, Quynh Luu, Yen Thanh, Do Luong, Nghi Loc, Hung Nguyen, Nam Dan, Thanh Chuong, Tan Ky, Anh Son, Con Cuong, Nghia Dan, Quy Hop, Quy Chau, Que Phong, Tuong Duong, Ky Son

1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	2,952,000 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 13.6% Rural: 86.4%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.63% Female: 50.37%	2012
Population density [3]	179 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (85.5%), Thai (10.13%), Tho (2.04%), Kho Mu (1.22%), H'Mong (0.99%)	As 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.91%	School Year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	1,834,400 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	6.63%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 20.26 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,851,000	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 5.07% Rural area: 1.80%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	19.35%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	14.4%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 217,159,709	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 326,485,668	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 27.57% Industry & Construction: 31.95% Services: 40.48%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corn, peanut, sesame, sugarcane, pineapple, banana, orange, longan, mango, cassava, tea Industry: ceramic, fish sauce, clean coal, tin ore, slate gravel, pebbles, gravel Services: tourism, trade	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 1,546.4 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.nghean.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[63]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Nghe An province lies on the northeast of Truong Son mountain range. The mountains and hills occupy 83 percent of the natural land of the province. The terrain is separated by mountains and hills, rivers and streams with the descending slope from the northwest to the southeast. The highest peak is Pulaileng of 2,711m in Ky Son district and the plains are located in Quynh Luu, Dien Chau and Yen Thanh districts, of which Quynh Thanh Commune in Quynh Luu district is only 0.2m high above the sea level.

2.1.2. Climate: Nghe An has a tropical monsoon climate. The annual average temperature is about 23°C and the annual average rainfall varies between 1,800 and 2,000 mm. Nghe An is also influenced by the hot, dry southwest winds and storm surges.

2.1.3. Water resources: The major water resources of Nghe An are rain, rivers, reservoirs and dams.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 16.1 percent is agricultural land, 58.9 percent is forest land, 4.1 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.2 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Nghe An has many different types of minerals. These minerals are very favorable for the development of production of cement, ceramic, ultra-fine powder, tiles, and handicrafts. Some major minerals are limestone, clay, basalt rocks and marble.

2.1.6. Forest resources: The total forestry land is 972,910.52 ha, of which forests for production is 501,634.85 ha, protected forests is 302,068.47 ha, special-use forests is 169,207.2 ha. The wood reserve is about 50 million m^3.

2.1.7. Marine resources: The province has the capacity of producing about 80,000 tons of sea products, with an annual productivity of 35,000 to 37,000 tons per year. There are 267 species of fish in 91 families, but the majors one are herring, scad and anchovy. The province also has eight species of sea shrimps which can be exploited in the water at 30m deep inward. Among them prawn is the main species, accounting for 30 percent all kinds of shrimps.

[63] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.nghean.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Nghe An is famous for Cua Lo beach, considered one of the best in Vietnam. The province also has Pu Mat national park, the Kim Lien historical-cultural site and the native village of President Ho Chi Minh..



Cua Lo beach (www.phuongnamstar.vn and www.khayinox.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: Nghe An is the hub of various transportation networks including roadways, railways, seaways, airways and domestic water lines.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Nghe An's National Development Indicators

Table 27-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	13.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	13.6	14.1
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	24.0	29.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	39.0	30.0
1.3.3	Services	%	37.0	40.4
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	350.0	180.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	75,000.0	23,038.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<15	11.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	60.0	50.0

2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	40.0	43.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	2.2
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	3.5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	0.80
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	75.0	74.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousands patients	beds	26.0	26.8
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	53.0	53.1
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	85.0	95.2
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	78.0	77.3

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Nghe An

Table 27-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,100.0	1,063.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	345.9	363.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	4,000.0	4,500.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	N/A	20,624.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	350.0	207.0
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	3,180.0	2,835.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	19.0	19.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	35,000.0	34,000.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	20.0
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	15.0	15.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	90.0	81.8
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	95.0	95.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP growth rate exceeded the target of 12 percent, reached at 13 percent;
2) GDP per capita recorded at VND 14 million, higher than the planned figure of VND 13.6 million;
3) Poverty rate was 11 percent, lying in the target range of 15 percent or below;
4) The rate of completion of vocational education exceeded the target of 40 percent, reached at 43 percent
5) The rate of population using clean water in rural area exceeds the target of 85 percent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) Average annual export volume failed to achieve the target of US$ 350 million, reached US$ 180 million;
2) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 23 trillion, failed to achieve the target of VND 75 trillion;
3) The rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school reached at 50 percent, ten percentage points lower than the target.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To maximize all resource;
2) To improve the quality of economic growth, to become an above-average developed province compare with the average figure of the country in terms of GDP per capita by 2015;
3) To create the foundation for becoming an industrial province by 2020;
4) To put more efforts for building Vinh city to become a center of economic and cultural development of the North Central Region of Vietnam;
5) To maintain political stability, security and defense and social order.

4.2. Nghe An's National Development Indicators

Table 27-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	6.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	34.0	20.3
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100

1.3.1	Agriculture	%	20.0	27.6
1.3.2	Industry	%	40.0	32.0
1.3.3	Services	%	40.0	40.5
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	500-550	269.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	36,000.0	29,534.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 2% per year	19.4
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	60.0	53.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	55.0	52.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	1.0	1.0
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	4.6
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.80	0.35
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	95.0	87.8
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	30.0	28.7
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	55.0	53.7
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	95.0	99.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	97.0	92.4

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Nghe An

Table 27-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	1,200.0	1,170.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	396.9	396.3
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	9,500.0	9,600.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	30,000.0	27,152.0

1.5	Import volume	US$ million	200.0	183.0
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	22.0	22.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	3,023.4	2,952.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	17.0	19.0
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	40,000.0	83,635.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	15.0	19.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	22.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	87.7
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	97.0	95.5
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	N/A	N/A

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 27-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Nghe An***	204.44	192.85	11.59	40.33	34.26	6.076
Ratio of Nghe An to whole nation (%)	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.26	0.23	0.67
Ratio of Nghe An to all provinces (%)	1.90	1.86	2.88	1.17	1.03	4.75

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*
**** This figure also includes projects of which implementation period has ended but commitment has not been fully disbursed yet because they are expected to be continued until the disbursement is completed.*

Table 27-7: ODA amount in Nghe An from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Nghe An (NA)	NA/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Nghe An (NA)	NA/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	15.3	6.05			
1995	338.24	18.64	5.51			
1996	590.28	15.86	2.69			
1997	583.58	32.04	5.49			
1998	509.22	35.28	6.93			
1999	442.78	3.7	0.84			
2000	524.61	7.1	1.35			
2001	706.86	29.93	4.23			
2002	539.75	15.81	2.93			
2003	548.41	37.32	6.81			
2004	606.1	7.07	1.17			
2005	549.28	0	-			
2006	769.99	6.9	0.90	335.01	22.95	6.85
2007	1346.53	0	-	250.83	7.30	2.91
2008	1026.78	3.33	0.32	296.91	0.64	0.22
2009	1427.46	7.79	0.55	361.66	3.50	0.97
2010	282.20	4.5	1.59	392.80	1.59	0.40
2011	2847.96	95.00	3.34	527.55	6.70	1.27
2012	2069.17	95.00	4.59	957.76	23.53	2.46
Total	16112.05	430.57	2.67	3122.52	66.20	2.12
Average per year	805.60	21.53		446.07	9.46	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs Nghe An is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 27-8: ODA performance by sector from 2005 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	42.16	20.62	7.86	18.6
Energy & Industry	0.55	0.27	0.2	36.3
Transportation	3.76	1.84	1.26	33.5
Water supply & Environment	57.7	28.23	22.2	38.4

Urban development	95	46.47	5.97	6.2
Education & Training	0	–	0	–
Health & Social affairs	1.97	0.97	0.52	26.3
Poverty reduction	3.29	1.61	2.33	70.8
Others	0	–	0	–
Total	204.44	100	40.33	19.72

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 27-9: ODA performance by donor from 2005 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Finland	10.27	5.02	9.25	90.07
ADB	17.26	8.44	3.93	22.77
Japan	14.53	7.1	1.5	10.32
Belgium	16.61	8.13	4.21	25.35
Germany	17.76	8.69	11.59	65.26
WB	119.71	58.56	6.12	5.11
Luxemburg	8.3	4.06	3.74	45.06
Total	204.44	100.00	40.34	19.72

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 27-10: List of projects in the period of 2004 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Water supply vicinity Vinh City	Finland	2010	2013	10.27	10.27	–	9.25	9.25	–
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Central – TDA Nghe An	ADB	2011	2016	6.14	6.14	–	–	–	–
The inter-commune roads Hoi Son – Son Hoa – Nghe An province	Japan	2013	2015	1.10	1.10	–	0.26	0.26	–

Roads QL48 away from the security Ke Chau Chau Hanh and the Council, Quy Chau district	Japan	2009	2013	1.86	1.86	–	0.51	0.51	–
Road Industrial tea material from Duc Binh Son and Son	Japan	2010	2012	0.80	0.80	–	0.49	0.49	–
Poverty reduction through strengthening institutional capacity at the provincial level Nghe An and Quy Chau district	Belgium	2008	2013	3.29	–	3.29	2.33	–	2.33
Support provincial health system, Nghe An	Germany	2010		1.97	1.97	–	0.52	0.52	–
Electrification system Binh Chuan Commune	Japan	2008	2012	0.55	0.55	–	0.20	0.20	–
Sewer and wastewater treatment Cua Lo Town – Phase II	Belgium	2010	2012	13.32	13.32	–	1.88	1.88	–
Upgrading and improving drainage and sanitation – Vinh City – Phase II	Germany	2005	2007	15.79	15.79	–	11.07	11.07	–
Coastal Resources for Sustainable Development – TDA Nghe An	WB	2012	2017	12.53	12.53	–	0.15	0.15	–
Restoration and sustainable management of forests – TDA Nghe An	Japan	2012	2021	10.21	10.21	–	0.04	0.04	–
Medium Urban Development in Vietnam – TDA Vinh, Nghe An	WB	2012	2017	95.00	95.00	–	5.97	5.97	–
Development rural Western, Nghe An	Luxembu rg	2009	2013	8.30	–	8.30	3.74	–	3.74

Integrated Rural Development Central – TDA Nghe An	ADB	2009	2013	11.12	11.12	–	3.93	3.93	–
TDA Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Thai Hoa town	WB	2010	2013	12.18	12.18	–	–	–	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 27–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building the dike system and ship channel for Dong Hoi Coastal Port, Quynh Luu district
2	Investing for the establishment of the dike system and ship channel for the Northern Part of Cua Lo Coastal Port in the integration with South East Economic Zone, Nghe An
3	Tumor Hospital in Nghe An
4	Building a fresh water plant in Nghia Dan district

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN NGHE AN FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for a School Building and Providing Teaching Equipment in Nghe An Province
-Sector: Education
-Period: 1995-1996
-Purpose: To contribute to improvement of primary education and human resource development in long term through the improvement of educational environment.

2) Project for the Establishment of the Korea-Vietnam Industrial Technology Institute (1st phrase)
-Sector: Education
-Period: 1997-2001
-Purpose: To contribute to fostering technical engineers in Vietnam through the establishment of industrial technology institute.

3) Project for the Establishment of the Korea-Vietnam Industrial Technology Institute (2nd phrase)
-Sector: Education
-Period: 2007-2008
-Purpose: To contribute to socio-economic development of Nghe An through fostering qualified technical engineers and improving educational facilities.

6.2. Training Program

Table 27-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Education	32
Health	2
Industry & Energy	4
Public Administration	6
Others	2
Total	46

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.3. Dispatch of Volunteers

Table 27-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	18	2
Industry & Energy	10	3
Total	28	5

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.4. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) The establishment of Baking Department in the technical academy of Korean-Vietnamese.

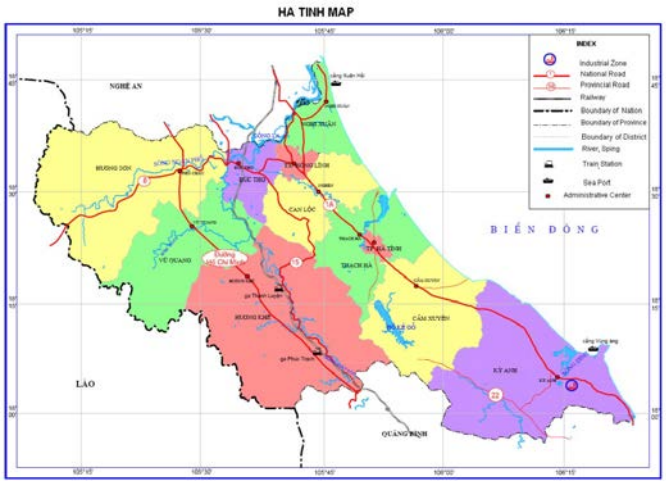
-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013

-Purpose: To improve the employment competency of the youth by establishment of baking department training site, training baking technicians and employment association with Touslesjours in Vietnam.

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HA TINH PROVINCE





source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 28–1: Key facts of Ha Tinh

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 18°34' Longitude: 105°97'	Ha Tinh is located in the northern central of Vietnam, 354 km from Ha Noi
Borders [2]	North: Nghe An South: Quang Binh East: East Sea West: Laos	
Area [3]	5,997.8 km^2	2012
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 23.7℃.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 1 town,10 rural districts, 15 wards, 12 town districts, 235 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Ha Tinh **Town:** Hong Linh **Rural districts:** Huong Son, Duc Tho, Nghi Xuan, Can Loc, Huong Khe, Thach Ha, Cam Xuyen, Ky Anh, Vu Quang, Loc Ha
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	1,230,500 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 15.6% Rural: 84.4%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.38% Female: 50.62%	2012
Population density [3]	205 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (99.82%), Thai (0.04%), Muong (0.04%), Tay (0.02%)	As 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.4%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	709,600 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	12.74%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 20.038 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 2,949,200	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.98% Rural area: 2.64%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	14.2%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	17.7%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 233,917,704	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 86,980,718	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 29.27% Industry & Construction: 37.88% Services: 32.85%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: sweet potatoes, rice, corns Industry: manganese ore, titanium ore, frozen seafood, black tea, beer Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 10,564.4 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.hatinh.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[64]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: Located at the east of Truong Son mountain range, the terrain of Ha Tinh is both narrow and sloping, tilting towards the east. It has a high mountain range to the west with the average height of 1,500m, a range of hills, small and narrow elongated plain, and coastal sandy banks. The mountains account for 80 percent of the province's natural area. There are 14 rivers in Ha Tinh including Ngan Pho, Ngan Sau and Cay. The province also has 137 km coastline.

2.1.2. Climate: Ha Tinh belongs to the tropical monsoon climate. The annual average temperature is 23.7°C. There are two clear seasons, the rainy season from August to November and the dry season from December to July. The annual average rainfall ranges from 2,500mm to 2,650mm.

2.1.3. Water resources: Ha Tinh has many rivers but most of them are relatively short. The longest river is Ngan Sau river, which is 131 km, the shortest one is Cay river, which is only 9 km.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 20.2 percent is agricultural land, 58.5 percent is forest land, 7.4 percent is specialized land and the rest of 1.5 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Ha Tinh has mineral resources all over the province. It has iron, titan, gold, lead, zinc, ceramic materials, glass, brown coal, coal, rocks, sand and gravel.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Ha Tinh has 276,003 ha of forests, in which 199,847 ha is natural forest, and 76,156 ha is planted forest. In Ha Tinh forest, there are over 86 families and 500 species of trees including green iron-wood and mahogany.

2.1.7. Marine resources: Ha Tinh has 137 km of coastline which is favorable for making salt and rearing shellfish such as shrimps, crabs, oysters, snails and etc. Its fish reserves are about between 8 and 9 thousand ton per year while its reserves of shrimp, squid and small shrimp are about between 7 and 8 thousand ton per year.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: The province is famous for Vu Quang national park, Ke Go reservoir, Hong Linh mountain and the Monument of Tran Phu, the first General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party. It is also well-known for Dong Loc road junction which is a symbol of the glorious victory of Vietnam against the United States. The province possesses several beaches such as Xuan Thanh, Thien Cam, and Deo Con as well as Son

[64] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.hatinh.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

Kim hot spring. In addition, Ha Tinh preserves many temples and pagodas; Cua Dieu Tower, Huong Tich, Bich Chau and Yen Lac pagodas, and Tam Lang and Chieu Trung temples.




Ke Guoc lake (www.dulichbanvatoi.com) Thien Cam beach (www.vietnamhouse.vn)

2.2.2. Transportation: The transportation of Ha Tinh is relatively convenient due to the National Highway No. 1A and Thong Nhat express linking the province with neighboring province. There is Keo Nua Border Gate linking to Laos and Thailand.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Ha Tinh's National Development Indicators

Table 28-2: Targets and results for 2006-2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	9.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	15.0	12.9
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	29.0	33.8
1.3.2	Industry	%	32.0	33.5
1.3.3	Services	%	39.0	32.7
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	120.0	64.6
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	5,600.0	12,592.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	12.0	12.7
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	75.0	72.0

2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	72.0	70.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	38.0	34.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	3.3
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.9
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.80	0.11
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	85.0	85.5
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	31.0	30.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	53.0	53.1
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	100.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	98.0	98.4

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Ha Tinh

Table 28-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	464.0	442.2
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	374.2	360.2
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,800.0	1,785.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	12,000.0	11,466.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	100.0	73.5
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	30.0	32.5
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,240.0	1,228.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	12.0	12.4
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	32,000.0	31,000.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	19.1
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	16.0	16.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	65.0	65.3

2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	97.0	96.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	5.6	5.6

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 12.6 trillion, much higher than the target of VND 5.6 trillion;
2) The rate of population using clean water in both rural and urban area reached the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to reach the target of 12 percent, recorded at 9.4 percent;
2) GDP per capita accounted for VND 12.9 million, lower than the target of VND 15 million;
3) Poverty rate was 12.7 percent, slightly higher than the target of 12 percent;
4) Average annual export volume failed to achieve the target of US$ 120 million, recording US$ 64.6 million;
5) Indicators in educational sector failed to reach the target.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To achieve a rapid economic growth rate and maintain the sustainable development;
2) To improve the quality, efficiency, competitiveness and active international integration for the province; accelerate the process of industrialization and modernization;
3) To enhance the sectoral development and improve people's living standard as well as ensuring social security;
4) To maintain the political stability, security and defense, social order;
5) To put more effort and mobilize resources for achieving the criteria of an industrial, agricultural and service developed province by 2015.

4.2. Ha Tinh's National Development Indicators

Table 28-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	14.0	12.7
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	35.0	20.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	18.1	29.3
1.3.2	Industry	%	41.6	37.9
1.3.3	Services	%	40.3	32.9
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	280.0	98.6
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	35,000.0	34,226.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 3% per year	14.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	87.0	75.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	50.0	36.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.0	1.3
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	3.0	2.5
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.70	0.78
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	80.0	34.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	30.0	30.9
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	51.0	49.3
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	100.0	100.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	100.0	99.4

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Ha Tinh

Table 28-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	510.0	500.8
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	403.4	404.5
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	5,000.0	9,691.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	18,000.0	15,035.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	180.0	93.2
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	12.0	10.6
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,264.2	1,238.0
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	17.0	17.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	32,000.0	22,350.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	10.0	16.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	18.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	90.0	63.7
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	92.0	90.6
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.2	5.8

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 28-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of Signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Ha Tinh	111.71	96.73	14.98	61.32	55.81	5.51
Ratio of Ha Tinh to whole nation (%)	0.29	0.27	0.72	0.39	0.38	0.61

Ratio of Ha Tinh to all provinces (%)	1.04	0.93	3.73	1.78	1.68	4.30

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 28-7: ODA amount in Ha Tinh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Ha Tinh (HT)	HT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Ha Tinh (HT)	HT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0.5	0.20			
1995	338.24	18.96	5.61			
1996	590.28	7.9	1.34			
1997	583.58	6.2	1.06			
1998	509.22	5.86	1.15			
1999	442.78	15.83	3.58			
2000	524.61	14.07	2.68			
2001	706.86	23.01	3.26			
2002	539.75	0.47	0.09			
2003	548.41	14.25	2.60			
2004	606.1	24.07	3.97			
2005	549.28	13.04	2.37			
2006	769.99	2.91	0.38	335.01	1.88	0.56
2007	1346.53	21.2	1.57	250.83	4.75	1.89
2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	1.75	0.59
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	3	1.06	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	23.8	0.84	527.55	19.07	3.62
2012	2069.17	11.87	0.57	957.76	13.06	1.36
Total	16112.05	206.94	1.28	3122.52	40.51	1.29
Average per year	805.60	10.35		446.07	5.79	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs Ha Tinh is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 28-8: ODA performance by sector from 2005 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	42.90	38.40	18.31	42.67
Water supply & Environment	20.50	18.35	10.31	50.29
Education & Training	3.00	2.69	3.00	100.00
Health & Social affairs	0.35	0.31	0.04	10.97
Poverty reduction	17.39	15.57	16.53	95.02
Others	27.57	24.68	13.13	47.64
Total	111.71	100.00	61.32	54.89

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 28-9: ODA performance by donor from 2005 to 2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
IFAD	14.50	12.98	14.86	90.07
ADB	14.10	12.62	8.82	22.77
WB	16.79	15.03	13.99	10.32
Korea	3.00	2.69	3.00	25.35
Belgium	2.67	2.39	2.67	65.26
OFID	22.00	19.69	10.42	5.11
Germany	12.95	11.59	4.61	45.06
Canada	9.66	8.65	2.12	90.07
Sweden	0.92	0.83	0.23	22.77
Kuwait Fund	15.12	13.53	0.59	10.32
Total	111.71	100.00	61.32	54.89

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 28-10: List of projects in the period of 2005 to 2017

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Improving market participation of the poor in Ha Tinh	IFAD	2007	2012	14.50	13.00	1.50	14.86	13.37	1.49
Water Supply and Sanitation rural Central – TDA Ha Tinh	ADB	2010	2016	6.13	6.13	–	3.34	3.34	–
Poverty in rural areas of Ha Tinh	Germany	2007	2013	2.89	–	2.89	1.67	–	1.67
The water supply system of Ha Tinh city and vicinity stage 2	WB	2005	2012	4.31	4.31	–	4.02	4.02	–
Supporting the development of preventive health system – TDA Ha Tinh	ADB	2005	2012	0.35	0.35	–	0.04	0.04	–
Processing plant from organic household waste in Ha Tinh	Belgium	2010	2014	2.67	2.67	–	2.67	2.67	–
Coastal Resources for Sustainable Development – TDA Ha Tinh	WB	2012		7.47	7.47	–	4.97	4.97	–
Development of rural infrastructure in Ha Tinh Province	Kuwait fund	2011	2014	15.12	15.12	–	0.59	0.59	–
Infrastructure development vital coastal areas in response to climate change	OFID	2012	2017	11.50	11.50	–	0.26	0.26	–
Development of small-scale irrigation systems for poor communes (ISDP) Ha Tinh Province	OFID	2009	2013	10.50	10.50	–	10.15	10.15	–
Agricultural Development in Ha Tinh	Canada	2011	2017	9.66	–	9.66	2.12	–	2.12

Integrated Rural Development of Central Region – TDA Ha Tinh	ADB			7.62	7.62	–	5.44	5.44	–
Disaster Risk Management–TDA Ha Tinh	WB			5.00	5.00	–	5.00	5.00	–
Strengthening the overall industry Ha Tinh Inspectorate 2014	Sweden	2009	2014	0.92	–	0.92	0.23	–	0.23
Drainage Hong Linh Town	Germany	2011		10.06	10.06	–	2.94	2.94	–
Equipment for vocational training colleges in Ha Tinh	Korea	2009	2012	3.00	3.00	–	3.00	3.00	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 28–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building the infrastructure system for Cau Treo Border Economic Zone
2	Improving infrastructure for Hong Linh district rural area, especially for Trung Luong Commune, and Duc Thuan Commune
3	Enhancing water supply system for rural area for Nghi Xuan district.

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN HA TINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for Upgrading of the Huong Khe District Hospital
-Sector: Health
-Period: 1995-1996
-Purpose: To improve the medical service and environment in Ha Tinh through the provision of modern medical facilities and transfer of medical technology.

6.2. Training program

Table 28-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Education	2
Health	1
Public Administration	1
Others	1
Total	5

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.3. Dispatch of volunteers

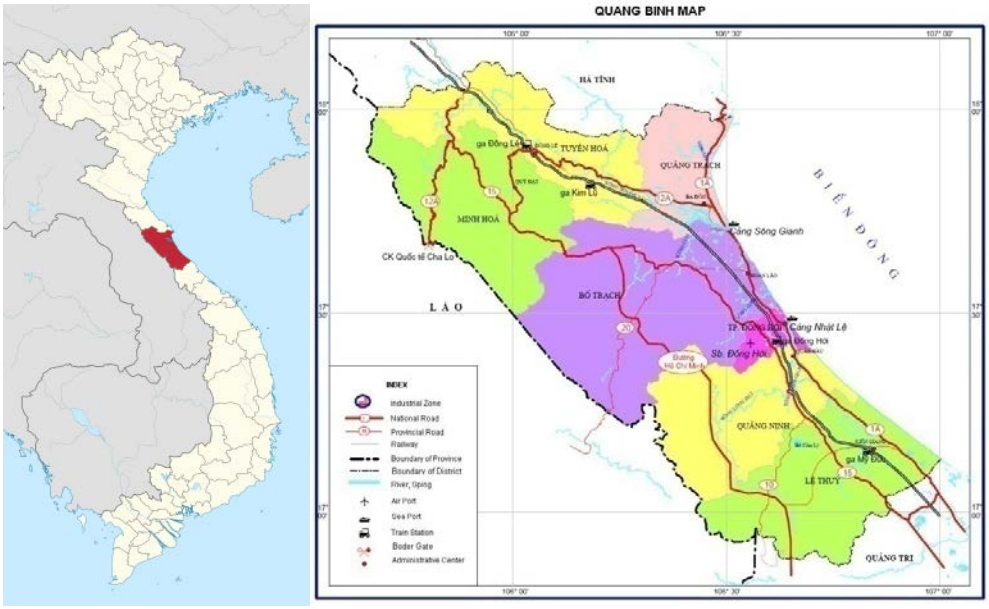
Table 28-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1	0
Education	3	0
Health	1	0
Public Administration	2	0
Total	7	0

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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QUANG BINH PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 29–1: Key facts of Quang Binh

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 17°46' Longitude: 106°25'	Quang Binh is located in the northern central of Vietnam, 574 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Ha Tinh South: Quang Tri East: East Sea West: Laos	
Area [3]	8,065.3 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 25℃.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 6 rural districts, 10 wards, 8 town districts, 141 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Dong Hoi **Rural districts:** Tuyen Hoa, Minh Hoa, Quang Trach, Bo Trach, Quang Ninh, Le Thuy.
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	857,900 people	2012
Percentage of urban –	Urban: 15.2%	2012

rural population [3]	Rural: 84.8%	
Percentage of male–female population [3]	Male: 50.02% Female: 49.98%	2012
Population density [3]	106 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (97.58%), Bru – Van Kieu (1.73 %), Chut (0.60 %), Thai (0.03 %)	As 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.5%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	516,100 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	5.79%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 20.221 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,062,500	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.74% Rural area: 2.41%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	3.5%	2010
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	19%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 69,081,849	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 94, 572, 591	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 26.22% Industry & Construction: 35.85% Services: 37.93%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns, potatoes, cassava Industry : titanium ores, building stone, kaolin, sea salt Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 64.8 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.quangbinh.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[65]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Quang Binh is characterized by a general slope, higher in the west and lower in the east. 85 percent of the total area is hilly and mountainous. The Annamite Range is the natural border between Quang Binh and Laos with peaks ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 m. The east of the province is covered with lower hills and several narrow plains and rivers. The seaside sand dunes belt is a natural dam that protects the land from the ocean tides.

2.1.2. Climate: Quang Binh belongs to the monsoon tropical zone and has two seasons; the rainy season from September to March and the dry season from April to August. The hottest months are from June to August. The annual average temperature ranges from 24°C and 26°C. The annual average rainfall varies between 2,000 mm and 2,300 mm while it has the heavy rain from September to November.

2.1.3. Water resources: Most of the rivers in Quang Binh are initiated from Truong Son mountain range and flow to South China Sea. There are about 160 natural and artificial lakes with the total water reserves of 243.3 million m^3.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 9.9 percent is agricultural land, 78.5 percent is forest land, 3.4 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.7percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: Quang Binh has many minerals like gold, iron, titanium, pyrite, lead, and zinc. Gold reserves in Quang Binh have the potential to develop industrial gold mining and processing operation. It also has some non-metallic minerals such as kaolin, quartz sand, limestone, marble, granite.

2.1.6. Forest resources: Quang Binh has 486,688 ha of forestry area, of which 447,837 ha is natural forest and 38,851 ha is planted forest. Plants in the province are diversified with 138 families, 401 genera, 640 species including iron-wood, sindora-wood, fir, mahogany, ebony and rattan. Quang Binh has 31 million m^3 of timber, being one of the provinces with high timber volume in the country.

2.1.7. Marine resources: Quang Binh has 116,04 km of coastline with five estuaries. The province has reserves of about 100,000 tons of 1,650 species, including rare species such as lobster, prawn, squid, cuttlefish and coral.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Quang Binh is famous for Phong Nha and Tien Son caves, primitive forest in Phong Nha - Ke Bang reserve, Nhat Le and Da Nhay beaches and Bang Mineral hot

[65] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.quangbinh.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

spring. Among of them, Phong Nha- Ke Bang national park has been recognized as the World Natural Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2003.



Heaven cave (www.vietnamnay.com)



Phong Nha national park (www.nguyenhuytap.wordpress.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: Quang Binh has National Highway No. 1A running from Lang Son province to Ca Mau province along the coastline of the country, and Ho Chi Minh Highway running from north-western part of Vietnam to Ca Mau province. The Road 12 connects the province with Khammouane province of Laos. The Hanoi–Saigon Railway crosses 17 railway stations in Quang Binh. The province has Dong Hoi airport in Dong Hoi city with daily flights to Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh city. It also has Gianh, Hon La and Nhat Le ports which connect to major national ports such as Hai Phong and Da Nang ports.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Quang Binh's National Development Indicators

Table 29–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	11.0
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	16.4	16.4
1.3	Economic structure	%	100	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	20.0	20.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	40.0	39.0
1.3.3	Services	%	40.0	41.0
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	45–50	70.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	N/A	3,766.0

II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 3.5% per year	3.5
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	65.0	65.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	43.0	42.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	2.9
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	5.0	4.8
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.20	1.12
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	70.0	76.5
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	20.0	30.3
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	65.0	67.0
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	70.0	71.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	94.0	94.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Quang Binh

Table 29-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	255.0	263.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	296.5	309.9
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	1,000.0	1,100.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	6,700.0	6,645.5
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	80.0	65.6
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	N/A	N/A
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	860.0	848.6
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.4	0.3

2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	17,000.0	18,000.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	23.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	100.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	95.0	94.4
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	5.6	5.5

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) GDP per capita accounted for VND 16.4 million, reached the target;
2) Economic structure shifted toward the right direction for the share of agricultural sector, industrial sector and service sector being 20 percent, 40 percent and 40 percent respectively;
3) Average annual export volume exceeded the target of US$ 50 million, reached US$ 70 million;
4) Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients exceeded the target of 20, reaching at 30.3;
5) The rate of population using clean water in both rural and urban areas reached the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to reach the target of 12 percent, recorded 11 percent;
2) The rate of completion of vocational education was 42 percent, slightly lower than the target of 43 percent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To accelerate a higher pace of economic growth than it was in the previous period on the basis of continued economic restructuring, and promoting industrialization, modernization, advanced technology driven sectors;
2) To put more priority for developing industry and tourism services, shipping services and agro-forestry, fisheries in the province in order to take advantages of the province's industrial and service potentials;
3) To stabilize the growth rate of agriculture and ensure food security. To put more focus on agricultural and rural development in association with raising standard of living and ensuring social security;

4) To improve the quality of education and human resource development;
5) To promote the development of culture and society and strengthen the management of environmental resources and actively respond to natural disasters;
6) To maintain political stability, security and defense and social order;
7) To put more effort for achieving the main criteria of an industrialized province by 2020.

4.2. Quang Binh's National Development Indicators

Table 29-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	5.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	25.0	20.2
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	16.0	26.2
1.3.2	Industry	%	43.0	35.9
1.3.3	Services	%	41.0	37.9
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	160.0	140.5
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	4,500.0	4,314.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce<3.5% per year	N/A
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	68.0	66.0
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	45.0	43.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.0	2.1
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	4.0	3.4
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.00	1.16
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	85.0	82.1
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	34.0	31.2
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	68.0	67.5

3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	80.0	73.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	94.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Quang Binh

Table 29-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	320.0	284.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	362.0	331.0
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	2,000.0	4,163.2
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	10,000.0	9,342.5
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	120.0	87.2
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	2.0	1.5
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	883.9	857.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	16.9
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	32,000.0	27,557.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	18.0	20.4
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	26.0	22.0
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	92.0	91.1
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.0
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6	5.7

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 29-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation**	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20

All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Quang Binh	100.23	84.04	16.18	34.78	30.14	4.64
Ratio of Quang Binh to whole nation (%)	0.26	0.23	0.77	0.22	0.20	0.51
Ratio of Quang Binh to all provinces (%)	0.93	0.81	4.03	1.01	0.91	3.62

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*

Table 29-7: ODA amount in Quang Binh from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Quang Binh (QB)	QB/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Quang Binh (QB)	QB/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	–	N/A		
1994	252.82	0.46	0.18			
1995	338.24	5.96	1.76			
1996	590.28	28.12	4.76			
1997	583.58	4.16	0.71			
1998	509.22	17.43	3.42			
1999	442.78	2.5	0.56			
2000	524.61	9.05	1.73			
2001	706.86	7.69	1.09			
2002	539.75	11.97	2.22			
2003	548.41	0	–			
2004	606.1	5.43	0.90			
2005	549.28	22.57	4.11			
2006	769.99	12.98	1.69	335.01	5.62	1.68
2007	1346.53	21.16	1.57	250.83	2.16	0.86
2008	1026.78	25.26	2.46	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	0	–	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	3	1.06	392.80	0.15	0.04
2011	2847.96	0	–	527.55	11.38	2.16
2012	2069.17	24.39	1.18	957.76	10.53	1.10
Total	16112.05	202.13	1.25	3122.52	29.83	0.95
Average per year	805.60	10.1065		446.07	4.26	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**Projects and programs that Quang Binh is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 29-8: ODA performance by sector from 2006 to 2017

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	30.59	30.52	6.82	22.30
Energy & Industry	12.00	11.97	0.30	2.50
Water supply & Environment	54.64	54.51	24.66	45.13
Education & Training	3.00	2.99	3.00	100.00
Total	100.23	100.00	34.78	34.70

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 29-9: ODA performance by donor from 2006 to2017

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
WB	29.54	29.48	24.66	83.45
Germany	22.28	22.23	5.15	23.13
Hungary	13.28	13.25	0	-
Korea	15.00	14.97	3.30	22.00
Denmark	11.82	11.79	0	-
ADB	8.31	8.29	1.67	20.07
Total	100.23	100.00	34.78	34.70

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 29-10: List of projects in the period of 2006 to 2017

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Conservation and sustainable management of forest areas Phong Nha – Ke Bang	Germany	2008	2013	16.62	6.09	10.53	1.88	0.51	1.37
Conservation and sustainable management of forest areas Phong Nha – Ke Bang	Germany	2007	2013	5.66	-	5.66	3.27	-	3.27

Water supply Quang Trach District, Quang Binh Province	Hungary	2009	2014	13.28	13.28	–	–	–	–
Solar Quang Binh	Korea	2011	2017	12.00	12.00	–	0.30	0.30	–
Integrated Rural Development Central – TDA Quang Binh	ADB			8.31	8.31	–	1.67	1.67	–
Sewerage and Urban Sanitation Ba Don, Quang Binh Province	Denmark	2009	2014	11.82	11.82	–	–	–	–
Vocational equipment Quang Binh College	Korea	2010	2012	3.00	3.00	–	3.00	3.00	–
Sanitation coastal cities – Dong Hoi TDA	WB	2006	2014	29.54	29.54	–	24.66	24.66	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI.

Table 29–11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Rural infrastructure for Quang Binh province
2	Improving irrigation system for Quang Binh province
3	Improving Quang Binh fishery production
4	Improving the province's capacity in poverty reduction in Quang Binh province
5	Improving villages' clinics capacity
6	Improving vocational education in Quang Binh
7	Improving fresh water supply system for Quang Binh

Source: the DPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN QUANG BINH FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Training Program

Table 29–12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1
Education	7
Health	1
Public Administration	1
Others	1
Total	11

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

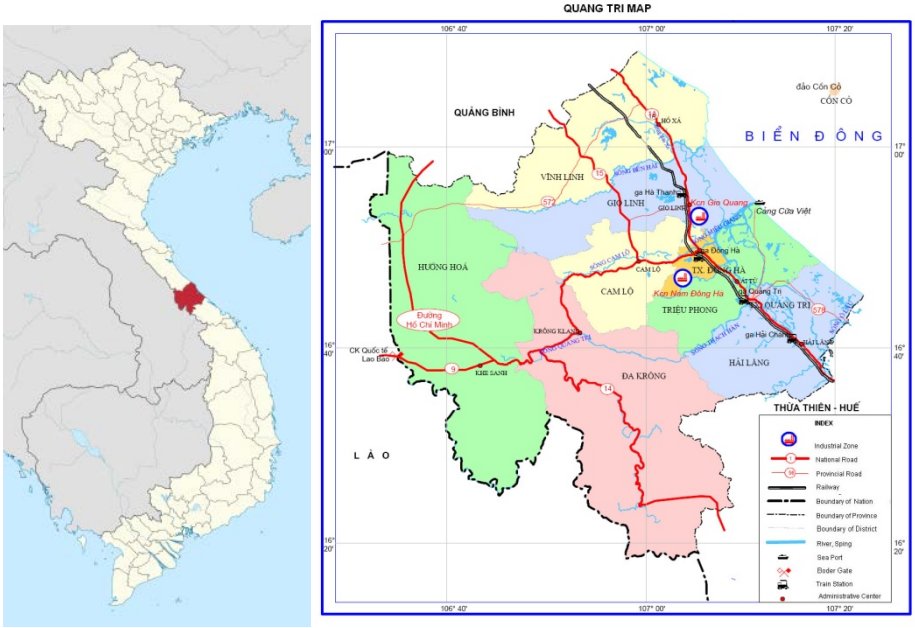
6.2. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) Enabling access to sustainable renewable energy and agricultural practices in Southern Central region of Vietnam.

-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2013

-Purpose: To contribute to creation of sustainable renewable energy reducing GHG emissions, production of safe agricultural products and creation of off-farm employment and a cleaner environment through adoption of more sustainable farming practices.

QUANG TRI PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 30–1: Key facts of Quang Tri

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 16°66' Longitude: 107°00'	Quang Tri is located in the northern central of Vietnam, 706 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Quang Binh South: Thua Thien Hue East: East Sea West: Savanakhet of Laos	
Area [3]	4,739.8 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature varies between 20°C and 25°C.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 8 rural districts, 13 wards, 11 town districts, 117 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Dong Ha **Town:** Quang Tri **Rural districts:** Vinh Linh, Gio Linh, Cam Lo, Trieu Phong, Hai Lang, Huong Hoa, Da Krong, Con Co
1.2. Demography		

Total population [3]	608,100 people	2012
Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 29.2% Rural: 70.8%	2012
Percentage of male–female population [3]	Male: 49.53% Female: 50.47%	2012
Population density [3]	128 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (88.39%), Bru – Van Kieu (9.2%), Ta Oi (2.33 %), Hoa (0.01 %)	As 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	98.95%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	333,800 people	2012
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	7.4%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 23.7 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,156,700	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 4.70% Rural area: 2.52%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	11%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	16.1%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 155,668,603	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 207,263, 746	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 26.3% Industry & Construction: 37.1% Services: 36.6%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns, potatoes, cassava Industry : zircon ore, titanium ore building stone Services: fishery and aquaculture, fishery logistic services, ports and maritime transport, eco–tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 67.7 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com
2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.quangtri.gov.vn)
3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
4: General Department of Vietnam Customs
5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[66]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Quang Tri consists of mountains, hills, plains, sand dune and seaside. It also has a long coastline and complex network of rivers including Ben Hai, Cam Lo, Quang Tri and Thach Han.

2.1.2. Climate: Quang Tri has humid tropical monsoon climate. The annual average temperature varies between 20°C and 25°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: There are three main rivers, Ben Hai, Thach Hon and E Lou, which are the major source of surface water for production and daily life. Besides, the underground water in the sediment layers and weathered rocks is important water source for people living in the mountains. They dig household-scale wells in order to obtain the water.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 18.8 percent is agricultural land, 61.2 percent is forest land, 3.6 percent is specialized land and the rest of 0.9 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Forest resources: Quang Tri has forests land of 219,638.85 ha, of which 101,067 ha is full of timber reserve of 11 million m^3. Forest has about 1,053 kinds of plants belonging to 528 genera, 130 families, of which 175 are wood trees.

2.1.6. Mineral resources: Quang Tri has abundant and diversified mineral resources, especially minerals used for producing cement and construction materials such as limestone, clay stone, basalt stone, iron ore, brick clay, glass sand and kaolin. There are 130 mineral production sites. It also owns other minerals ores such as gold, titanium and peat.

2.1.7. Marine resources: *Quang Tri is famous for* lobster, cuttlefish, crab, seaweed, and some other kinds of fish and precious coral. The reserves of sea products in the sea are about 60,000 ton with the annual output of 17,000 ton. Having diversified marine resources, Quang Tri has great conditions for the development of general marine economy such as fishery and aquaculture, fishery logistic services, commodity ports and maritime transport and eco-tourism.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Quang Tri preserves many remains from the anti-American resistance war such as the Ancient Citadel of Quang Tri, Khe Sanh Combat Base, Truong Son National Cemetery, Vinh Moc tunnels, Hien Luong bridge and Ben Hai river. The province also has

[66] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.quangtri.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn

Dakrong beauty spot and Cua Tung beach.



Truong Son National Cemetery (www.vietgiaitri.com)

2.2.2. Transportation: The National Highways No.1A and 9 together with the Trans-Asia Highway connects the province to other provinces in the north central region and the Lao Bao International Border Gate to Laos. Besides, Cua Viet sea port connects the province with not only other provinces in the region but also Laos and Thailand. Dong Ha city is 80 km from Phu Bai airport in Thua Thien Hue province and 150 km from Da Nang international airport.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Quang Tri's National Development Indicators

Table 30–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	12.0	10.8
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	16.5	16.3
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	33.0	28.9
1.3.2	Industry	%	27.0	35.5
1.3.3	Services	%	40.0	35.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	50.0	63.4
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	2,400.0	3,400.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	15.0	12.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	42.0	42.0

2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	35.0	33.2
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	3.5	3.3
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	6.0	6.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	57.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	1.10	1.20
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	75.0	75.9
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	36.0	36.6
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	43.0	46.7
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	75.0	81.0
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	80.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Quang Tri

Table 30-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	220.0	224.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	354.8	372.3
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	600.0	1,136.0
1.4	Import volume	US$ million	45.0	68.4
1.5	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	18.0	20.3
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	620.0	601.7
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	19.0	19.1
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	8,000.0	8,459.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	20.0	19.5
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	17.0	16.7
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	58.0	56.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.8
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	6.5	6.4

Source: GSO and the DPI.

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) Average annual export volume accounted for US$ 63.4 million, higher than the target of US$ 50 million;
2) Average annual investment mobilization reached at VND 3.4 trillion, higher than the target of VND 2.4 trillion;
3) Poverty rate was recorded 12 percent, lower than the target of 15 percent;
4) The rate of unemployment was 0.2 percentage points lower than the target;
5) The rate of using clean drinking water in rural area reached the target.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to achieve the target of 12 percent, reaching at 10.8 percent;
2) GDP per capita failed to achieve the target of VND 16.5 million, recorded VND 16.3 million;
3) The rate of completion of vocational education failed to reach the target of 35 percent;
4) The rate of using clean drinking water in urban area failed to reach the target.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To promote the potential advantages of the province in order to maximize the mobilization and effective use of resources; create breakthroughs in speed, quality of economic growth and competitiveness;
2) To strengthen the process of economic restructuring and improving the infrastructural foundation; improve the quality of human resources and promote the enhancement in social development for the province;
3) To enhance the people's spiritual and material life; to reinforce the protection of natural resources, environment and actively respond to climate change;
4) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order;
5) To put more effort for achieving a faster sustainable development.

4.2. Quang Tri's National Development Indicators

Table 30-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicators	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	7.4
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	35.0	23.7

1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	19.0	27.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	45.0	36.8
1.3.3	Services	%	36.0	36.2
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	100.0	95.7
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	10,000.0	7,436.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	reduce 3% per year	11.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	45.0	37.2
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	50.0	35.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	2.5	2.3
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	6.0	6.1
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	53.0	56.0
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.90	0.98
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	100.0	70.0
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	42.0	40.2
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	50.0	48.9
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	90.0	84.5
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	95.0	85.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Quang Tri

Table 30-5: Targets for 2011-2015 and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic Indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	235.0	250.0
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	376.2	411.1
1.3	Paddy production	ton	260,000.0	240,521.5
1.4	Corn production	ton	11,000.0	9,851.4

1.5	Sweet potato production	ton	23,000.0	20,275.6
1.6	Cassava production	ton	180,000.0	168,600.1
1.7	Pork production	ton	23,000.0	22,865.2
1.8	Poultry meat production	ton	2,650.0	2,543.9
1.9	Beef production	ton	4,000.0	3,216.0
1.10	Ilmenit ore production	ton	18,000.0	14,824.0
1.11	Zircon ore production	ton	7,600.0	5,849.0
1.12	Titan ore production	ton	17,430.0	15,600.0
1.13	Amount of exploited stone	1,000 m^3	840.0	751.0
1.14	Revenue budget	VND billion	8,000.0	7,073.0
1.15	Expenditure budget	VND billion	6,500.0	5,333.0
1.16	Import volume	US$ million	160.0	122.4
1.17	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	9.0	8.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	624.7	608.1
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	0.50	0.45
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	9,500.0	3,877.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	N/A	17.2
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	20.0	17.2
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	67.0	64.5
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	99.0	99.3
2.8	Number of doctors per 10000 people	doctors	8	7
2.9	Rate of city, industrial zones and service complexes using proper eco-friendly technology and equipment	%	100.0	98.0
2.10	Rate of medical waste treated	%	100.0	100.0

Source: GSO and the DPI.

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 30-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation **	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Quang Tri***	597.58	592.67	4.91	33.60	32.74	0.86
Ratio of Quang Tri to whole nation (%)	1.57	1.64	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.09
Ratio of Quang Tri to all provinces (%)	5.57	5.74	1.22	0.98	0.99	0.67

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*
**** This figure also includes projects of which implementation period has ended but commitment has not been fully disbursed yet because they are expected to be continued until the disbursement is completed.*

Table 30-7: ODA amount in Quang Tri from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Quang Tri (QT)	QT/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Quang Tri (QT)	QT/AP (%)
1993	150.04	0	-	N/A		
1994	252.82	0.35	0.14			
1995	338.24	0	-			
1996	590.28	3.75	0.64			
1997	583.58	11.26	1.93			
1998	509.22	25.07	4.92			
1999	442.78	2.01	0.45			
2000	524.61	19.73	3.76			
2001	706.86	3.85	0.54			
2002	539.75	18.83	3.49			
2003	548.41	13.48	2.46			
2004	606.1	11.16	1.84			
2005	549.28	13.32	2.42			
2006	769.99	0	-	335.01	36.19	10.80
2007	1346.53	27.24	2.02	250.83	2.45	0.98

2008	1026.78	0	–	296.91	0.00	–
2009	1427.46	3	0.21	361.66	0.00	–
2010	282.20	0	–	392.80	0.00	–
2011	2847.96	12.15	0.43	527.55	11.36	2.15
2012	2069.17	42.72	2.06	957.76	13.43	1.40
Total	16112.05	207.92	1.29	3122.52	63.43	2.03
Average per year	805.60	10.396		446.07	1.63	

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

**Projects and programs that Quang Tri is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 30-8: ODA performance by sector from 2006 to 2020

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	9.33	1.56	9.16	98.11
Energy & Industry	18.80	3.15	17.85	94.97
Transportation	20.70	3.46	3.64	17.59
Water supply & Environment	521.55	87.28	1.21	0.23
Poverty reduction	8.75	1.46	0	–
Capacity building	4.70	0.79	0.79	16.83
Forest protection	12.27	2.05	0	–
Others	1.47	0.25	0.95	64.64
Total	597.58	100.00	33.60	5.62

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 30-9: ODA performance by donor from 2006 to 2020

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
ADB	532.15	89.05	28.25	5.31
Japan	16.97	2.84	3.64	21.45
Saudi Arabia Fund	16.00	2.68	0	–
WB	12.15	2.03	0	–
OFID	8.75	1.46	0	–
Norway	6.64	1.11	0.85	12.80

Korea	4.70	0.79	0.79	16.83
Sweden	0.21	0.04	0.07	33.33
Total	597.58	100.00	33.60	5.62

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 30-10: List of ODA projects in the period of 2006 to 2019

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA ($US million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Dai Loc Bridge, Quang Tri province	Japan			2.00	2.00	–	1.99	1.99	–
An inter commune Cam AN – Cam Thanh, Cam Lo district, Quang Tri province	Japan	2010	2011	0.50	0.50	–	0.50	0.50	–
The communal roads Cam – Cam An Nghia, Cam Lo district, Quang Tri province	Japan	2010	2012	0.80	0.80	–	0.80	0.80	–
Commune Road Vinh Hoa, District Vinh Linh, Quang Tri	Japan	2012		1.40	1.40	–	0.35	0.35	–
Road Thach Kim – Hien Hoa, Vinh Linh District, Quang Tri Province	Saudi Arabia Fund	2012	2015	16.00	16.00	–	–	–	–
Corridor biodiversity conservation Mekong Subregion Phase 2 – Quang Tri TDA	ADB	2011	2019	482.26	482.26	–	0.36	0.36	–
Water Supply Development and vicinity of Dong Ha, Quang Tri	ADB	2013	2020	20.50	20.50	–	–	–	–
Developing sustainable tourism Greater Mekong Sub-region –Quang Tri TDA	ADB	2009	2013	1.26	1.26	–	0.88	0.88	–

Integrated Rural Development and Central provinces – Quang Tri TDA	ADB	2007	2013	9.33	9.33	–	9.16	9.16	–
Restoration and sustainable management of forests – TDA	Japan	2012	2021	12.27	12.27	–	–	–	–
Strengthening democracy and empowerment through planning socio-economic development of Quang Tri Province	Sweden	2012	2013	0.21	–	0.21	0.07	–	0.07
Strengthening infrastructure and capacity building training for vocational training in Quang Tri	Korea	2011	2013	4.70	–	4.70	0.79	–	0.79
TDA drainage, collection and treatment of wastewater Dong Ha City, Quang Tri	WB	2011	2014	12.15	12.15	–	–	–	–
Central Irrigation – TDA Thach Han Nam, Quang Tri	ADB	2006	2012	18.80	18.80	–	17.85	17.85	–
Building rural infrastructure contributes to poverty reduction and climate change adaptation Trieu Phong district, Quang Tri province	OFID	2012		8.75	8.75	–	–	–	–
Construction and renovation of drainage systems, sewage treatment Quang Tri Town	Norway	2012	2016	6.64	6.64	–	0.85	0.85	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 30-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Multi-commune road for Trieu Tai, Trieu Dong, Trieu Trach, Trieu Van commune, Trieu Phong district.
2	Improving and modernizing medical equipment in Quang Tri Hospital
3	Supporting farmers in developing green economy and environmental management by apply bio-technology.

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN QUANG TRI FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for Upgrading Vocational Secondary Training School of Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

-Sector: Vocational training

-Period: 2011-2013

-Purpose: To contribute to industrial development and job creation through fostering technical engineers and improving the vocational training facilities and courses.

6.2. Training program

Table 30-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	10
Education	1
Health	2
Public Administration	14
Others	3
Total	30

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.3. Dispatch of volunteers

Table 30-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	5	2
Education	2	1
Health	17	5
Total	24	8

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

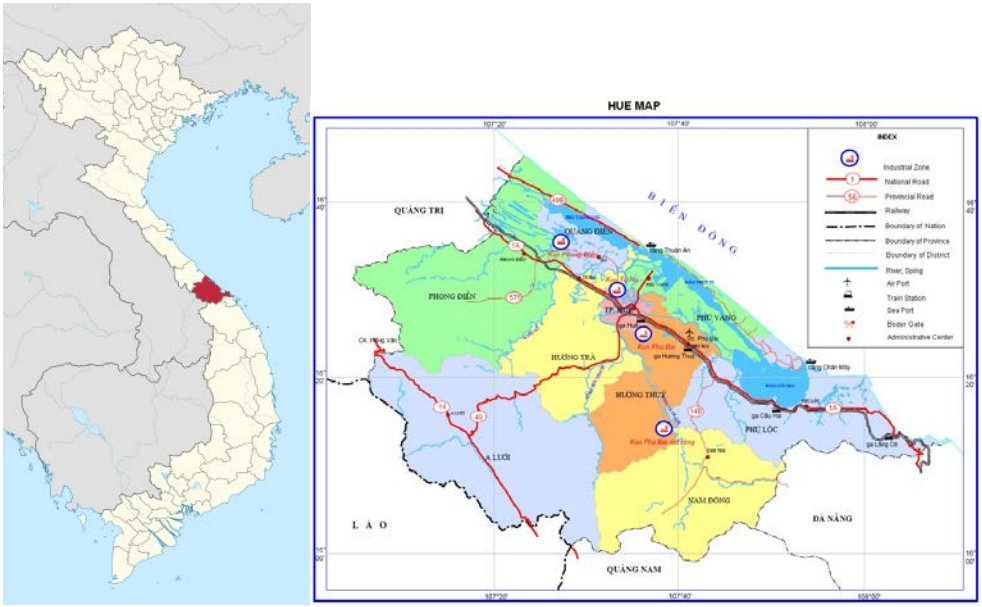
6.4. NGO Project supported by KOICA

1) Rehabilitation of children victims of Agent Orange in Vietnam-Decrease of isolation and improvement

-Period Supported by KOICA: 2012-2014

-Purpose: To eliminate the alienation of rehabilitation of children with disabilities and ensure sustainability of rehabilitation through poverty alleviation.

THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE



source: en.wikipedia.org and investinvietnam.com

I. KEY FACTS

Table 31-1: Key facts of Thua Thien Hue

Indicators	Key facts	More information
1.1. Geography		
Location [1]	Latitude: 16°44' Longitude: 107°56'	Thua Thien Hue is located in the central of Vietnam, 781 km from Ha Noi.
Borders [2]	North: Quang Tri South: Da Nang East: East Sea West: Quang Nam, Laos	
Area [3]	5,033.2 km^2	
Weather [2]	Tropical	The annual average temperature is 25.6℃.
Administrative units [3]	1 city under province, 1 town, 7 rural districts, 39 wards, 8 town districts, 105 communes (as of 31 December, 2012)	**City:** Hue **Town**: Huong Thuy **Rural districts**: Phong Dien, Quang Dien, Huong Tra, Phu Vang, Phu Loc, Nam Dong, A Luoi
1.2. Demography		
Total population [3]	1,114,500 people	2012

Percentage of urban – rural population [3]	Urban: 48.2% Rural: 51.8%	2012
Percentage of male– female population [3]	Male: 49.4% Female: 50.55%	2012
Population density [3]	221 people/km^2	2012
Ethnic group [5]	Kinh (95.64%), Ta Oi (2.71%), Co Tu (1.34%), Bru Van Kieu (0.1 %)	As 1 April, 2009
Percentage of students graduated from high school [3]	99.8%	School year 2011– 2012
Labor over 15 years old [3]	617,500 people	2011
1.3. Economy		
Economic growth rate [3]	9.56%	2012
GDP per capita [3]	VND 26.955 million	2012
Average monthly income of public sector workers [3]	VND 3,391,000	2011
Unemployment rate [3]	Urban area: 6.27% Rural area: 3.04%	2009
The rate of poverty [3]	8%	2012
Percentage of trained workers at 15 years old and above [3]	20.9%	2012
Import volume [4]	US$ 216,589,750	First 10 months of 2013
Export volume [4]	US$ 293,176,435	
Economic structure [3]	Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture: 14.02% Industry & Construction: 35.08% Services: 50.09%	2012
Main products [2]	Agriculture: rice, corns, sweet potatoes Industry: beer, mineral water, sake spirit, cement, clinker, ceramic tile, artificial granite, frit ceramic, textile and garment Services: tourism	
FDI licensed [3]	US$ 1,948.3 million	Accumulated amount from 1988 till December 31, 2012

Source: 1: www.distancesfrom.com

2: Website of Provincial People's Committee (www.thuathienhue.gov.vn)

3: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

4: General Department of Vietnam Customs

5: Website of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (www.ubdt.gov.vn)

II. NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES, TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION[67]

2.1. Natural conditions and resources

2.1.1. Topography: The terrain of Thua Thien Hue is long and narrow, with the average width of 60 km and the length of 127 km. It consists of various mountains, hills, coastal plains and lagoons. The terrain gets lower in the east.

2.1.2. Climate: Thua Thien Hue has two clear seasons; the rainy season from March to August and the dry season from September to October. The annually average temperature is about 25.6°C.

2.1.3. Water resources: Thua Thien Hue has Huong river passing through the province and Tam Giang Cau Hai Lagoon, the largest lagoon in Southeast Asia, which has 68 km in length with 22,000ha of water surface. Underground water is also abundant and widely distributed in the entire province. The underground water running from Phong Dien district to Quang Dien, Huong Tra and Huong Thuy districts are the most important water sources in Hue. The total water reserves of those areas are up to 9,200 m^3 per day. The province also has seven hot mineral water sources scattering in all kinds of terrain including mountainous, hilly and plain areas.

2.1.4. Land resources: Of the total land area, 11.9 percent is agricultural land, 62.72 percent is forest land, 6.2 percent is specialized land and the rest of 3.6 percent is residential land.

2.1.5. Mineral resources: The province has over 100 mines for minerals including limestone, granite, kaolin, peat, bentonite, oxyttiane and mineral water.

2.1.6. Marine resources: The province has several of sea products such as lobster, butterfish, white shrimp, crab, and yellow-line seaweed

2.1.7. Forest resources: The province has 330,000 ha of forest land with the total wood reserves of about 17 million m^3. This forest land accounts for 70 percent of the natural area.

2.2. Tourism and transportation

2.2.1. Tourism: Thua Thien - Hue is famous for its cultural heritage of the Former Capital of Vietnam. Many historical buildings are located in Hue including the Royal Citadel, the Flag Tower, the Royal Palace and the Royal Tombs from Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945). The province also has many pagodas characterized with different religions and traditional and popular festivals being taken place.

[67] Information in this part refers to the websites of www.thuathienhue.gov.vn, www.viettrade.gov.vn, www.vietnamtourism.com and www.gso.gov.vn





Thien Mu pagoda (www.khamphahue.com) *Lang Co bay (www.canthotv.vn)*

2.2.2. Transportation: Thua Thien - Hue has convenient transportation system including train, road, air and water routes. The province has the National Highway 14 that links Hue with the Central Highlands. It is also on the National Highway 1A that connects Hanoi and Ca Mau. Hue has Phu Bai Airport that serves flights between Hue and Ho Chi Minh city, and Hue and Ha Noi. The Thong Nhat express train from Ha Noi to Ho Chi Minh city stops at Hue railway station.

III. 2006-2010 SEDP ASSESSMENT

3.1. Thua Thien Hue's National Development Indicators

Table 31–2: Targets and results for 2006–2010 SEDP

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	13.0	12.5
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	18.0	17.6
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100
1.3.1	Agriculture	%	12.0	15.7
1.3.2	Industry	%	36.0	33.8
1.3.3	Services	%	52.0	50.6
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	300.0	257.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	12,670.0	9,200.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	11.0	11.2
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	N/A	N/A

2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	42.0	40.0
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	N/A	N/A
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.80	0.19
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	86.0	85.5
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	43.0	42.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	58.0	58.5
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	91.0	91.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	78.0	73.2

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.2. Other Development Indicators specified by Thua Thien Hue

Table 31-3: Targets and results for 2006-2010

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	292.0	291.2
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	265.5	266.9
1.3	Revenue budget	VND billion	5,500.0	5,047.0
1.4	Expenditure budget	VND billion	7,900.0	7,751.0
1.5	Import volume	US$ million	230.0	208.0
1.6	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	35.0	34.2
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,100.0	1,090.9
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	15.0	15.6
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	26,000.0	26,428.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	17.0	17.5
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	100.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	97.0	97.4

Source: GSO and the DPI

3.3. Achievements and failures in the period of 2006-2010

3.3.1. Achievements

1) The rate of land covered in forest exceeded the target of 58 percent;
2) The rate of using clean drinking water in urban area exceeded the target of 91 percent.

3.3.2. Failures

1) GDP growth rate failed to meet the target of 13 percent, recorded 12.5 percent;
2) GDP per capita accounted for VND 17.6 million, slightly lower than the planned figure of VND 18 million;
3) Average annual export volume failed to achieve the target of US$ 300 million, recording US$ 257 million;
4) Average annual investment mobilization accounted for VND 9.2 trillion, lower than the target of VND 12.7 trillion;
5) Poverty rate was recorded 11.2 percent, slightly higher than the target of 11 percent;
6) The rate of completion of vocational education reached at 40 percent, two percentage points lower than the target of 42 percent.

IV. 2011-2015 SEDP

4.1. Basic objectives

1) To improve the performance of the political system to promote national unity, strengthen national defense and security; build a healthy social environment, safety and continuous improvement of people's material and spirit life;
2) To bring about the construction of Hue city as a cultural center for tourism development, a commercial center for the development of service sector and international transaction;
3) To become a multidisciplinary training center for high-quality multi-disciplinary advanced medical service center of the North Central Region;
4) To maintain the political stability, security and defense and social order.

4.2. Thua Thien Hue's National Development Indicators

Table 31-4: Targets for 2011-2015 SEDP and up-to-2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	Economic indicators			
1.1	GDP growth rate	%	15.0	9.6
1.2	GDP per capita	VND million	61.8	27.0
1.3	Economic structure	%	100.0	100

1.3.1	Agriculture	%	N/A	14.0
1.3.2	Industry	%	N/A	35.1
1.3.3	Services	%	N/A	50.9
1.4	Average annual export volume	US$ million	100.0	469.0
1.5	Average annual investment mobilization	VND billion	5,000–6,000	12,500.0
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Poverty rate	%	<2	8.0
2.2	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in middle school	%	100.0	100.0
2.3	Rate of fulfillment of the standards of universal program in high school	%	N/A	N/A
2.4	Rate of completion of vocational education	%	60.0	20.9
2.5	Rate of unemployment	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of unemployment in urban area	%	N/A	N/A
2.7	Rate of labor force in rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.8	Population growth rate	%	0.90	1.12
2.9	Rate of fulfillment of national health and medical standards (town/village)	%	94.0	90.1
2.10	Number of sick beds per 10 thousand patients	beds	47.0	46.0
III	**Environmental indicators**			
3.1	Rate of land covered in forest	%	59.0	58.6
3.2	Rate of population using clean drinking water in rural area	%	98.0	97.4
3.3	Rate of population using clean drinking water in urban area	%	80.0	78.0

Source: GSO and the DPI

4.3. Other Development Indicators specified by Thua Thien Hue

Table 31–5: Targets for 2011–2015 and up–to–2012 results

	Indicator	Unit	Target	Result
I	**Economic indicators**			
1.1	Gross grain production	1,000 ton	350.0	305.9
1.2	Grain production per capita	kg	305.4	274.3
1.3	Paddy production	1,000 ton	300.0	299.0
1.4	Corn production	1,000 ton	8.0	6.9
1.5	Sweet potato production	1,000 ton	22.0	19.6
1.6	Ilmenic ore production	ton	48,000.0	47,730.0

1.7	Zincon ore production	ton	25,000.0	23,521.0
1.8	Amount of limestone	1,000 m^3	1,300.0	1,225.0
1.9	Fishery products	ton	1,600.0	1,530.0
1.10	Fish sauce production	1,000 liters	830.0	820.0
1.11	Revenue budget	VND billion	3,000.0	7,674.0
1.12	Expenditure budget	VND billion	10,000.0	9,613.0
1.13	Import volume	US$ million	400.0	336.0
1.14	Annual growth rate of local expenditure budget	%	8.0	7.1
II	**Social indicators**			
2.1	Population	1,000 people	1,145.9	1,115.5
2.2	Annual reduction of birth rate	%	16.0	15.5
2.3	Annual average jobs creation	jobs	38,000.0	30,519.0
2.4	Rate of malnutrition for children under 5 years old	%	14.0	14.6
2.5	Rate of villages meet the standard for new rural area	%	N/A	N/A
2.6	Rate of village clinics have doctors	%	100.0	100.0
2.7	Rate of children under 1 year of age benefited from universal vaccination program	%	98.0	98.7

Source: GSO and the DPI

V. CURRENT SITUATION OF ODA

Table 31-6: ODA amount of ongoing projects *

Category	Amount of signed ODA (US$ million)			Amount of disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
Whole nation **	38,153.84	36,061.03	2,092.81	15,668.74	14,760.54	908.20
All provinces	10,731.55	10,330.07	401.47	3,433.69	3,305.75	127.94
Thua Thien Hue***	260.46	250.68	9.78	43.83	37.49	6.34
Ratio of Thua Thien Hue to whole nation (%)	0.68	0.70	0.47	0.28	0.25	0.70
Ratio of Thua Thien Hue to all provinces (%)	2.42	2.42	2.43	1.27	1.13	4.95

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI
**As of 2012*
***The ODA for the whole nation is defined as the sum of two amounts, one channeled to provinces and the other to ministries.*
**** This figure also includes projects of which implementation period has ended but commitment has not been fully disbursed yet because they are expected to be continued until the disbursement is completed.*

Table 31-7: ODA amount in Thua Thien Hue from 1993 to 2012*

Year	Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
	All provinces (AP)	Thua Thien Hue (TTU)	HU/AP (%)	All provinces (AP)	Thua Thien Hue (TTU)	HU/AP (%)
1993	150.04	1.71	1.13	N/A		
1994	252.82	10.56	4.18			
1995	338.24	3.84	1.14			
1996	590.28	17.91	3.03			
1997	583.58	2.2	0.38			
1998	509.22	12.93	2.54			
1999	442.78	5.27	1.19			
2000	524.61	40.92	7.80			
2001	706.86	45.96	6.50			
2002	539.75	17.08	3.16			
2003	548.41	12.15	2.22			
2004	606.1	55.92	9.23			
2005	549.28	1.49	0.27			
2006	769.99	0	-	335.01	7.80	2.33
2007	1346.53	37.04	2.75	250.83	0.18	0.07
2008	1026.78	182.48	17.77	296.91	0.40	0.13
2009	1427.46	0	-	361.66	9.53	2.64
2010	282.20	0	-	392.80	5.65	1.44
2011	2847.96	0	-	527.55	12.21	2.31
2012	2069.17	4.52	0.22	957.76	12.92	1.35
Total	16112.05	451.98	2.81	3122.52	48.69	1.55
Average per year	805.60	22.59		446.07	6.96	

Source: Processed by APD based on data of MPI

**Projects and programs that Thua Thien Hue is the direct beneficiary.*

Table 31-8: ODA performance by sector from 2007 to 2018

Sector	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Rural development	5.26	2.02	5.02	95.40
Energy & Industry	0.50	0.19	0.20	40.34
Water supply & Environment	219.82	84.40	7.49	3.41
Health & Social affairs	30.86	11.85	30.00	97.21
Others	4.02	1.54	1.12	27.76

Total	260.46	100.00	43.83	16.82

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 31-9: ODA performance by donor from 2007 to 2018

Donor	Signed ODA		Disbursed ODA	
	Amount (US$ million)	Ratio (%)	Amount (US$ million)	Disbursement rate (%)
Japan	219.82	84.40	7.49	3.41
Korea	34.36	13.19	30.60	89.05
Luxemburg	5.26	2.02	5.02	95.40
FAO	0.52	0.20	0.52	99.25
Czech Republic	0.50	0.19	0.20	40.34
Total	260.46	100.00	43.83	16.82

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 31-10: List of projects in the period of 2007 to 2018

Program & Project	Donor	Period		Signed ODA (US$ million)			Disbursed ODA (US$ million)		
		From	To	Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
City Water Environment Improvement. Hue city	Japan	2008	2018	219.82	219.82	–	7.49	7.49	–
Upgrade TAs generally Hue city planning	Korea	2012	2013	3.50	–	3.50	0.60	–	0.60
Sustainable energy at the local level Thua Thien Hue province	Czech Republic	2012		0.50	–	0.50	0.20	–	0.20
Rural Development of Quang Dien district	Luxemburg	2007	2011	5.26	–	5.26	5.02	–	5.02
Integrated Management of Lagoon Activities TT – Hue prolonged period	FAO	2012		0.52	–	0.52	0.52	–	0.52
Hospital Build Thua Thien Hue	Korea	2007	2011	30.86	30.86	–	30.00	30.00	–

Source: Processed by APD based on data from MPI

Table 31-11: List of suggested projects

No	Name of projects
1	Building dike system for Chan May coastal port
2	Building bridge system for Huong river
3	Vinh Tu bridge
4	Ha Trung bridge
5	Building infrastructure for Thuan An urban street
6	Building coastal road from Tu Hien – Cu Du – Cu Du – Bu Lu, west road from Chan May Port, Dien Huong commune to Quang Ngan commune

Source: MPI

VI. KOICA ACTIVITIES IN THUA THIEN HUE FROM 1993 TO 2013

6.1. Project

1) Project for Modification of Hue City's Master Plan
-Sector: Industry and Energy
-Period: 2011-2013
-Purpose: To contribute to the advancement of Hue city through the establishment of city development master plan to the direction of Hue being a social, economic, cultural and touristic center of Central Vietnam.

6.2. Training program

Table 31-12: Number of trainees by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of trainees
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	5
Education	8
Health	2
Industry & Energy	1
Others	2
Total	31

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

6.3. Dispatch of volunteers

Table 31-13: Number of volunteers by sector from 1993 to 2013

Sector	No. of WFK (accumulative)	No. of WFK (currently working)
Education	5	1
Industry & Energy	4	1
Others	1	1
Total	10	3

Source: KOICA Vietnam Office (as of Oct. 2013)

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